

# **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**



Governor's Cooperative Advisory Agreement  
State Incentive Planning Grant  
Georgia Department of Human Resources  
Division of Mental Health,  
Developmental Disabilities & Addictive Diseases  
Office of Prevention Services & Programs



March 2006

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Prepared for:



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## 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 grant 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.

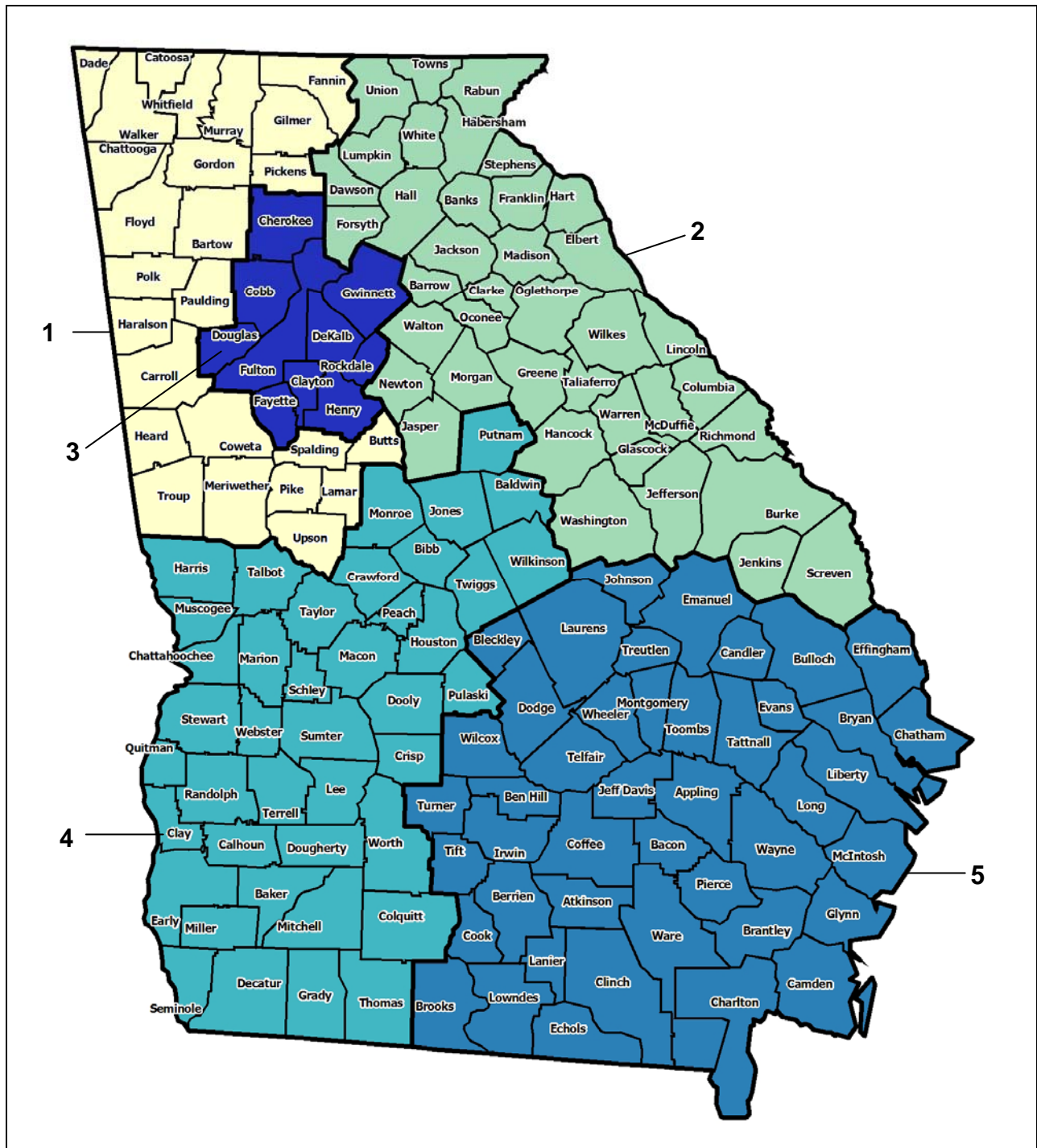
### **1.3 Georgia's SIPG Social Indicator Study**

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:

1. 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 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.

*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.*

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 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.

*The focus of this report is the risk profile for each of Georgia's 159 counties.*

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 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.

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

### 2.2 Understanding the Risk and Protective Factor Framework

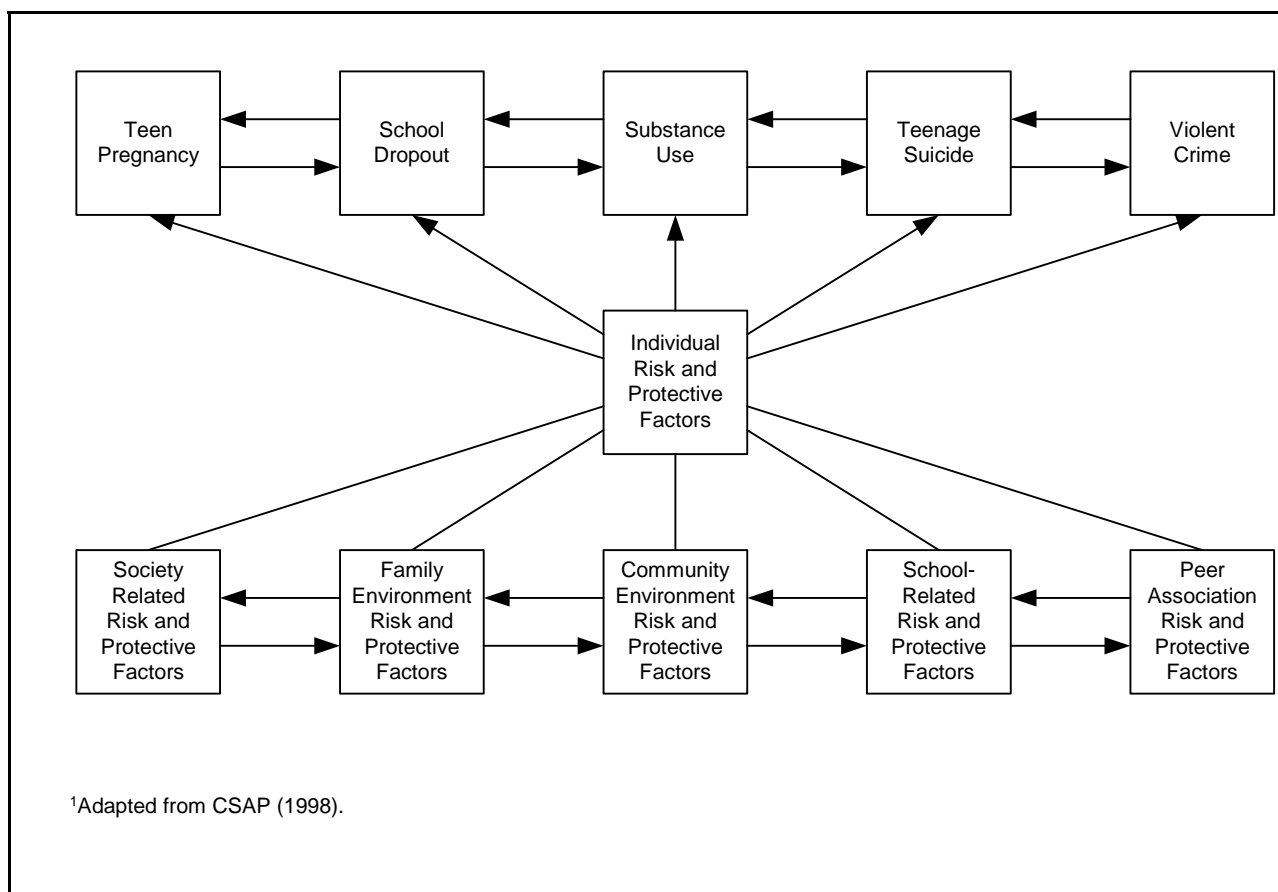
Since the 1990s, the risk and protective factor framework has assumed a prominent role in substance abuse prevention research and practice. Decades of research have shown that certain risk factors, or characteristics of individuals or their environments, are associated with the increased likelihood of 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 Influence<sup>1</sup>**



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

*Elevated risk factors 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 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).

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

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.



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

<b>Archival Indicators</b>	<b>Data Years<sup>1</sup></b>
<b><u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u></b>	
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
11. Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2000-2004
12. Drug-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2000-2004
13. Alcohol-related death rate	CY 2000-2004
14. Drug-related death rate	CY 2000-2004
<b><u>B. Community Disorganization and Transition</u></b>	
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
<b><u>C. Community Crime</u></b>	
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
<b><u>D. Urban Environment</u></b>	
1. Percentage of total population living in urban areas	CY 2000
2. Population density	CY 2000
<b><u>E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation</u></b>	
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
<b><u>F. Alcohol and Tobacco Availability</u></b>	
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
<b><u>G. Lack of Commitment to School</u></b>	
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

(continued)

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

<b>Archival Indicators</b>	<b>Data Years<sup>1</sup></b>
<b><u>H. Family Conflict and Management Problems</u></b>	
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
<b><u>I. Sexual Behavior</u></b>	
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
<b><u>J. Suicide</u></b>	
1. Teen suicide rate	CY 2002
2. Rate of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	CY 1999-2002

<sup>1</sup> CY=Calendar Year; FY=Fiscal Year; SY=School Year

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**

<b>Risk Construct</b>	<b>Construct Label</b>	<b>Component Indicators</b>
<b><u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u></b>		
1. Juvenile liquor and drug law violations	STLIQDRG	A1. Juvenile arrest rate alcohol violations
2. Adult liquor and drug law violations	ADLIQDRG	A2. Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations A3. Adult arrest rate for narcotic violations A4. Adult DUI arrest rate
3. Alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10-17	STUNDRAGE	A5. Percentage of alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10-17
4. Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes	STCRASH	A6. Percentage of vehicle crashes in which alcohol and/or drugs were a factor
5. Substance abuse treatment admissions	STTREAT	A7. Adult alcohol treatment admission rate A8. Adult drug treatment admission rate A9. Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate A10. Juvenile drug treatment admission rate
6. Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges	STDISCH	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><u>B. Community Disorganization and Transition</u></b>		
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
<b><u>C. Community Crime</u></b>		
1. Juvenile crime	STJVCRIM	C1. Juvenile arrest rate for violent crime C2. Juvenile arrest rate for property crime C3. Juvenile arrest rate for other crime
<b><u>D. Urban Environment</u></b>		
1. Urbanicity	STURBAN	D1. Percentage of population living in urban areas D2. Population density
<b><u>E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation</u></b>		
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
2. Unemployment	STUNEMP	E3. Unemployment rate
3. Single parent households	STSINGLE	E7. Percentage of households with children headed by a single parent

(continued)

**Exhibit 4. Risk Constructs (continued)**

<b>Risk Construct</b>	<b>Construct Label</b>	<b>Component Indicators</b>
<b><u>F. Alcohol and Tobacco Availability</u></b>		
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
<b><u>G. Lack of Commitment to School</u></b>		
1. Academic failure	STFAILUR	G3-G5. Percentage of 4 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , and 8 <sup>th</sup> grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests
2. Lack of commitment to school	STCOMMIT	G1. Dropout rate G2. Percentage of students not graduating from high school
3. Educational attainment	STEDUC	G6. Percentage of adults without a high school education
<b><u>H. Family Conflict/Management Problems</u></b>		
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
<b><u>I. Sexual Behavior</u></b>		
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 I6. AIDS rate
<b><u>J. Suicide</u></b>		
1. Teen suicide	STSUICID	J1. Percentage of all suicides committed by 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**

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

(continued)

**Exhibit 5. Mean Pairwise Correlations of Indicators within Risk Constructs and Groupings (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
<b><u>H. Family Conflict/Management Problems</u></b>	0.34		0.23
1. Substantiated child abuse (1)		--	
2. Child abuse involving substance abuse (1)		--	
3. Foster care (1)		--	
<b><u>I. Sexual Behavior</u></b>	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	
<b><u>J. Suicide</u></b>	0.02		0.02
1. Teen suicide (1)		--	
2. Hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries (1)		--	

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

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

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 were converted to the same scale, comparison across the indicators and 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 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.

*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.*

#### **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.



## 4. County Profiles

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:

- *Actual values of all indicators for the county should first be examined.* 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 Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 17,966  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,704  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 74.1% Other 0.9%  
 Black 19.5% Hispanic/Latino 5.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

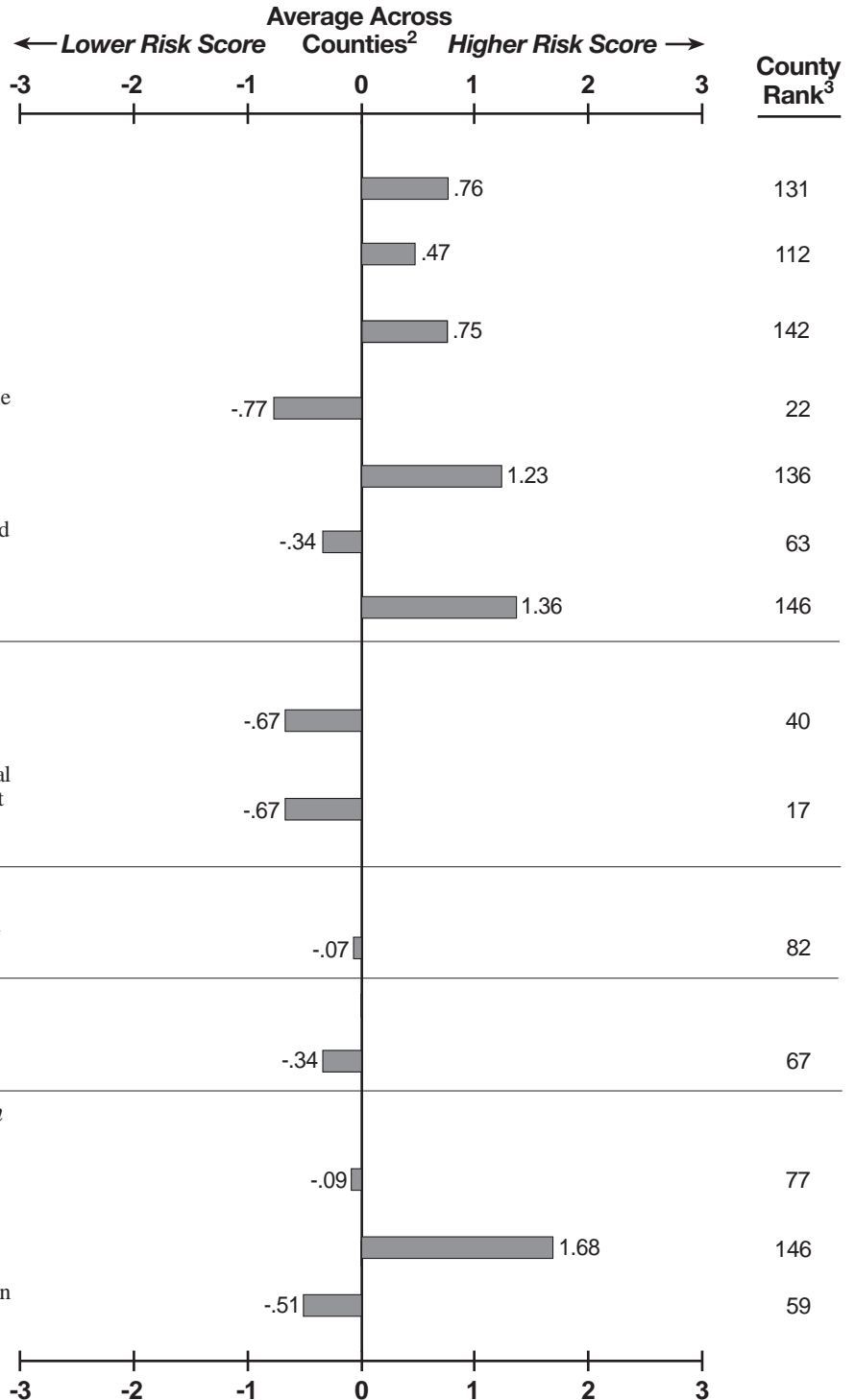
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

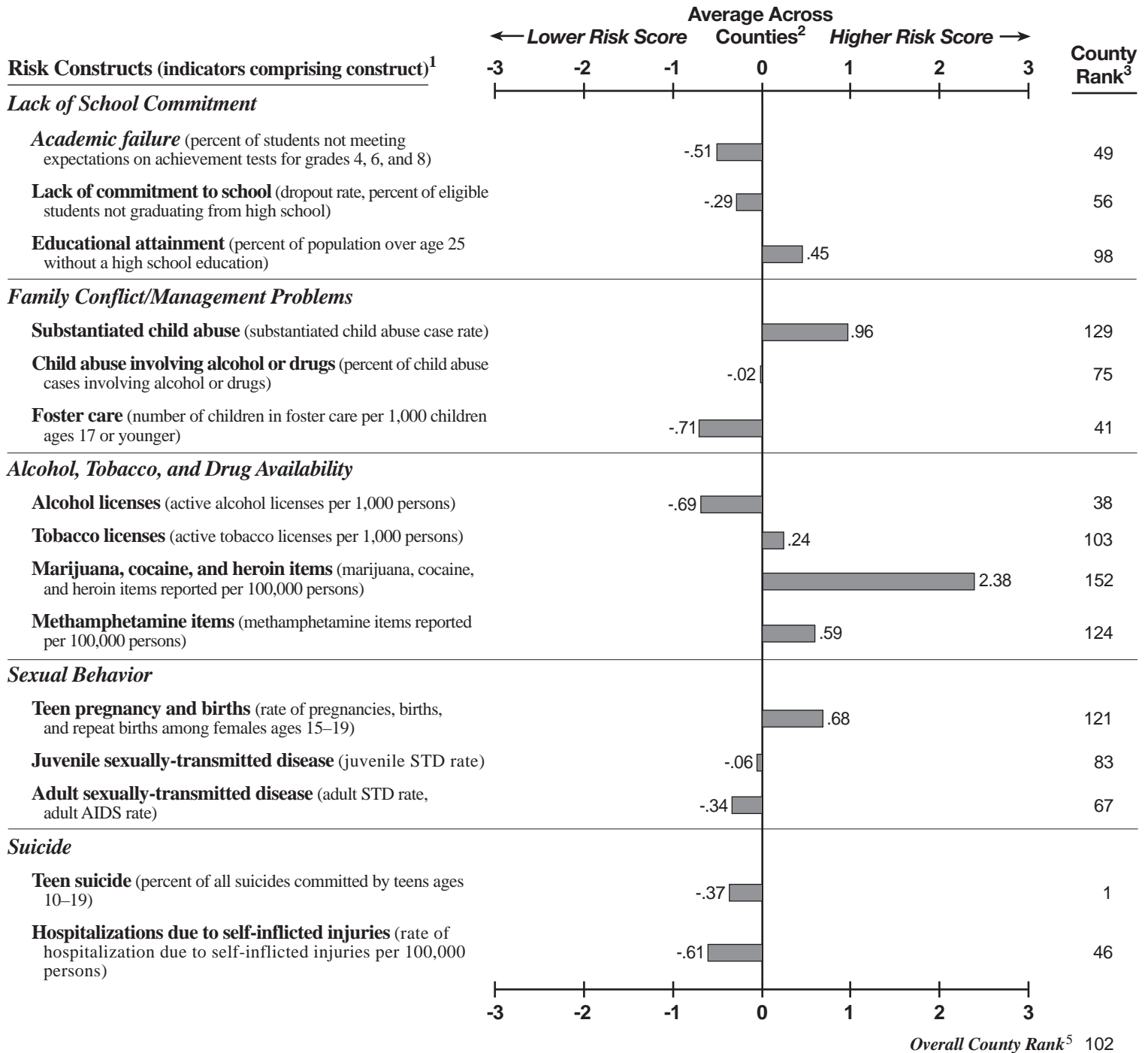
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Appling County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

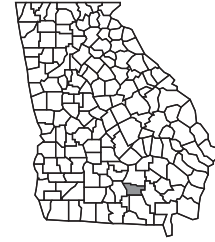


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Atkinson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,011  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,511  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 60.3%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 18.3%    Hispanic/Latino 20.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

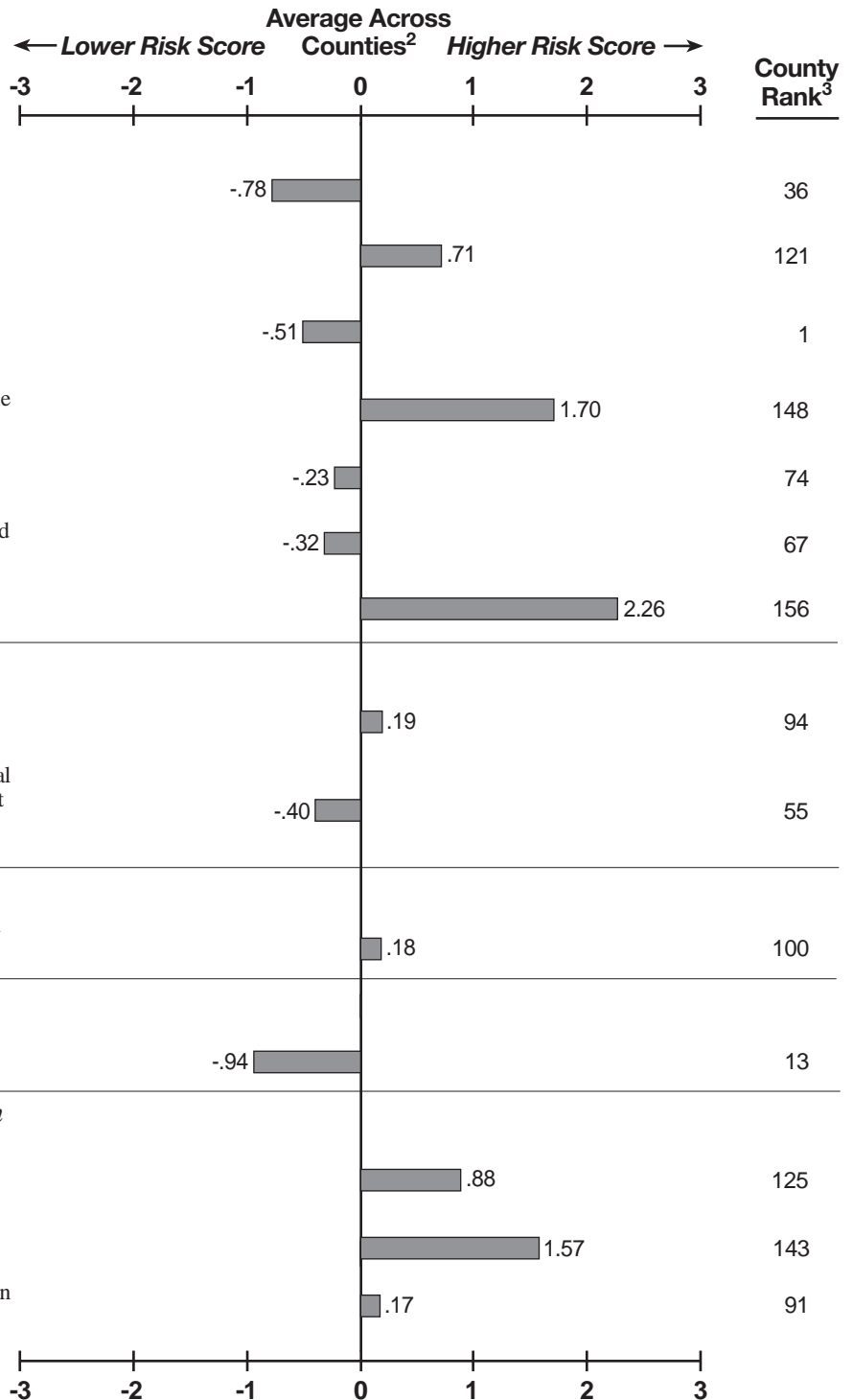
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

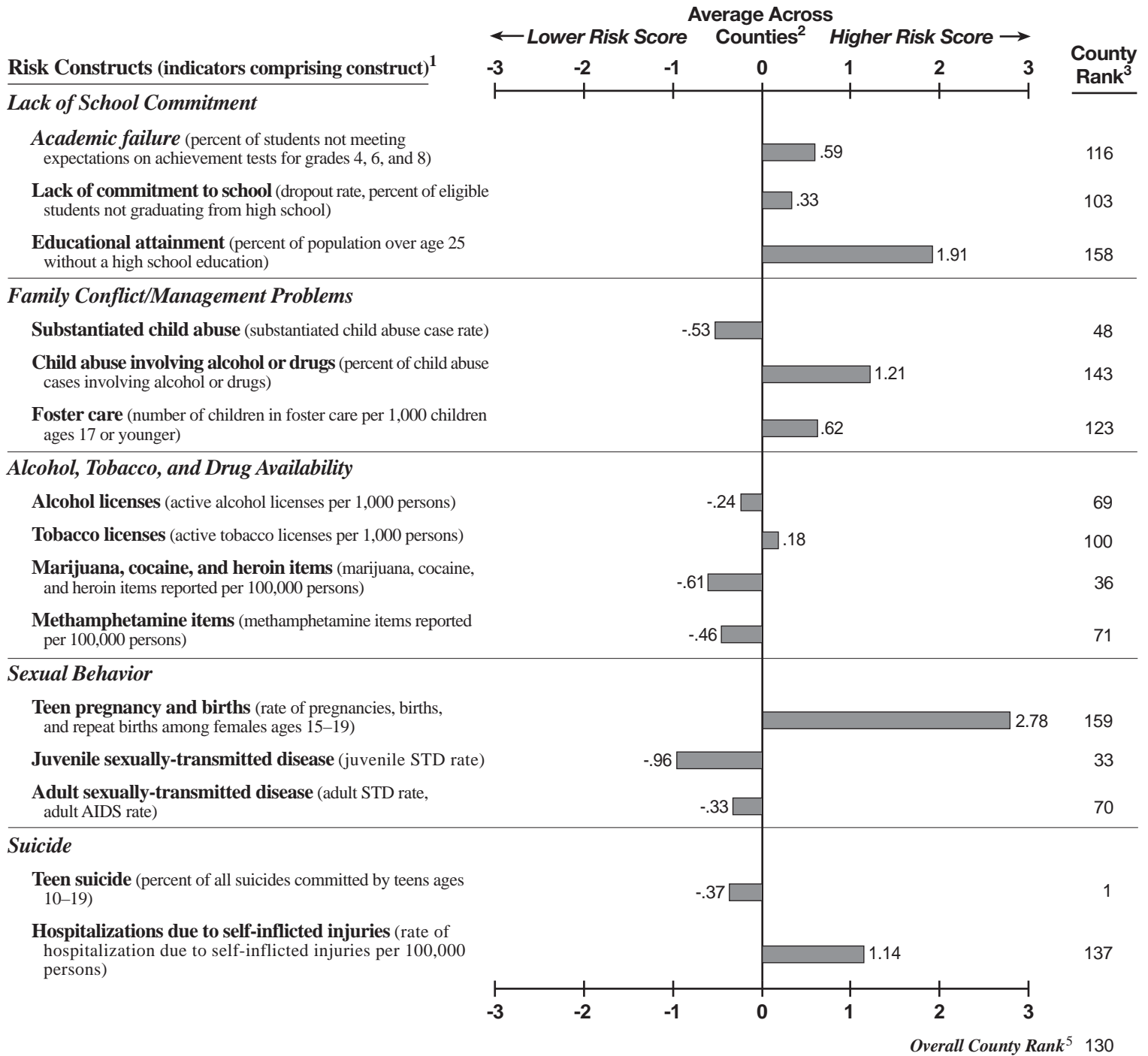
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Atkinson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

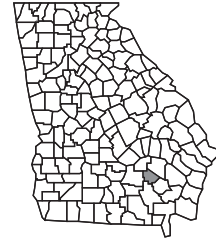
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bacon County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,330  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,638  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 79.0%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 15.9%    Hispanic/Latino 3.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

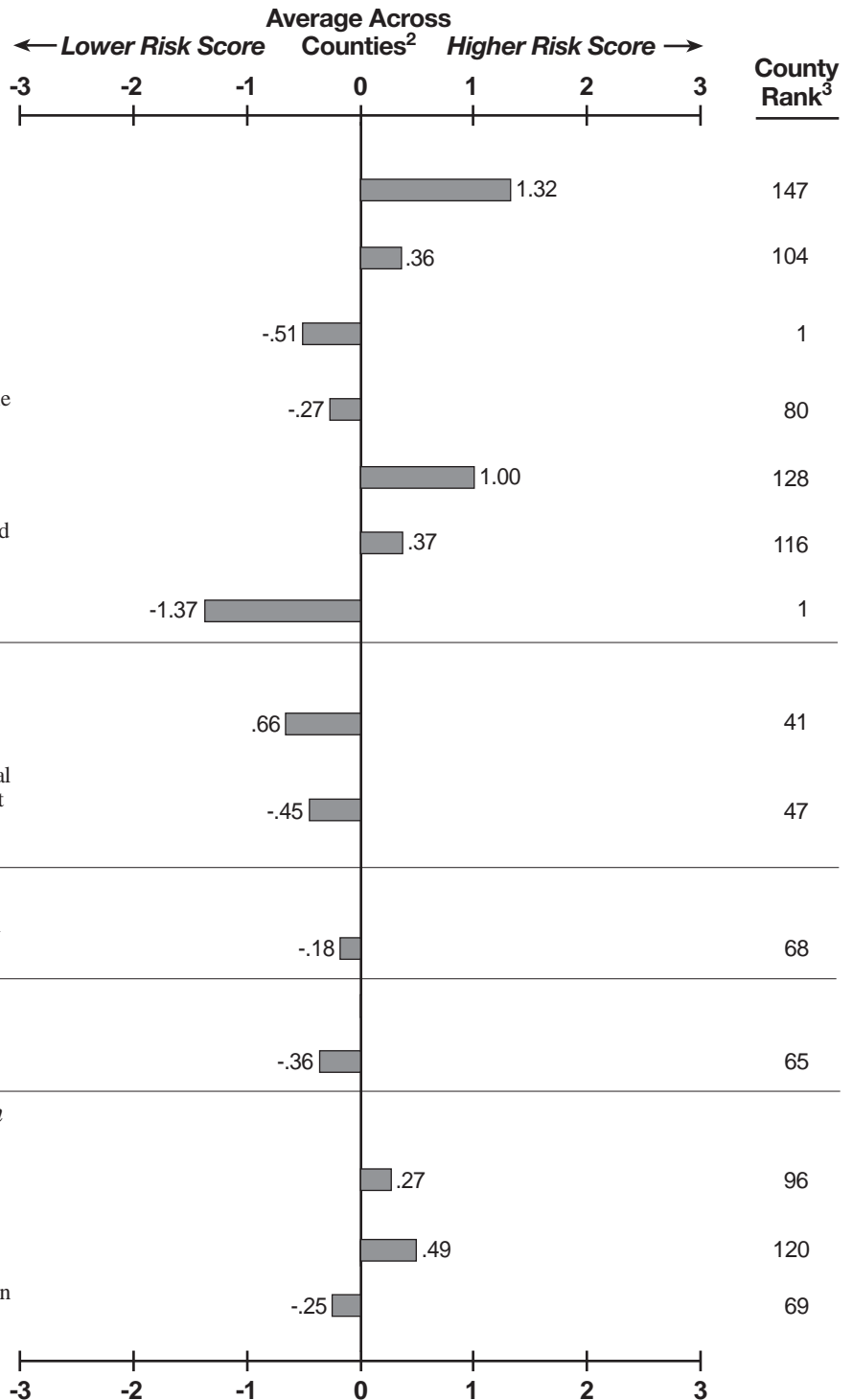
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

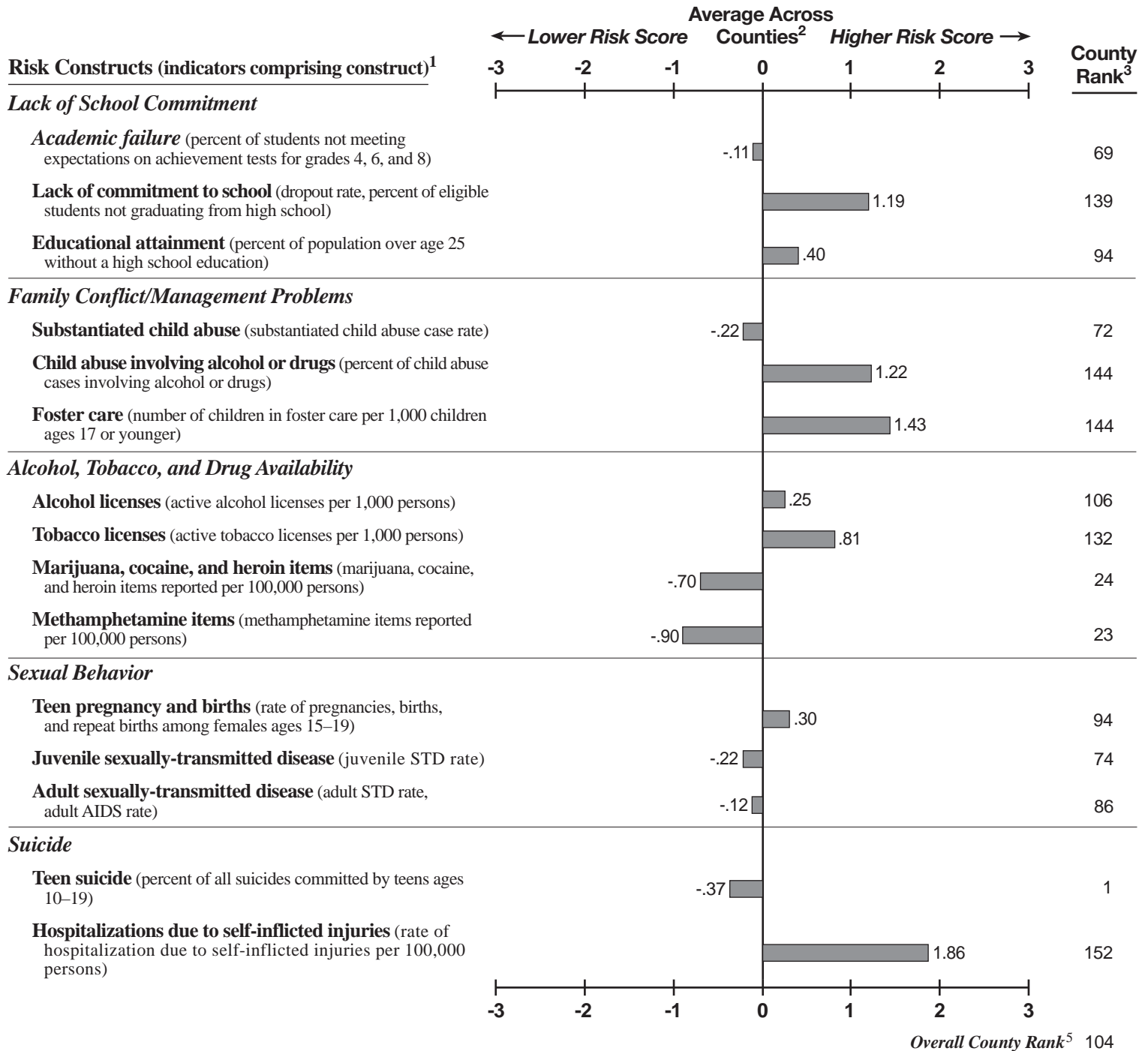
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bacon County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

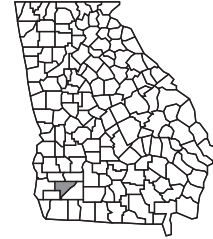
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baker County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 4,248  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,089  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 44.7% Other 0.4%  
 Black 52.1% Hispanic/Latino 2.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

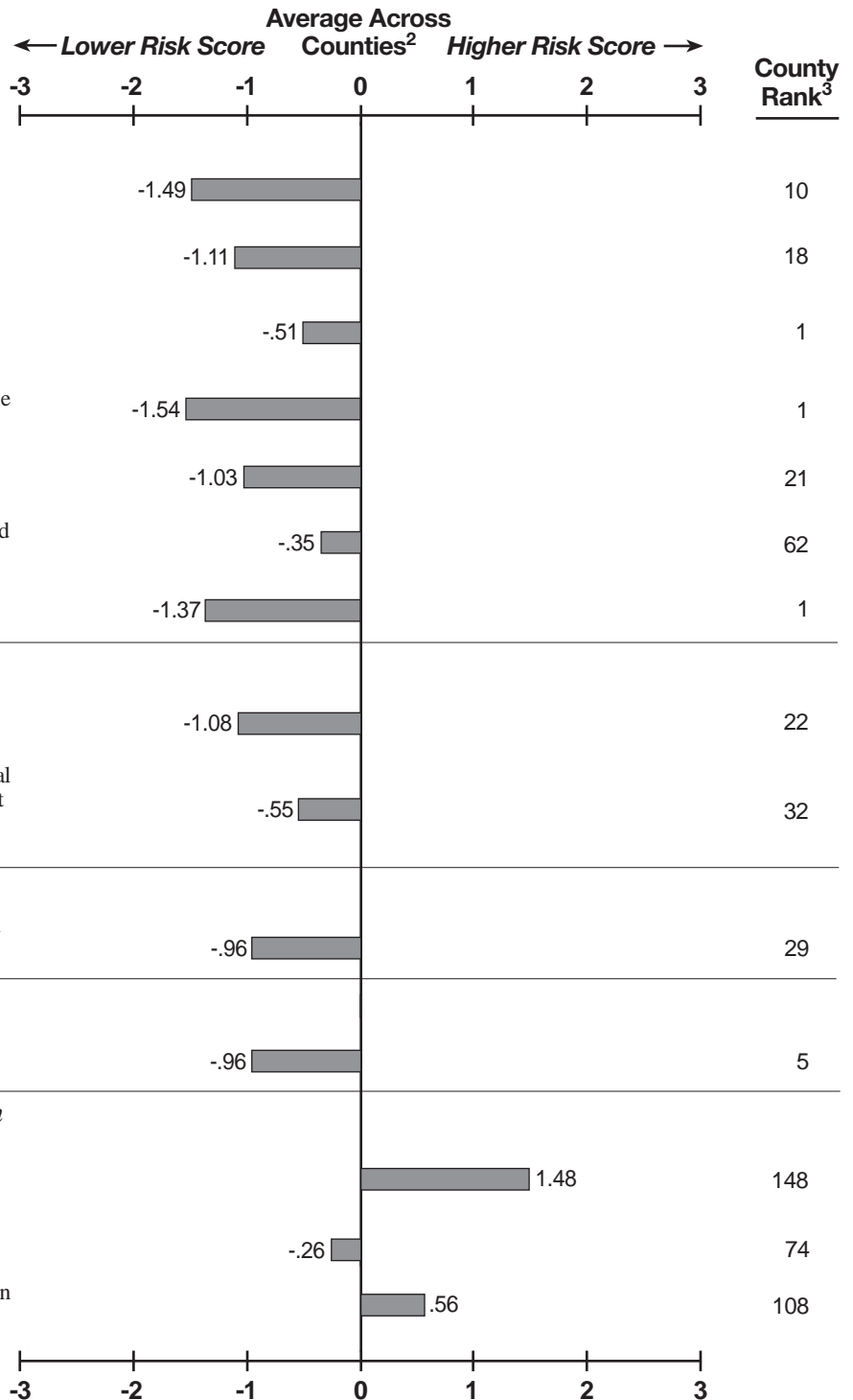
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

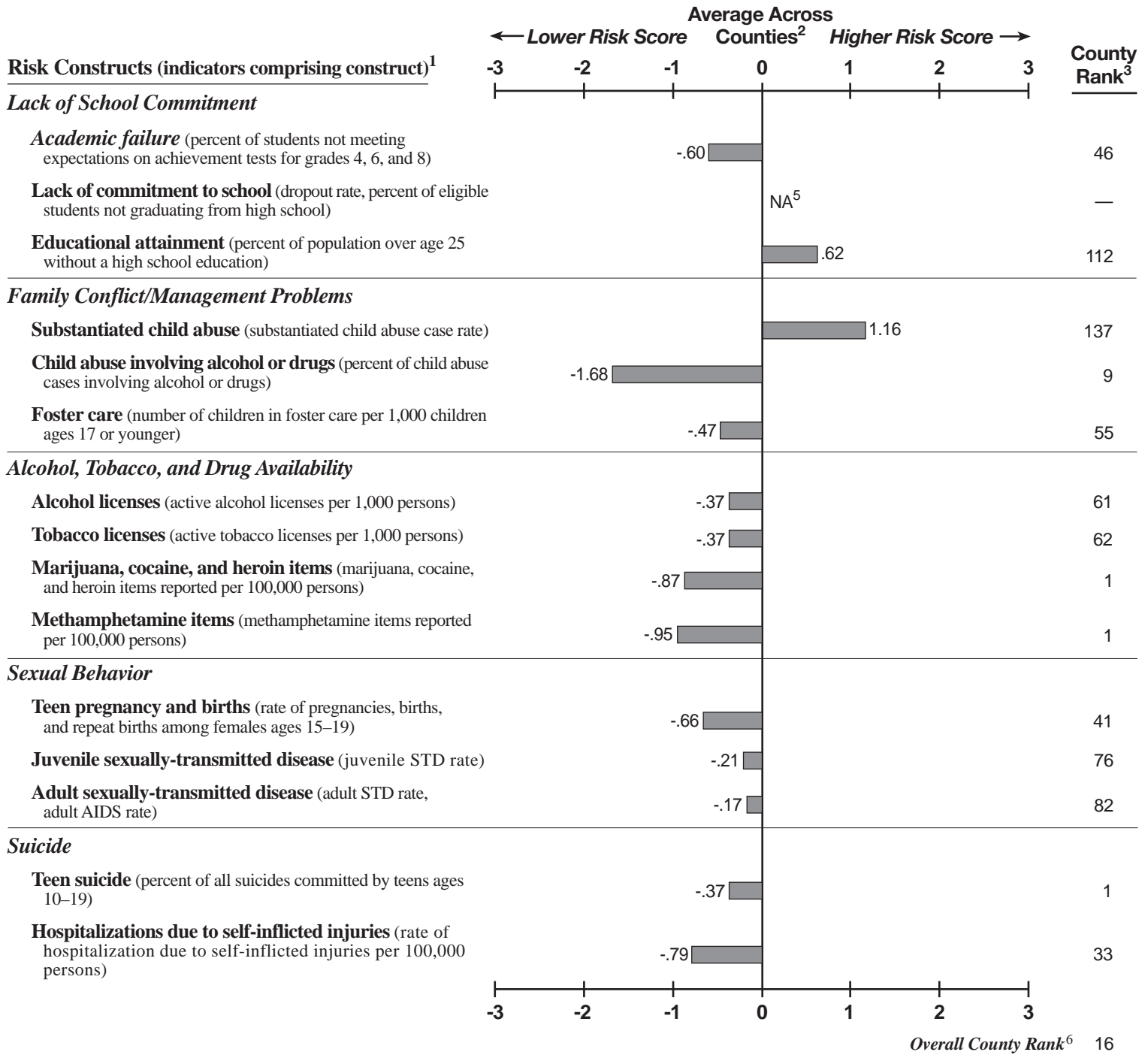
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baker County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.

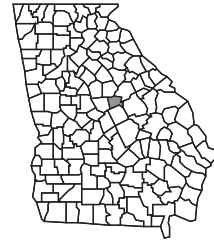
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baldwin County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 45,207  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,370  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 53.0%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 43.9%    Hispanic/Latino 1.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

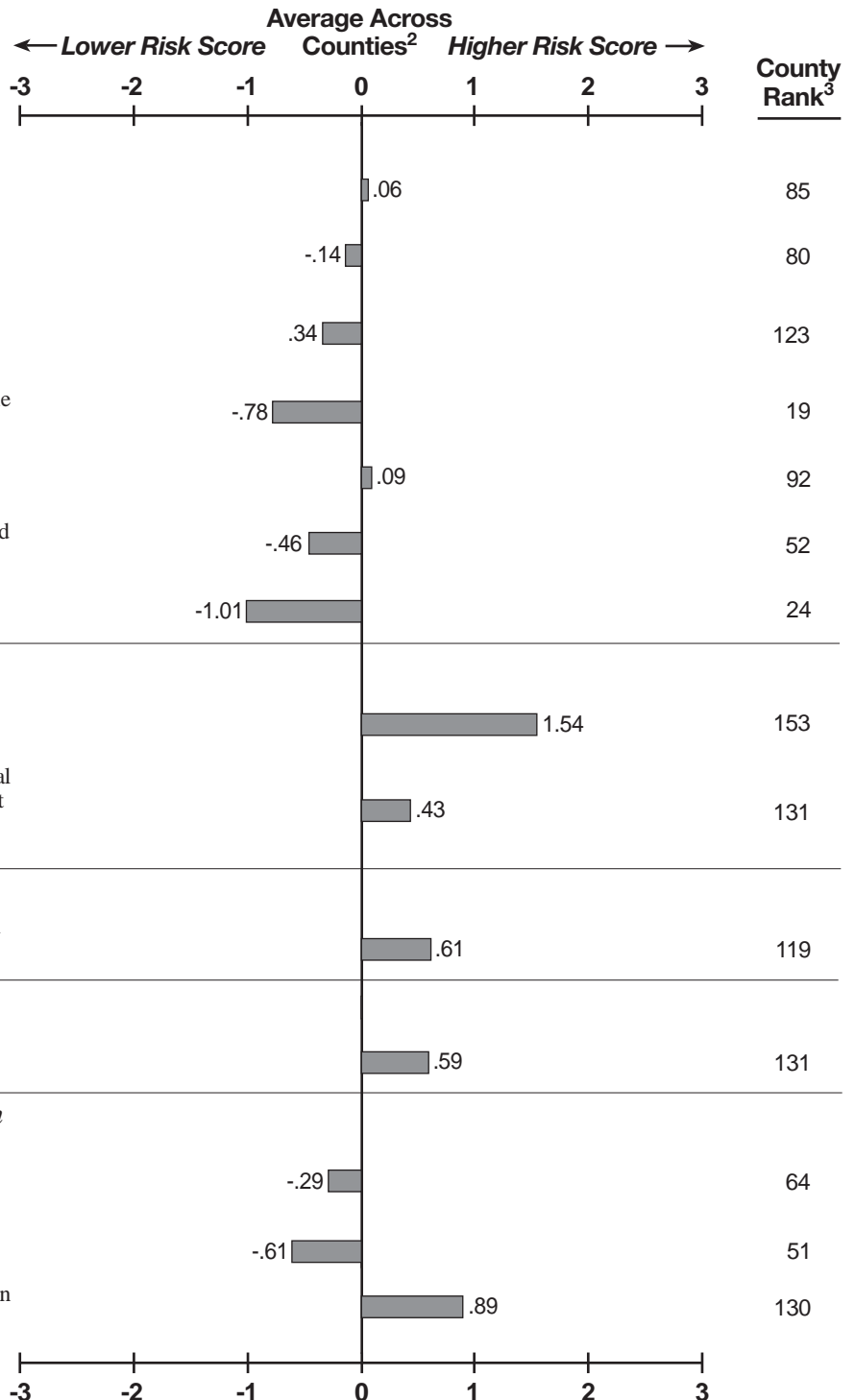
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

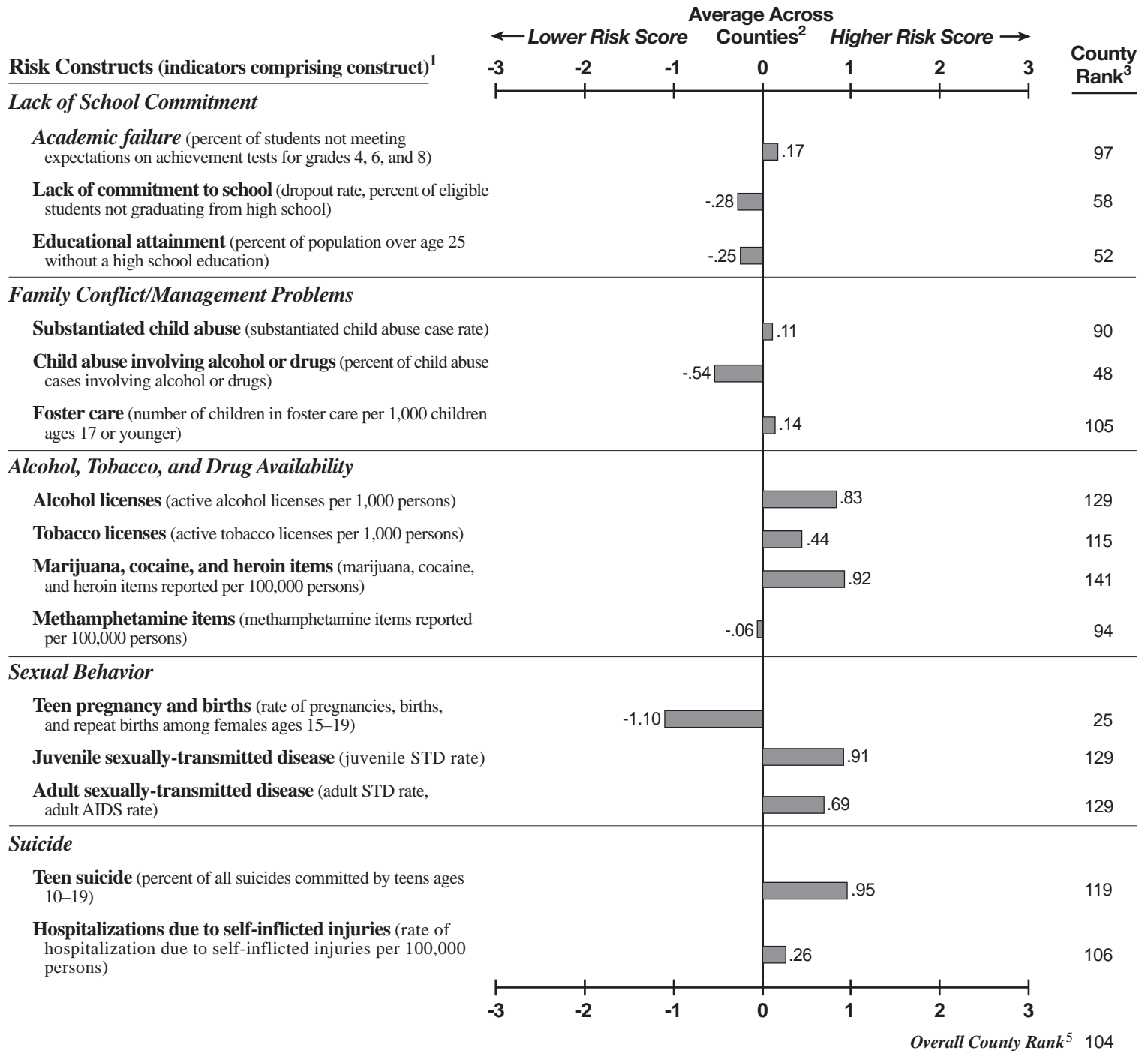
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baldwin County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

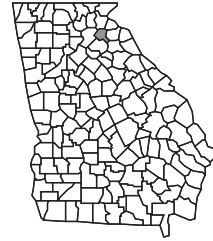


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Banks County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,685  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,987  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 90.5%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 3.3%    Hispanic/Latino 4.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

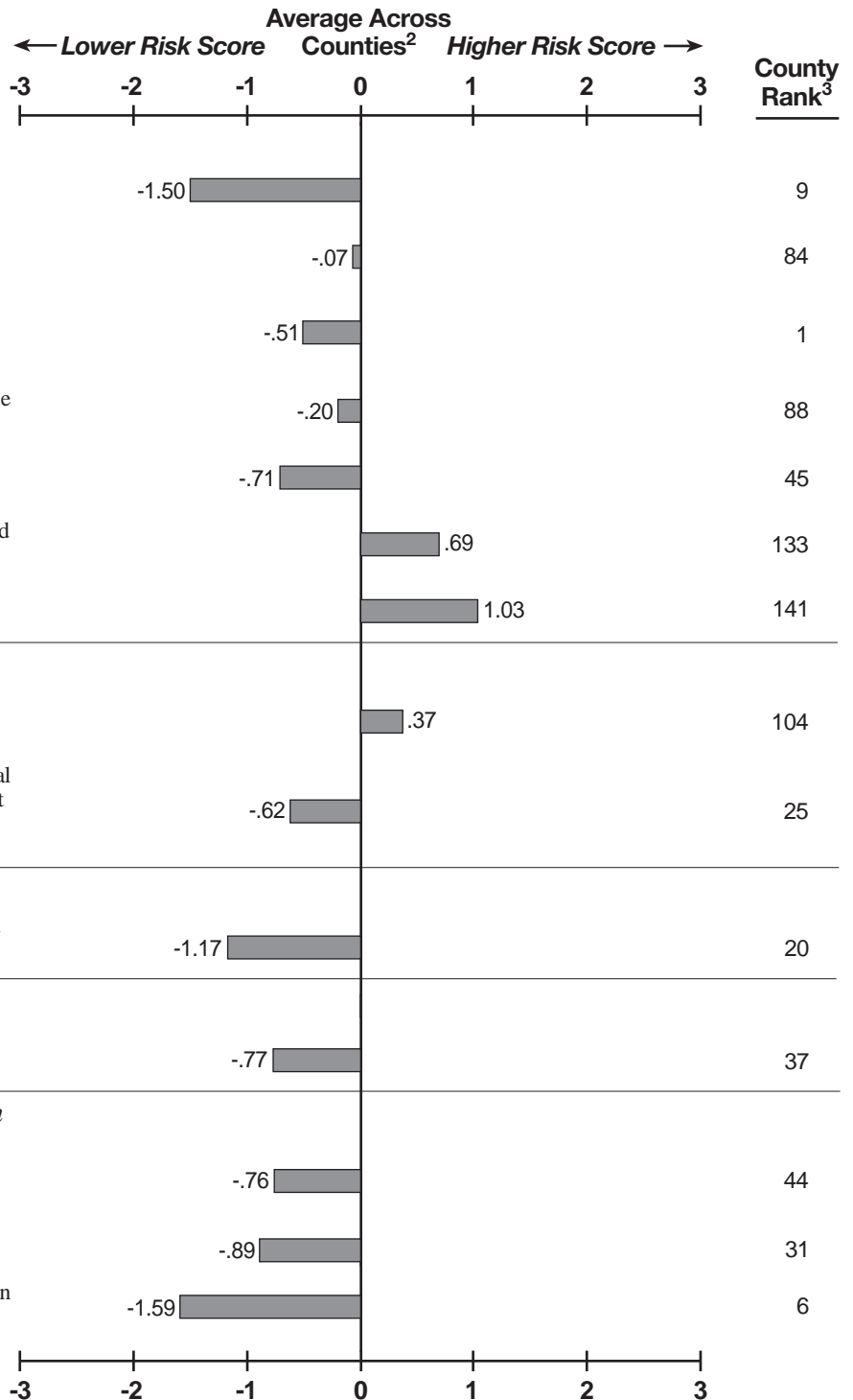
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

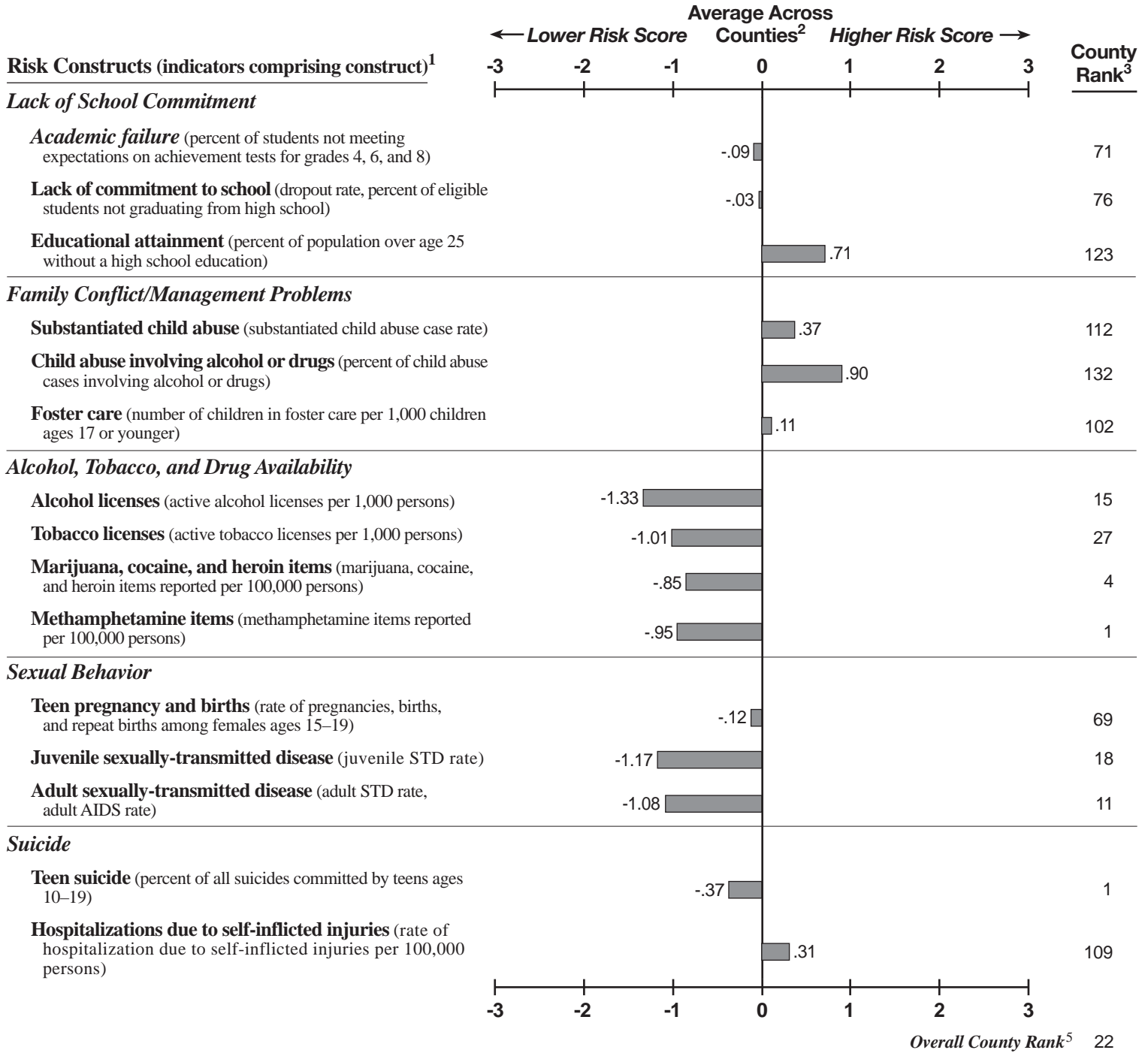
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Banks County



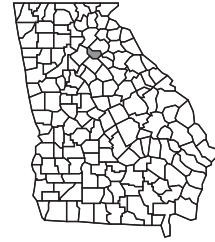
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Barrow County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

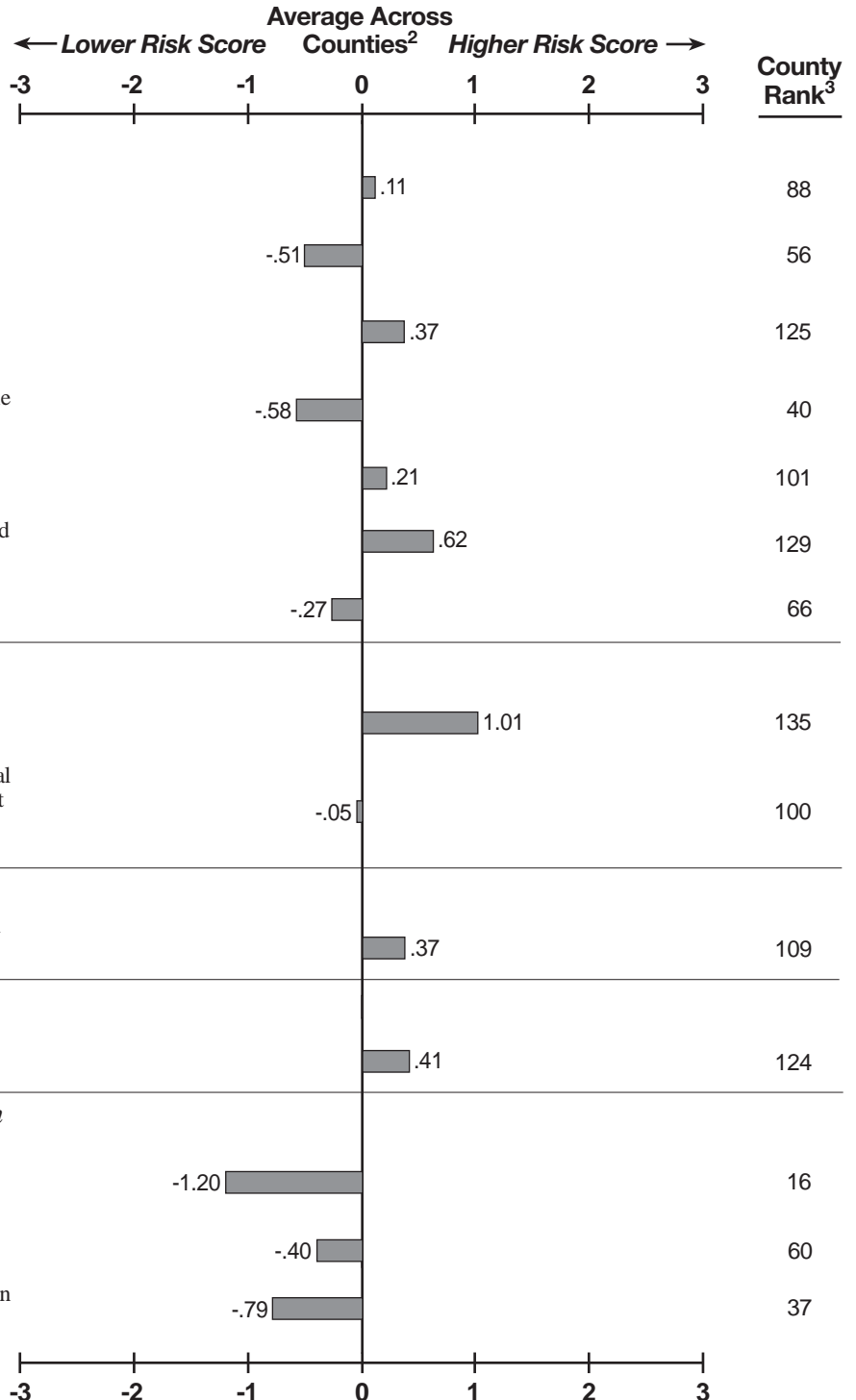
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

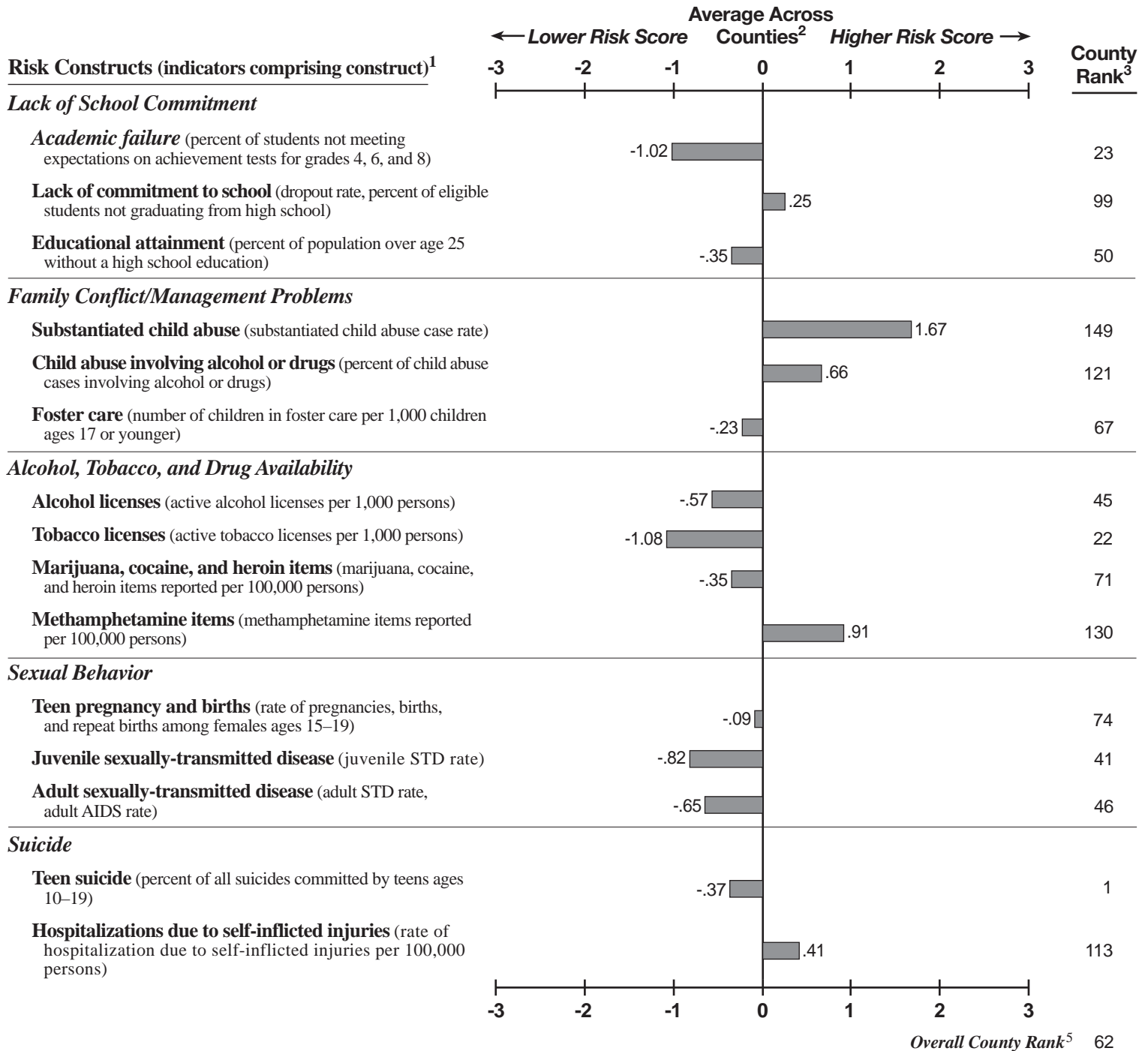
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Barrow County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score 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).

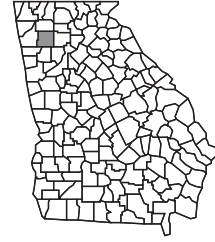
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bartow County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 86,972  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 24,117  
 2004 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)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

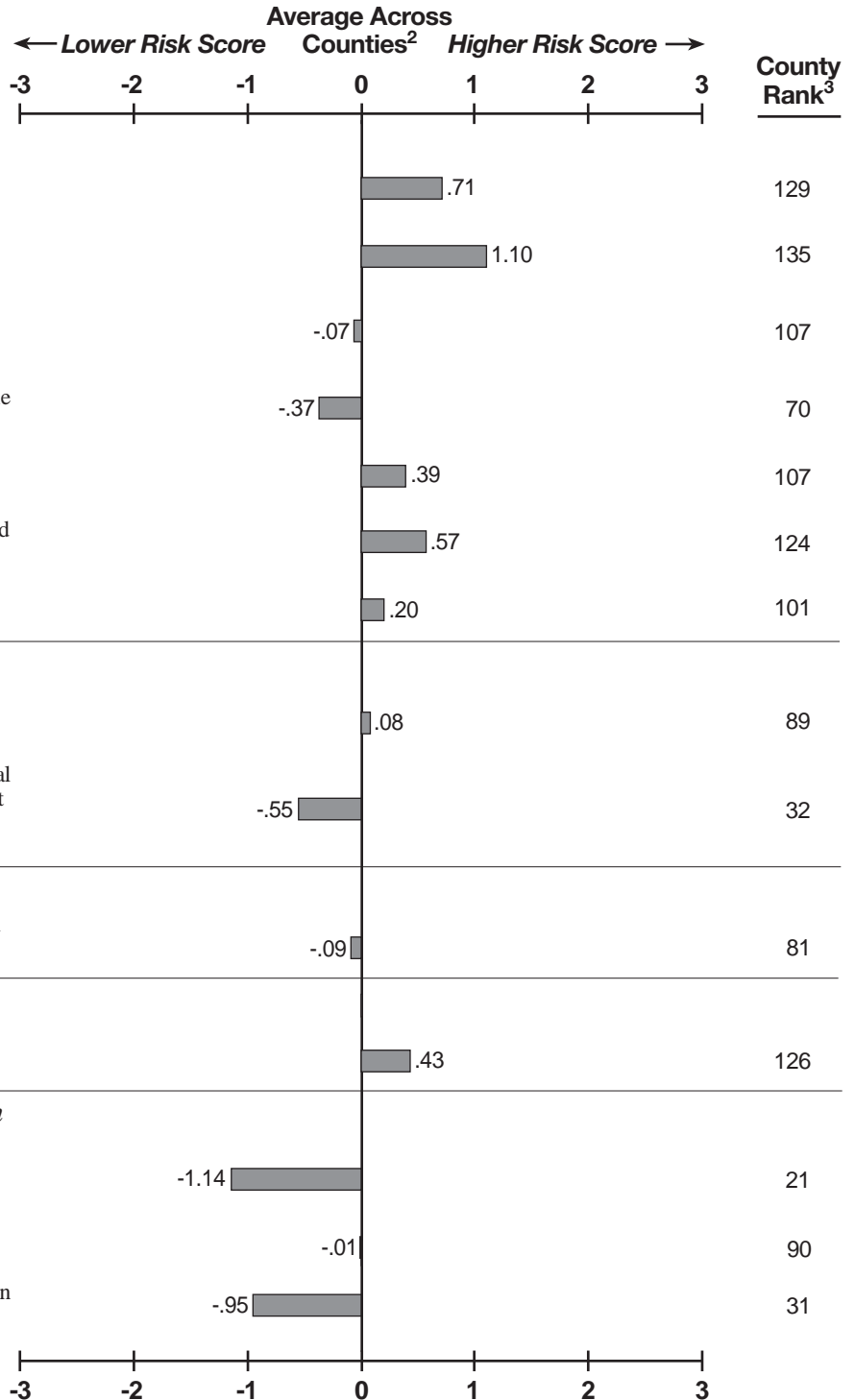
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

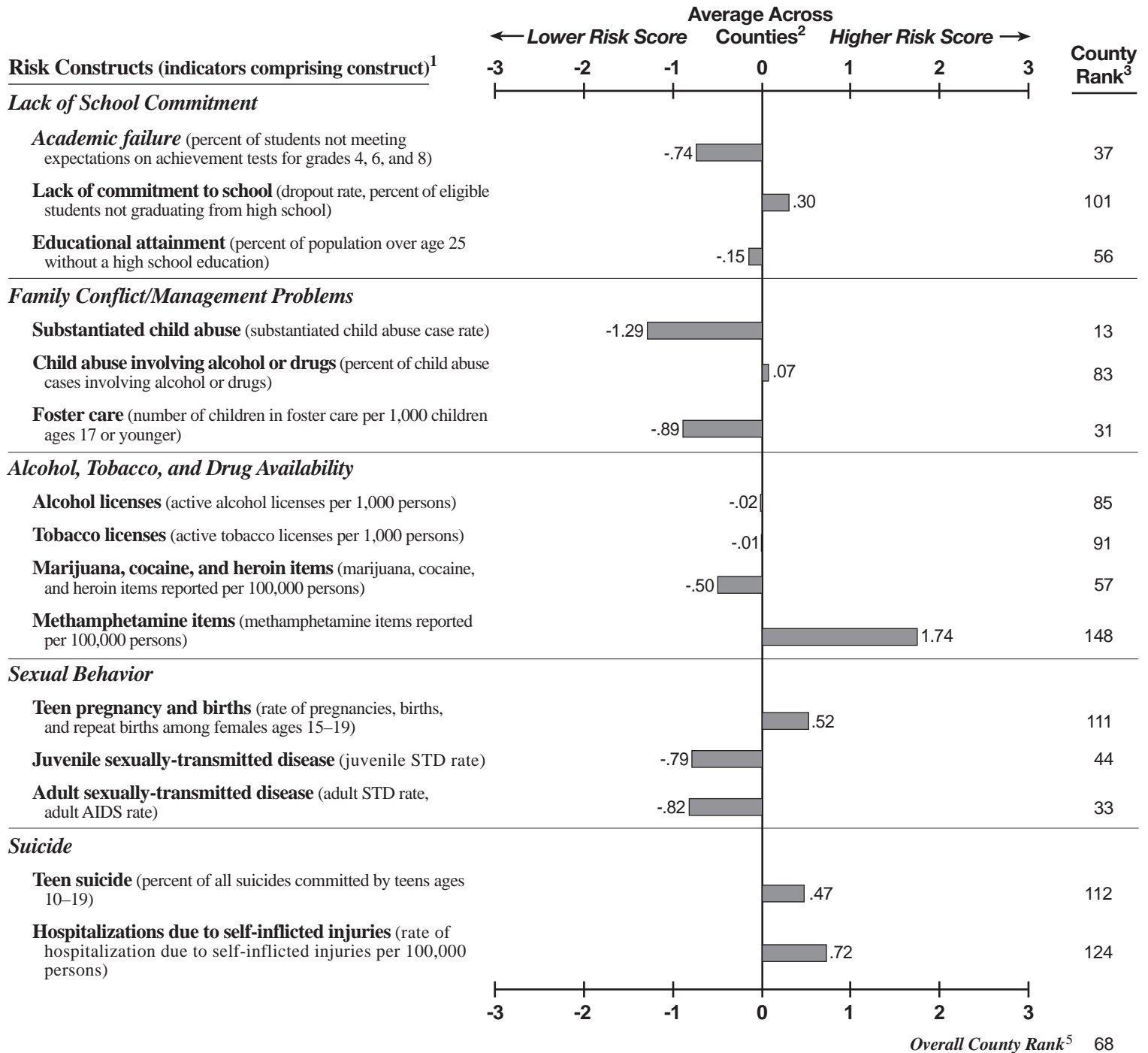
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bartow County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

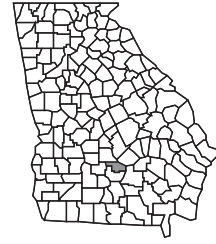
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ben Hill County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 17,343  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,774  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 60.2% Other 0.9%  
 Black 33.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

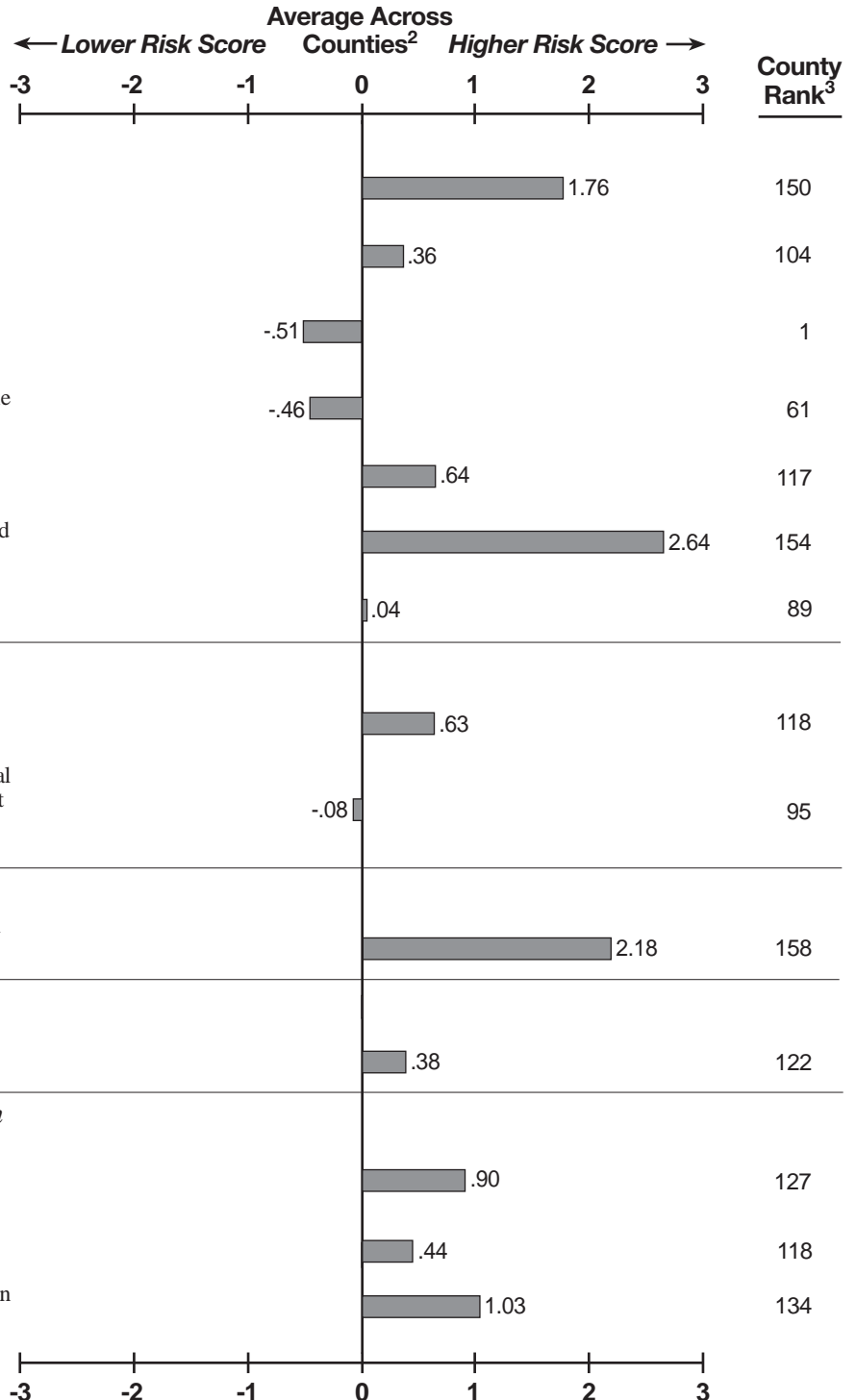
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

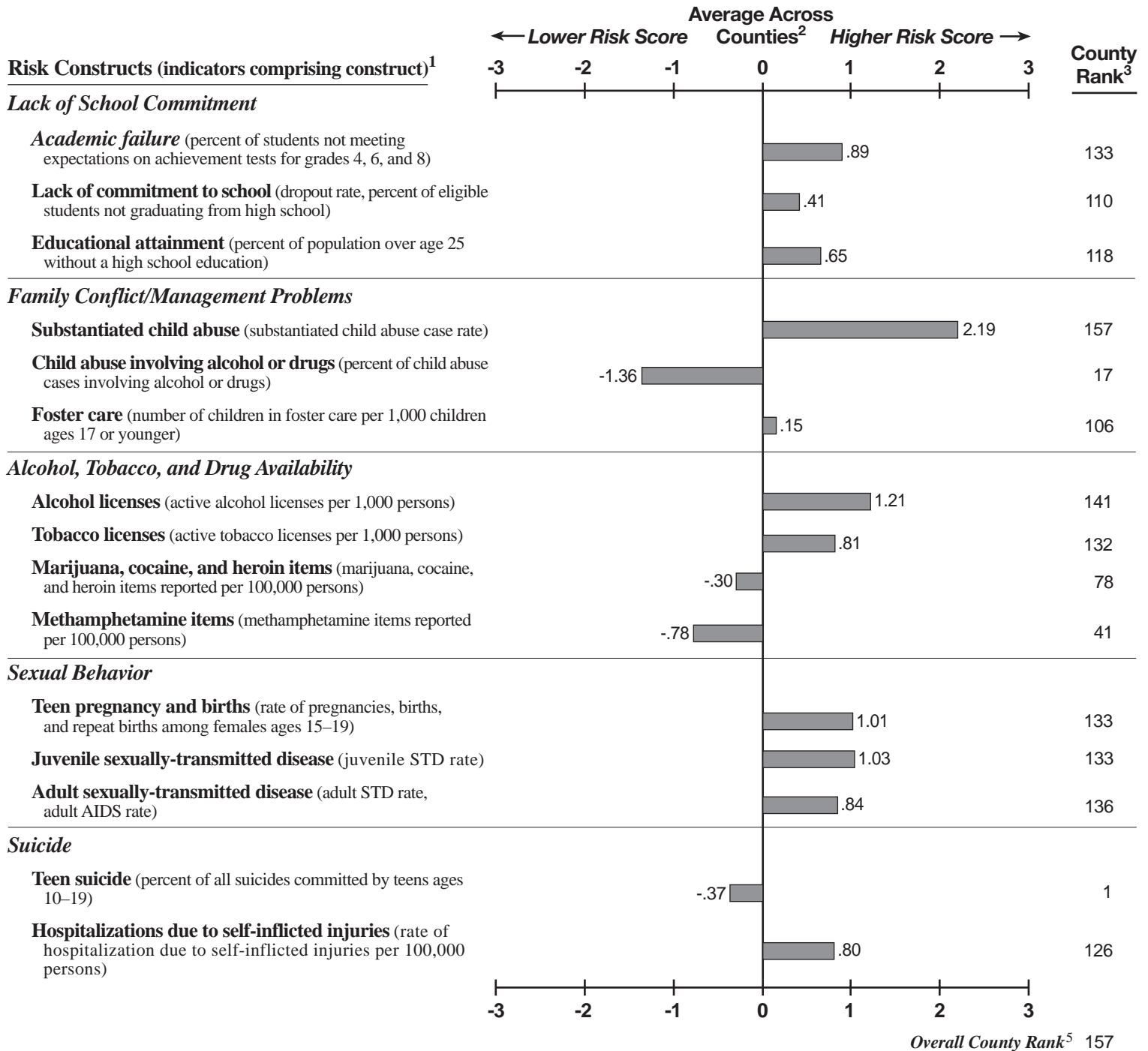
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ben Hill County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

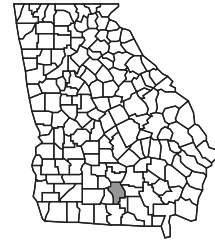


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Berrien County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,680  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,364  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 85.0%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 10.9%    Hispanic/Latino 2.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

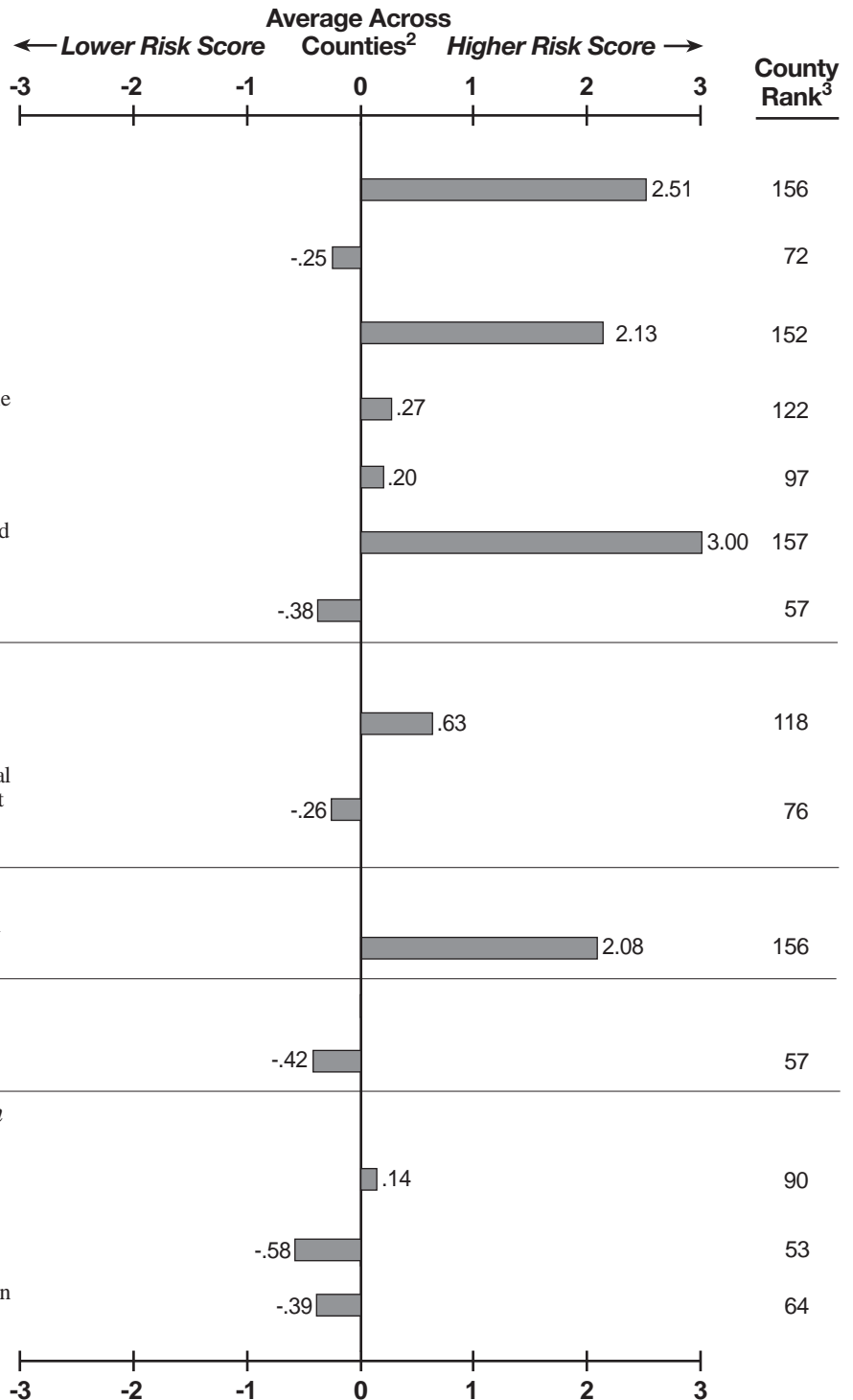
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

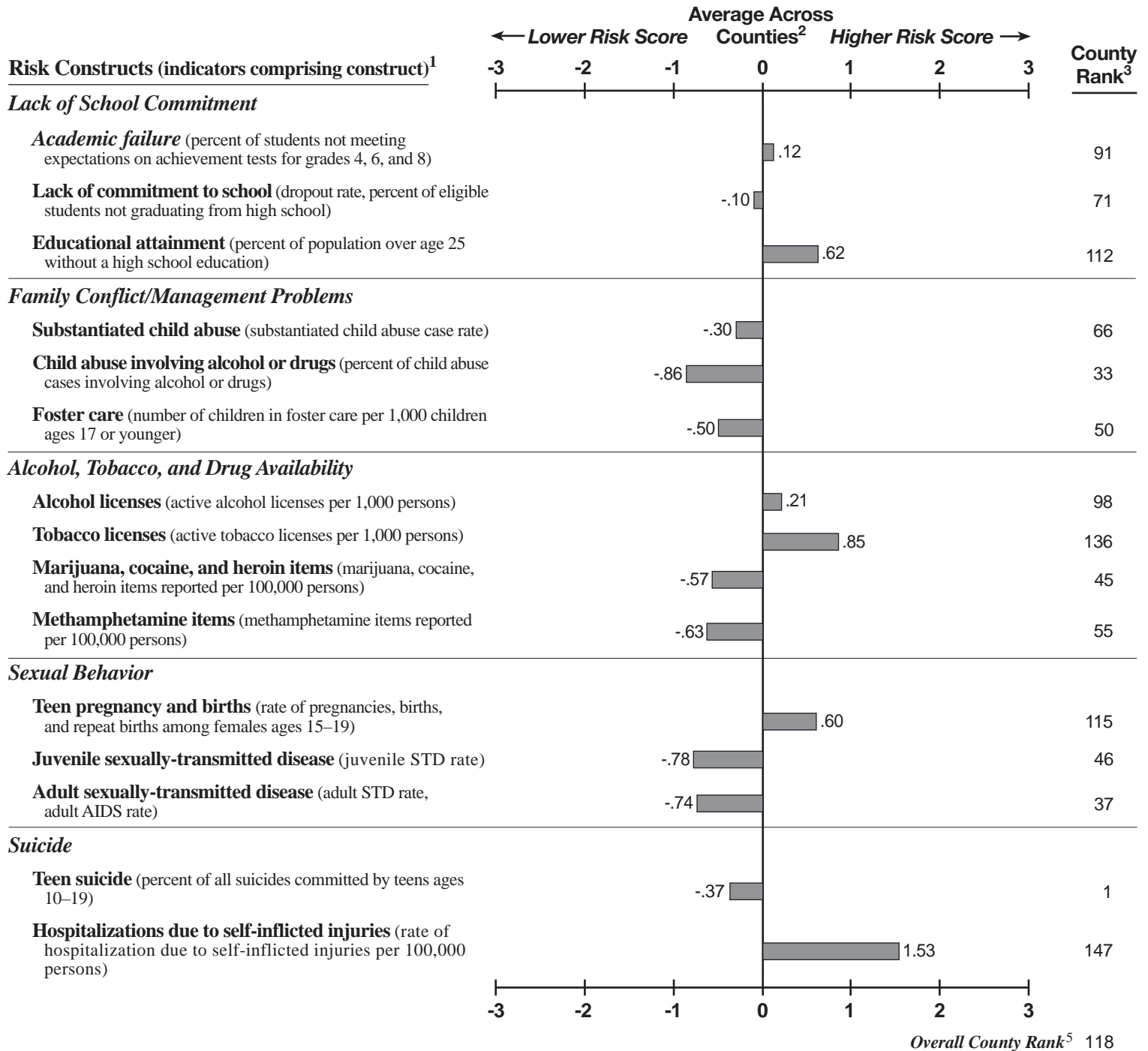
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Berrien County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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 –1.57 (county rank=8).

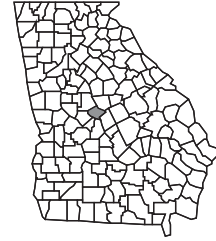
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bibb County

### County Population Characteristics

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%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

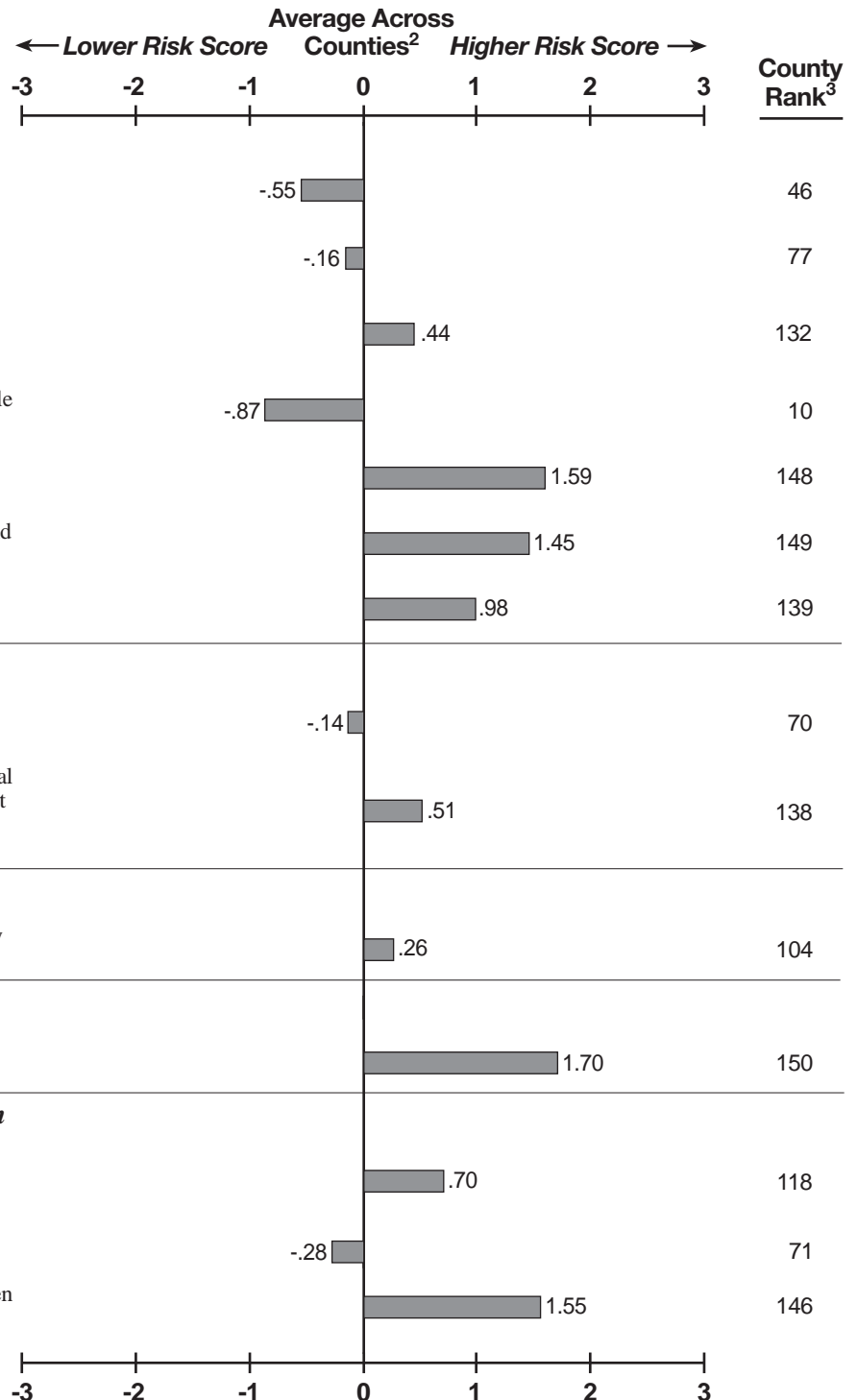
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

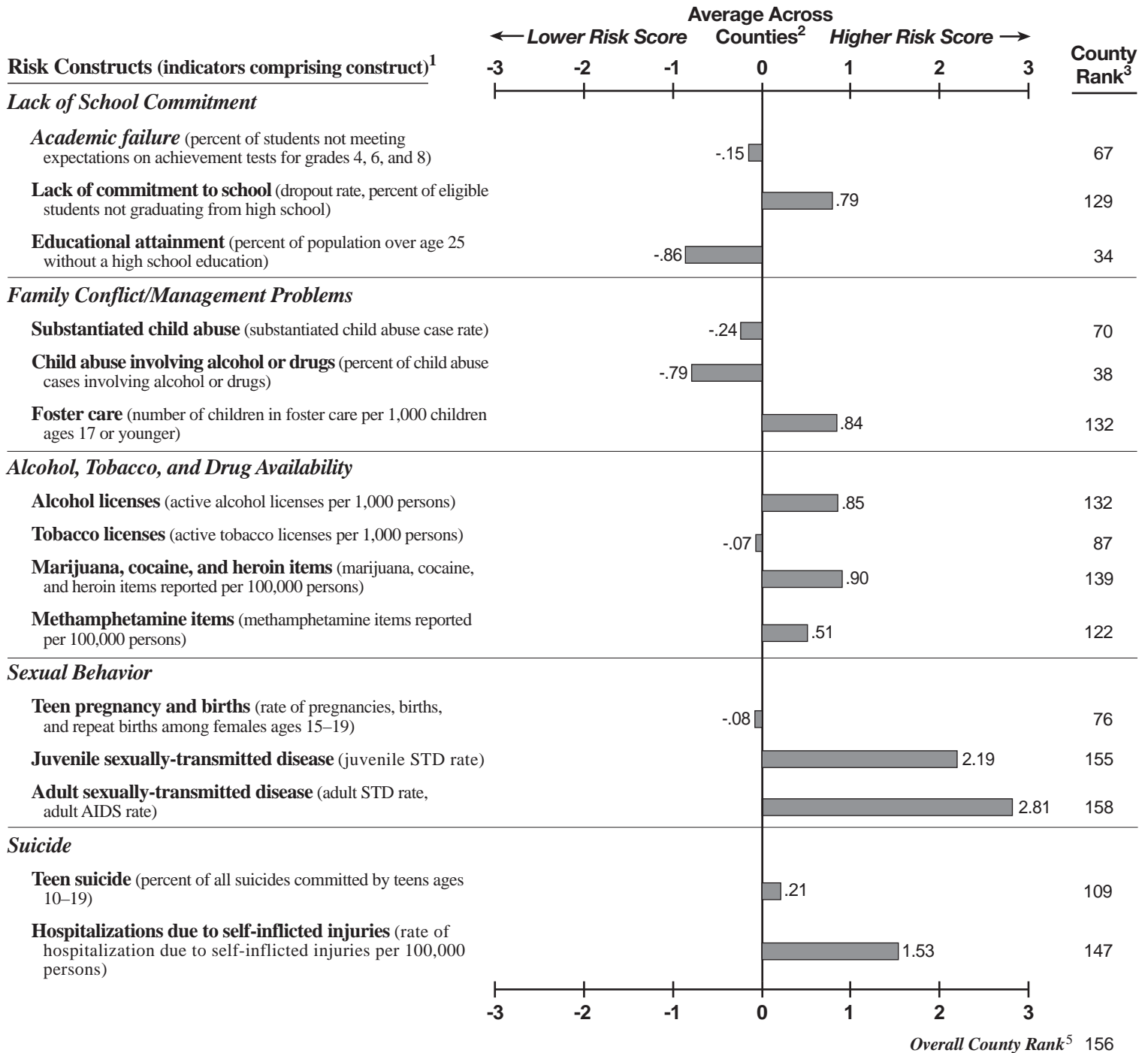
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bibb County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is  $-0.32$  (county rank=61). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is  $0.13$  (county rank=93).

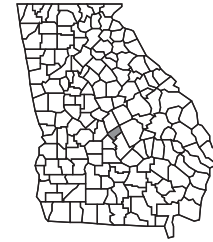
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bleckley County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 12,047  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,135  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 72.6%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 24.7%    Hispanic/Latino 1.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

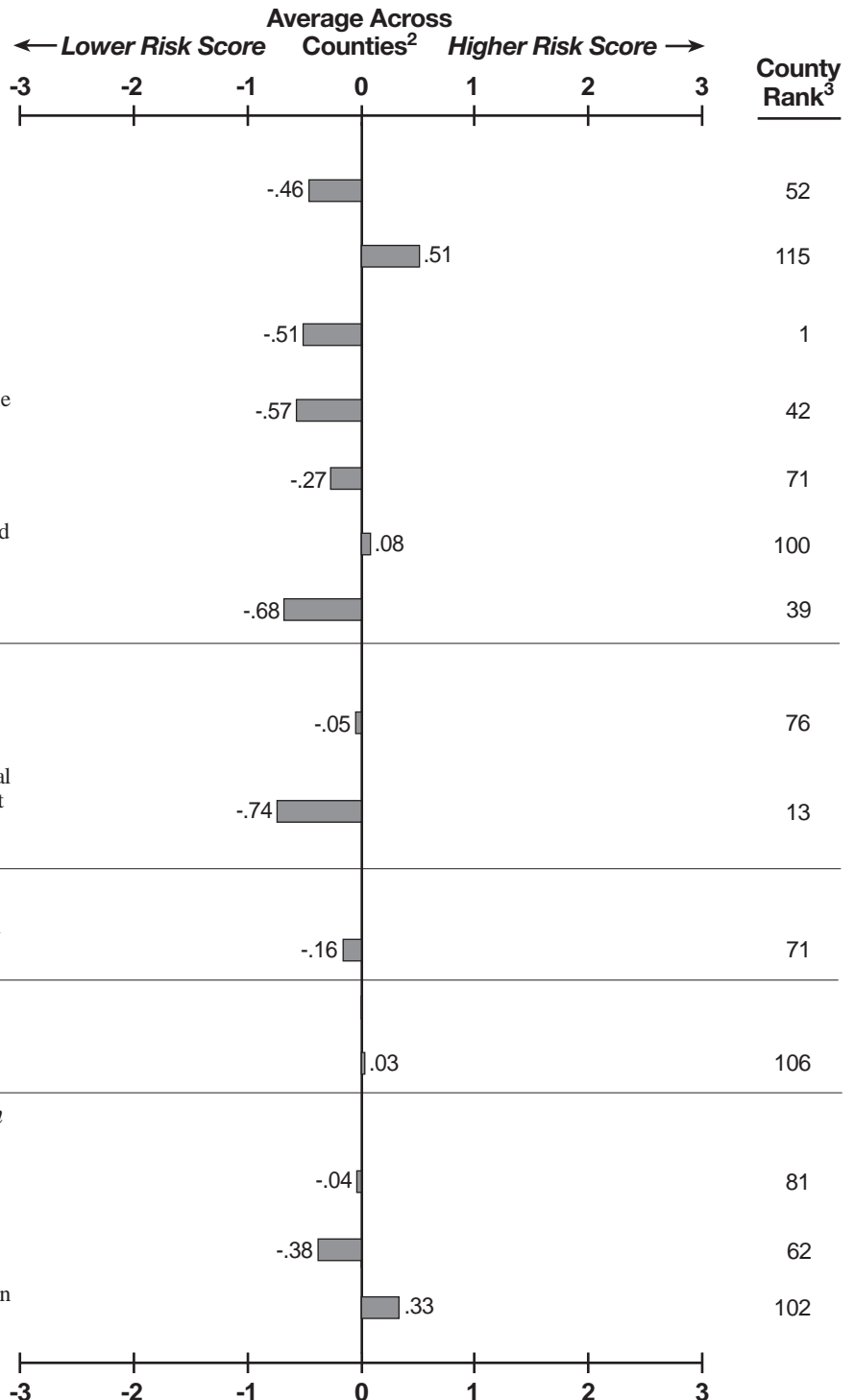
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

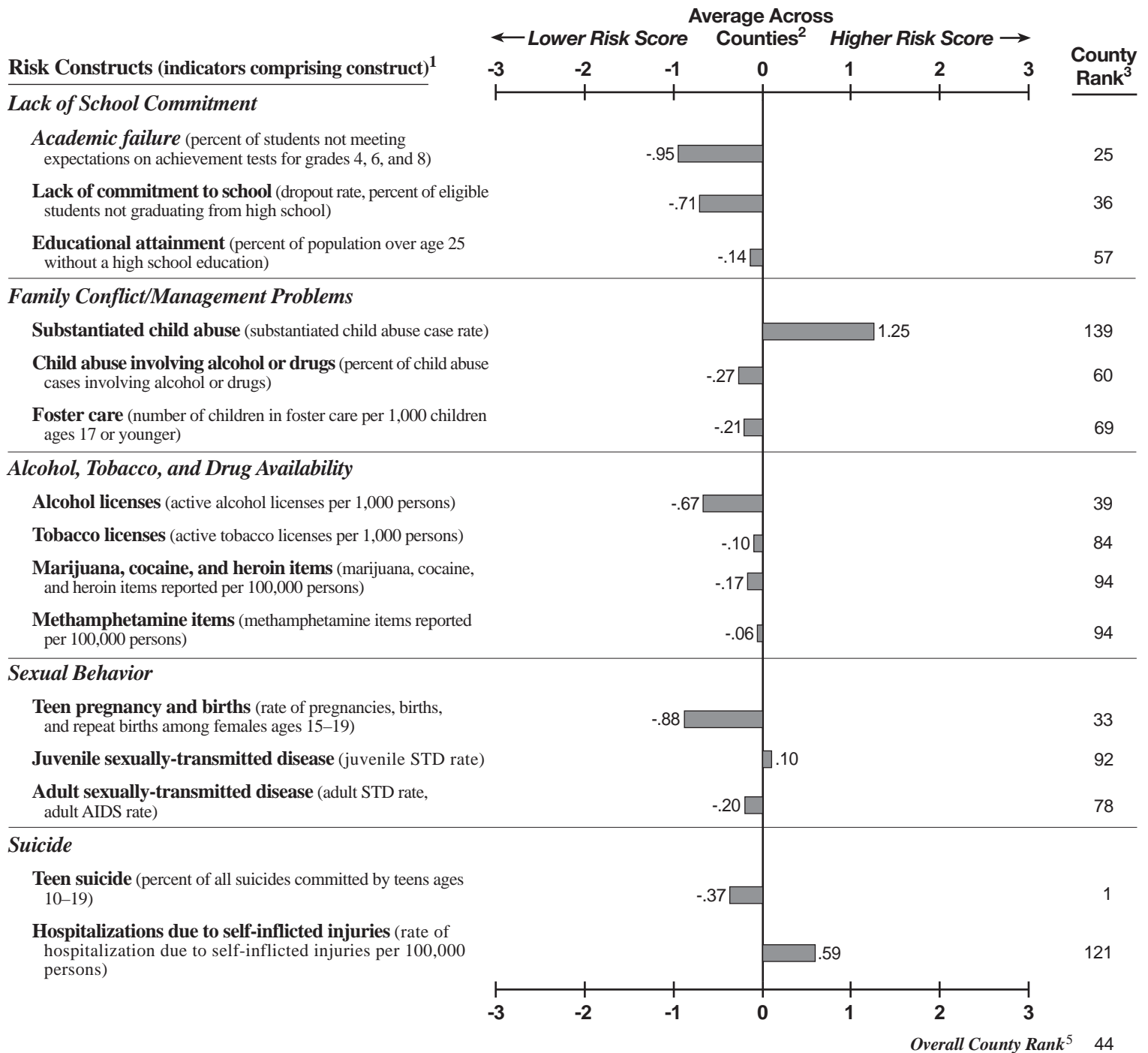
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bleckley County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

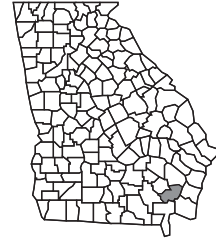
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brantley County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,542  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,002  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 93.4%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 4.4%    Hispanic/Latino 1.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

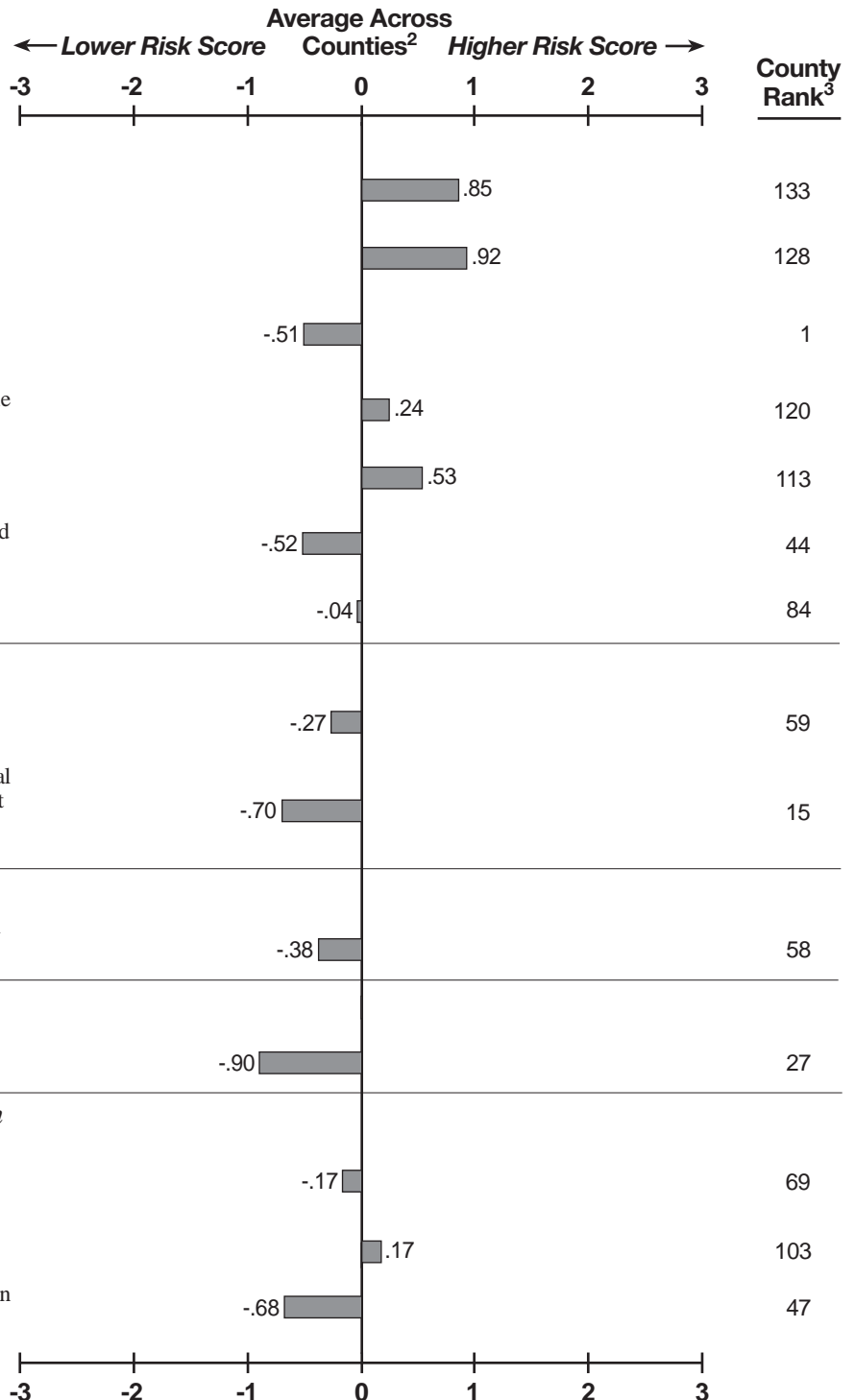
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

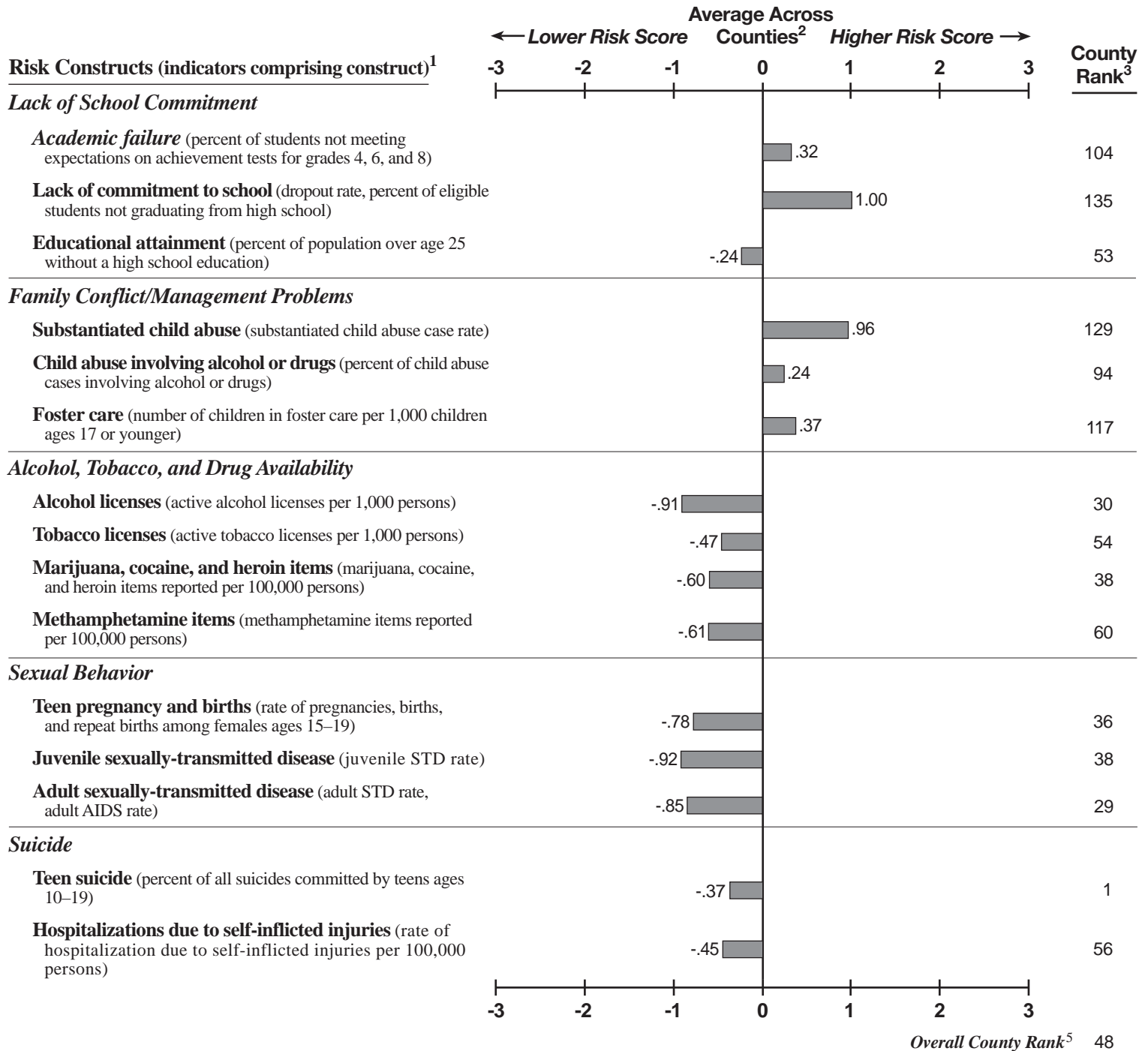
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brantley County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

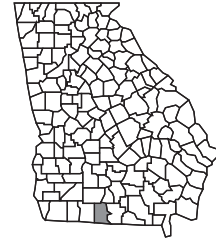


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brooks County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,367  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,199  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 57.0%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 38.2%    Hispanic/Latino 3.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

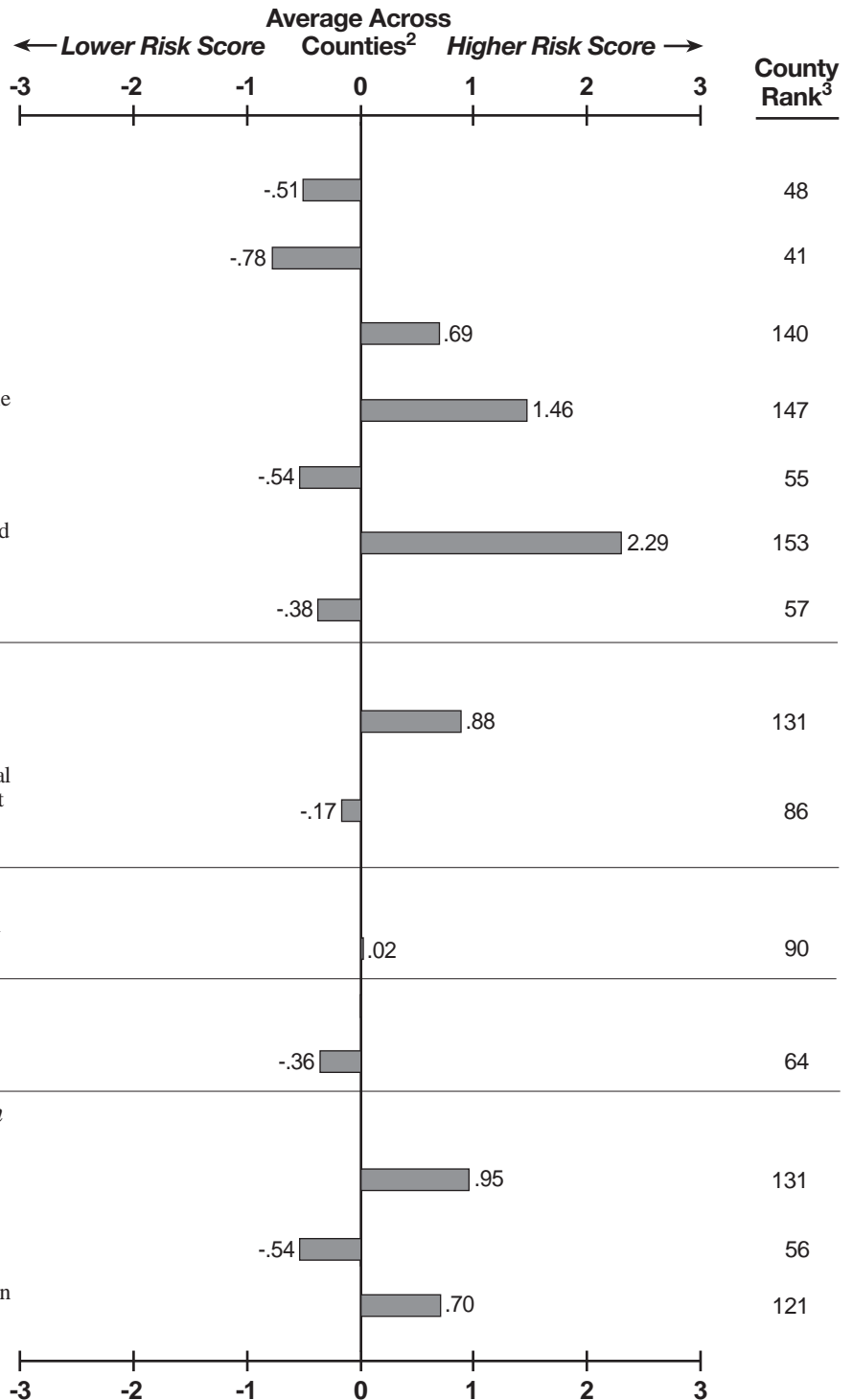
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

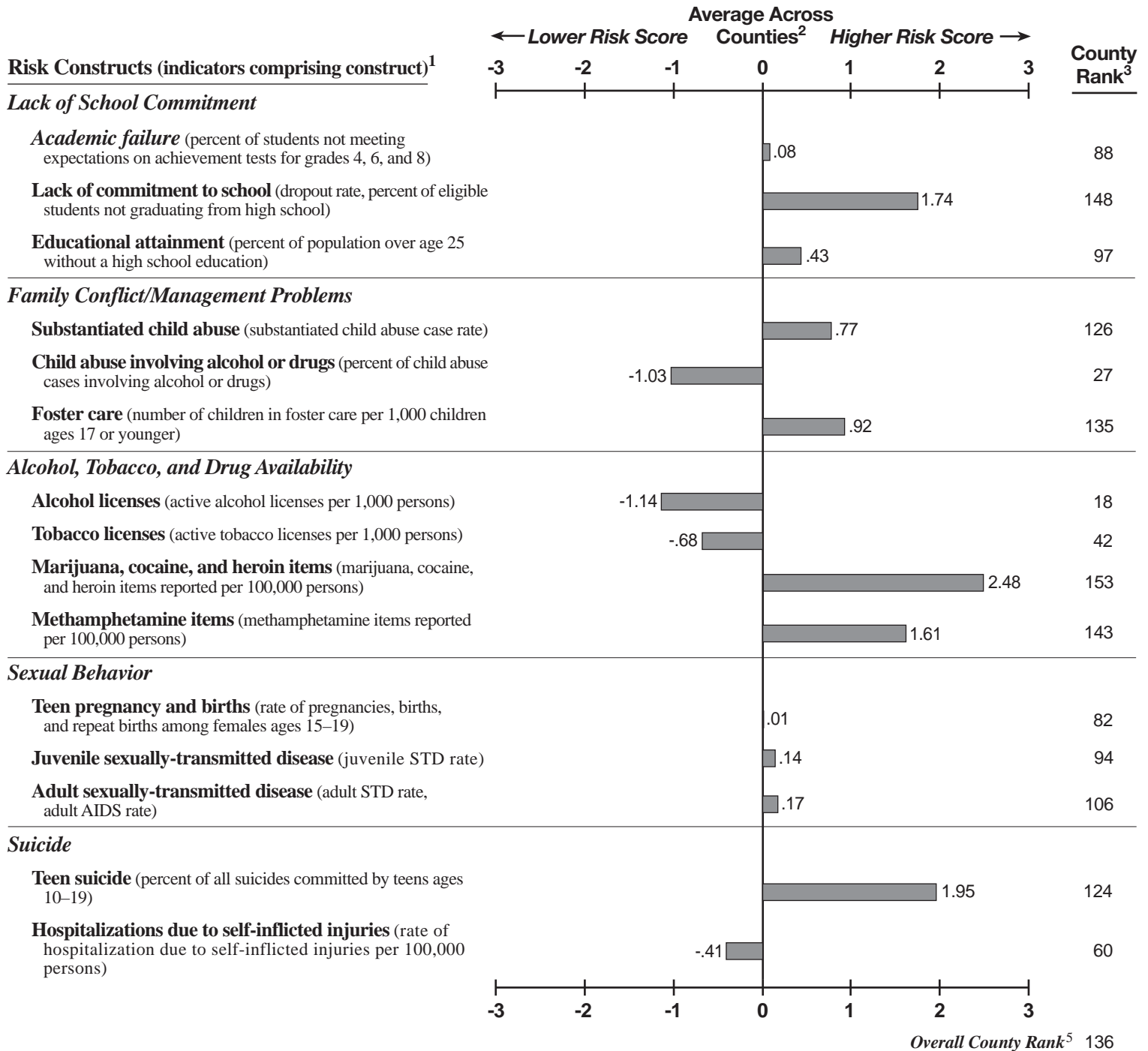
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brooks County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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=48).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

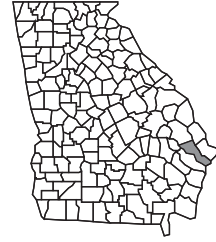
Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources  
 Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases  
 Office of Prevention Services and Programs

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bryan County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 27,535  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,691  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 80.2%    Other 2.7%  
 Black 14.4%    Hispanic/Latino 2.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

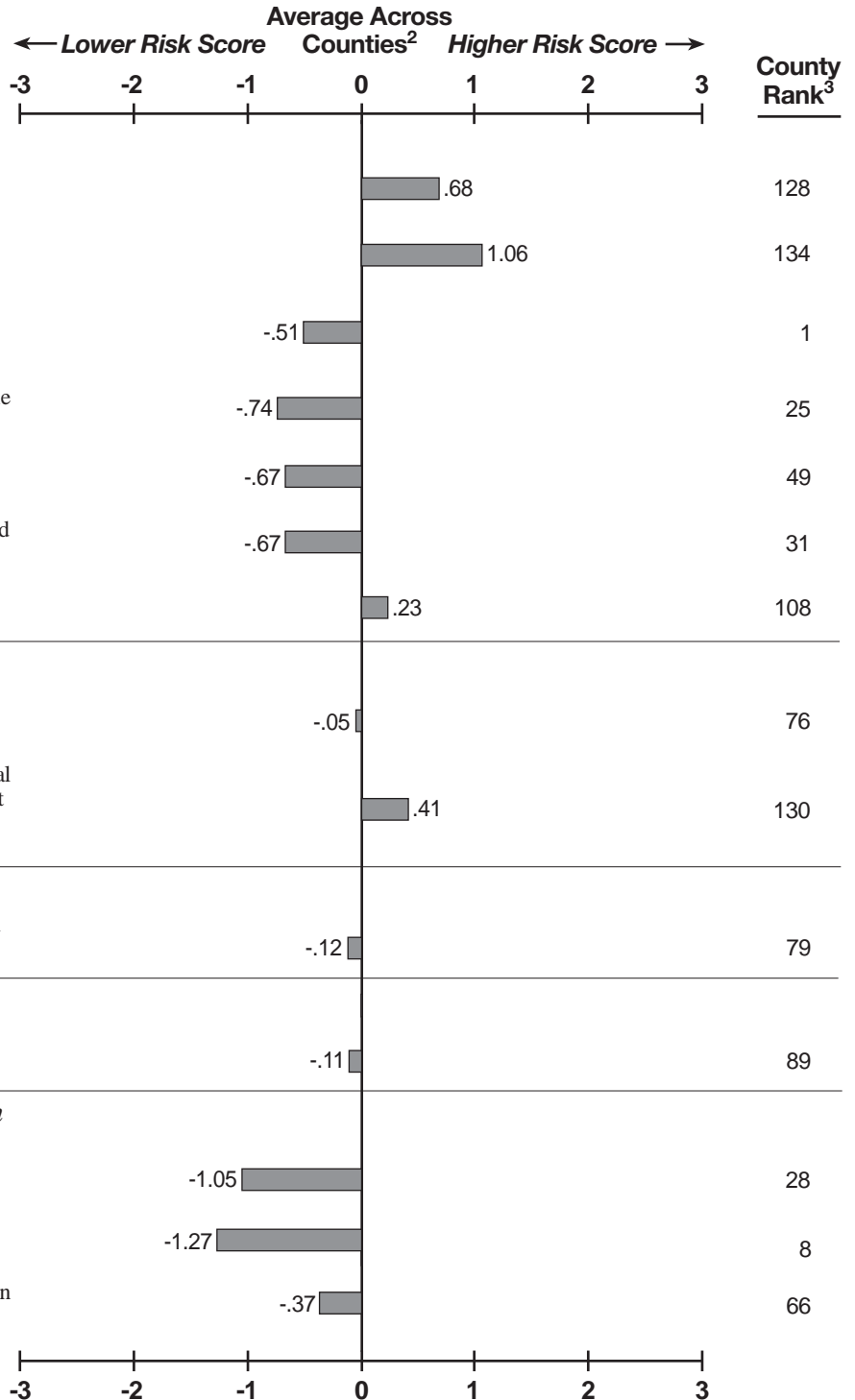
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

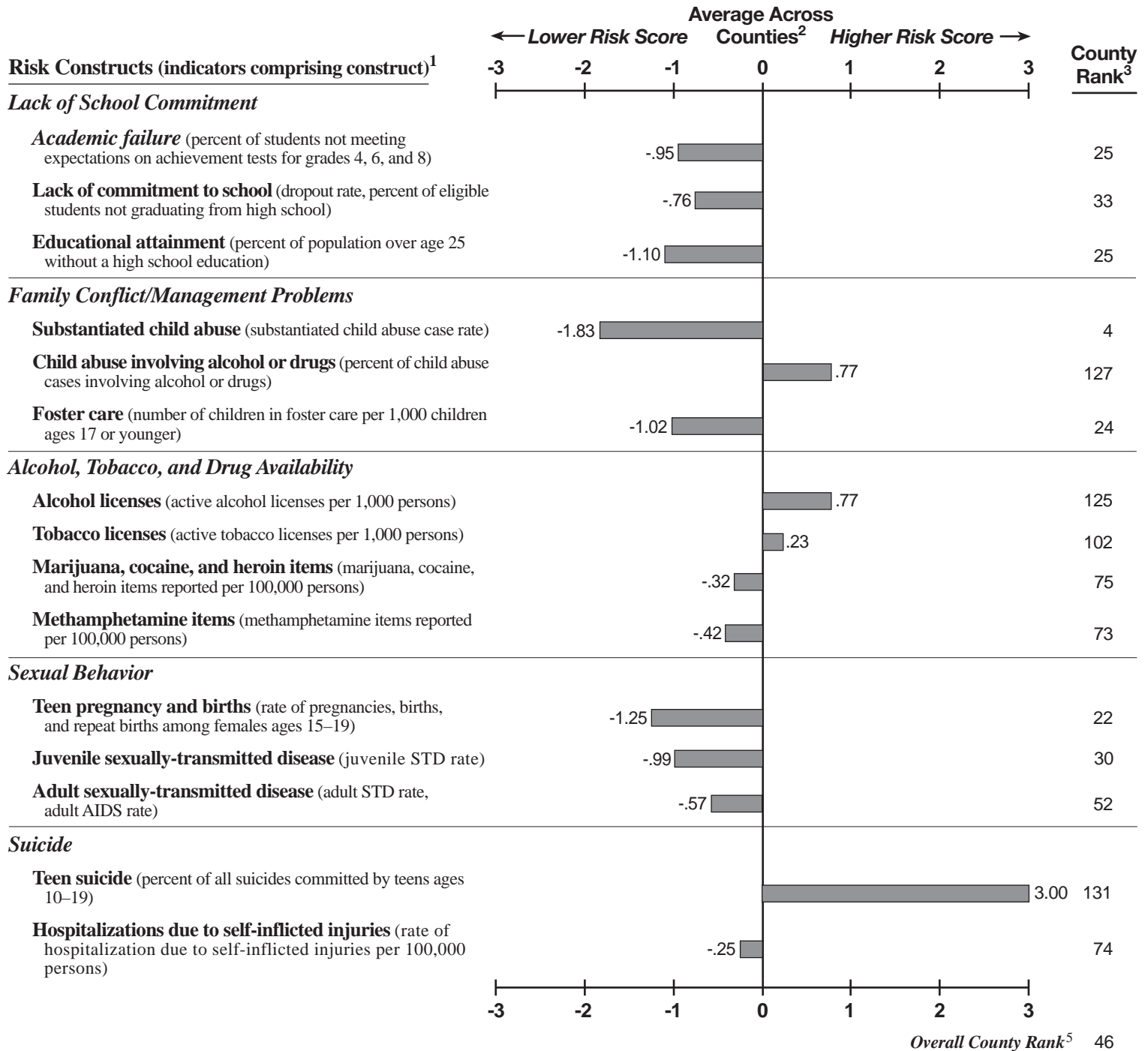
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bryan County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

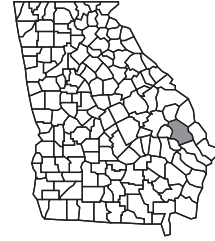
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bulloch County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 60,344  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,761  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.4%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 28.8%    Hispanic/Latino 2.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

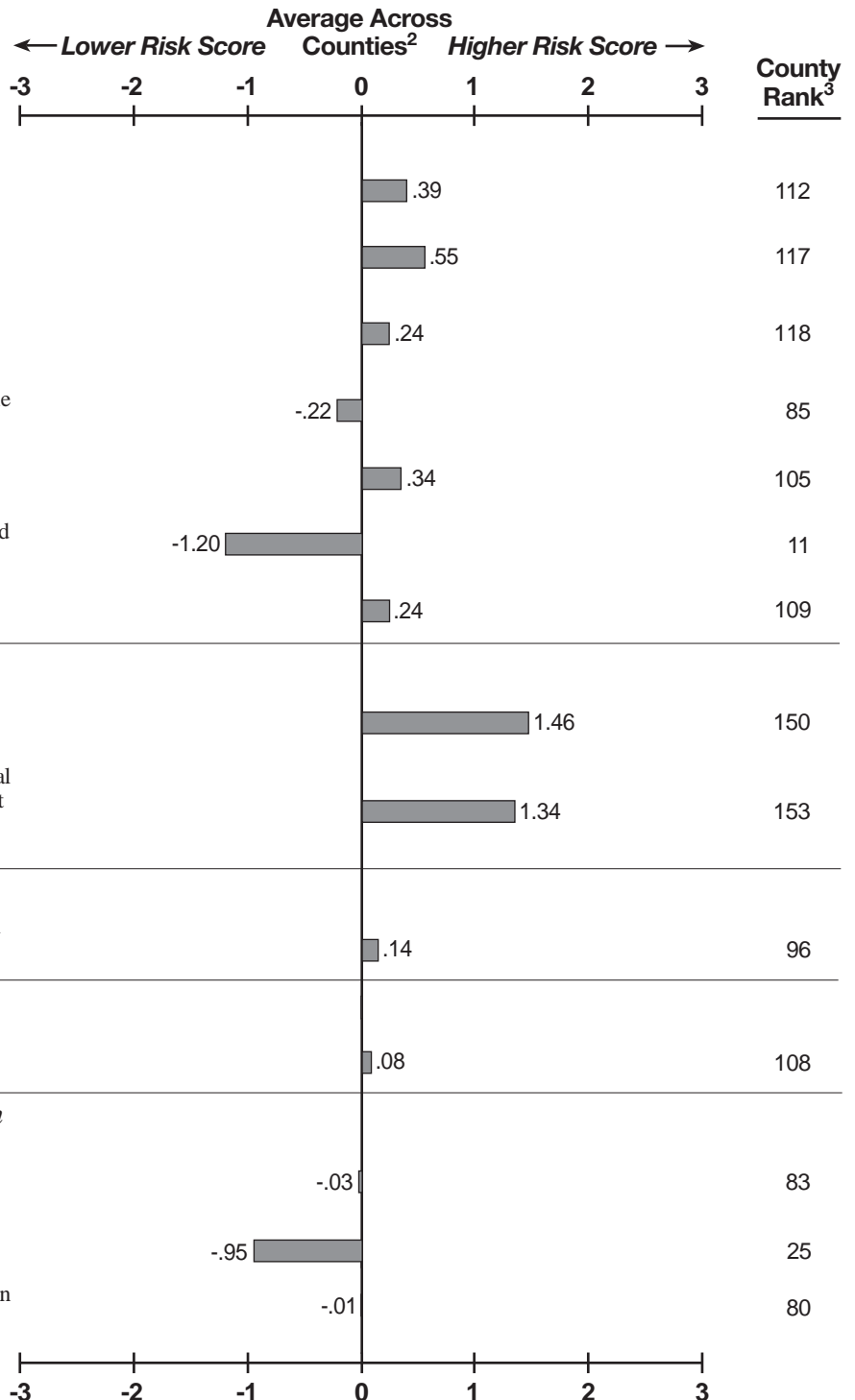
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

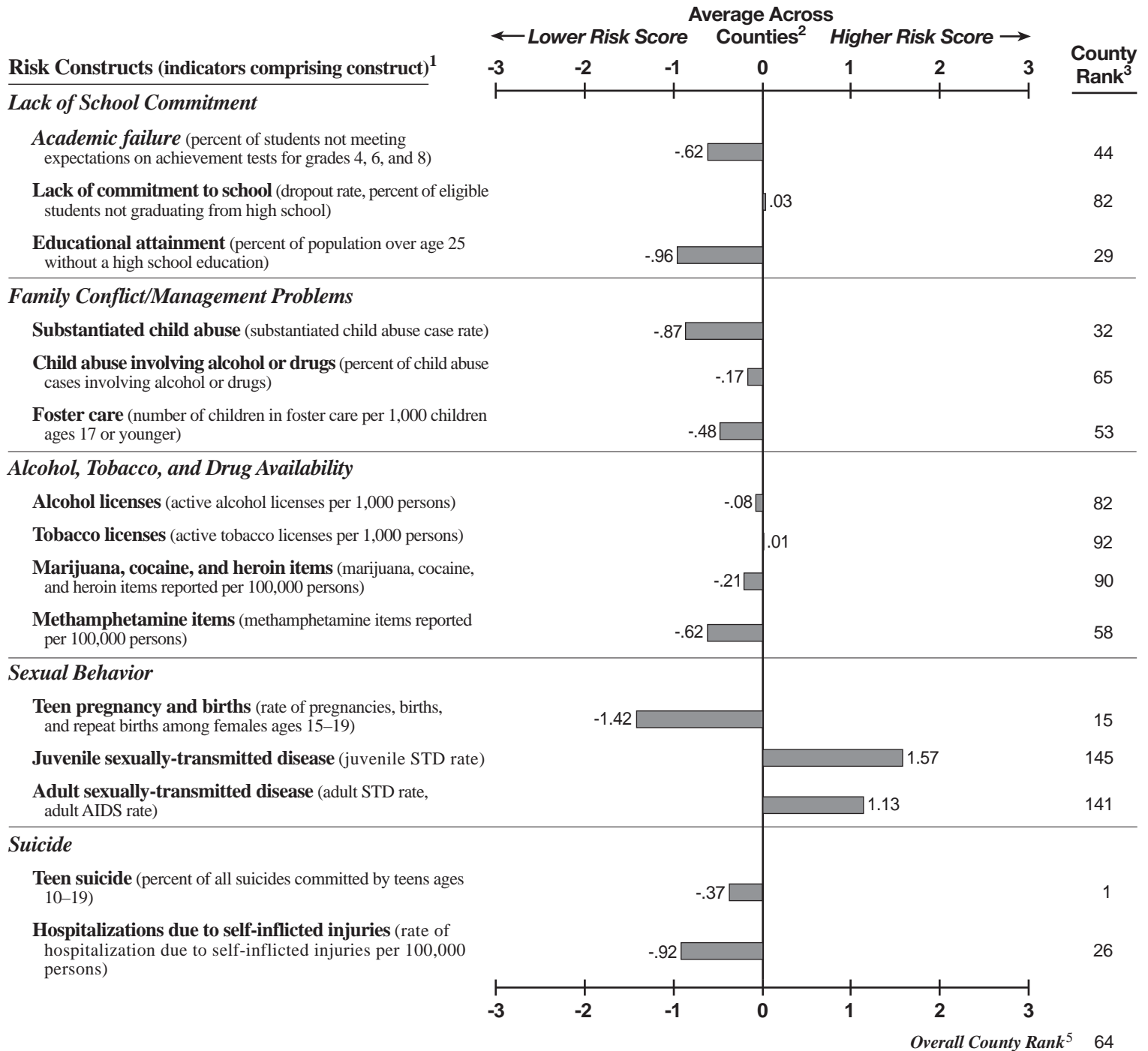
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bulloch County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

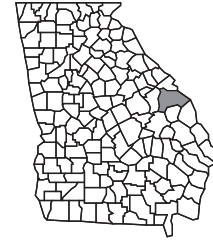
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Burke County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,189  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,118  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 46.6% Other 1.0%  
 Black 50.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

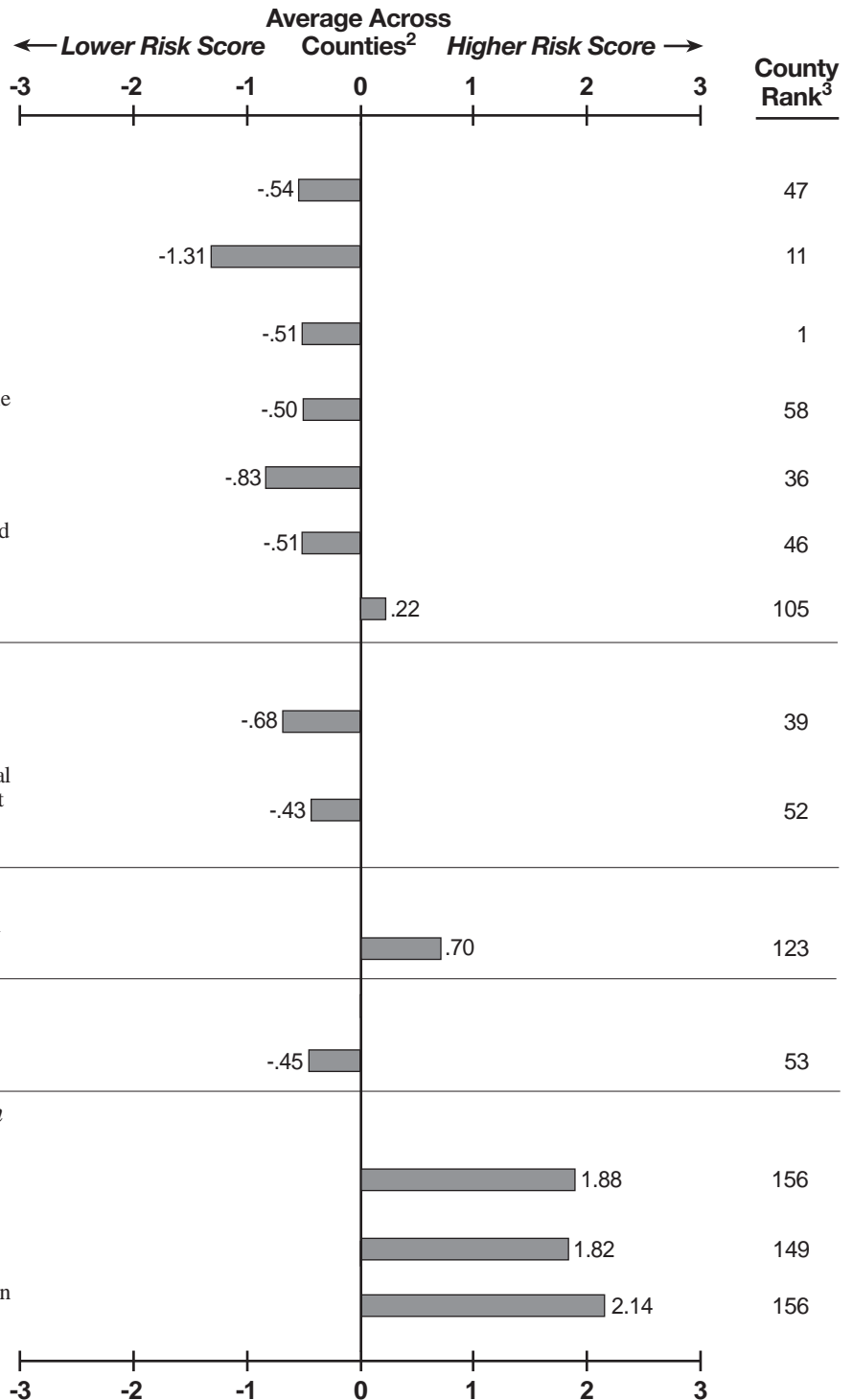
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

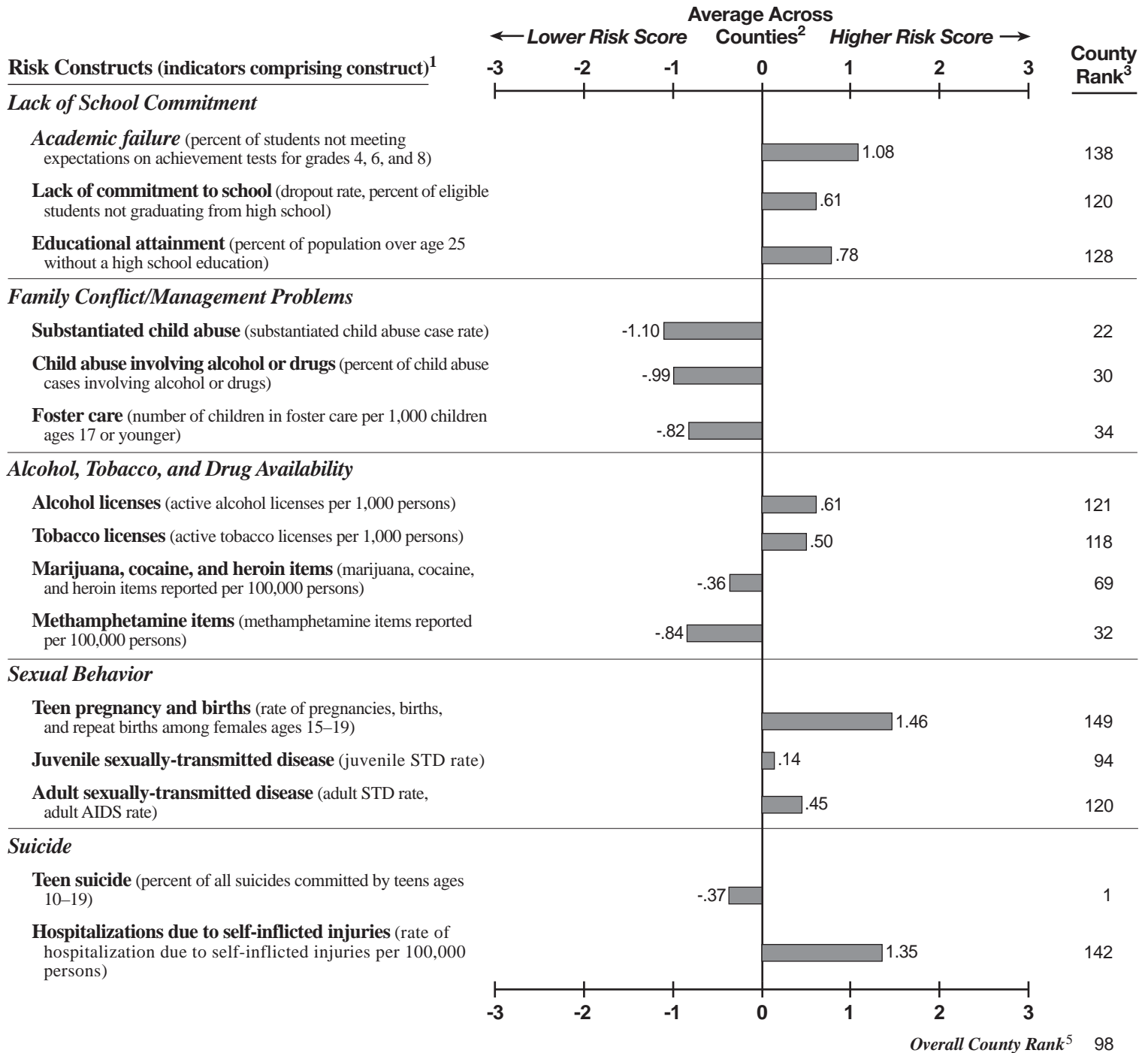
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Burke County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

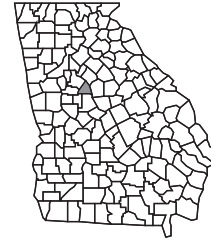


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Butts County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 22,362  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,305  
 2004 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)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

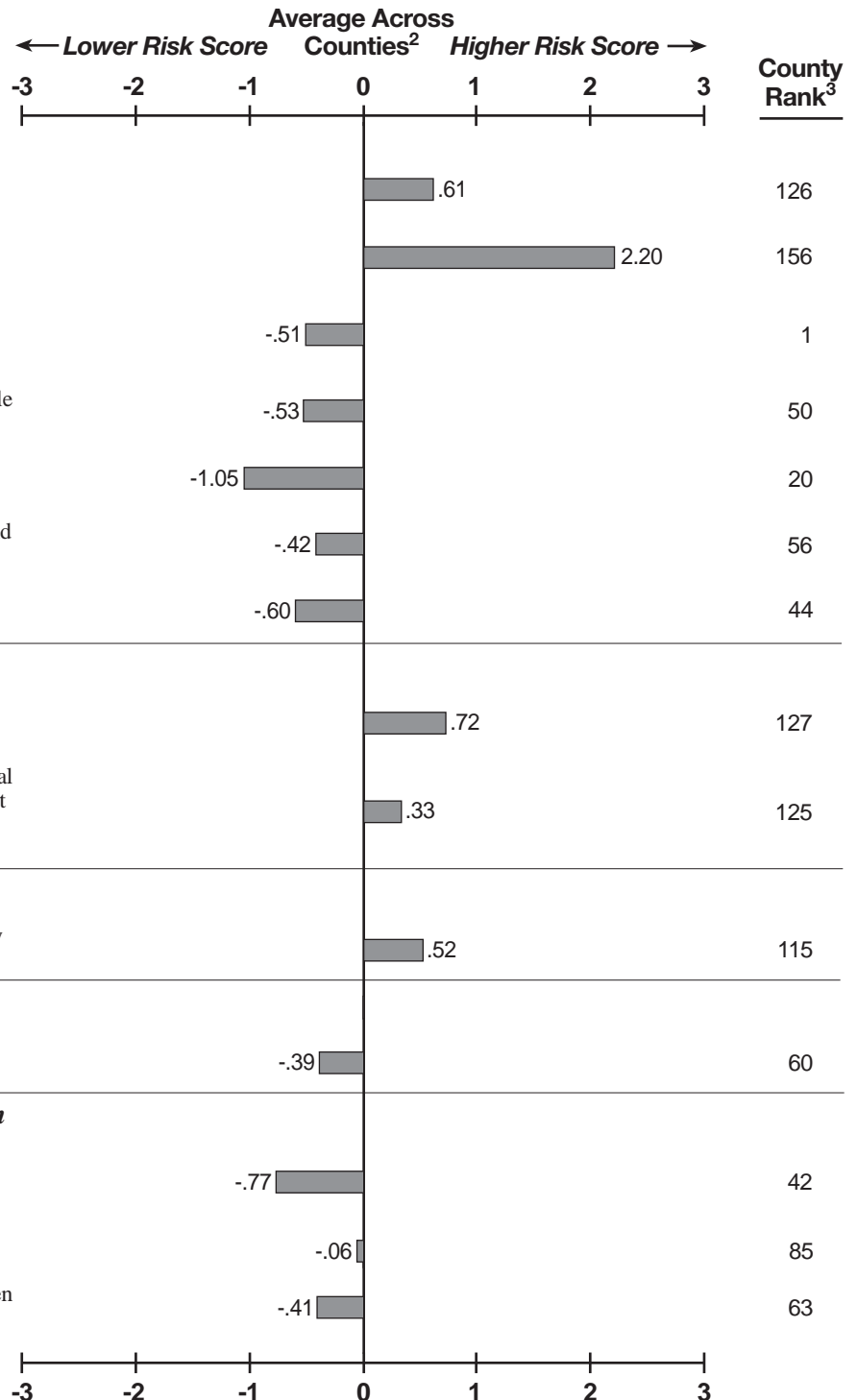
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

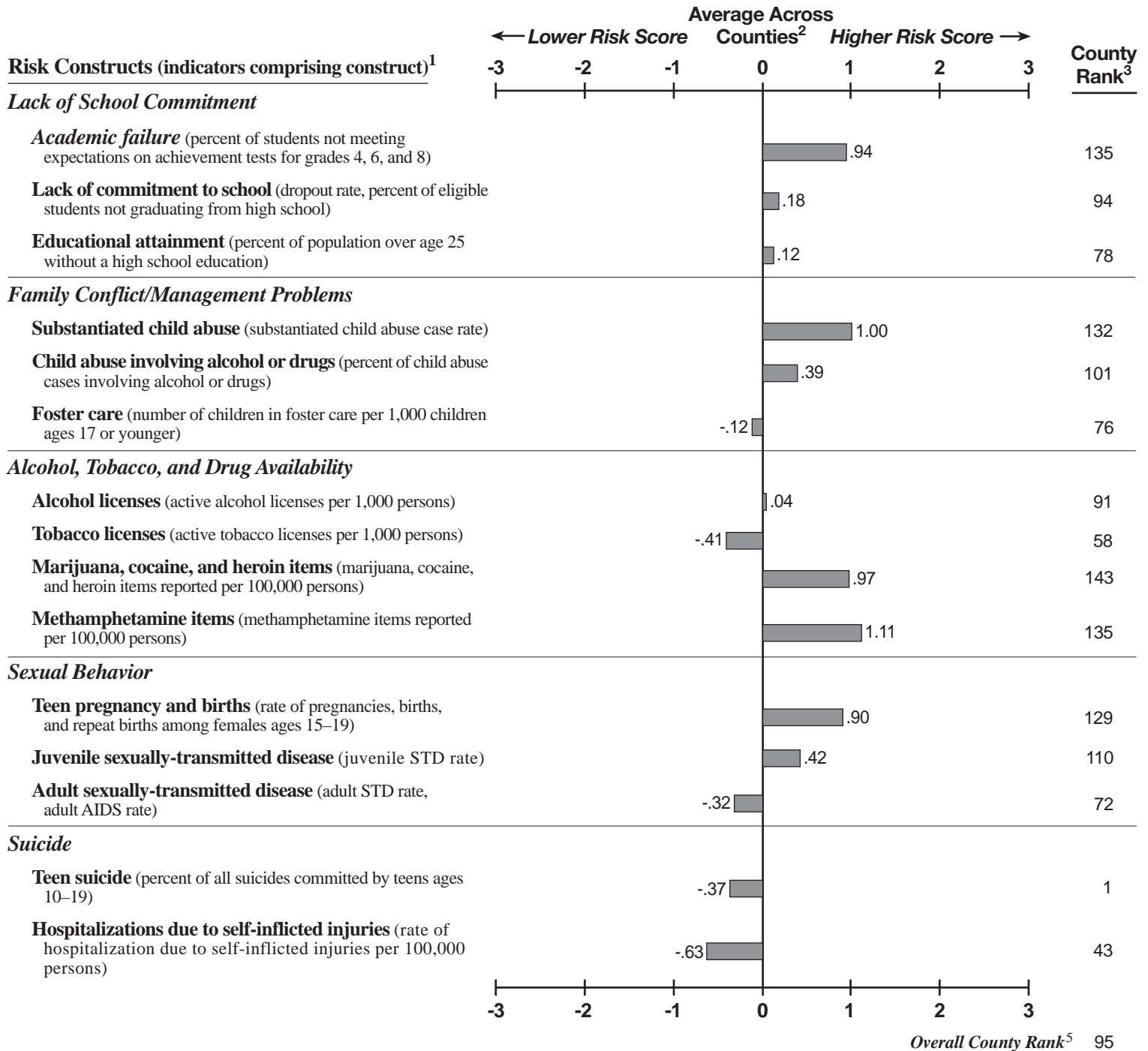
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Butts County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

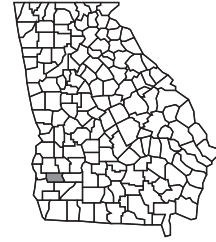
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Calhoun County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,102  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,416  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 34.5%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 61.8%    Hispanic/Latino 3.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

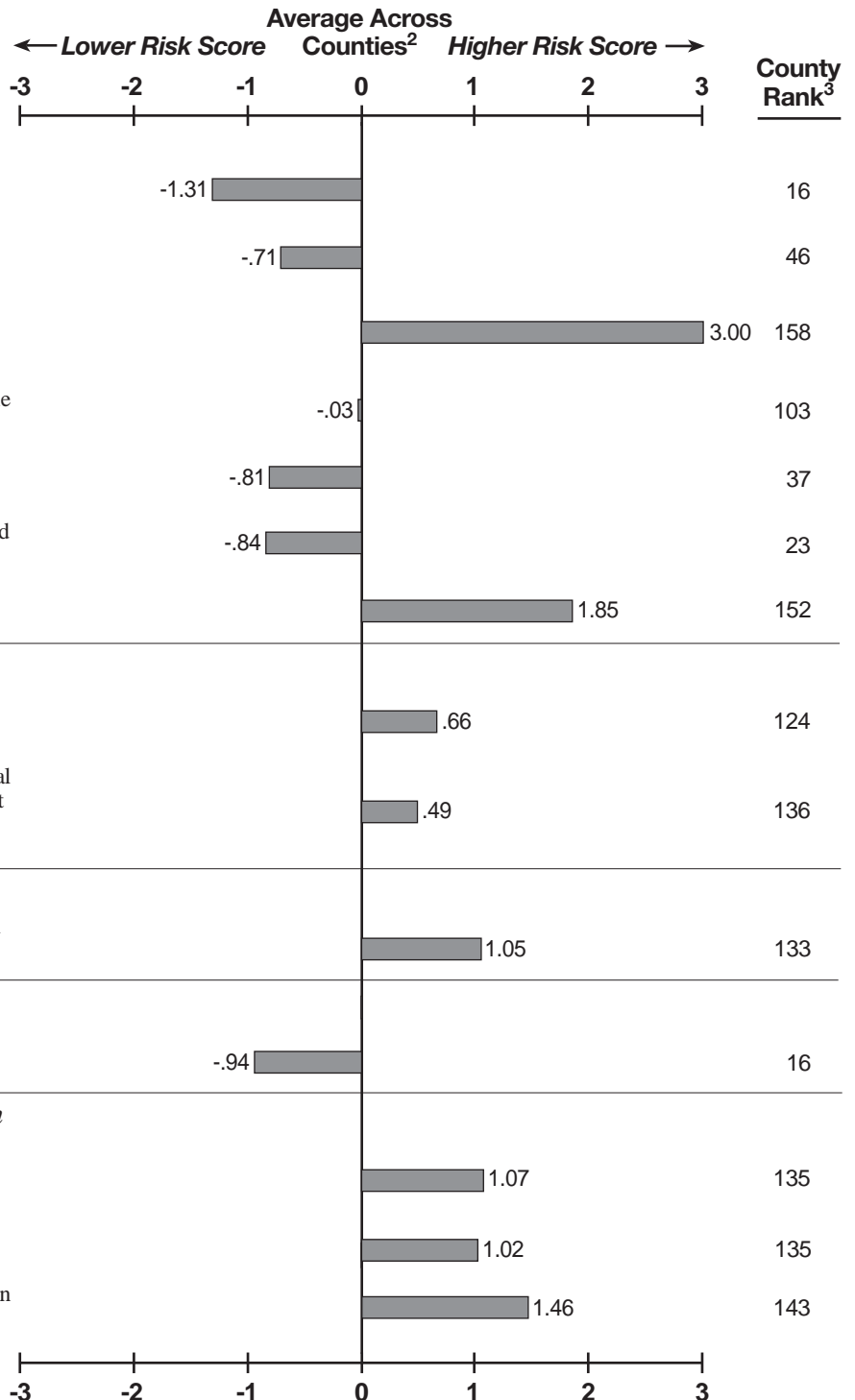
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

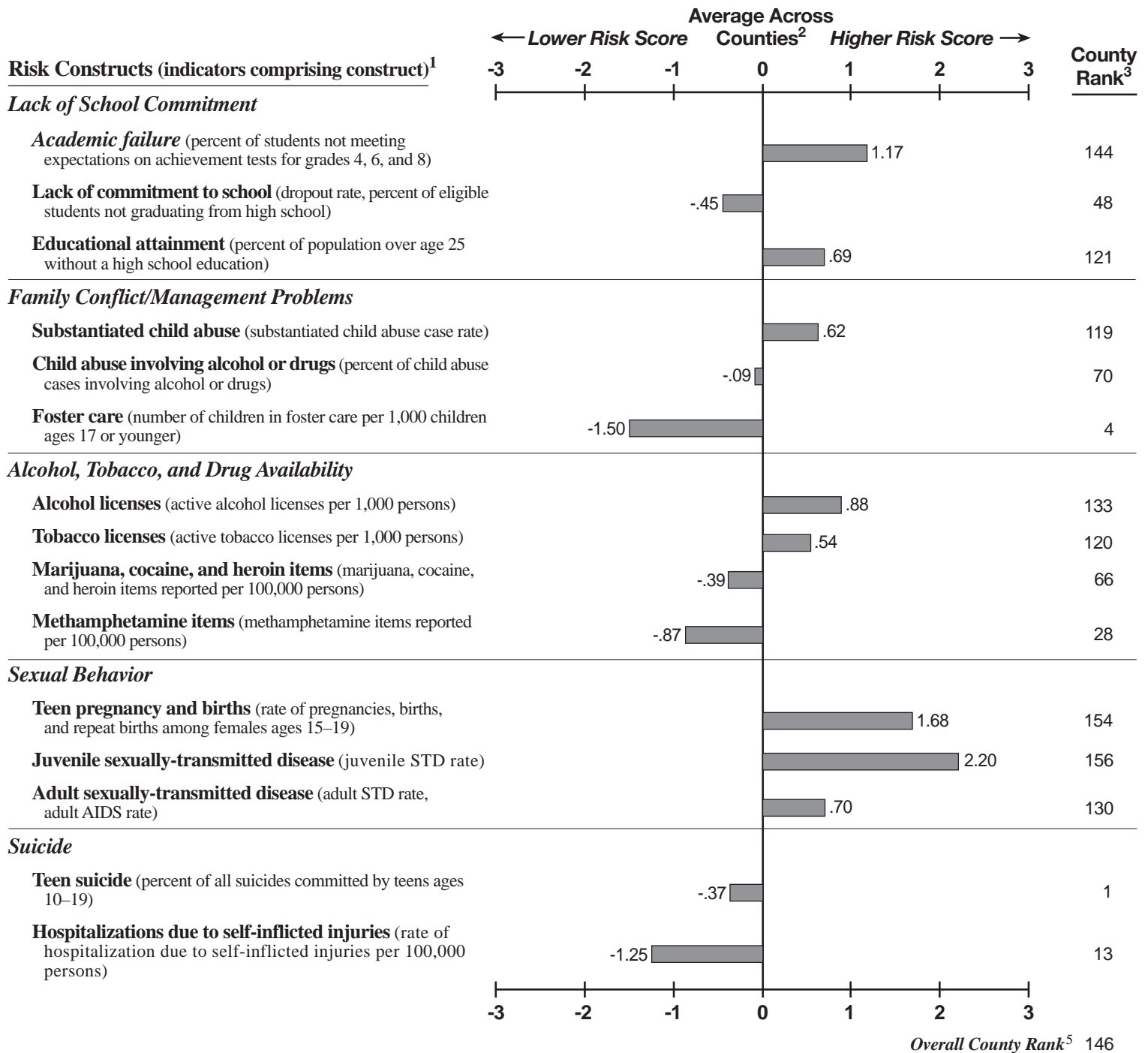
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Calhoun County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 -1.07 (county rank=17).

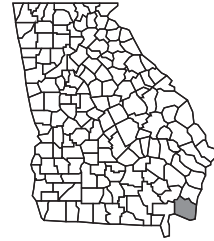
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Camden County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 45,108  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,378  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 72.7%    Other 3.6%  
 Black 20.6%    Hispanic/Latino 3.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

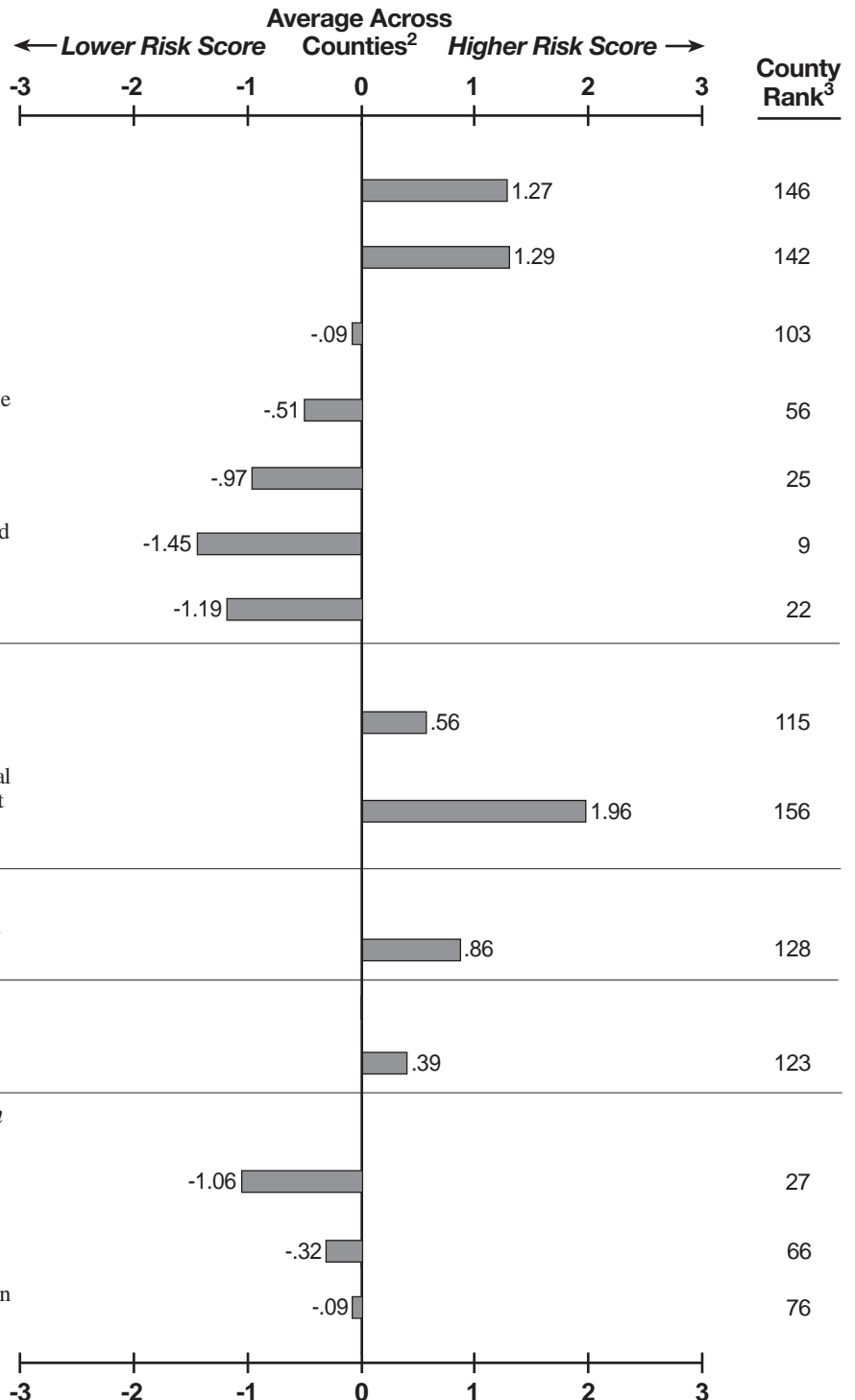
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

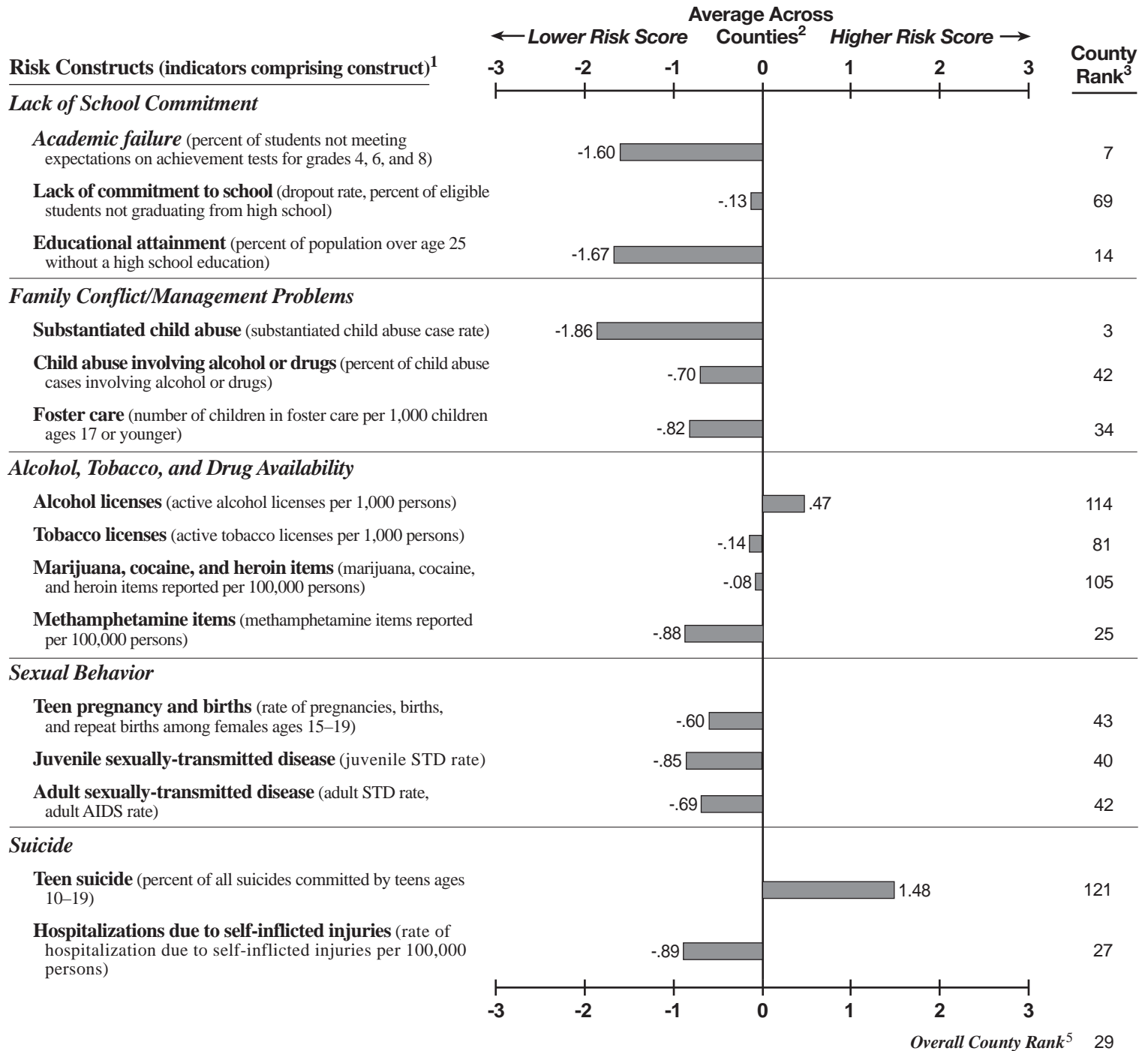
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Camden County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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 risk for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score 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).

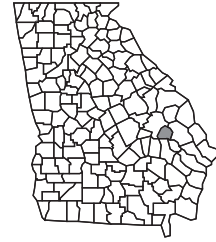
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Candler County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,193  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,793  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.6%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 25.2%    Hispanic/Latino 11.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

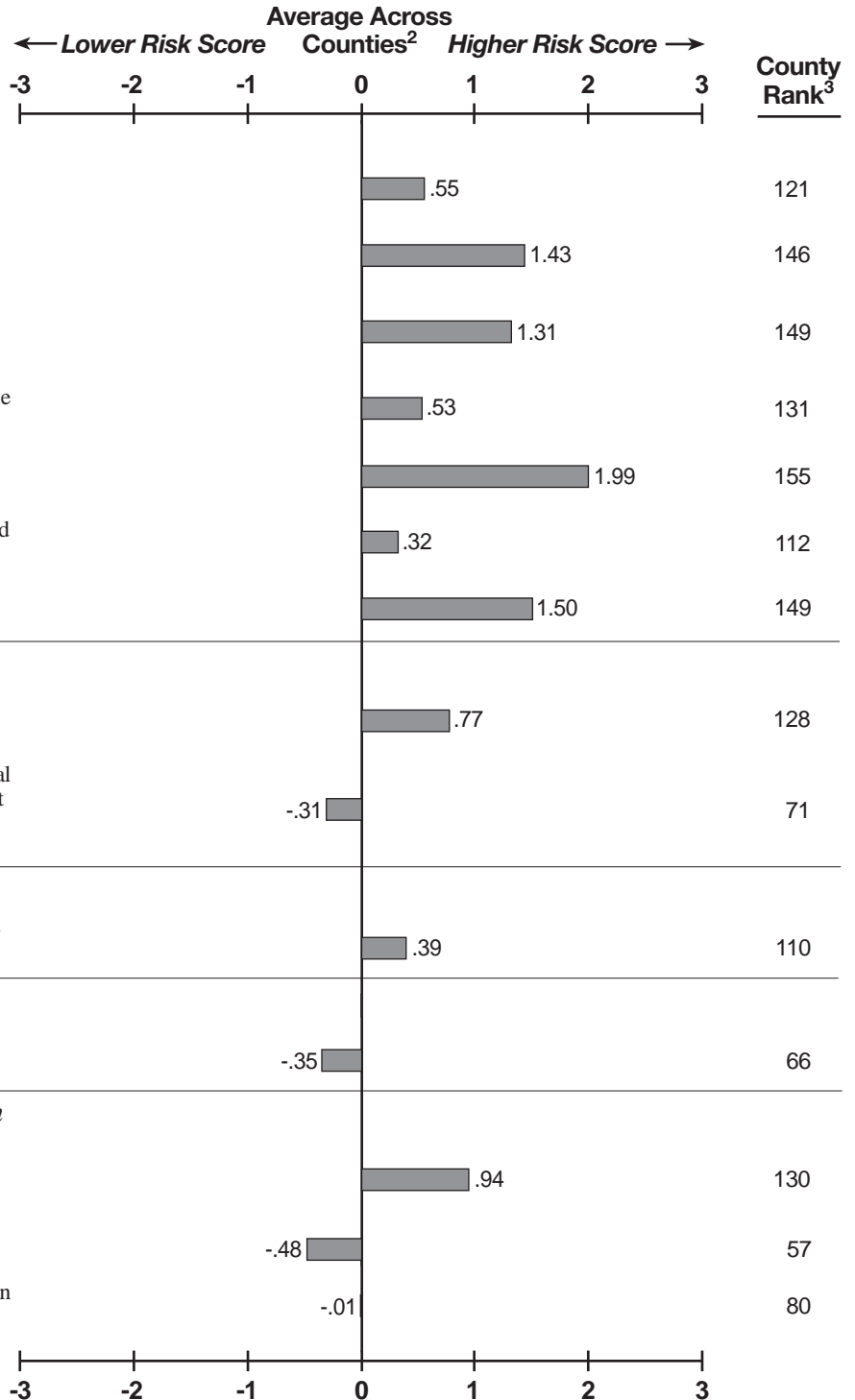
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

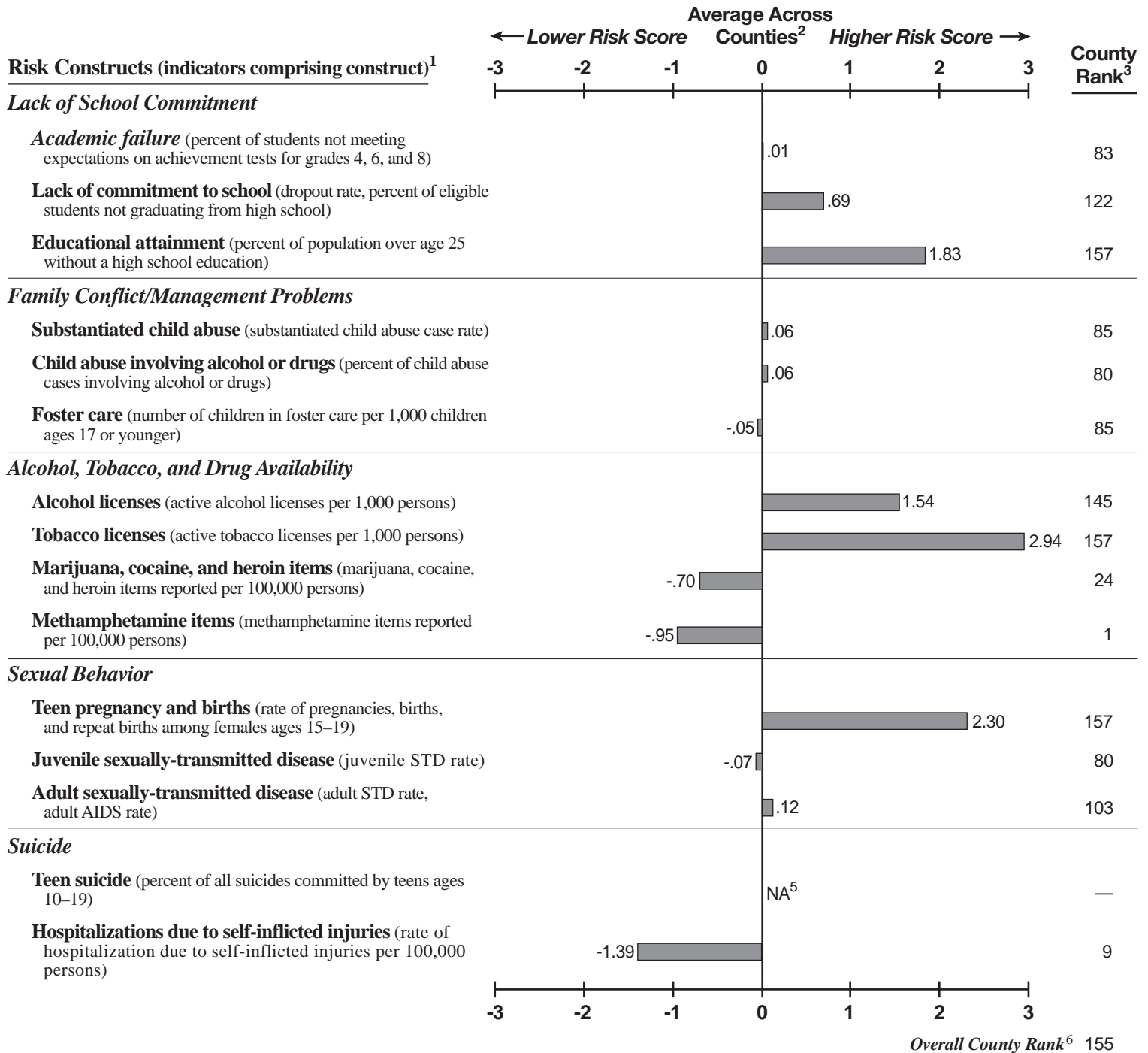
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Candler County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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 22 or older is -1.67 (county rank=6).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

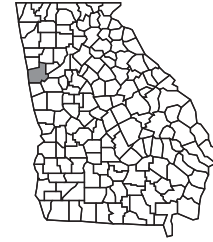


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Carroll County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 101,577  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 25,959  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 77.8%    Other 2.0%  
 Black 16.5%    Hispanic/Latino 3.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

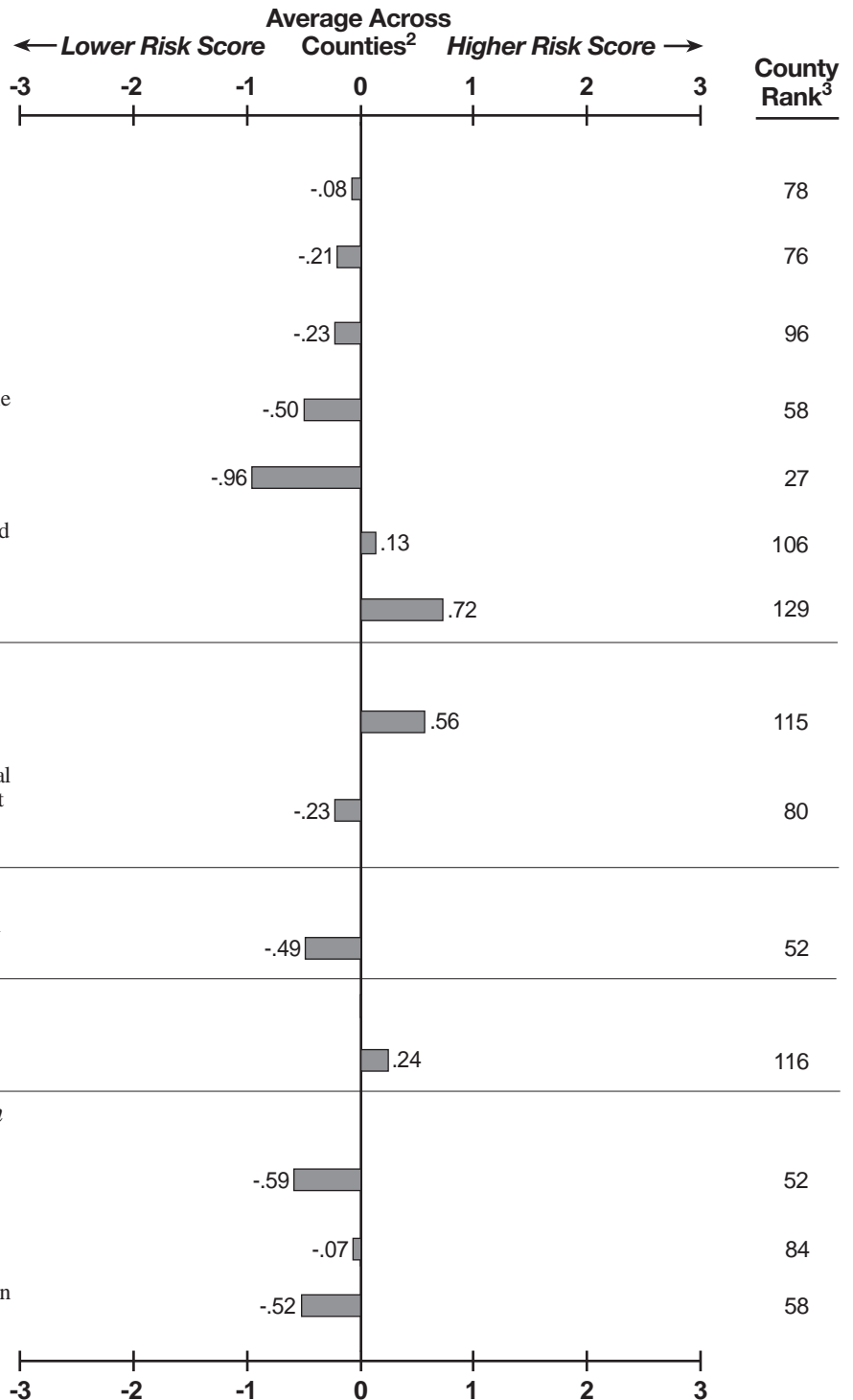
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

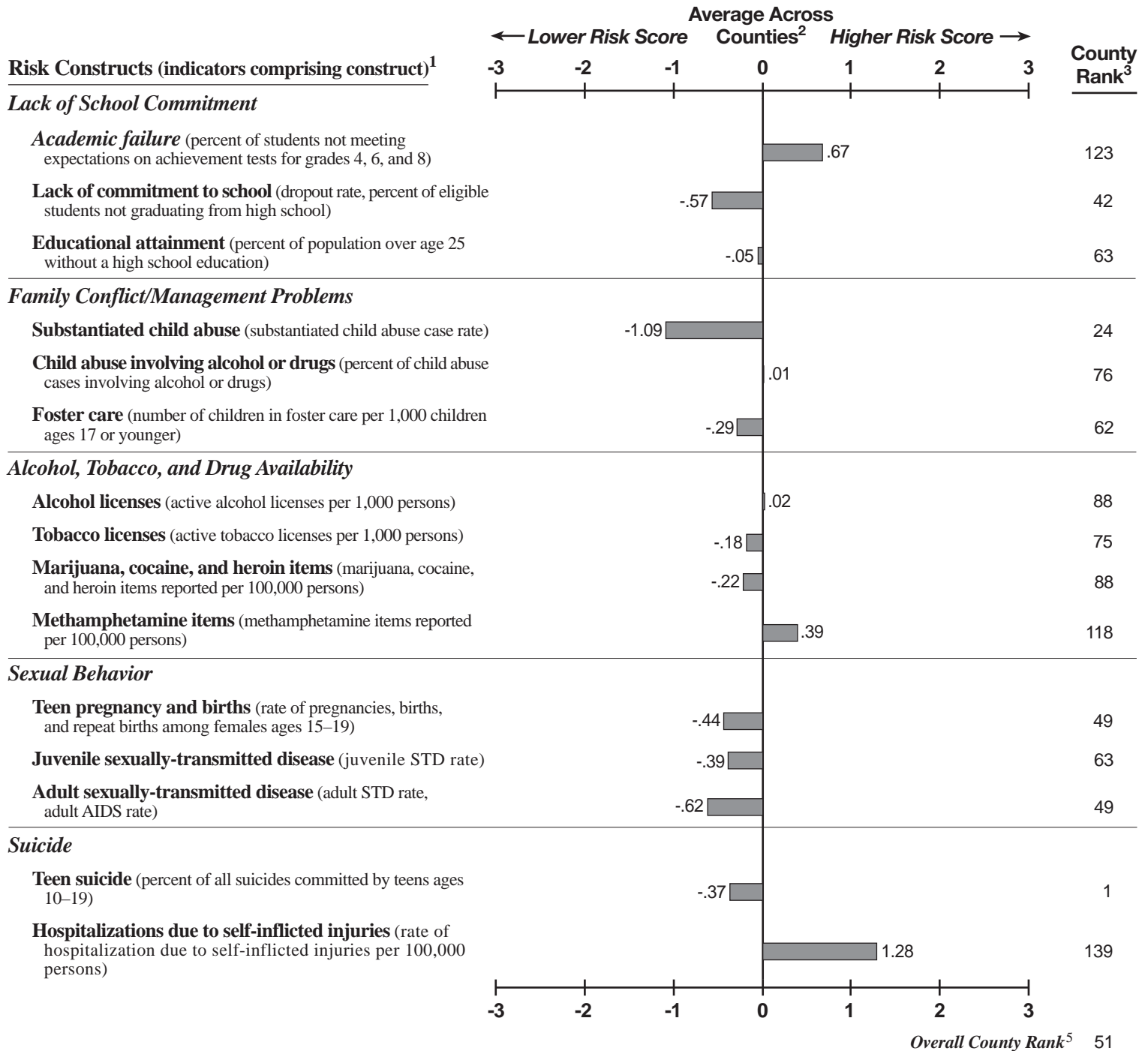
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Carroll County



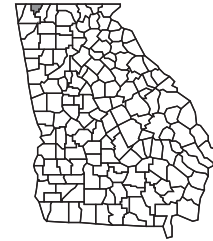
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The risk 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Catoosa County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 59,845  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,916  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 94.5%    Other 2.1%  
 Black 1.9%    Hispanic/Latino 1.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

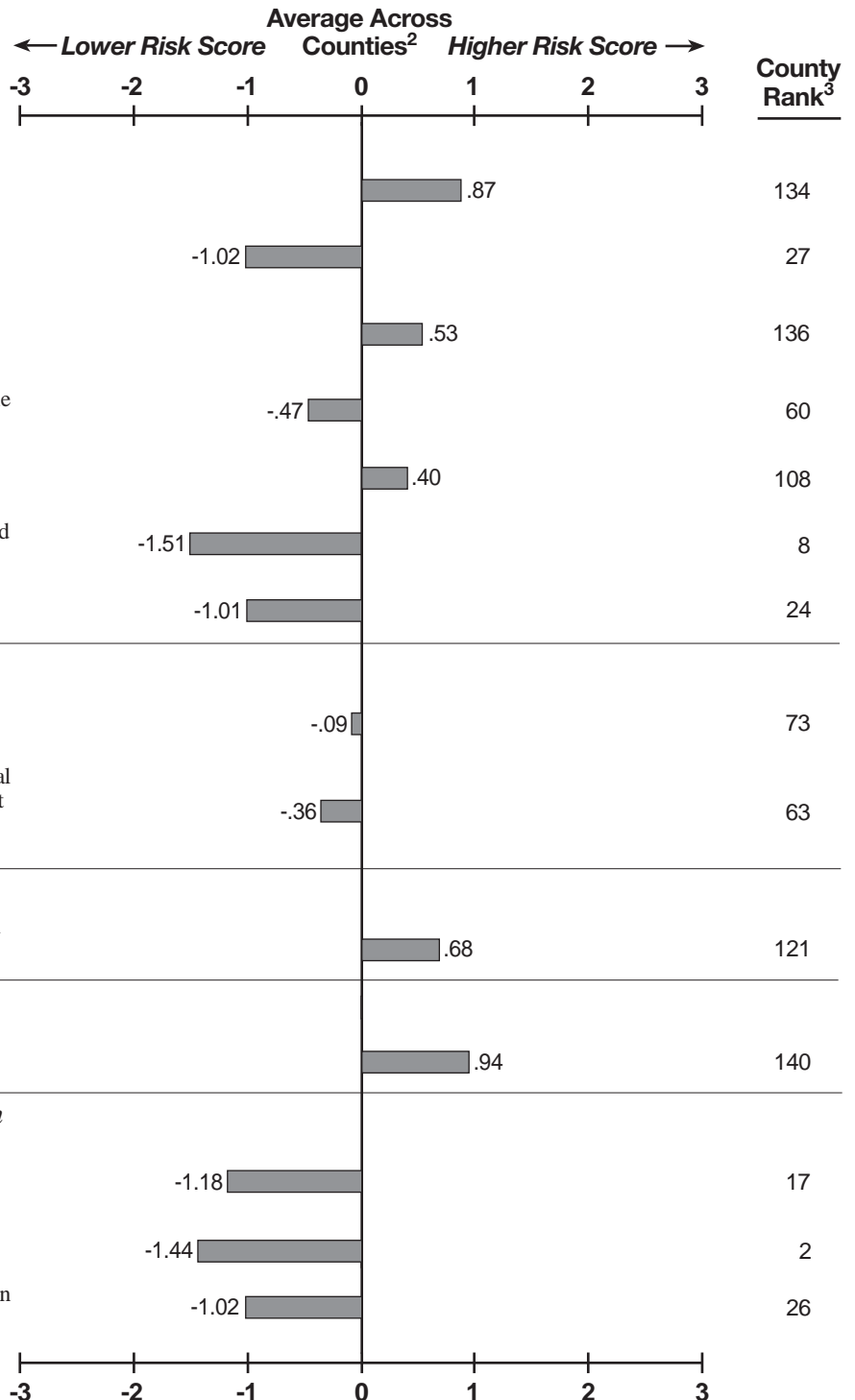
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

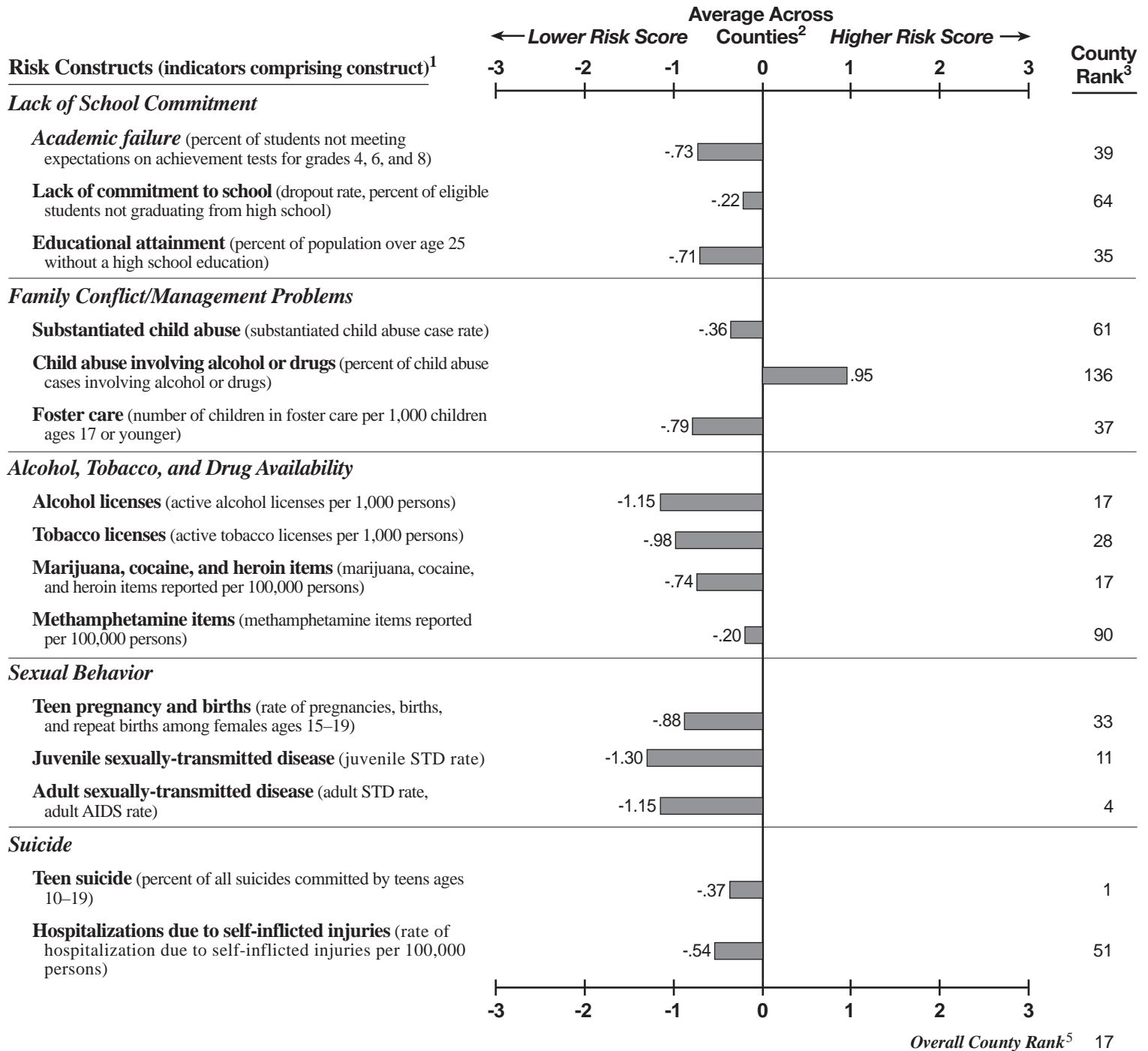
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Catoosa County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

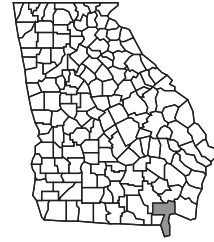
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Charlton County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,698  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,704  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 68.7%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 29.0%    Hispanic/Latino 0.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

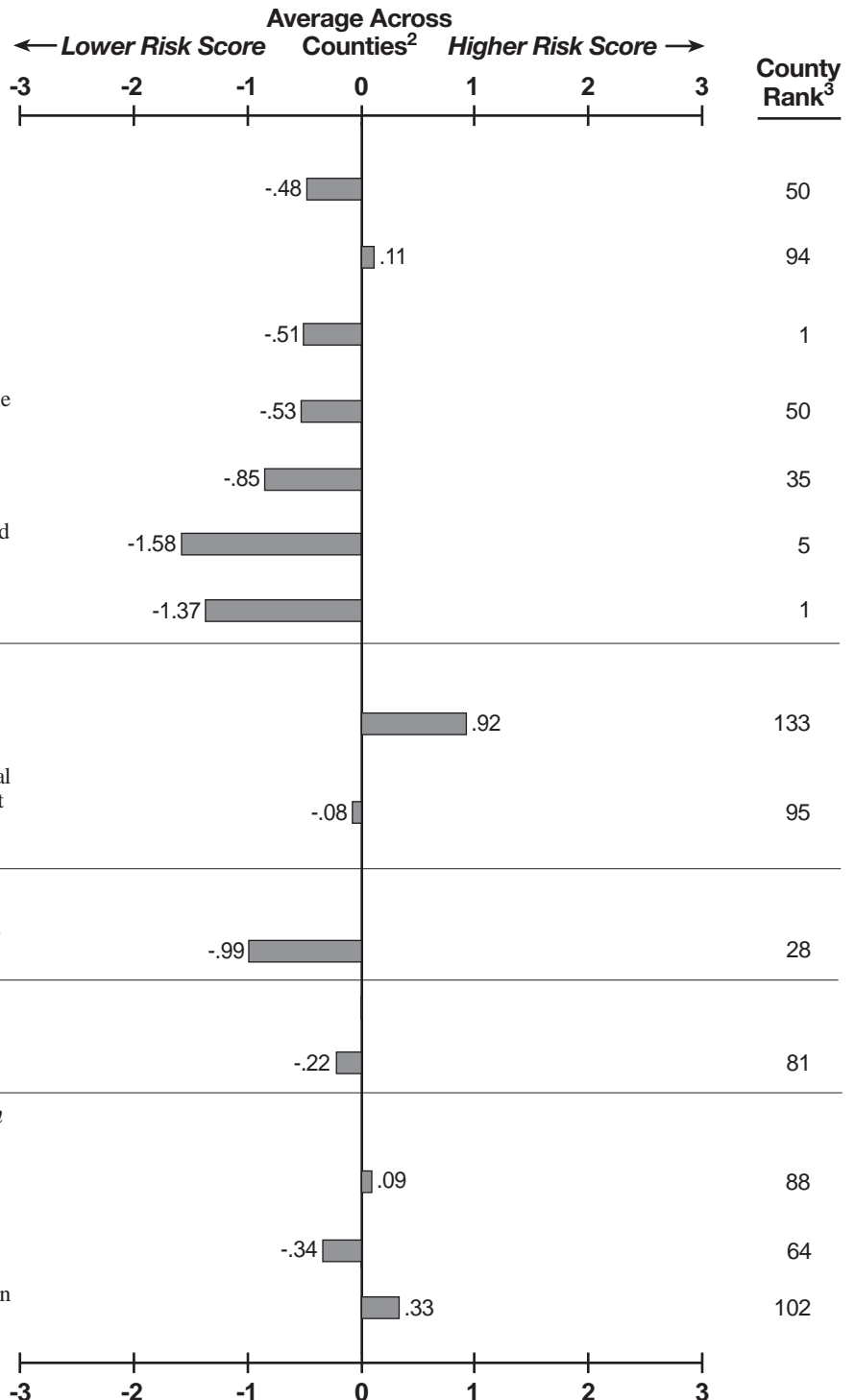
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

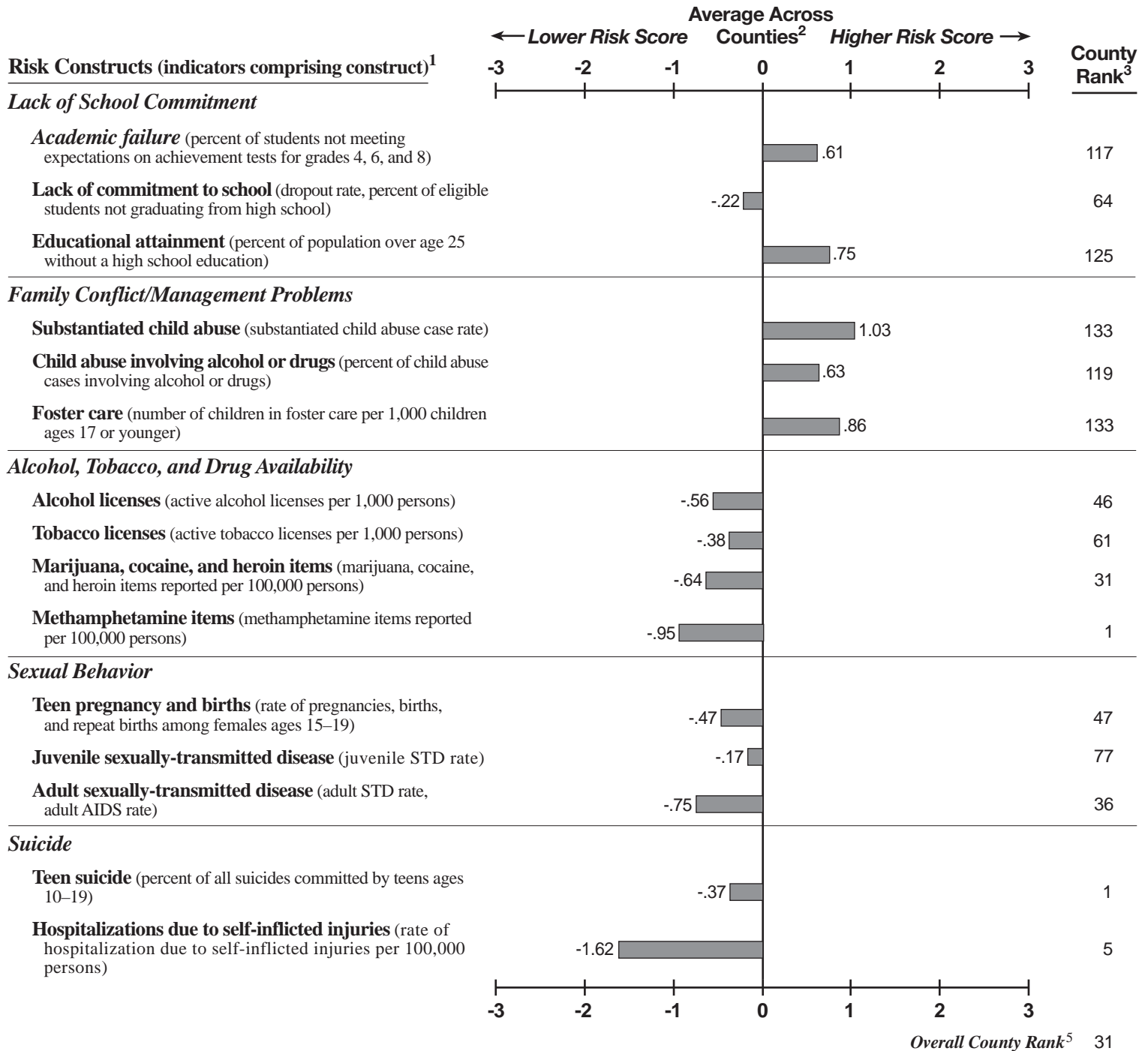
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Charlton County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

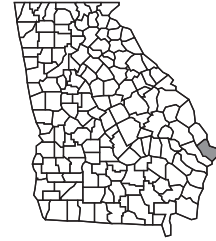
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chatham County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 238,518  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 60,544  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 52.9%    Other 3.5%  
 Black 40.9%    Hispanic/Latino 2.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

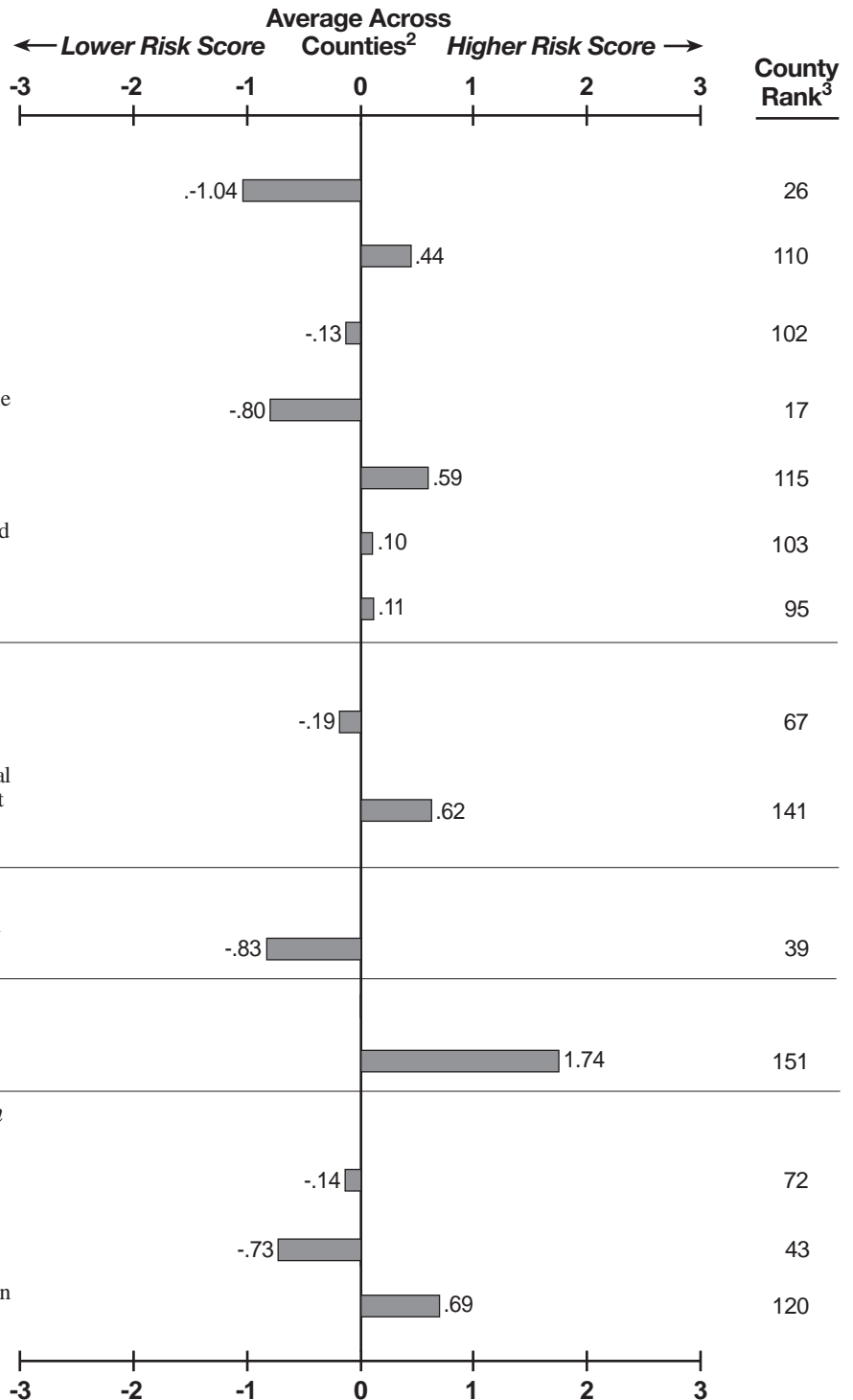
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

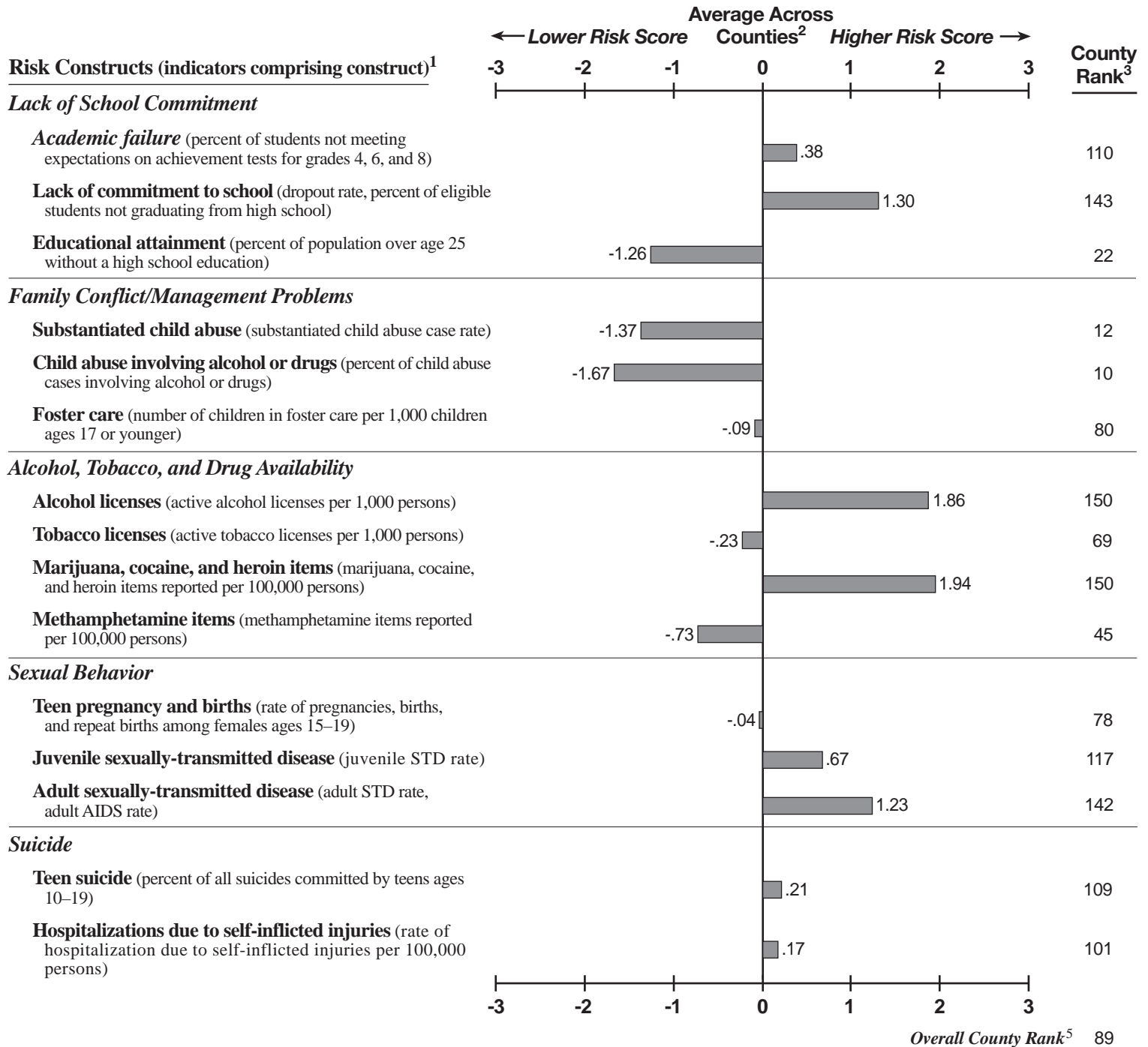
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chatham County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

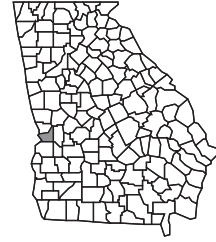


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattahoochee County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 13,506  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,715  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 54.2%    Other 4.7%  
 Black 30.4%    Hispanic/Latino 10.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

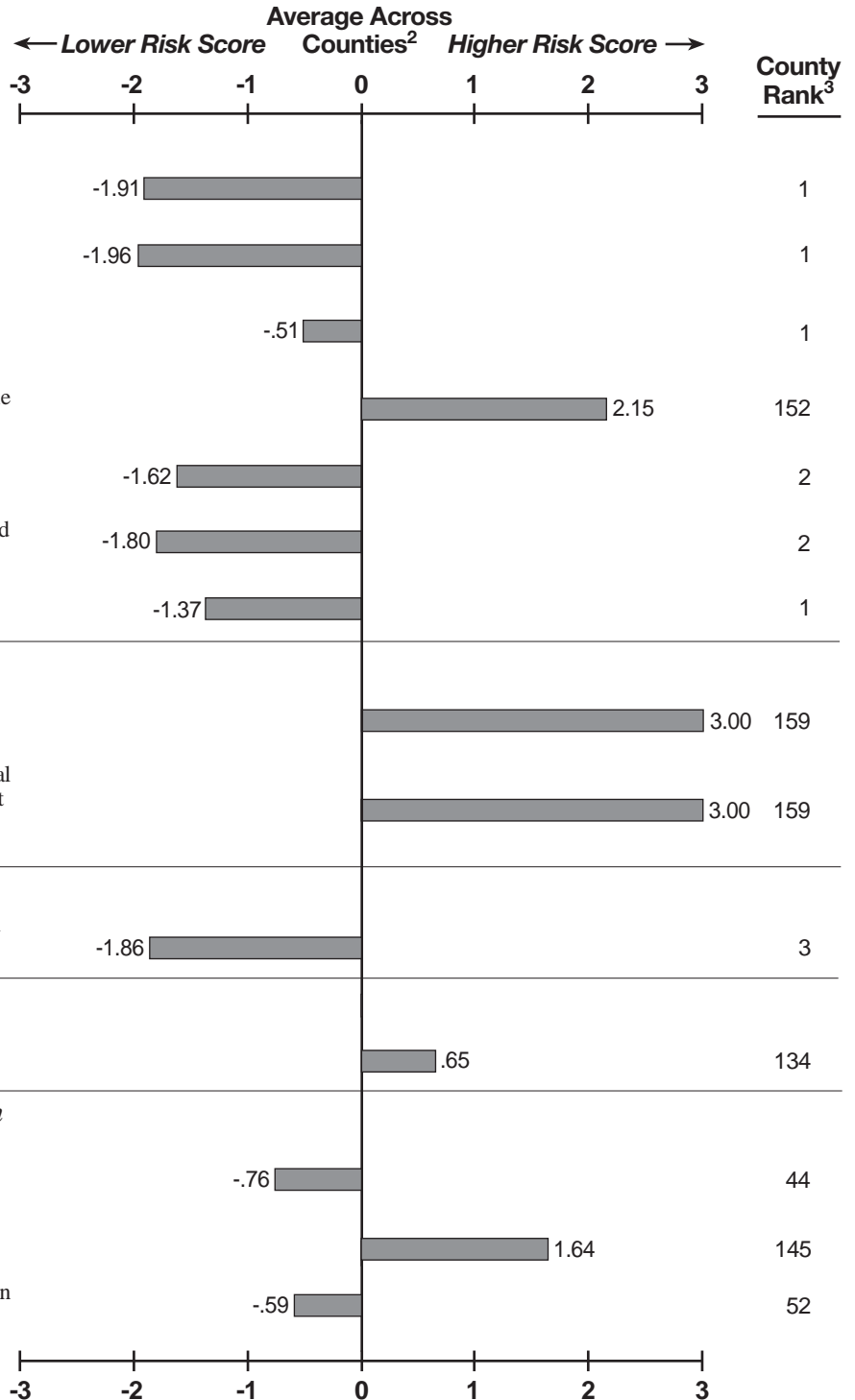
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

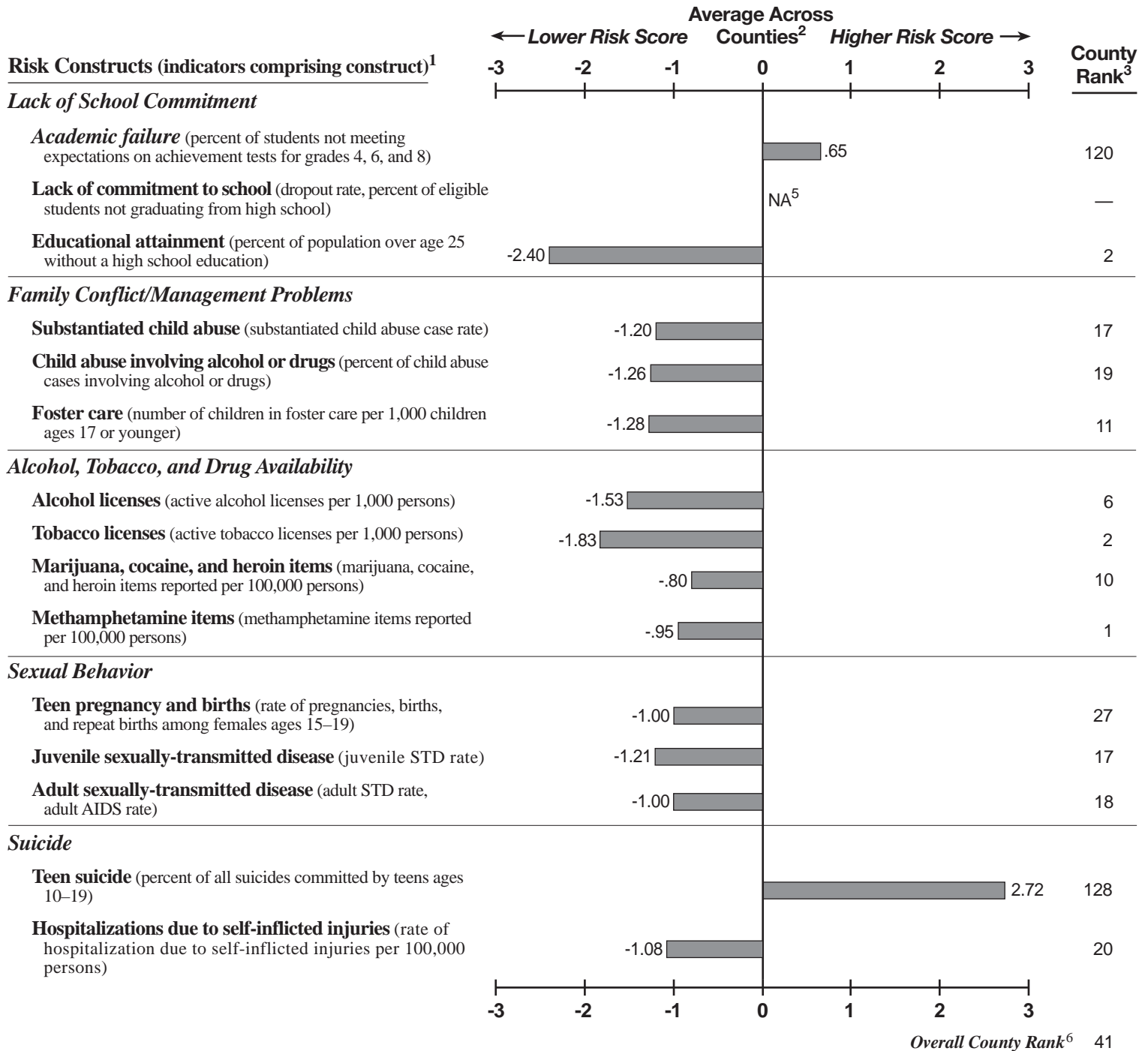
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattahoochee County



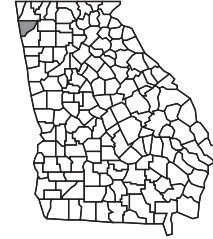
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Chattooga County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 26,554  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,044  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 85.2%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 10.8%    Hispanic/Latino 3.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

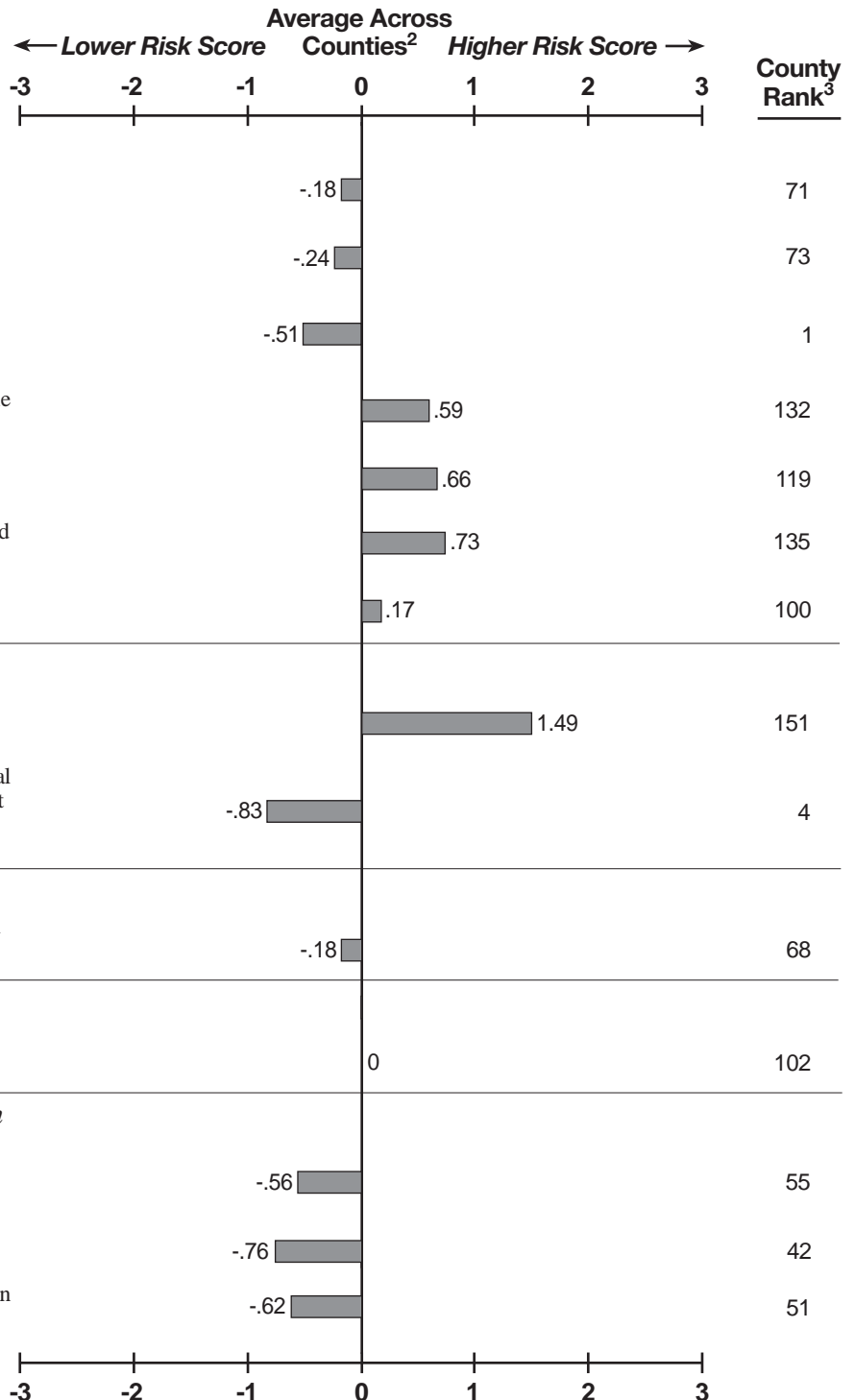
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

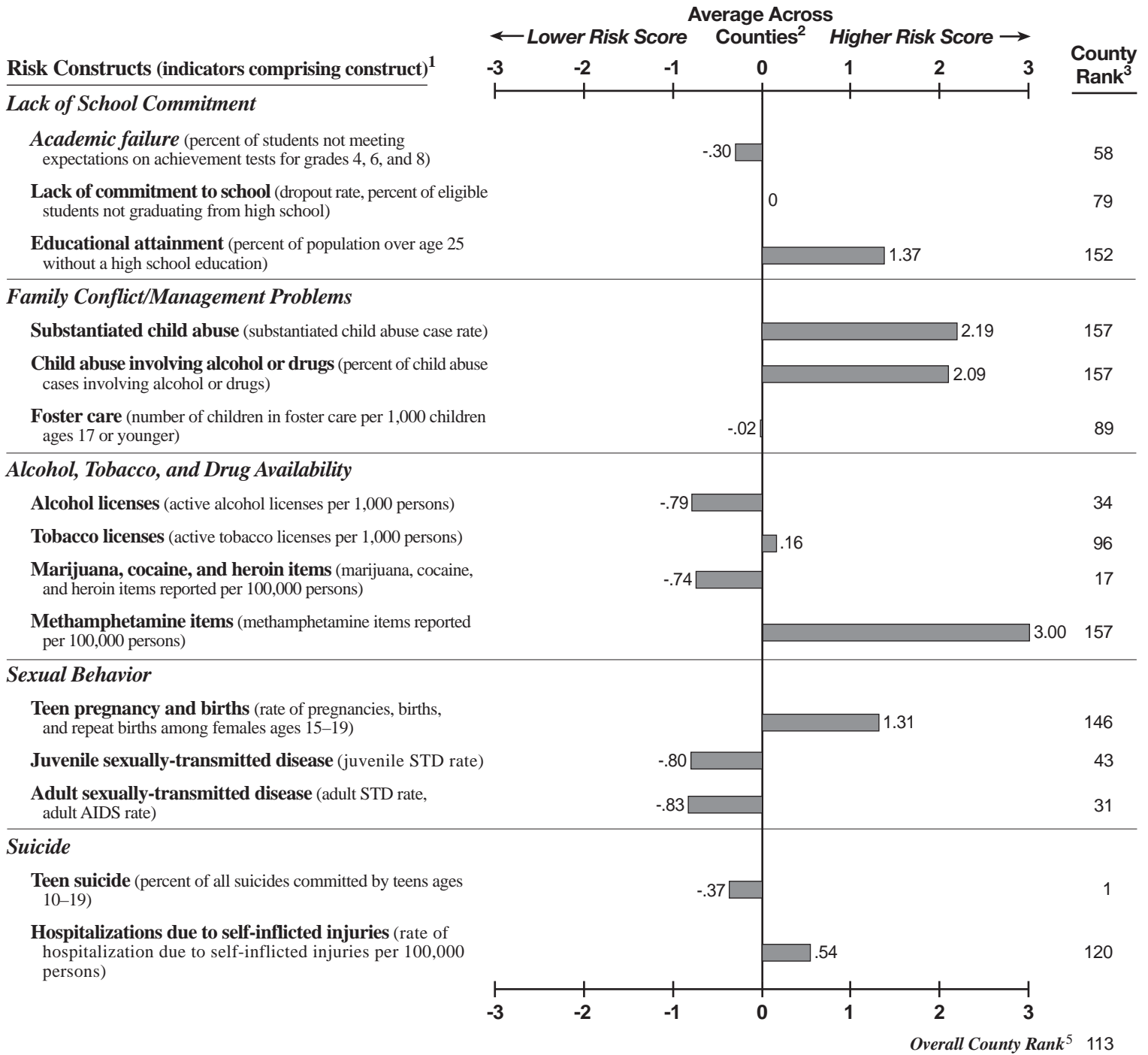
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattooga County



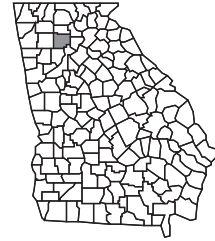
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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 22 or older is -.24 (county rank=57).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Cherokee County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 174,680  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 48,248  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 85.3%    Other 2.7%  
 Black 4.3%    Hispanic/Latino 7.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

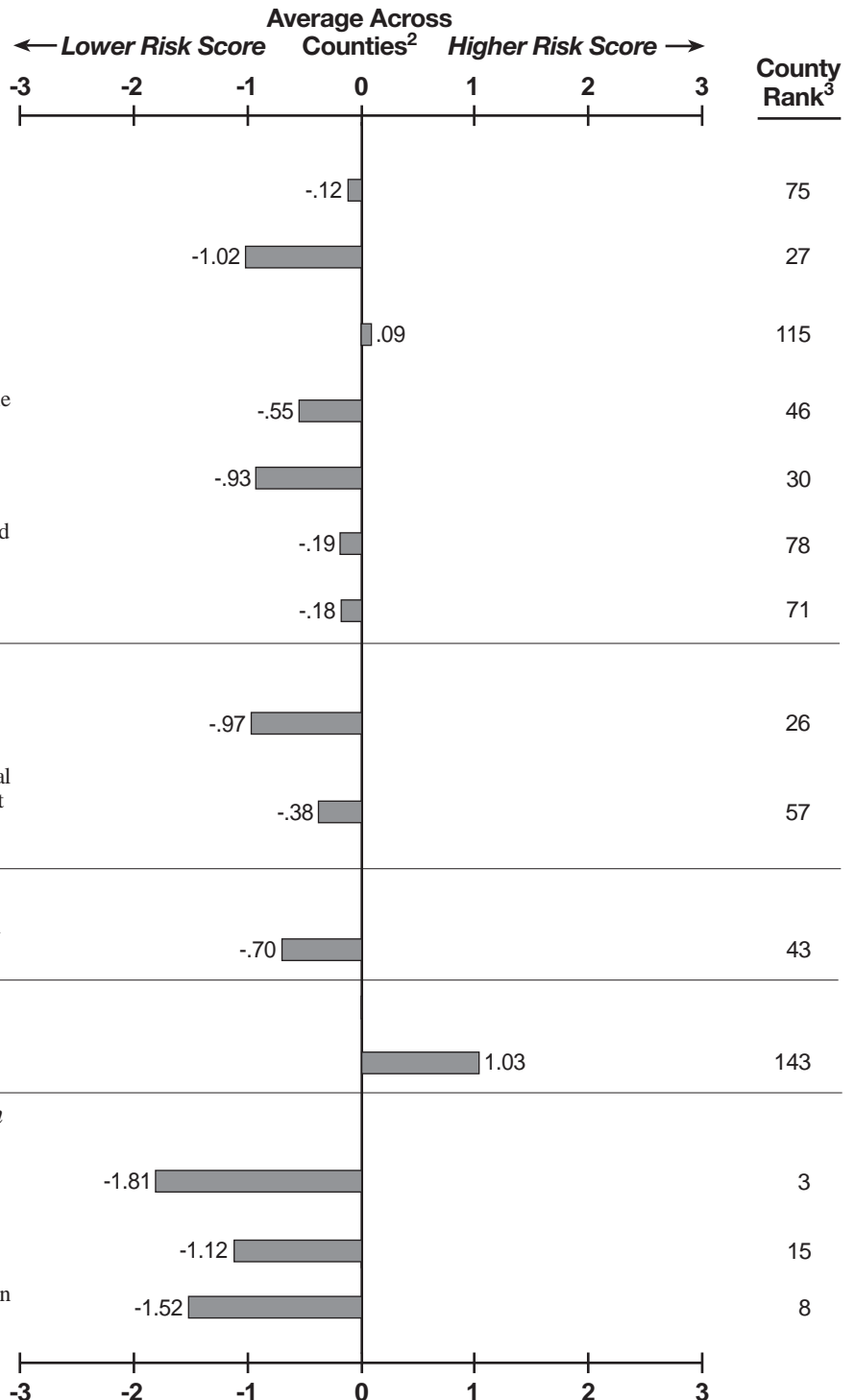
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

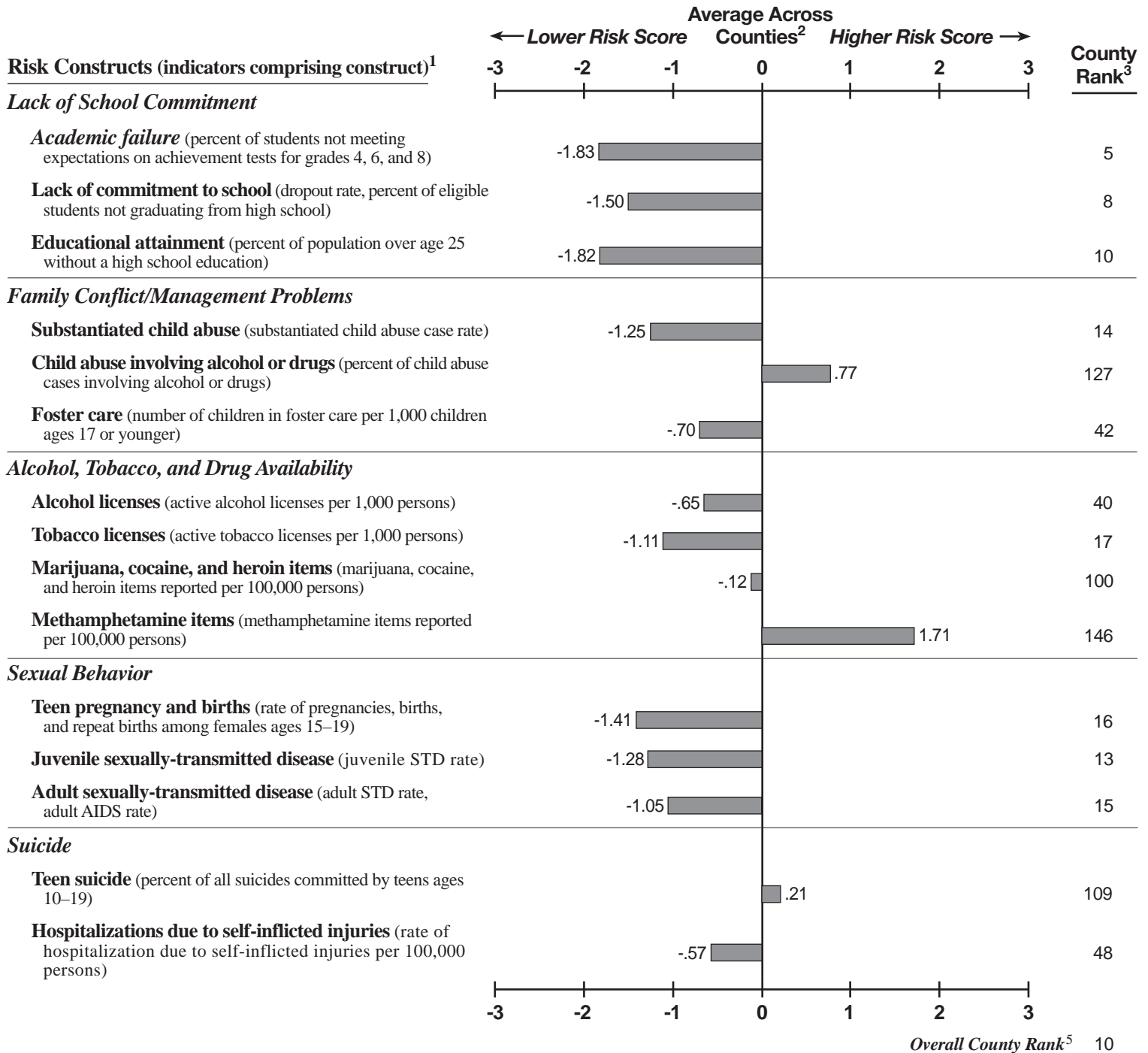
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cherokee County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

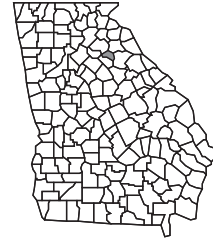
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clarke County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 103,951  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 19,047  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 60.3% Other 4.6%  
 Black 26.8% Hispanic/Latino 8.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

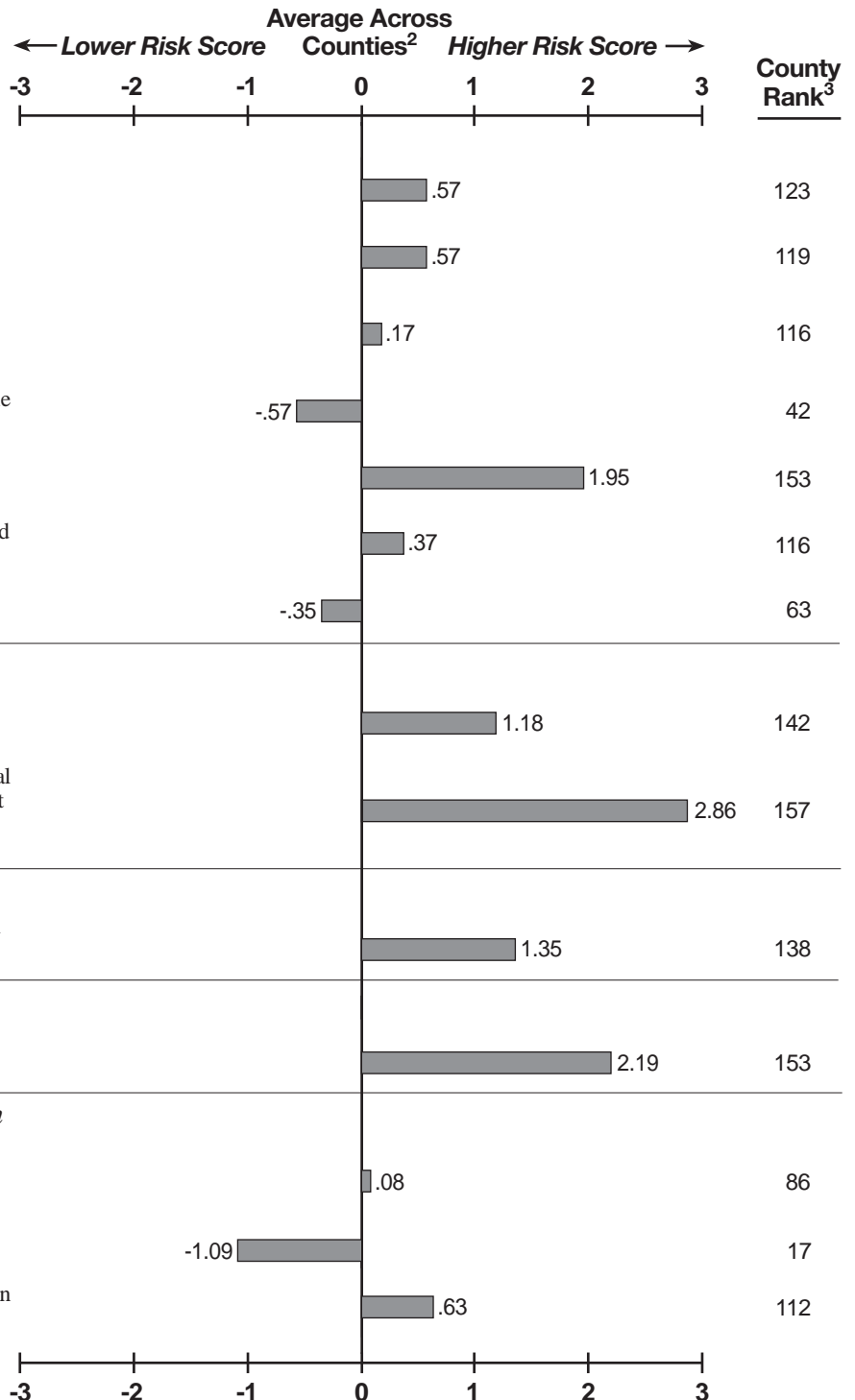
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

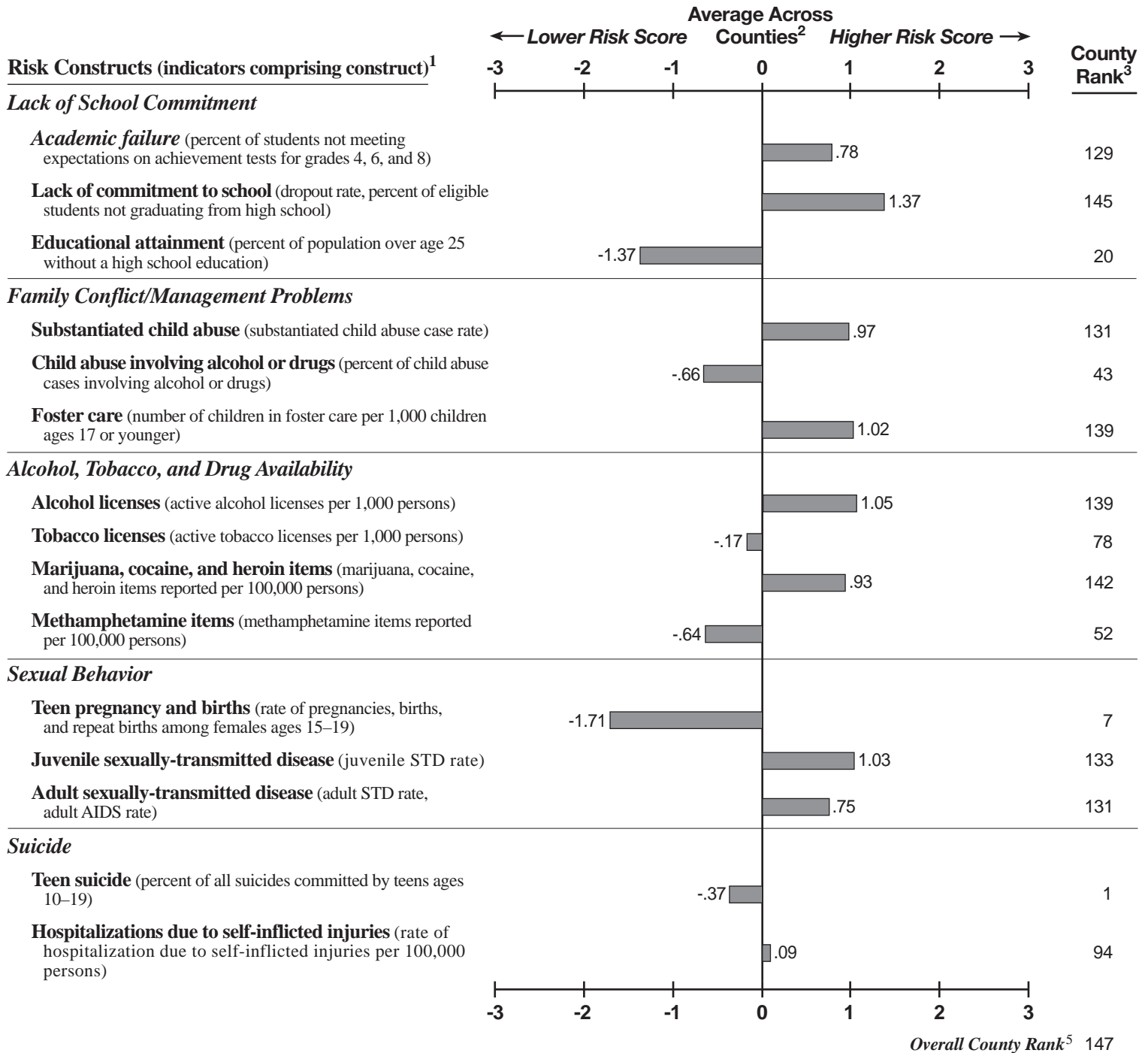
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clarke County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

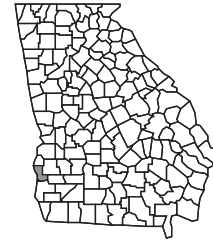


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clay County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 3,317  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 801  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 38.8%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 59.5%    Hispanic/Latino 0.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

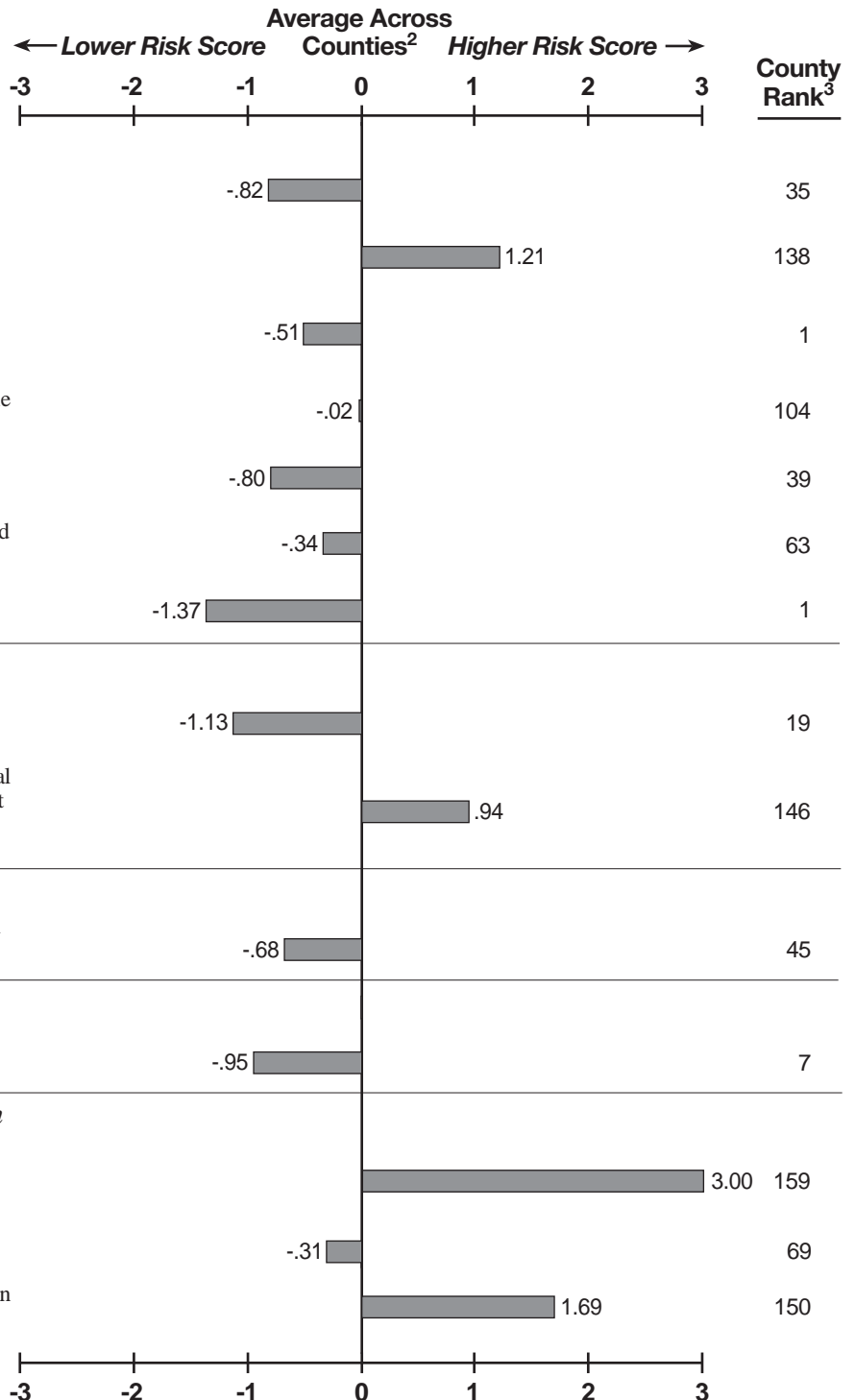
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

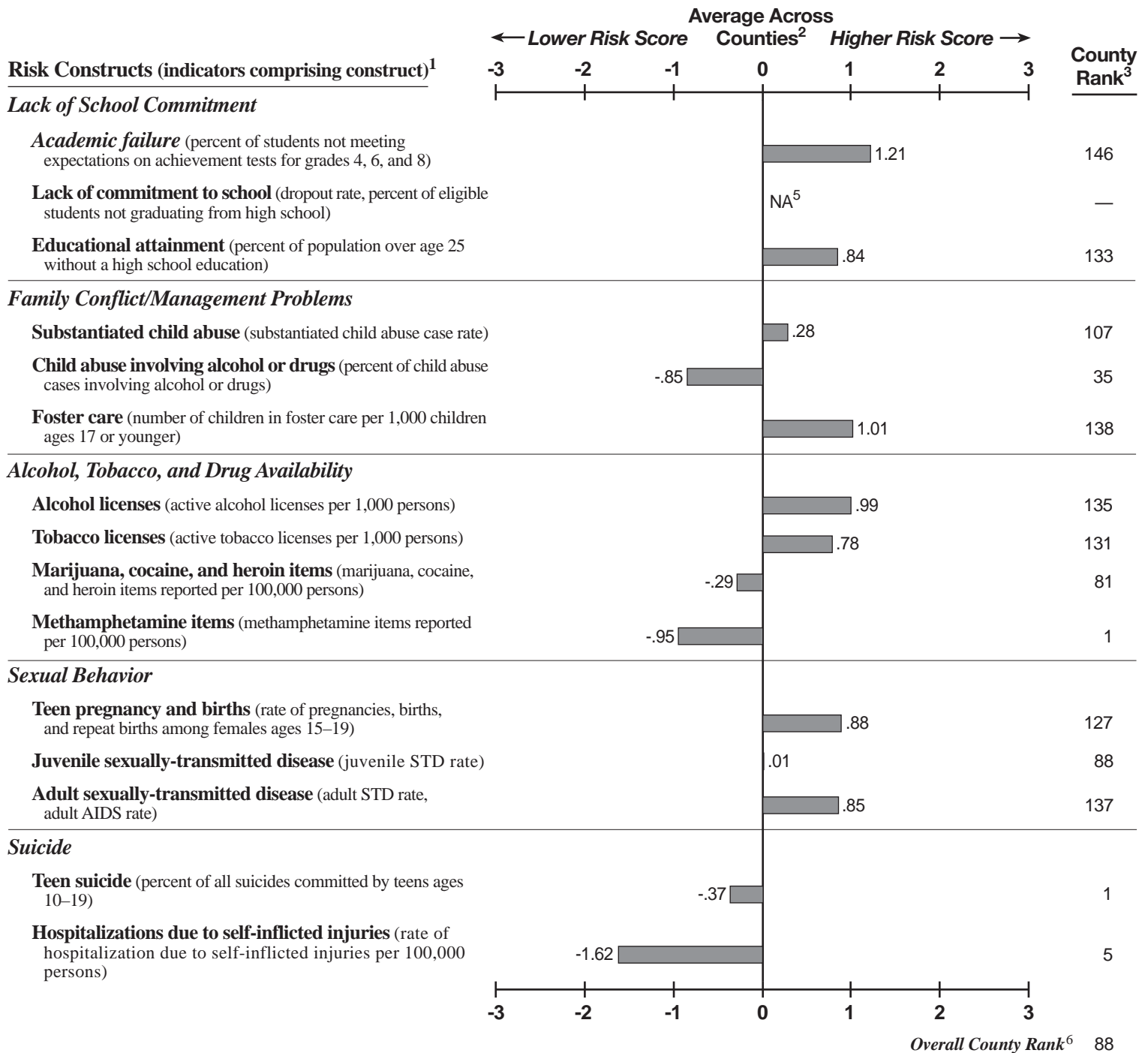
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clay County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.

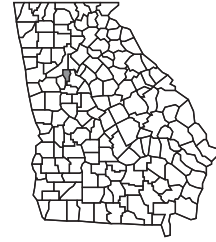
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clayton County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 264,951  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 79,805  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 23.6%    Other 6.6%  
 Black 59.9%    Hispanic/Latino 9.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

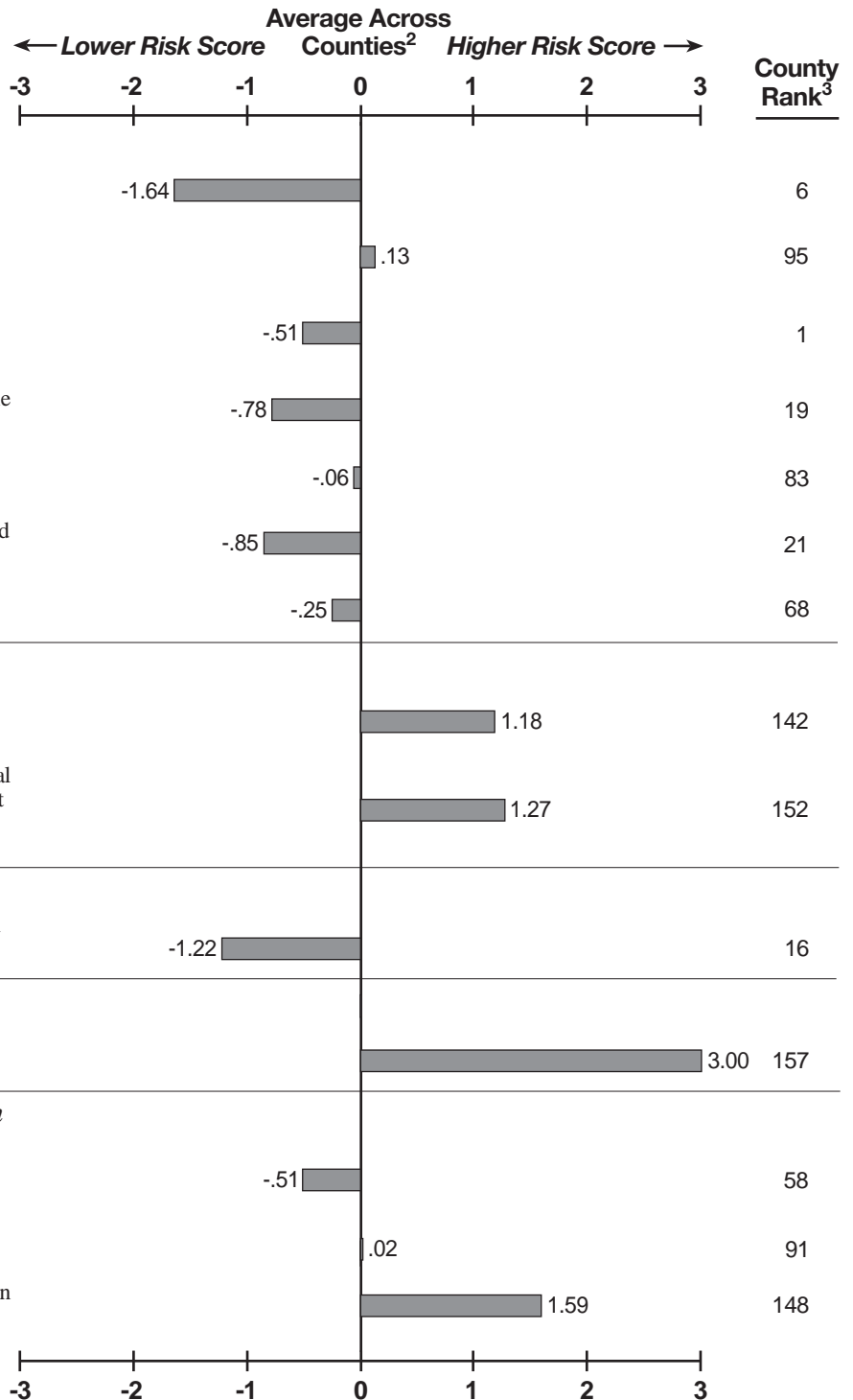
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

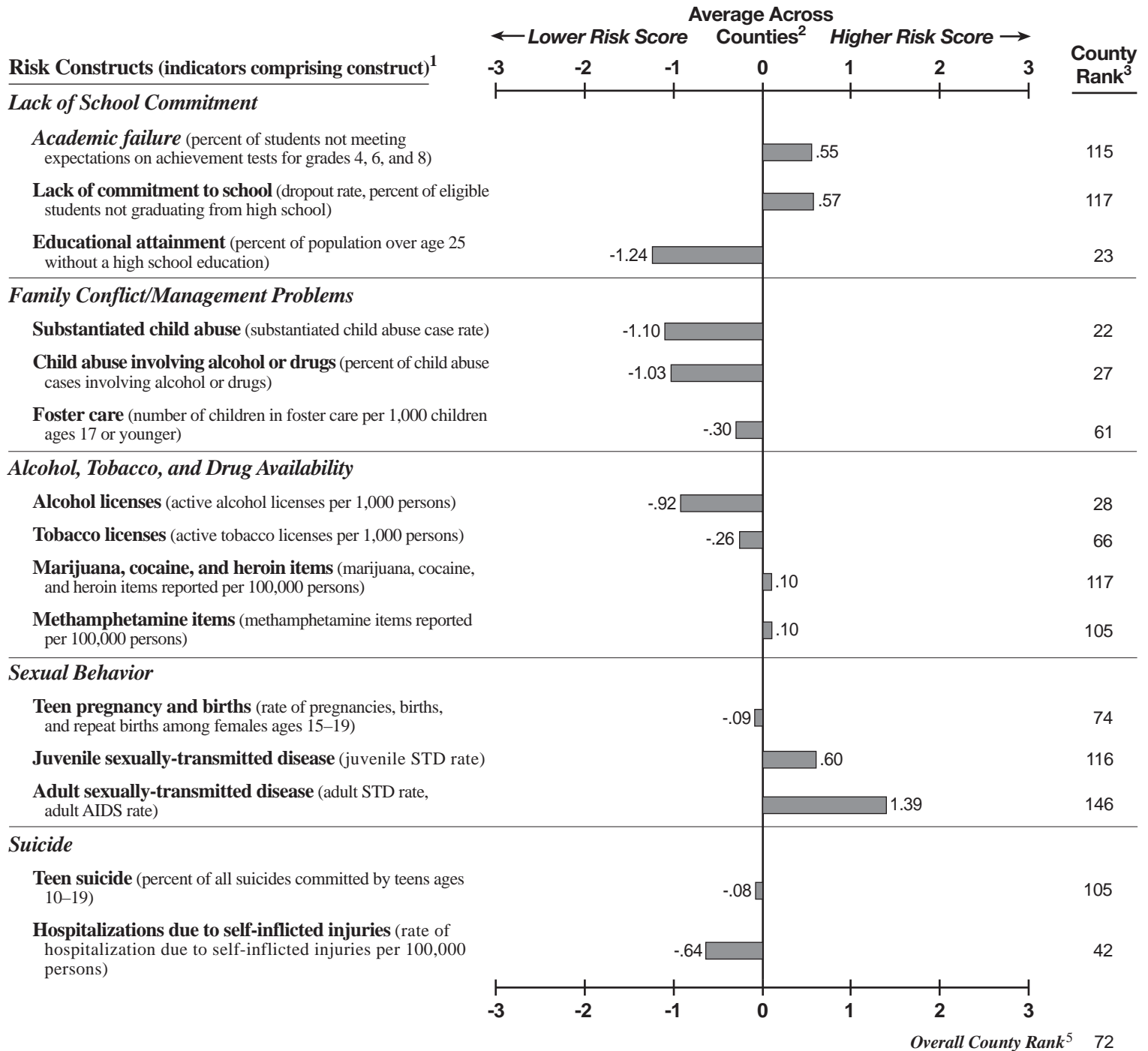
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clayton County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

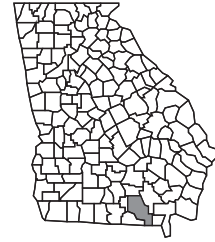
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clinch County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,949  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,948  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.1%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 30.6%    Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

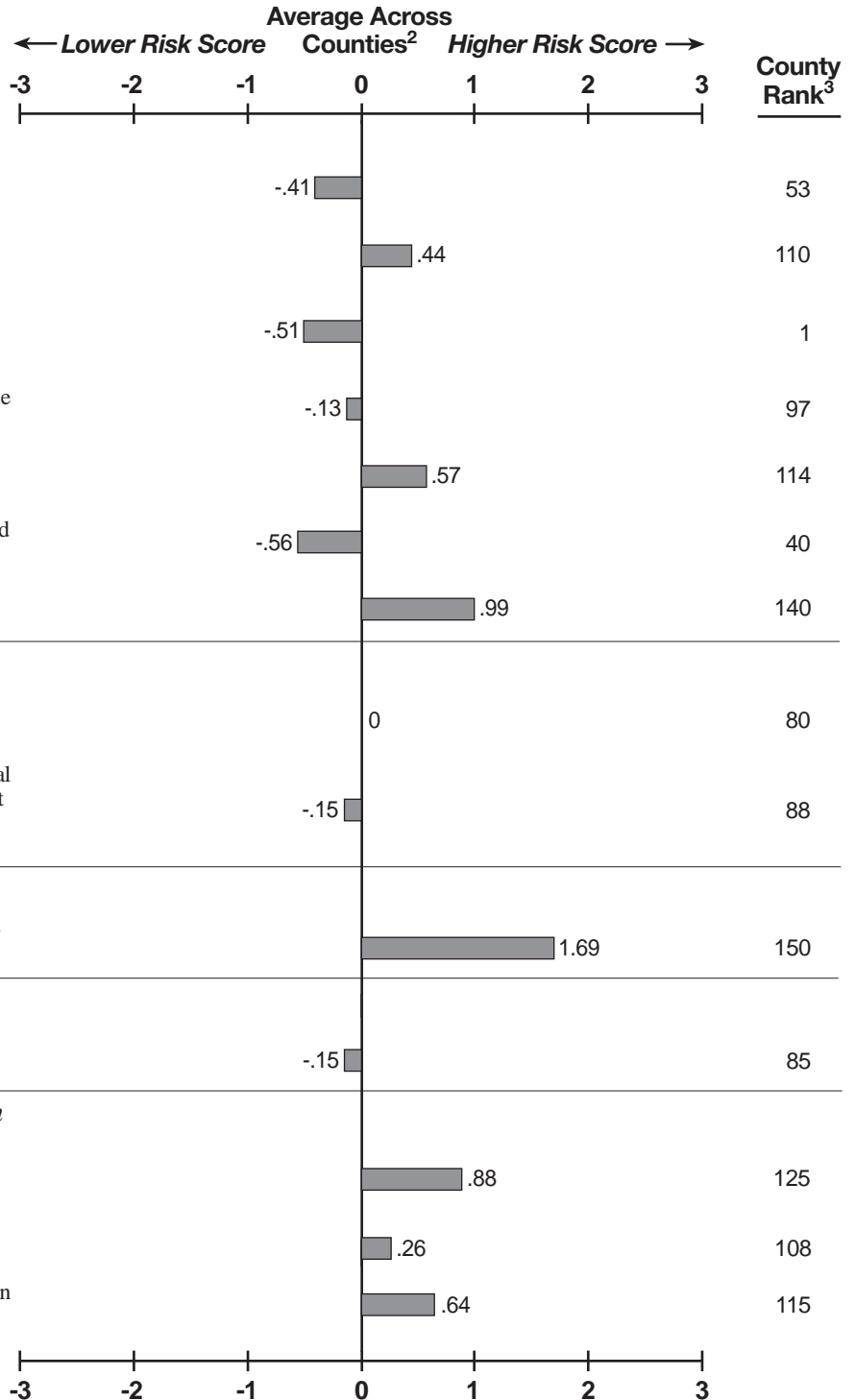
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

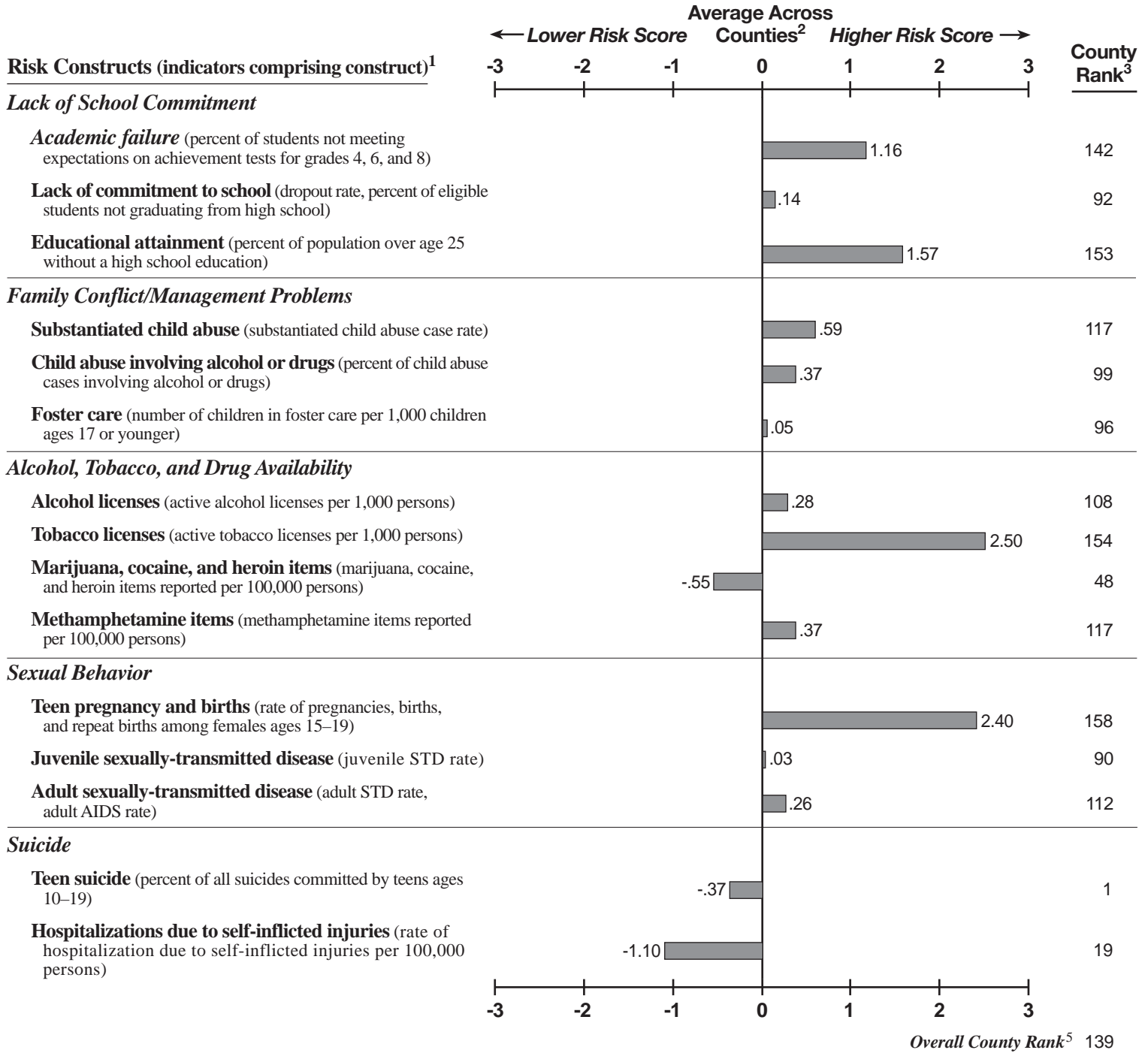
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clinch County



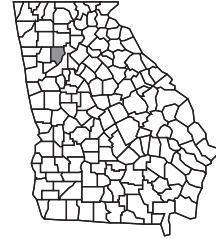
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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=1.35).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Cobb County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 654,005  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 171,909  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.3%    Other 5.2%  
 Black 21.5%    Hispanic/Latino 9.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

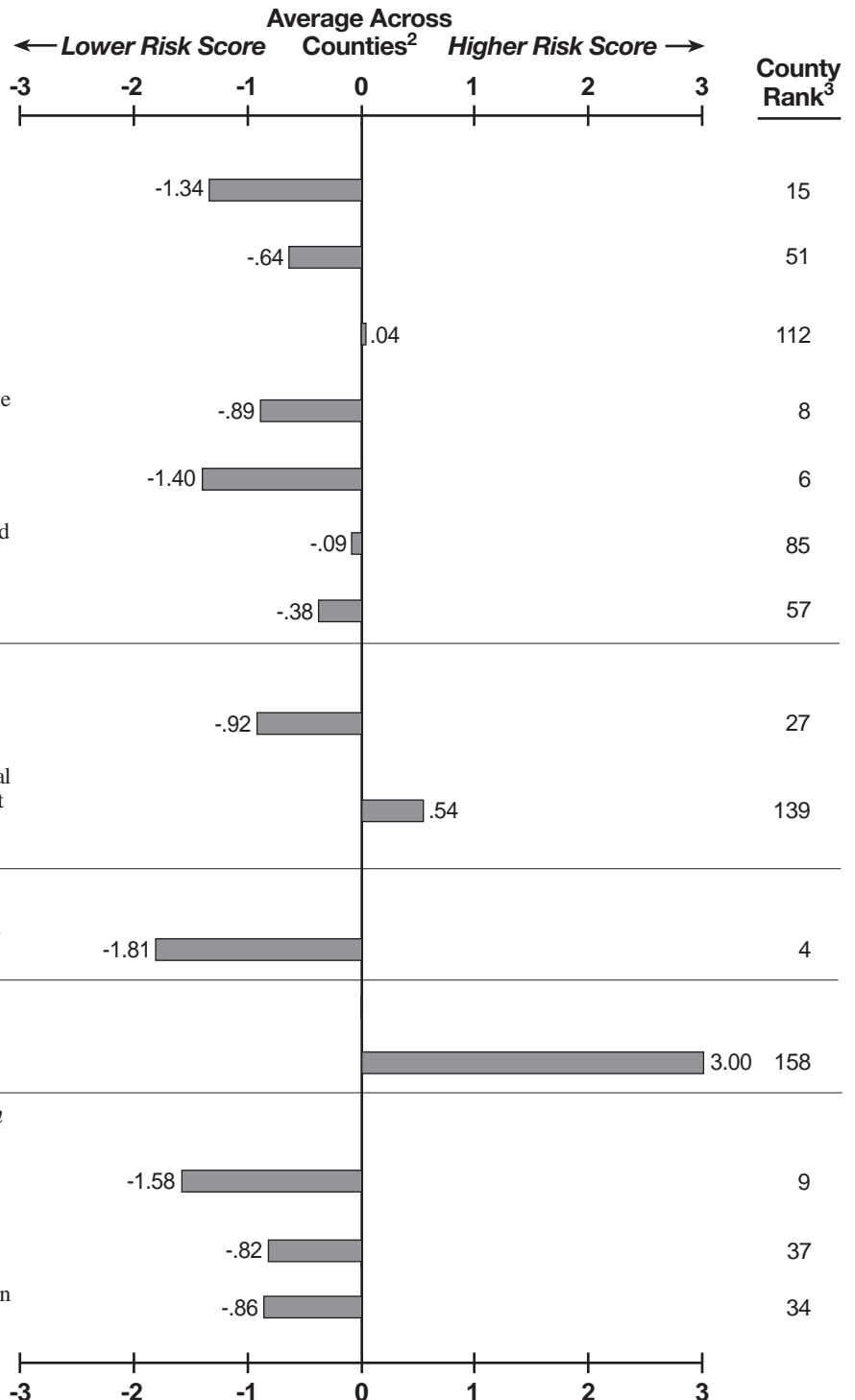
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

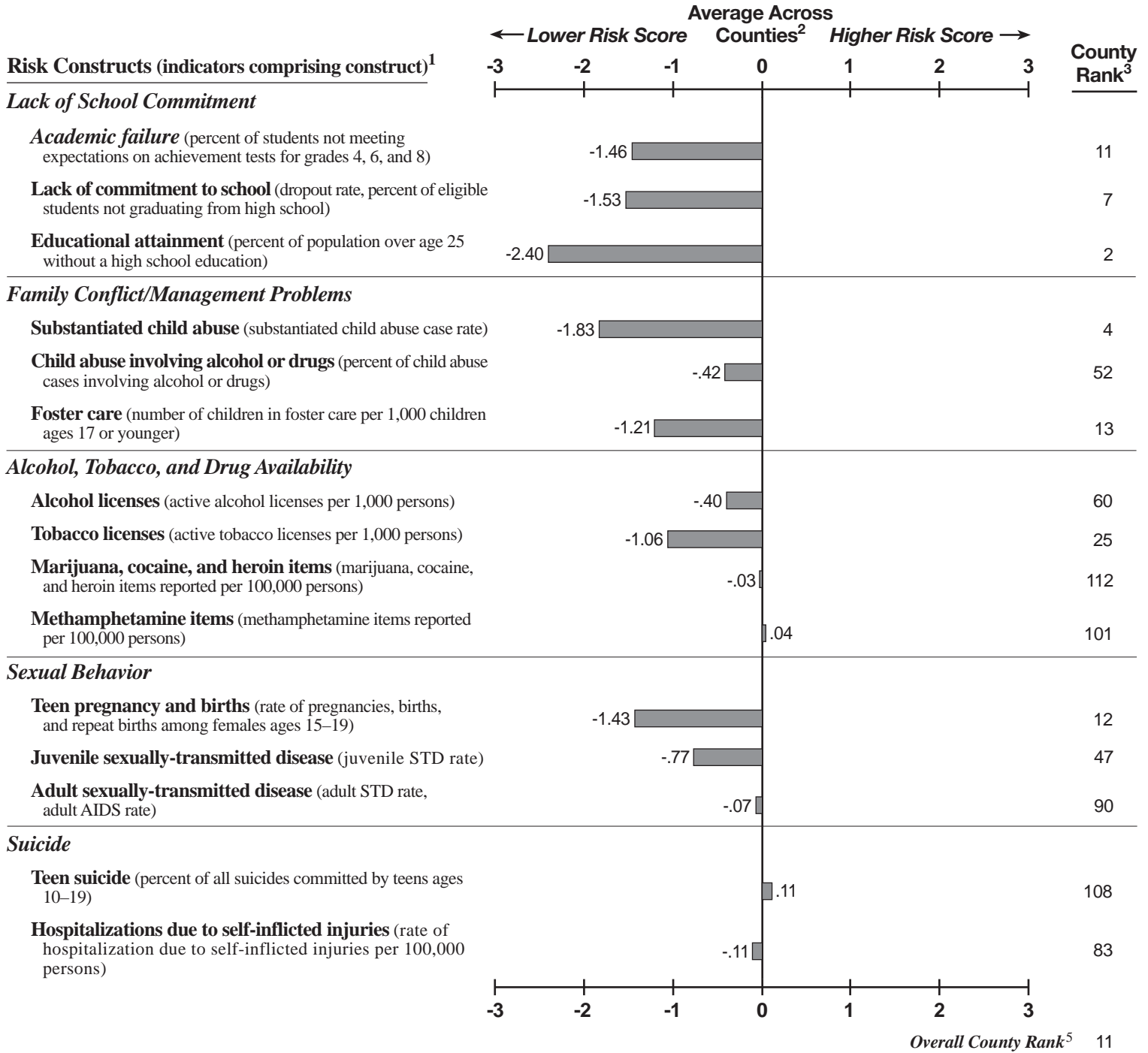
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cobb County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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  $.03$  (county rank=84).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

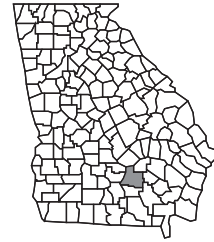


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coffee County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 39,379  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,032  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.6%    Other 1.2%  
 Black 27.0%    Hispanic/Latino 8.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

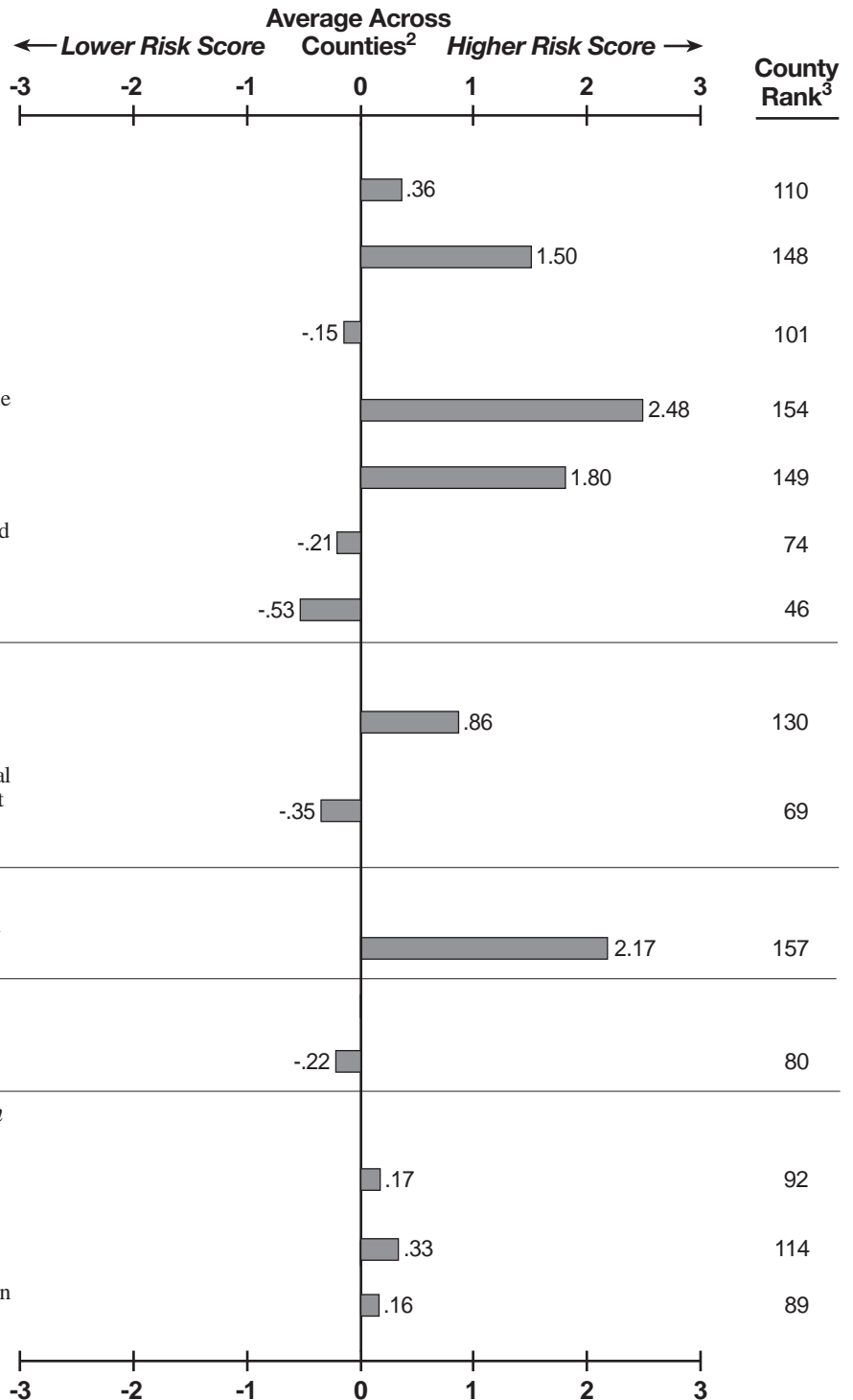
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

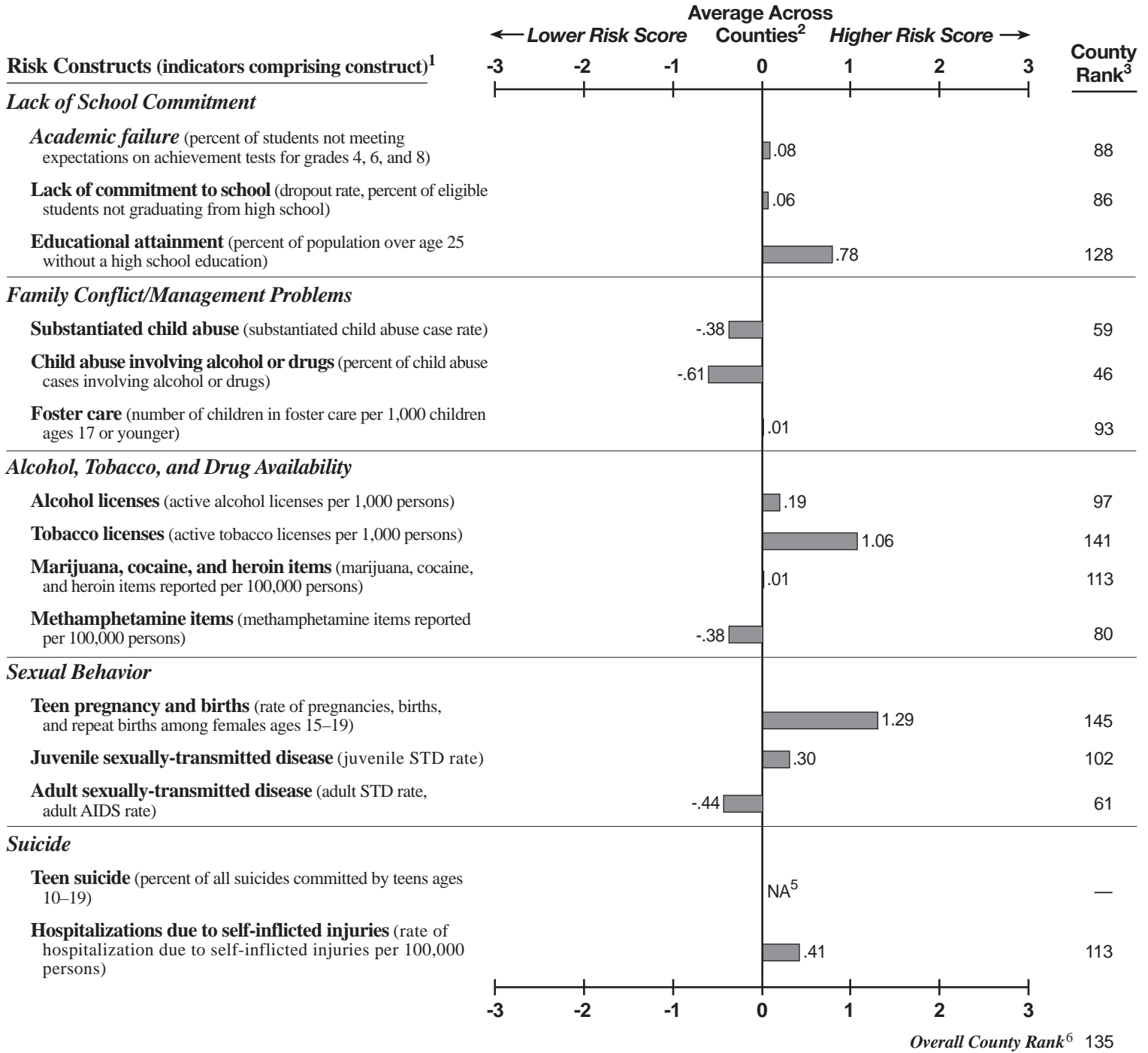
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coffee County



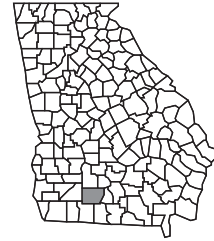
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 43,763  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,826  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.6%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 23.1%    Hispanic/Latino 13.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

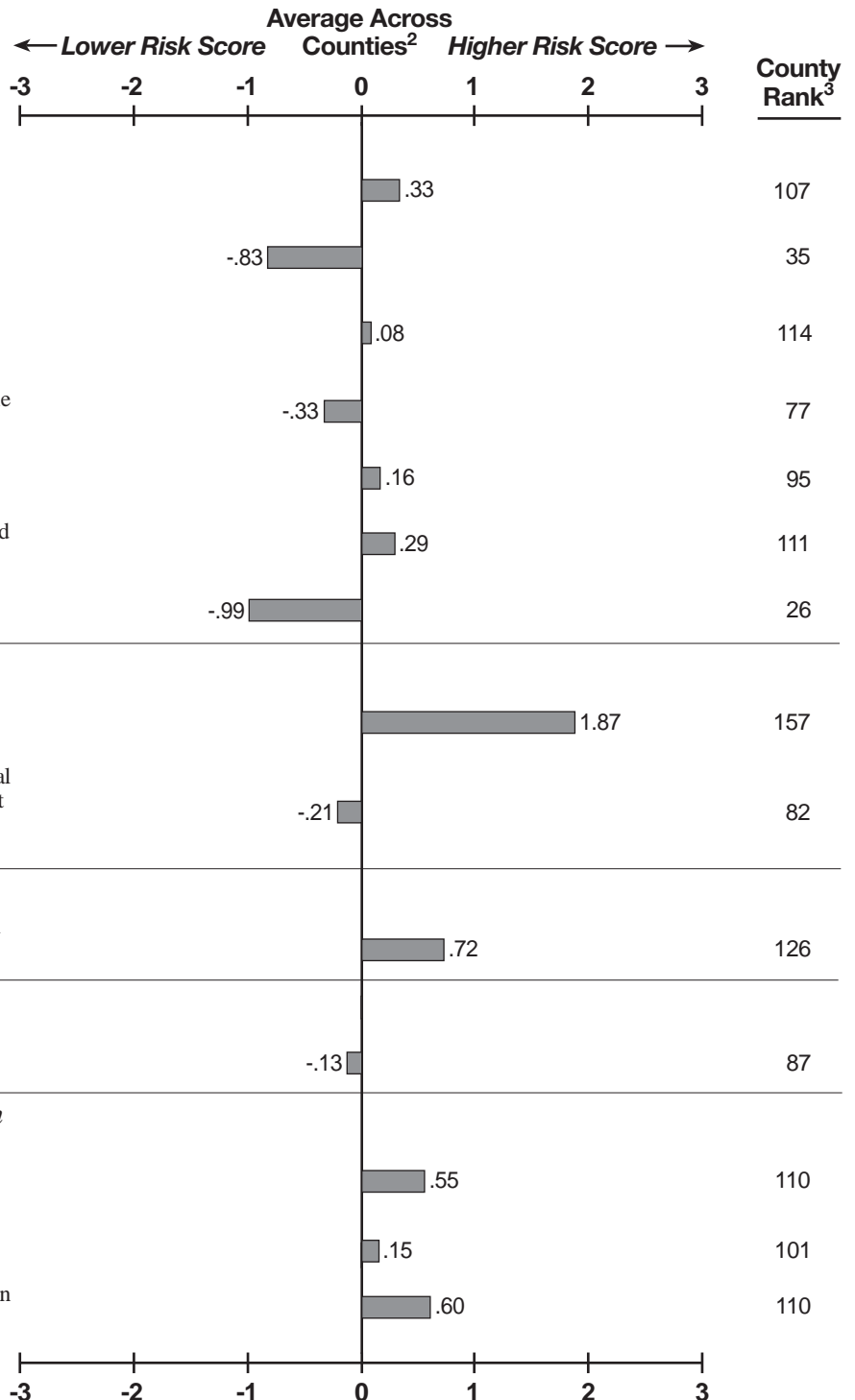
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

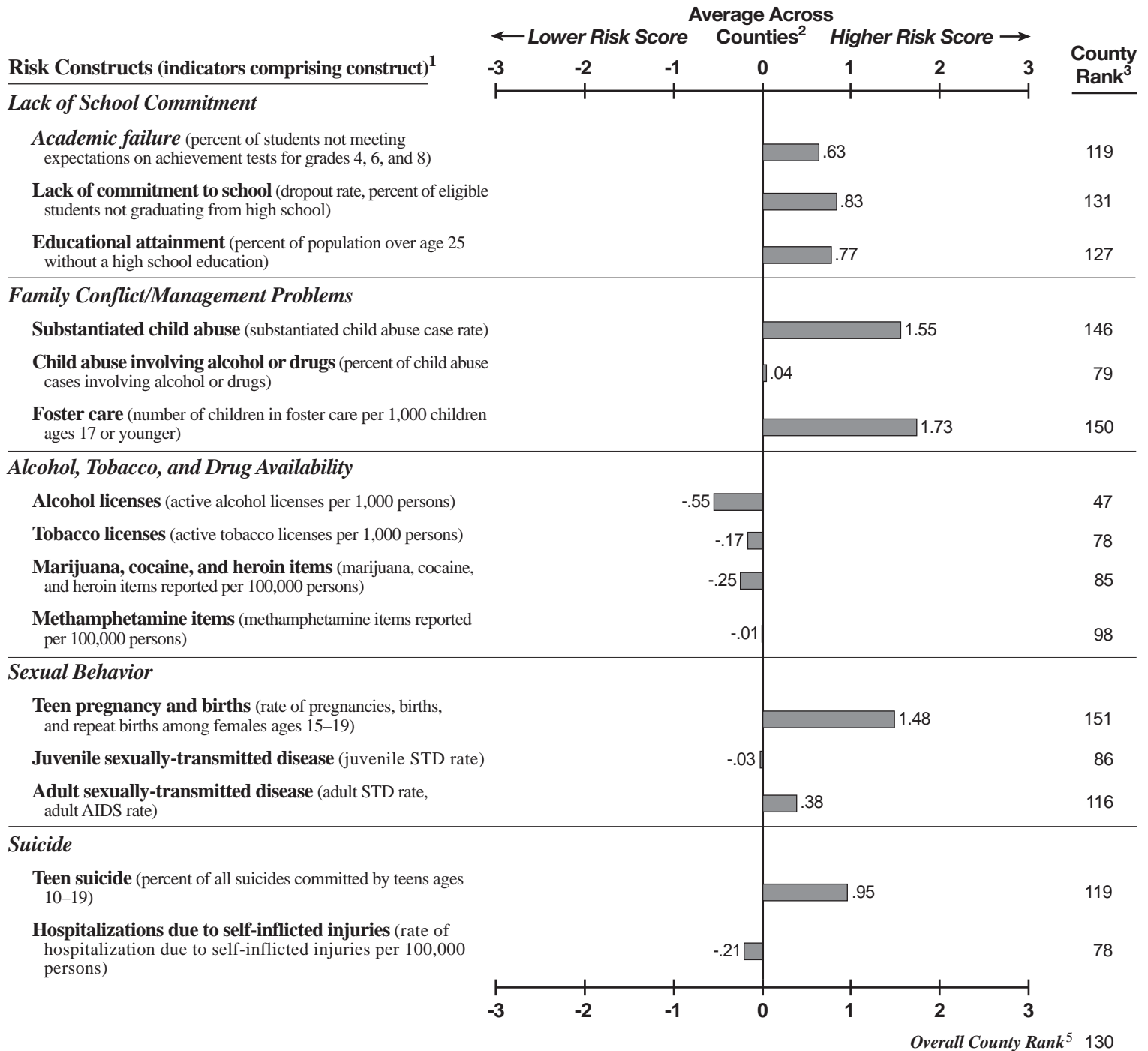
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Colquitt County



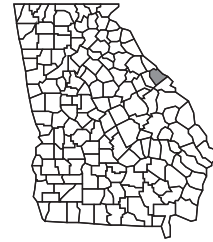
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Columbia County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 100,589  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 27,443  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 78.7%    Other 5.2%  
 Black 13.3%    Hispanic/Latino 2.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

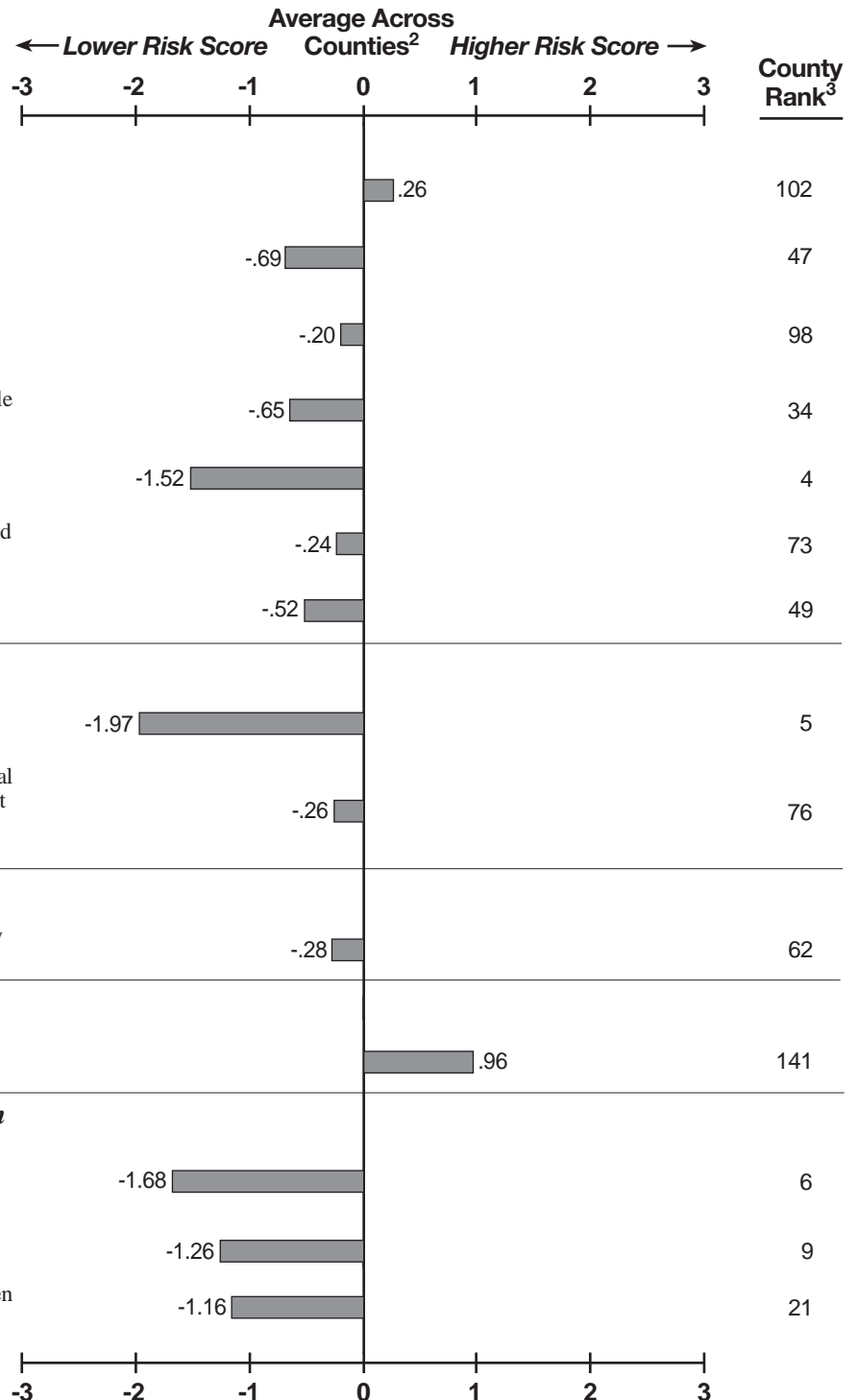
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

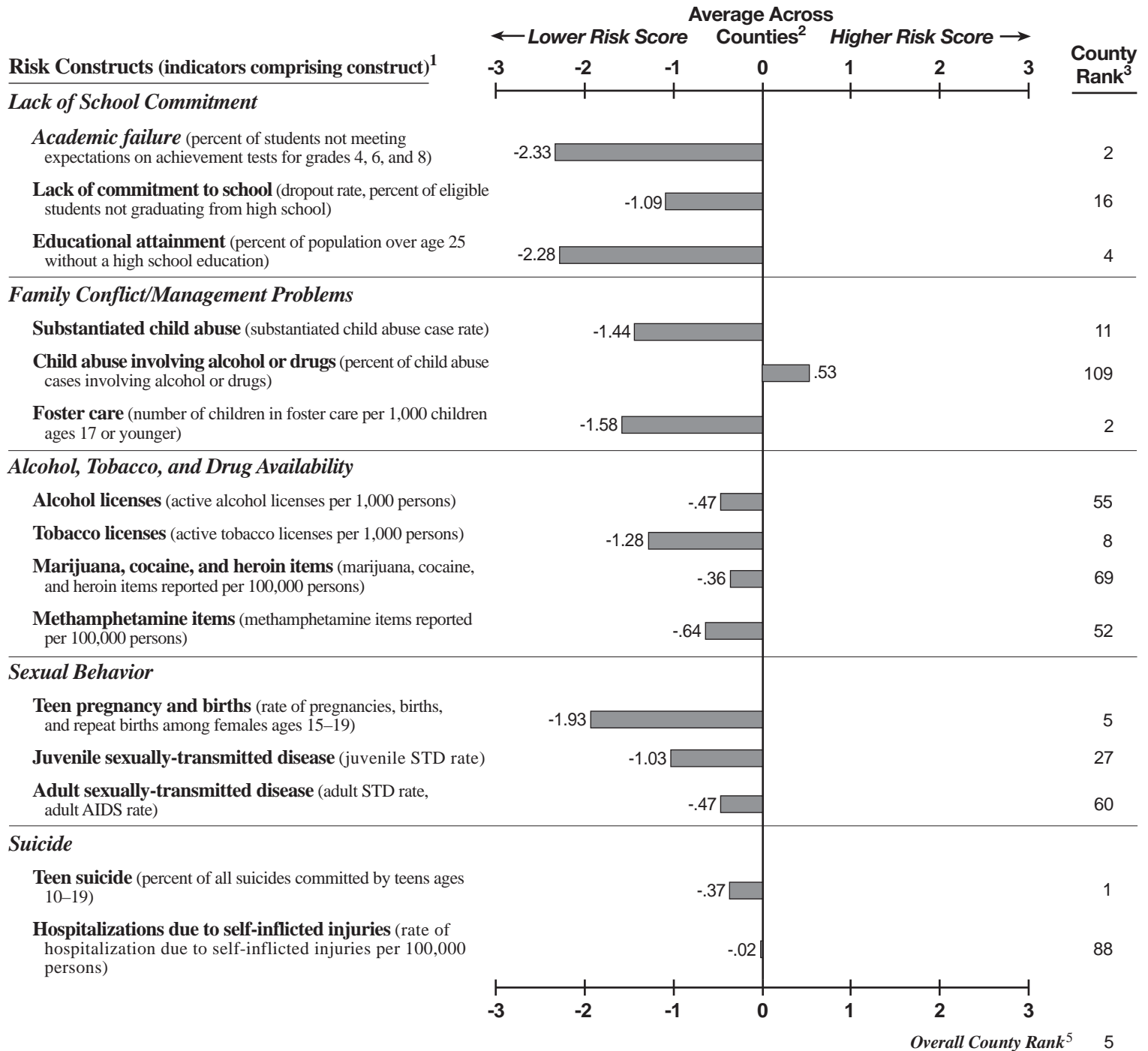
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Columbia County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

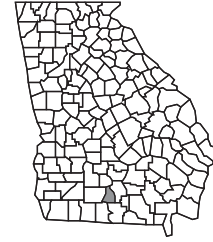
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cook County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,225  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,469  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 65.9%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 28.6%    Hispanic/Latino 4.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

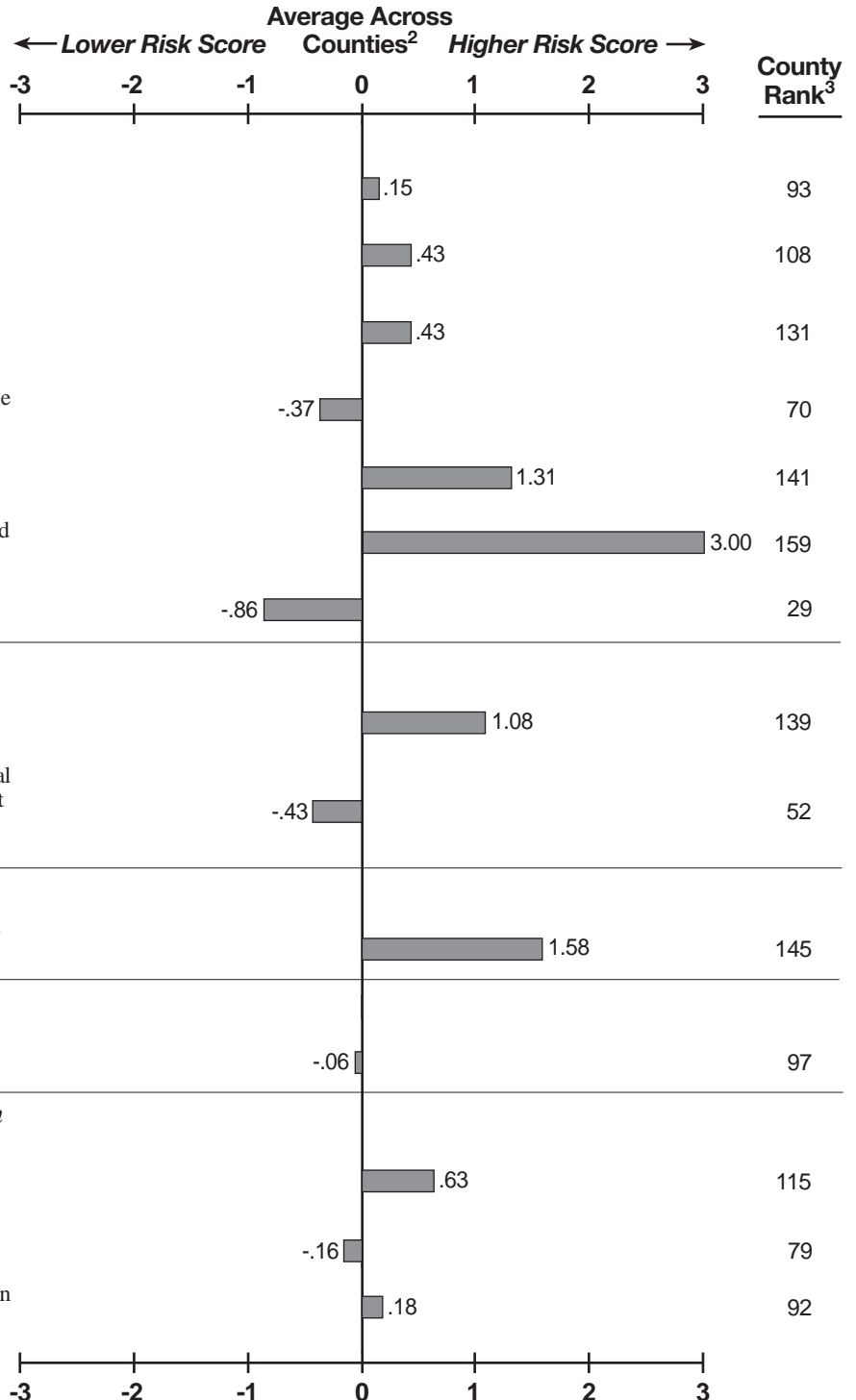
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

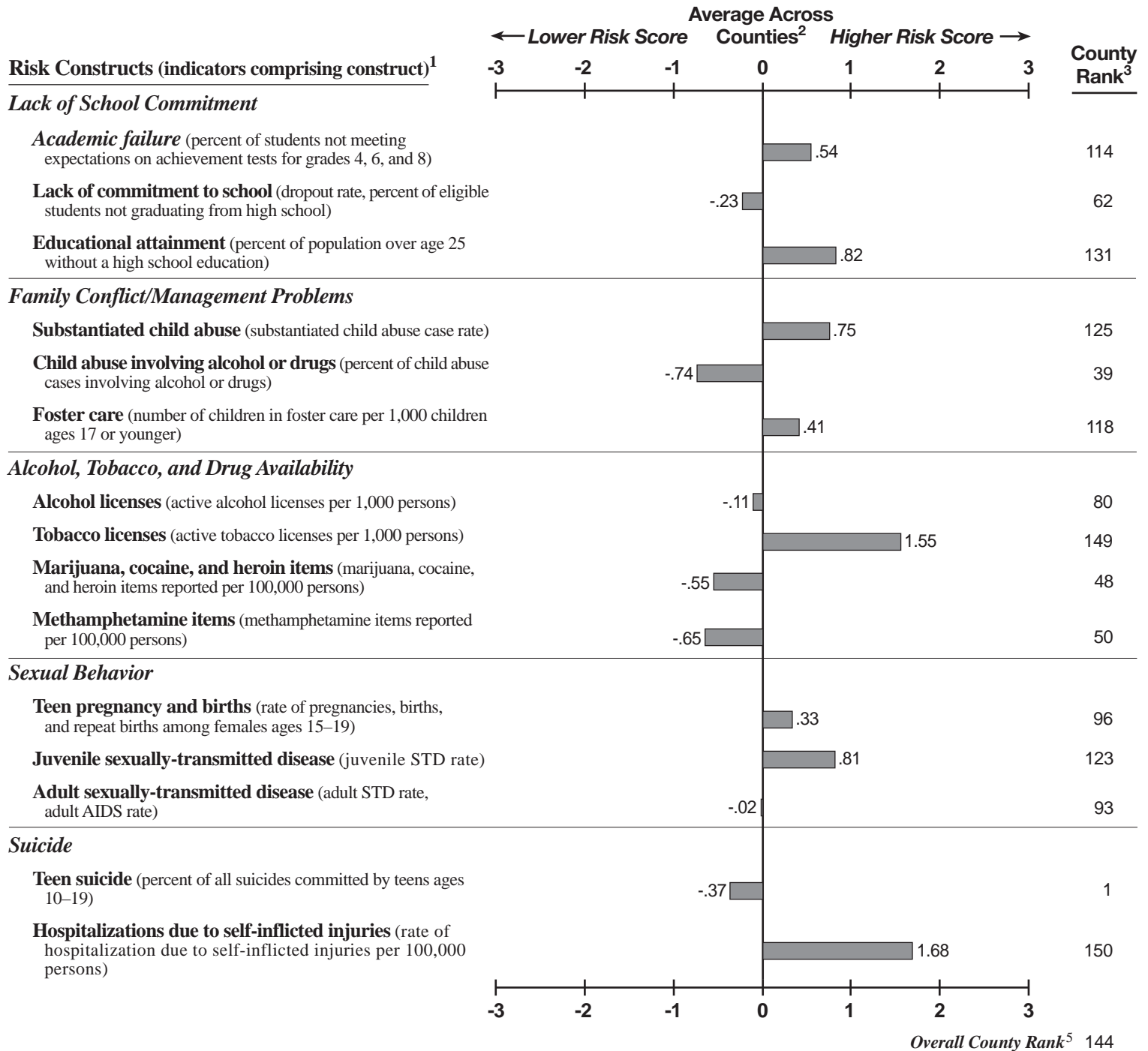
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cook County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

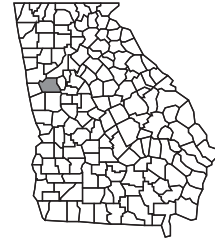


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coweta County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 105,376  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,154  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 76.1%    Other 2.0%  
 Black 17.1%    Hispanic/Latino 4.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

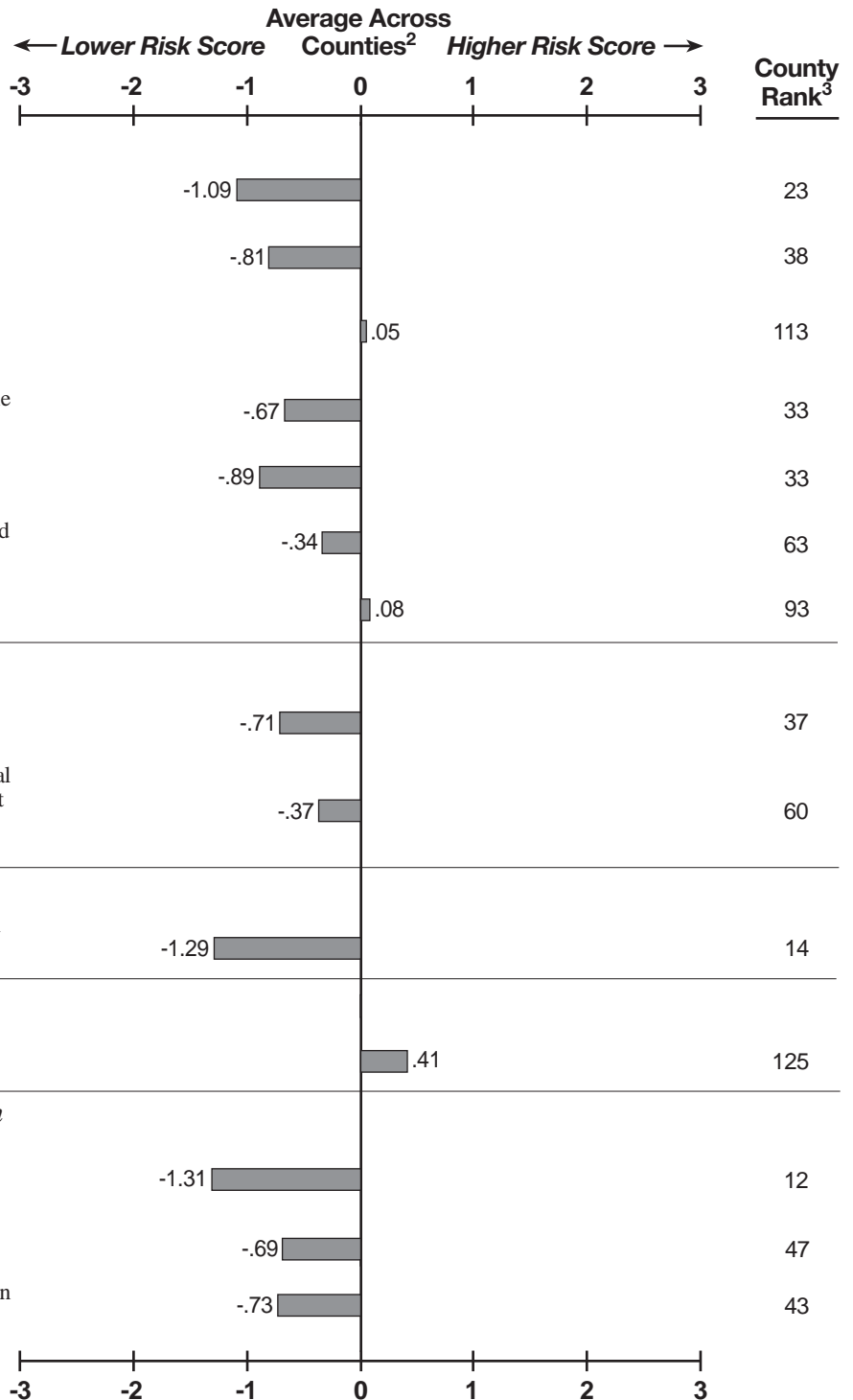
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

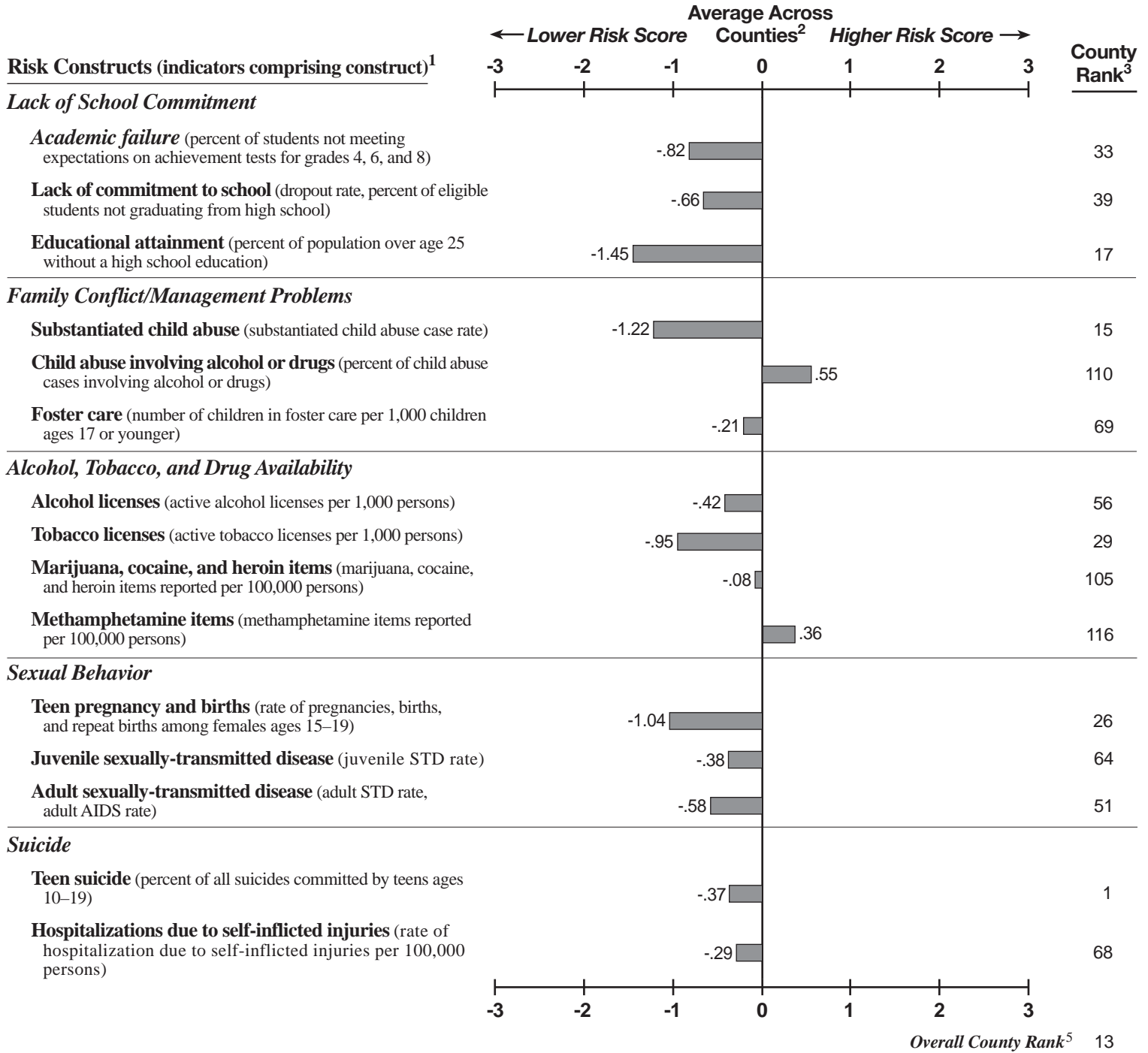
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coweta County



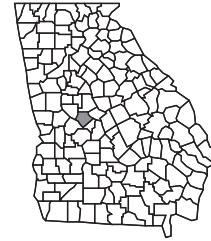
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.  
<sup>6</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Crawford County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 12,888  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,307  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 73.8%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 22.8%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

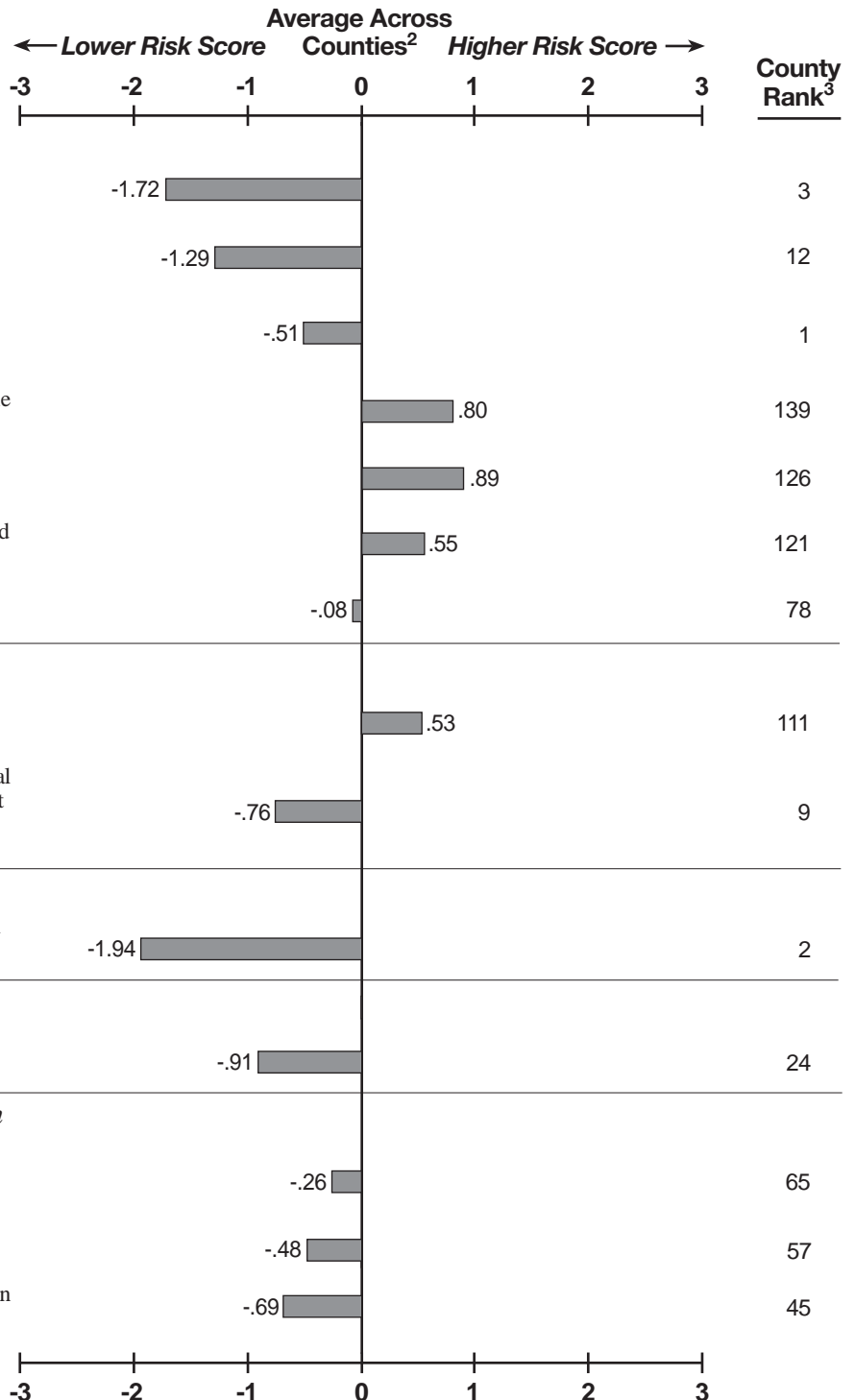
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

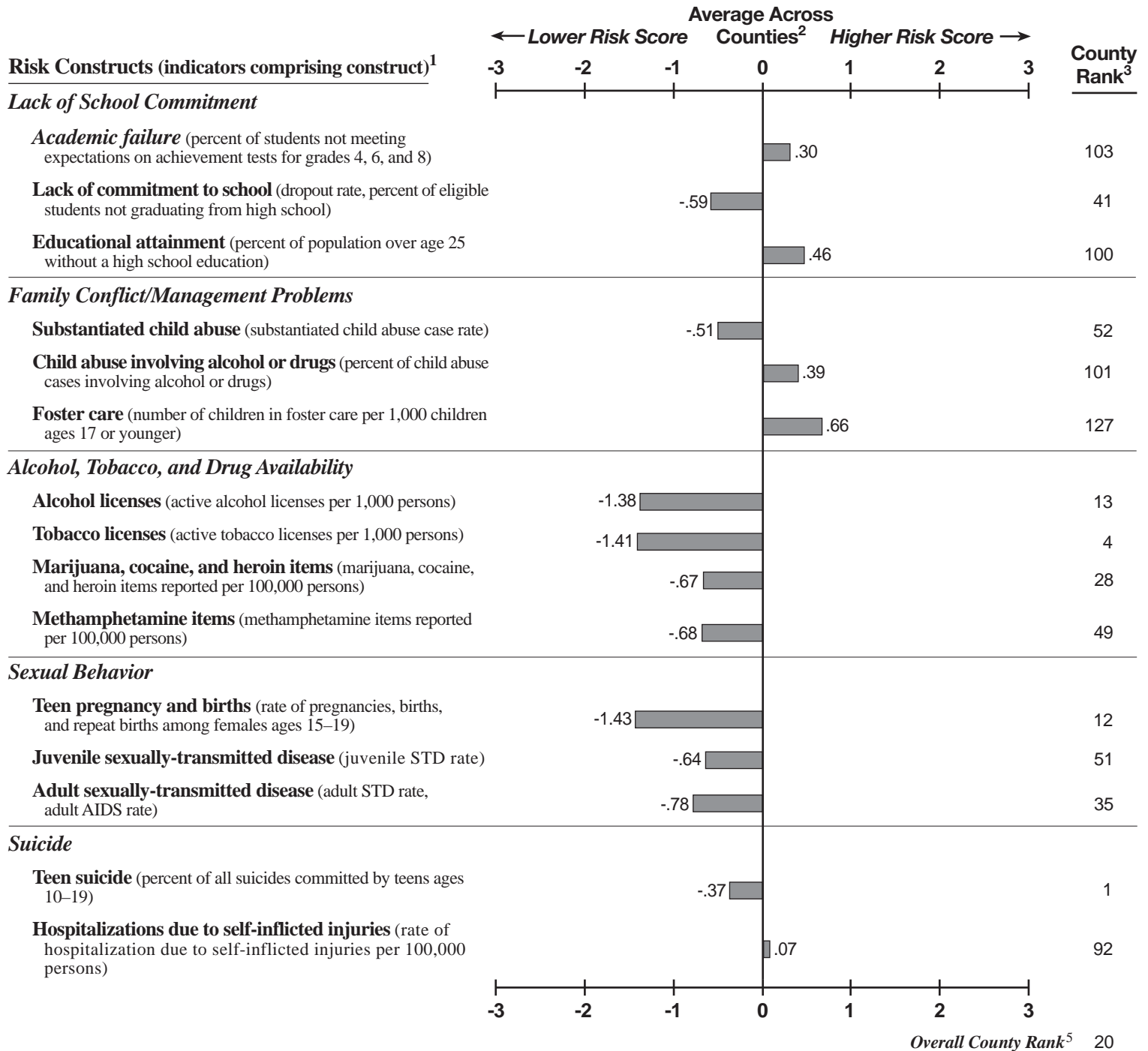
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crawford County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

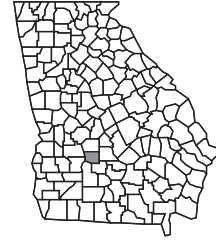
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crisp County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

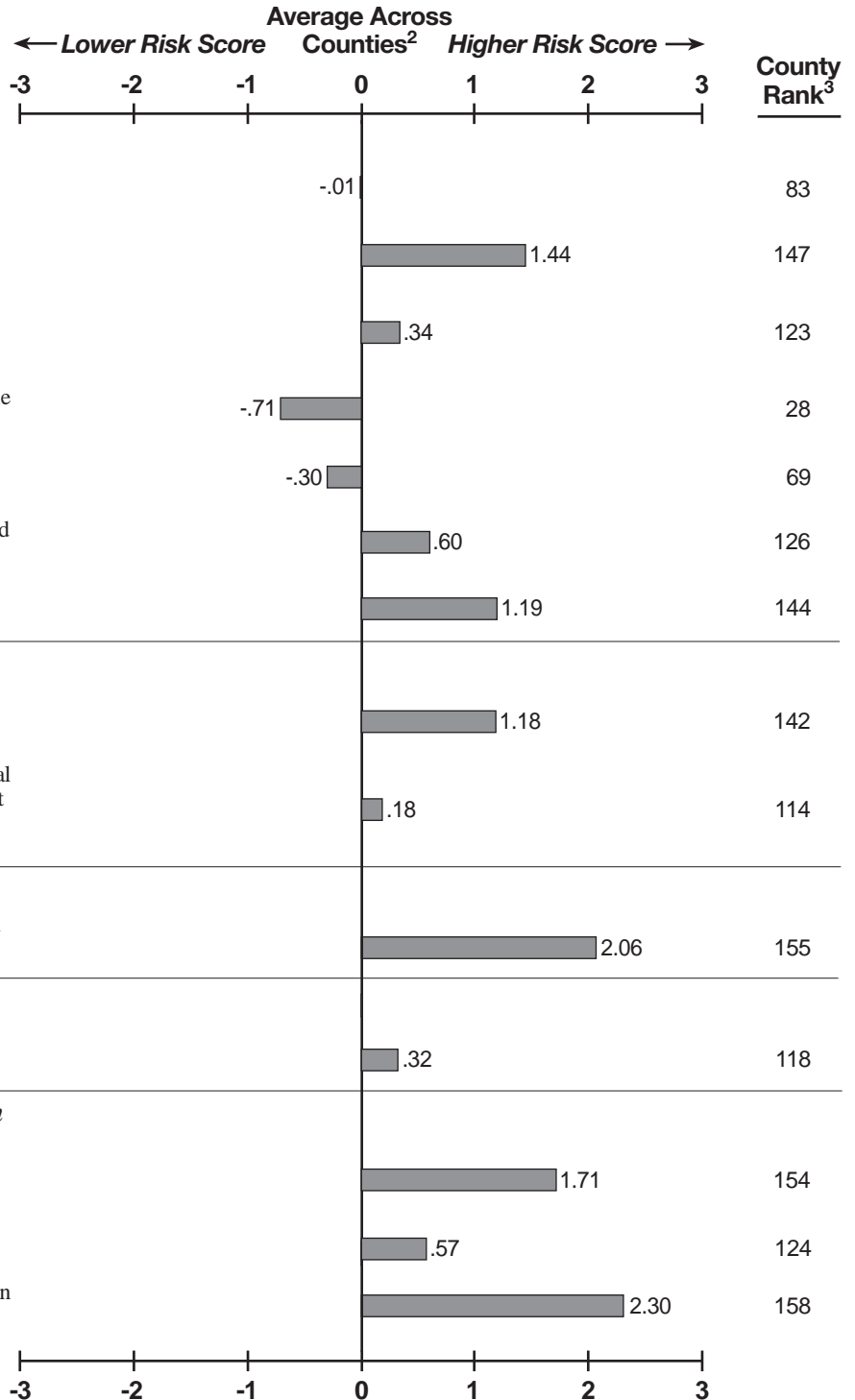
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

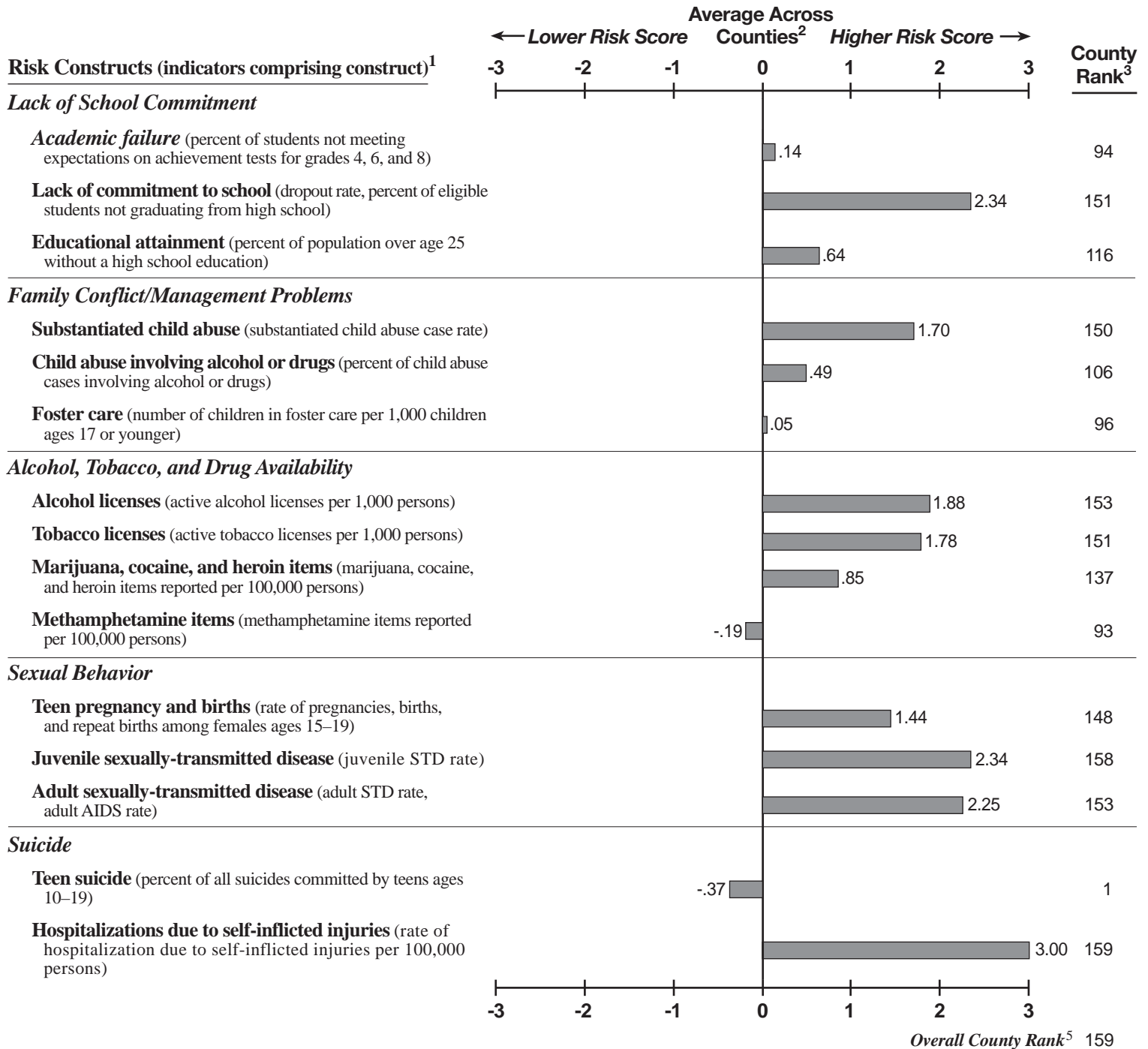
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crisp County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related 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).

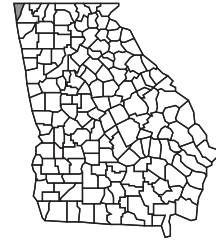
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dade County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,992  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,598  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 96.3%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 1.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

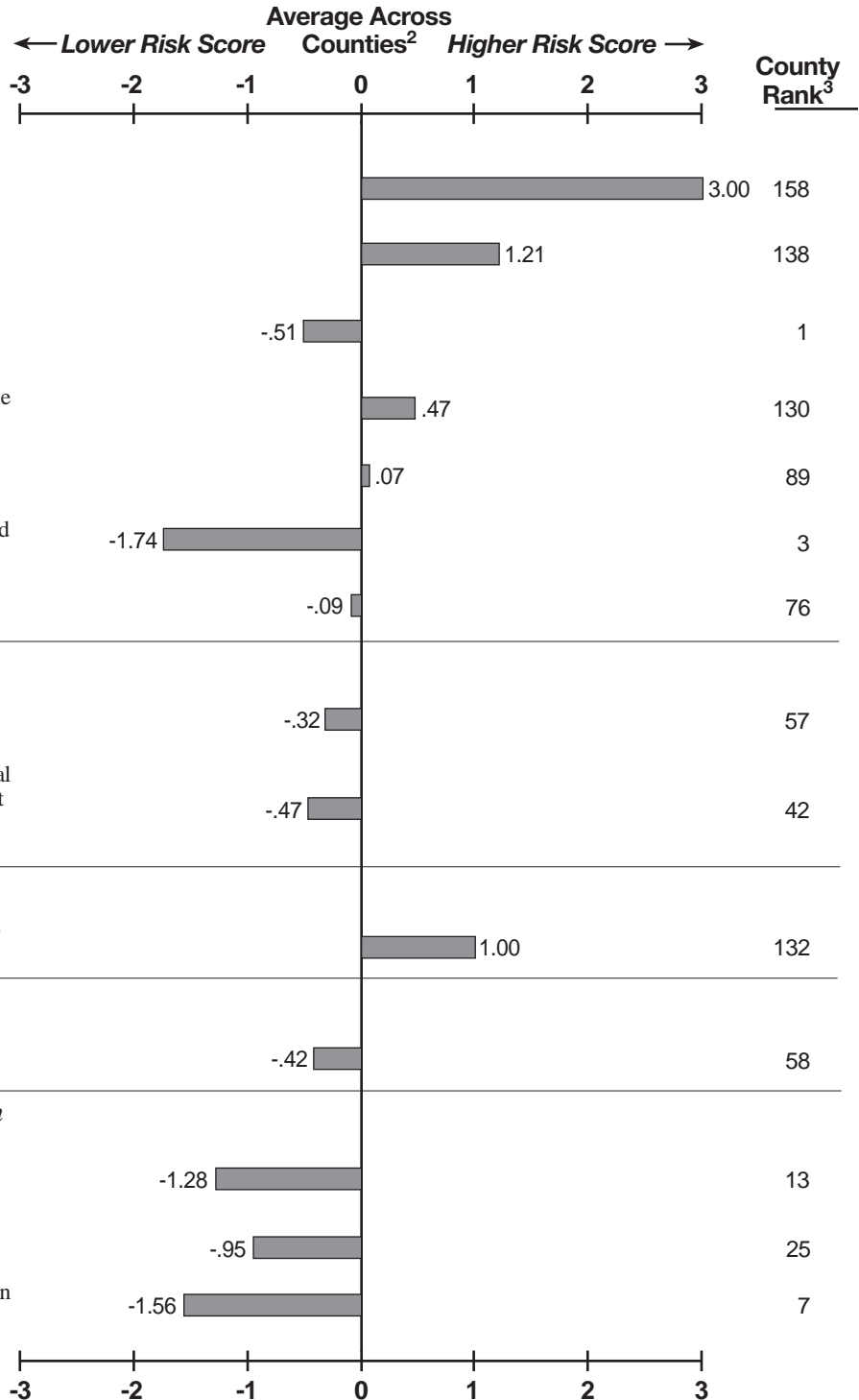
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

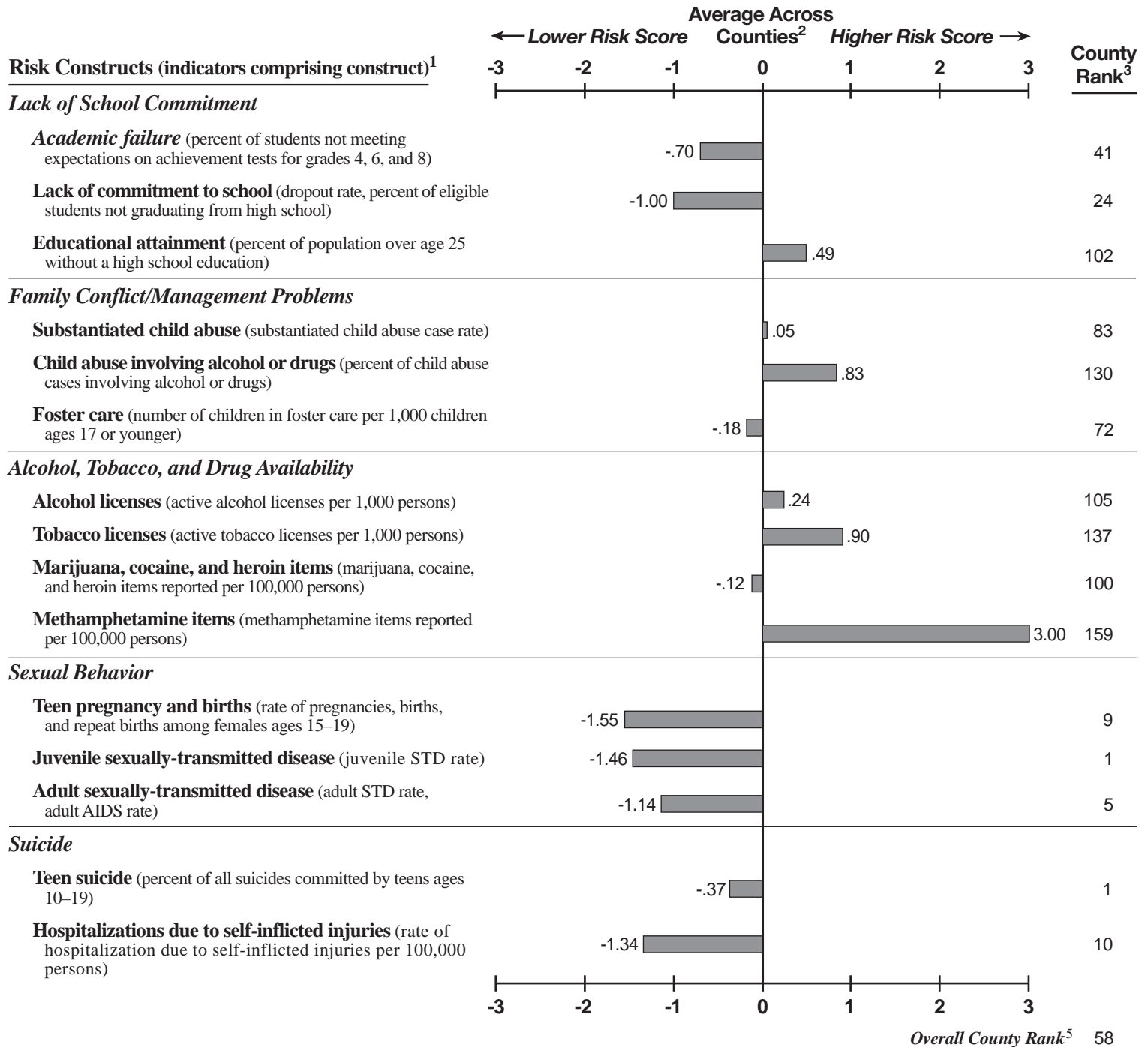
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dade County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

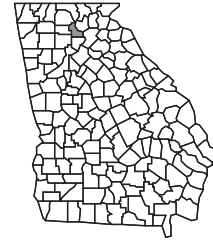


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dawson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 19,064  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,578  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 95.1%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 0.7%    Hispanic/Latino 2.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

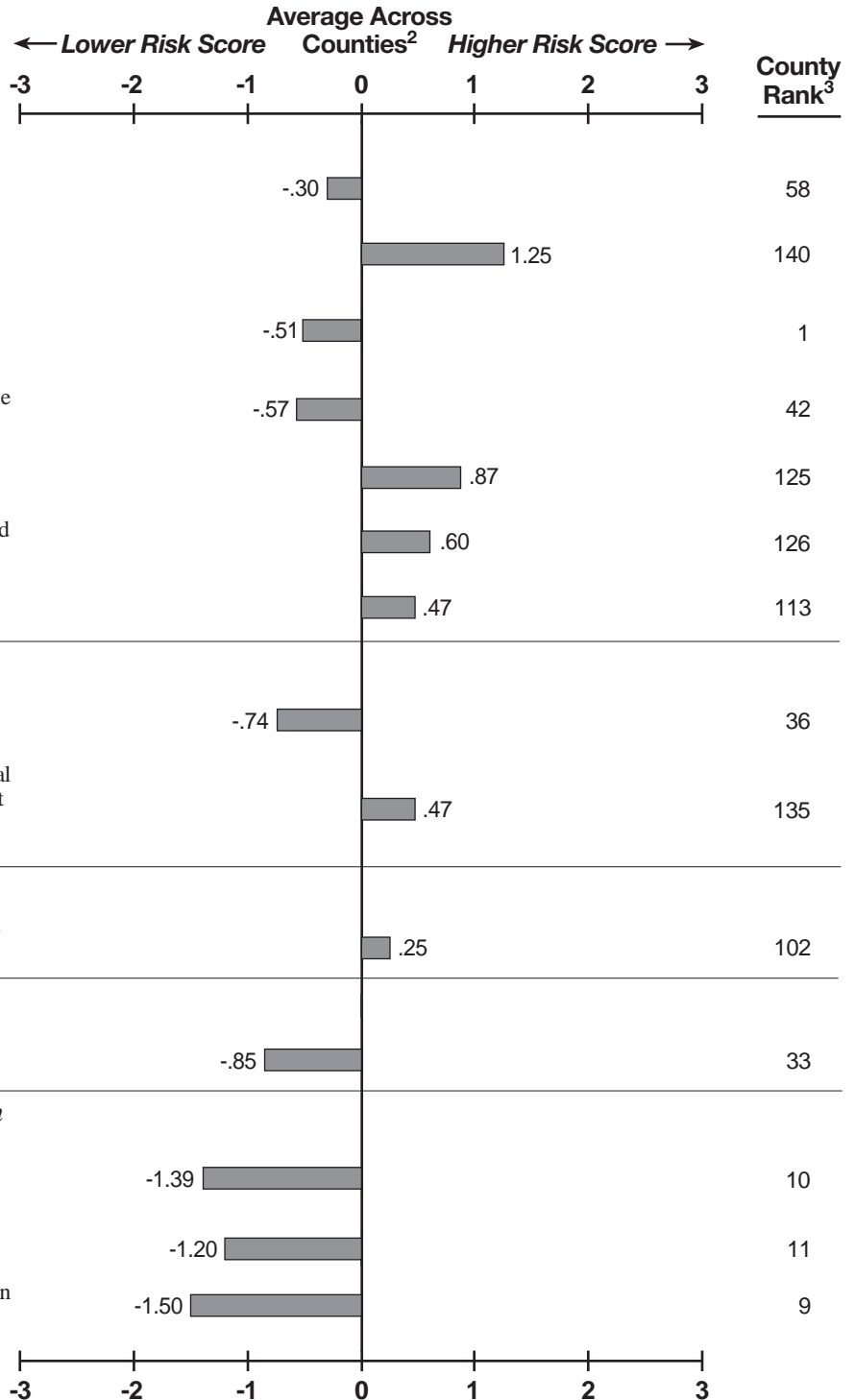
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

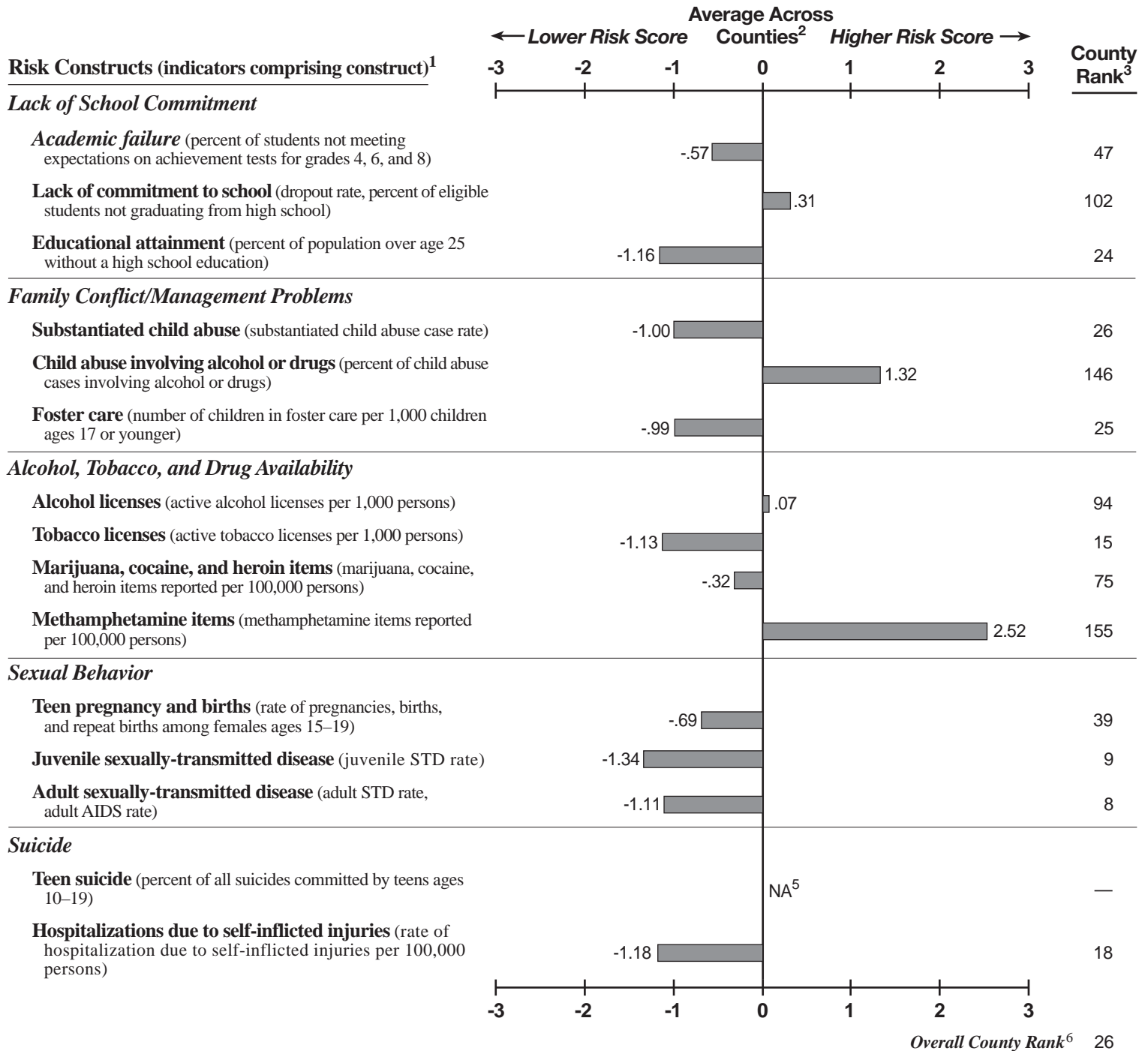
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dawson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

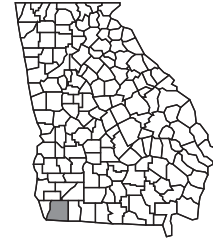
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Decatur County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 28,615  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,992  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 54.9%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 40.3%    Hispanic/Latino 3.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

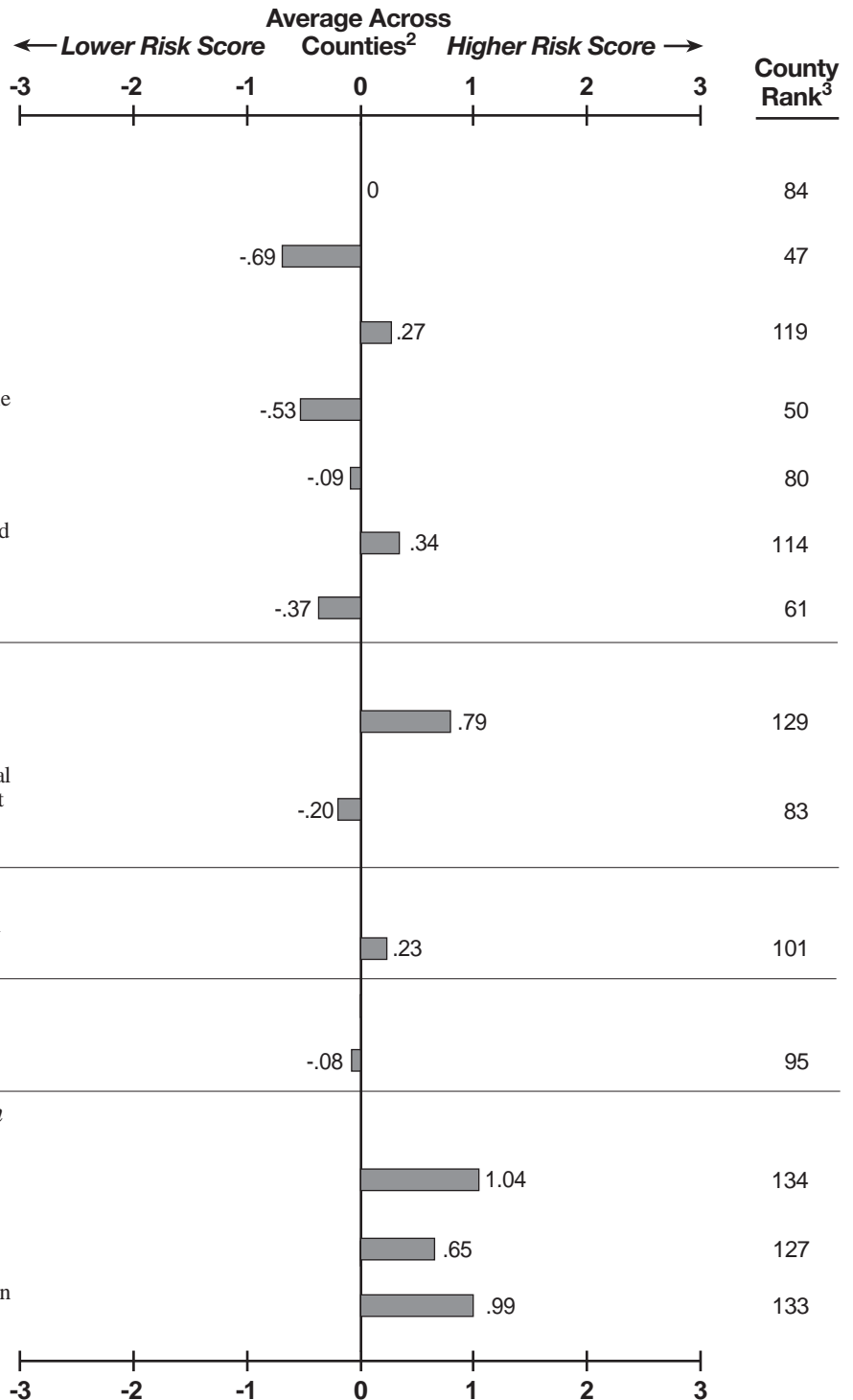
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

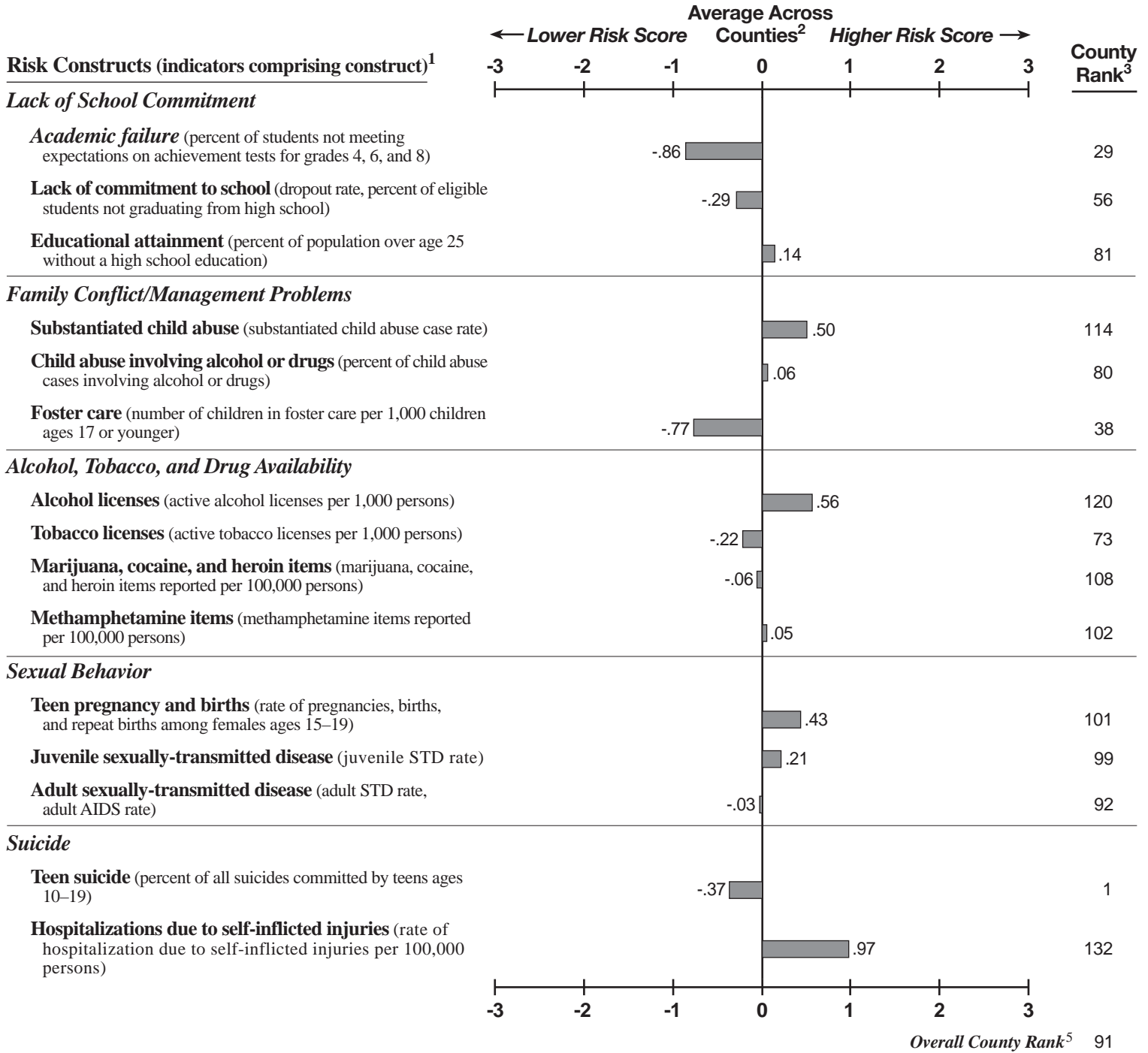
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Decatur County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

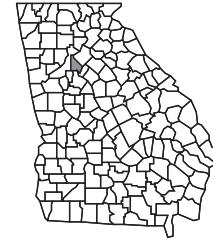
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for DeKalb County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 675,725  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 170,351  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 30.7% Other 5.2%  
 Black 55.3% Hispanic/Latino 8.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

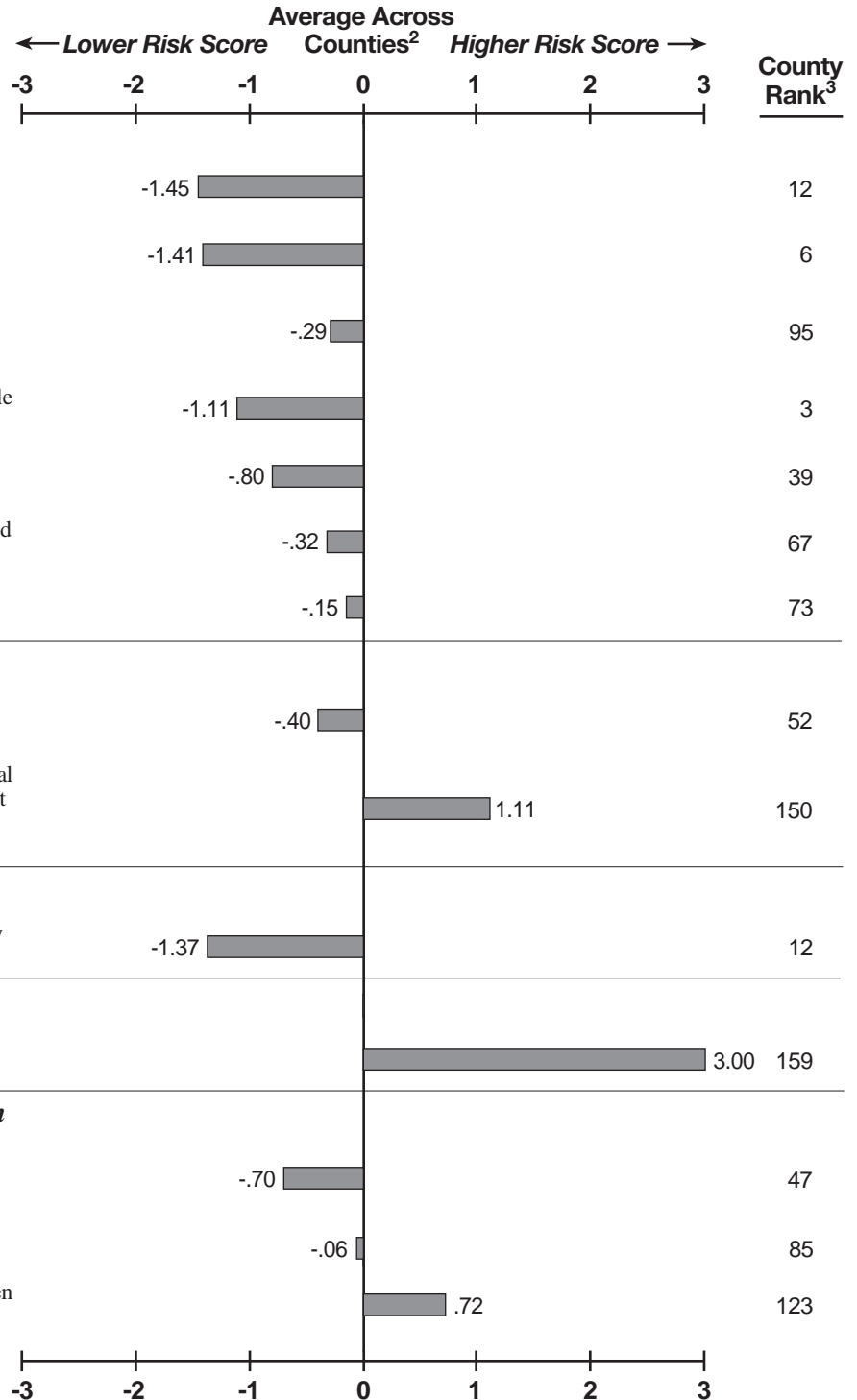
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

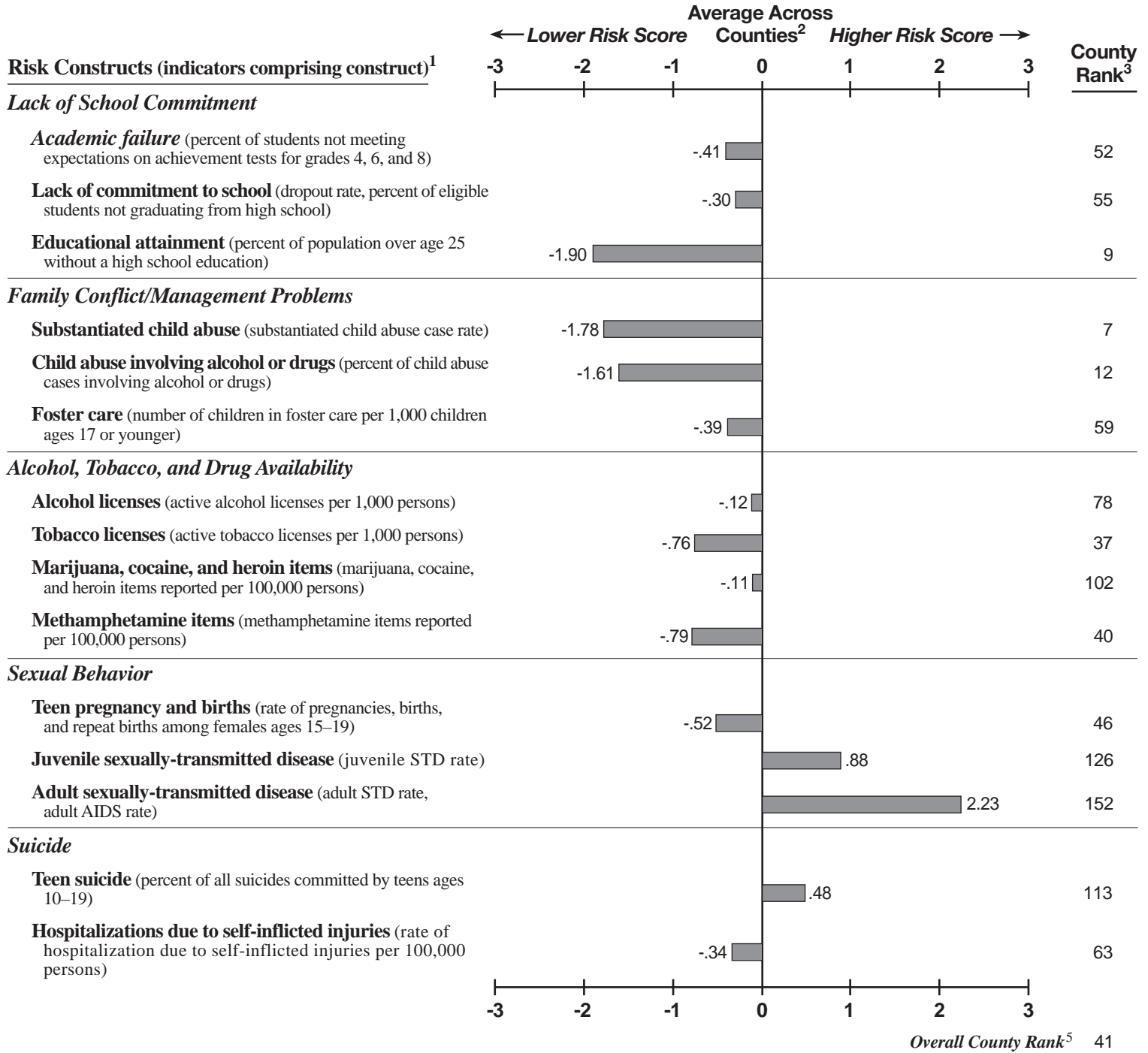
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for DeKalb County



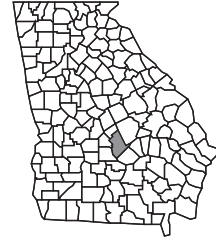
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Dodge County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 19,501  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,966  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.0%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 30.7%    Hispanic/Latino 1.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

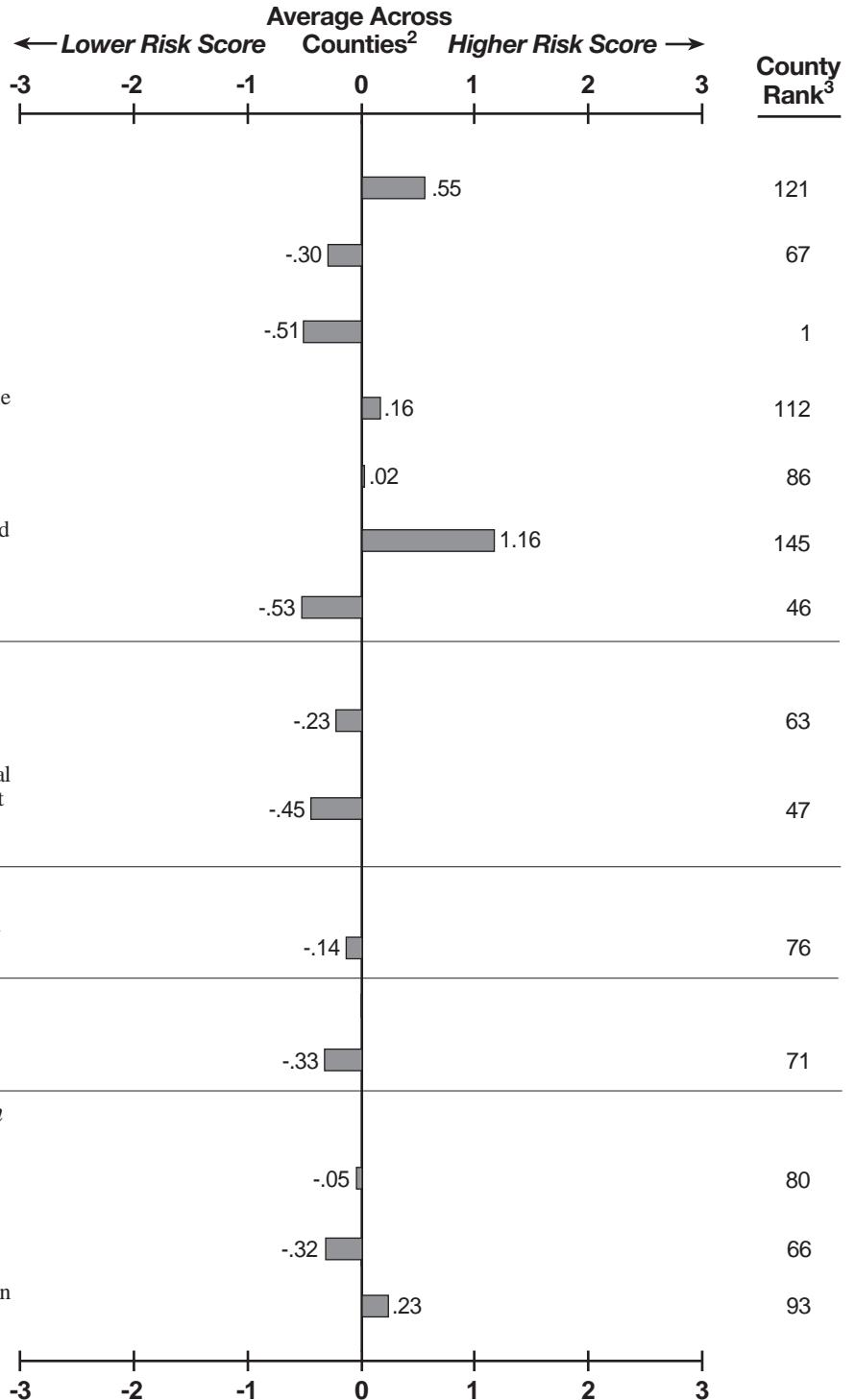
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

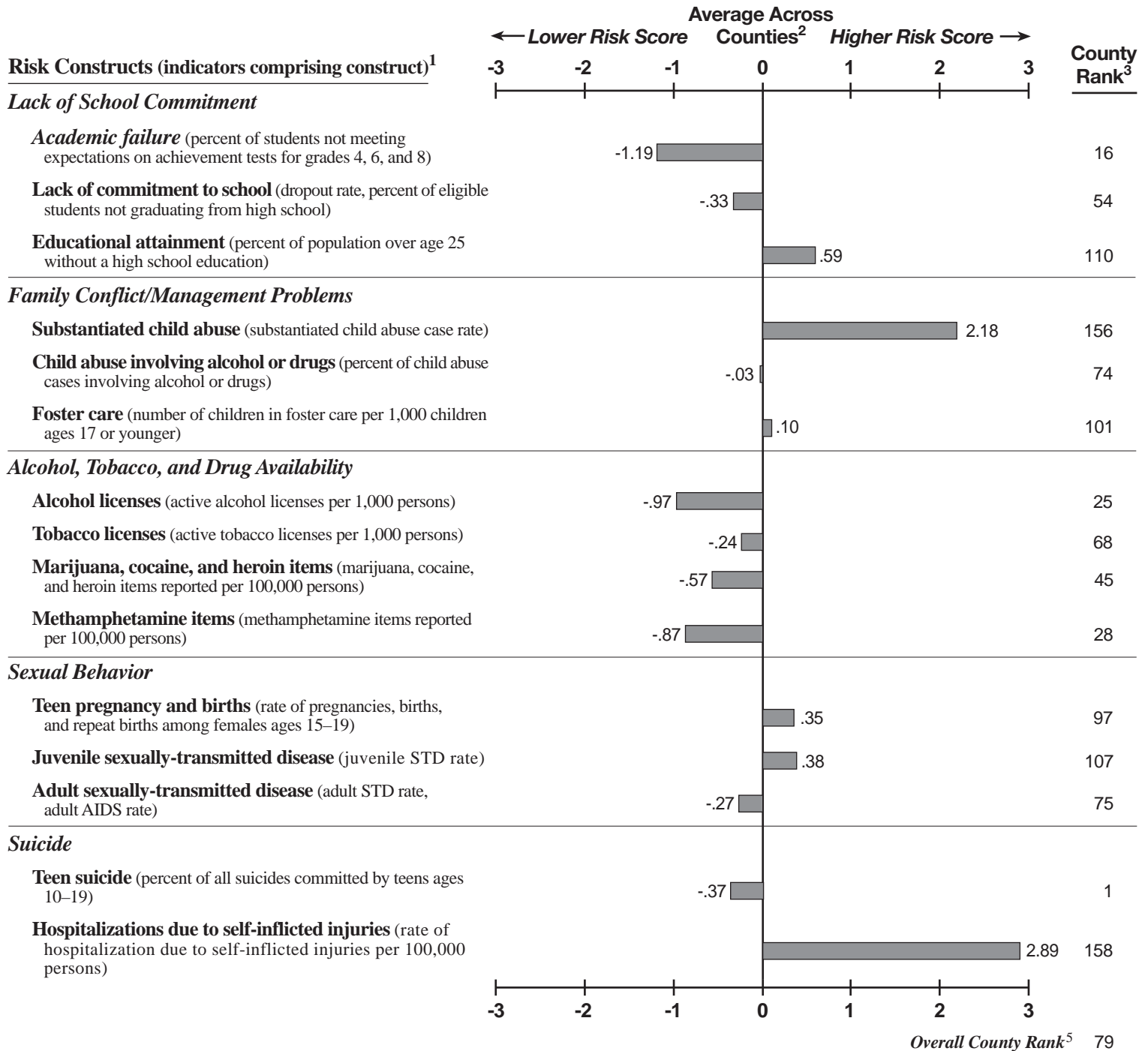
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dodge County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

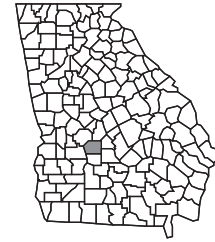


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dooly County

### County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

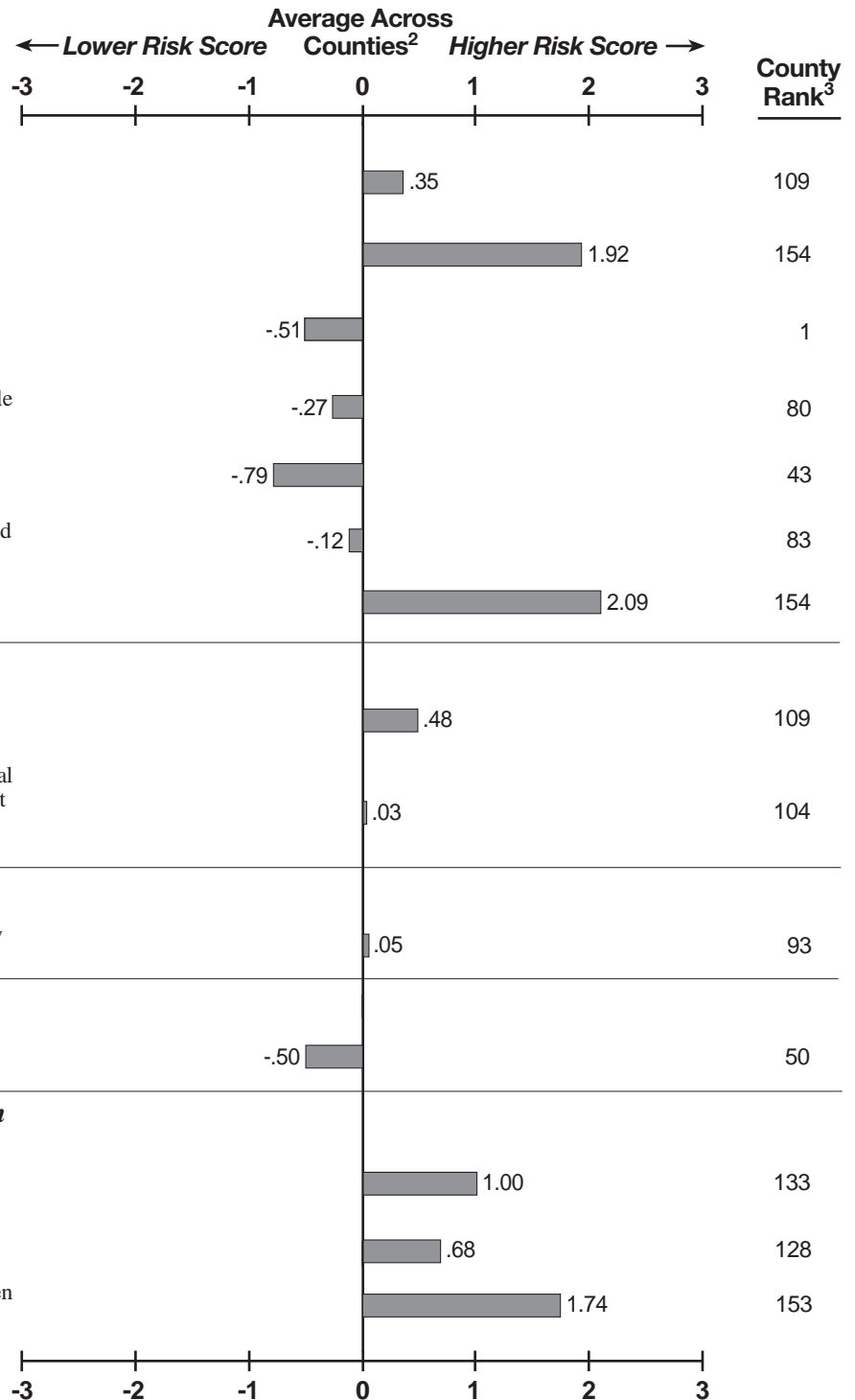
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

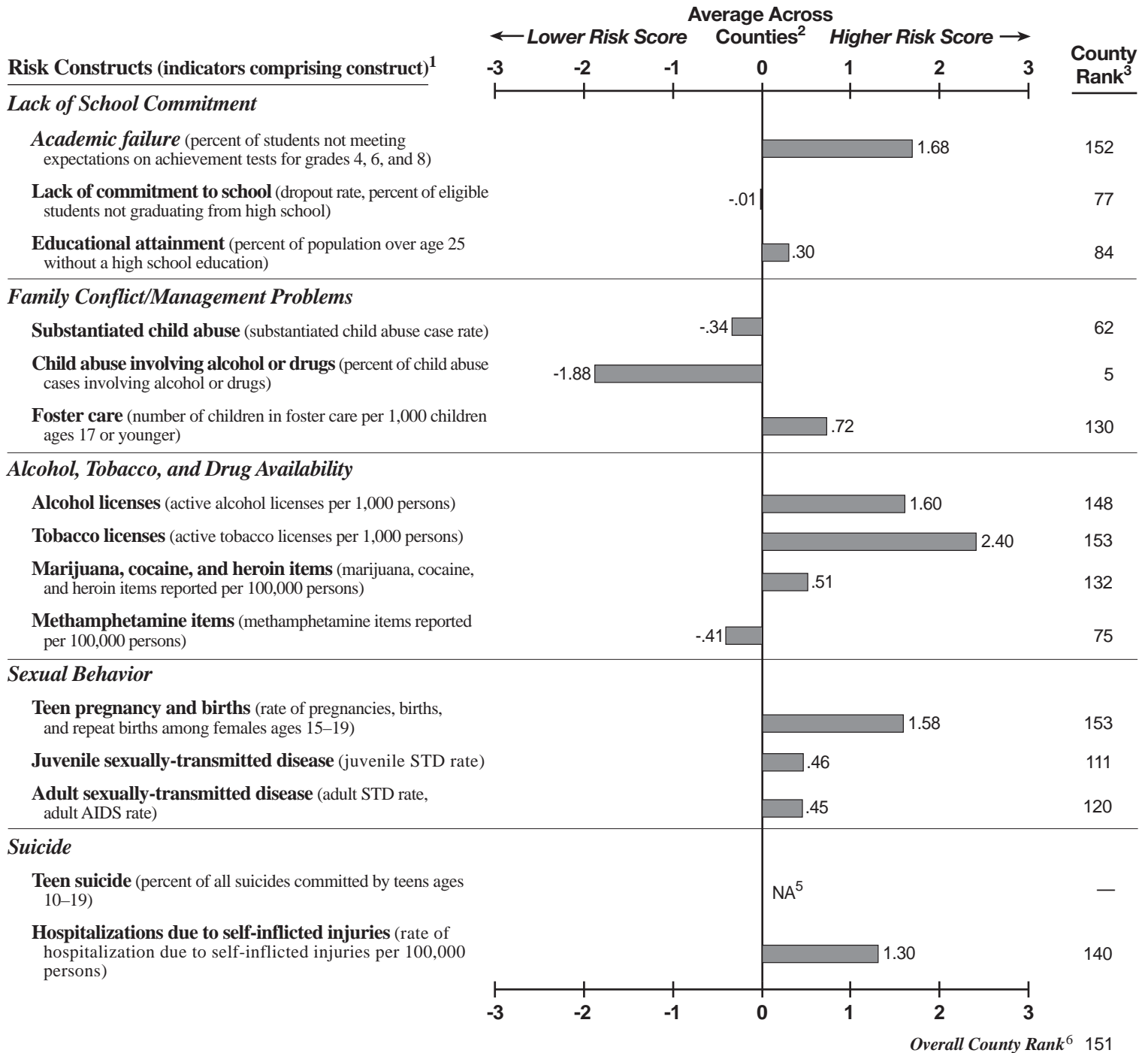
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dooly County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

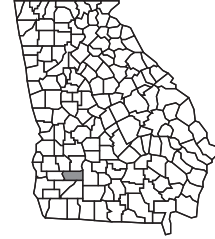
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dougherty County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 95,681  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,555  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 34.0%    Other 1.8%  
 Black 62.7%    Hispanic/Latino 1.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

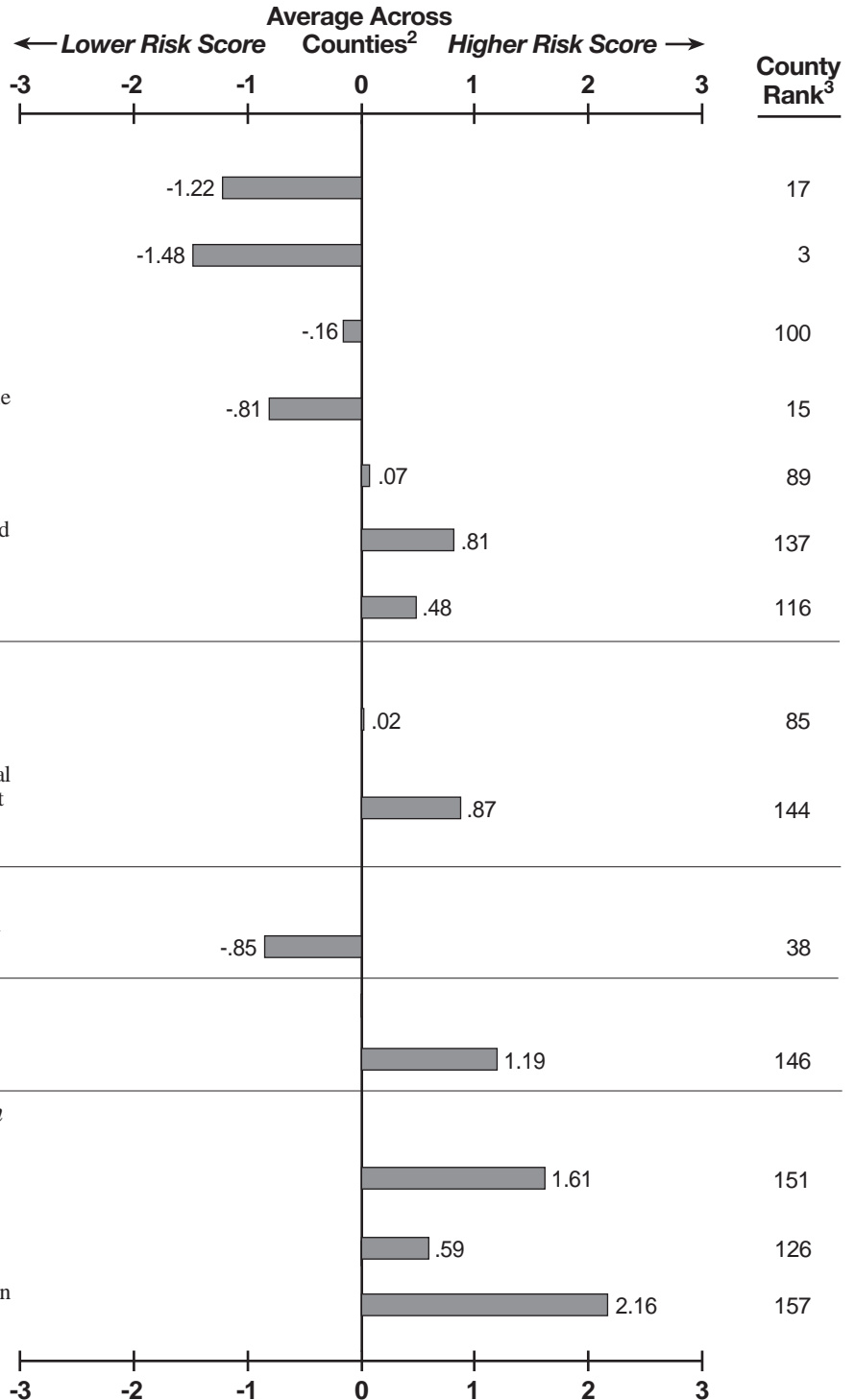
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

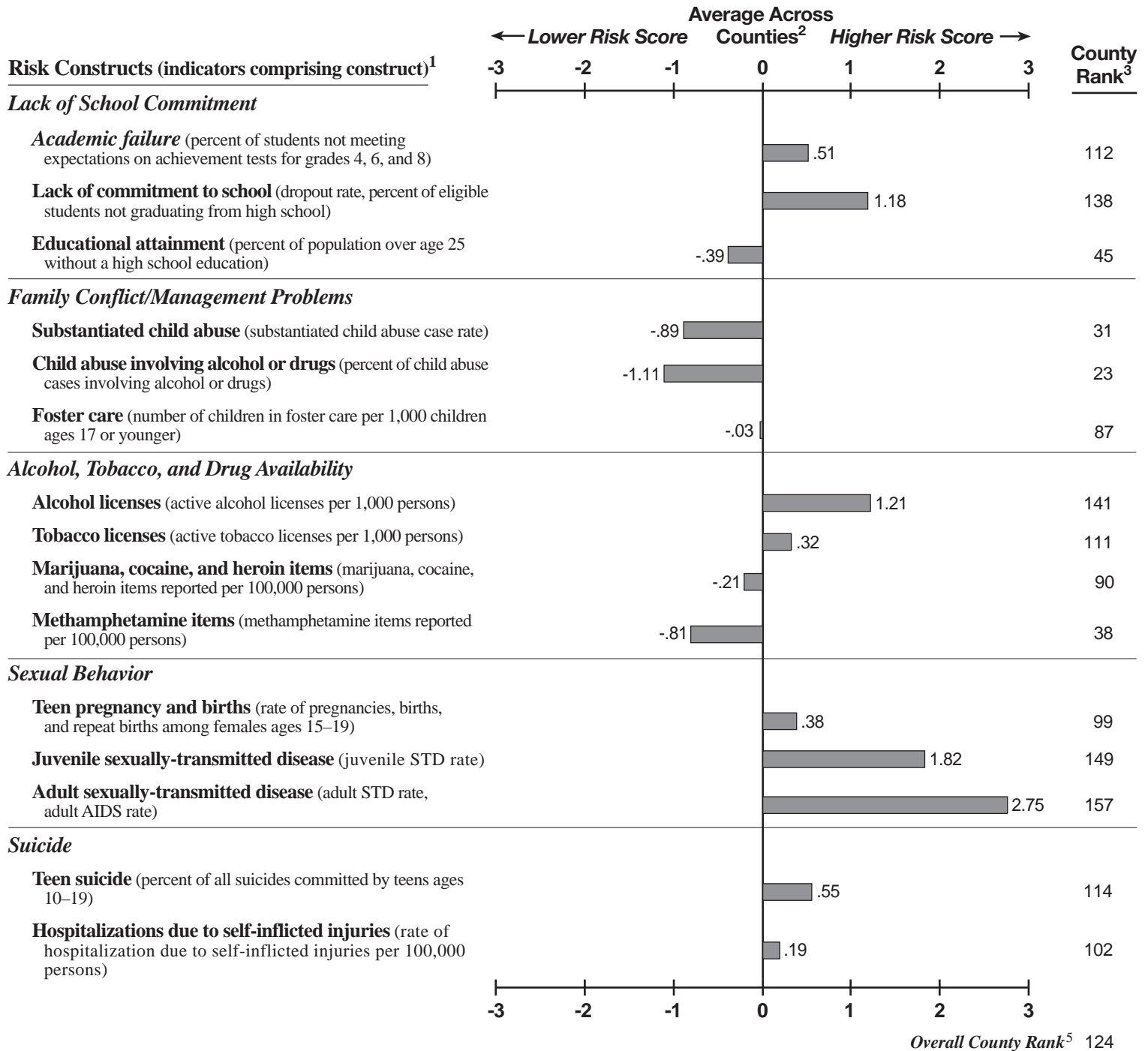
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dougherty County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

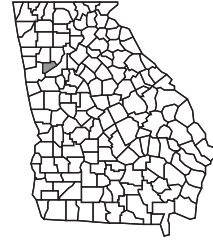
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Douglas County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 107,217  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,423  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 64.2%    Other 3.0%  
 Black 28.4%    Hispanic/Latino 4.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

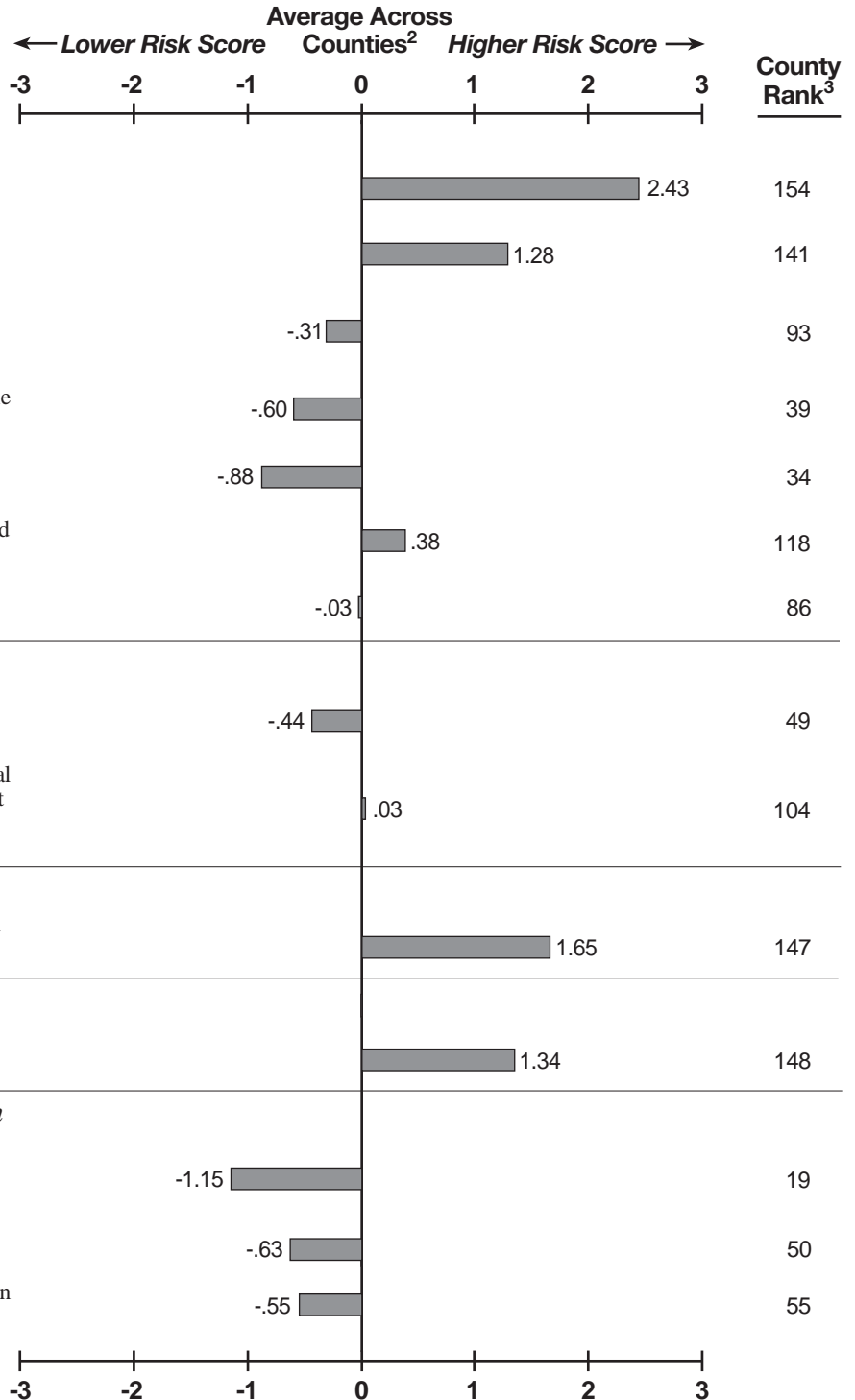
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

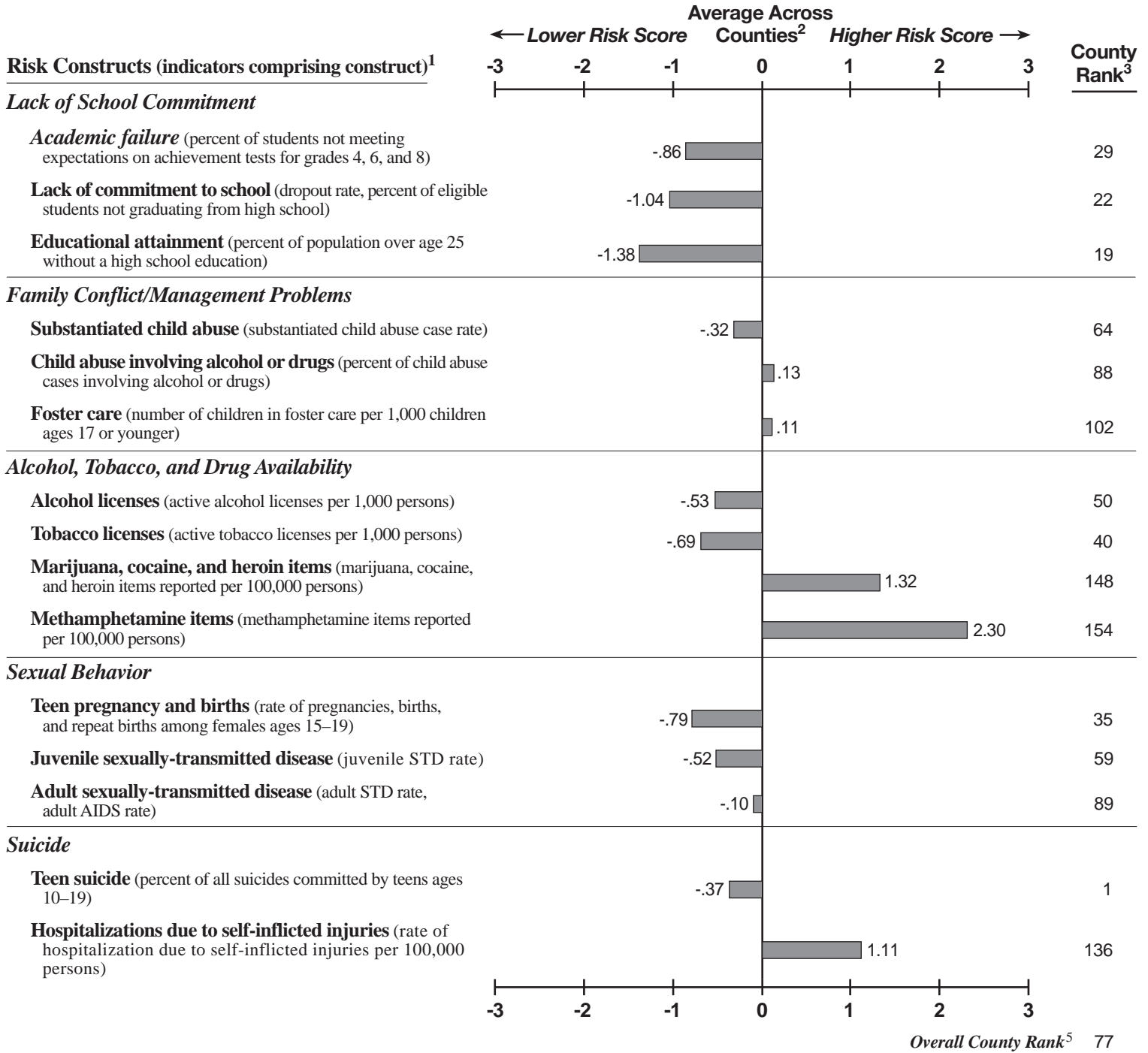
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Douglas County



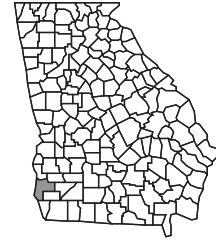
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Early County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

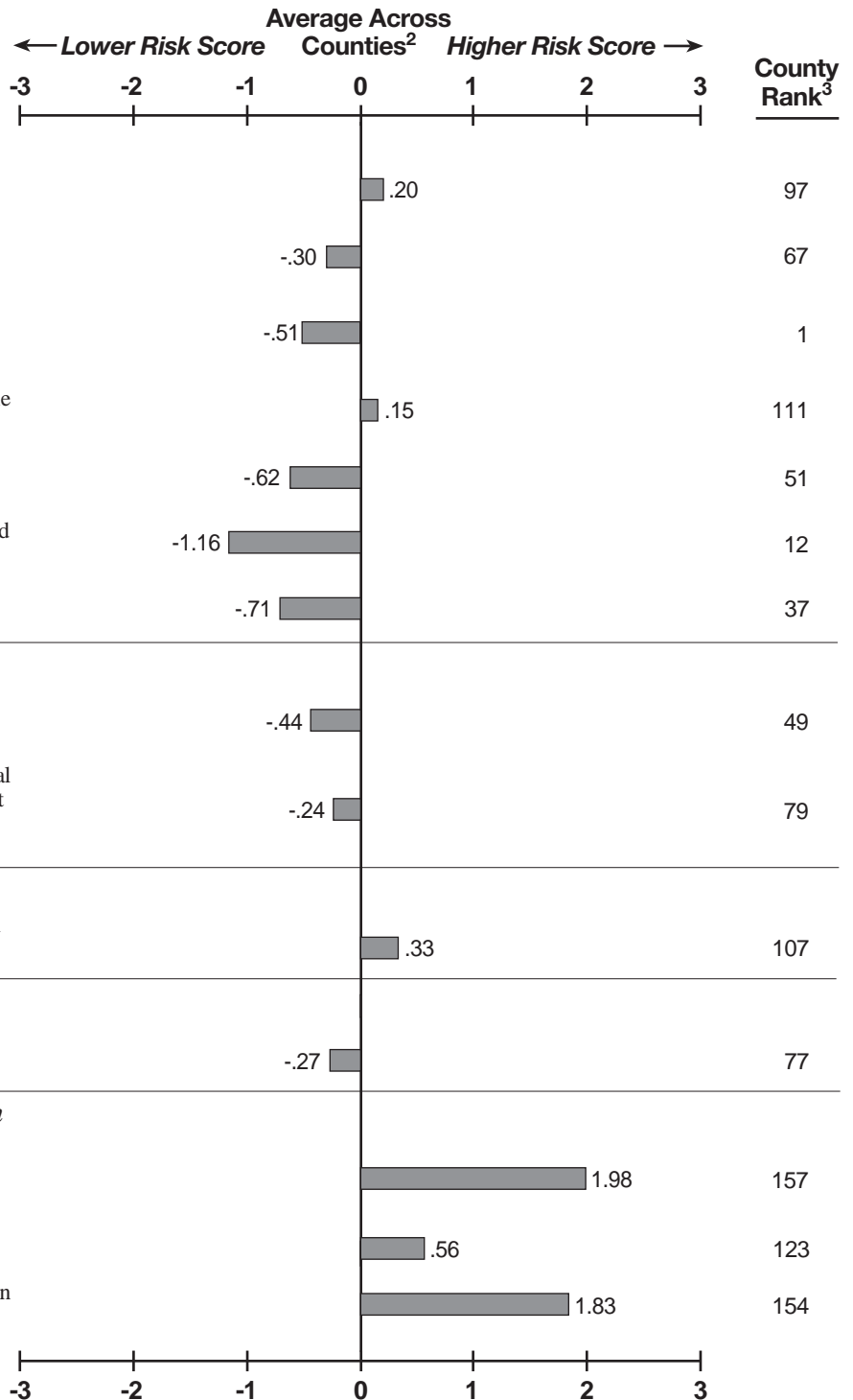
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

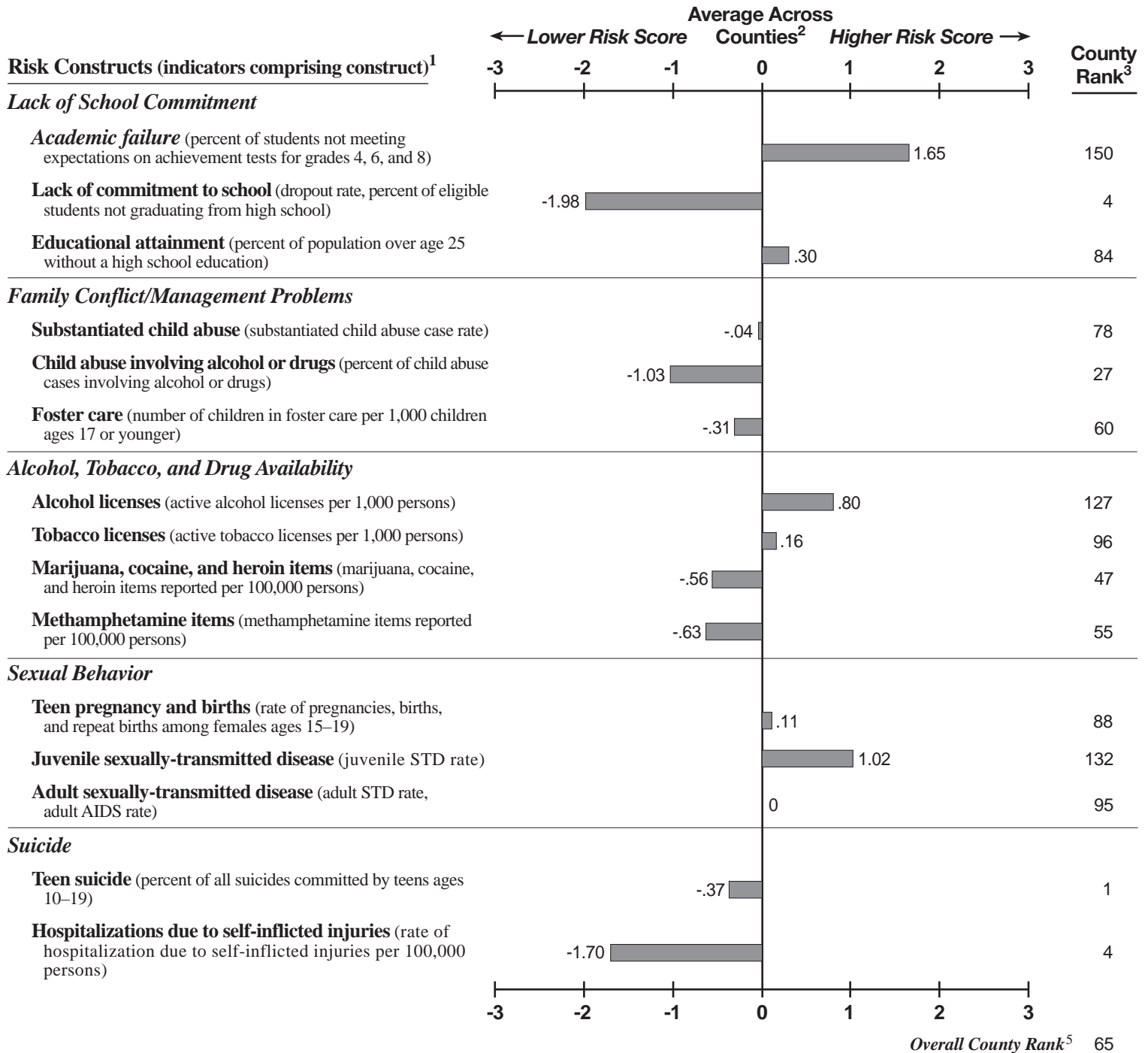
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Early County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

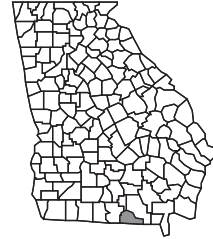


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Echols County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 4,101  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,095  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.8%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 8.0%    Hispanic/Latino 26.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

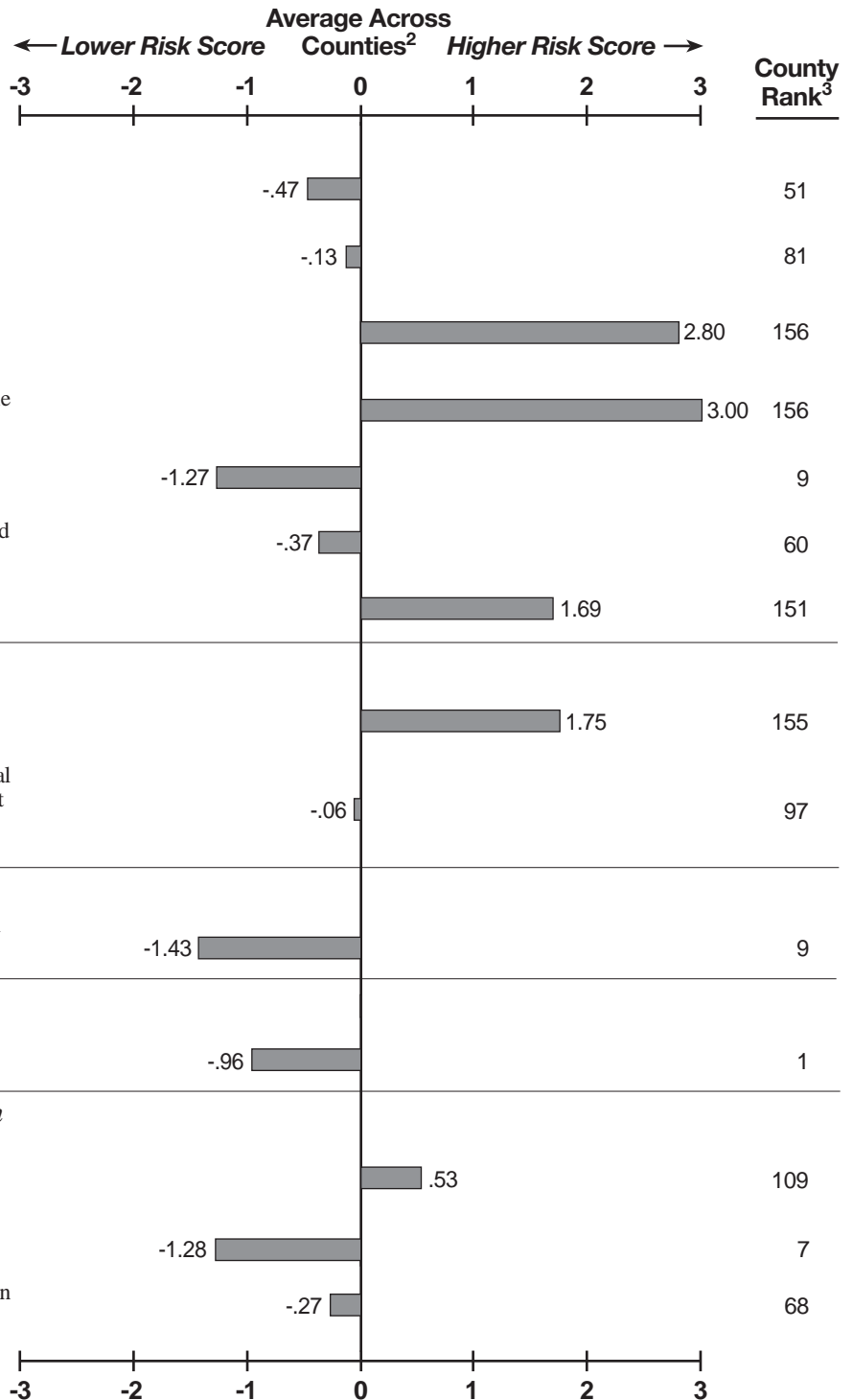
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

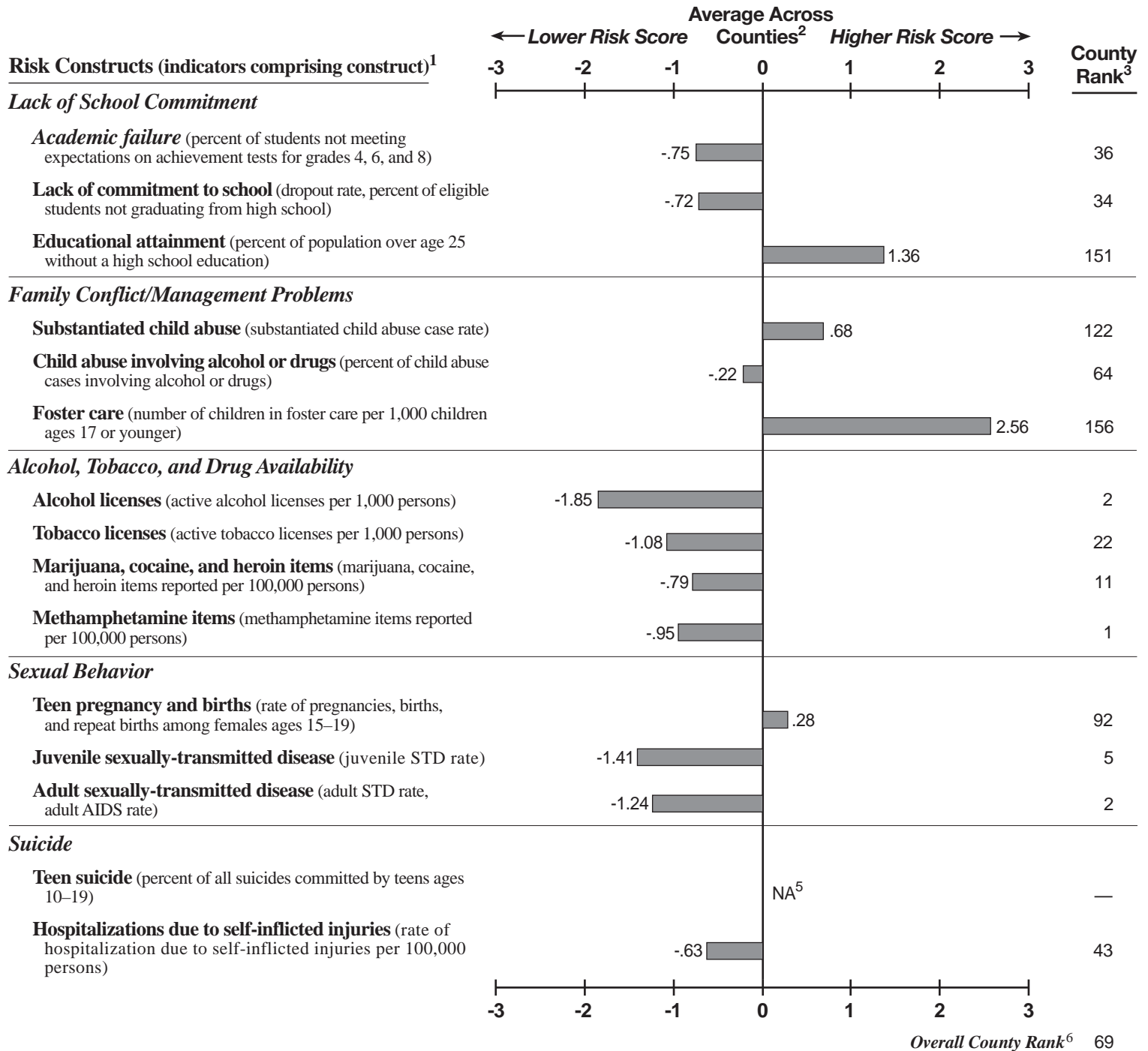
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Echols County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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=1).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

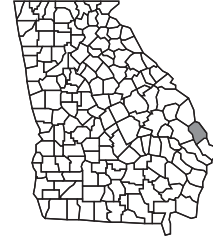
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Effingham County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 44,661  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,298  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 83.0%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 13.4%    Hispanic/Latino 1.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

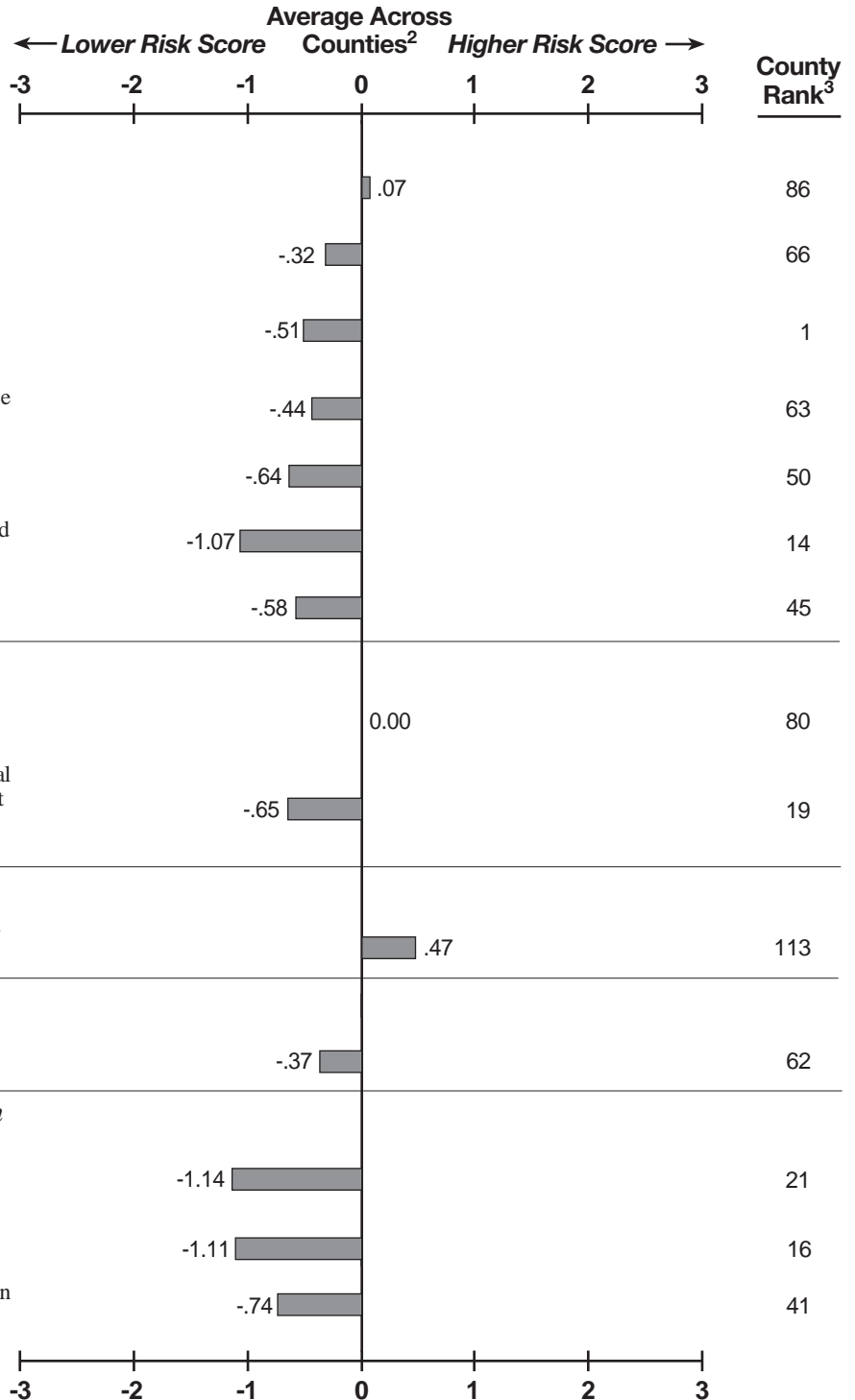
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

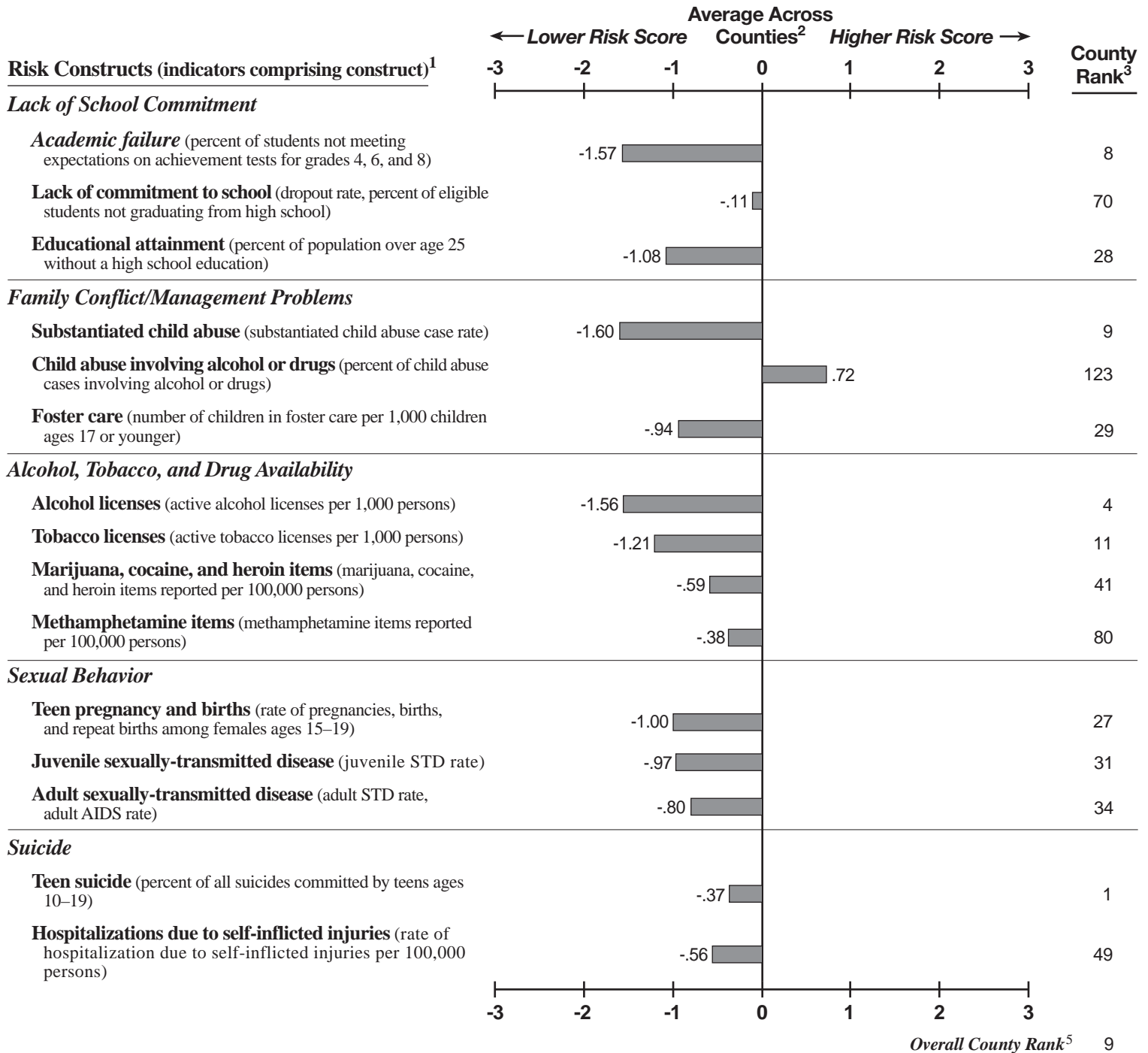
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Effingham County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

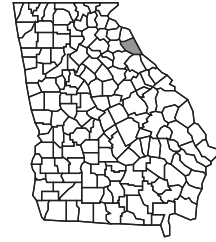
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Elbert County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 20,908  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,087  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 65.8% Other 0.8%  
 Black 30.1% Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

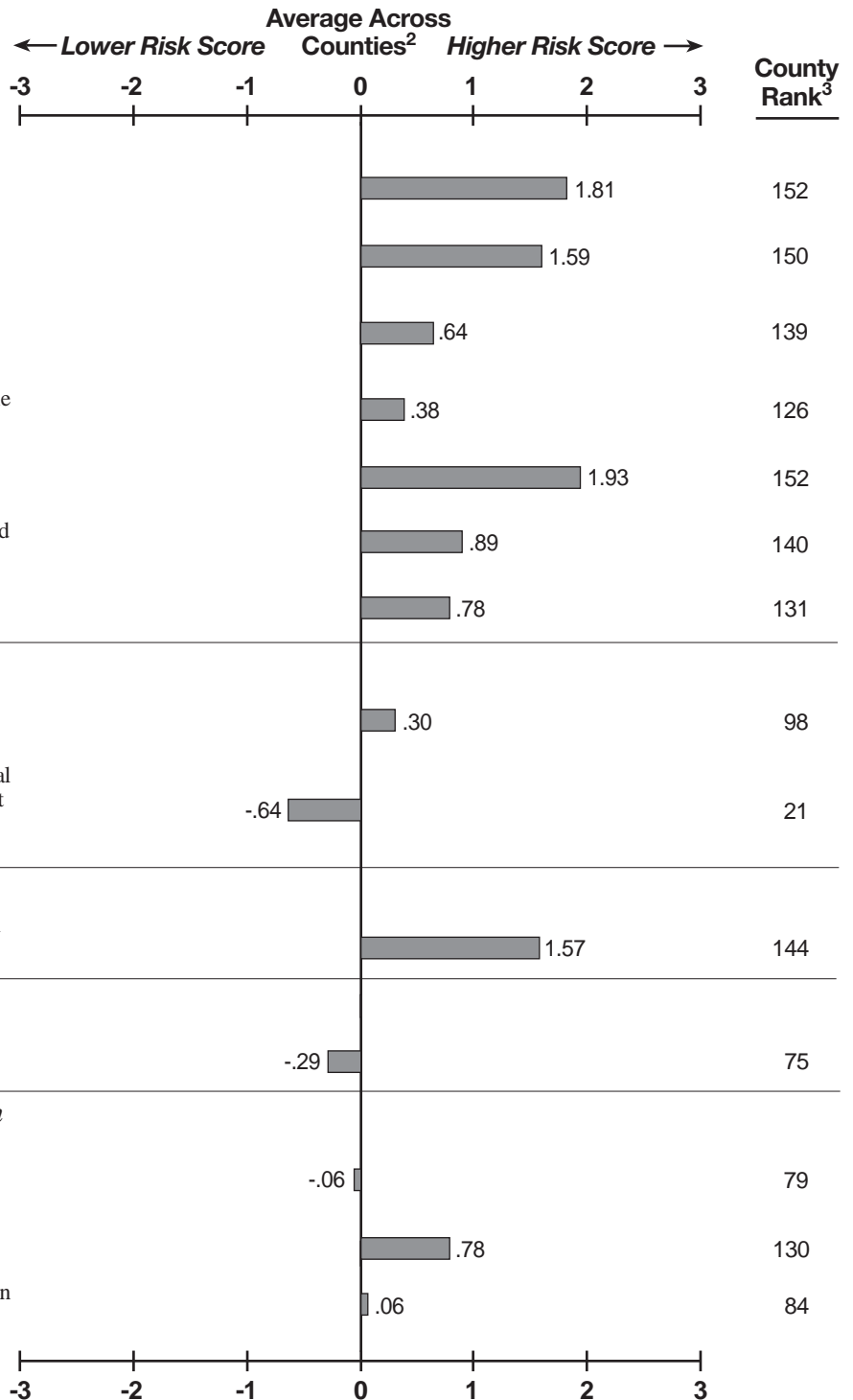
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

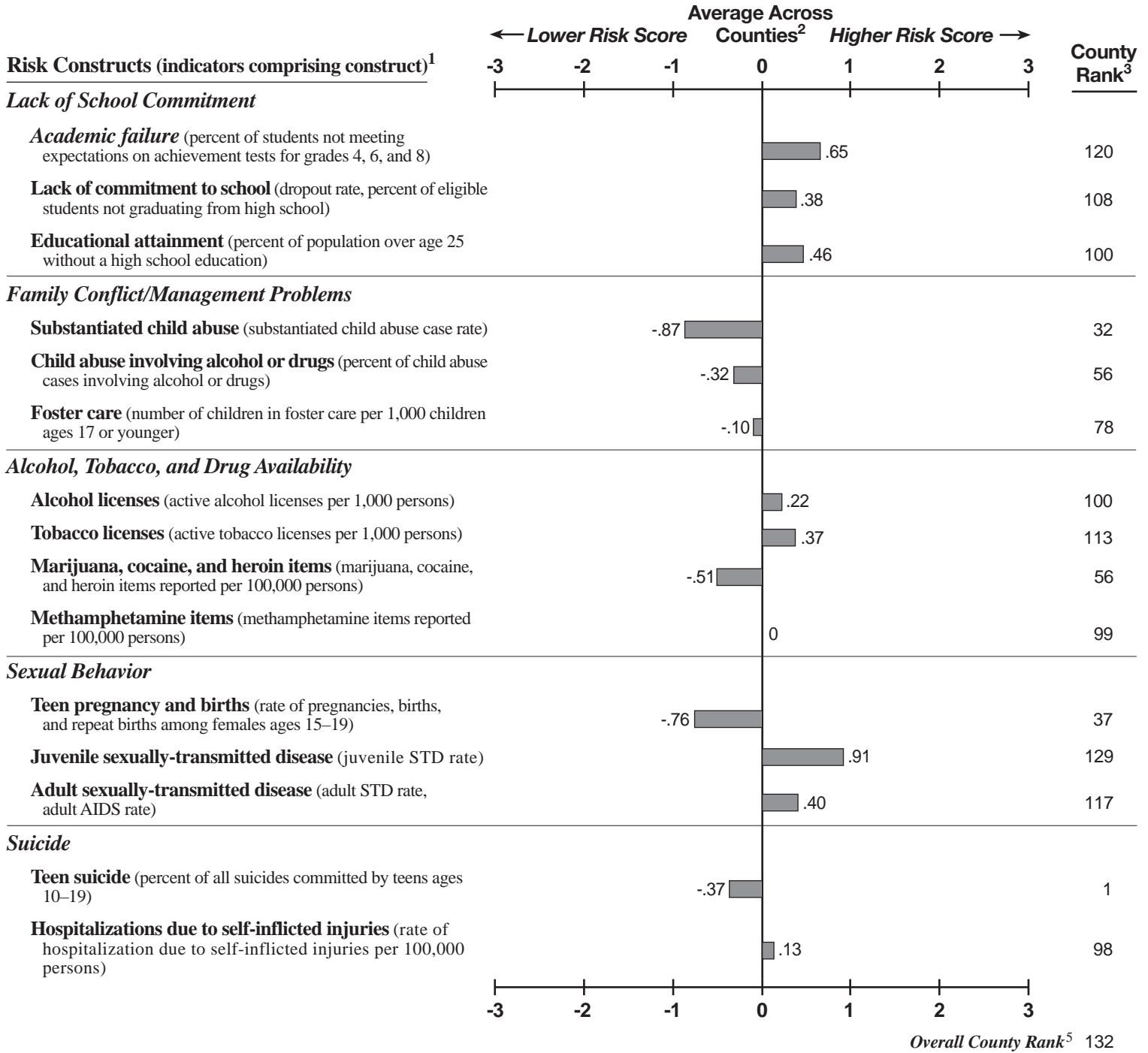
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Elbert County



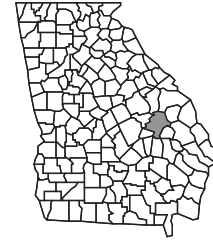
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Emanuel County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 22,093  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,947  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 60.8% Other 0.8%  
 Black 33.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

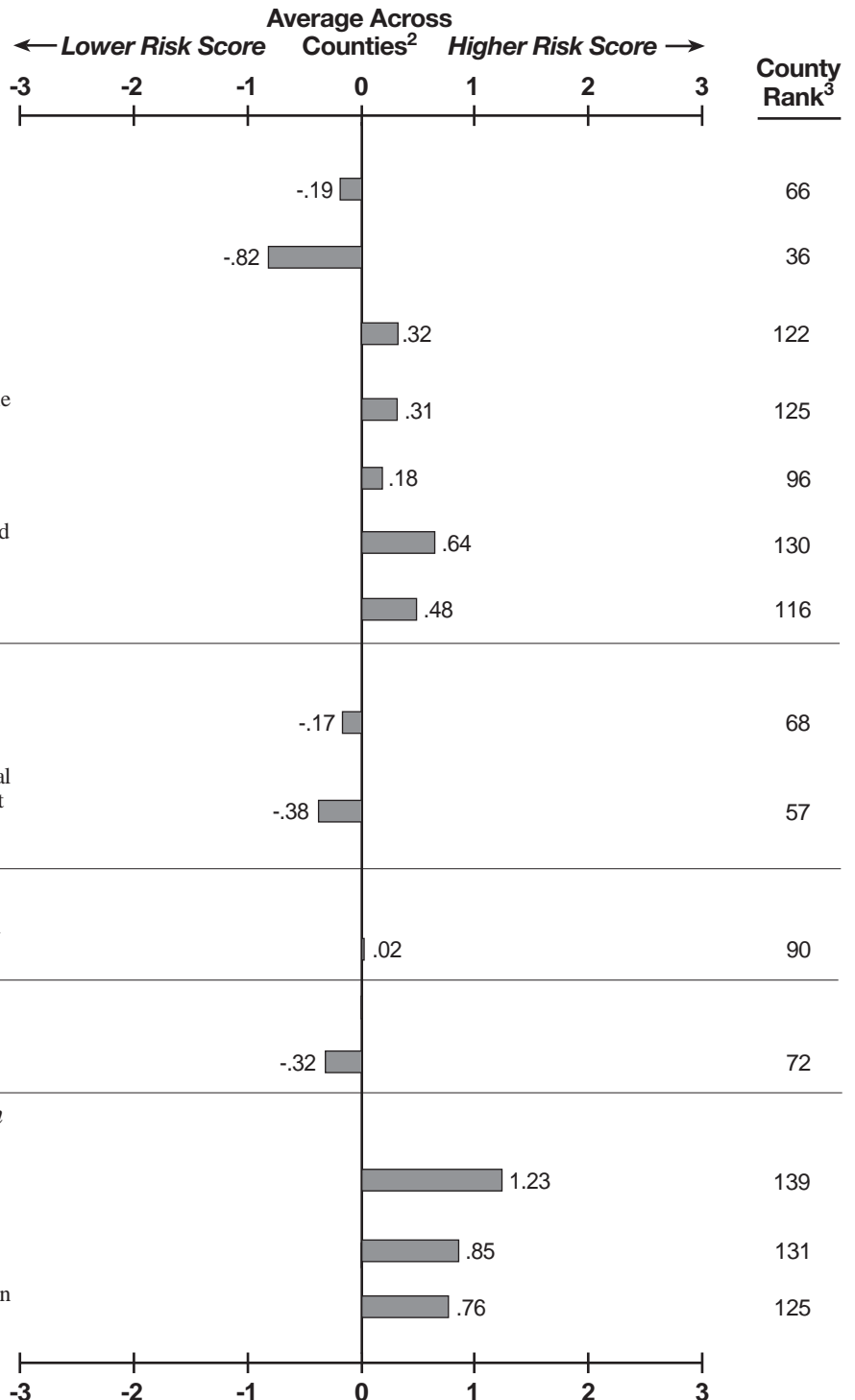
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

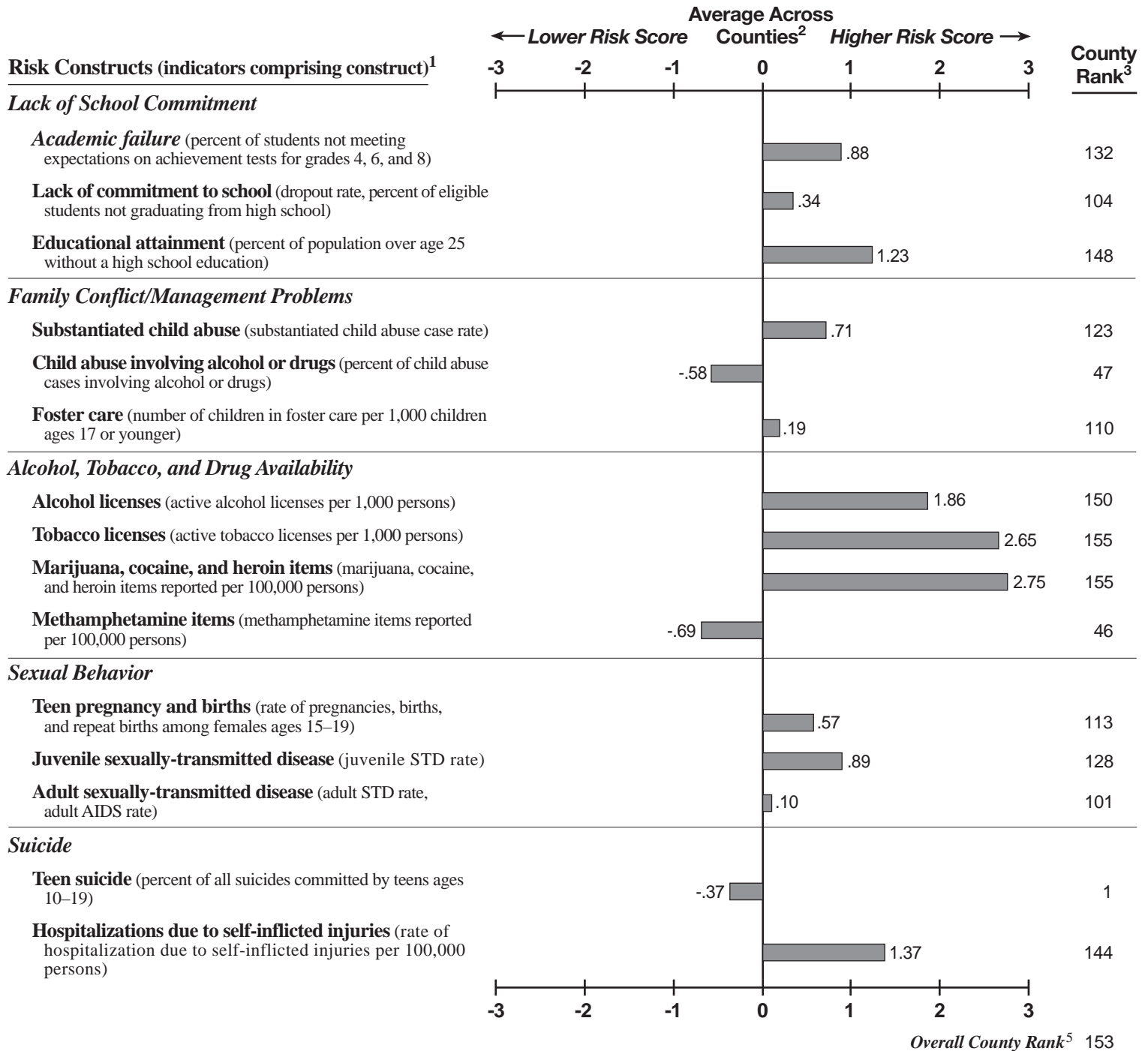
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Emanuel County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

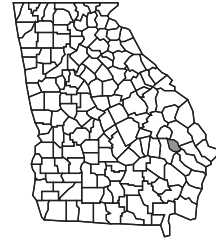


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Evans County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

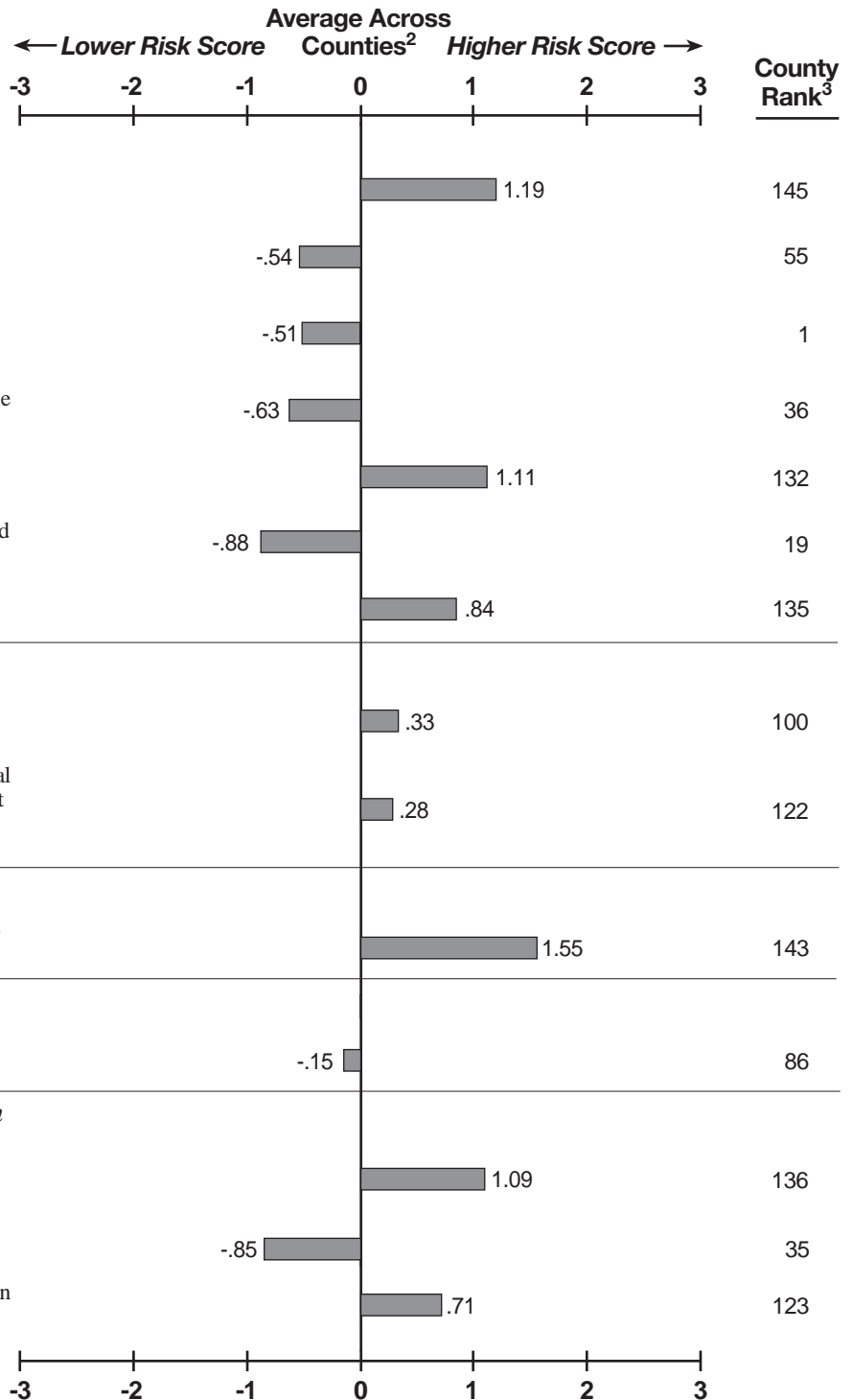
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

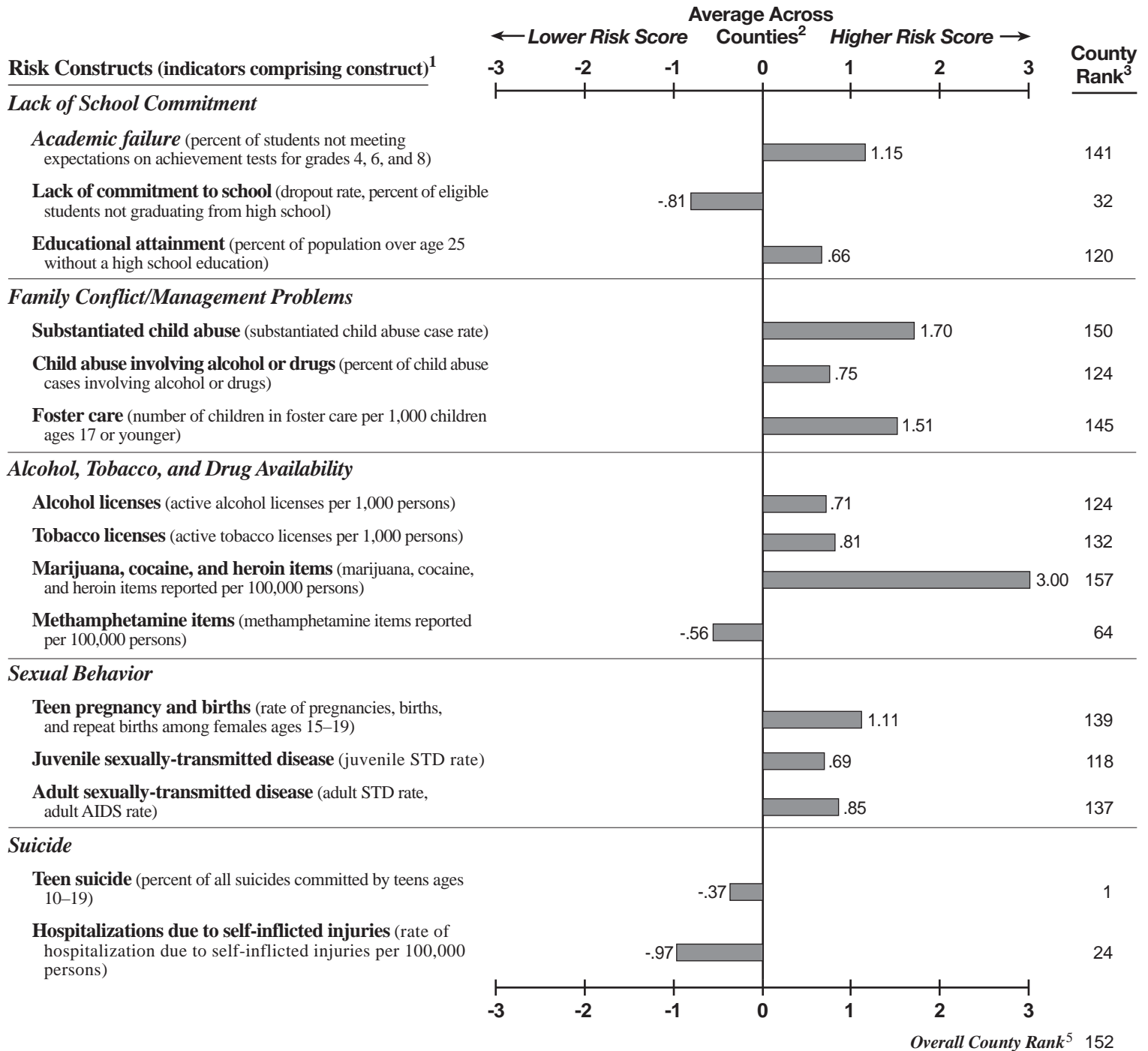
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Evans County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

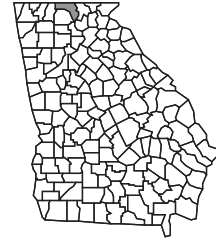
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fannin County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 21,613  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,450  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 96.8%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 0.5%    Hispanic/Latino 1.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

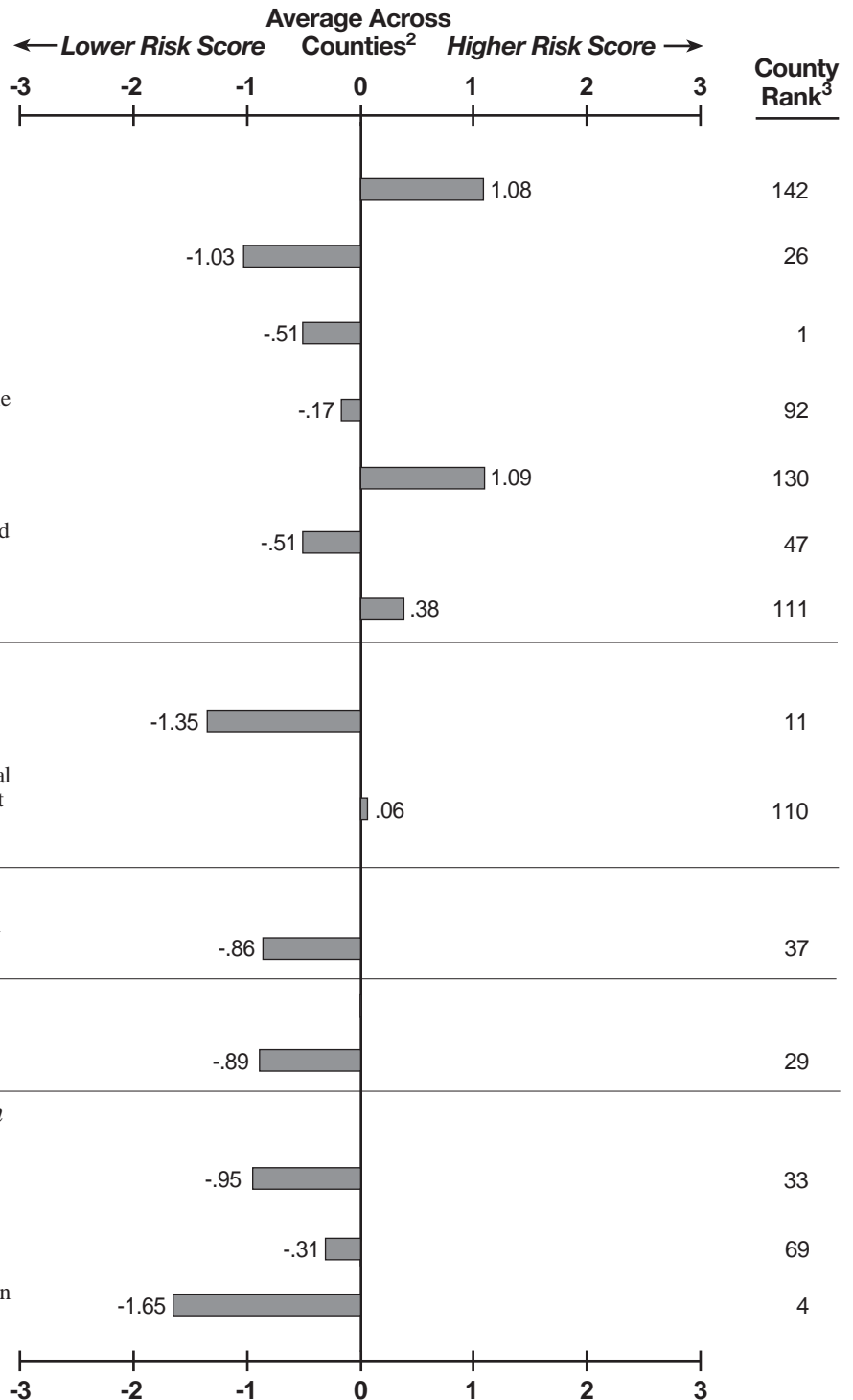
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

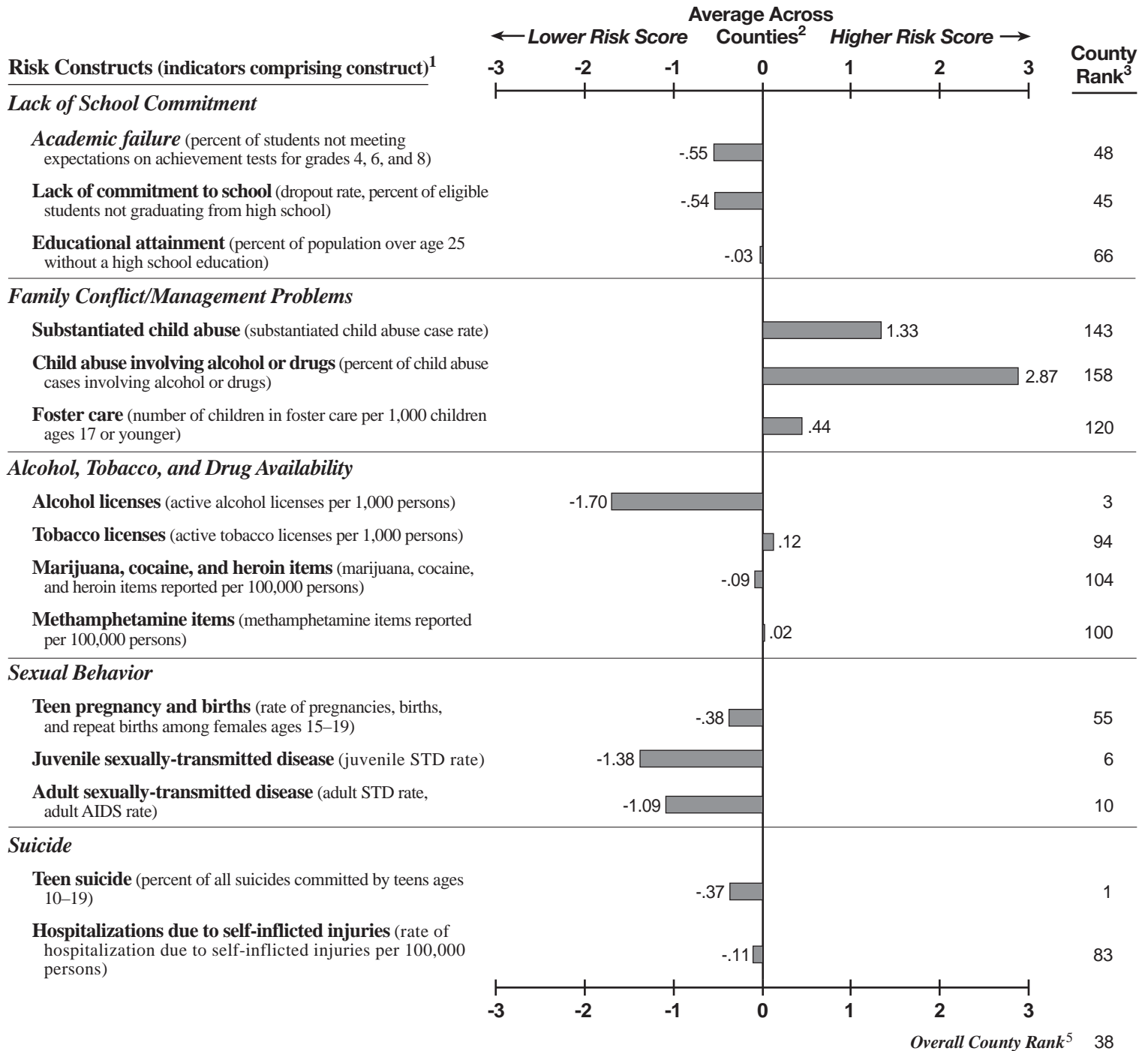
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fannin County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

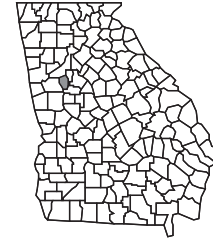
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fayette County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 101,333  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 25,566  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 77.0%    Other 4.4%  
 Black 15.4%    Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

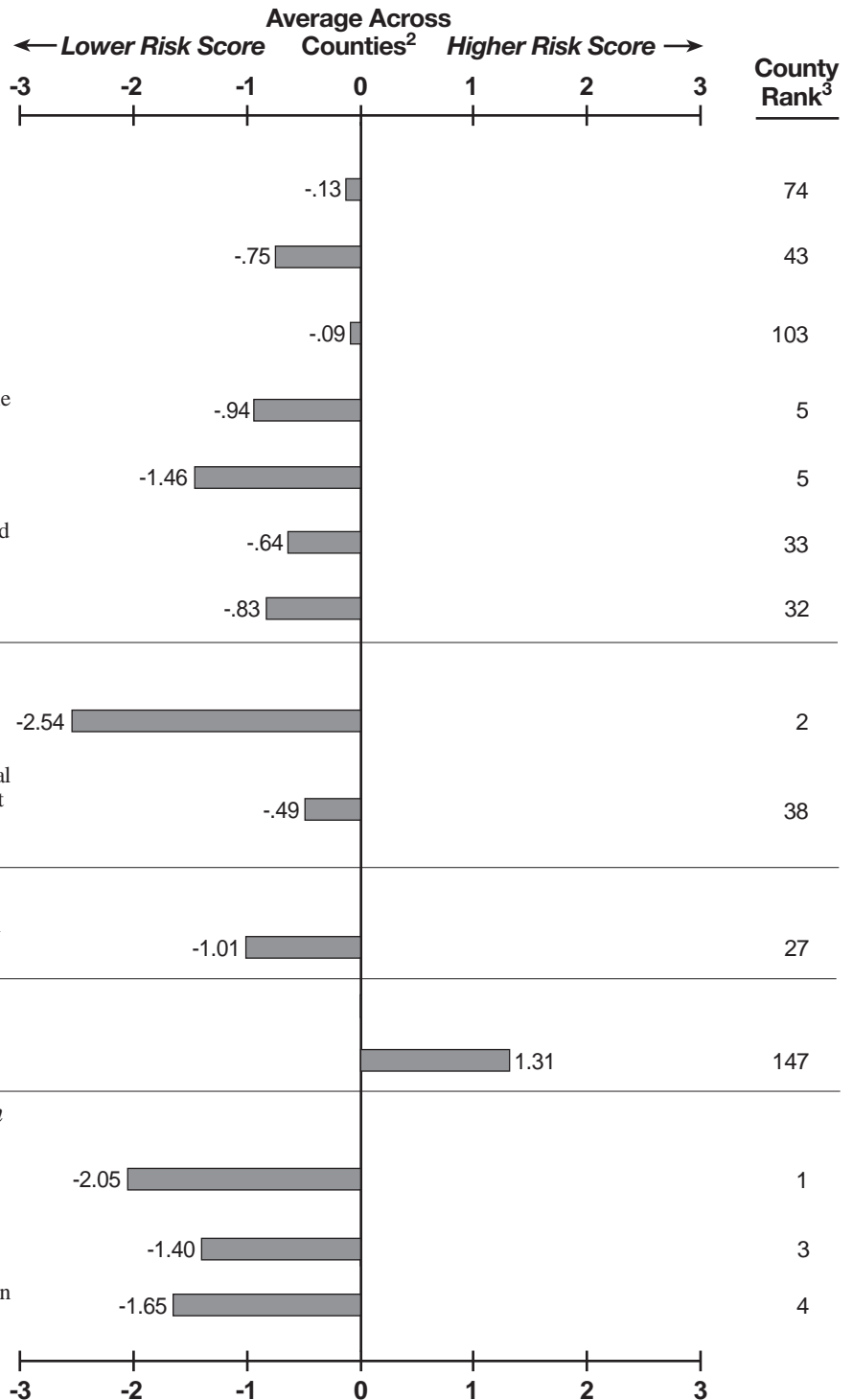
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

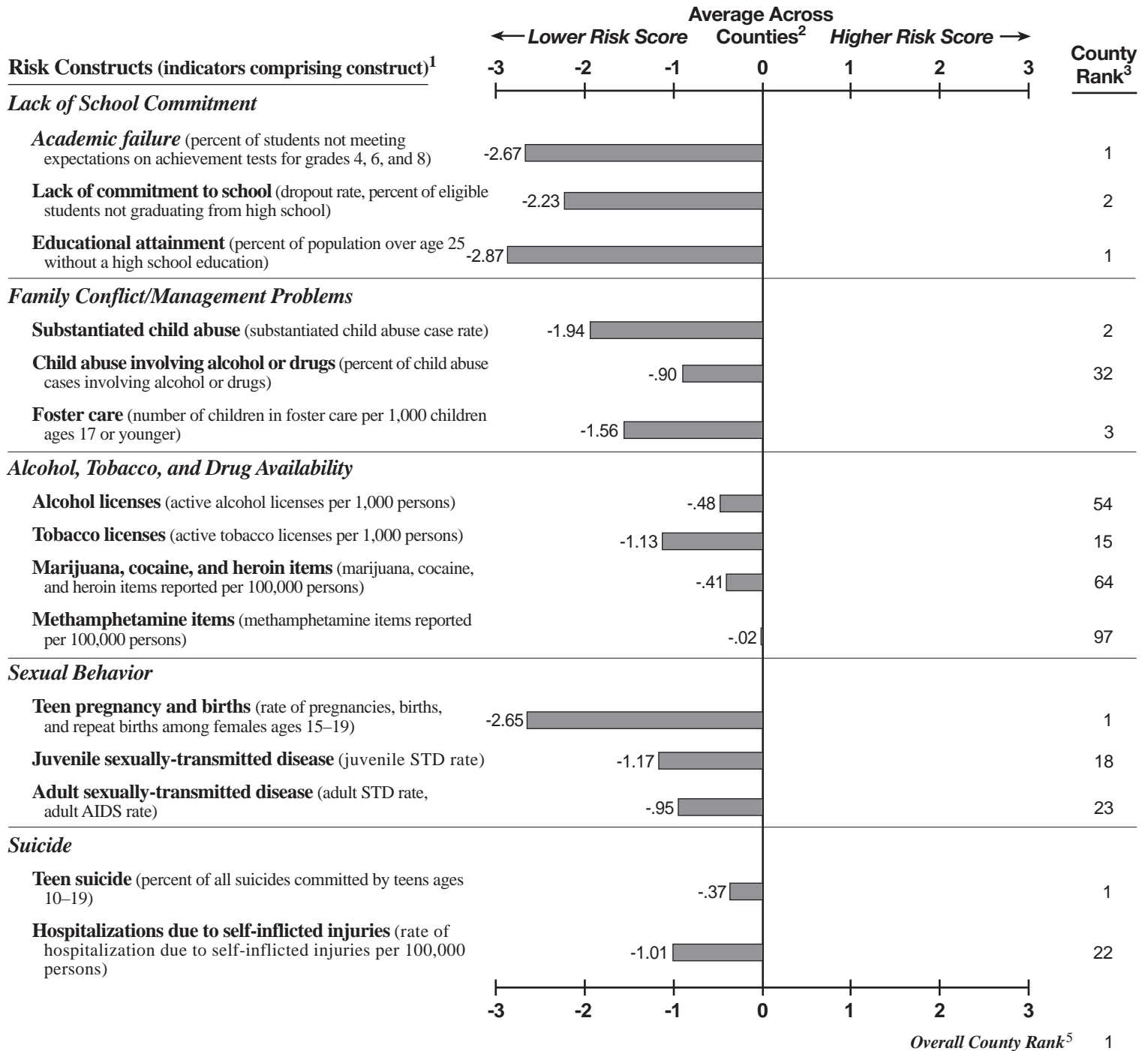
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fayette County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is  $-0.13$  (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is  $.16$  (county rank=94).

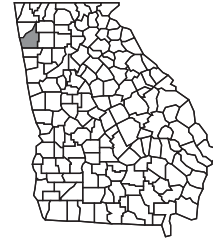
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Floyd County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 94,009  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 23,297  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 77.5%    Other 2.3%  
 Black 13.4%    Hispanic/Latino 6.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

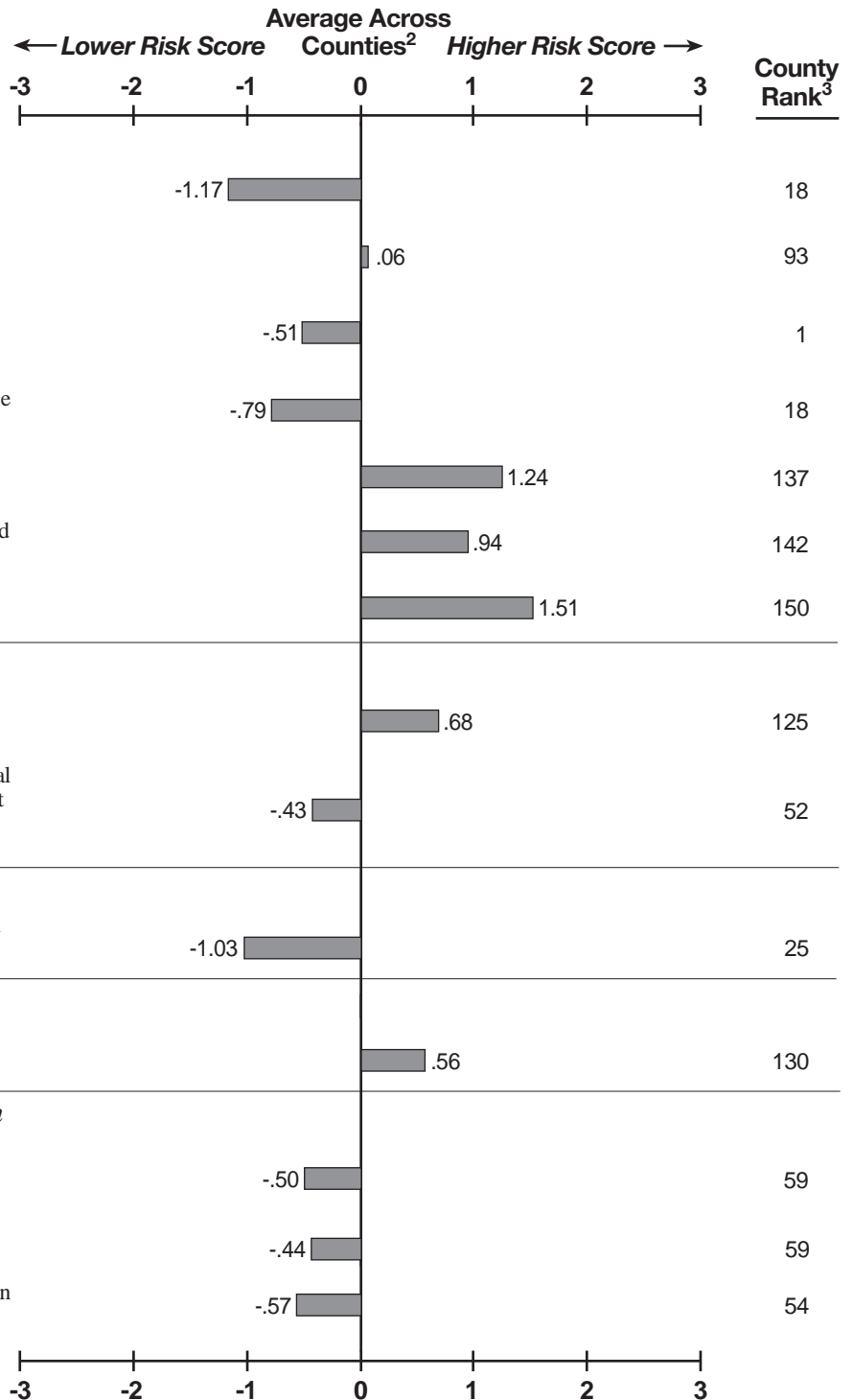
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

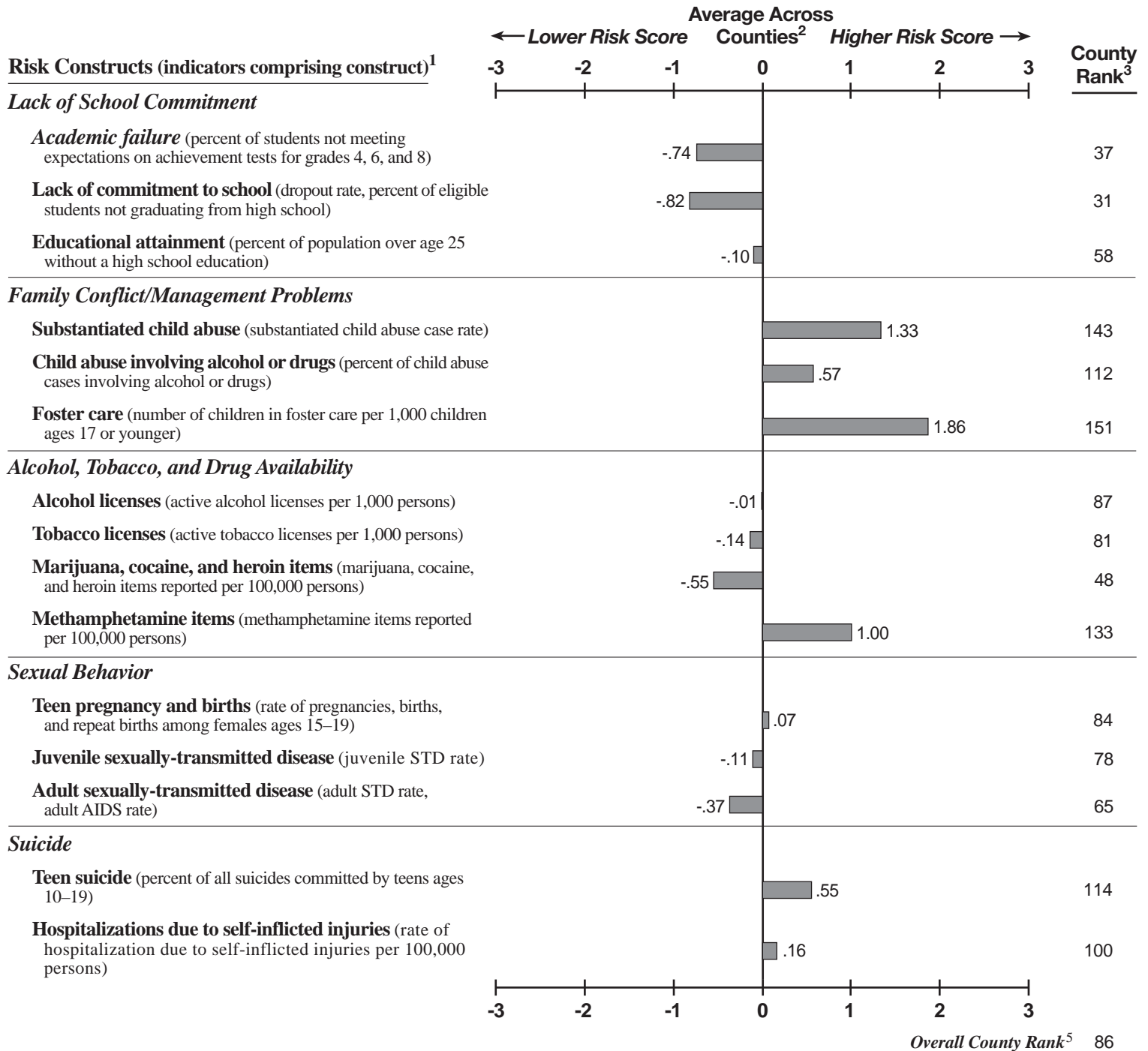
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Floyd County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

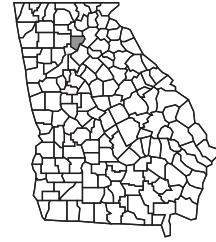


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Forsyth County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

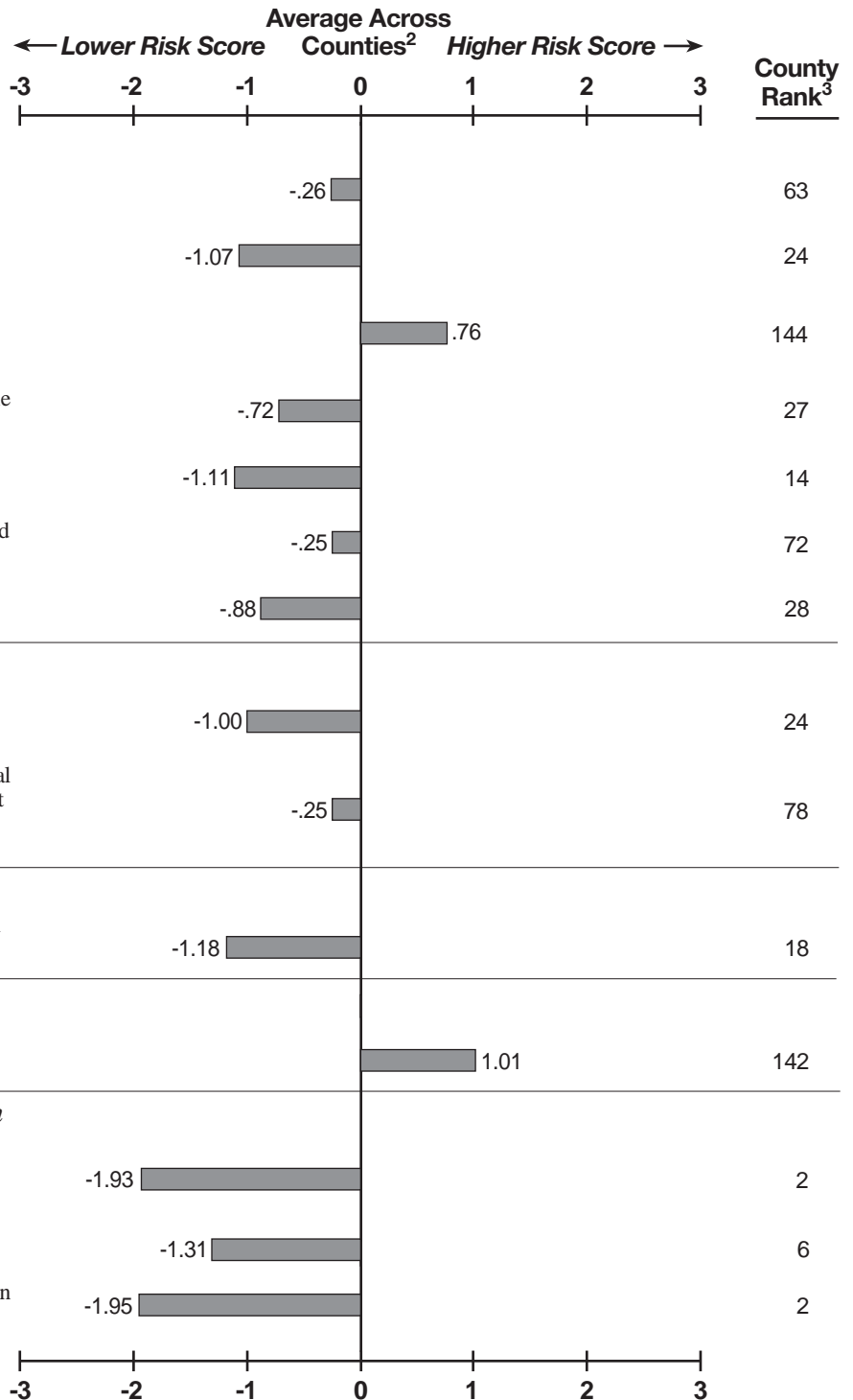
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

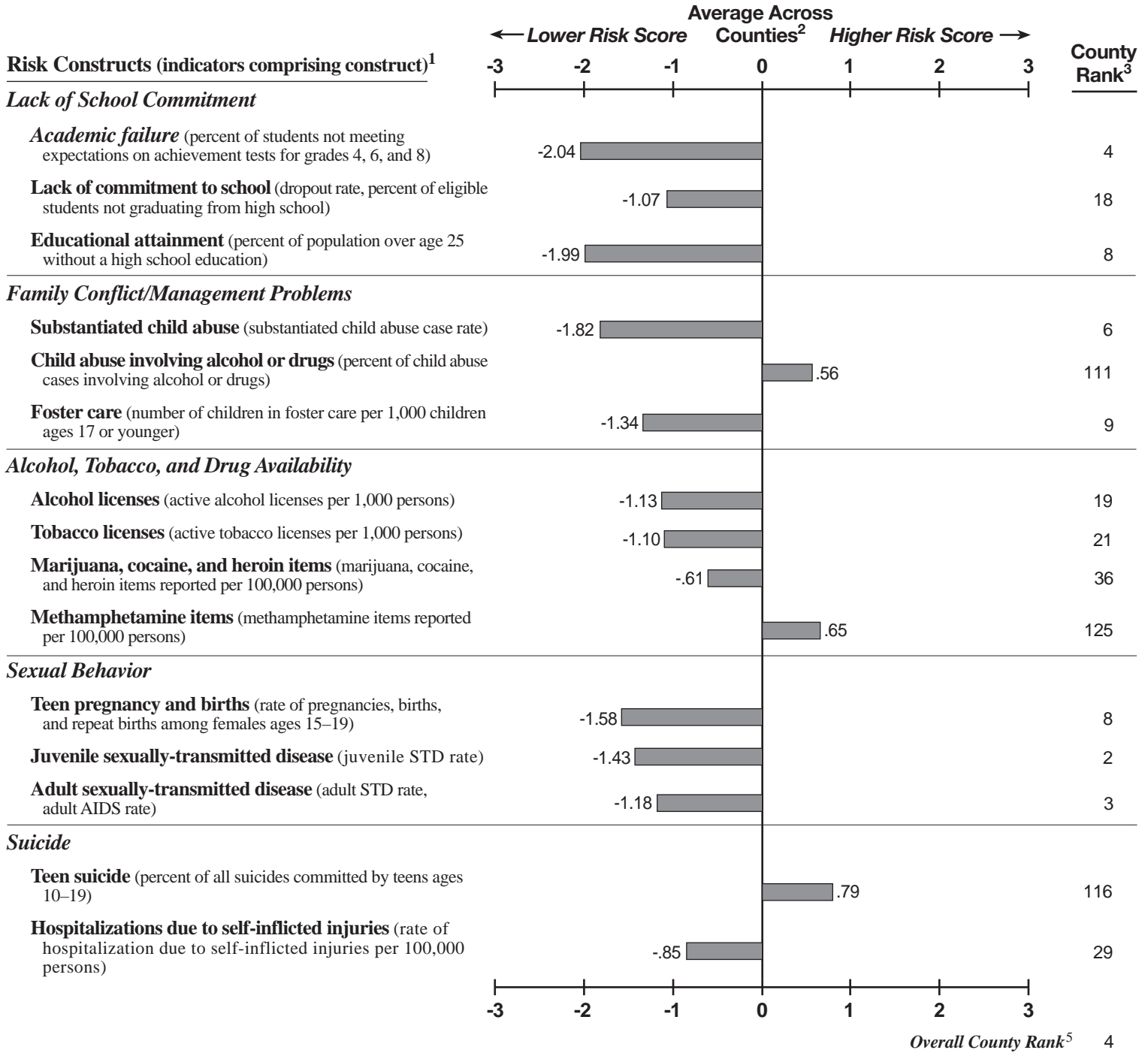
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Forsyth County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

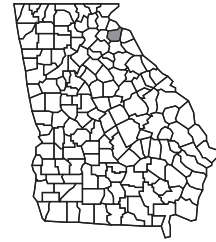
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Franklin County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 21,453  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,057  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 88.6%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 8.8%    Hispanic/Latino 1.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

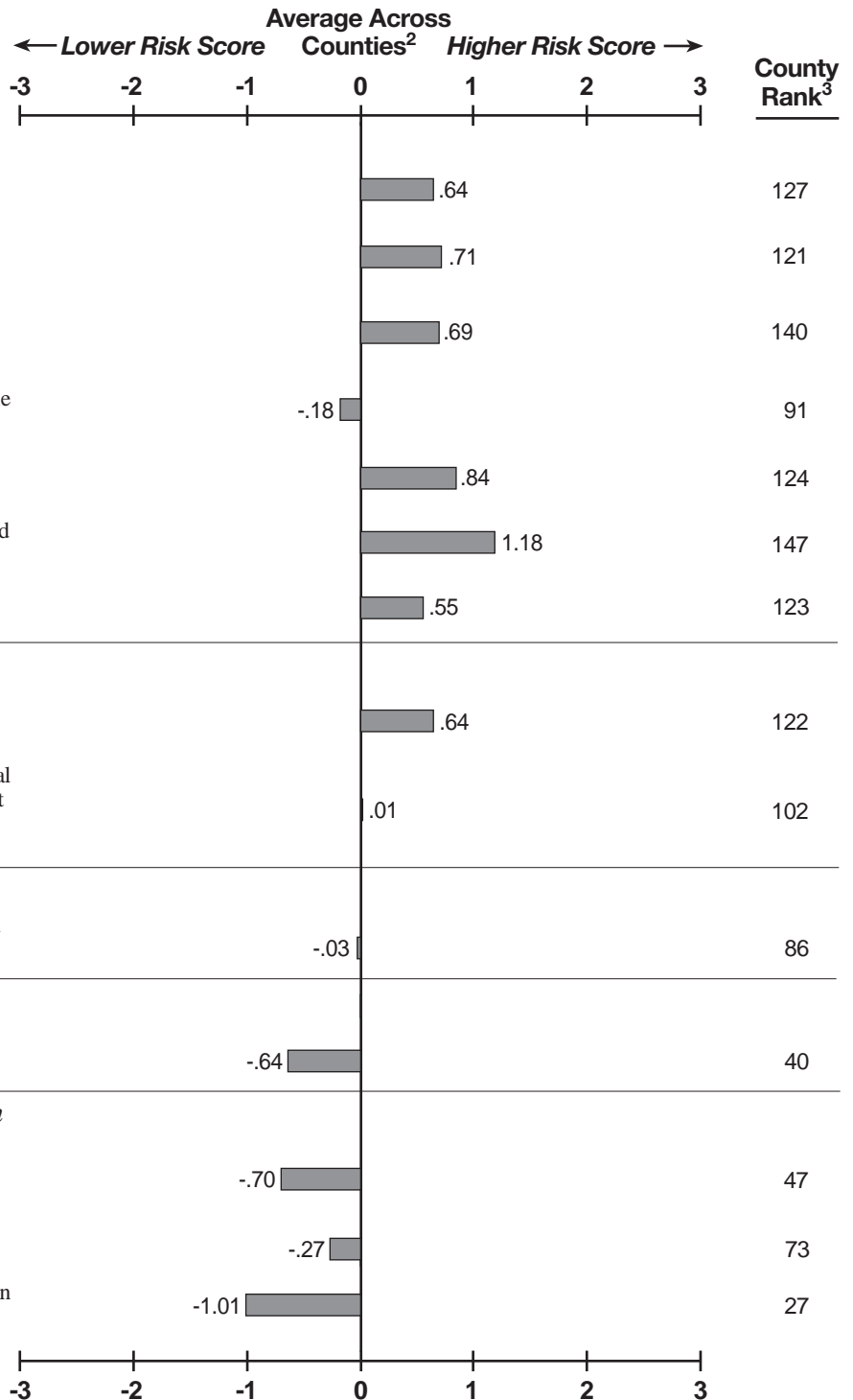
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

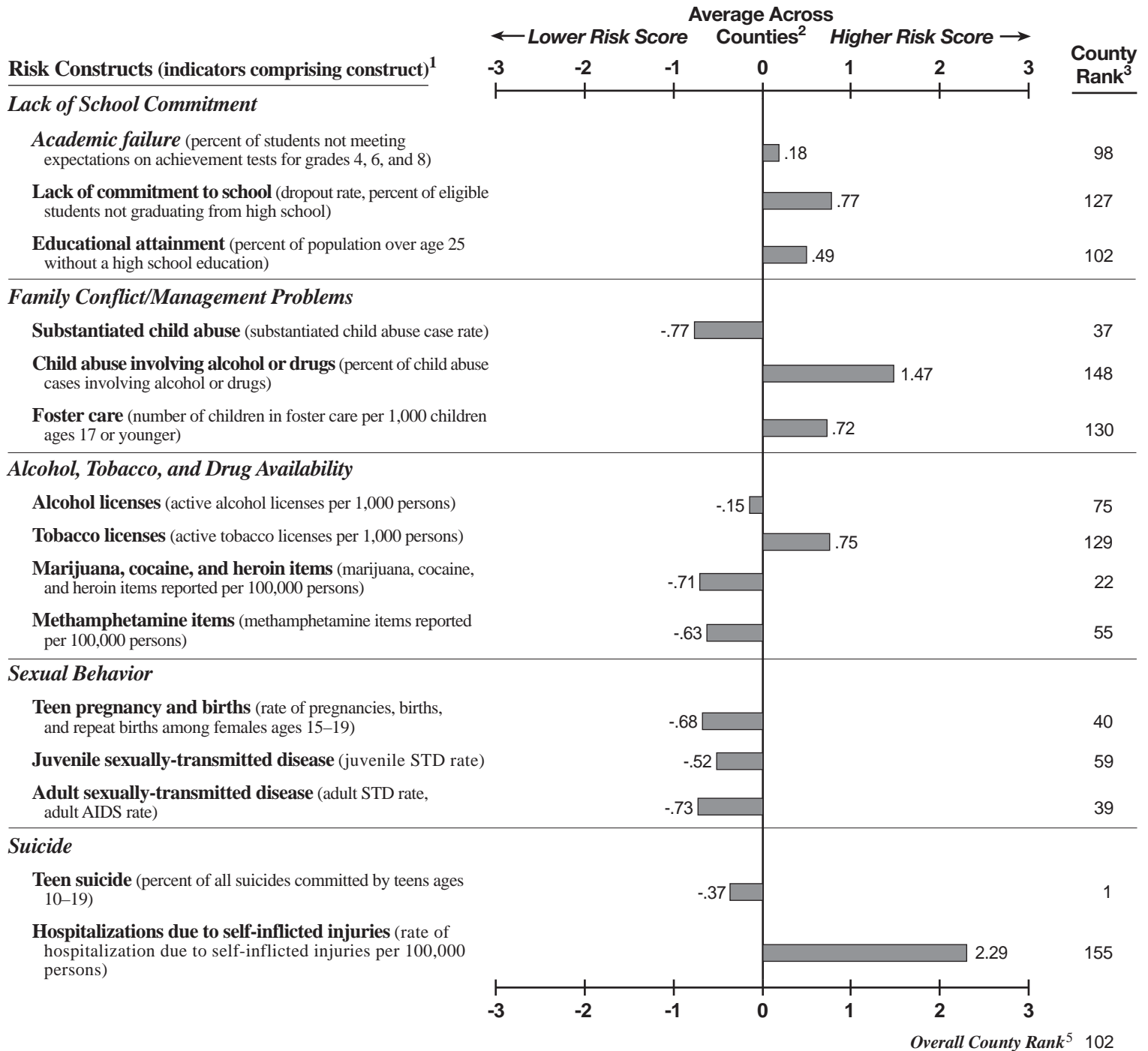
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Franklin County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

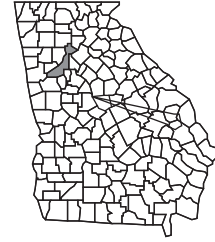
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fulton County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 814,438  
 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%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

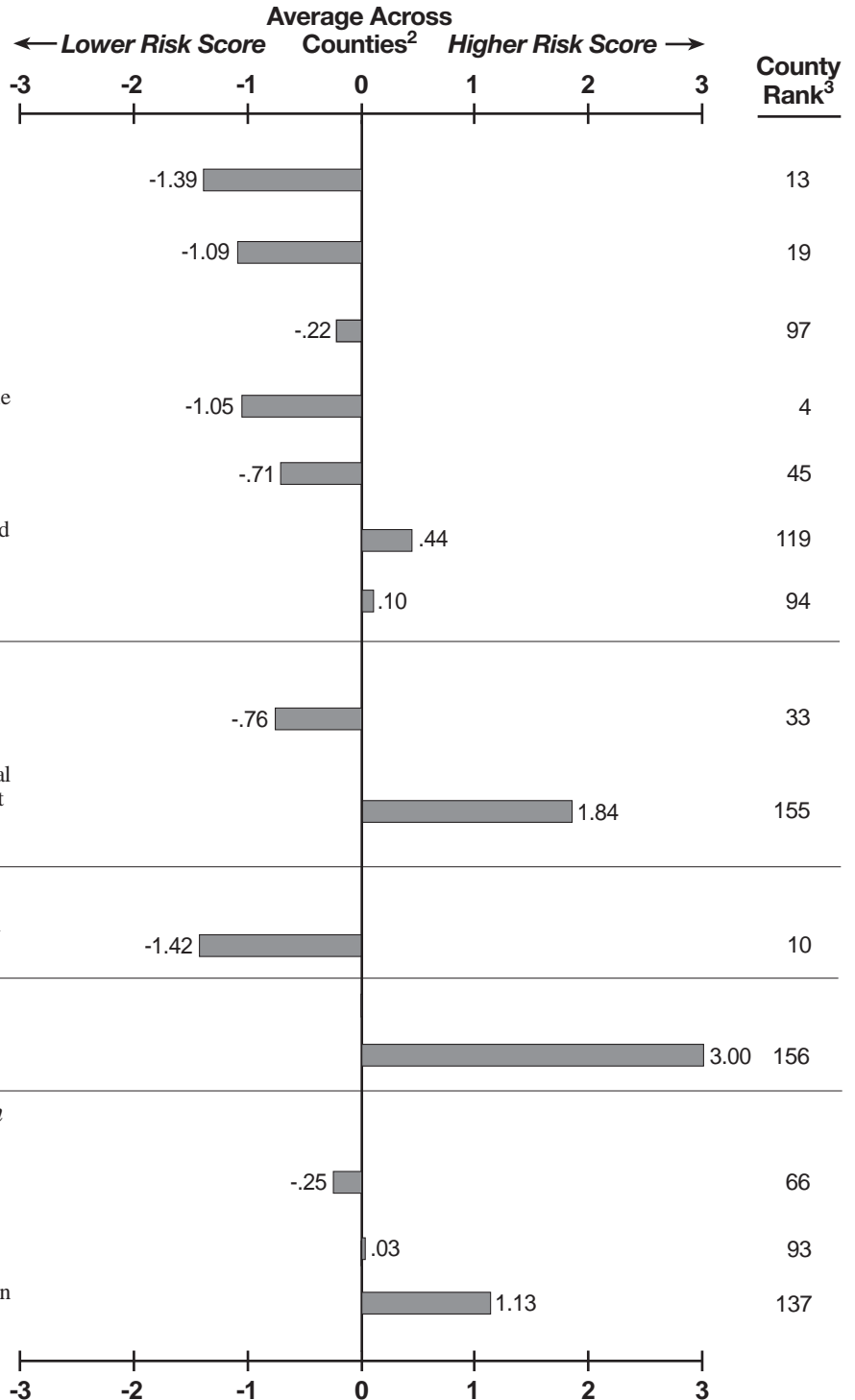
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

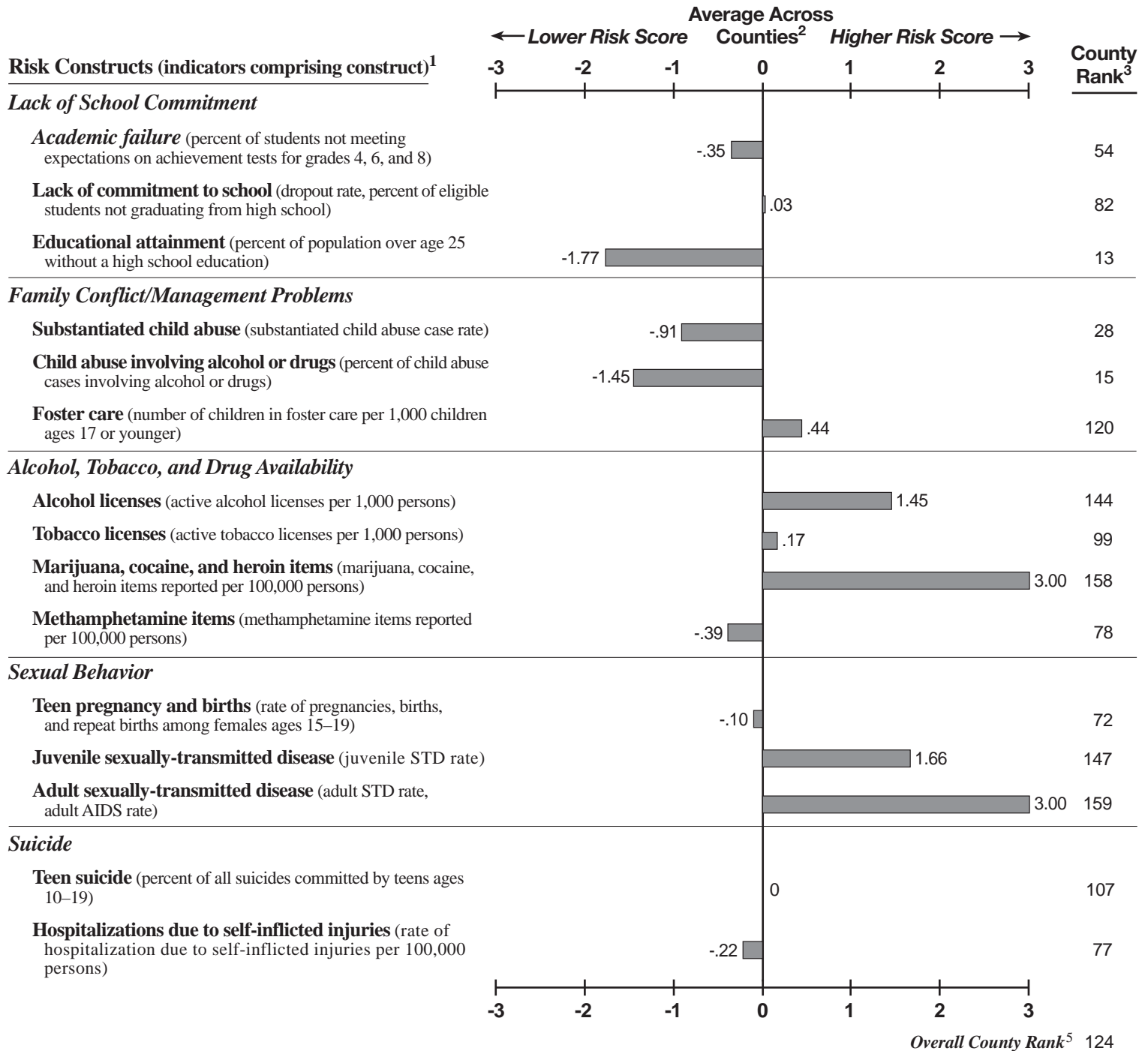
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fulton County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

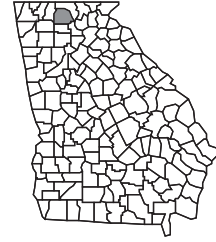
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gilmer County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 26,755  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,347  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 89.2%    Other 0.7%  
 Black 1.3%    Hispanic/Latino 8.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

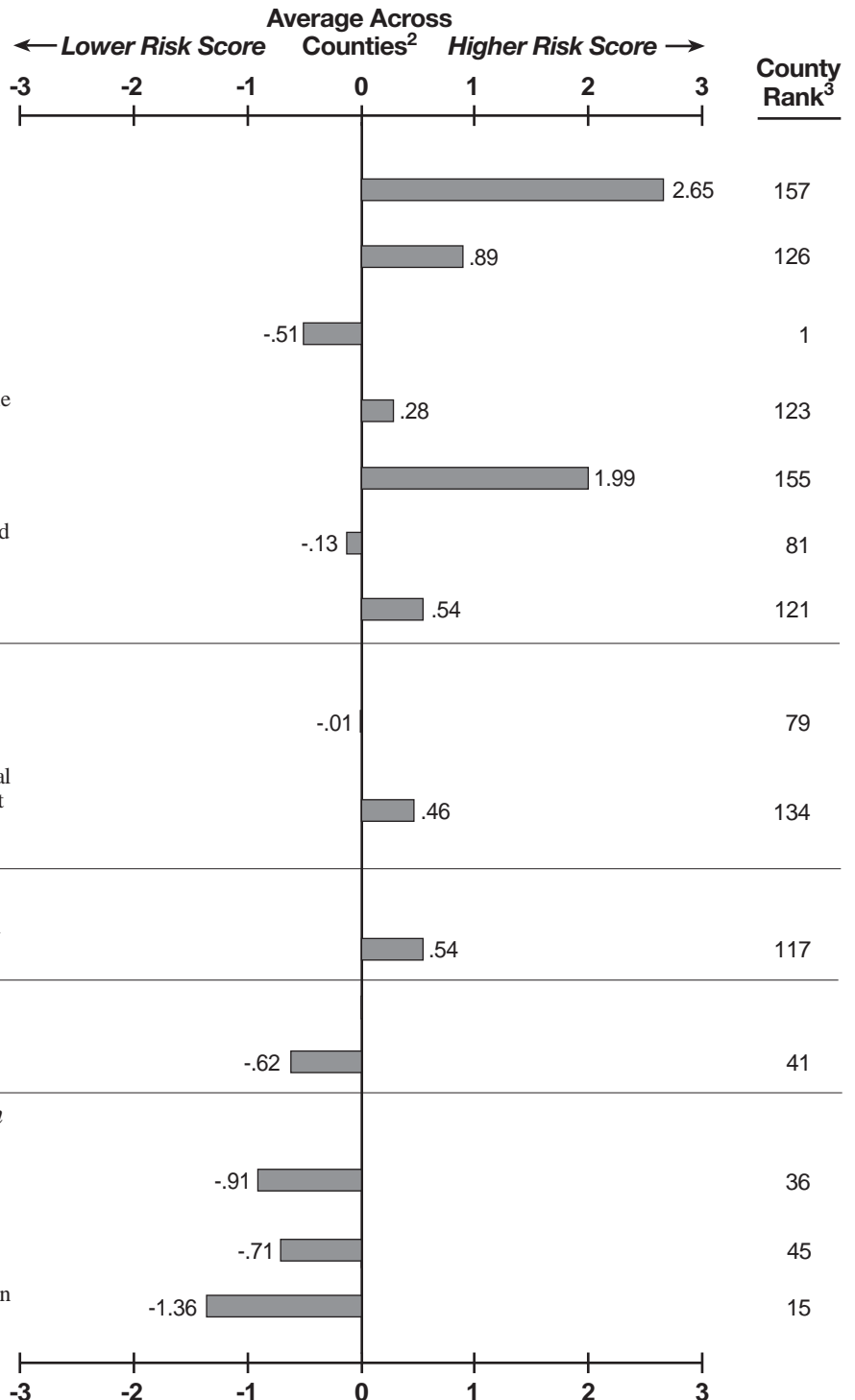
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

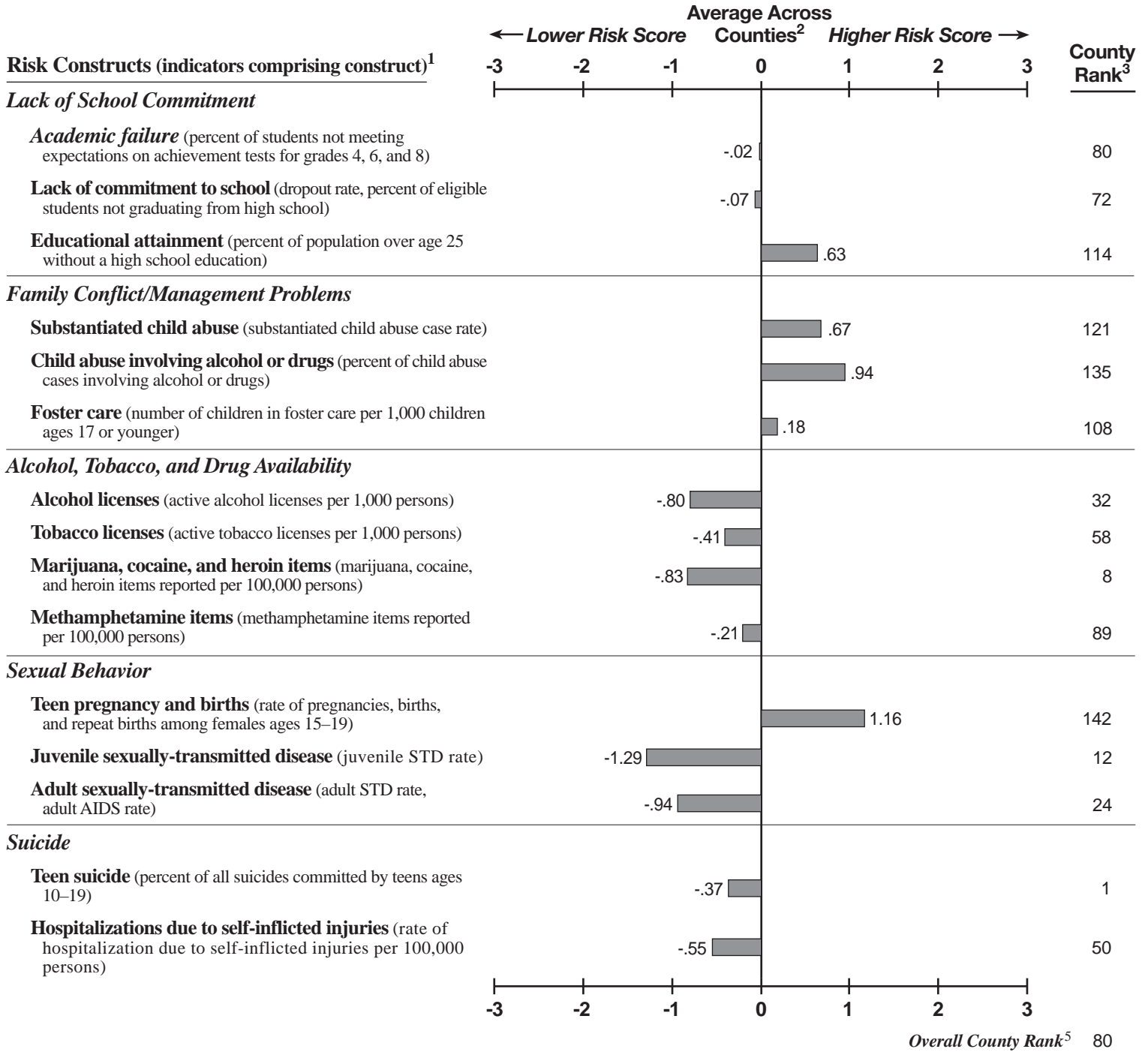
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gilmer County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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 .48 (county rank=109).  
<sup>5</sup>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

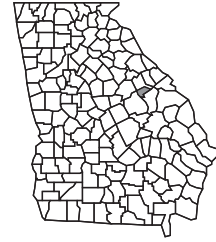


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glascocock County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 2,631  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 573  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 89.5%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 9.1%    Hispanic/Latino 0.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

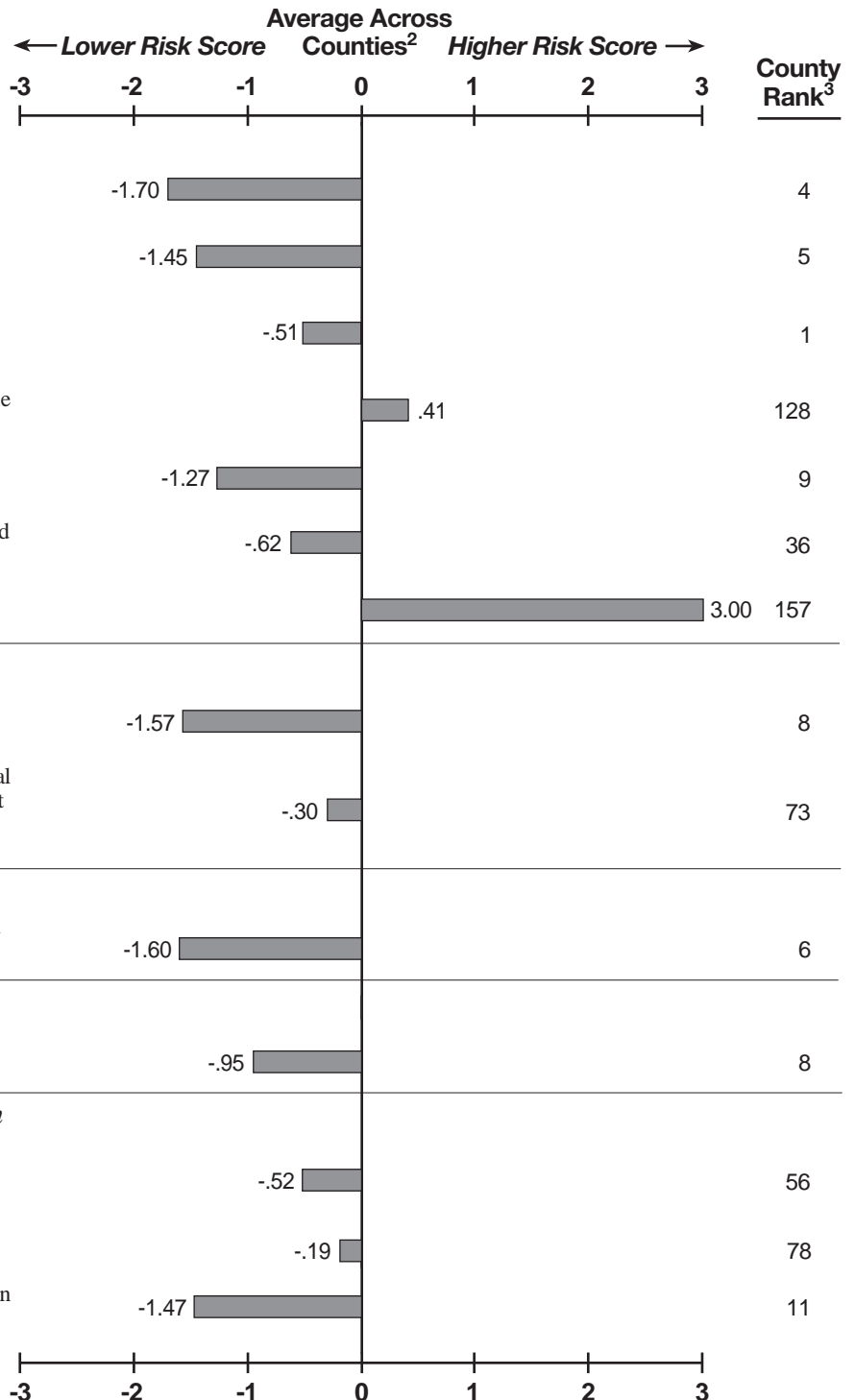
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

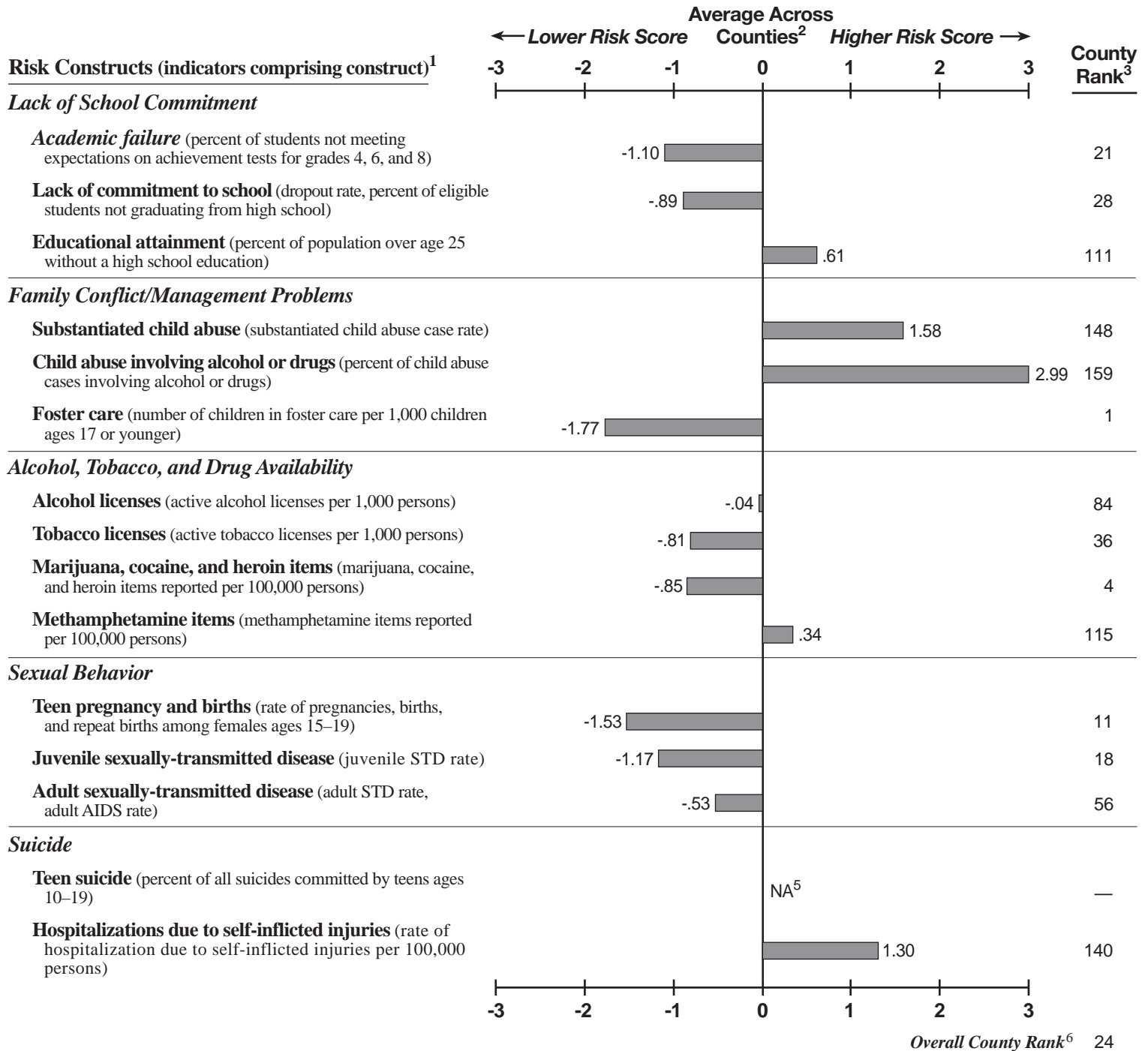
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glascock County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

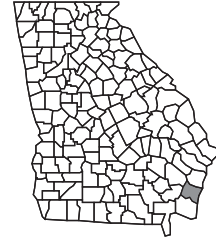
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glynn County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

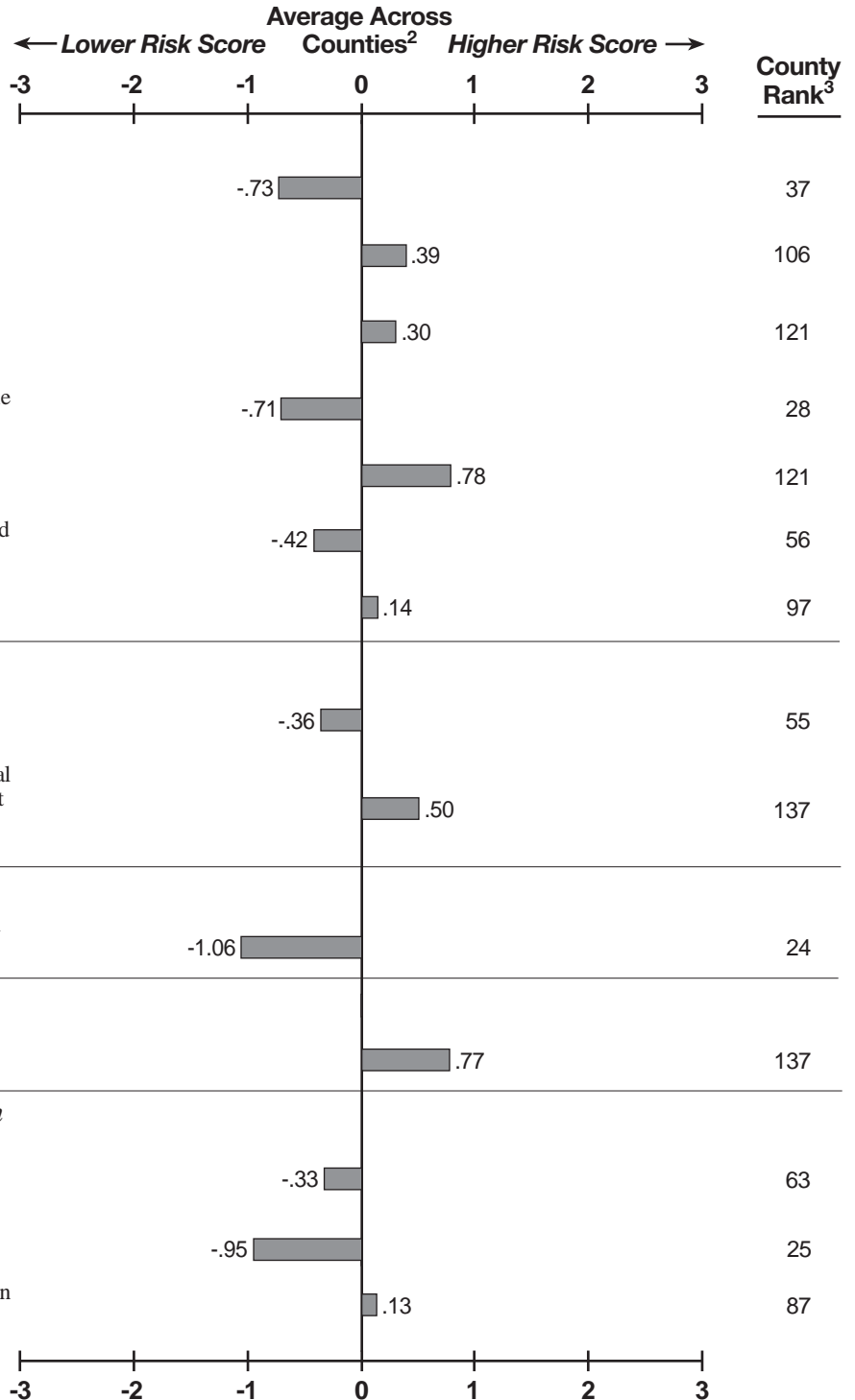
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

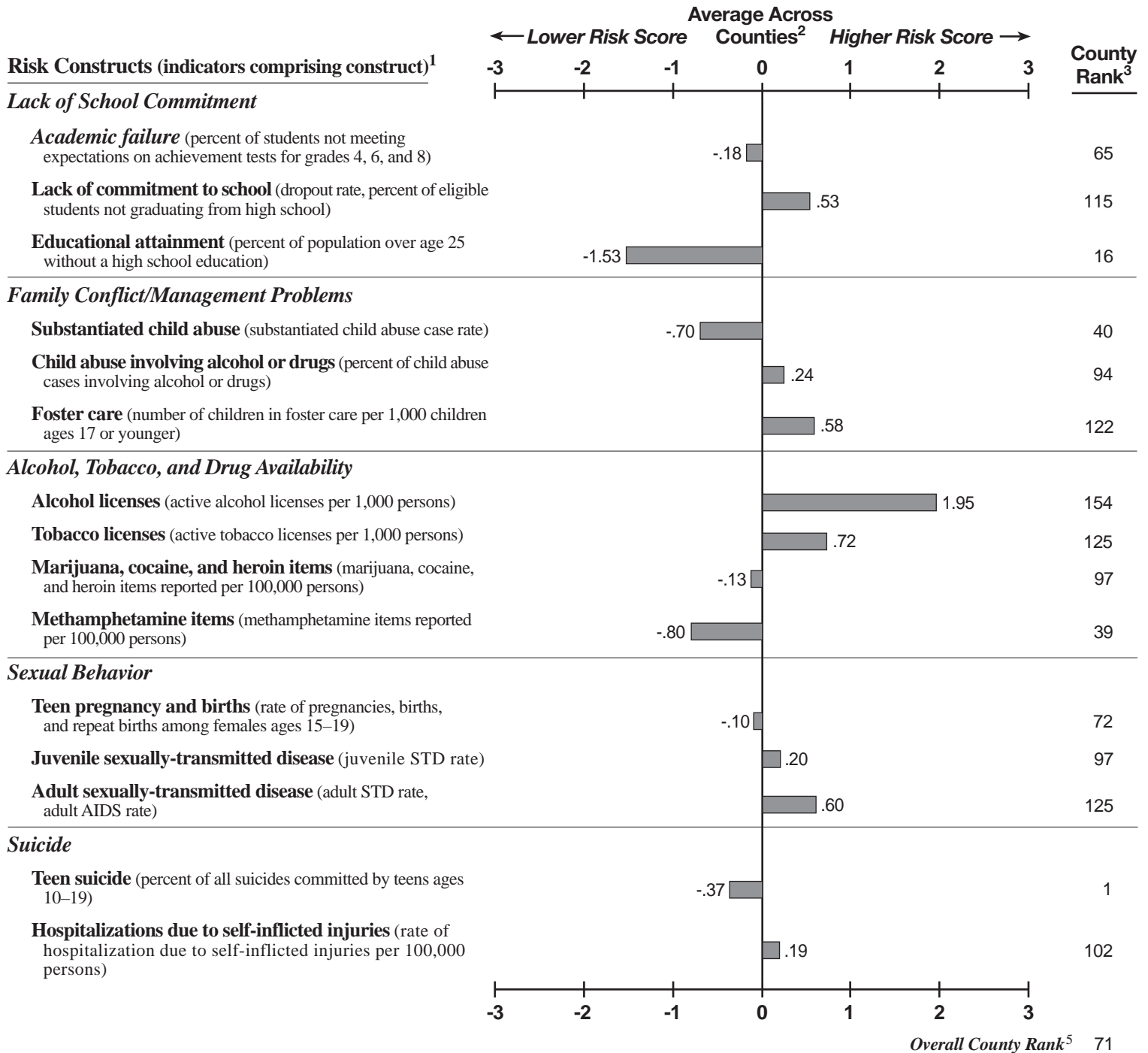
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glynn County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

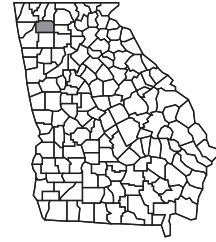
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gordon County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 49,077  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,782  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 83.4%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 3.4%    Hispanic/Latino 11.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

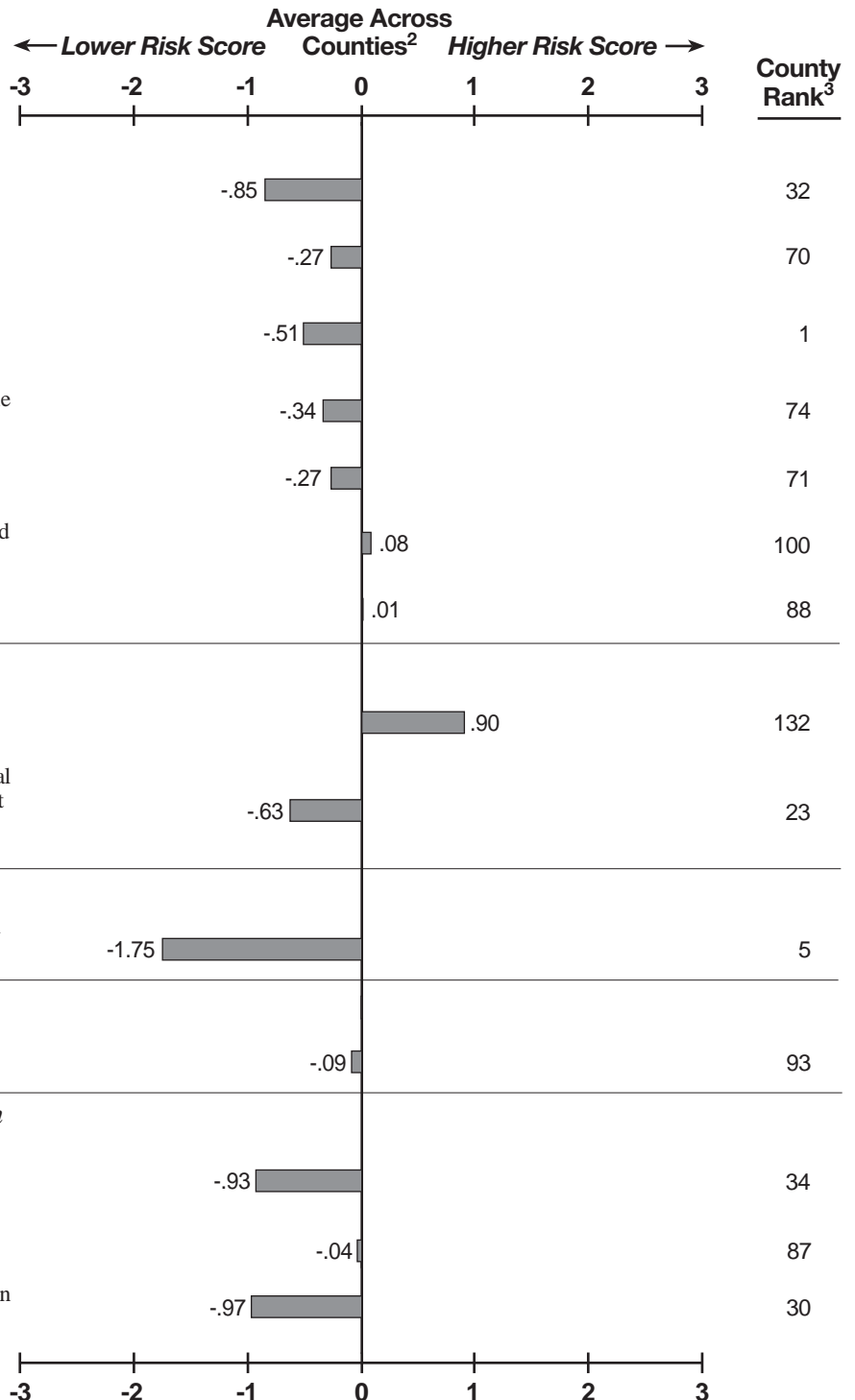
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

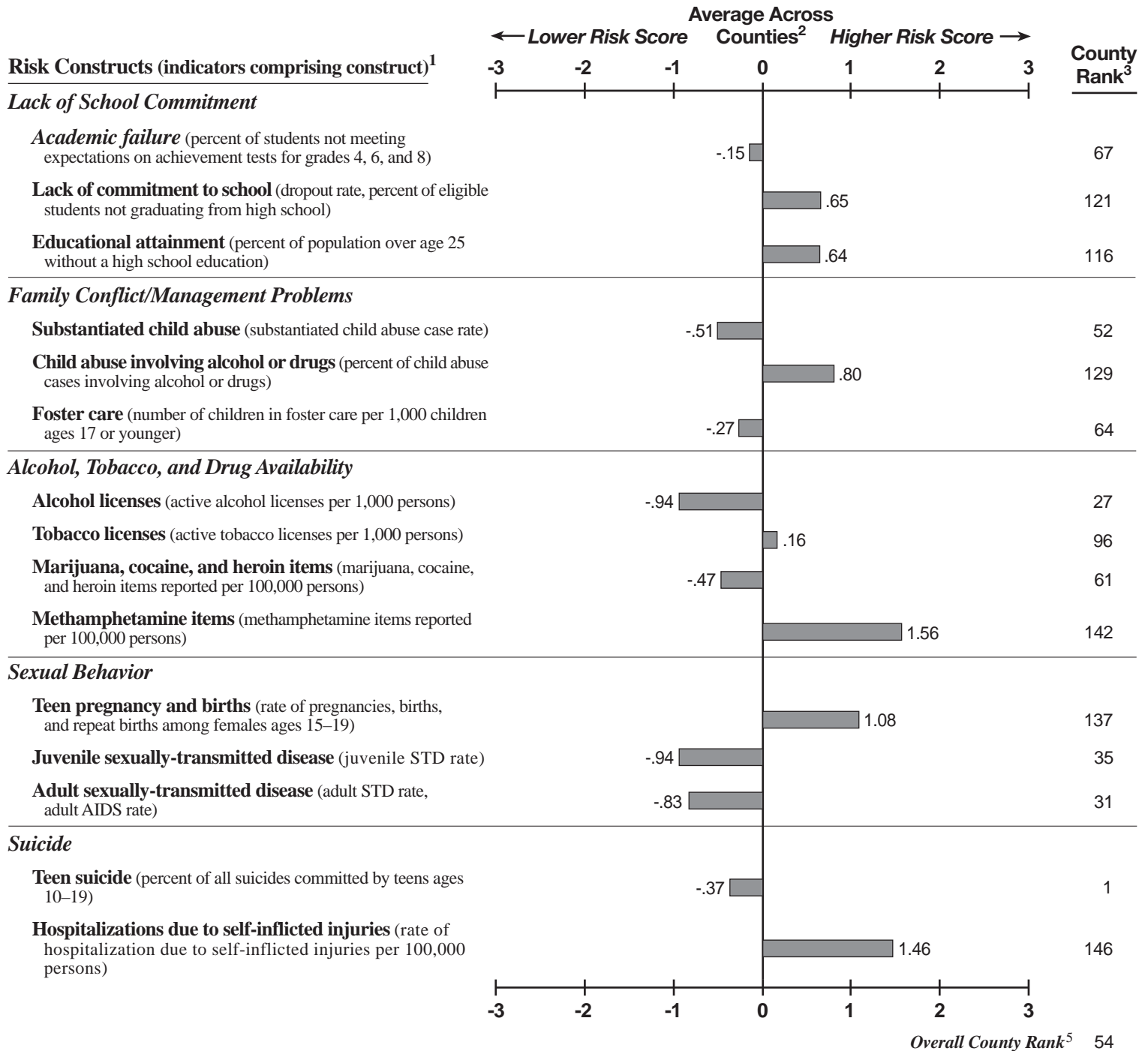
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gordon County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

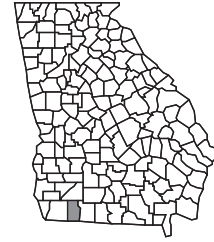
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Grady County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 24,280  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,499  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 61.1%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 29.2%    Hispanic/Latino 8.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

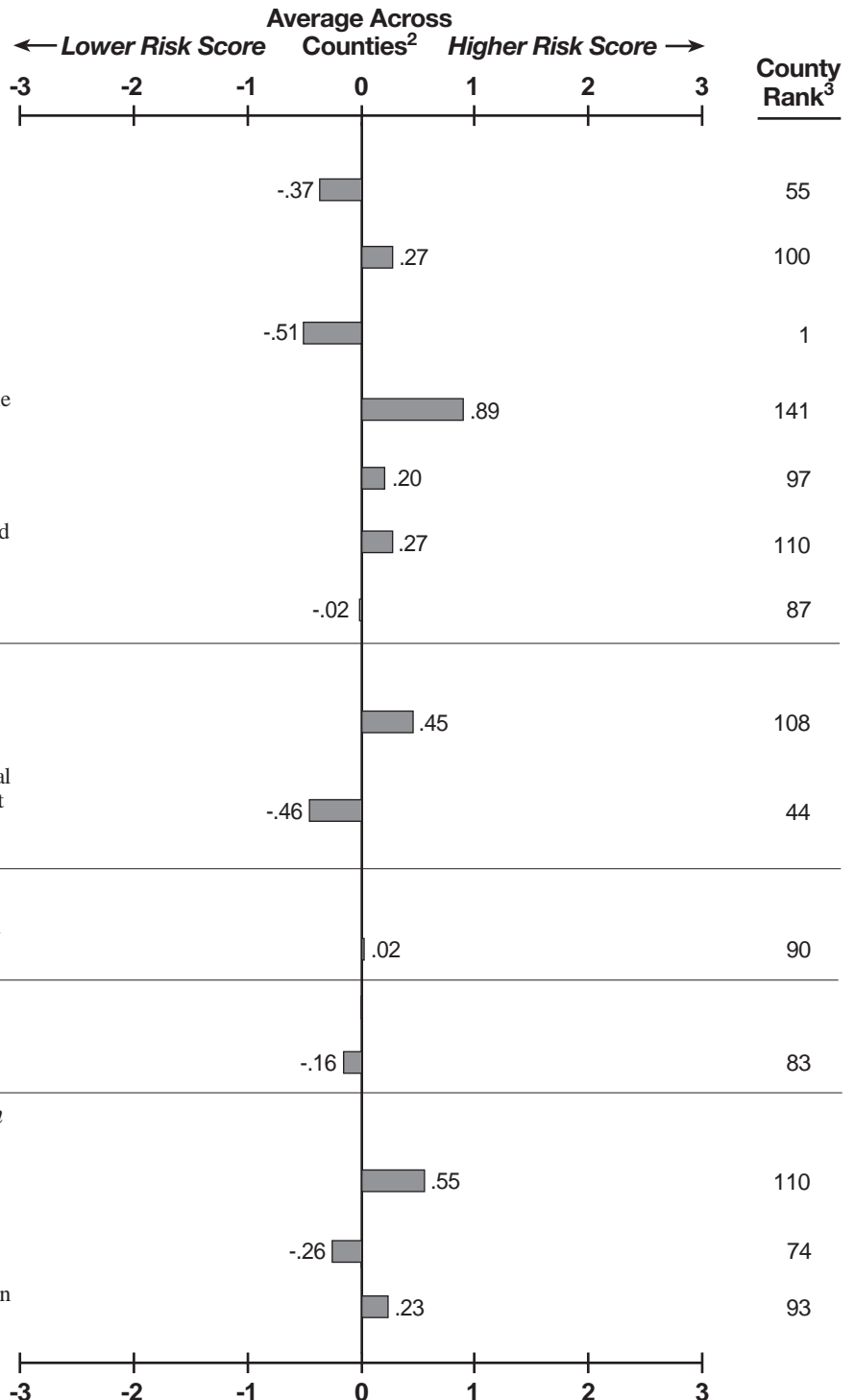
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

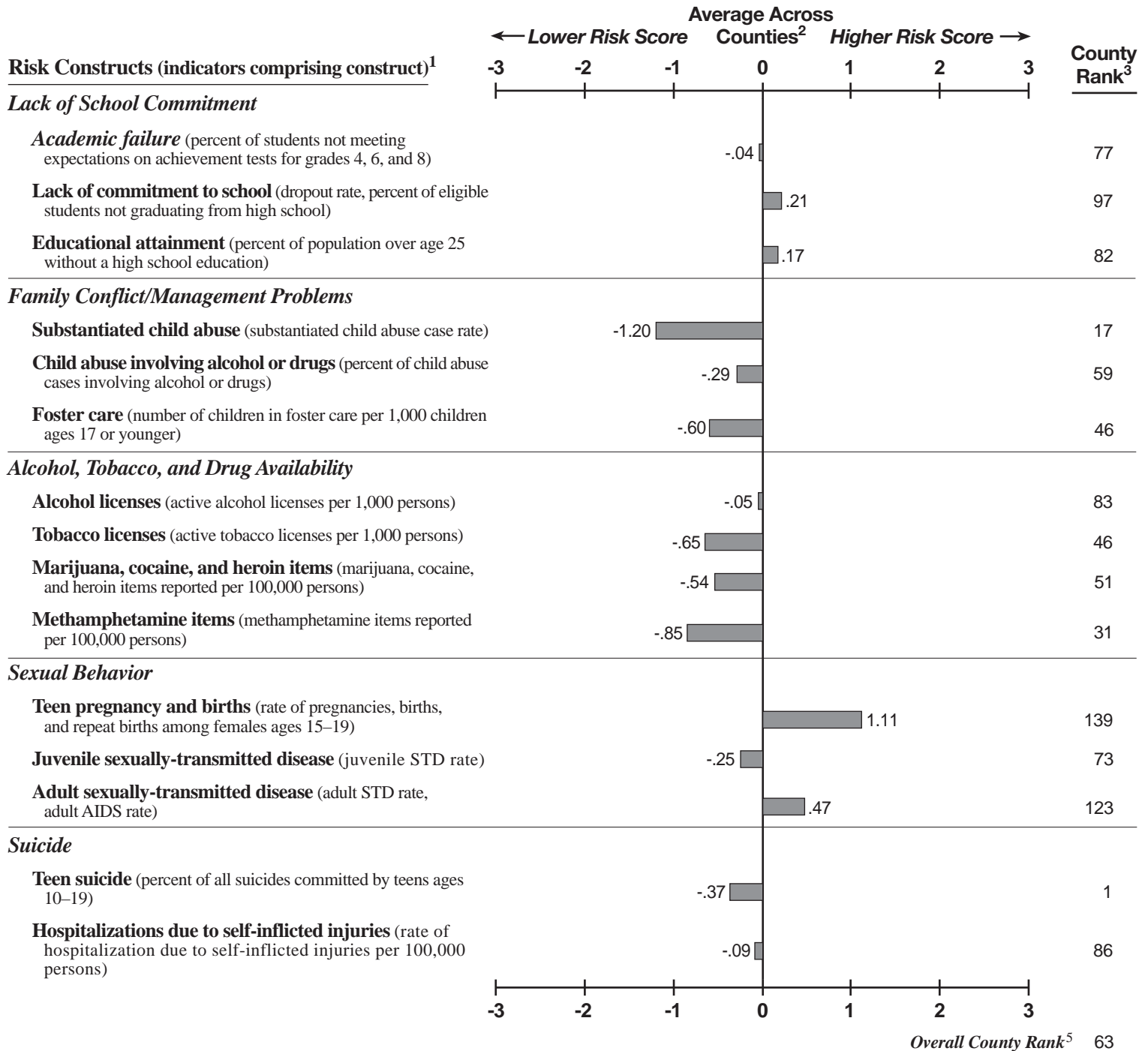
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Grady County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

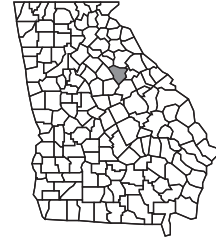


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Greene County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,652  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,790  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 55.3%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 40.6%    Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

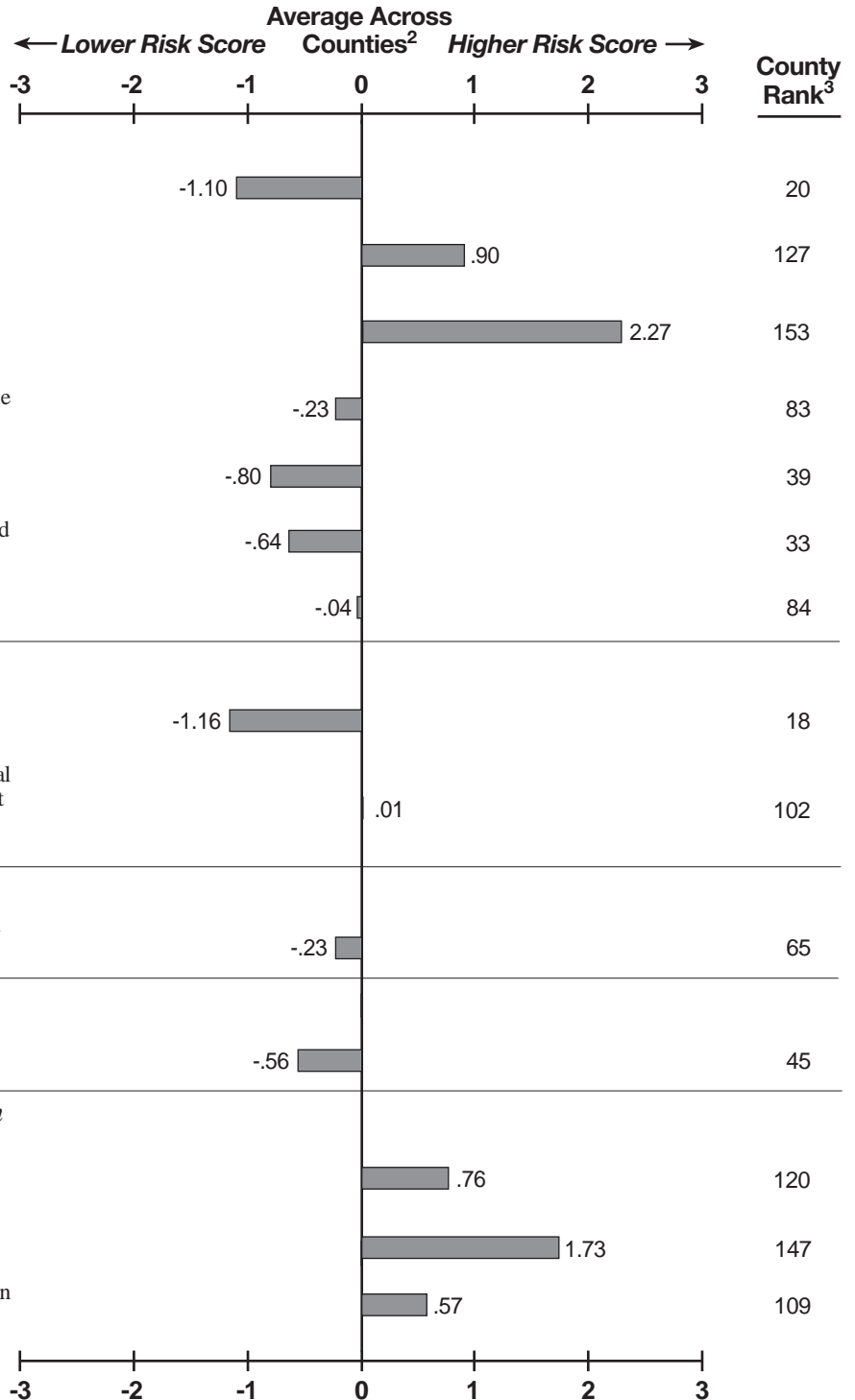
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

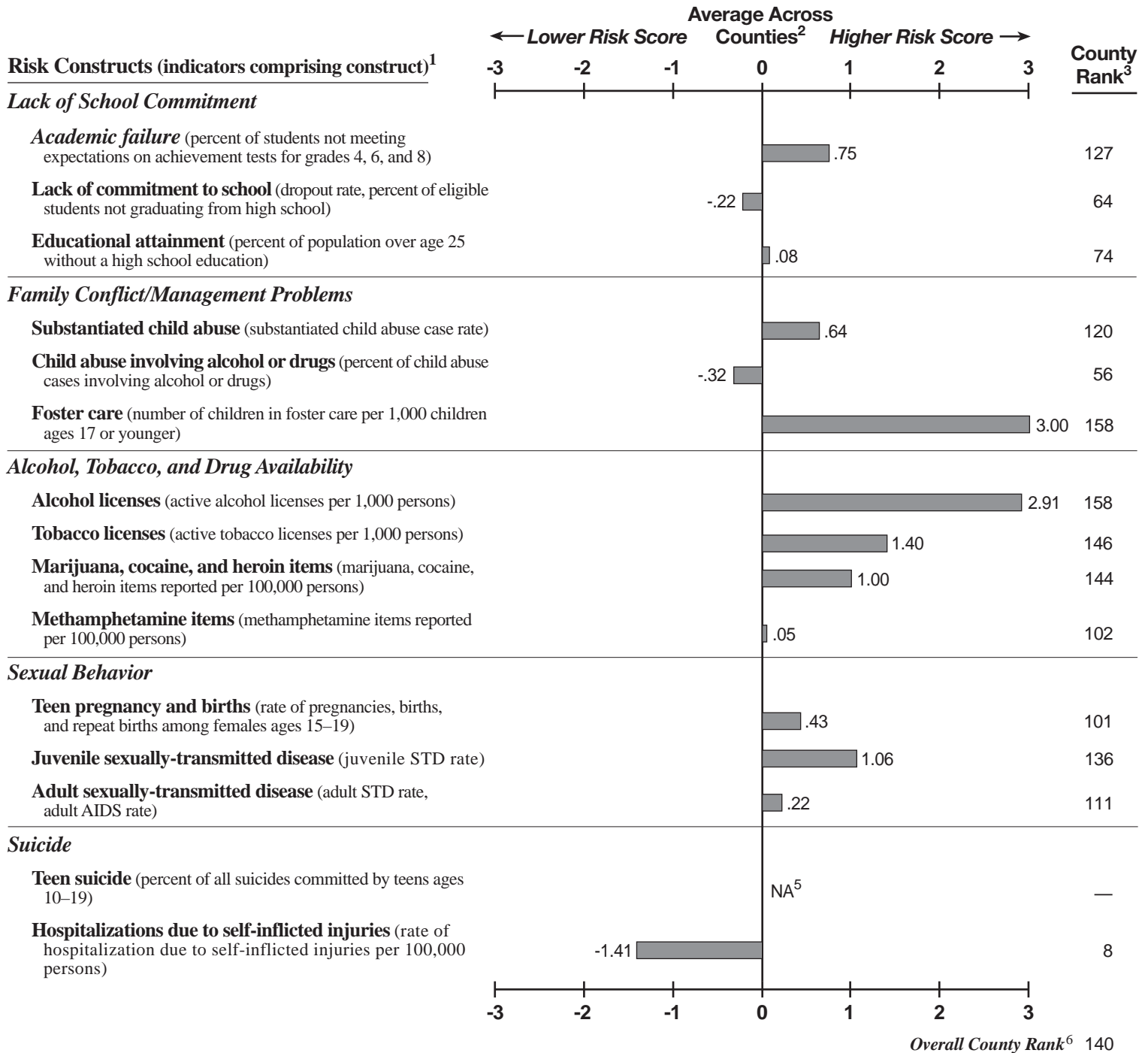
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Greene County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

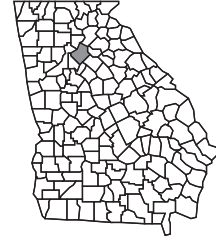
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gwinnett County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 700,794  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 196,411  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 57.0%    Other 10.3%  
 Black 17.5%    Hispanic/Latino 15.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

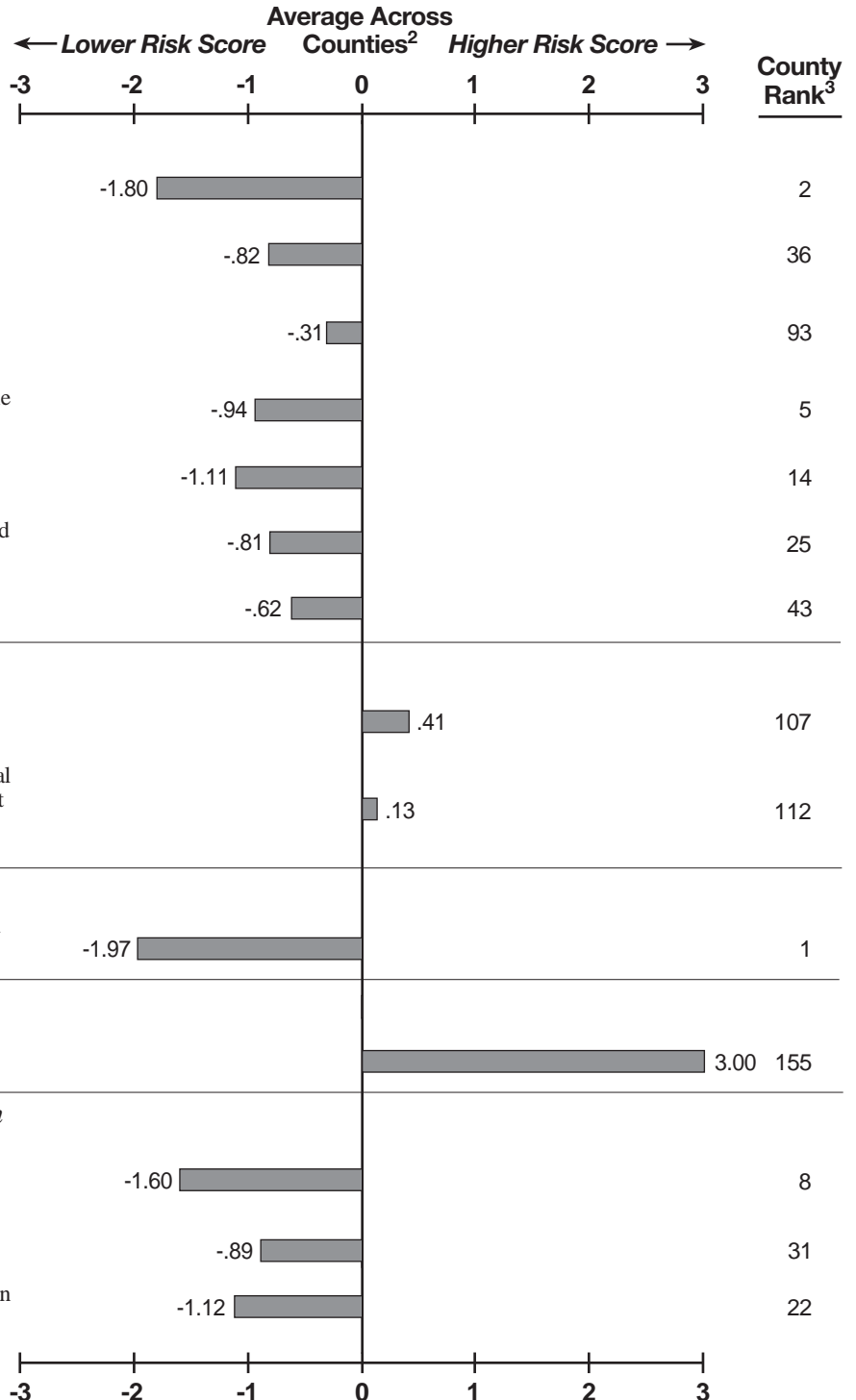
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

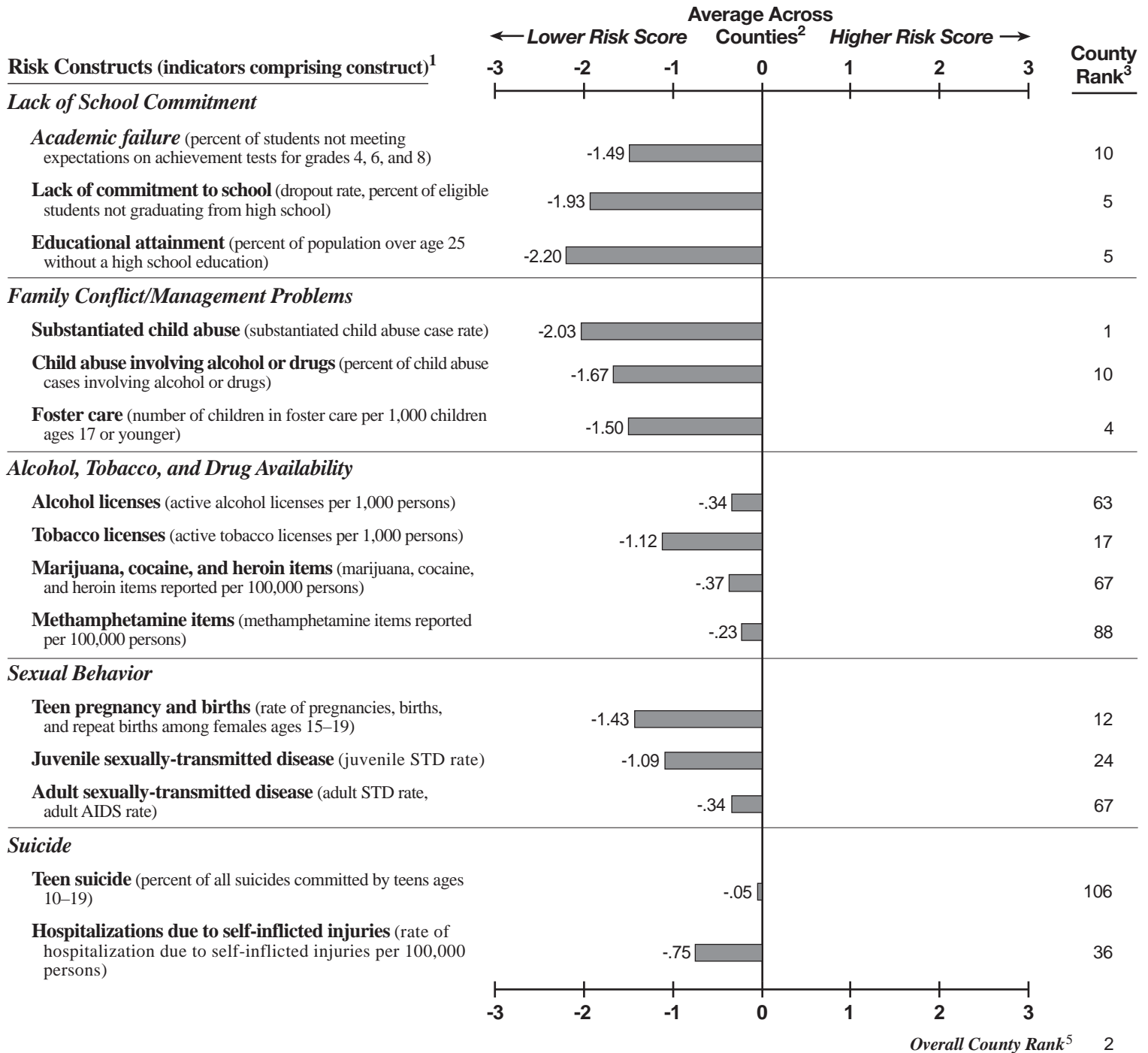
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gwinnett County



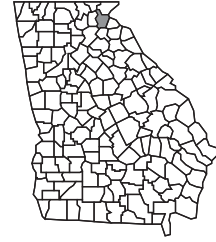
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Habersham County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 38,978  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,039  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 82.9%    Other 3.0%  
 Black 4.2%    Hispanic/Latino 9.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

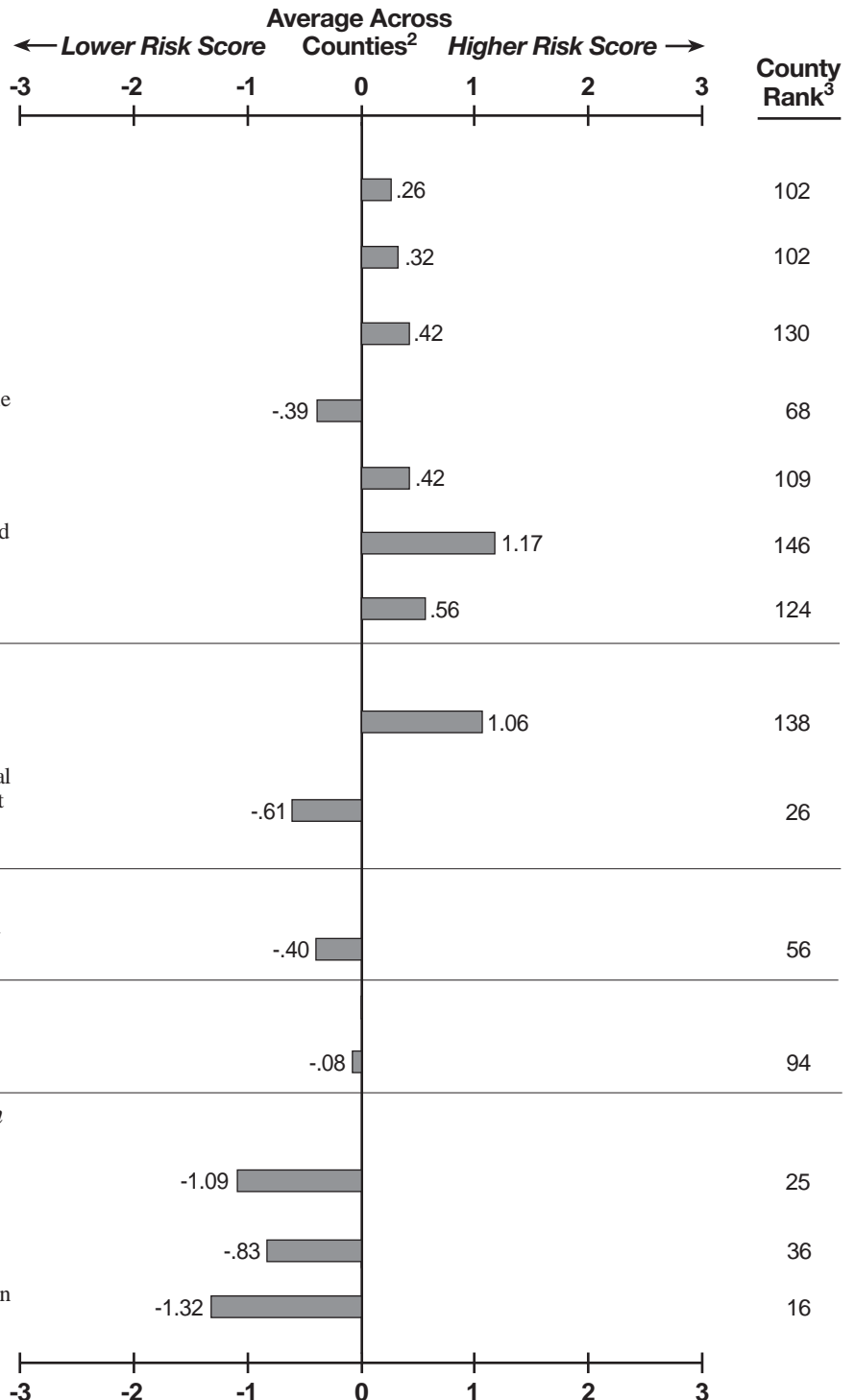
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

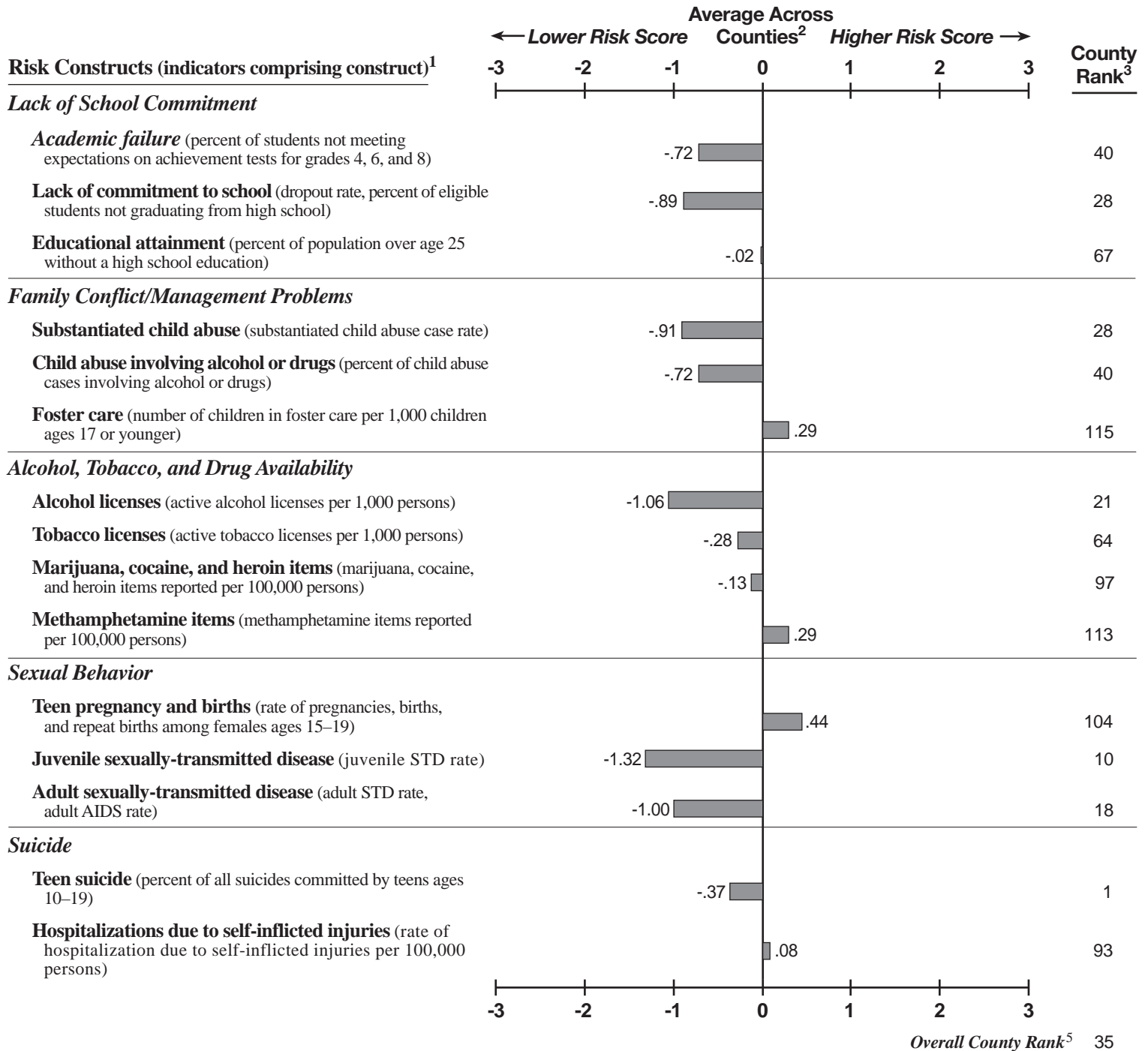
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Habersham County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

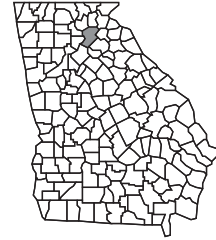
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hall County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 160,925  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 44,399  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 66.9%    Other 2.2%  
 Black 6.8%    Hispanic/Latino 24.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

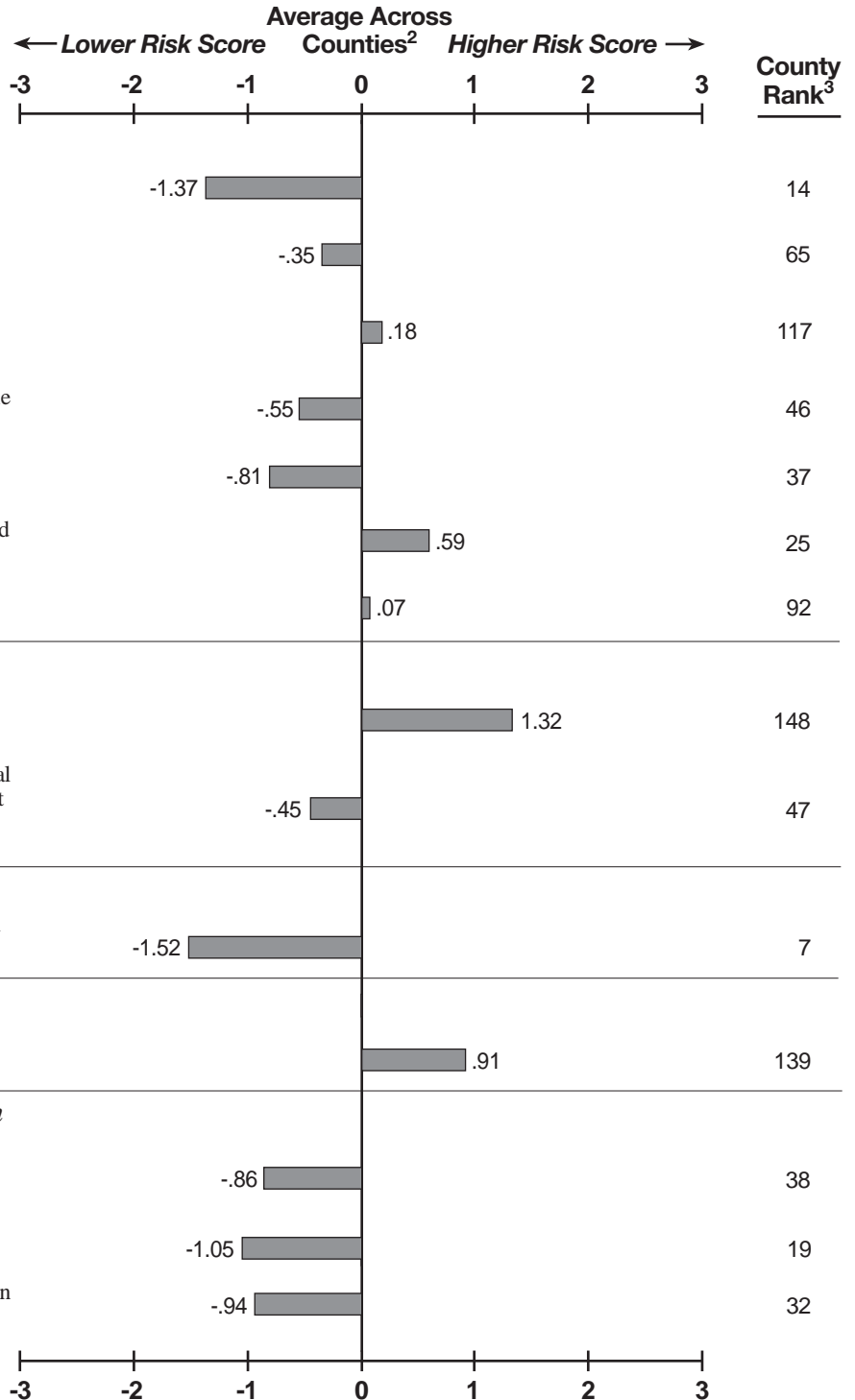
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

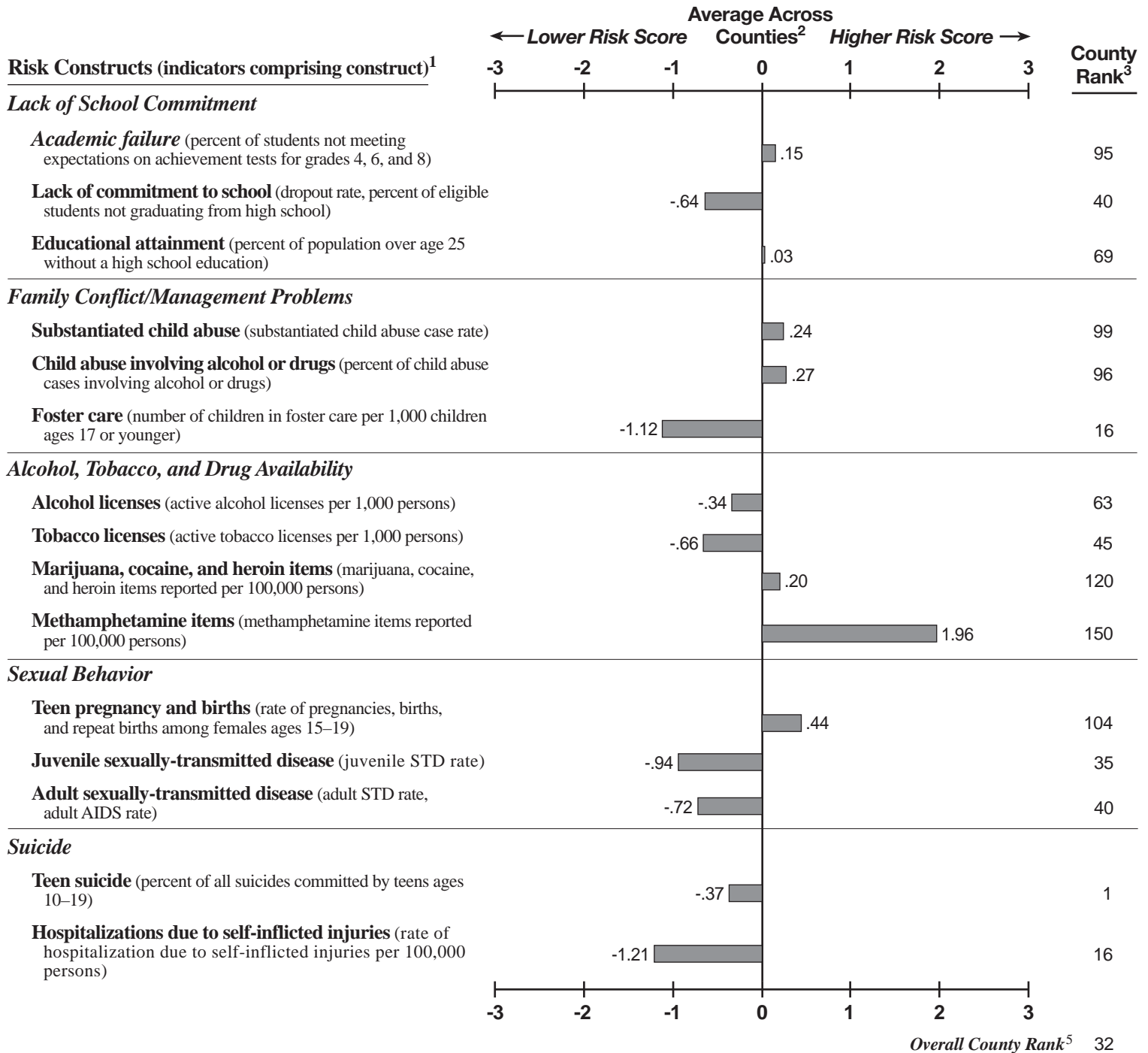
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hall County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

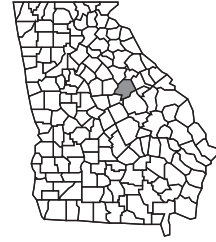


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hancock County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,811  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,241  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 21.9%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 77.2%    Hispanic/Latino 0.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

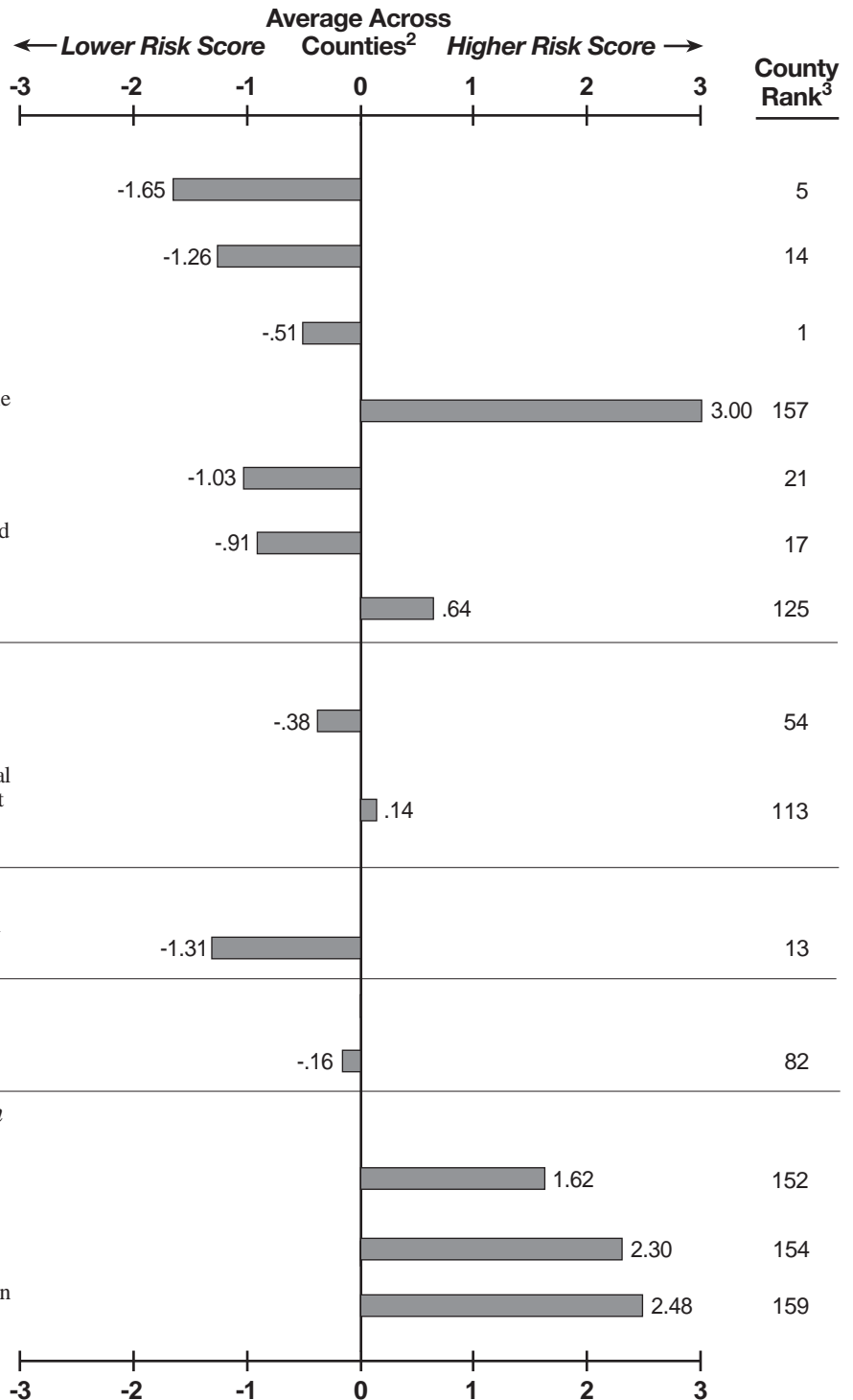
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

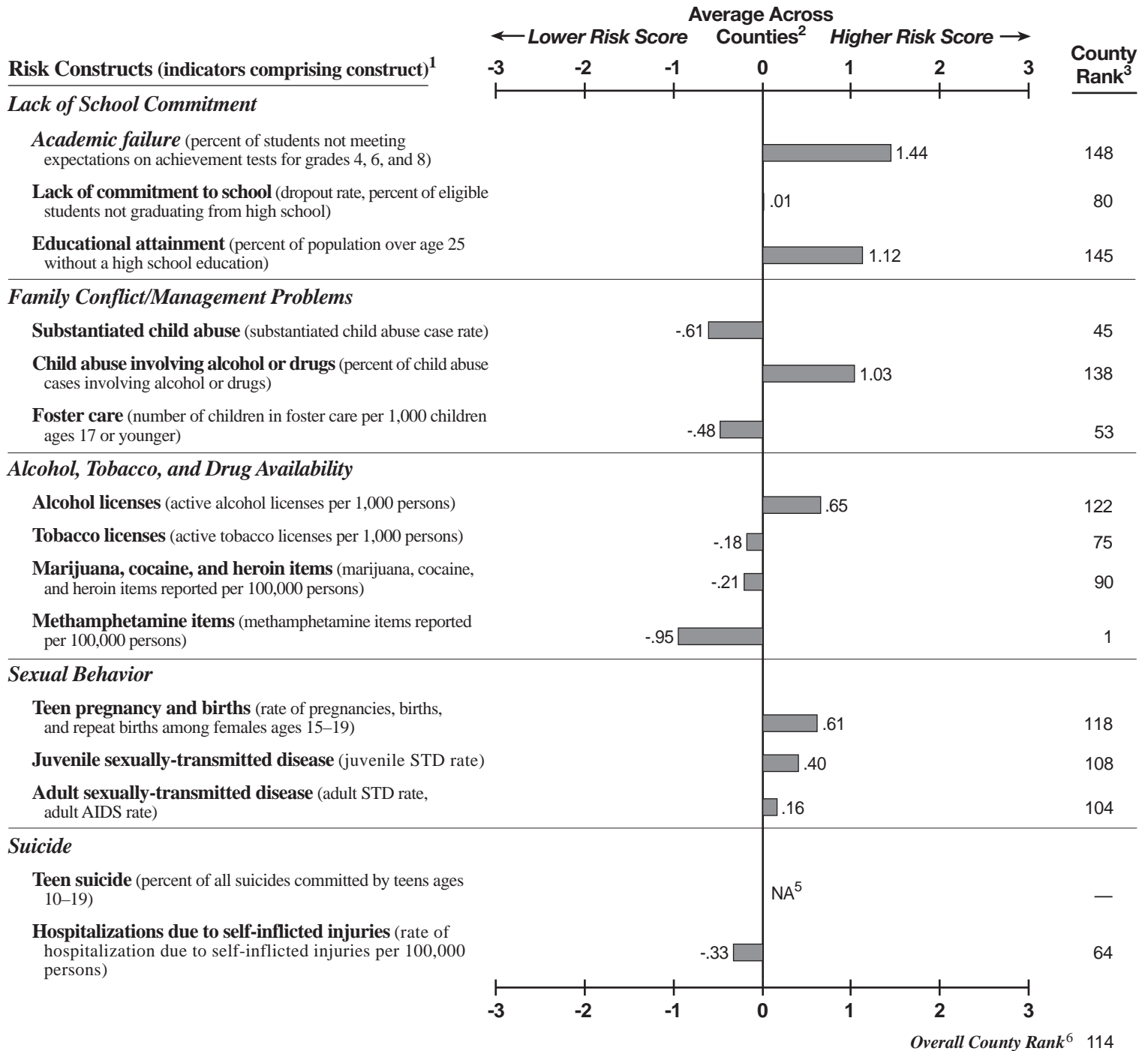
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hancock County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

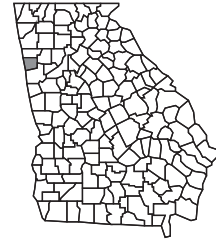
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Haralson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 28,069  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,149  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 92.4%    Other 1.2%  
 Black 5.5%    Hispanic/Latino 0.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

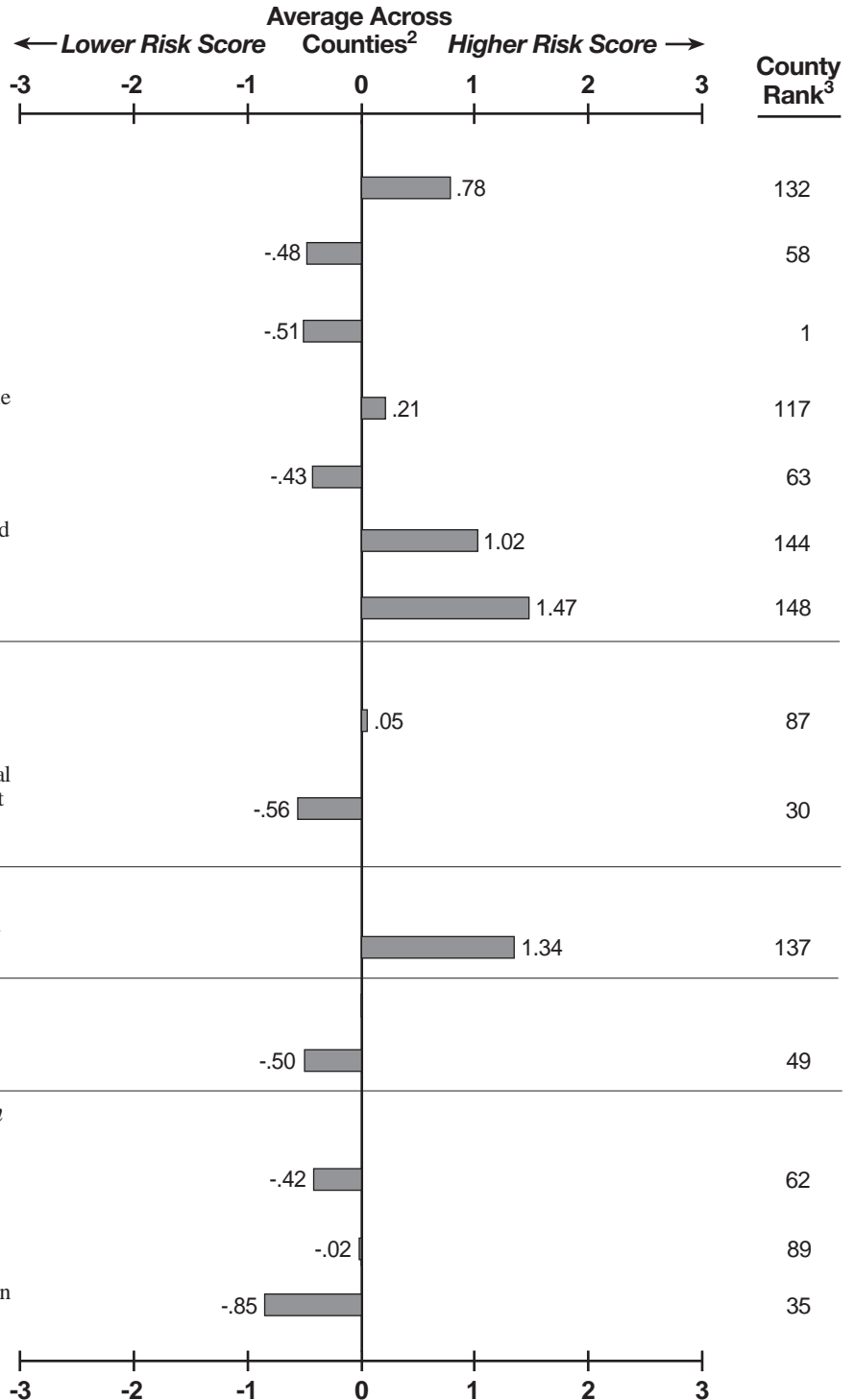
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

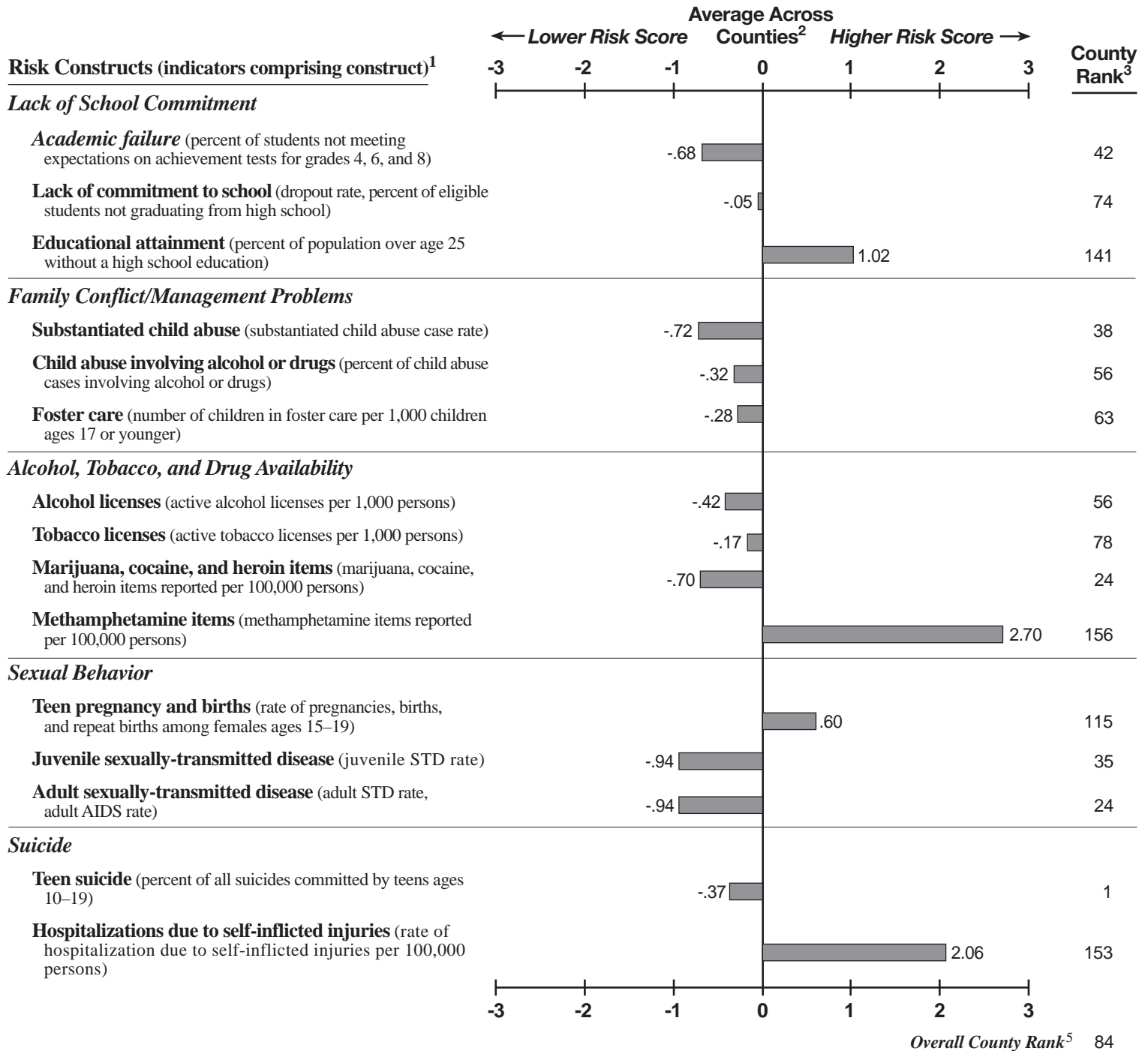
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Haralson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

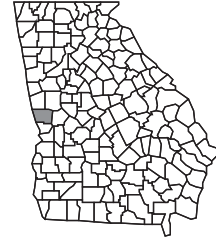
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Harris County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 26,788  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,342  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 78.4%    Other 1.6%  
 Black 18.5%    Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

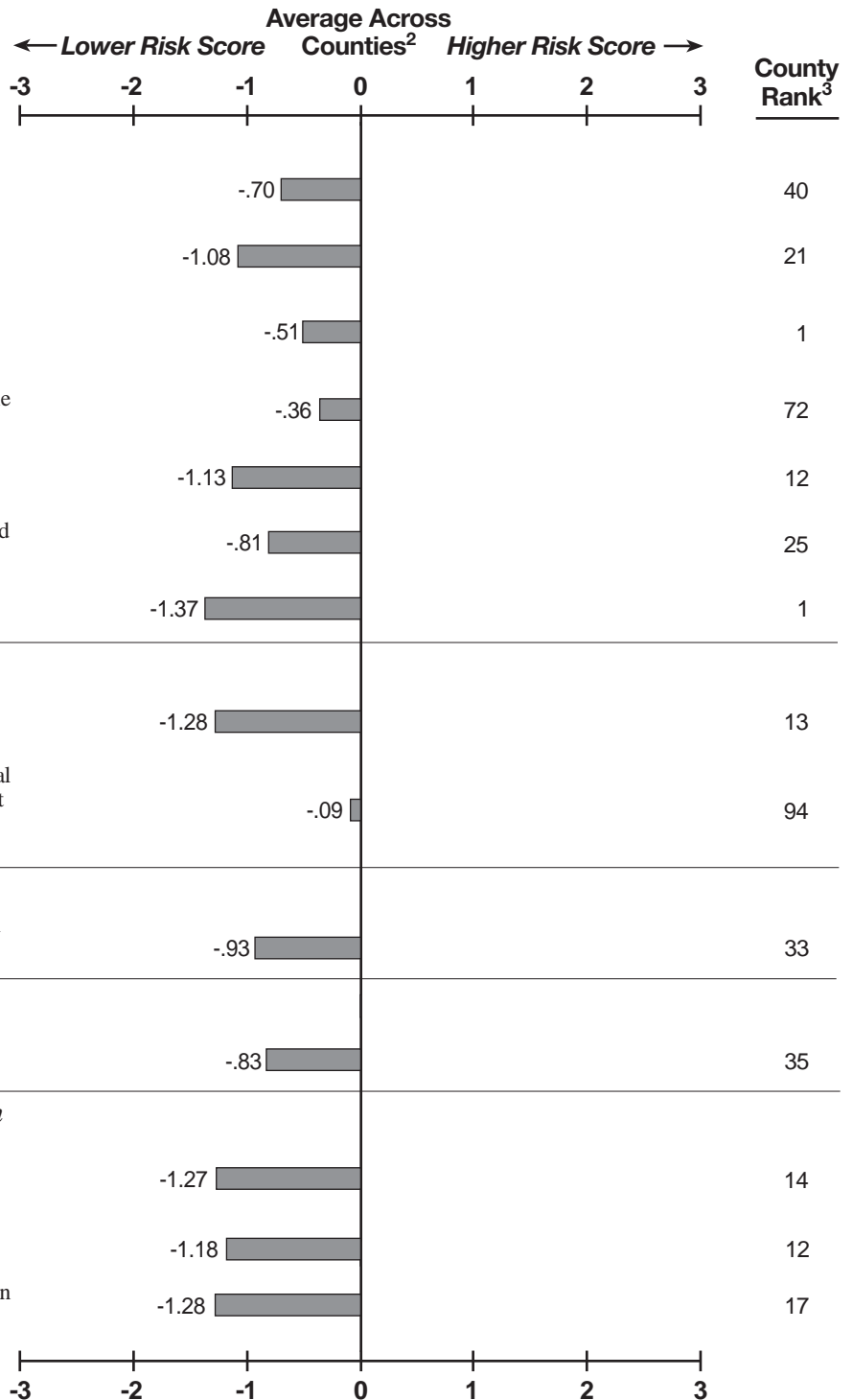
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

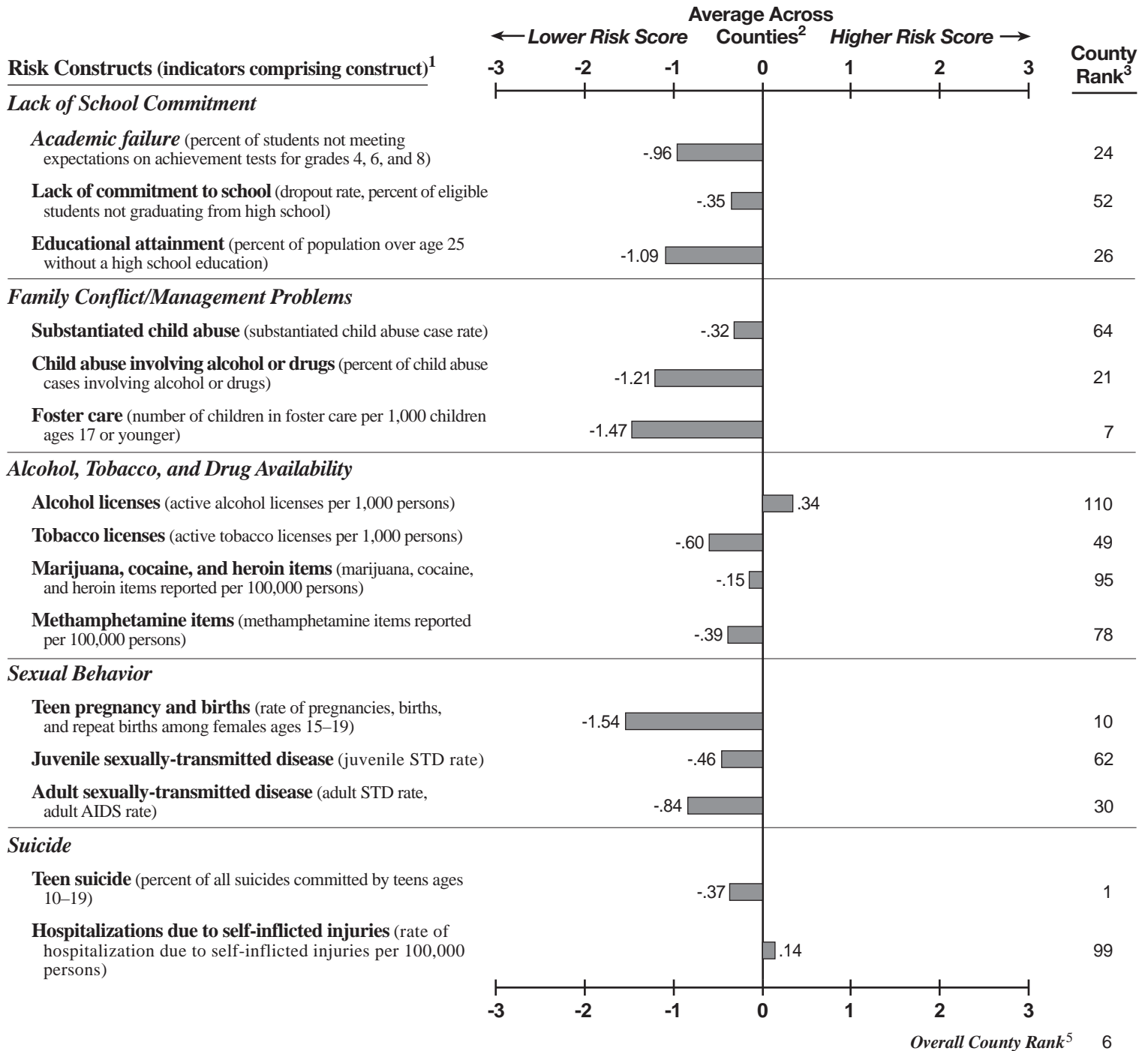
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Harris County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

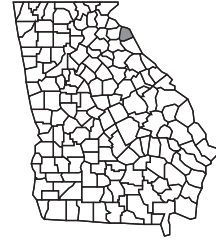
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hart County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,369  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,473  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 78.9%    Other 1.2%  
 Black 18.7%    Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

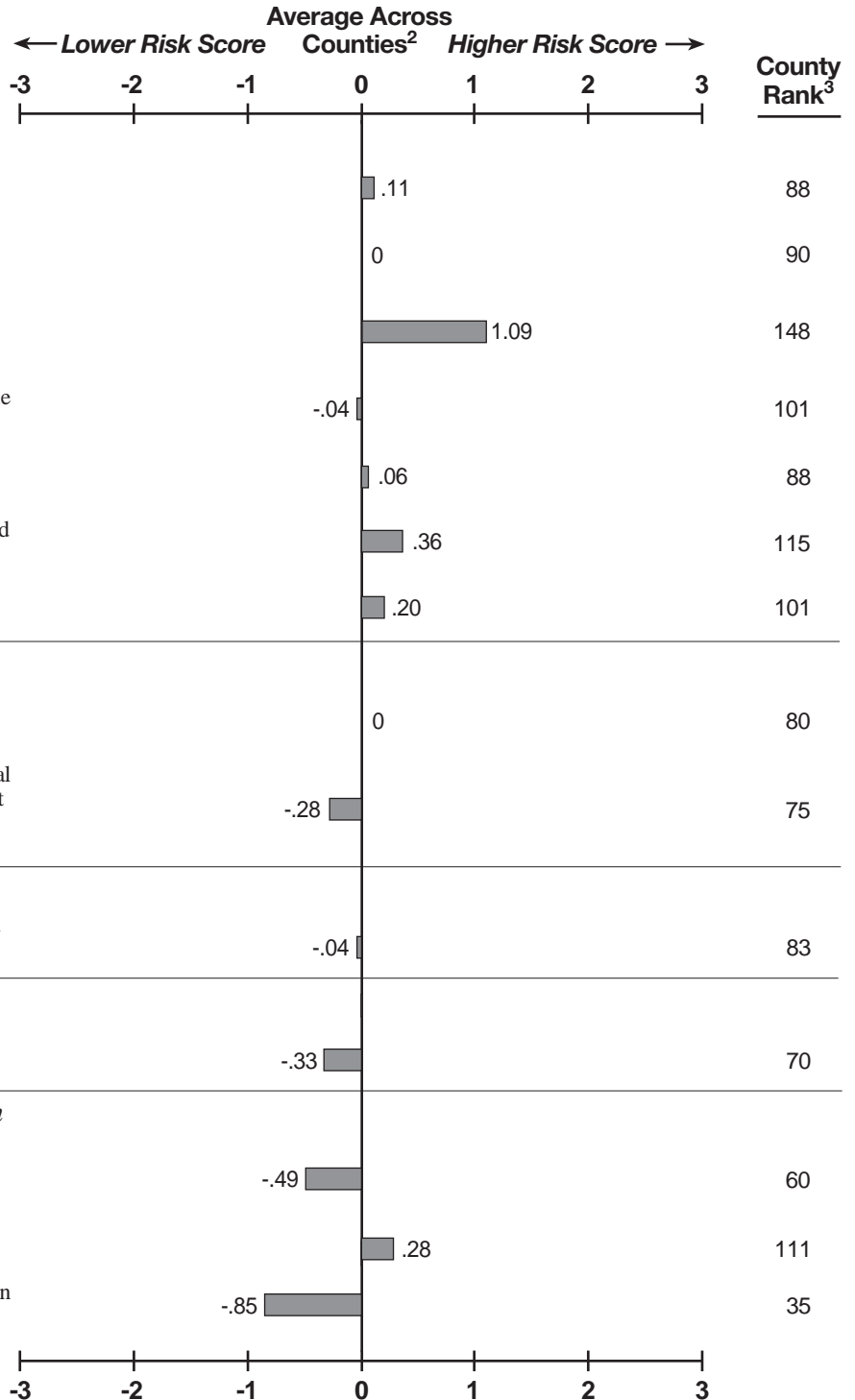
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

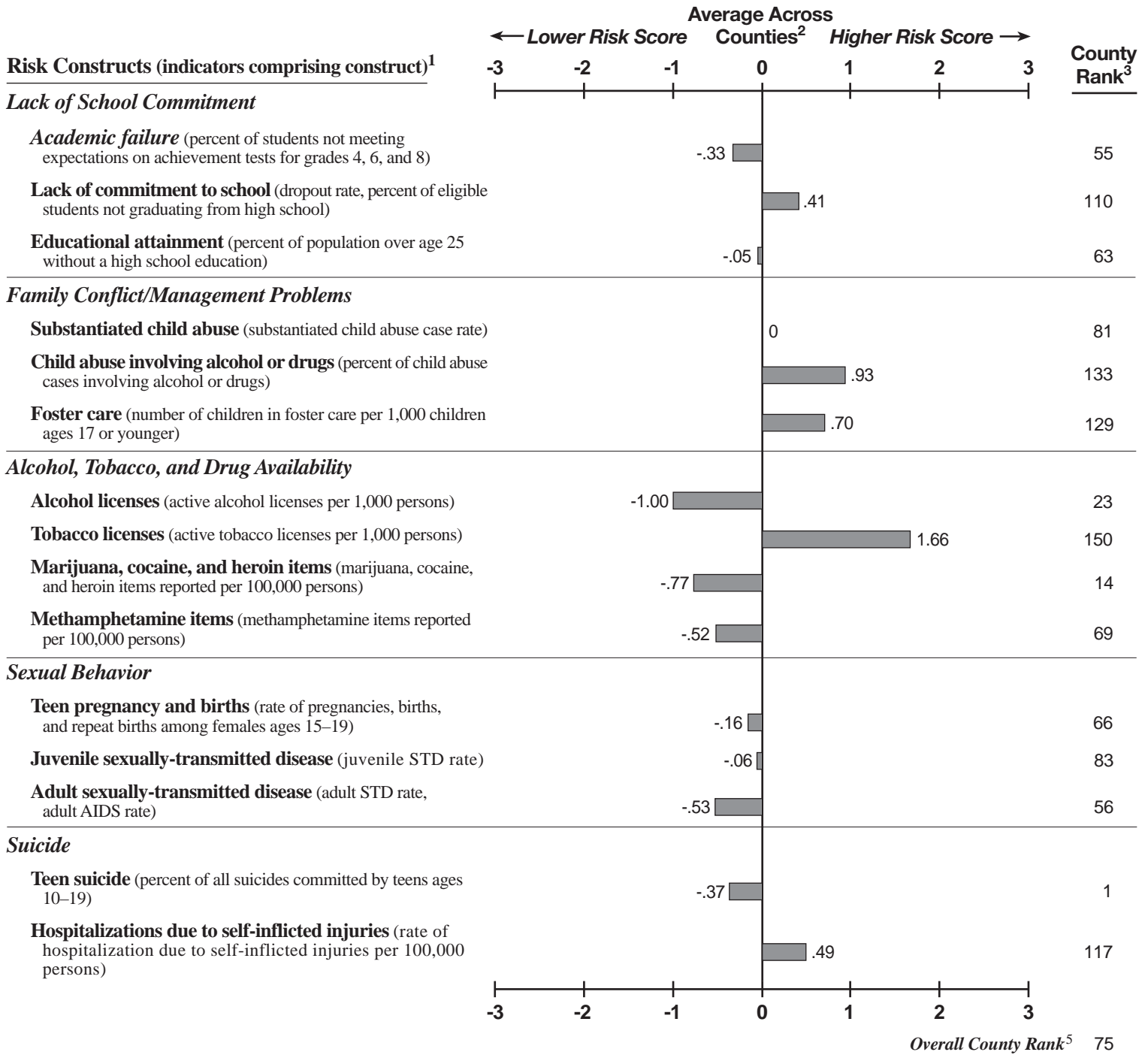
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hart County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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 .82 (county rank=128).  
<sup>5</sup>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

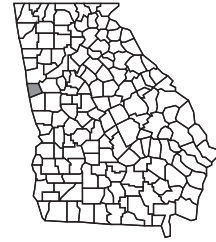


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Heard County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 11,290  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,144  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 87.5%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 10.3%    Hispanic/Latino 1.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

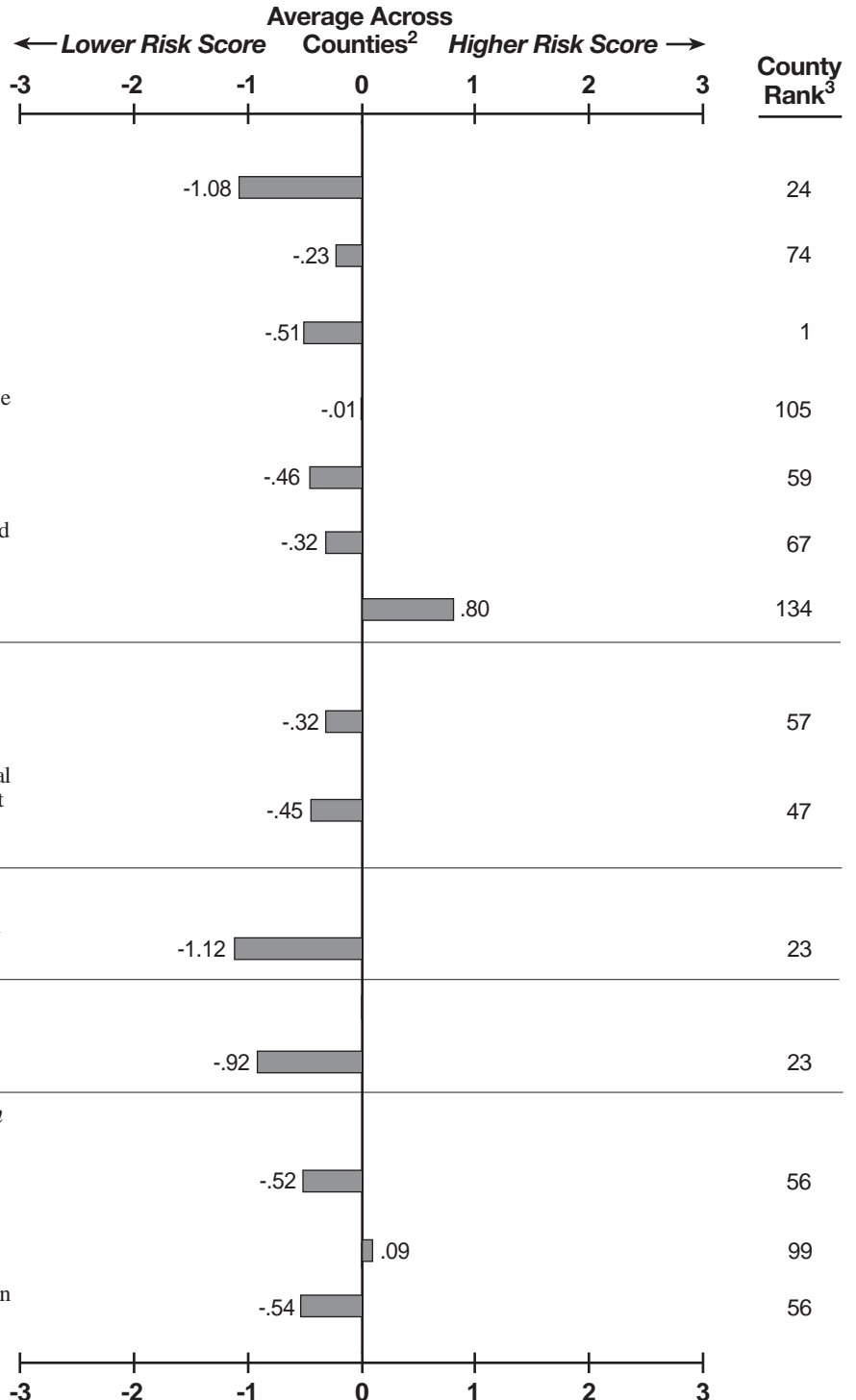
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

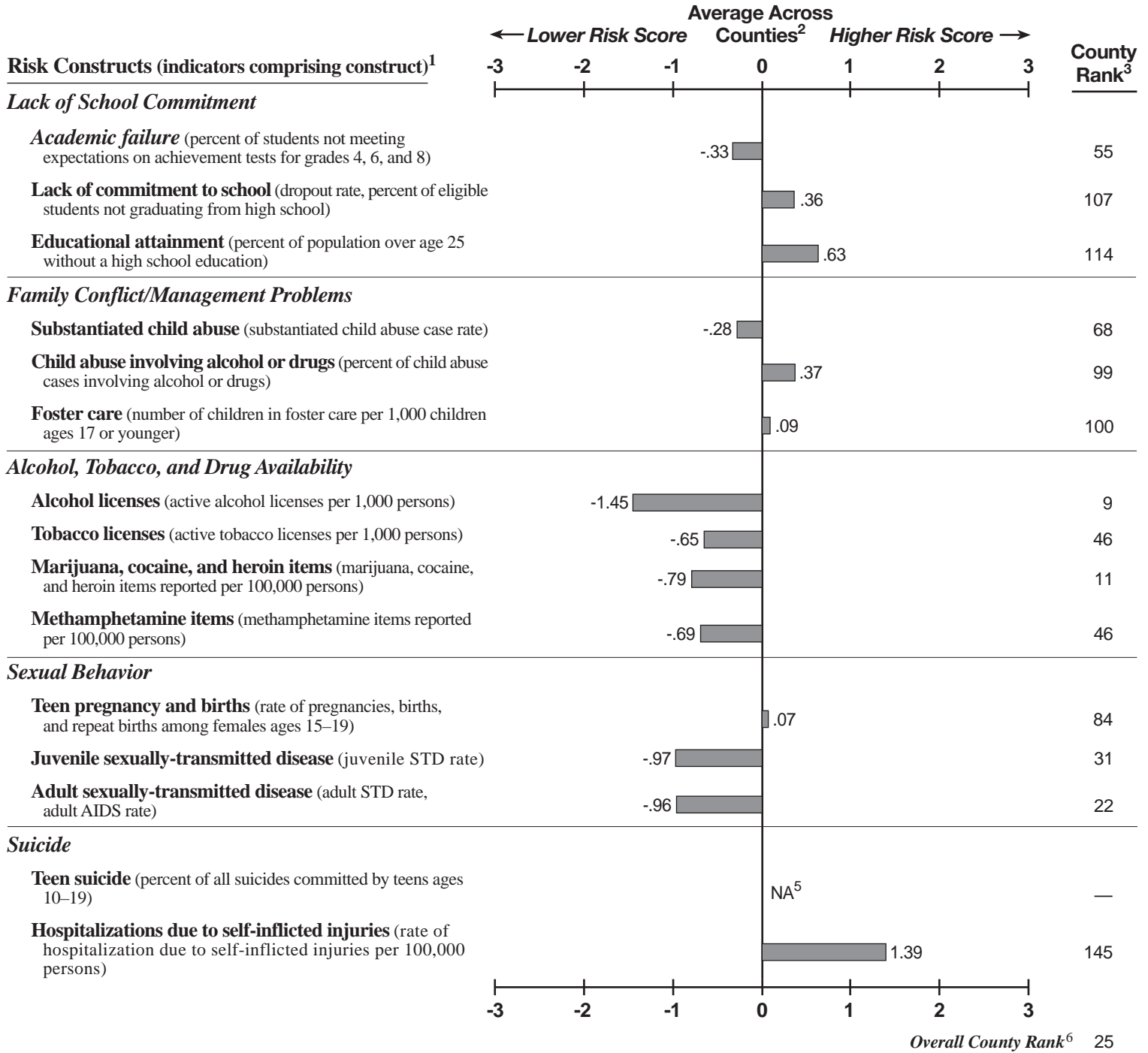
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Heard County



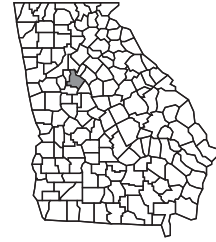
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Henry County

## County Population Characteristics

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.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

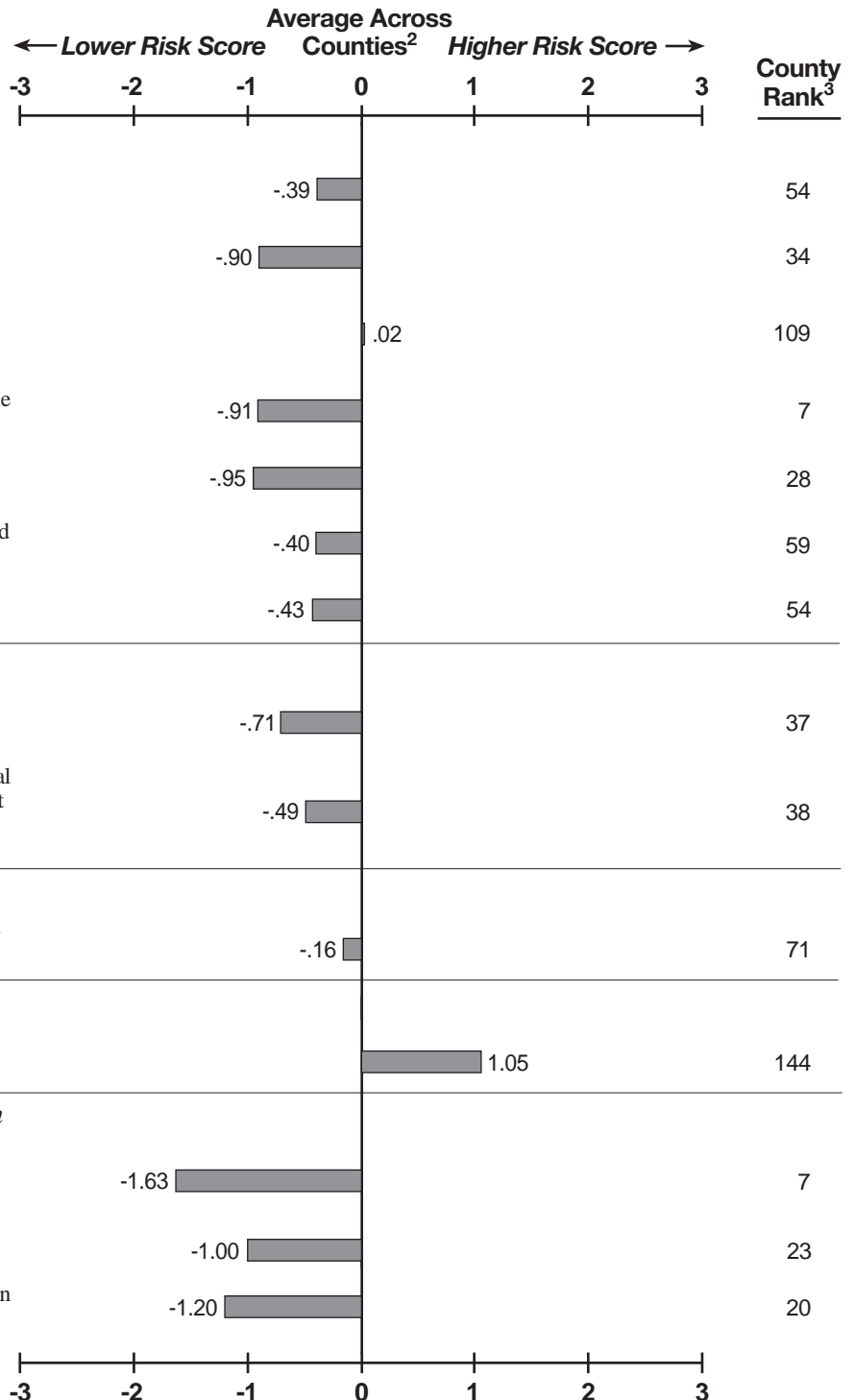
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

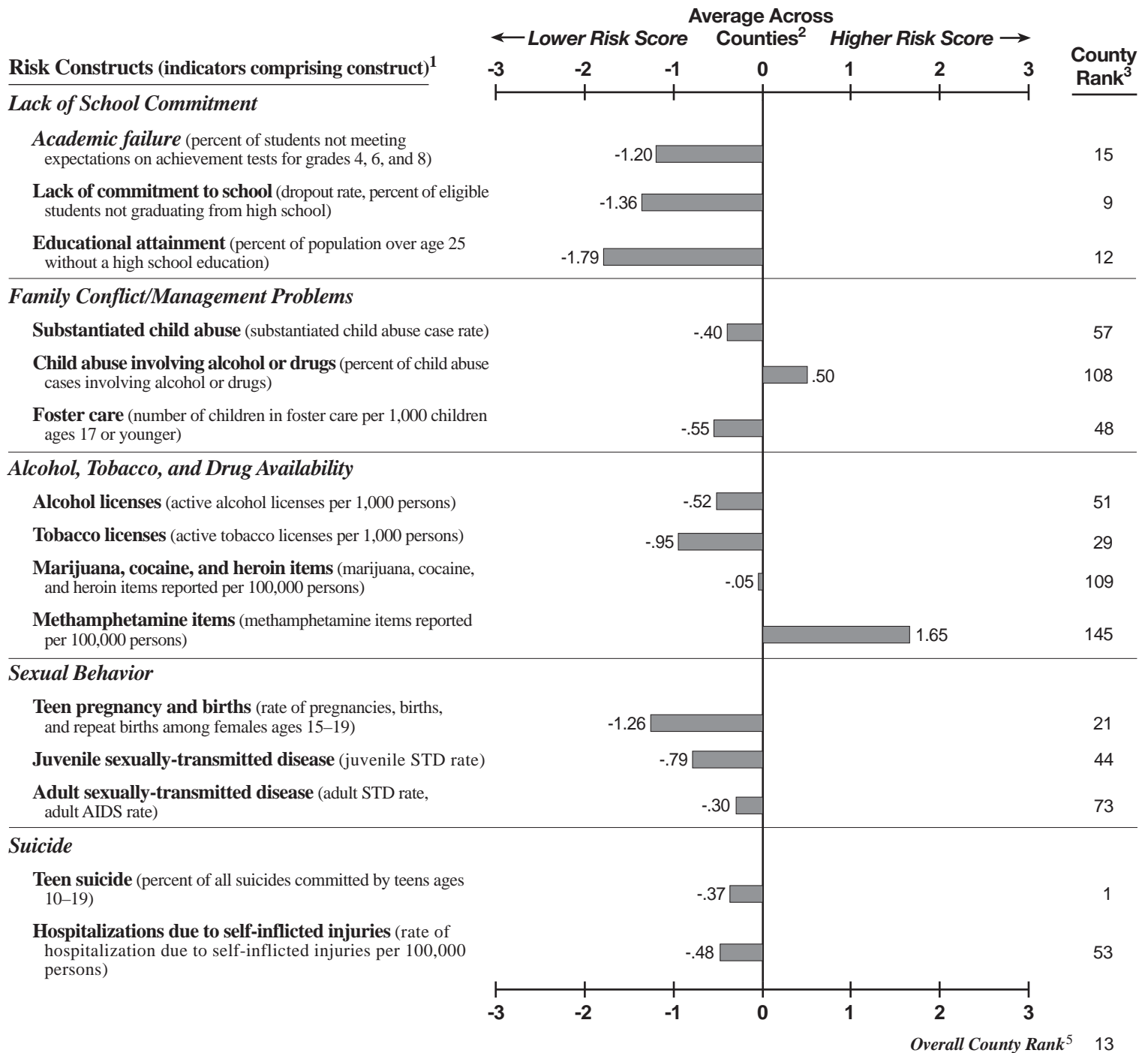
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Henry County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

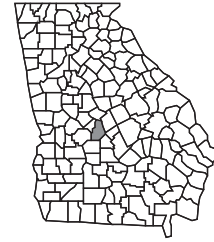
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Houston County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 123,753  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 33,317  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 66.2%    Other 3.8%  
 Black 26.4%    Hispanic/Latino 3.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

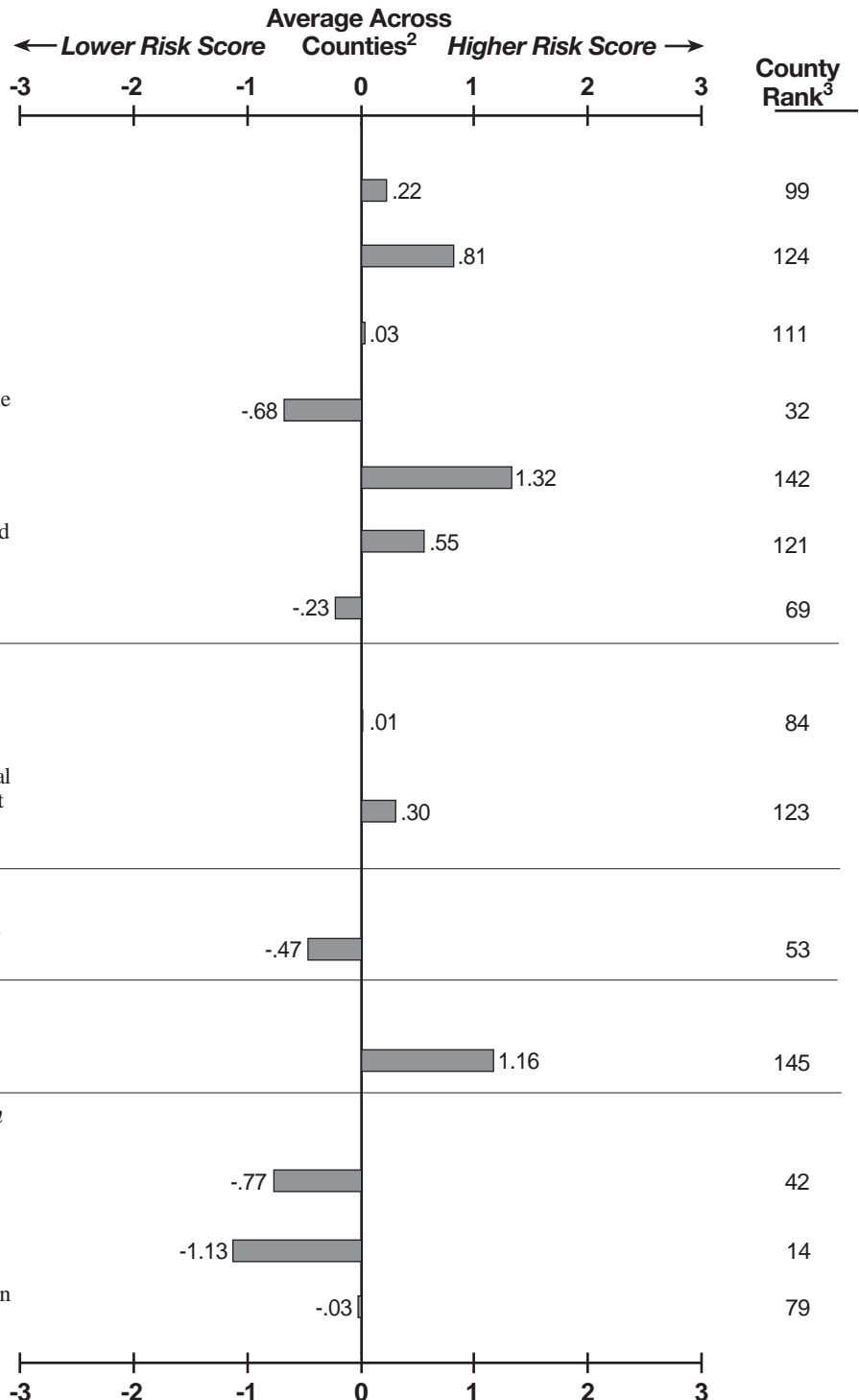
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

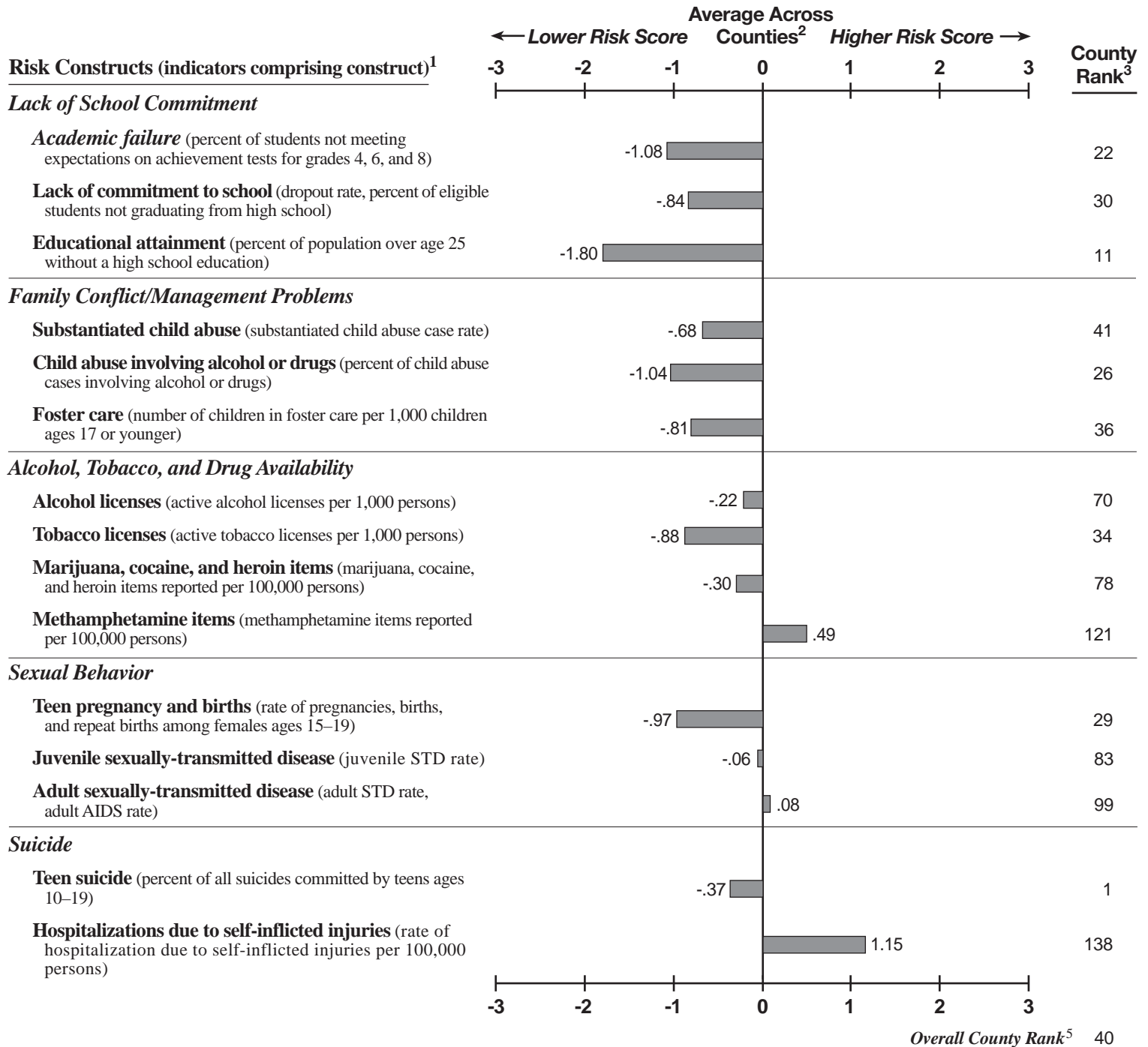
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Houston County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

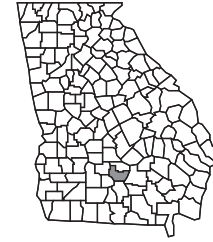
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Irwin County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,936  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,711  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 71.3%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 25.8%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

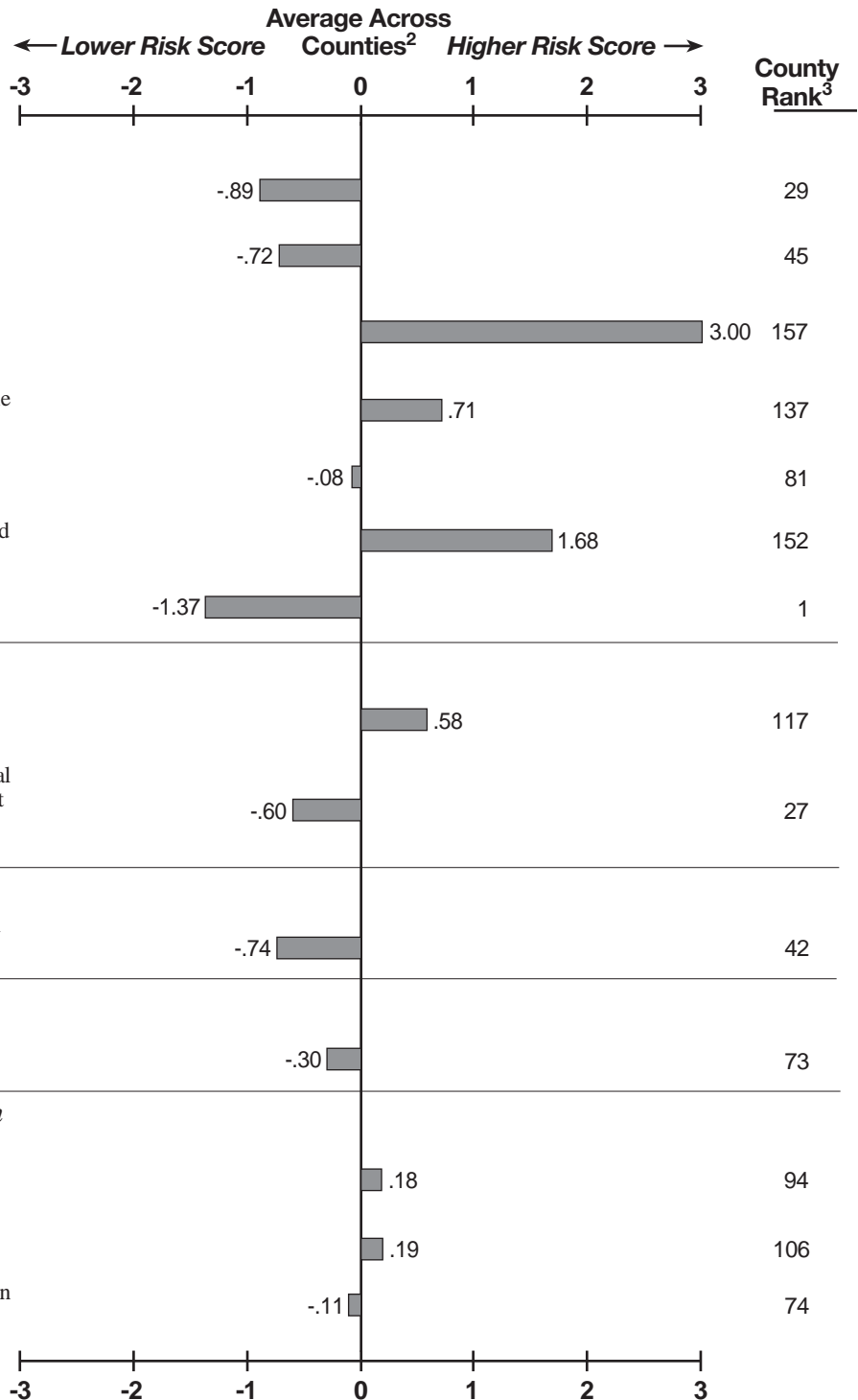
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

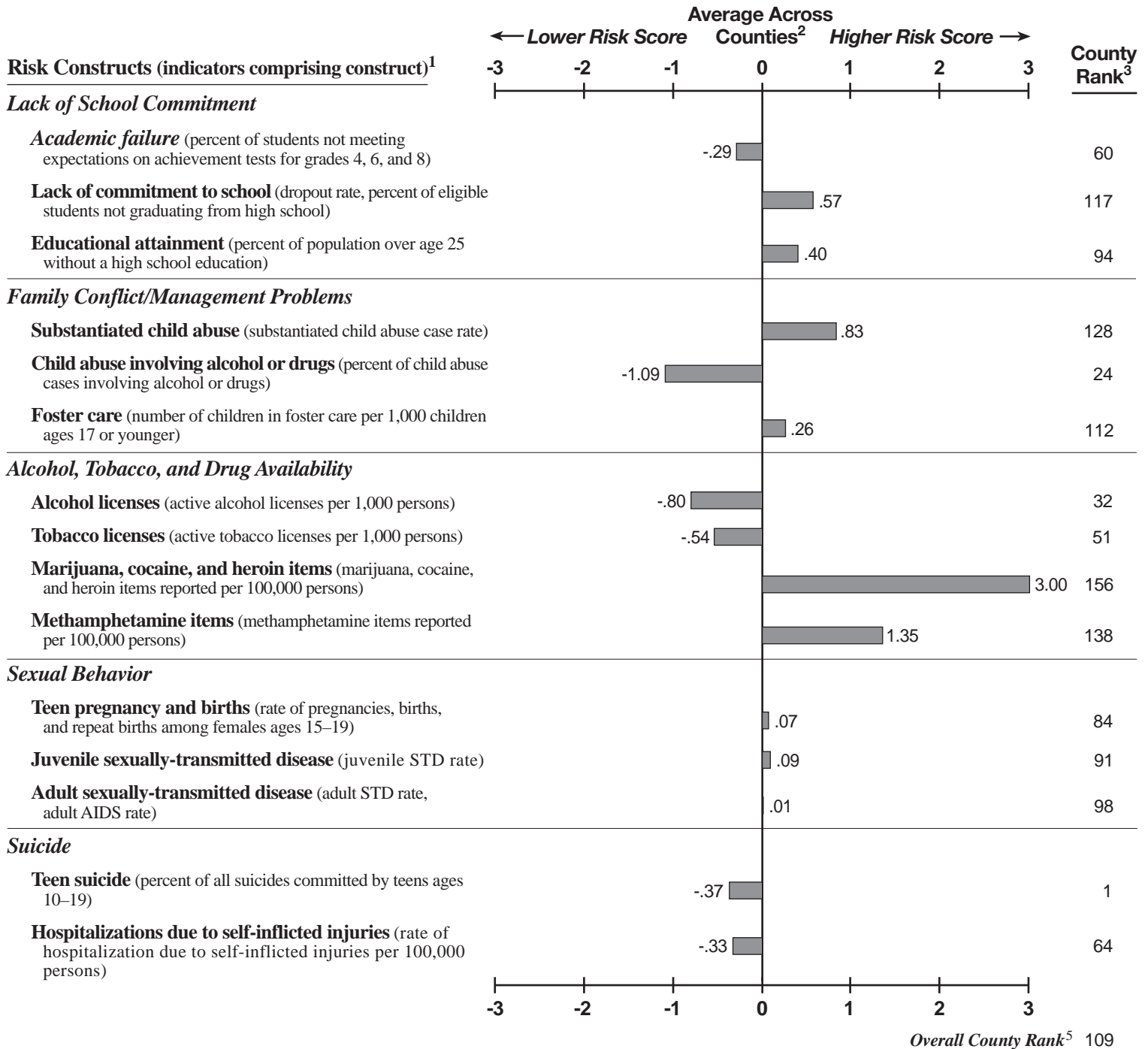
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Irwin County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

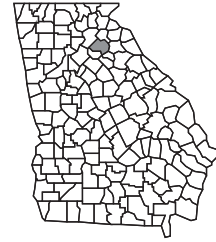


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jackson County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 49,540  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,855  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 86.9%    Other 2.3%  
 Black 7.4%    Hispanic/Latino 3.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

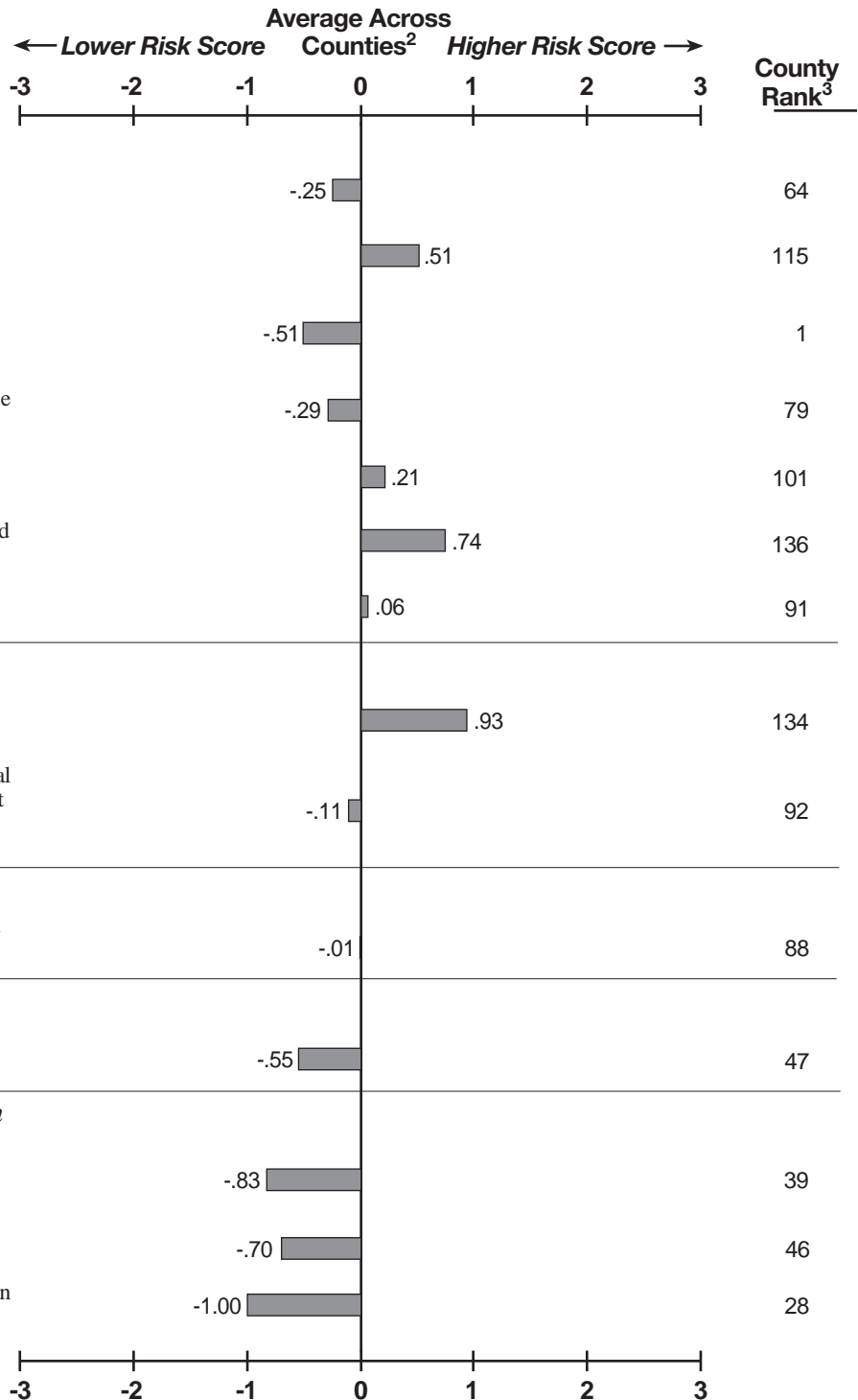
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

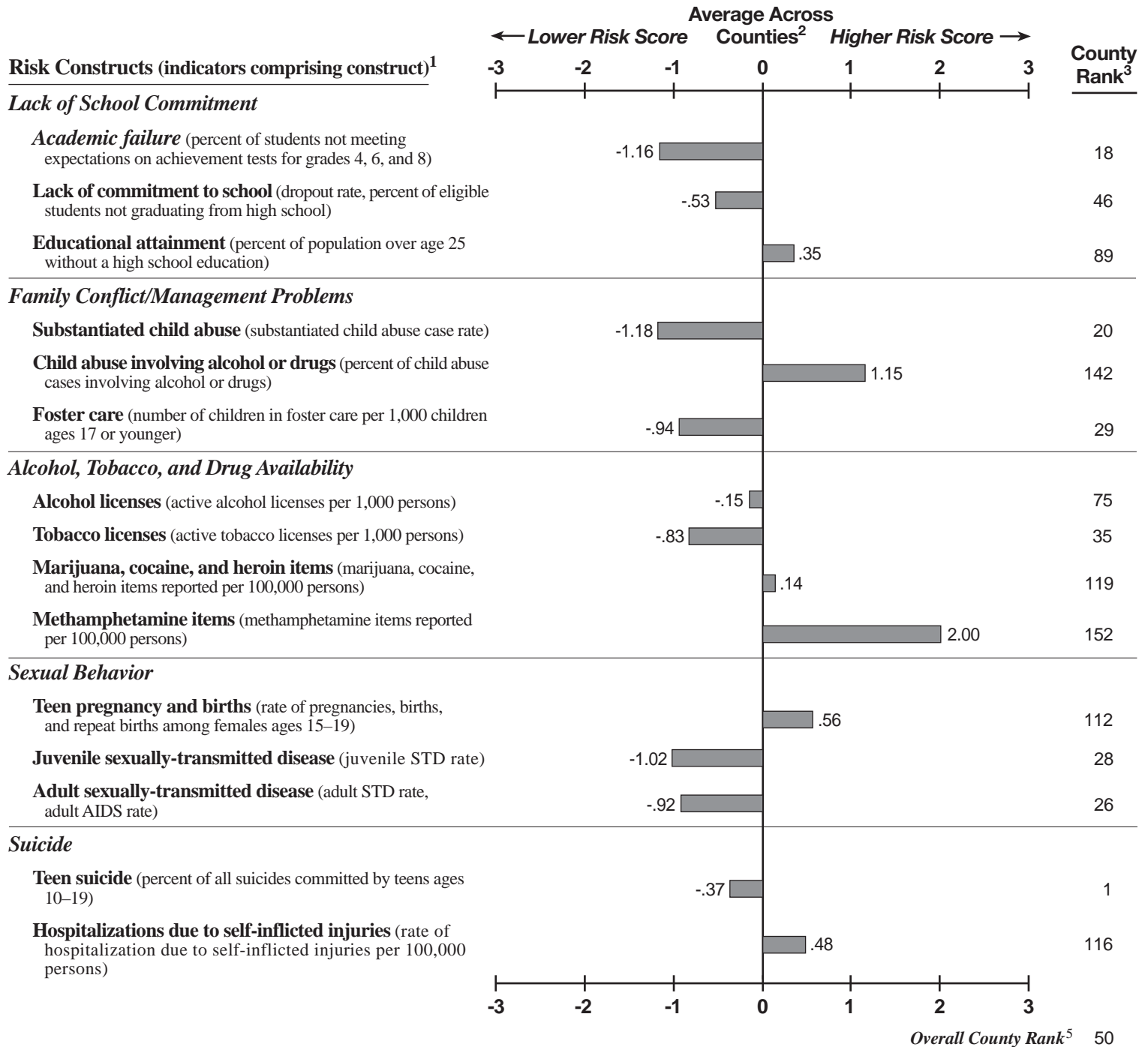
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jackson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for 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).

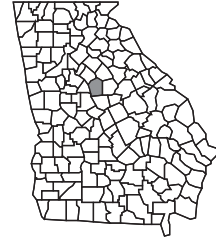
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jasper County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 12,866  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,381  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 72.4%    Other 0.7%  
 Black 24.1%    Hispanic/Latino 2.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

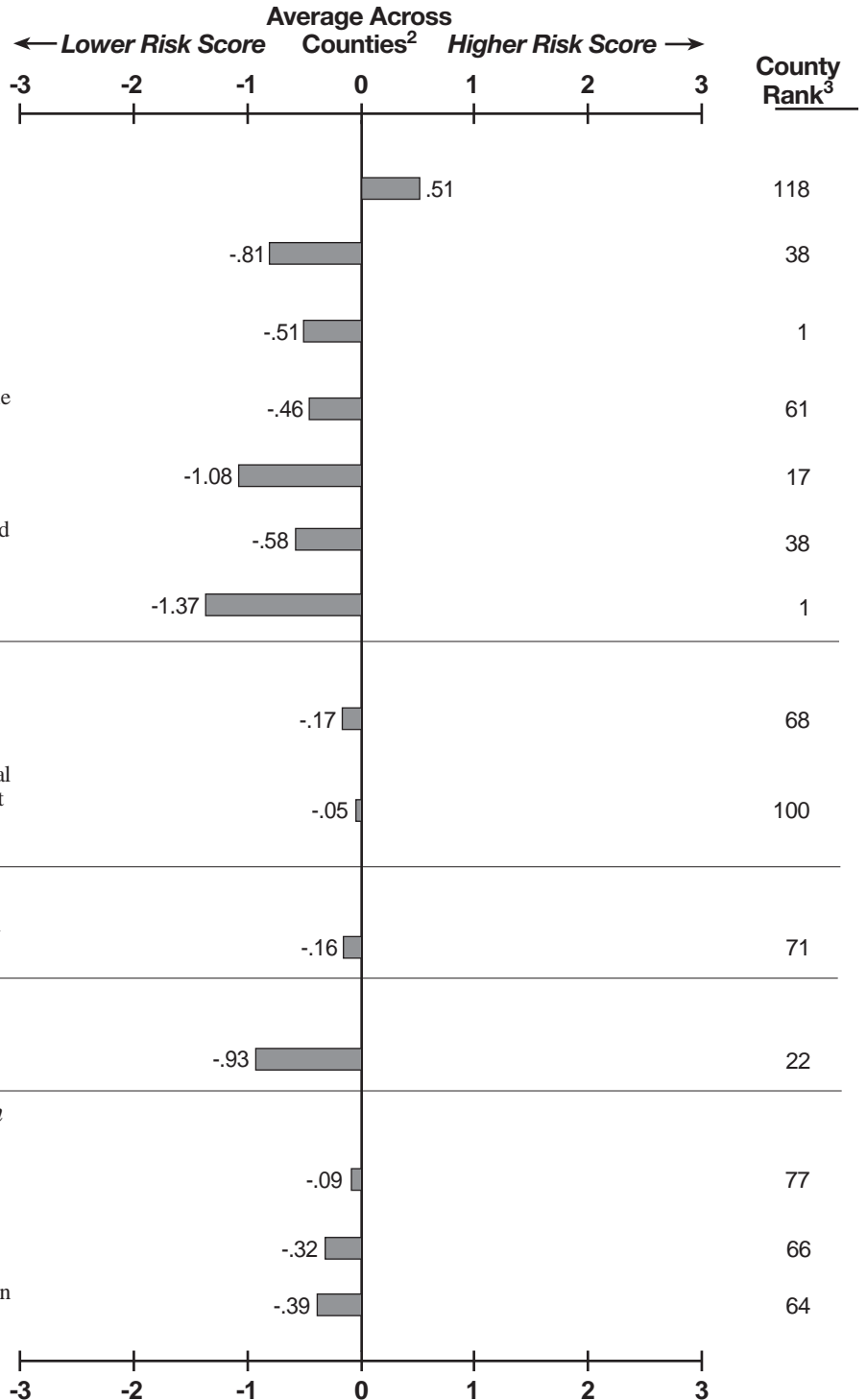
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

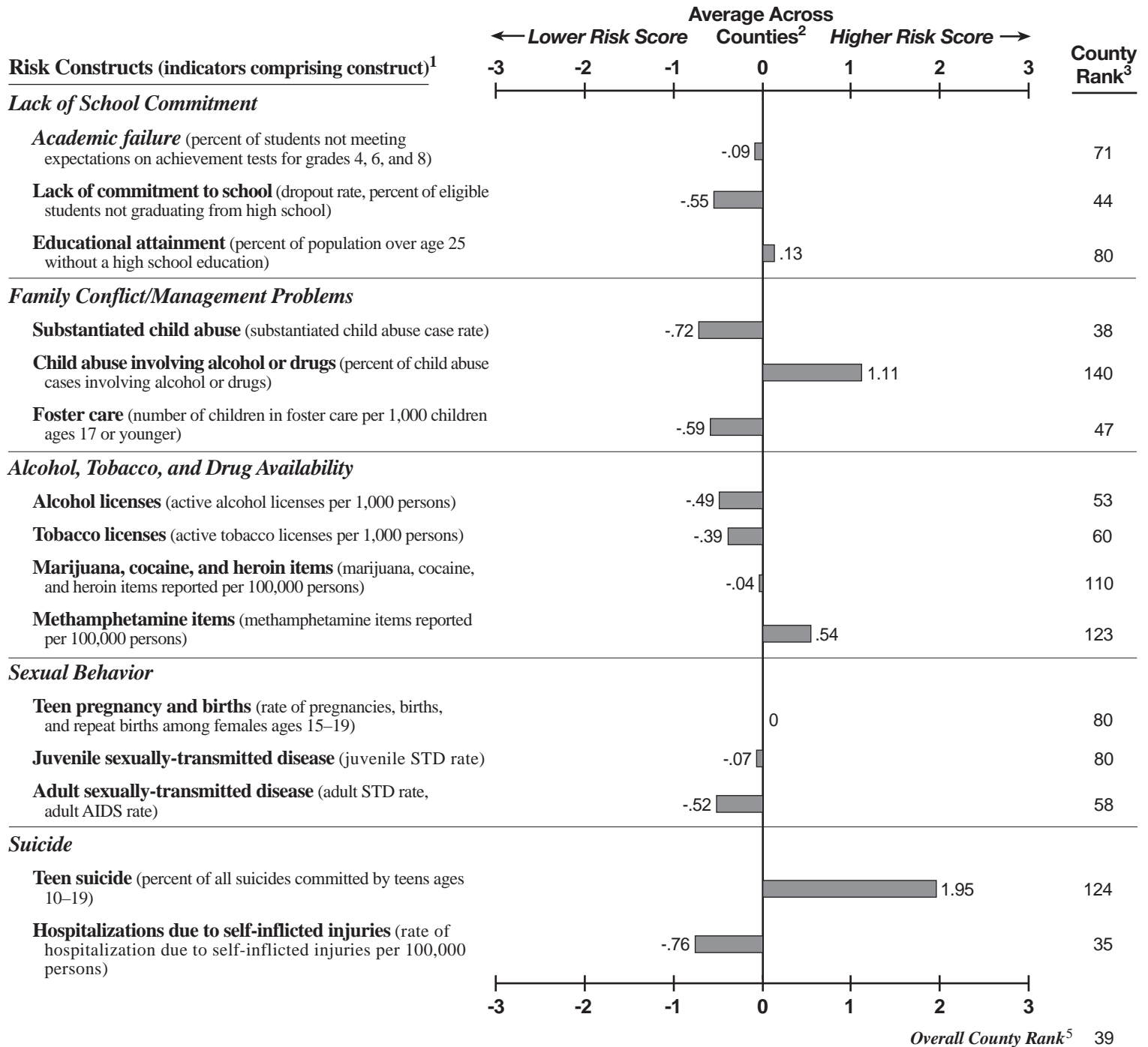
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jasper County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

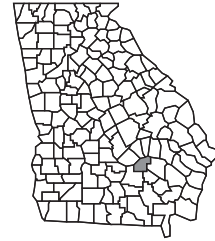
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jeff Davis County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 12,820  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,516  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 77.5%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 14.8%    Hispanic/Latino 6.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

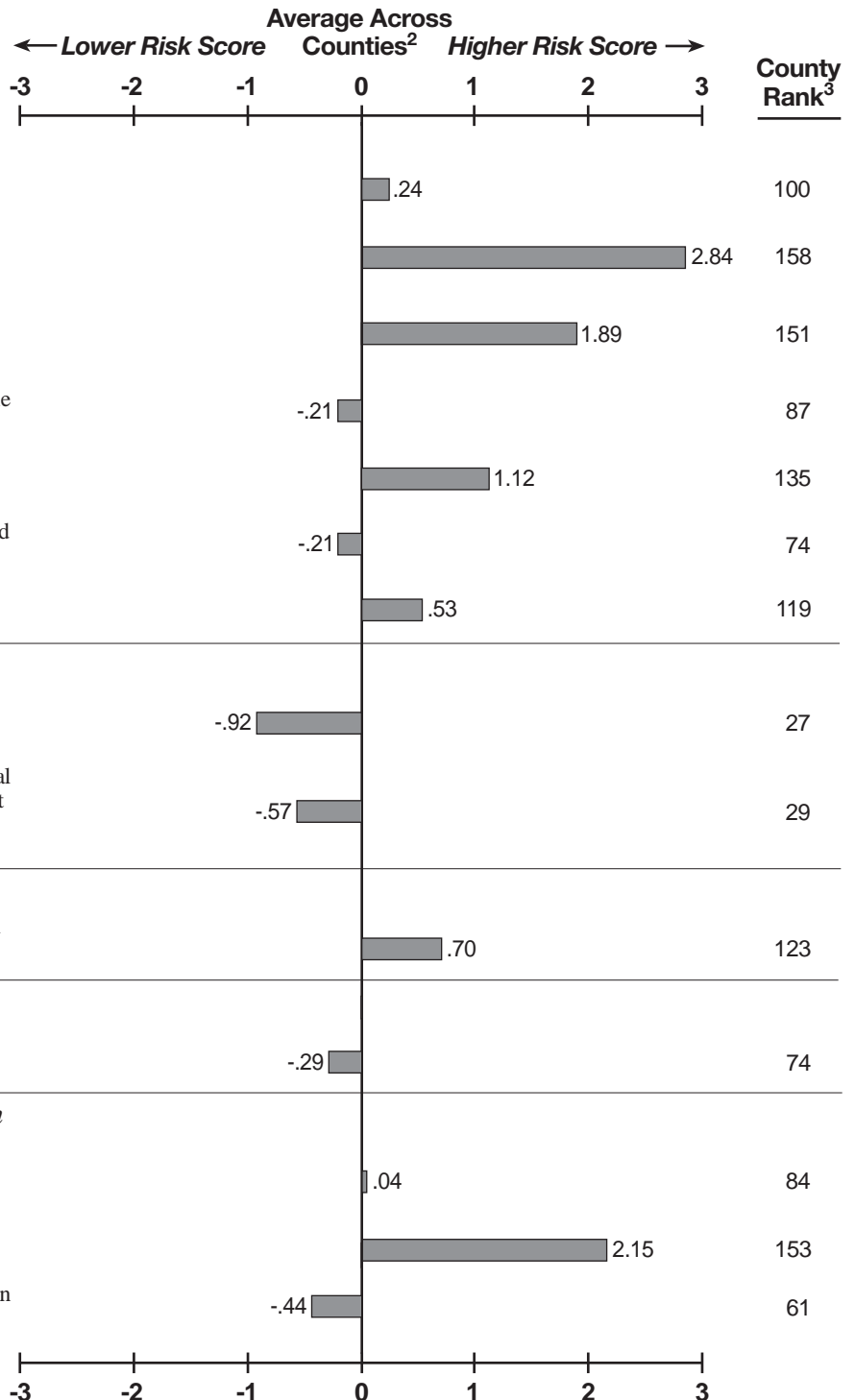
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

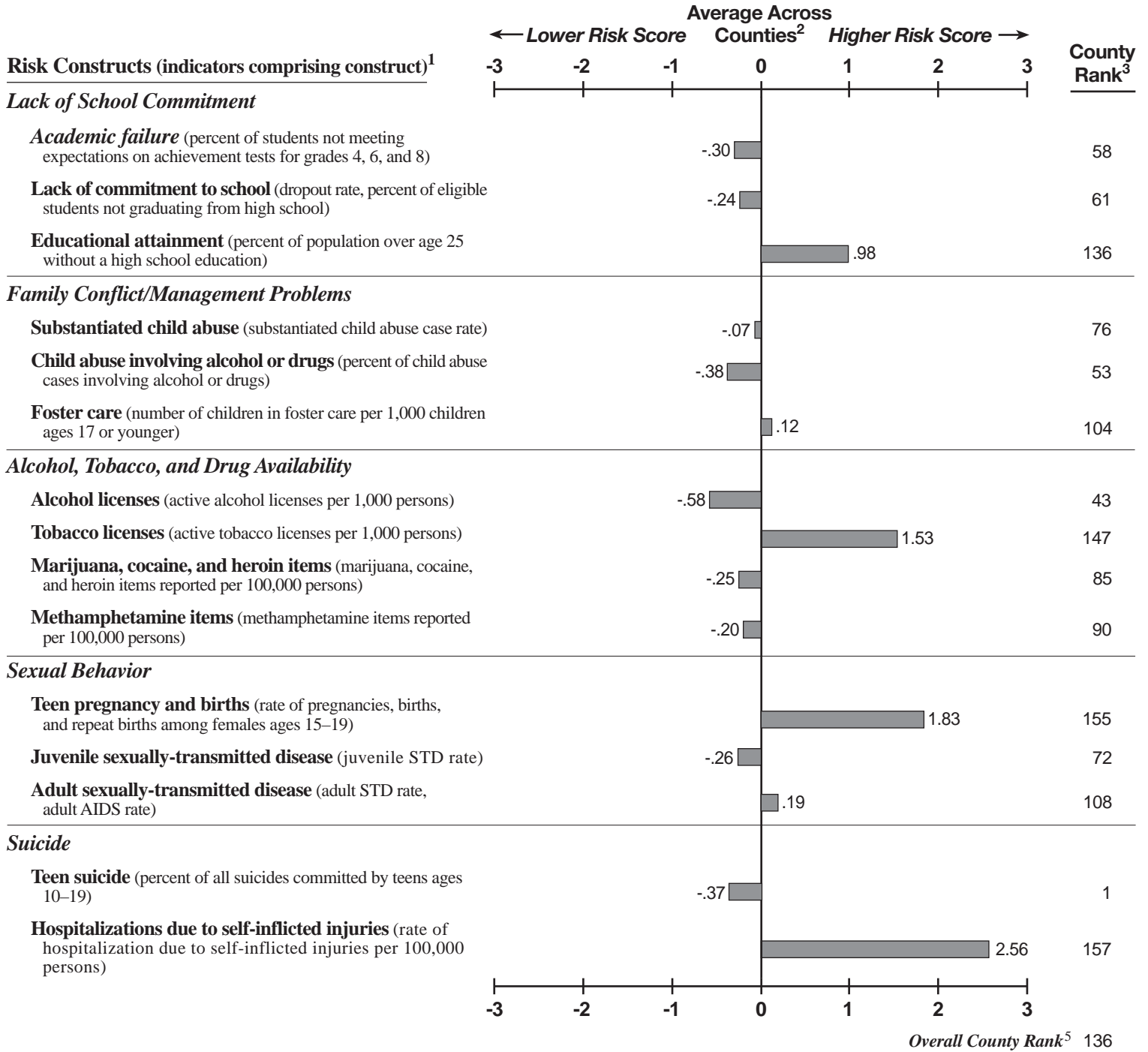
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jeff Davis County



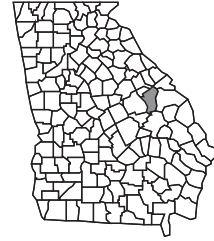
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is  $-0.35$  (county rank=60). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is  $-0.39$  (county rank=48).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Jefferson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,883  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,691  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 42.3% Other 0.5%  
 Black 55.5% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

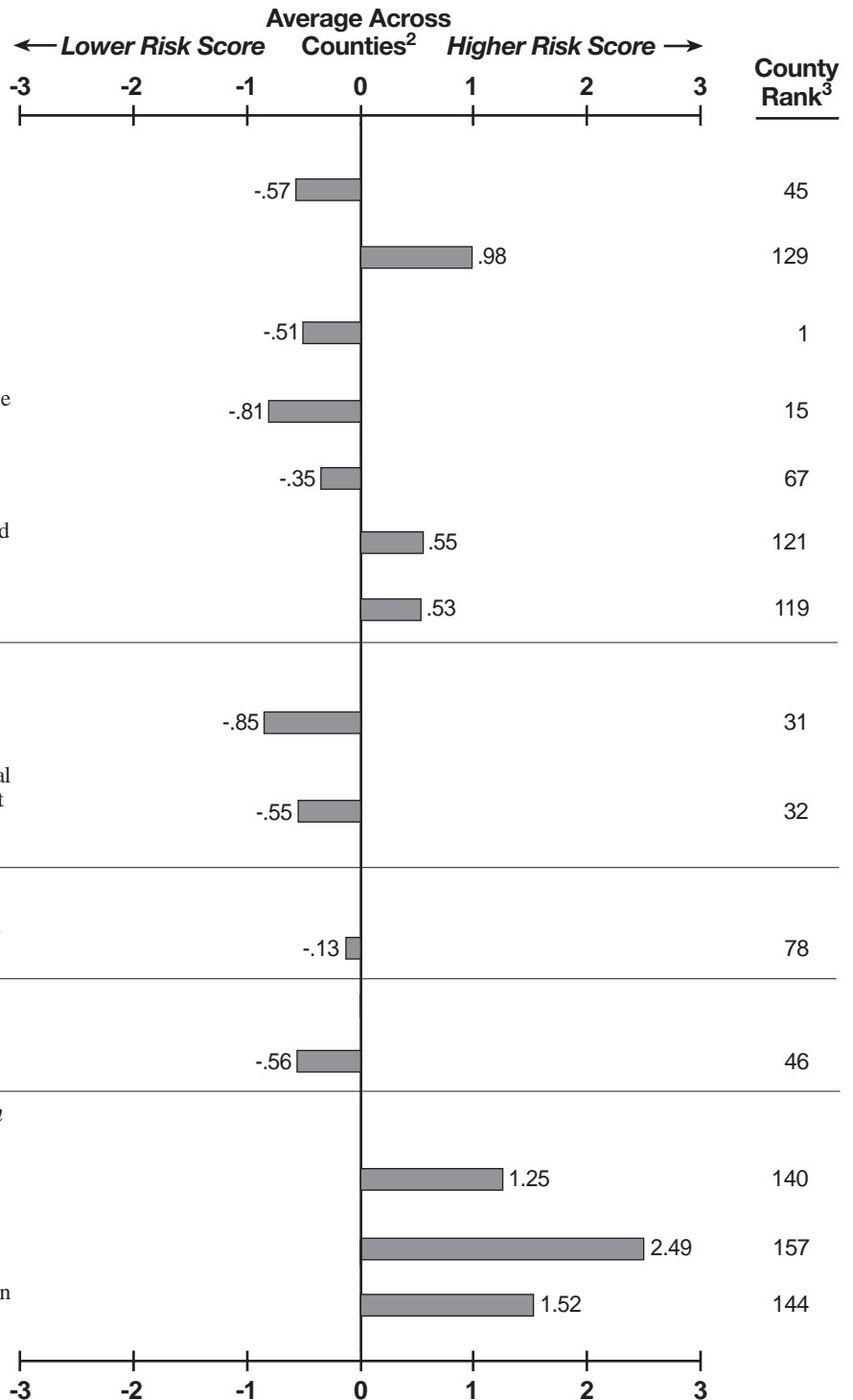
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

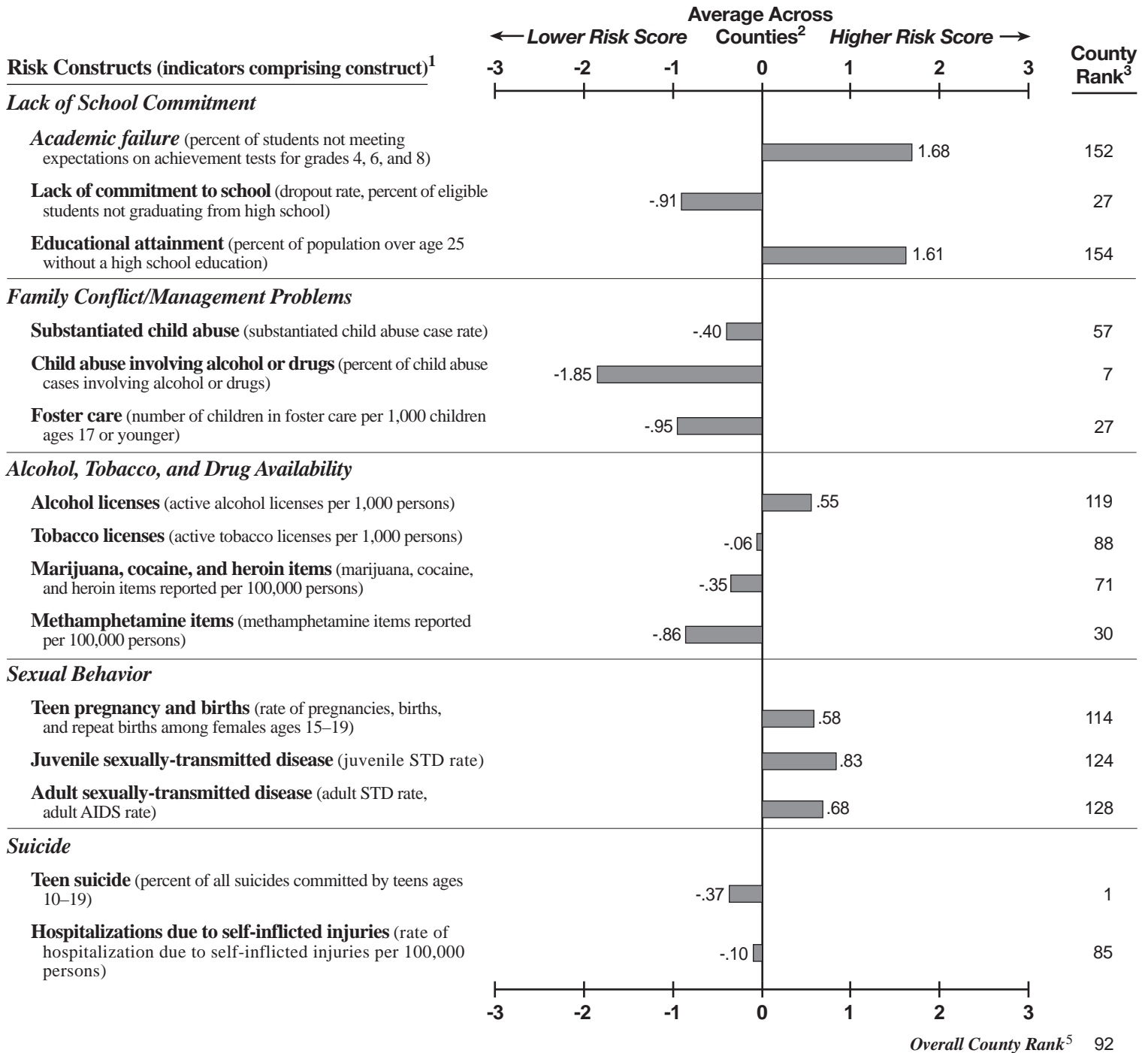
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jefferson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

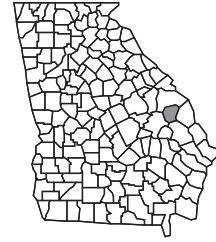


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jenkins County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,680  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,388  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 54.5%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 40.7%    Hispanic/Latino 4.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

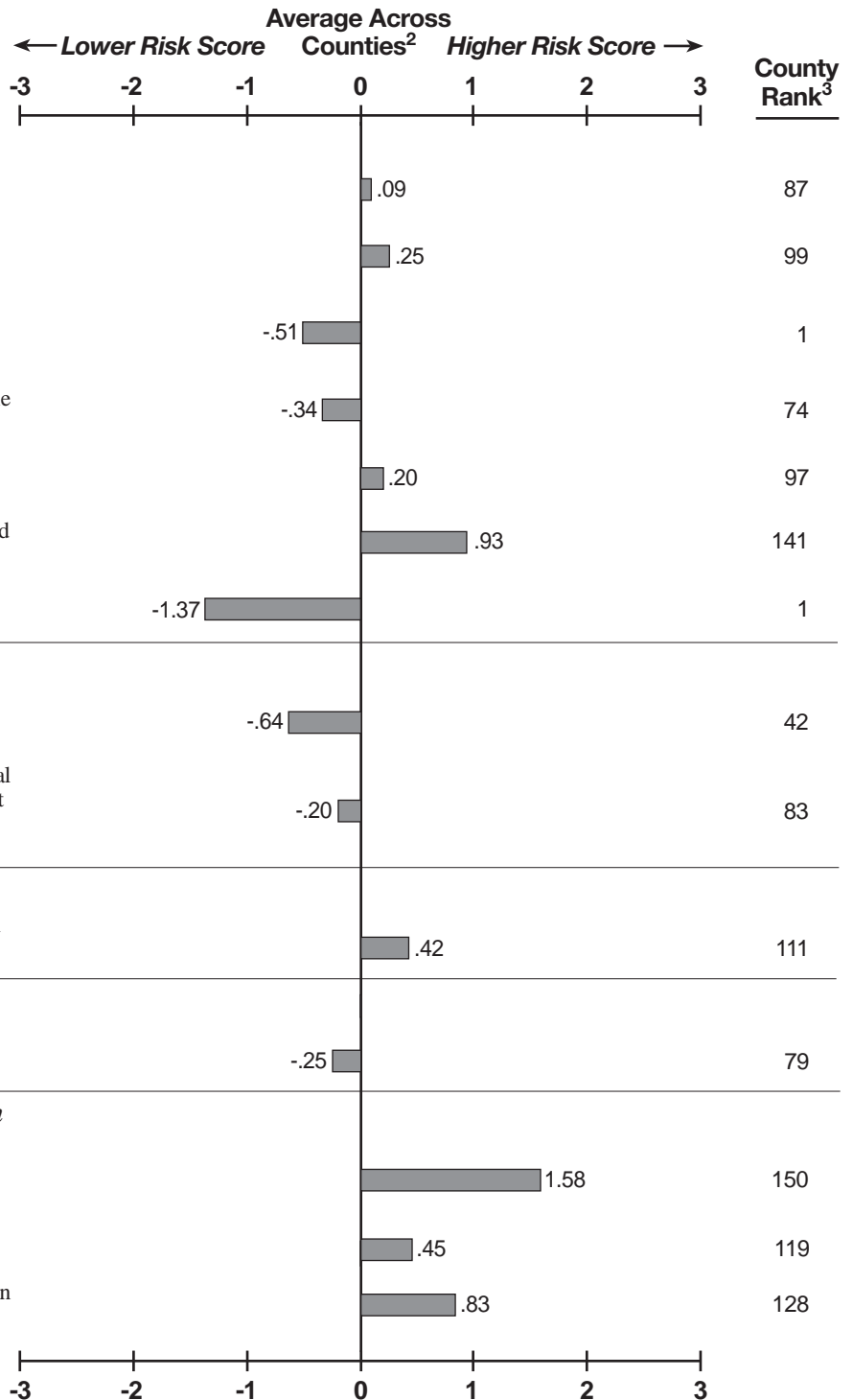
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

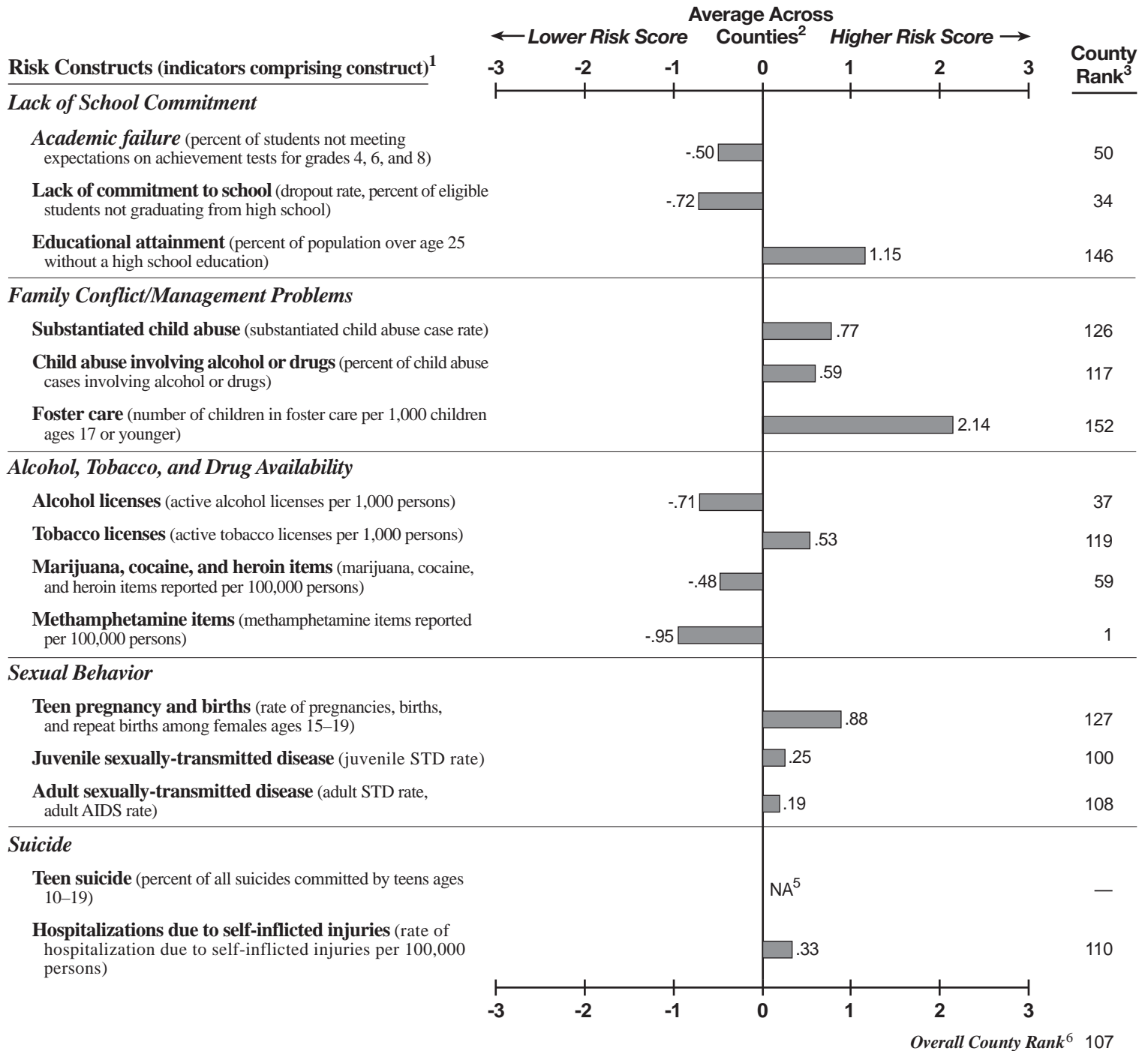
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jenkins County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

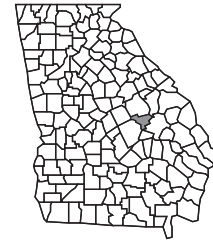
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Johnson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,586  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,539  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 59.4% Other 0.2%  
 Black 39.2% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

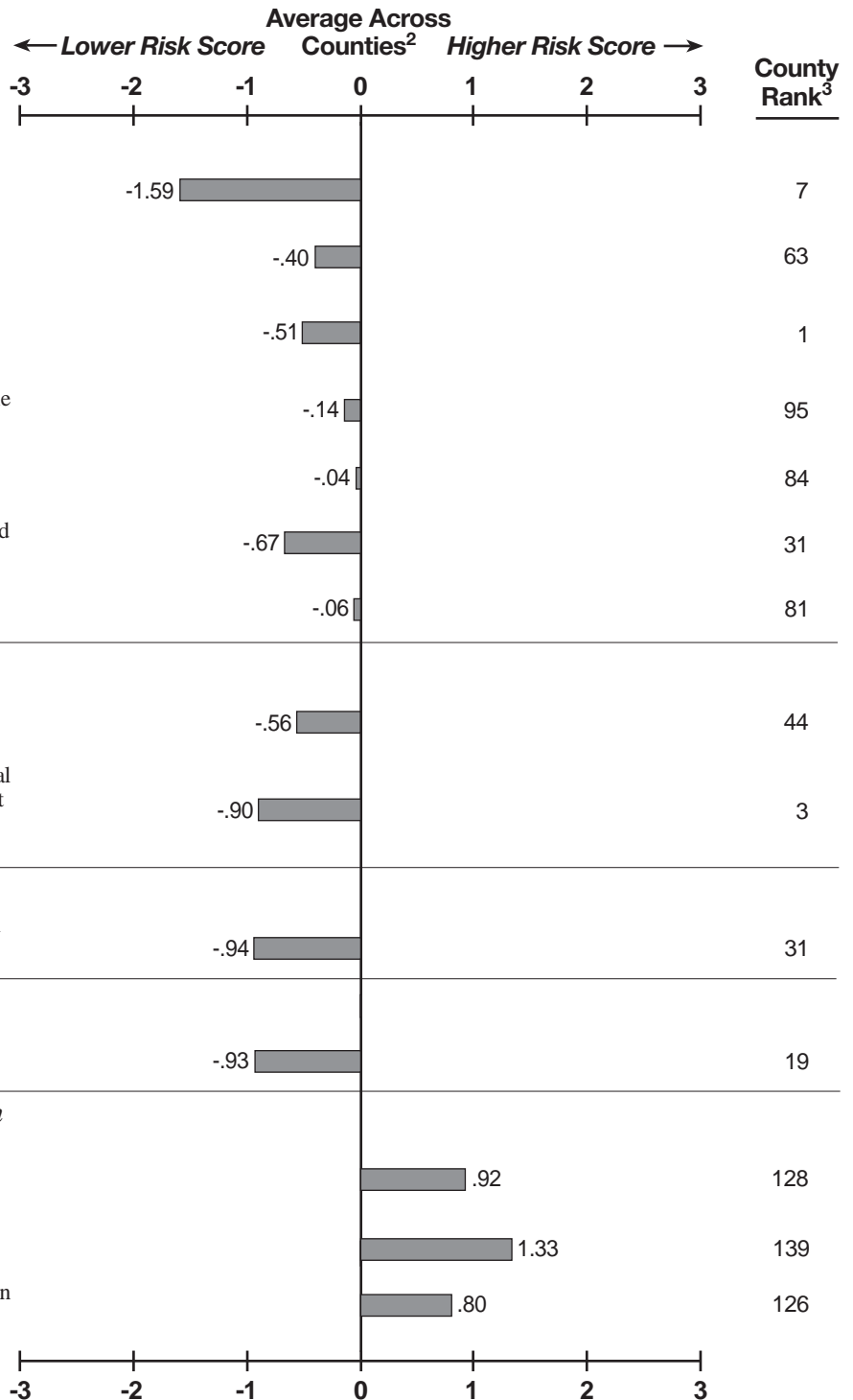
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

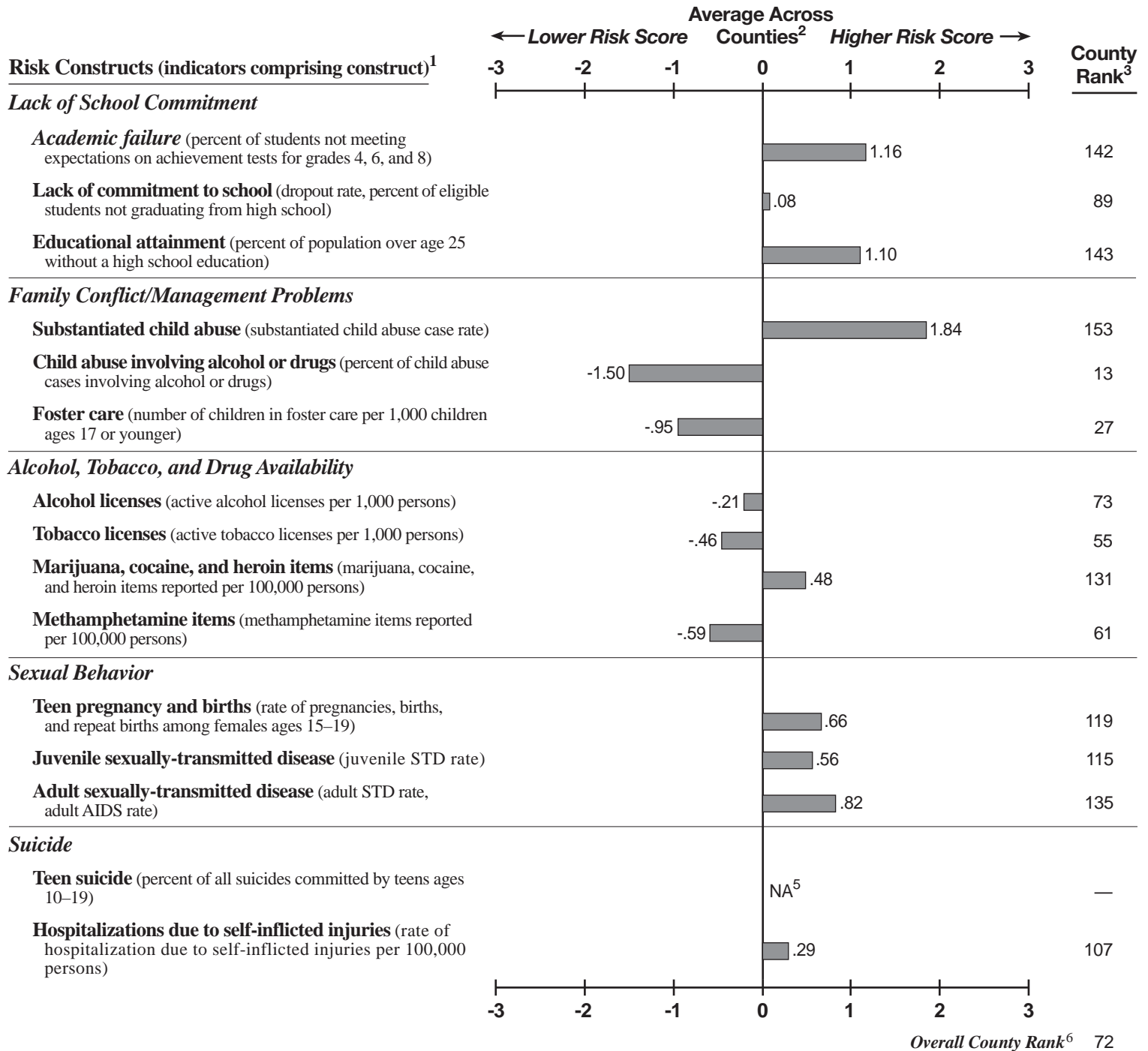
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Johnson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

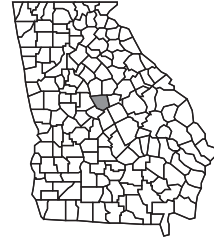
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jones County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 26,235  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,577  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 74.9% Other 1.5%  
 Black 22.9% Hispanic/Latino 0.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

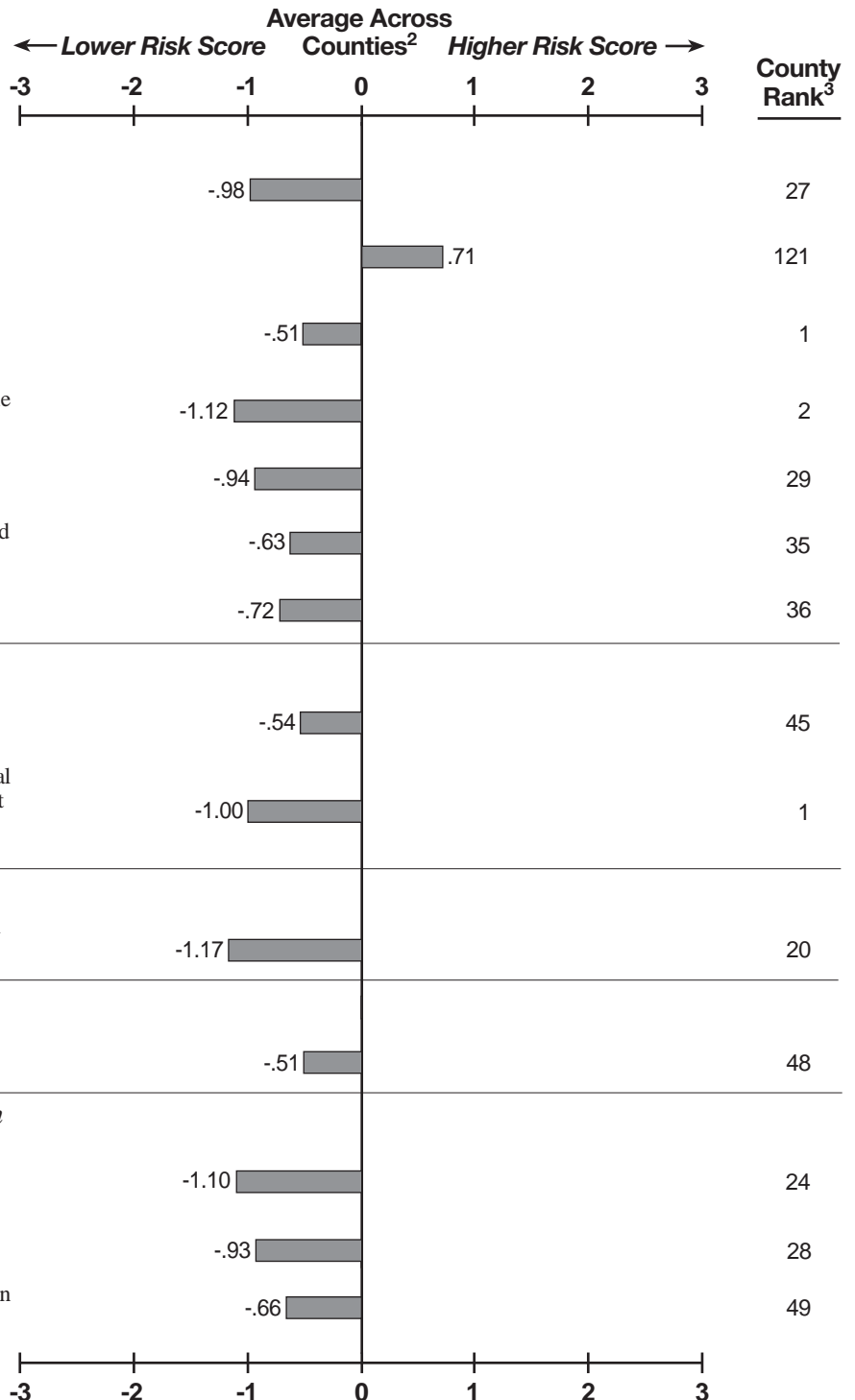
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

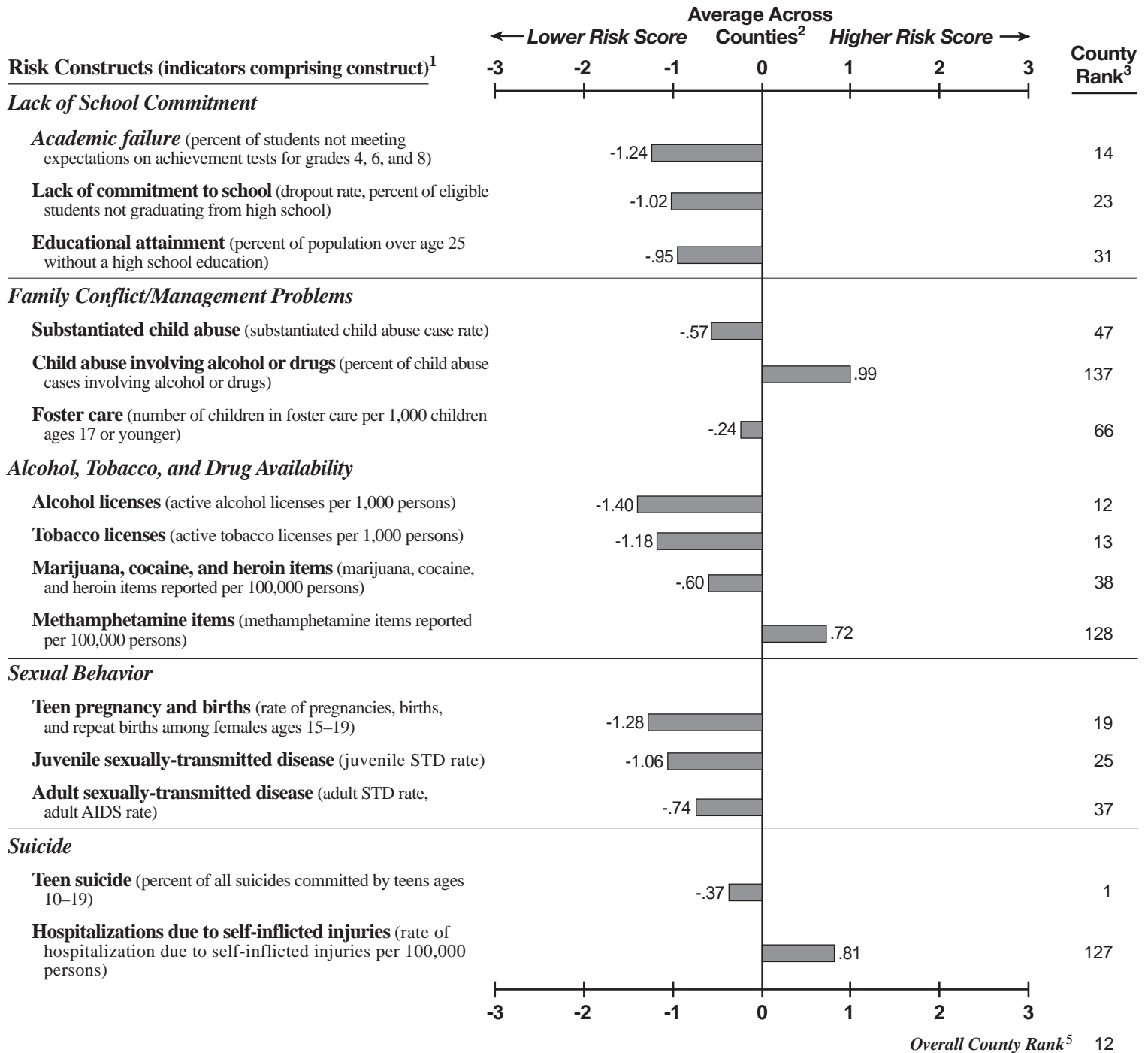
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jones County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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 risk for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.

<sup>4</sup>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).

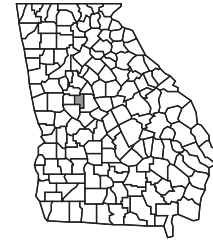
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lamar County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,410  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,995  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 68.5%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 28.8%    Hispanic/Latino 1.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

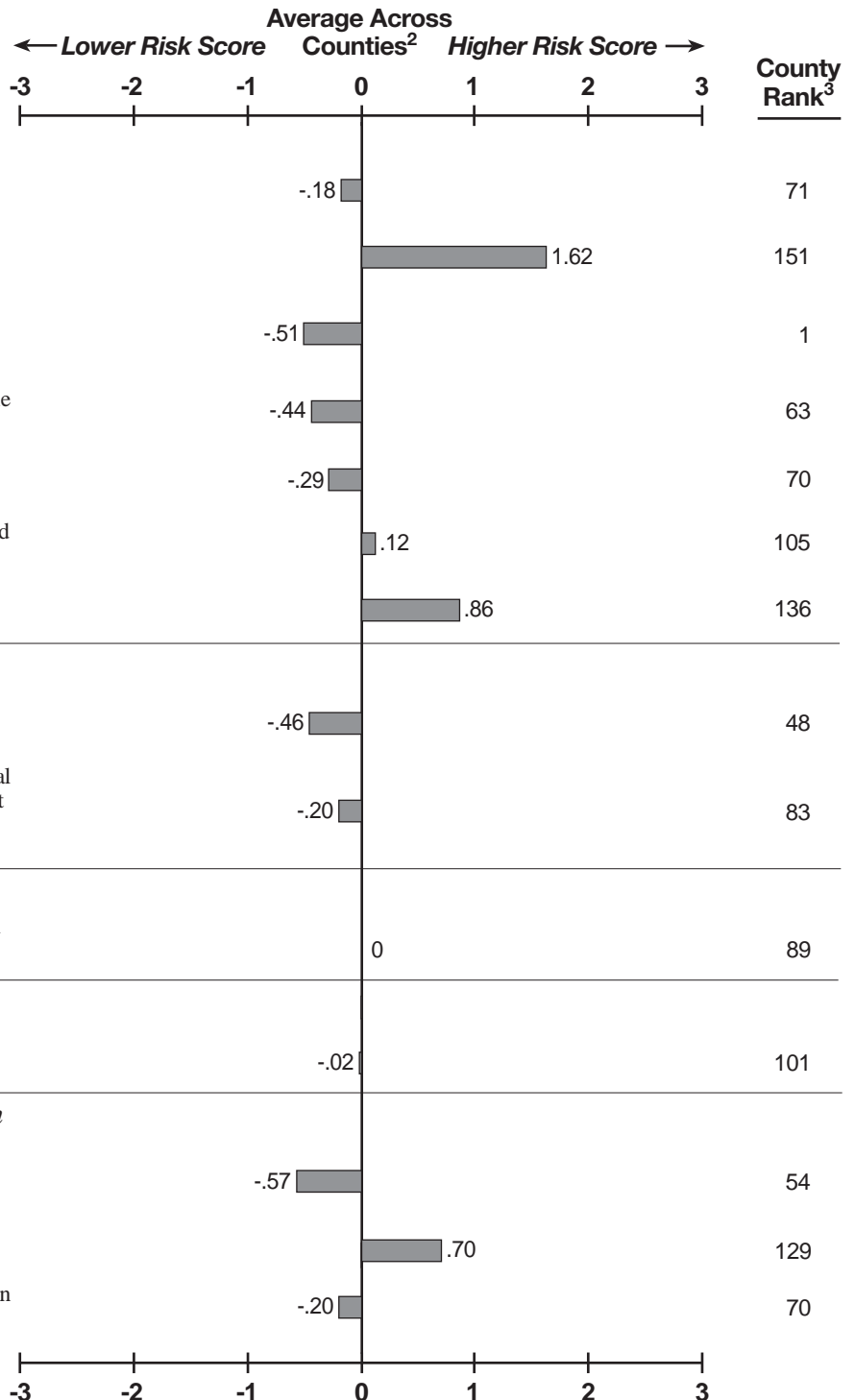
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

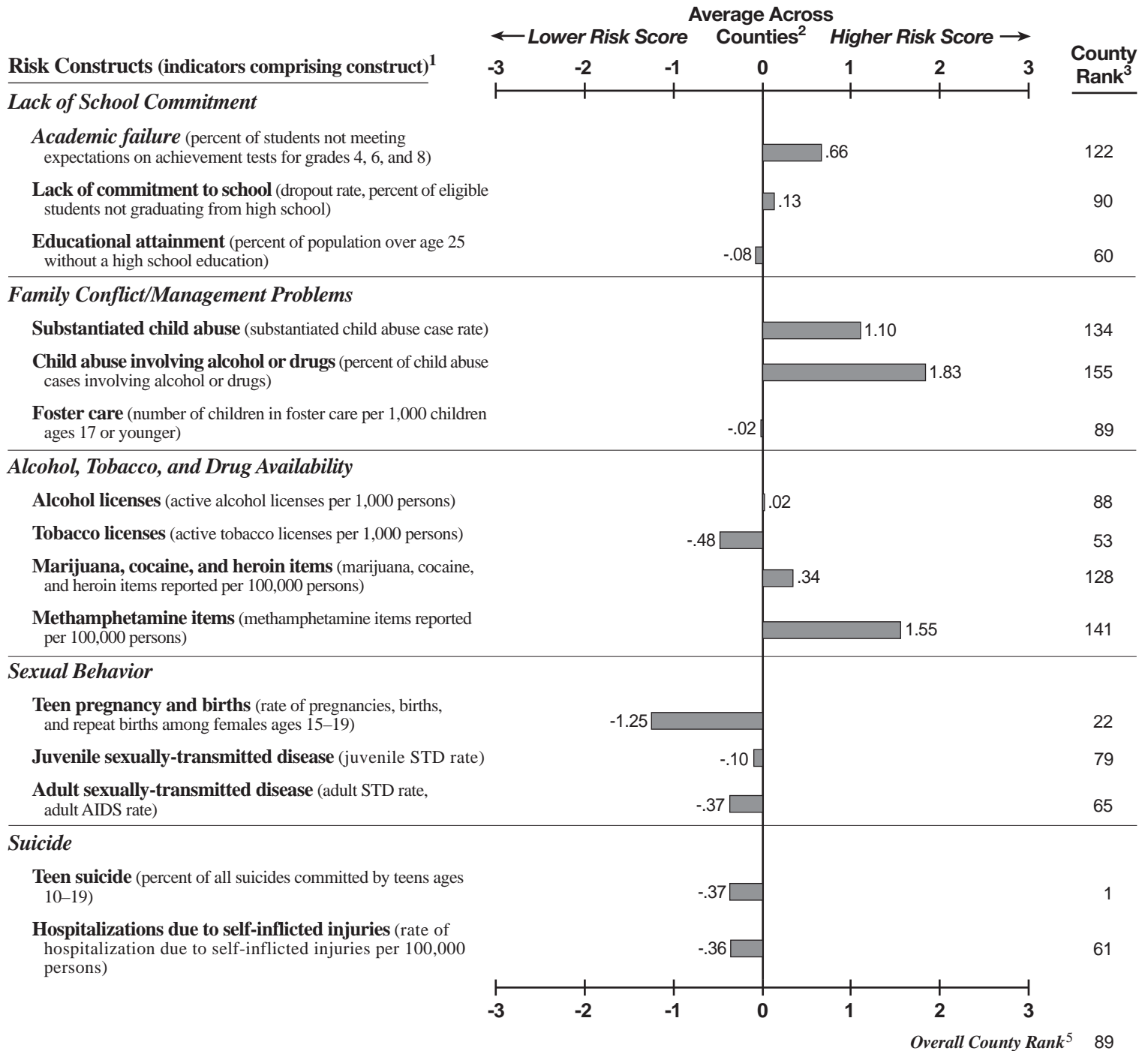
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lamar County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

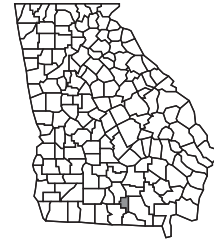


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lanier County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 7,463  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,943  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 70.3%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 25.8%    Hispanic/Latino 2.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

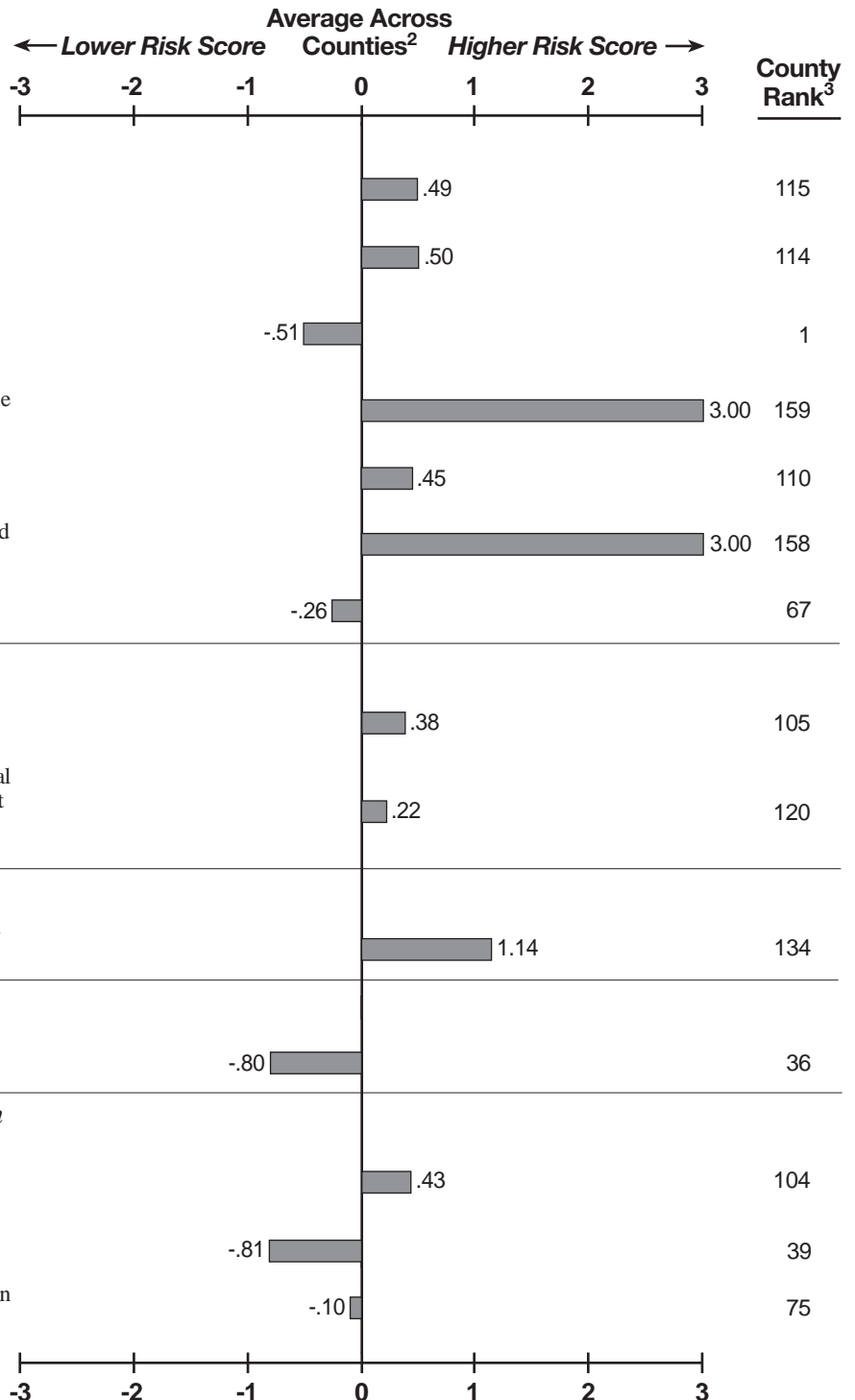
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

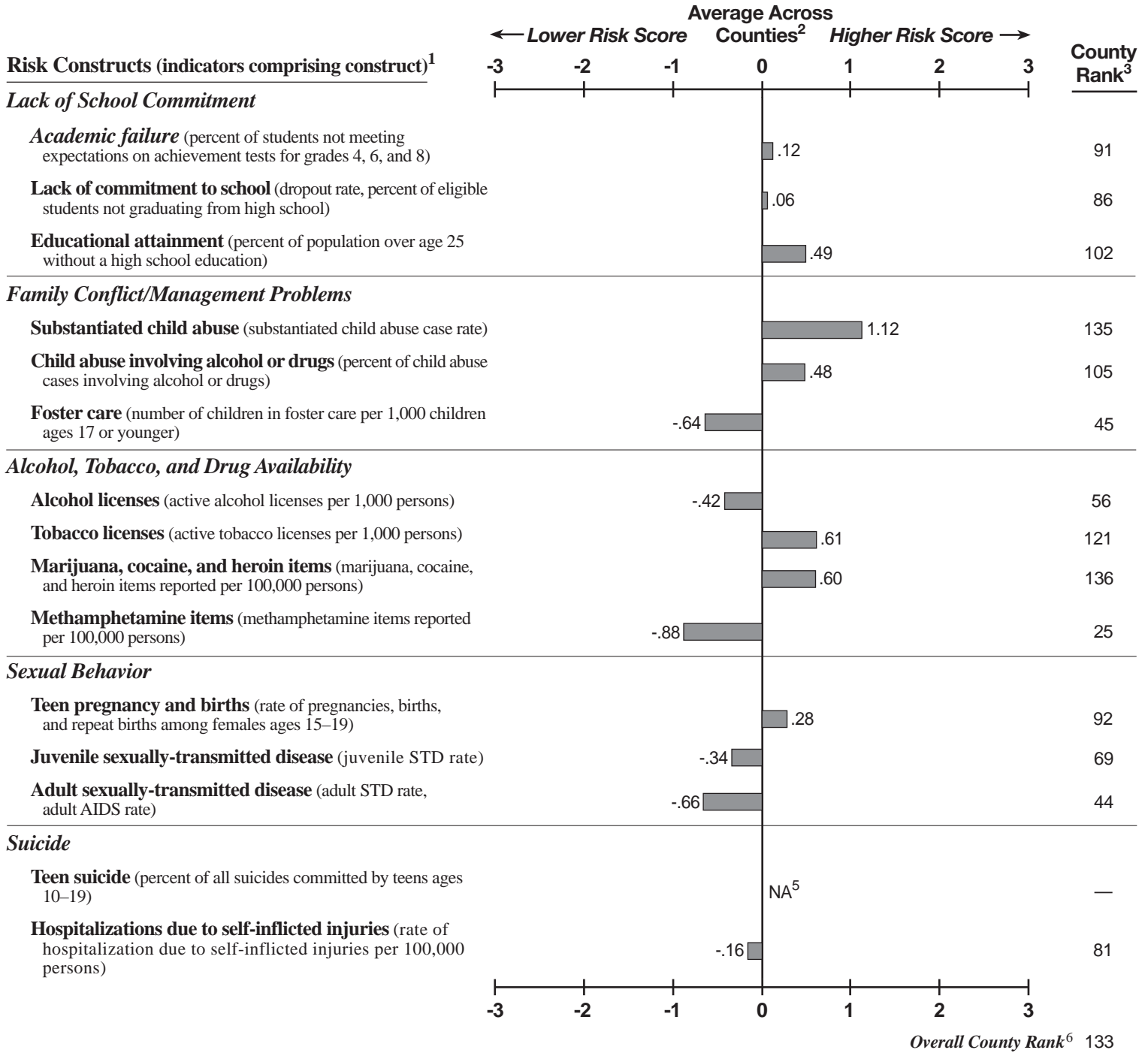
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lanier County



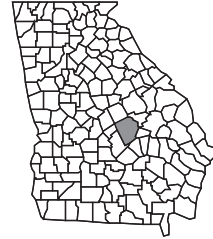
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Laurens County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 46,708  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,239  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.2%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 34.8%    Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

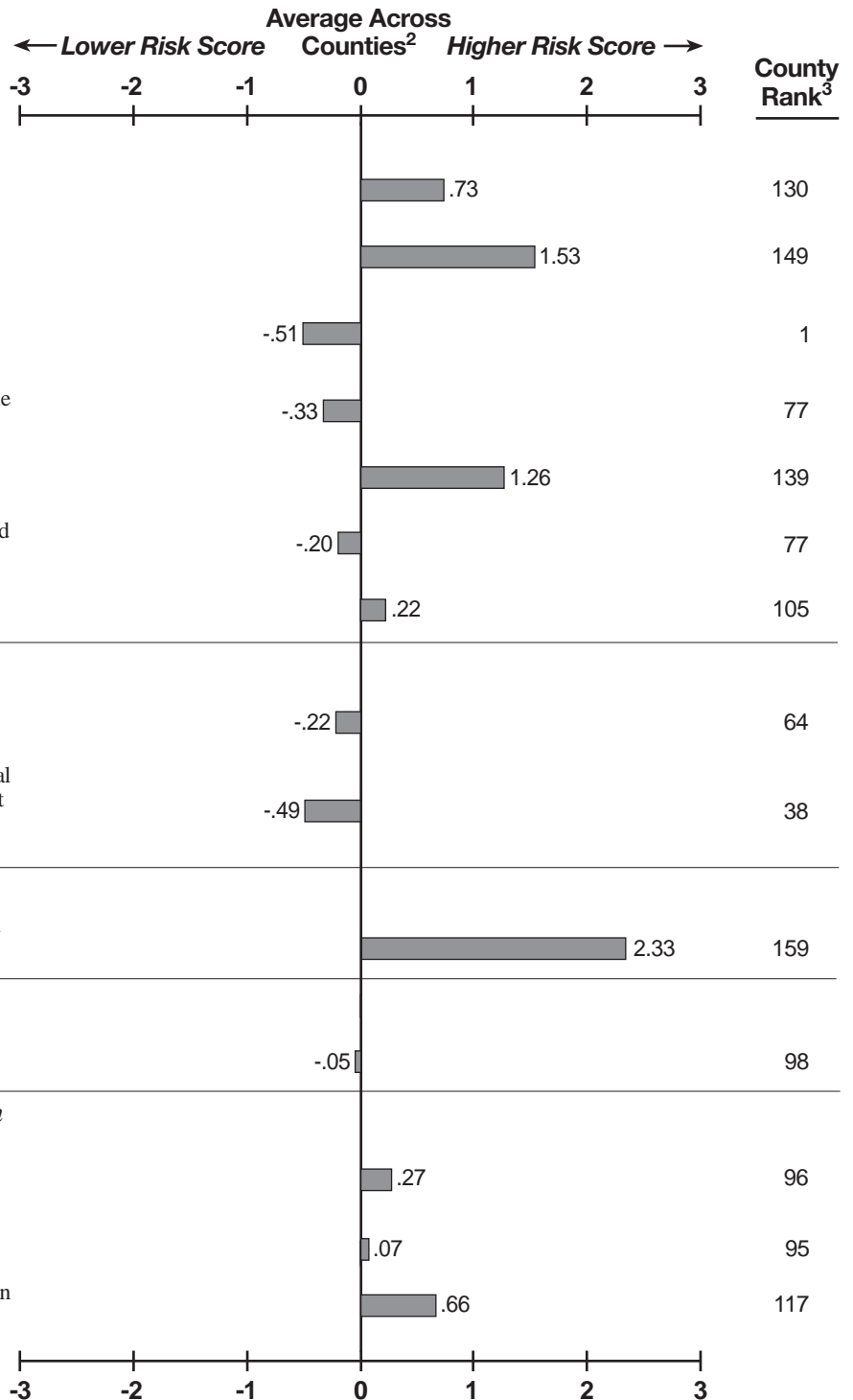
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

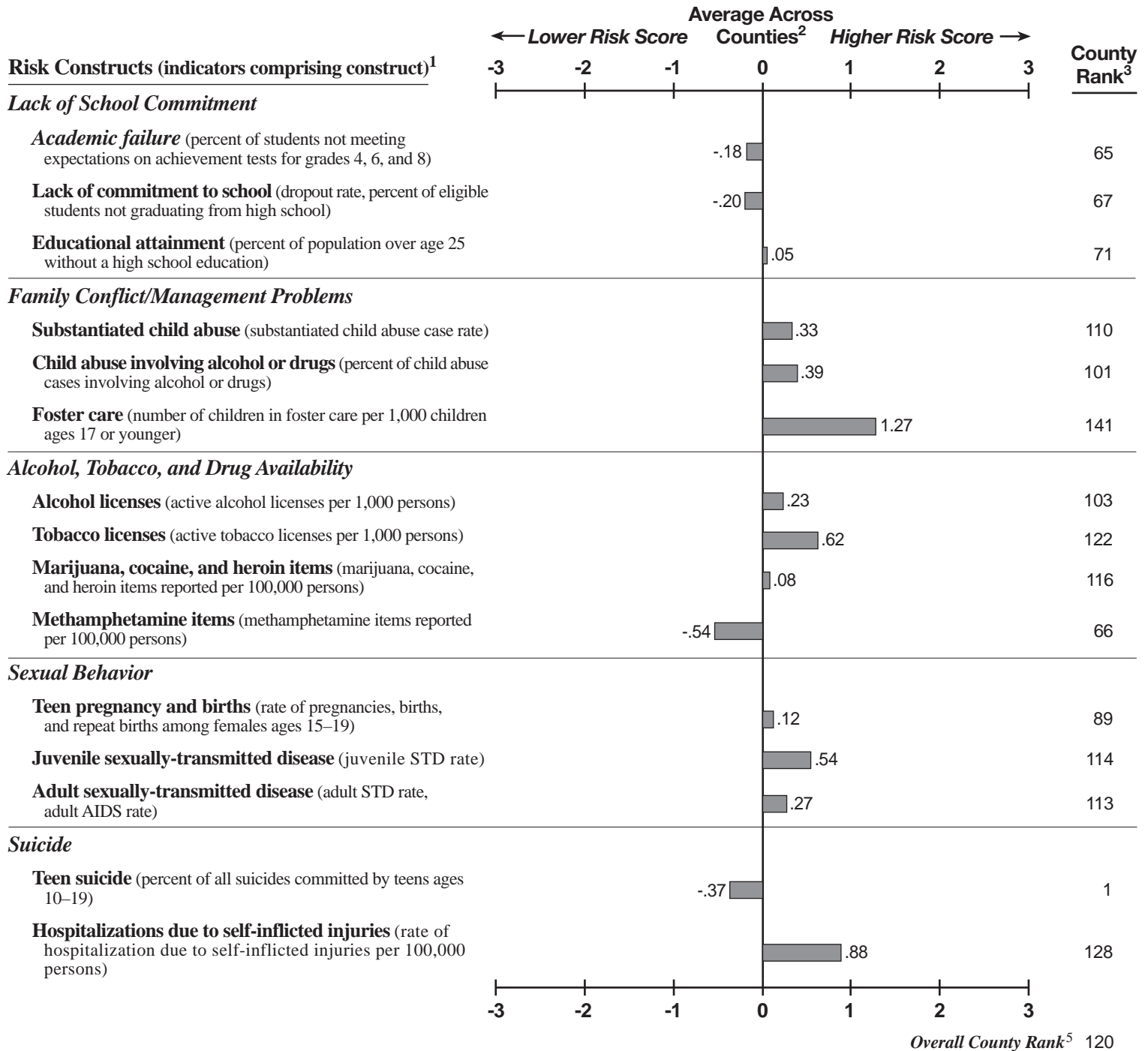
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Laurens County



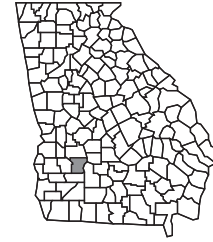
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Lee County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 29,913  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,084  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 80.8%    Other 1.8%  
 Black 16.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

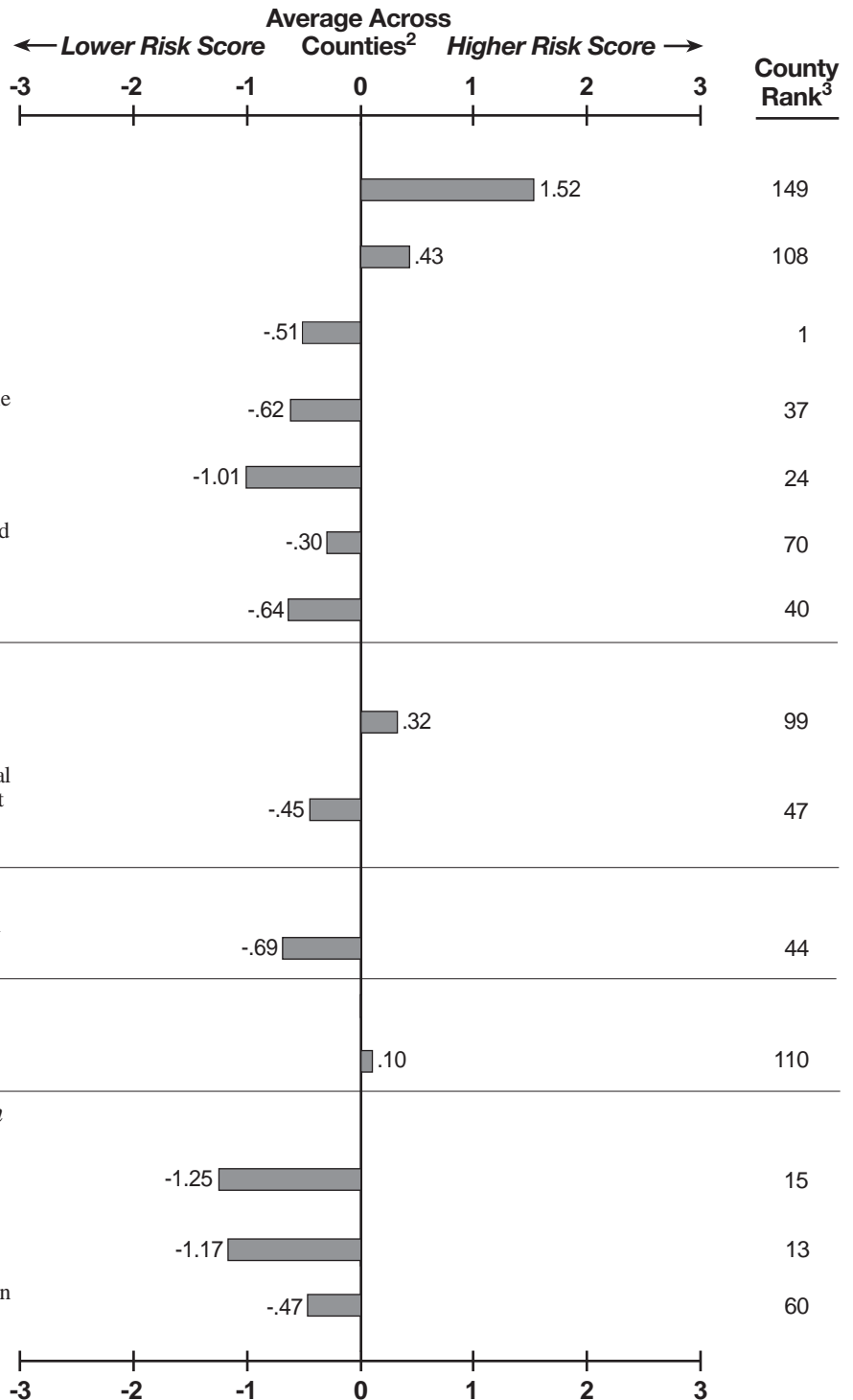
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

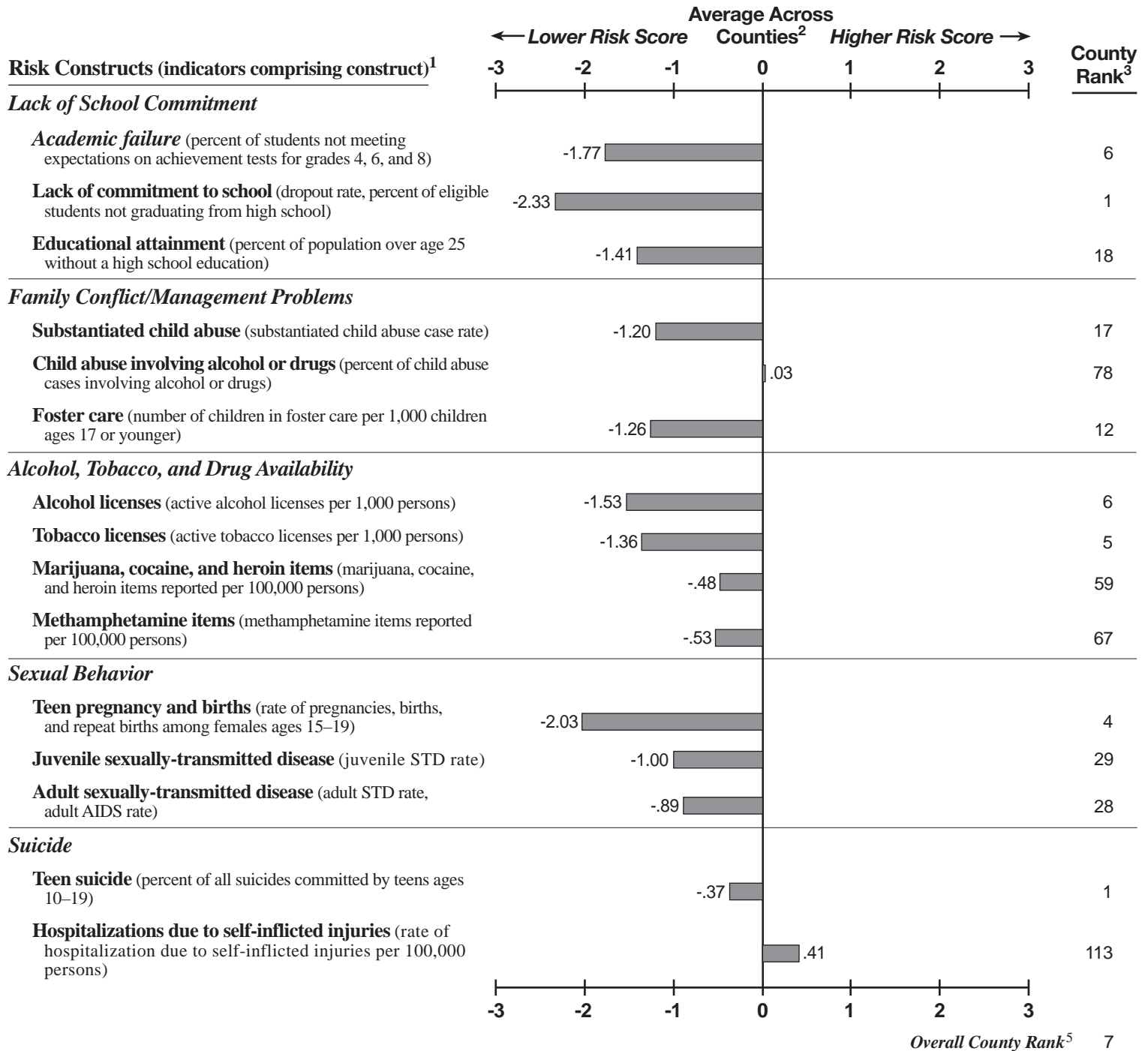
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lee County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

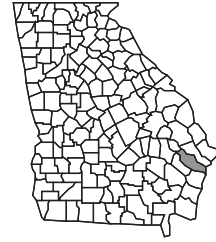
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Liberty County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 61,748  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 21,560  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 44.5%    Other 5.5%  
 Black 43.0%    Hispanic/Latino 6.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

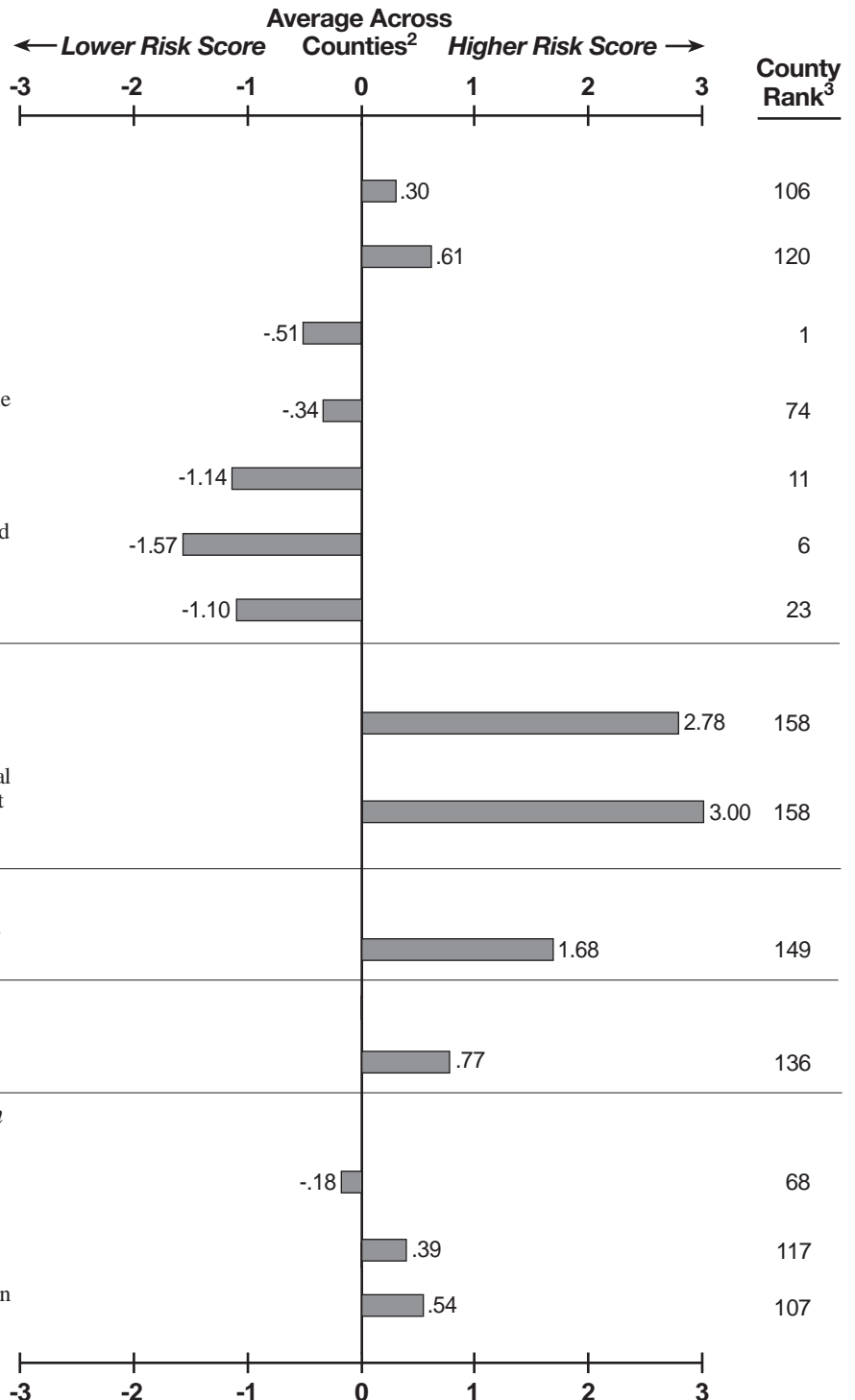
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

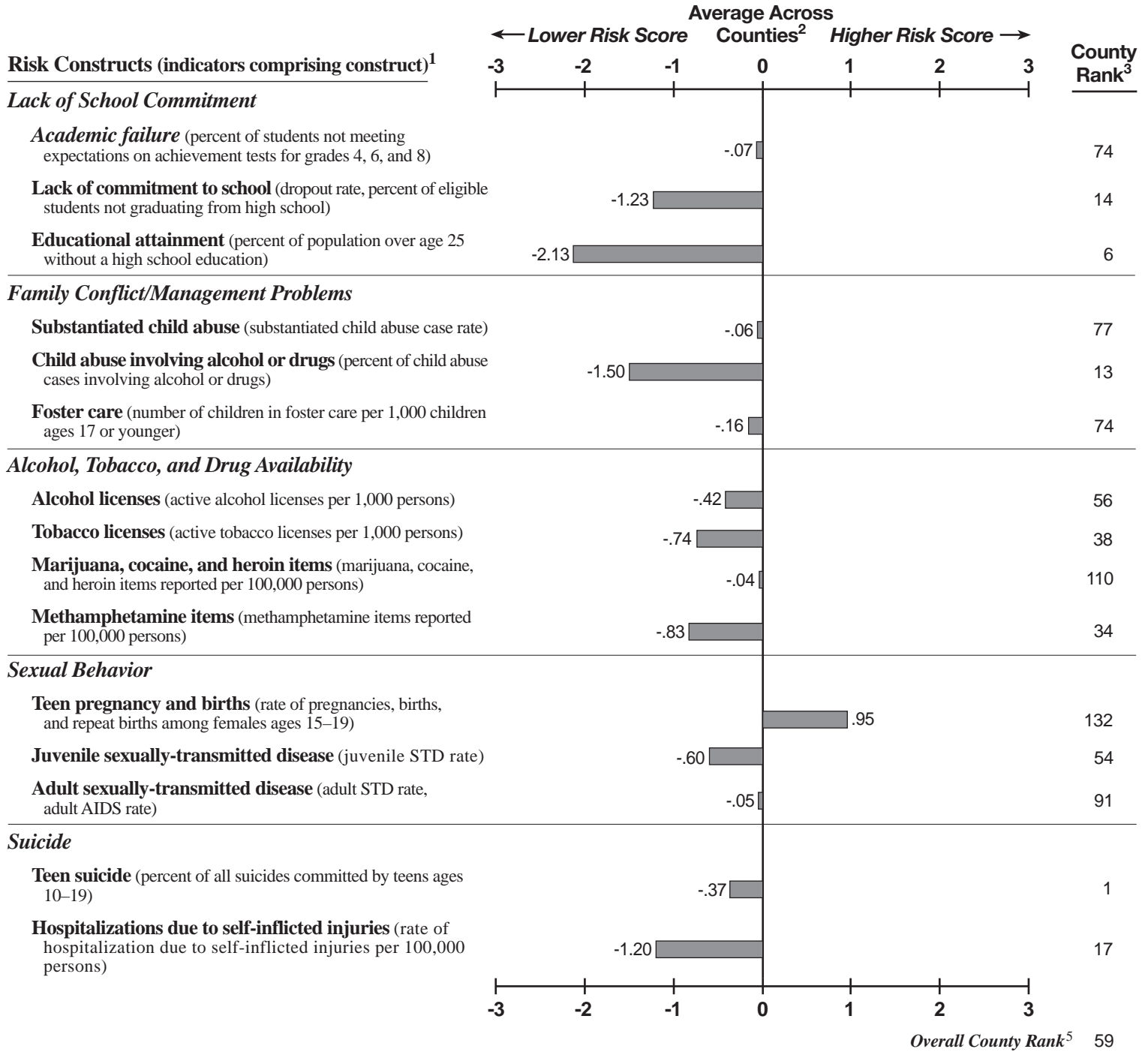
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Liberty County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

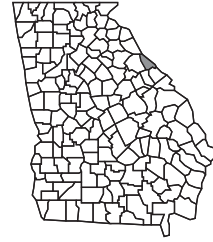


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lincoln County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,398  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,862  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 65.1%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 33.4%    Hispanic/Latino 0.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

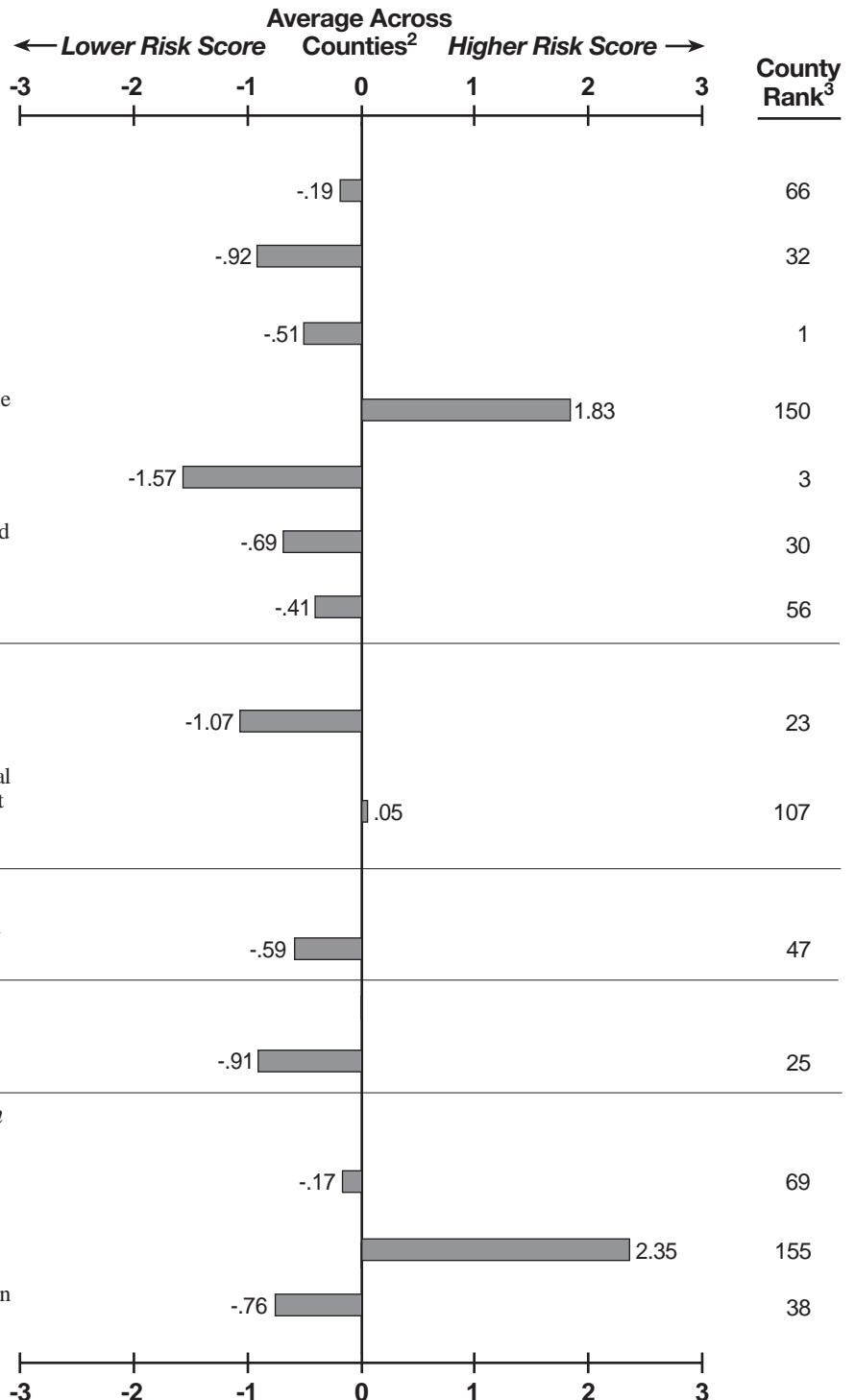
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

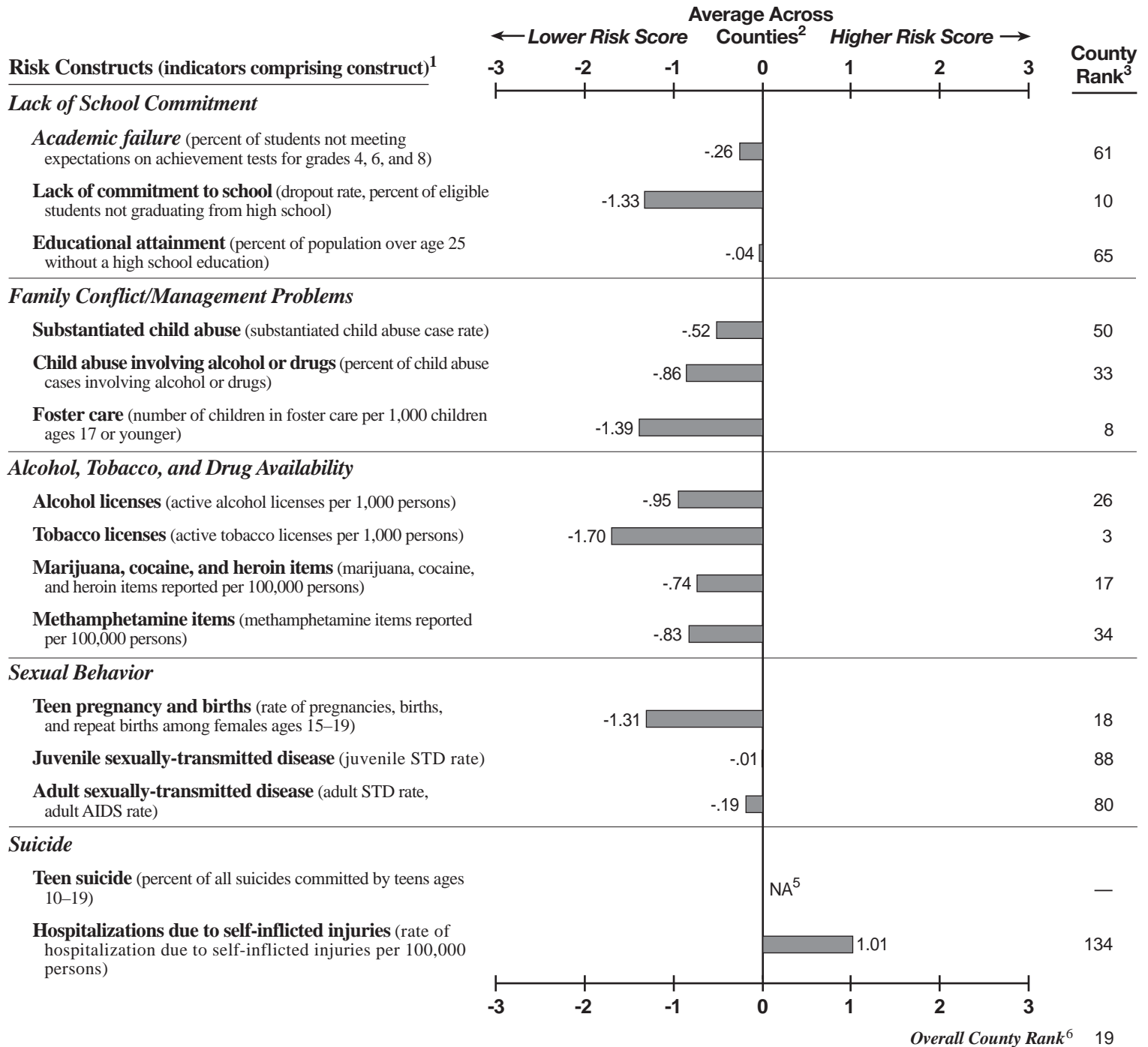
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lincoln County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

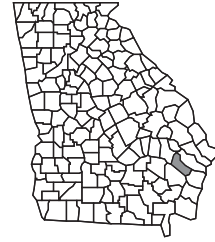
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Long County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,928  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,434  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 64.6% Other 2.9%  
 Black 23.2% Hispanic/Latino 9.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

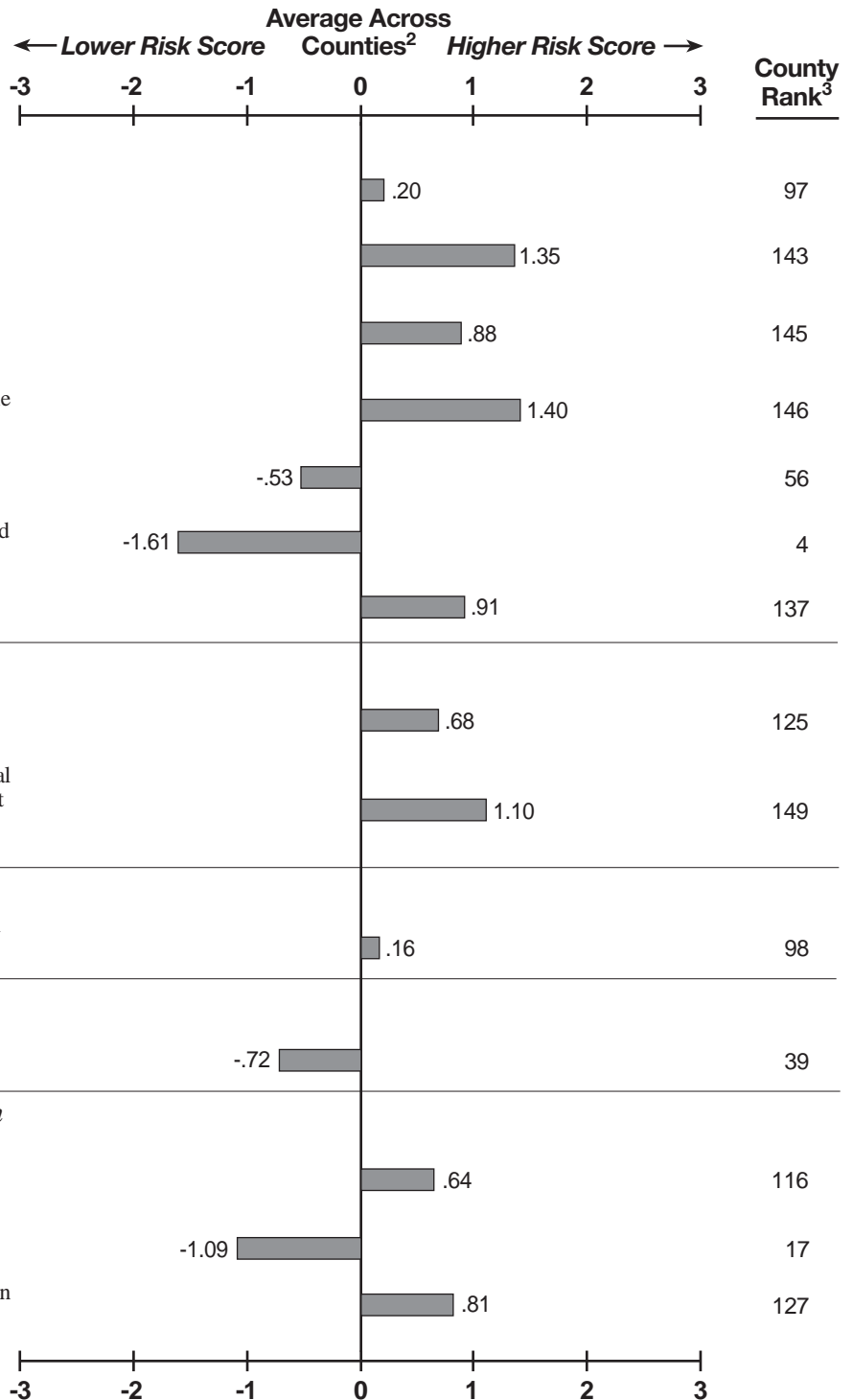
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

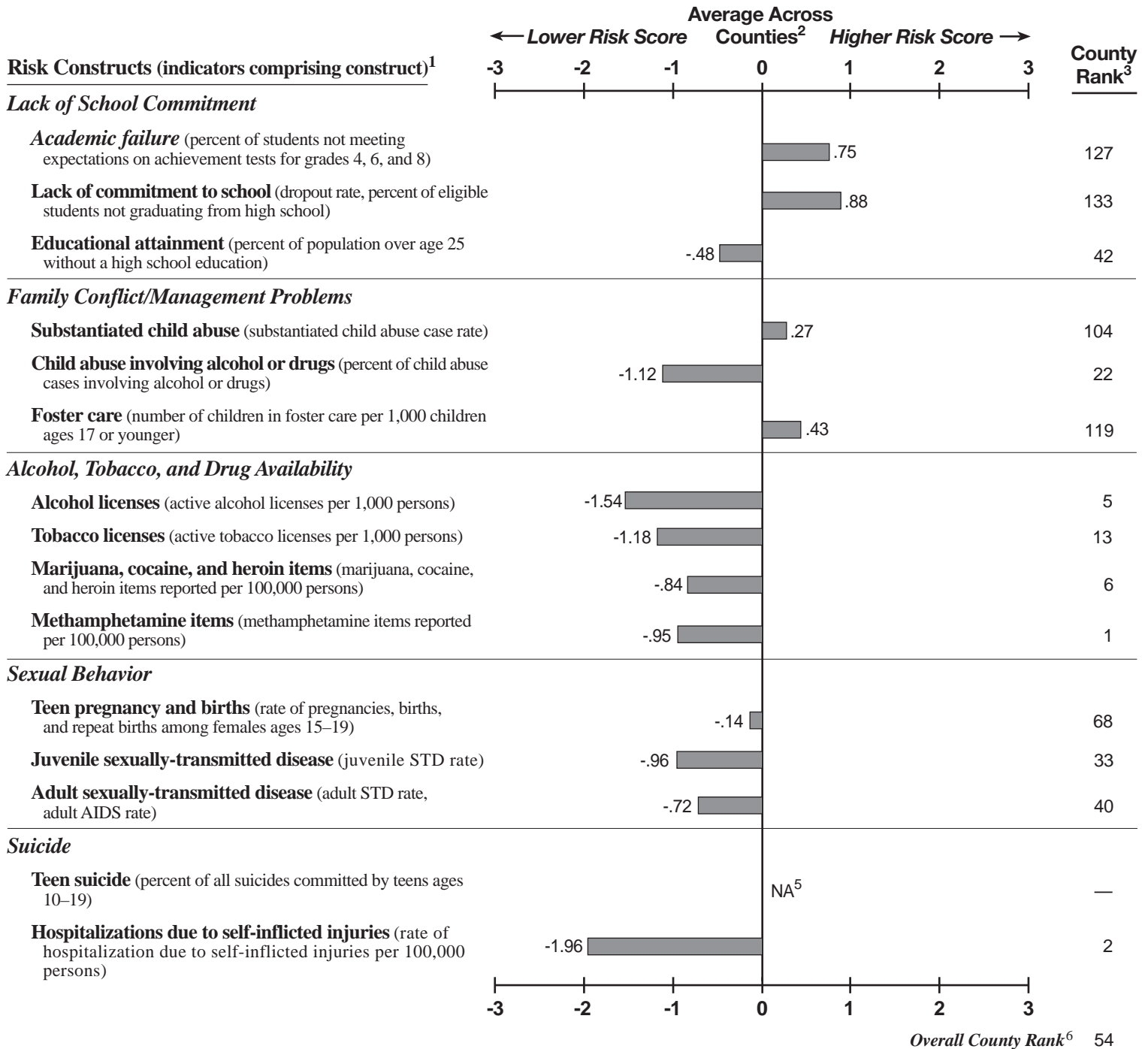
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Long County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .92 (county rank=133). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.20 (county rank=16).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

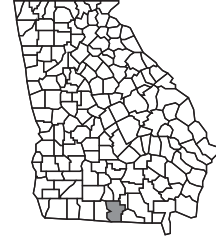
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lowndes County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 95,787  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 24,969  
 2004 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)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

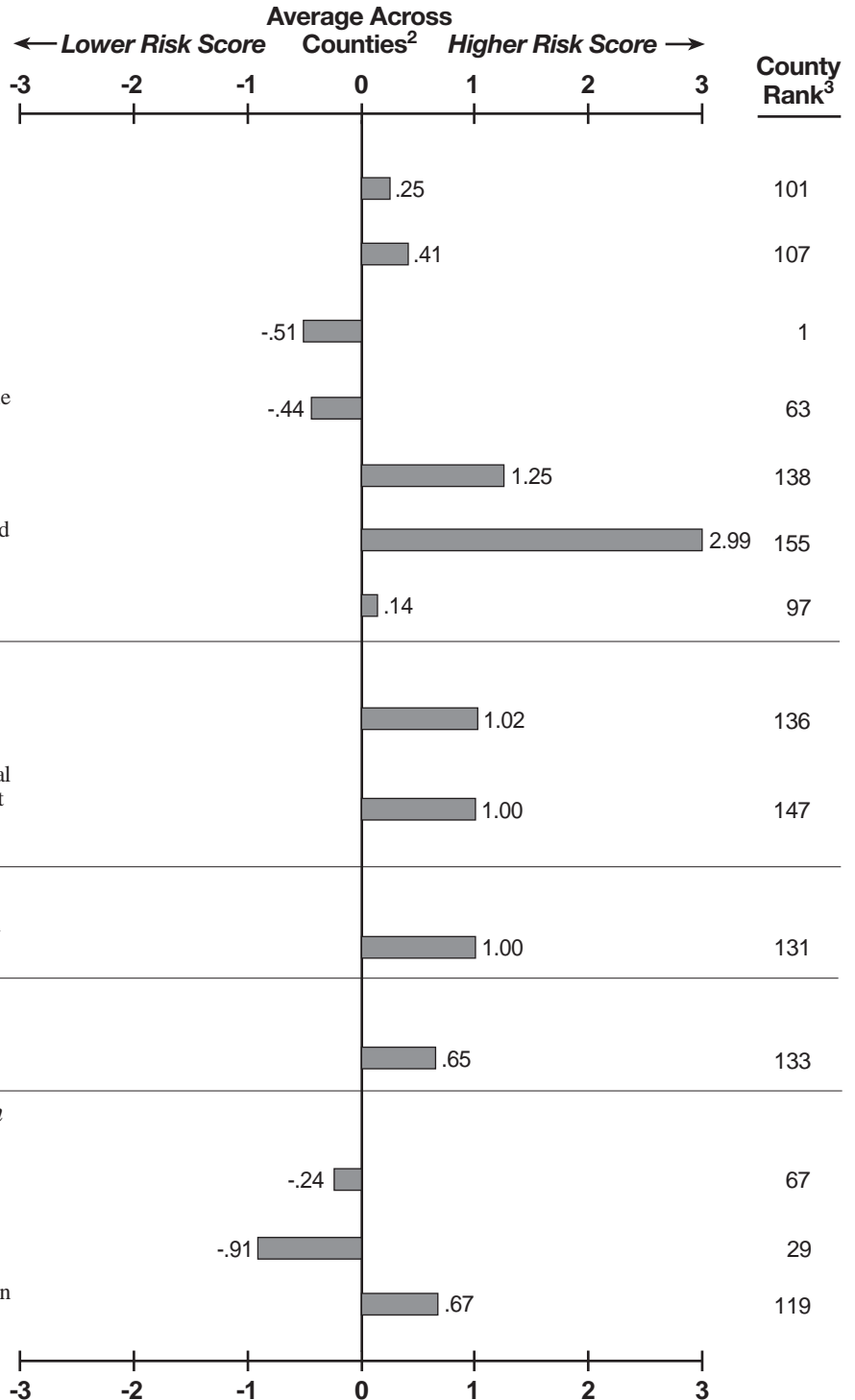
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

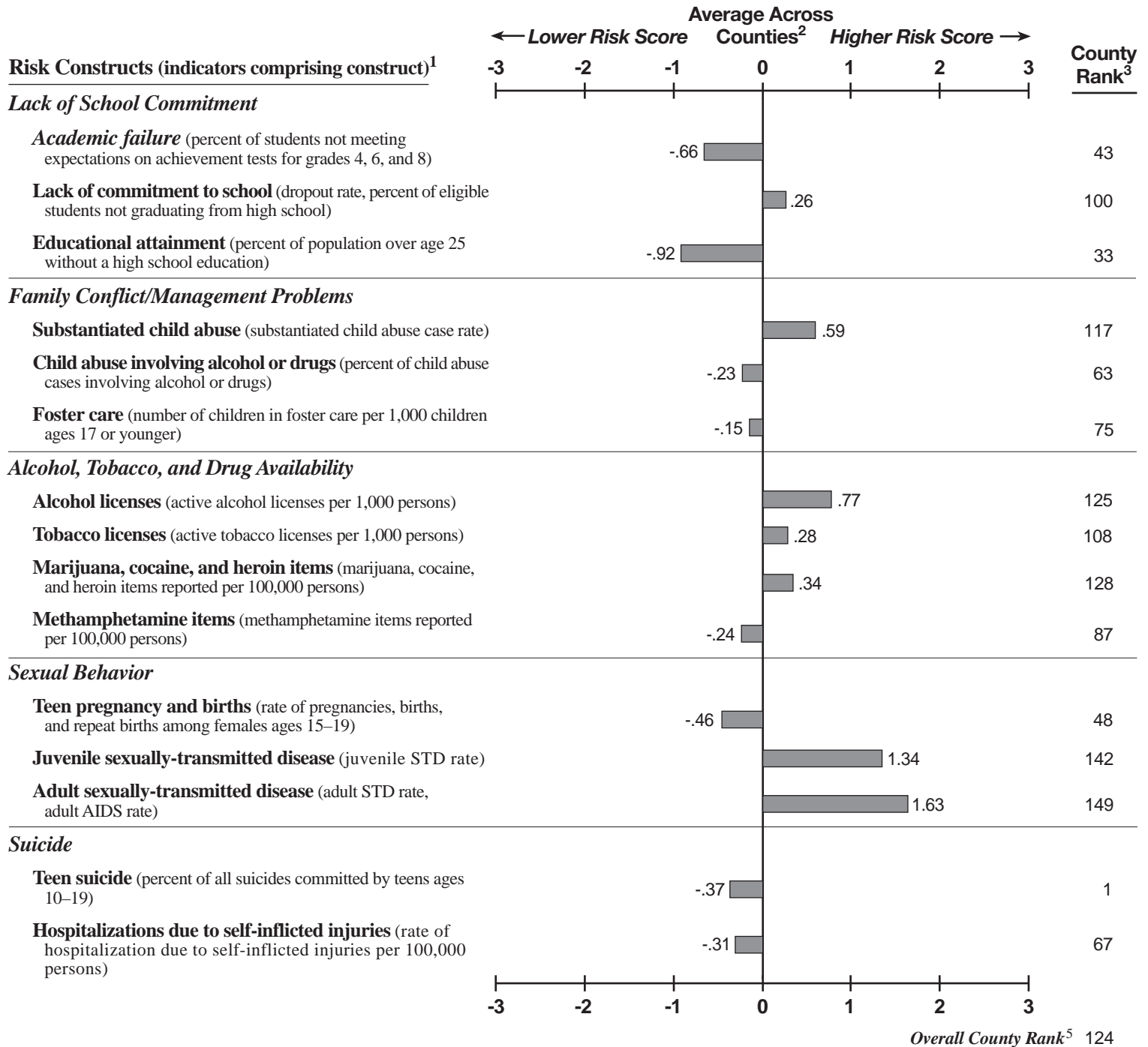
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lowndes County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

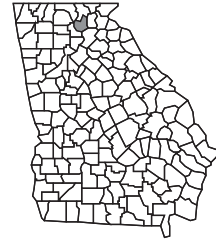
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lumpkin County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,925  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,643  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 91.2%    Other 2.4%  
 Black 1.6%    Hispanic/Latino 4.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

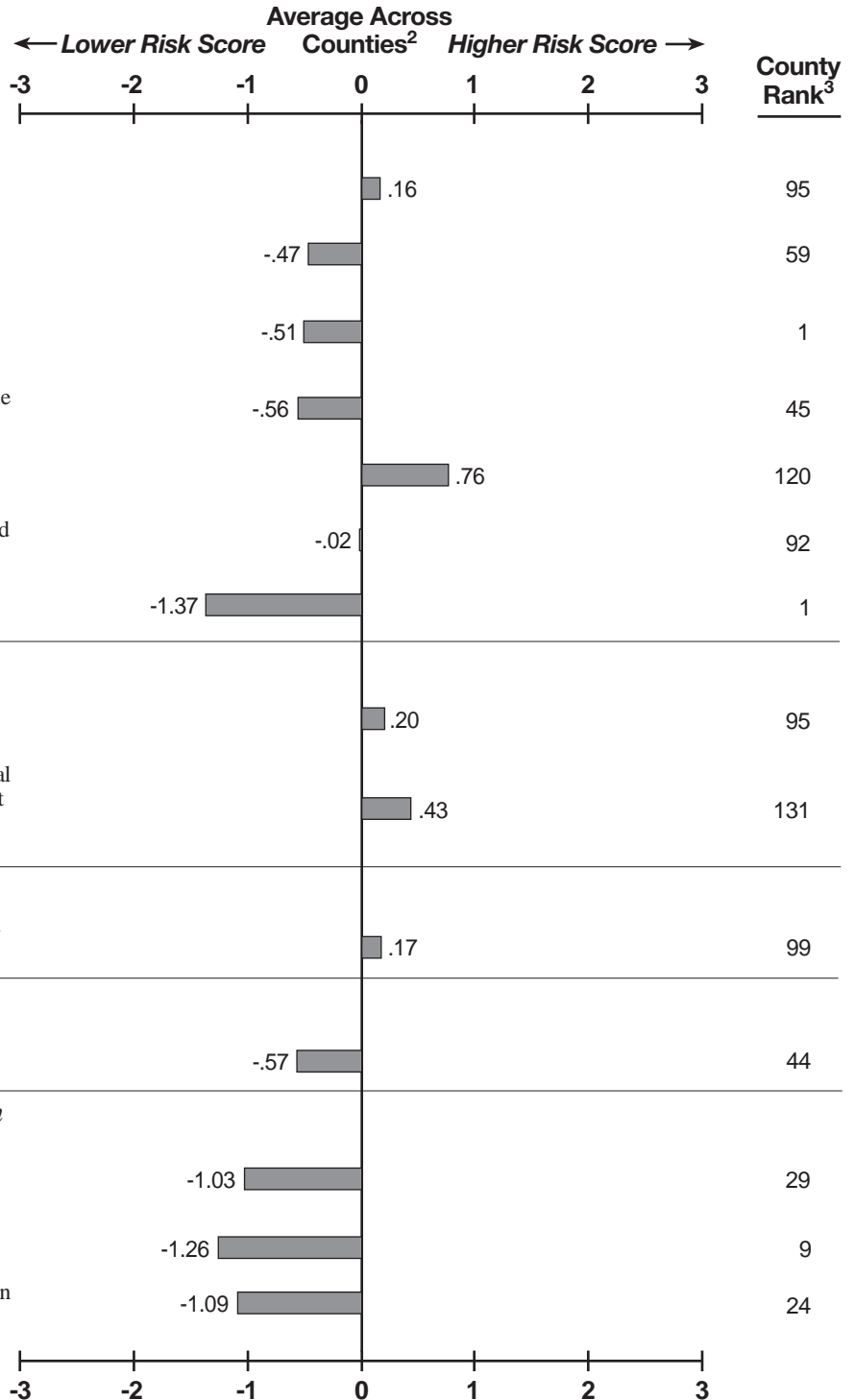
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

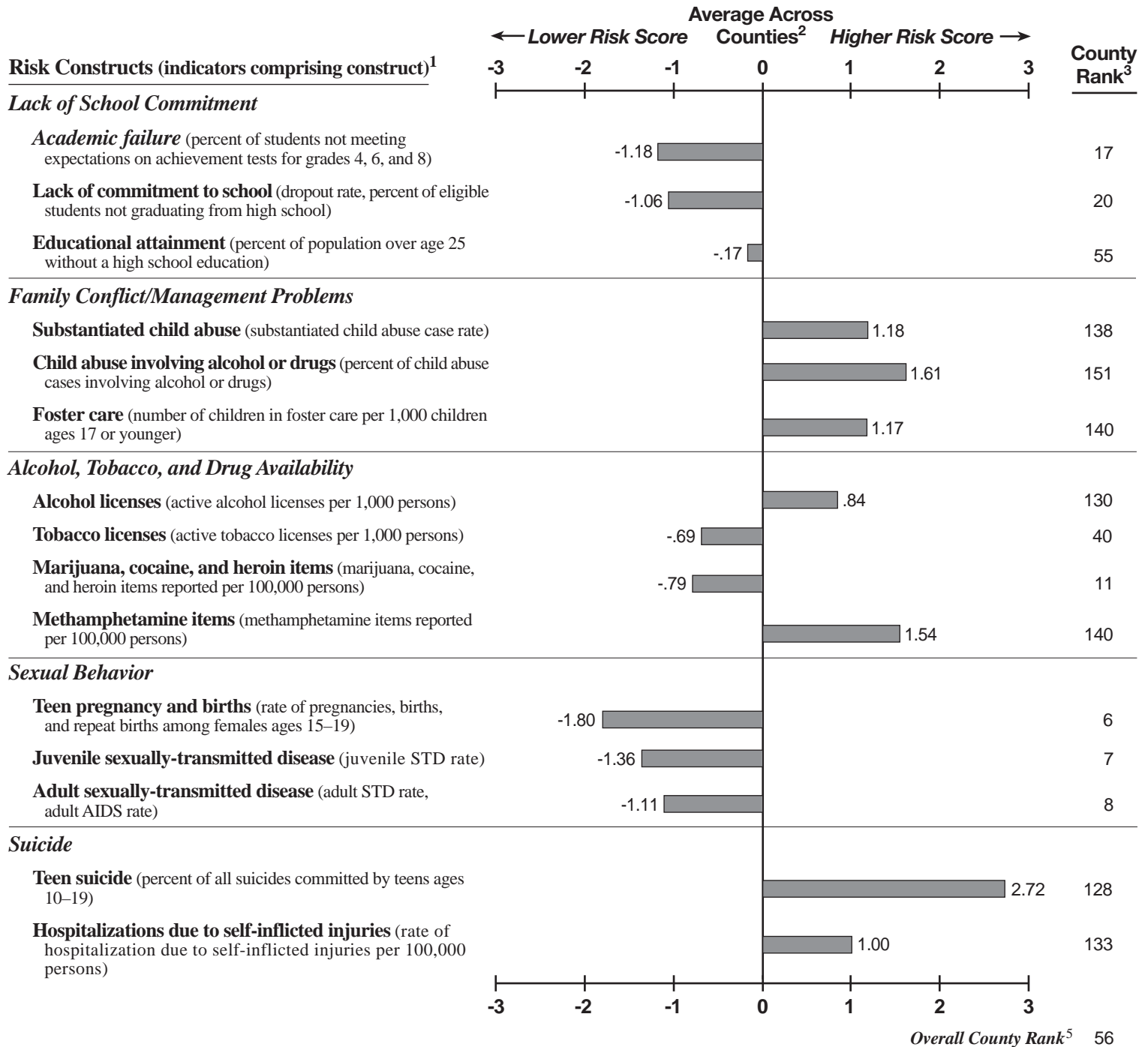
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lumpkin County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

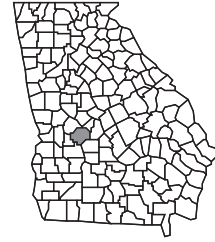


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Macon County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 13,935  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,676  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 35.6%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 59.7%    Hispanic/Latino 3.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

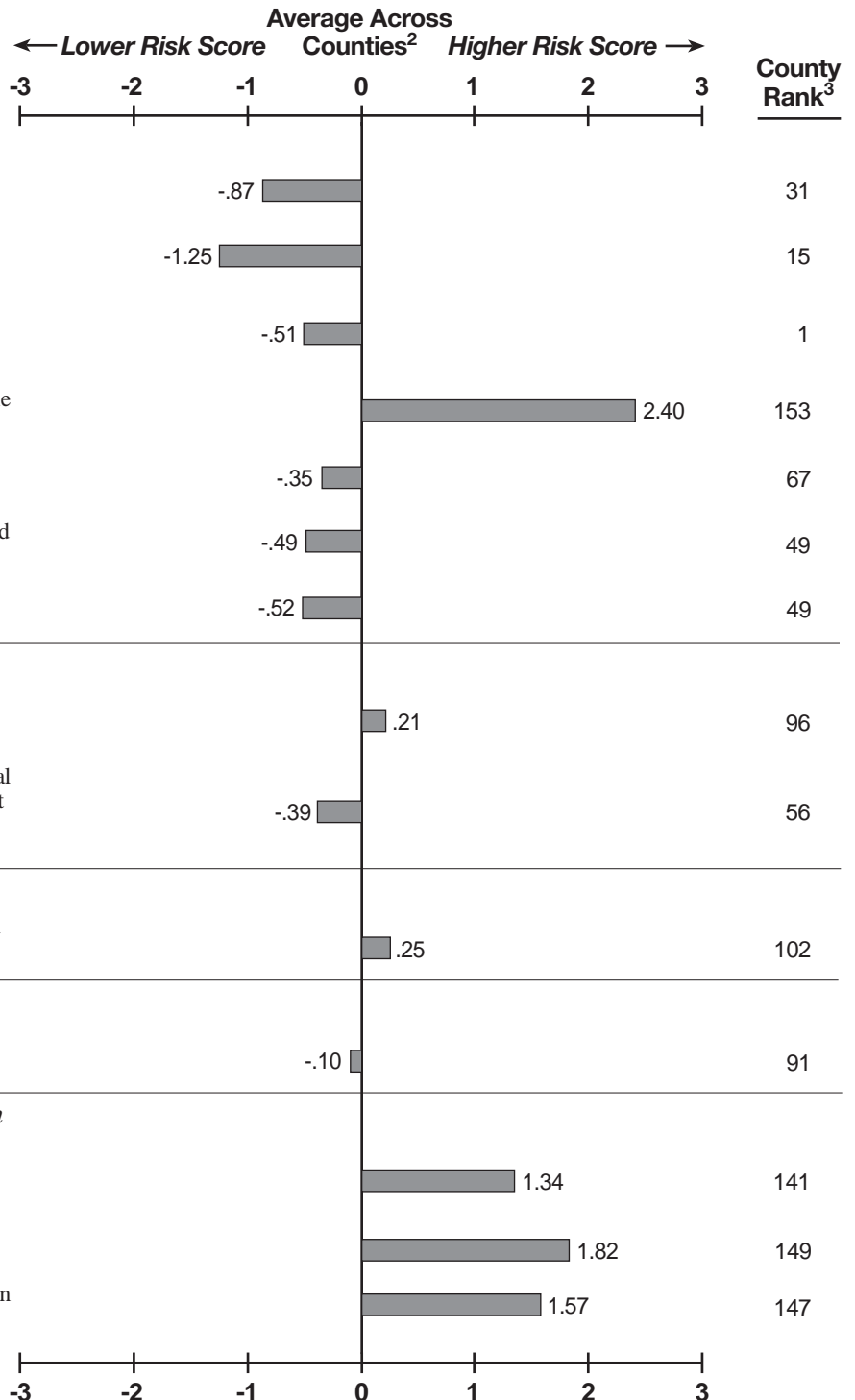
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

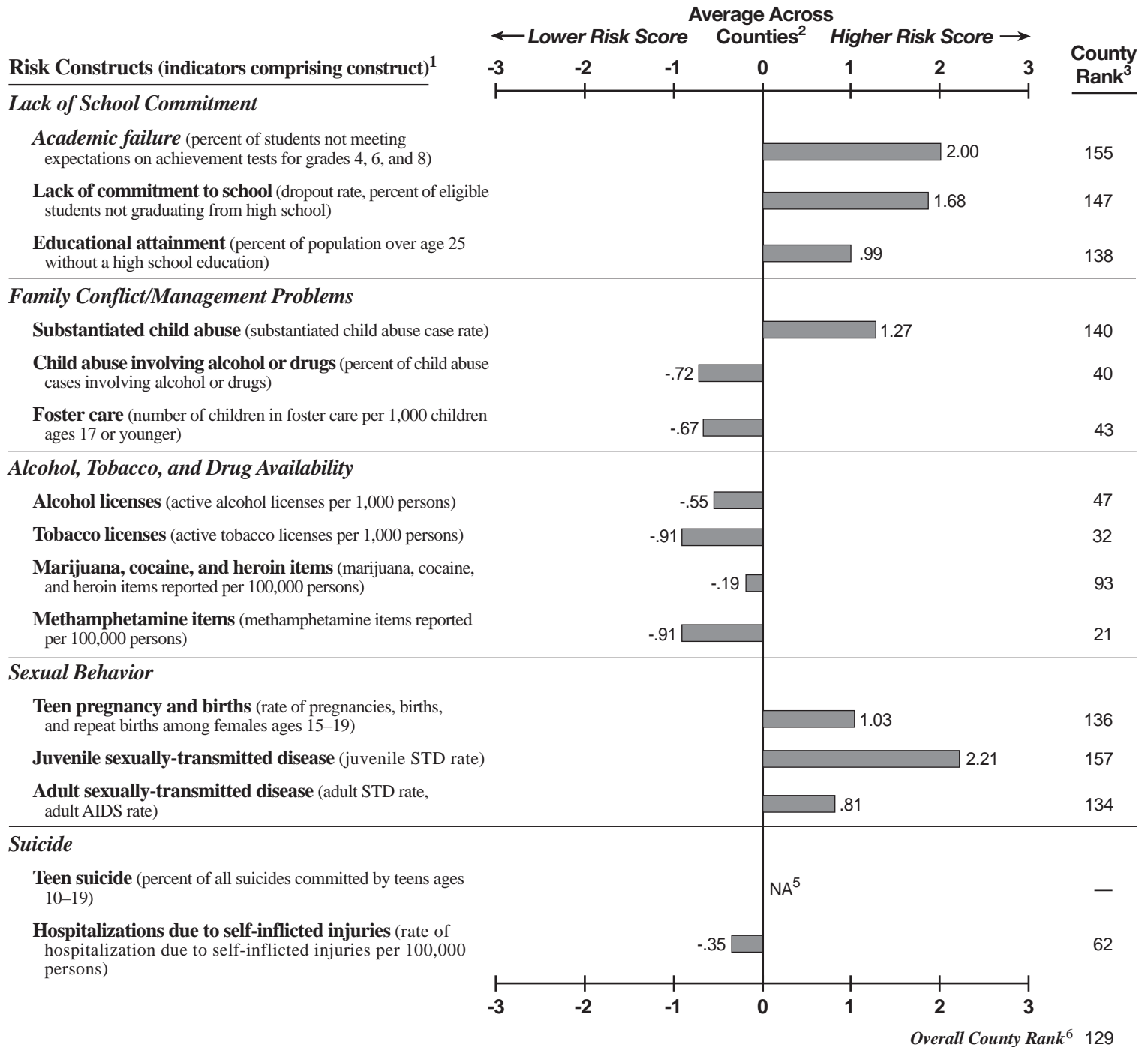
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Macon County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 22 or older is .04 (county rank=86).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

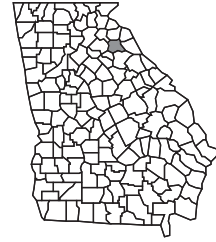
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Madison County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 27,312  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,989  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 87.5%    Other 1.6%  
 Black 8.7%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

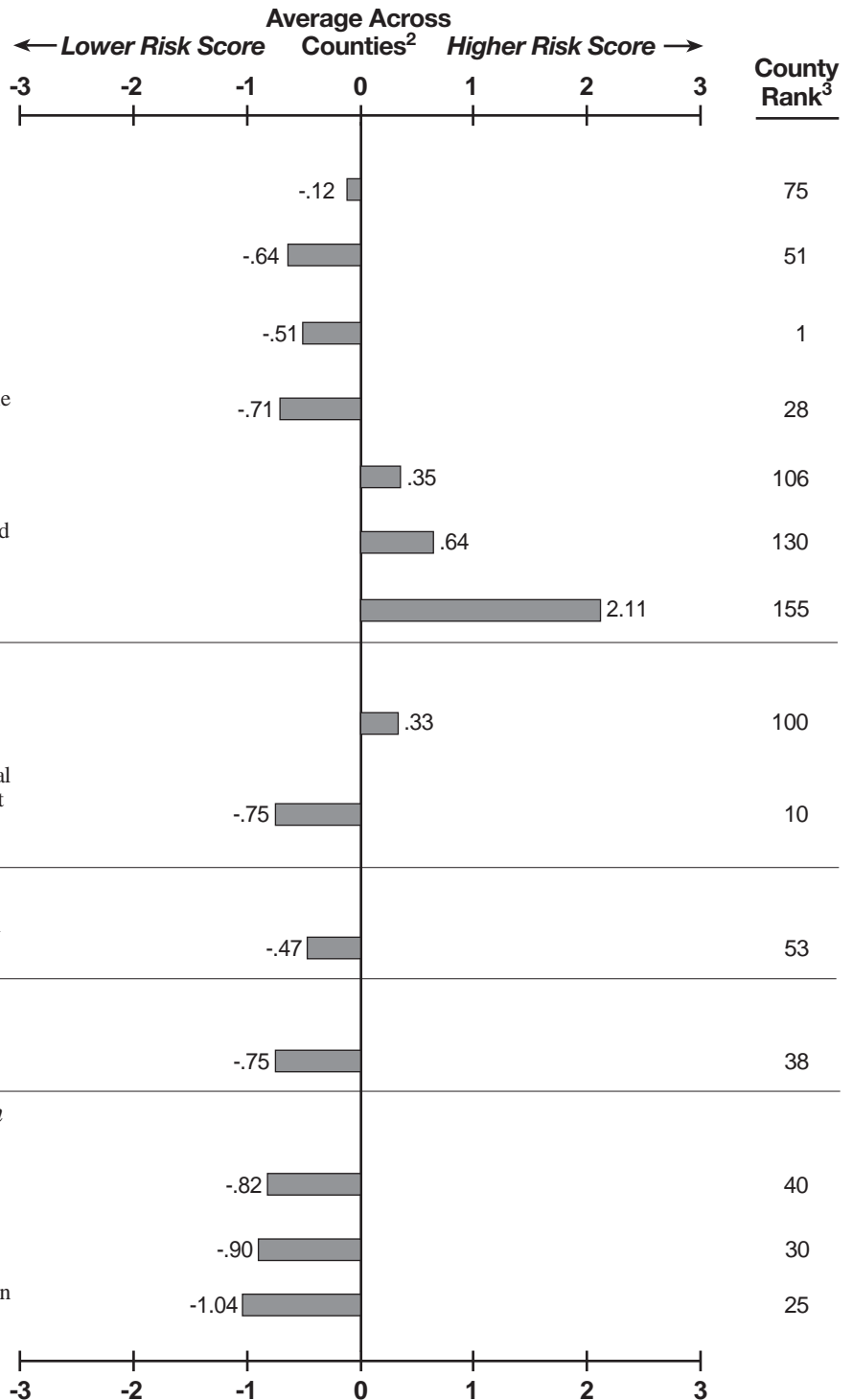
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

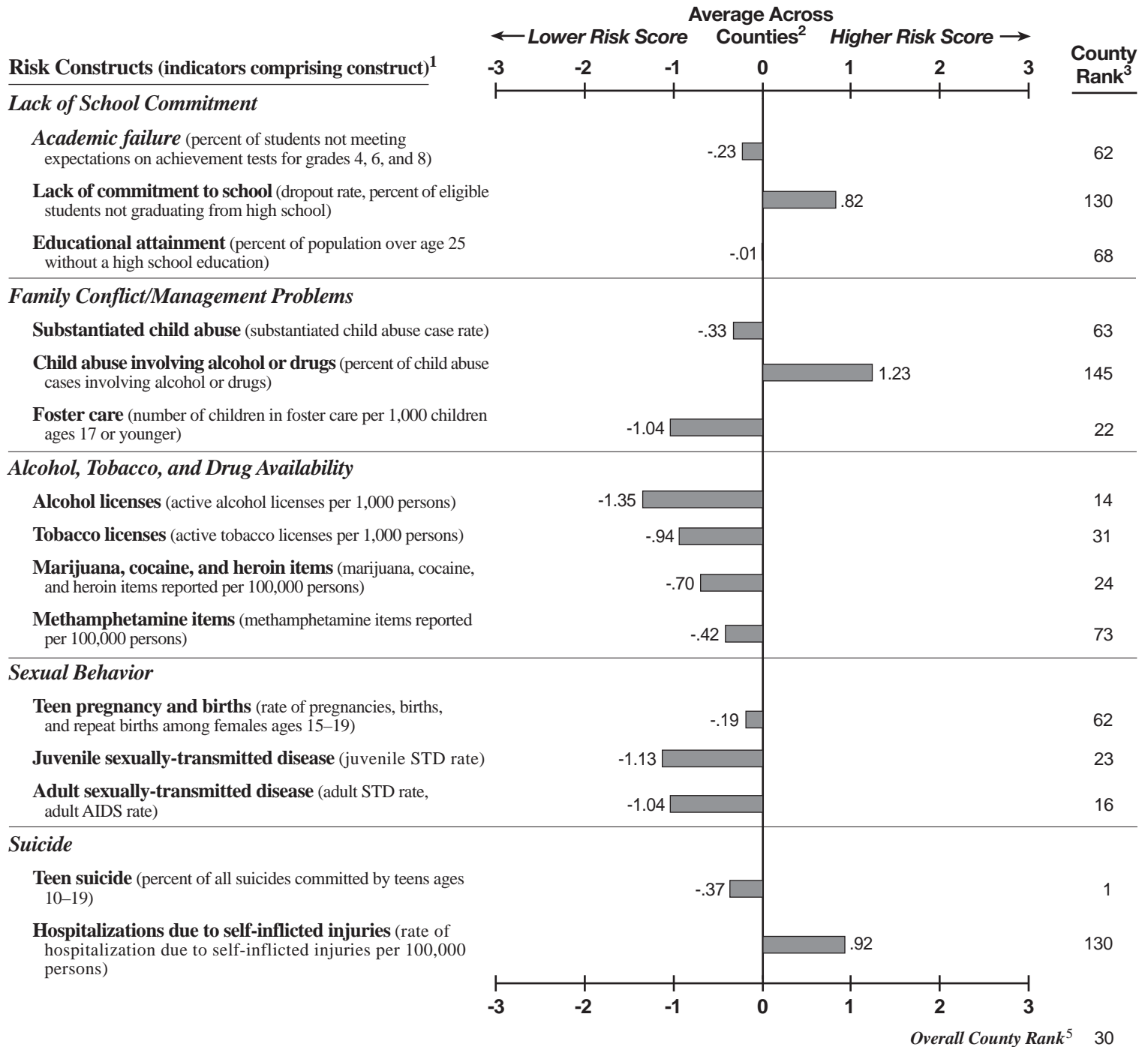
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Madison County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 .07 (county rank=90).

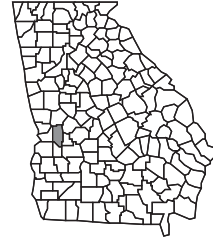
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Marion County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 7,112  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,923  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 58.2%    Other 1.5%  
 Black 33.7%    Hispanic/Latino 6.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

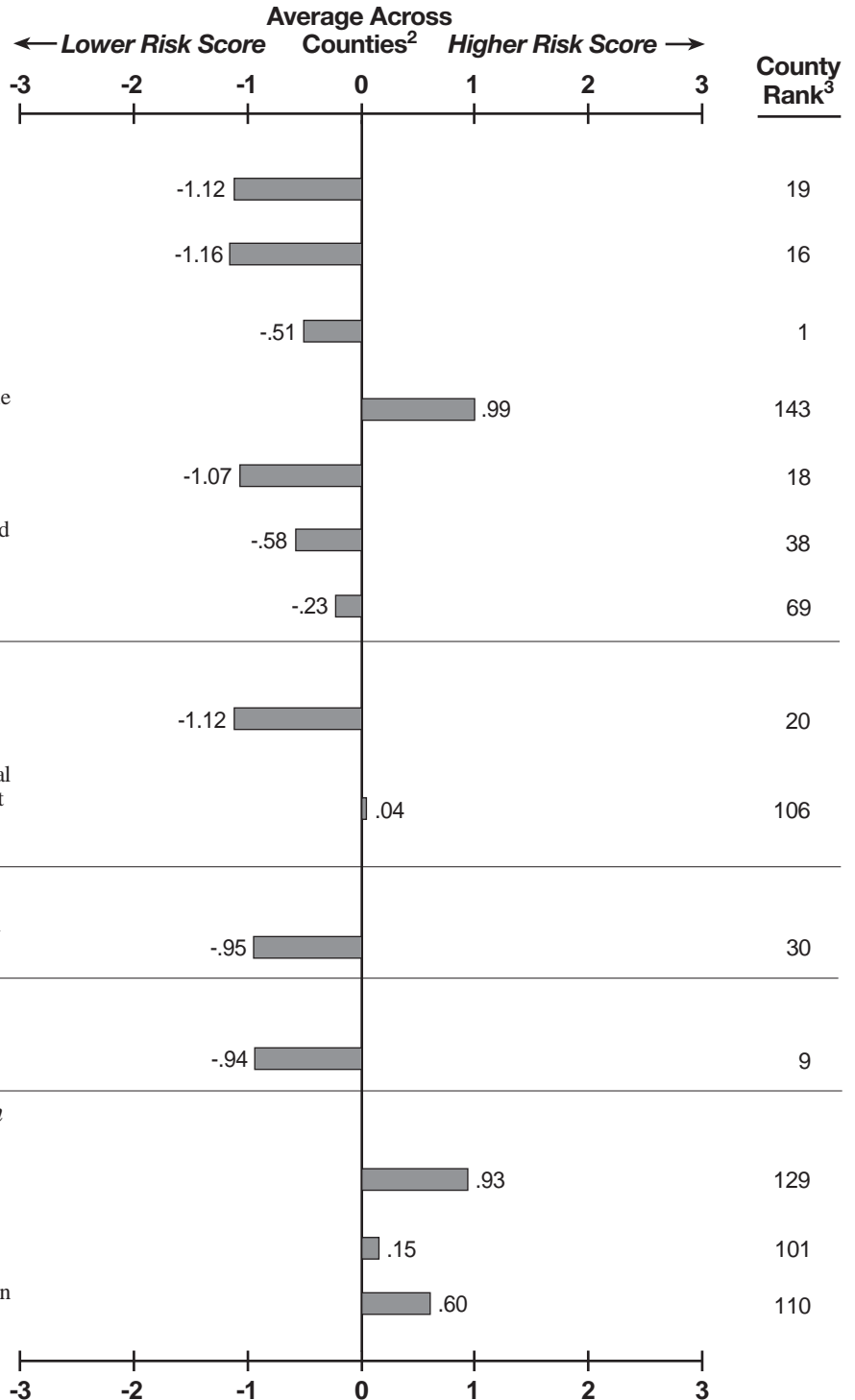
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

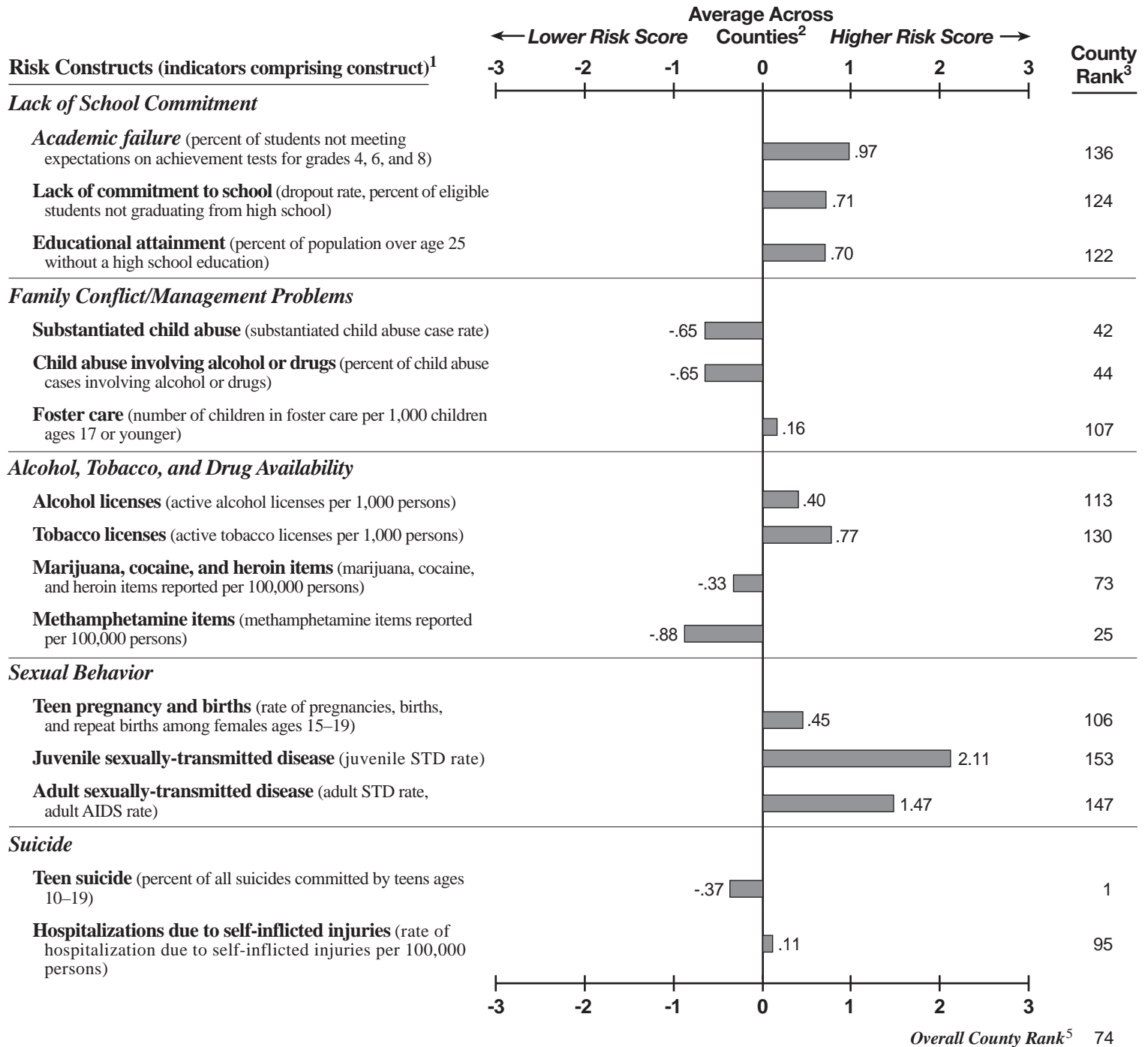
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Marion County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

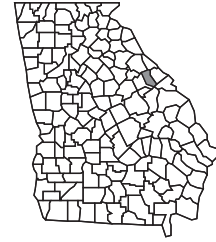
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McDuffie County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 21,517  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,721  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 59.6%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 37.9%    Hispanic/Latino 1.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

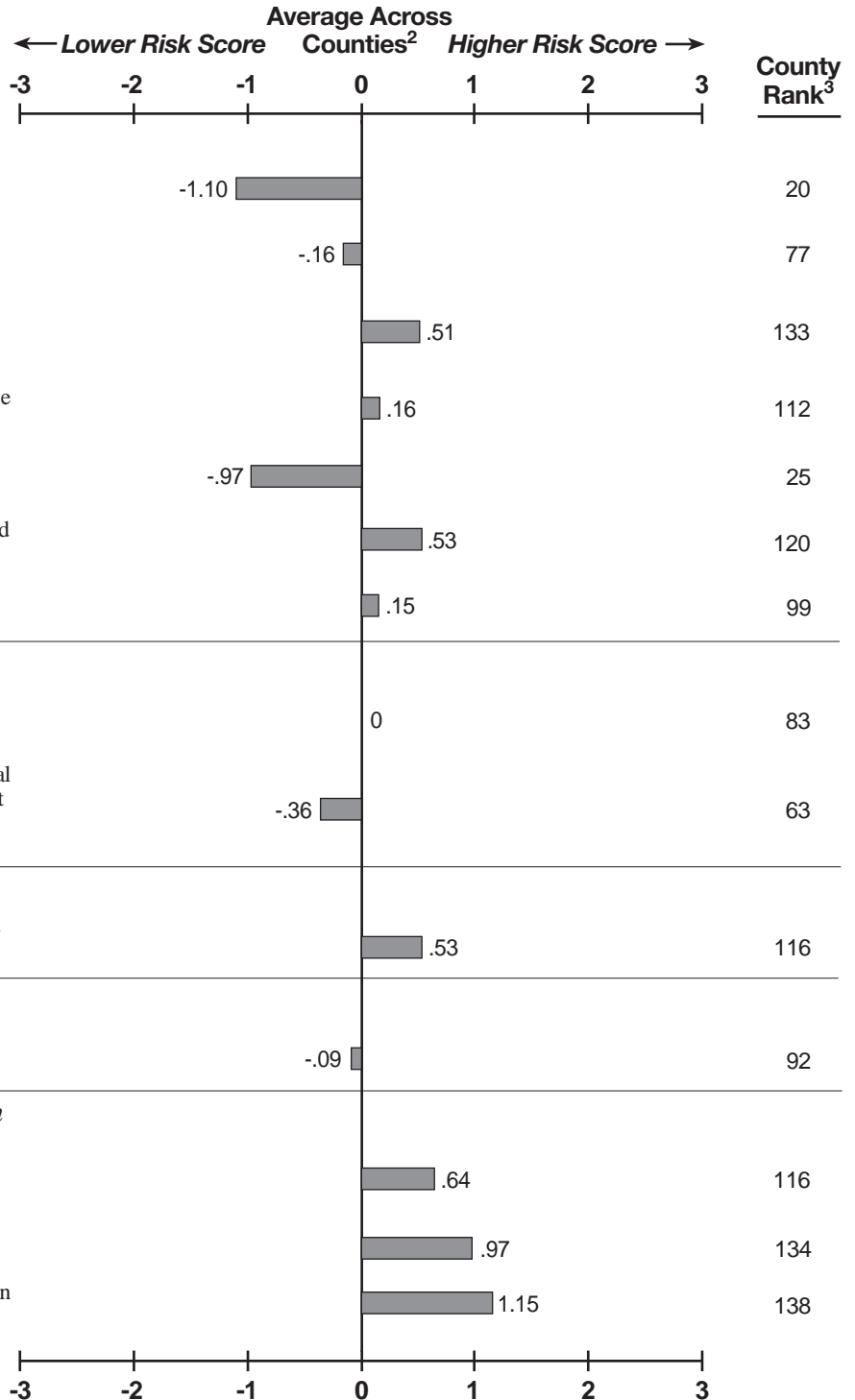
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

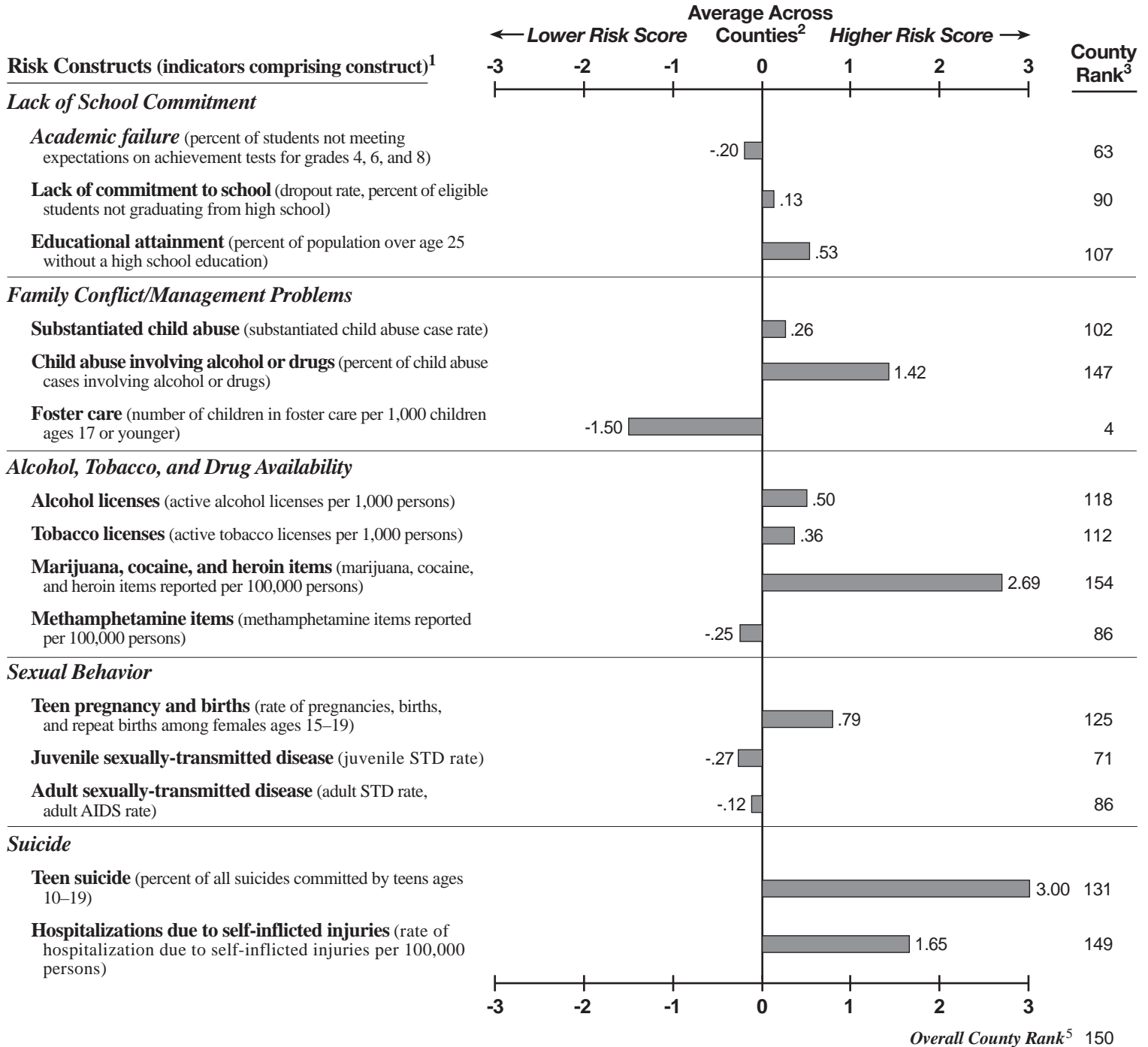
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McDuffie County



<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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

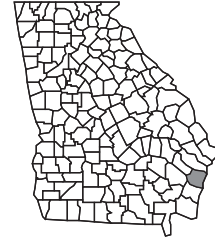


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McIntosh County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 11,138  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,997  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.7%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 35.0%    Hispanic/Latino 1.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

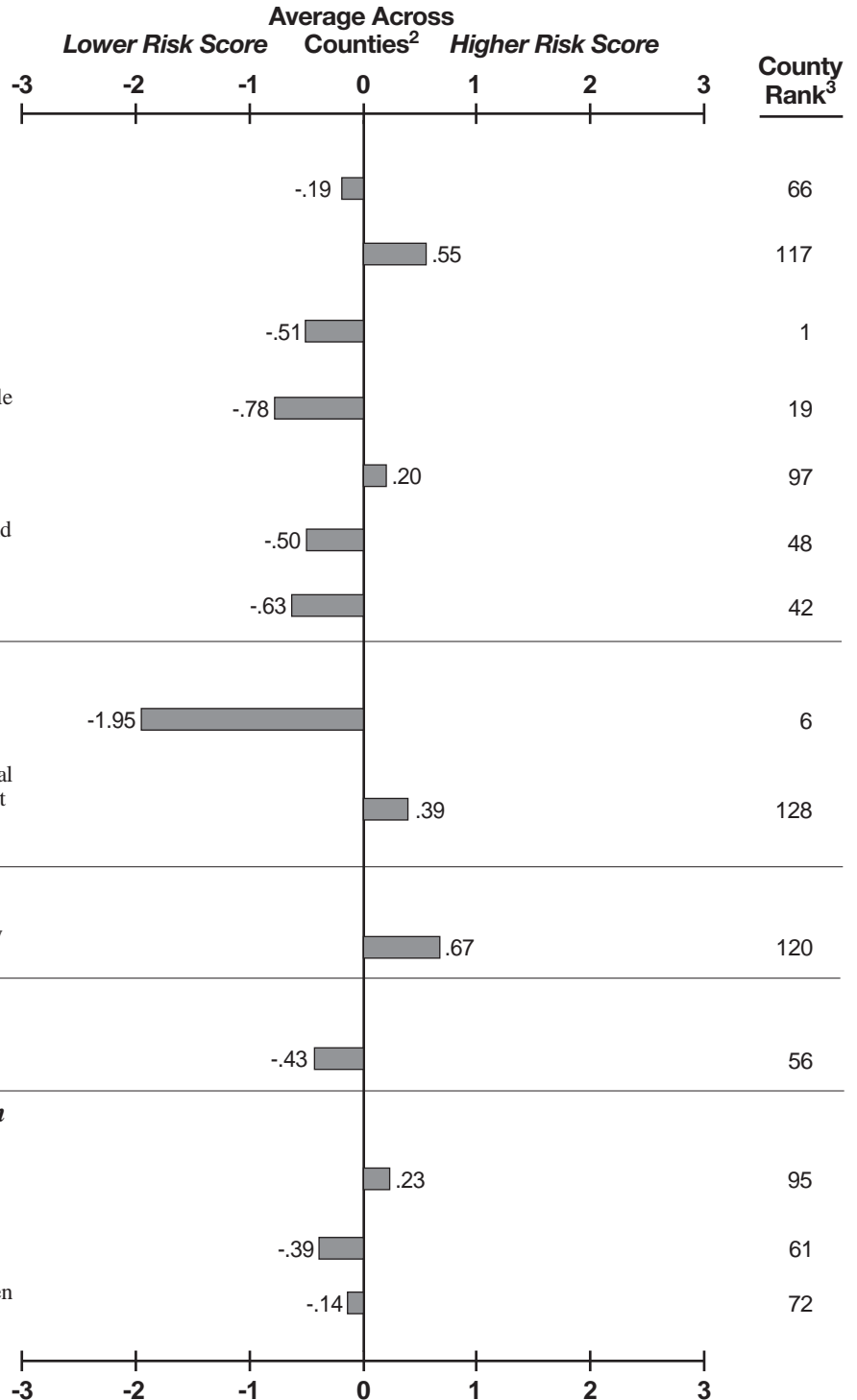
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

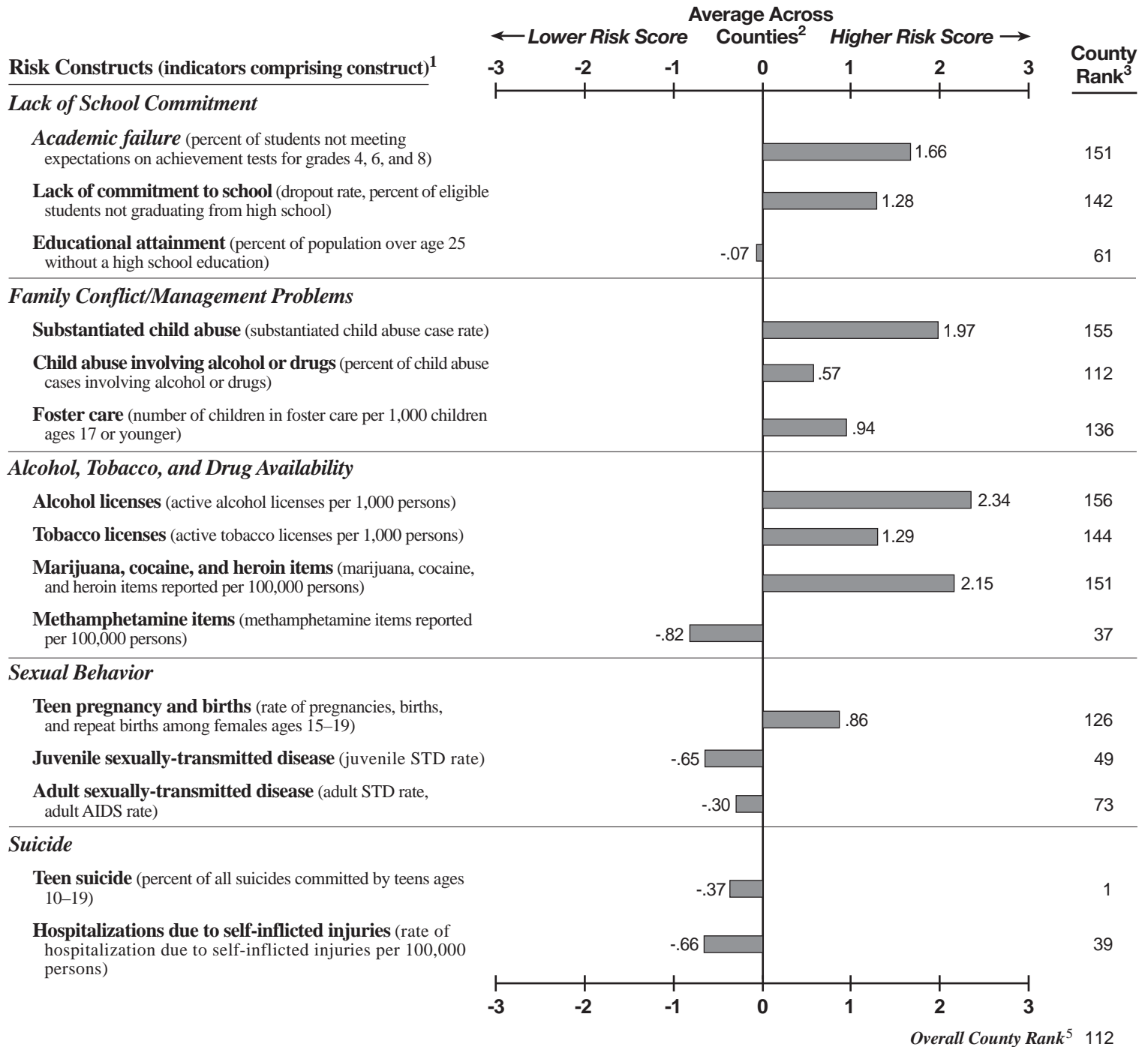
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McIntosh County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

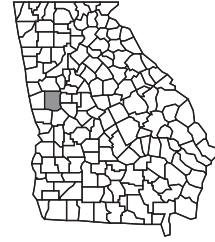
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Meriwether County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 22,750  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,937  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 56.4%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 41.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

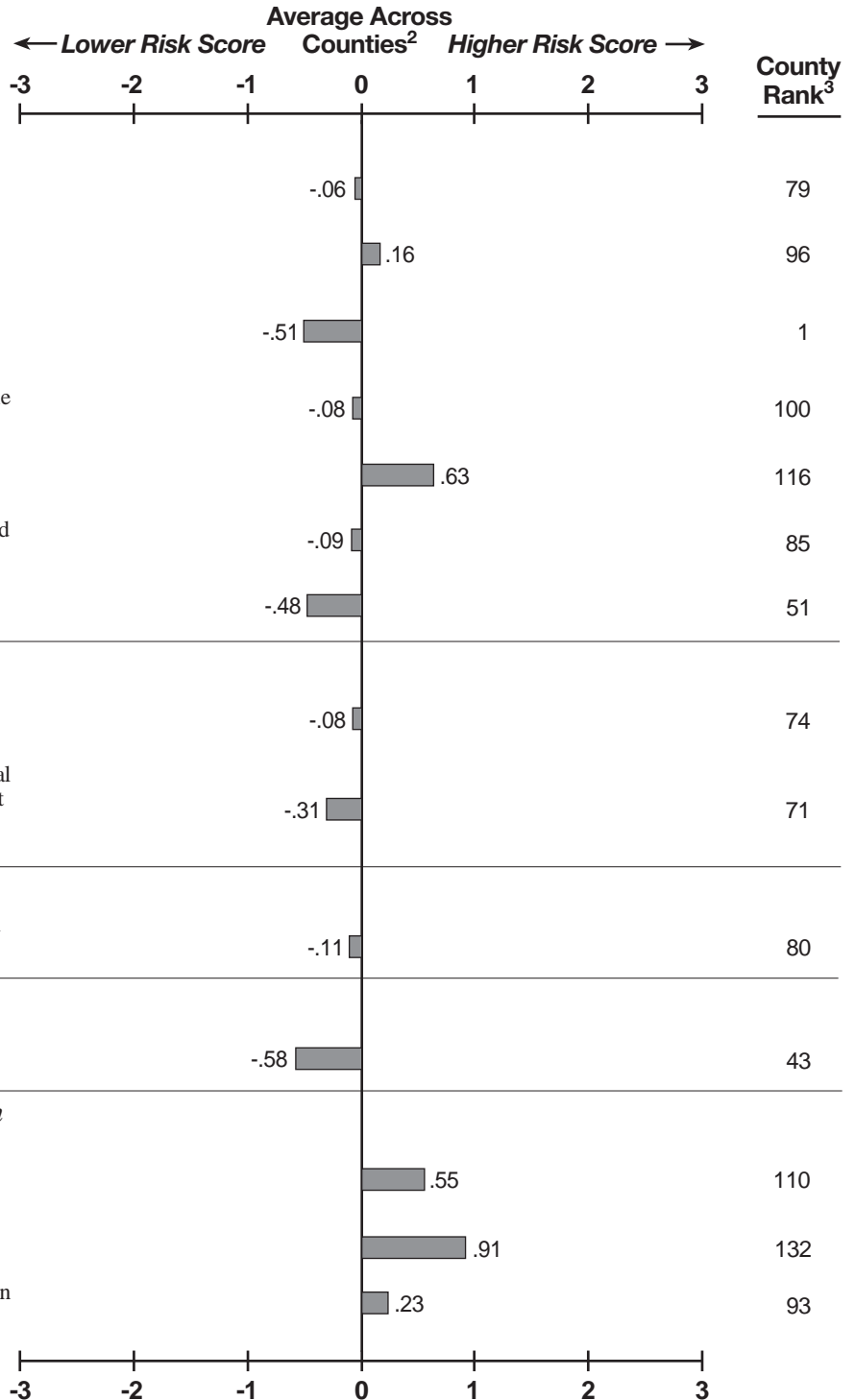
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

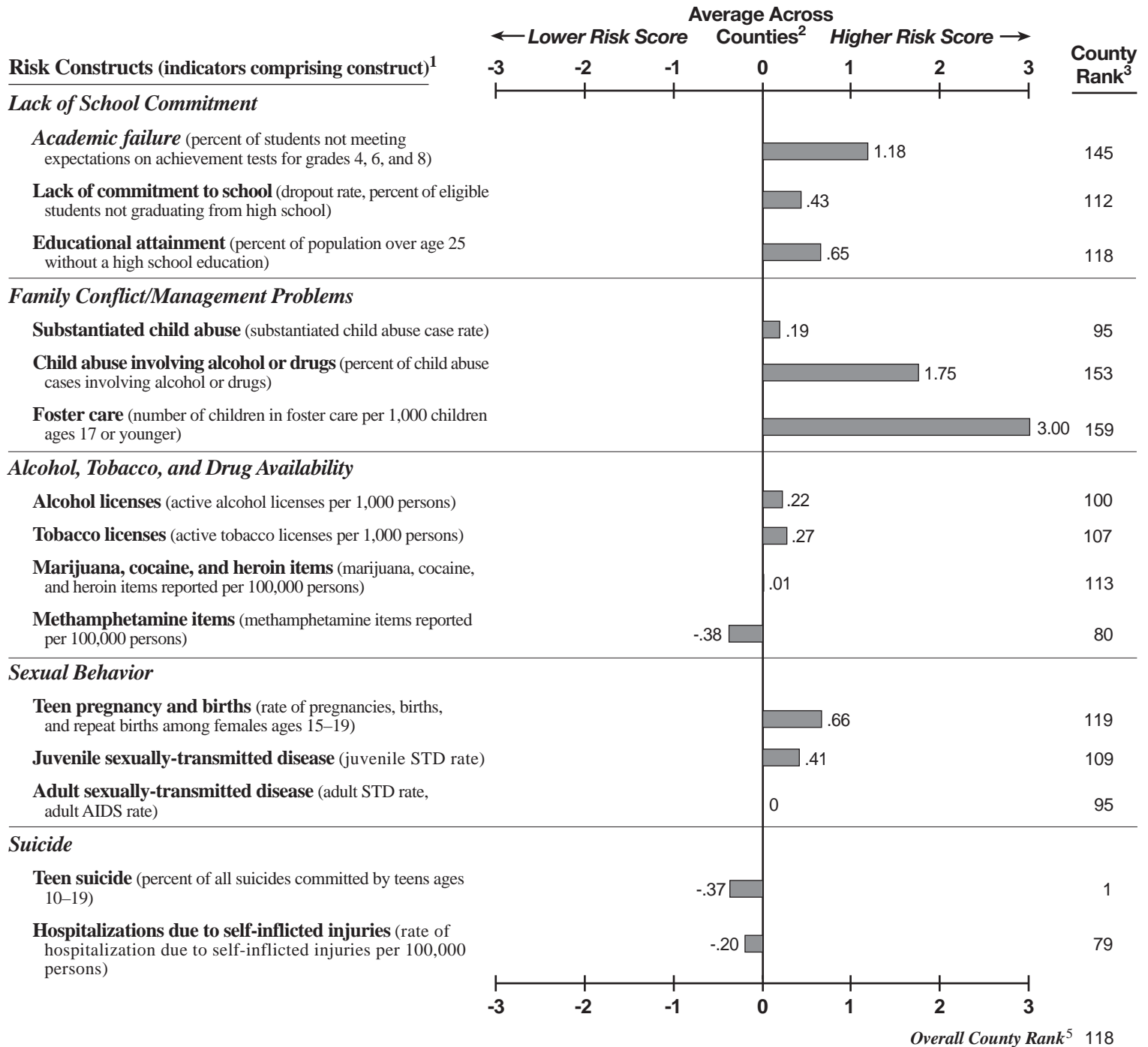
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Meriwether County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

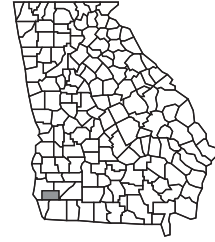
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Miller County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,165  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,541  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 69.8% Other 0.3%  
 Black 29.1% Hispanic/Latino 0.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

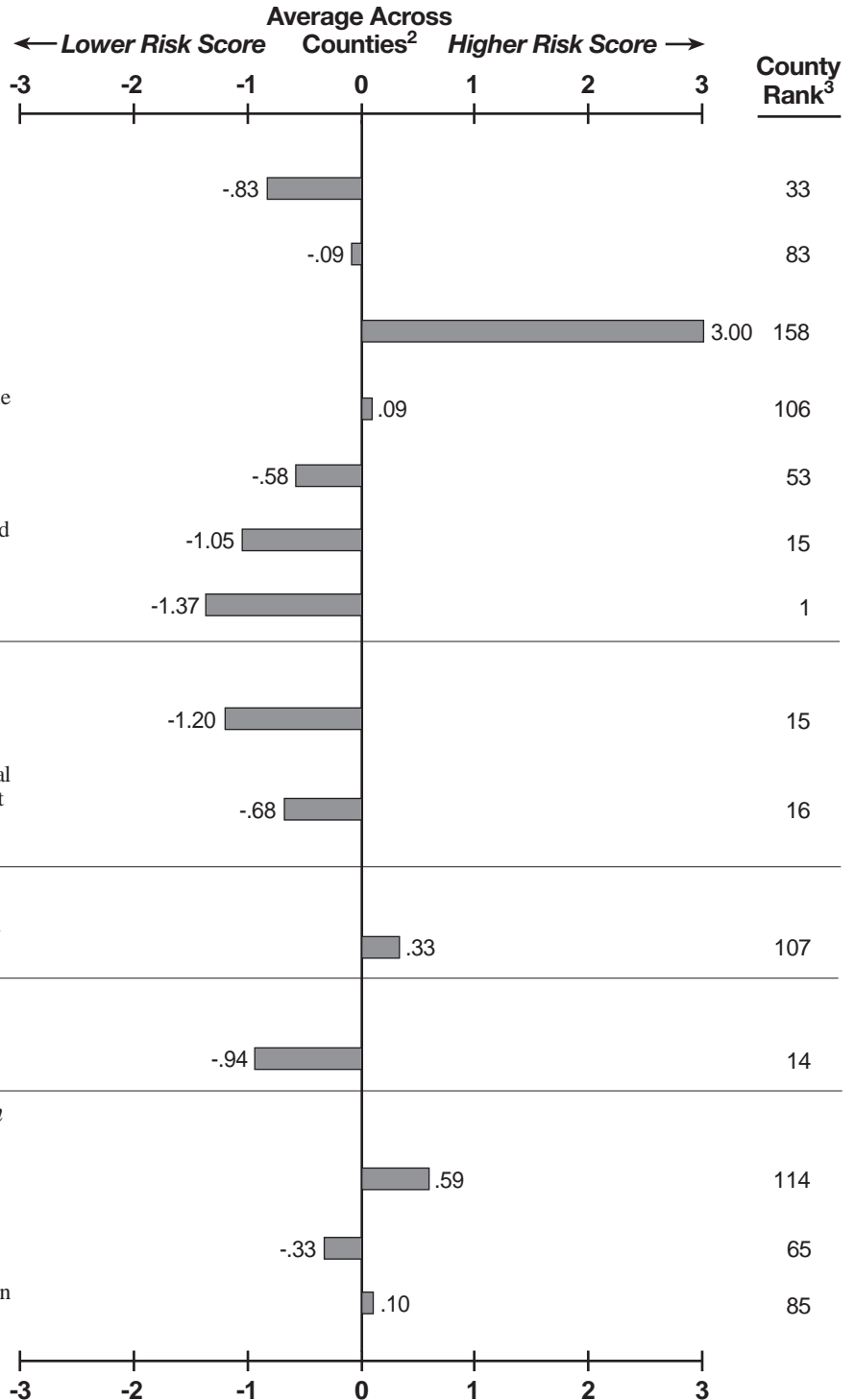
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

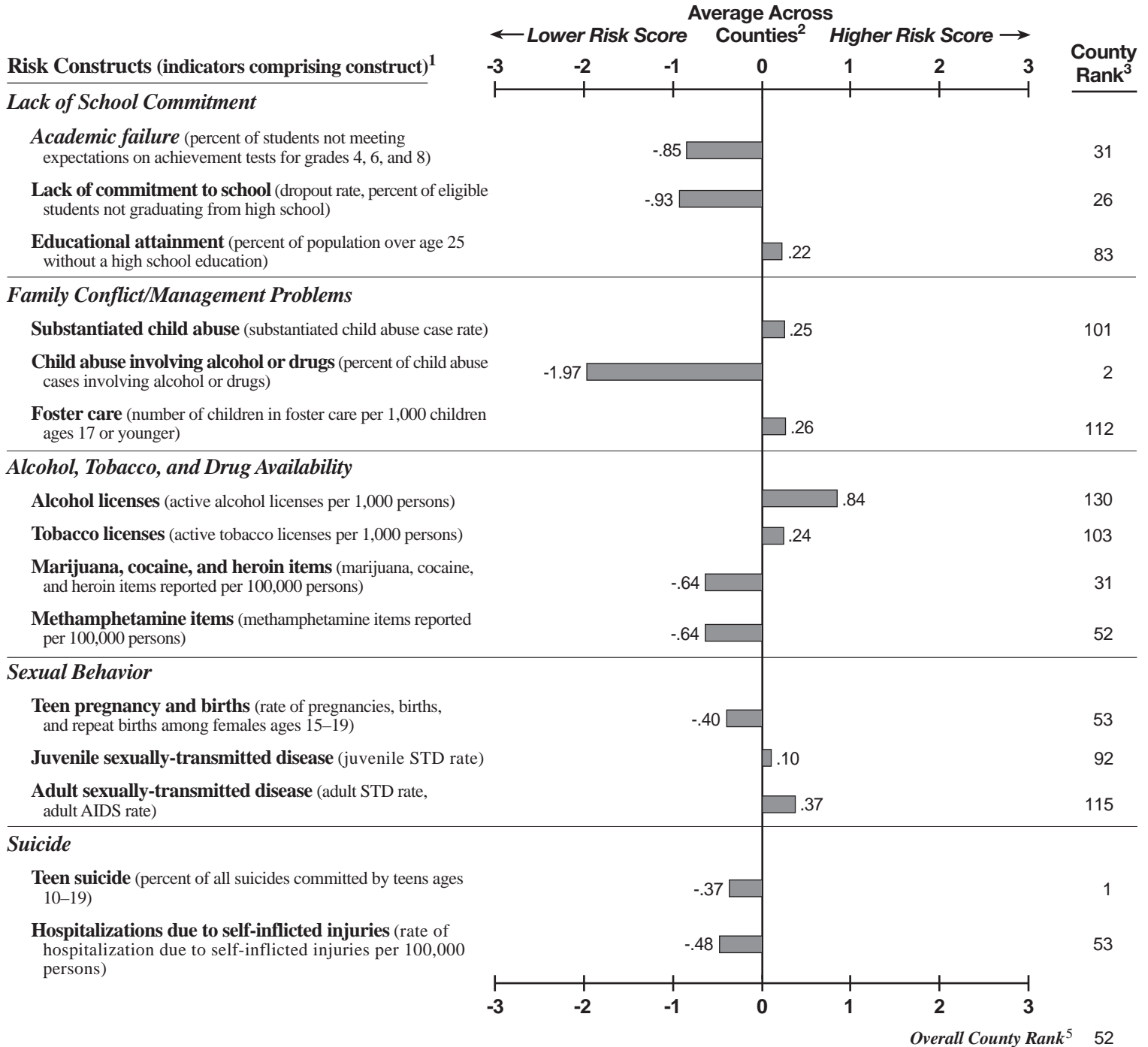
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Miller County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 -1.07 (county rank=17).

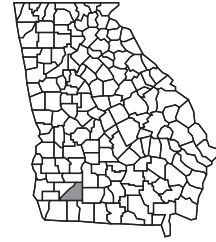
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Mitchell County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,838  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,320  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 49.2%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 47.5%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

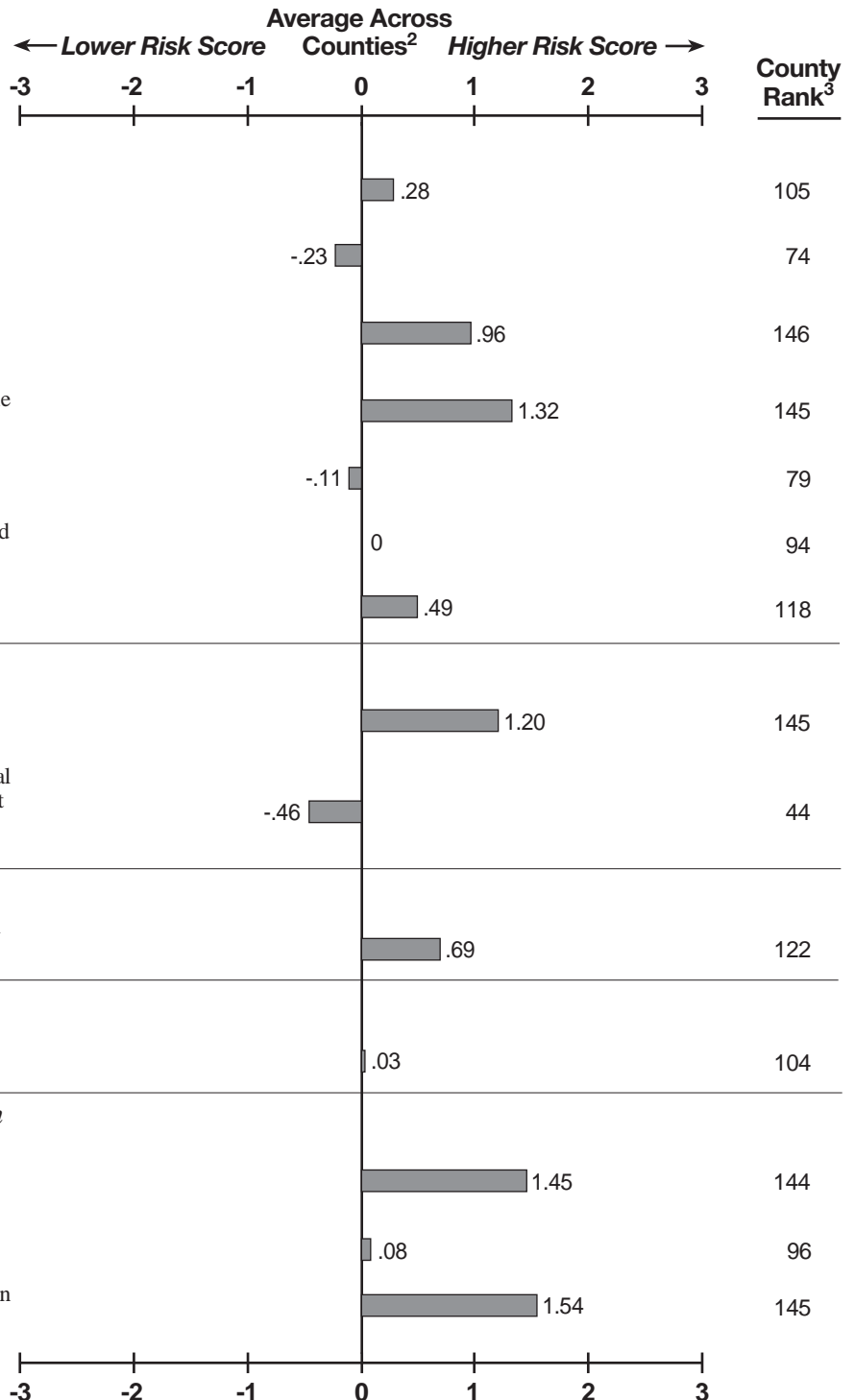
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

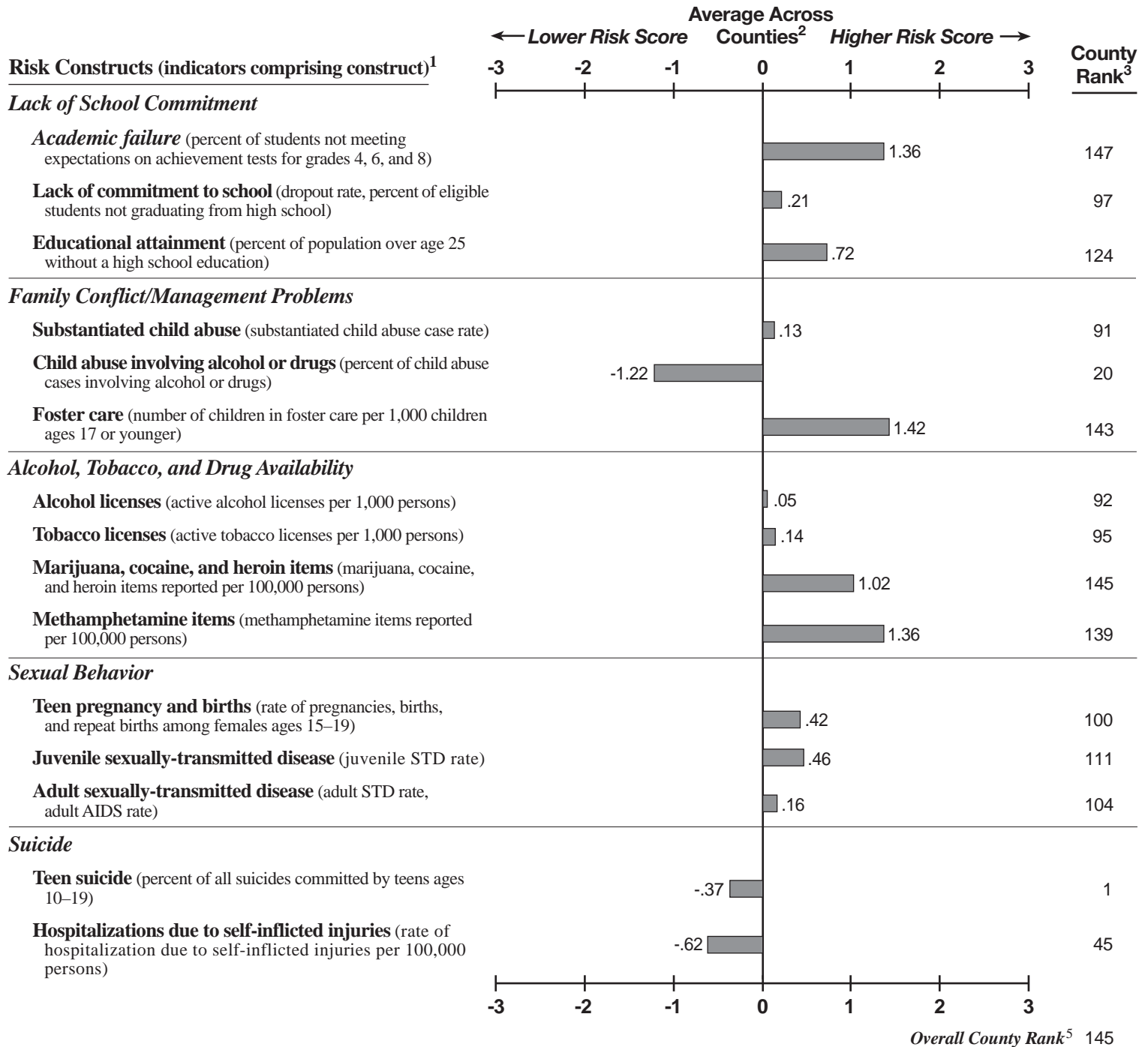
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Mitchell County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

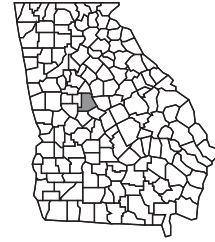


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Monroe County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,428  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,700  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 71.2%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 25.9%    Hispanic/Latino 1.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

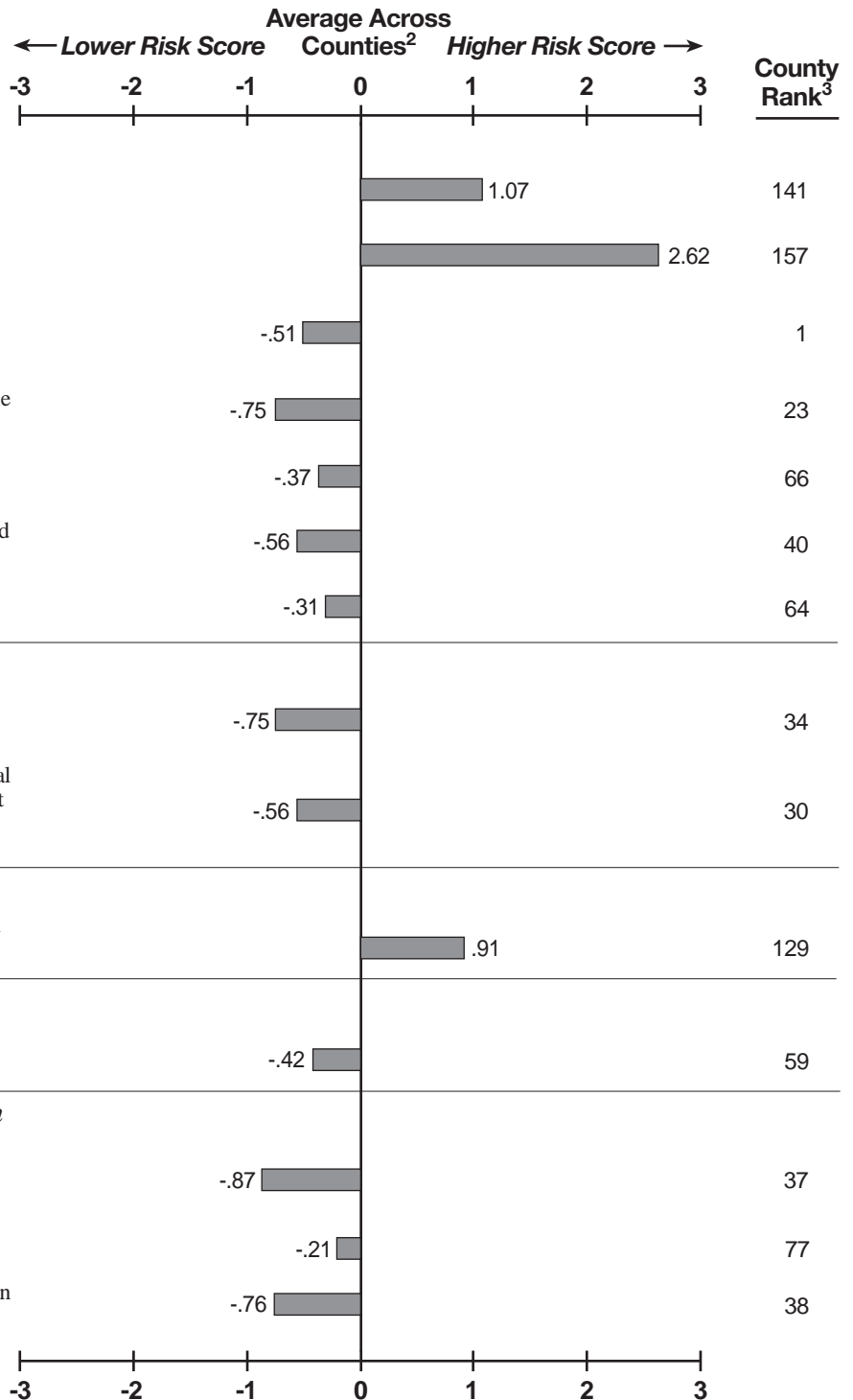
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

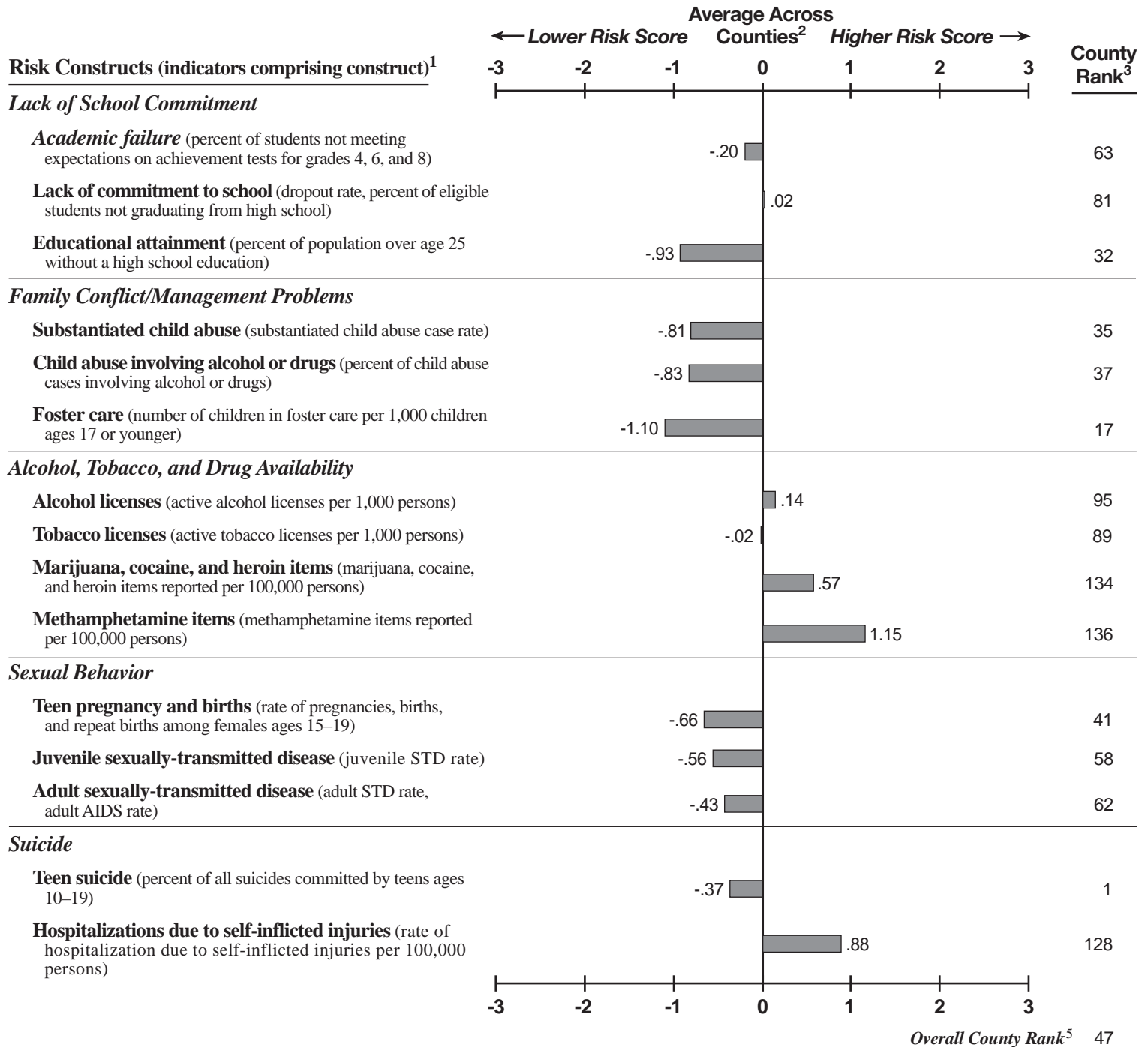
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Monroe County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

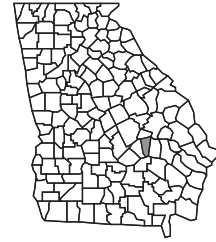
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Montgomery County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,970  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,120  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 68.9% Other 0.5%  
 Black 26.4% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

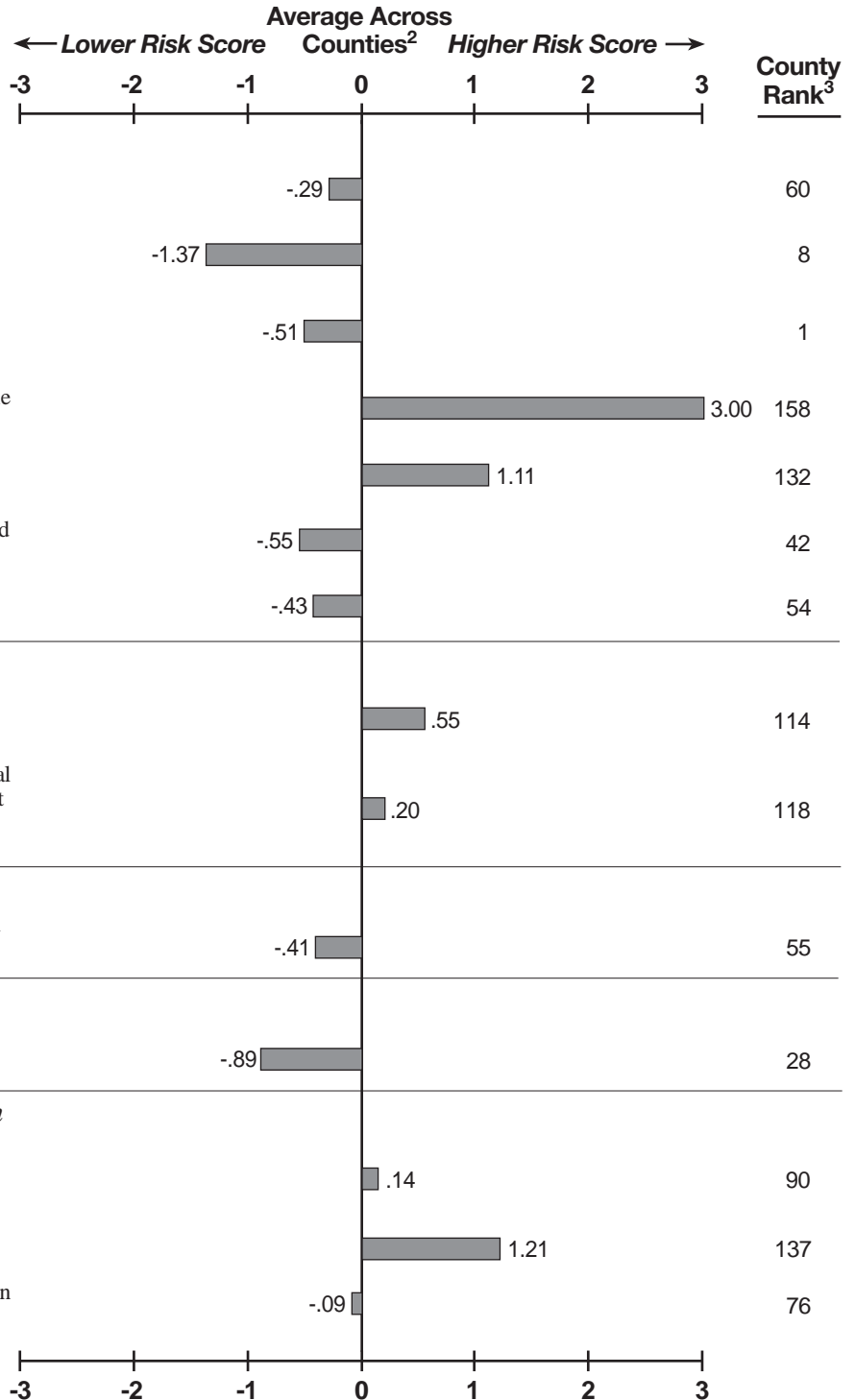
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

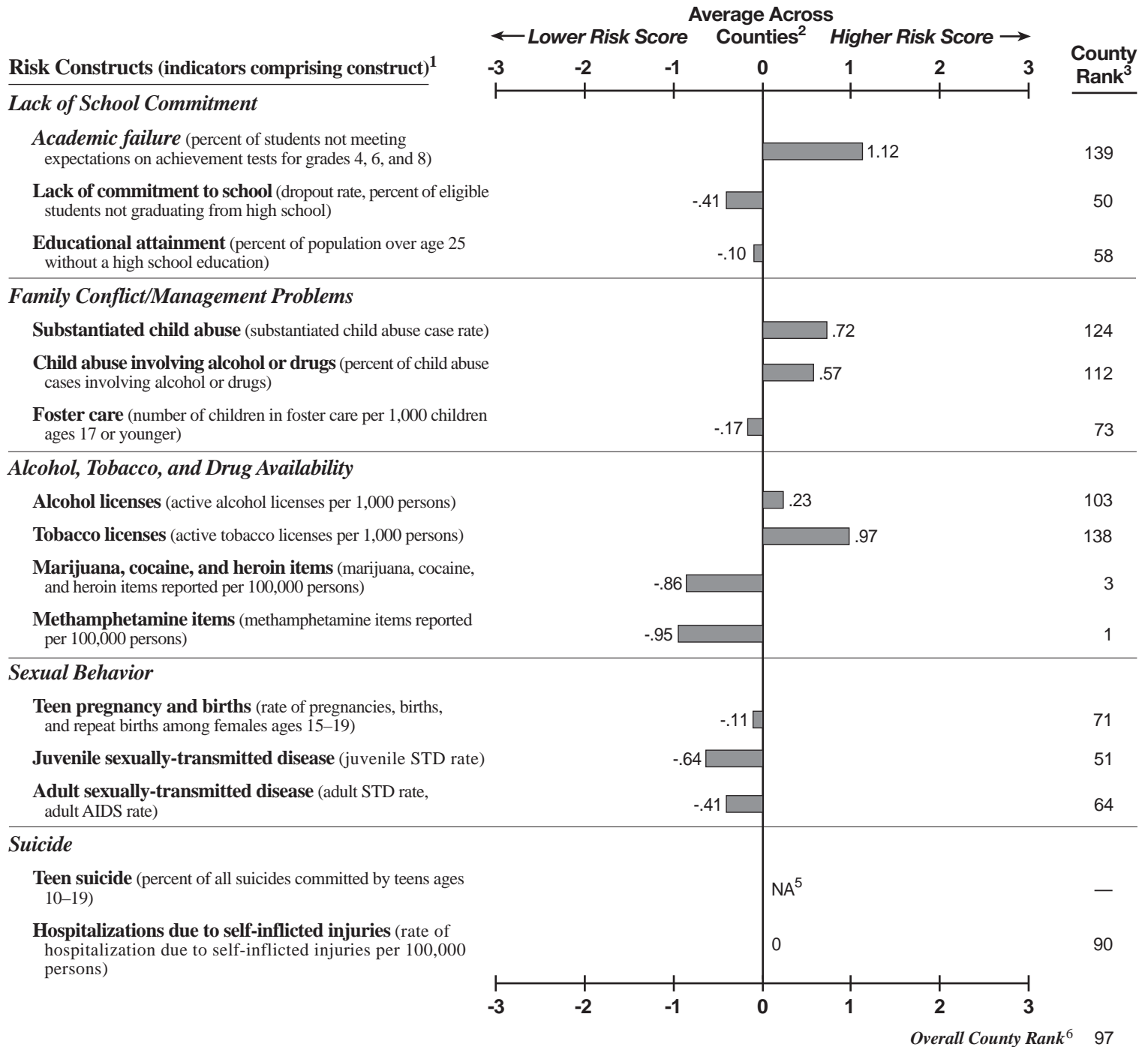
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Montgomery County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

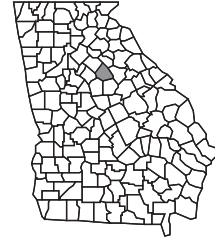
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Morgan County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 17,012  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,366  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 71.0%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 26.2%    Hispanic/Latino 1.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

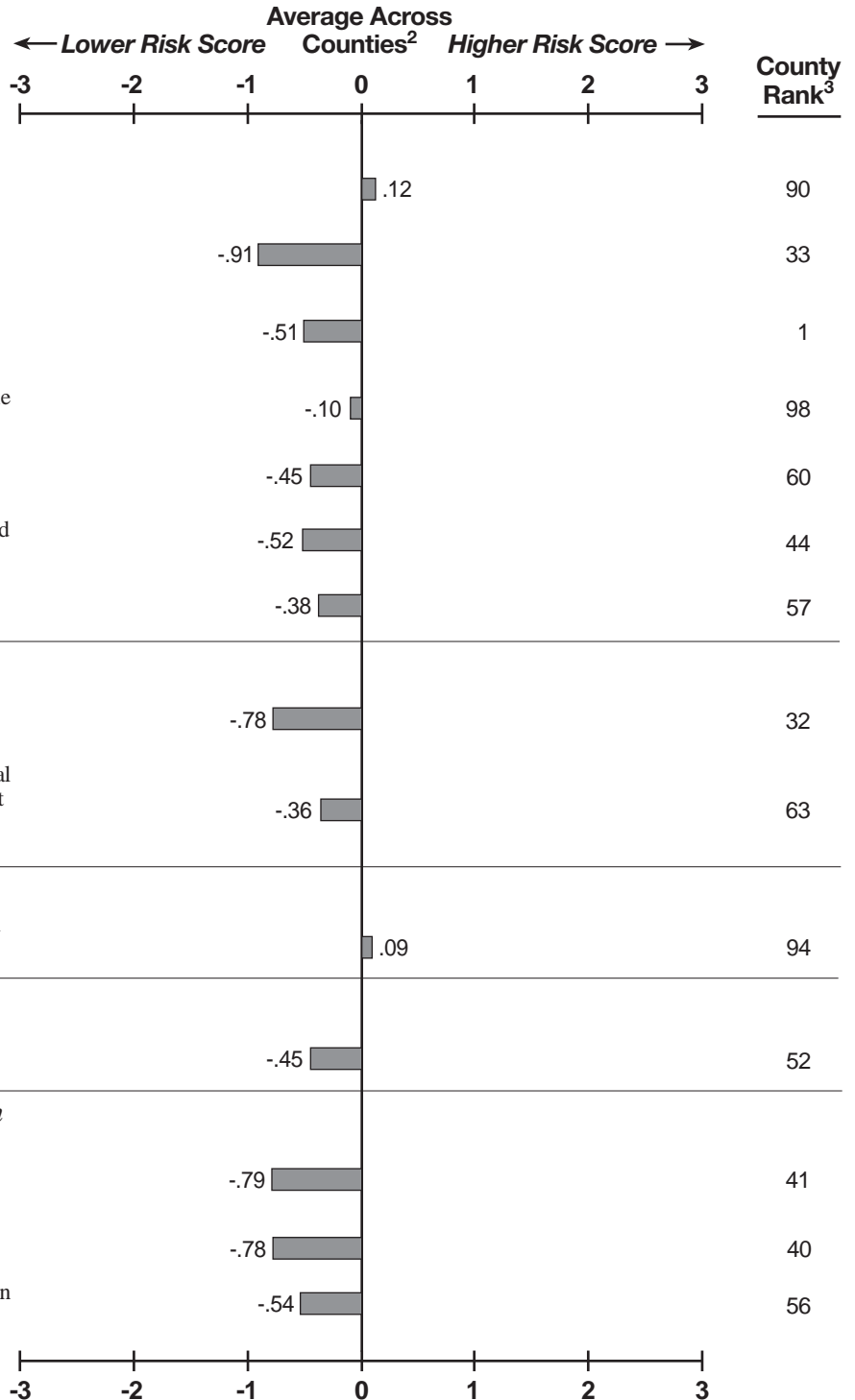
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

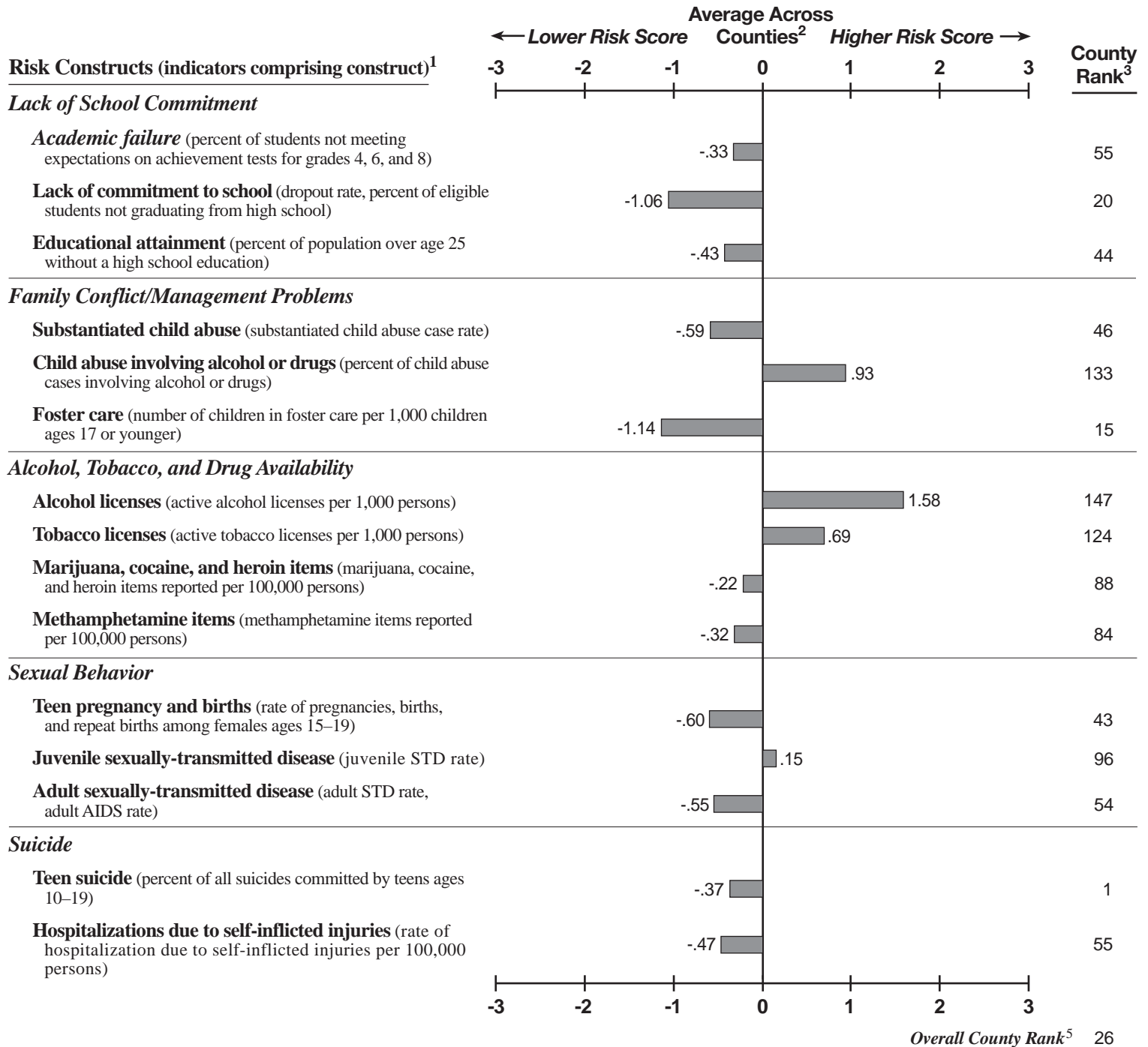
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Morgan County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

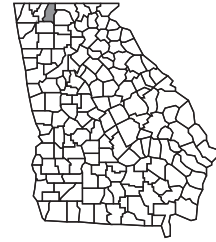
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Murray County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 40,556  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,185  
 2004 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)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

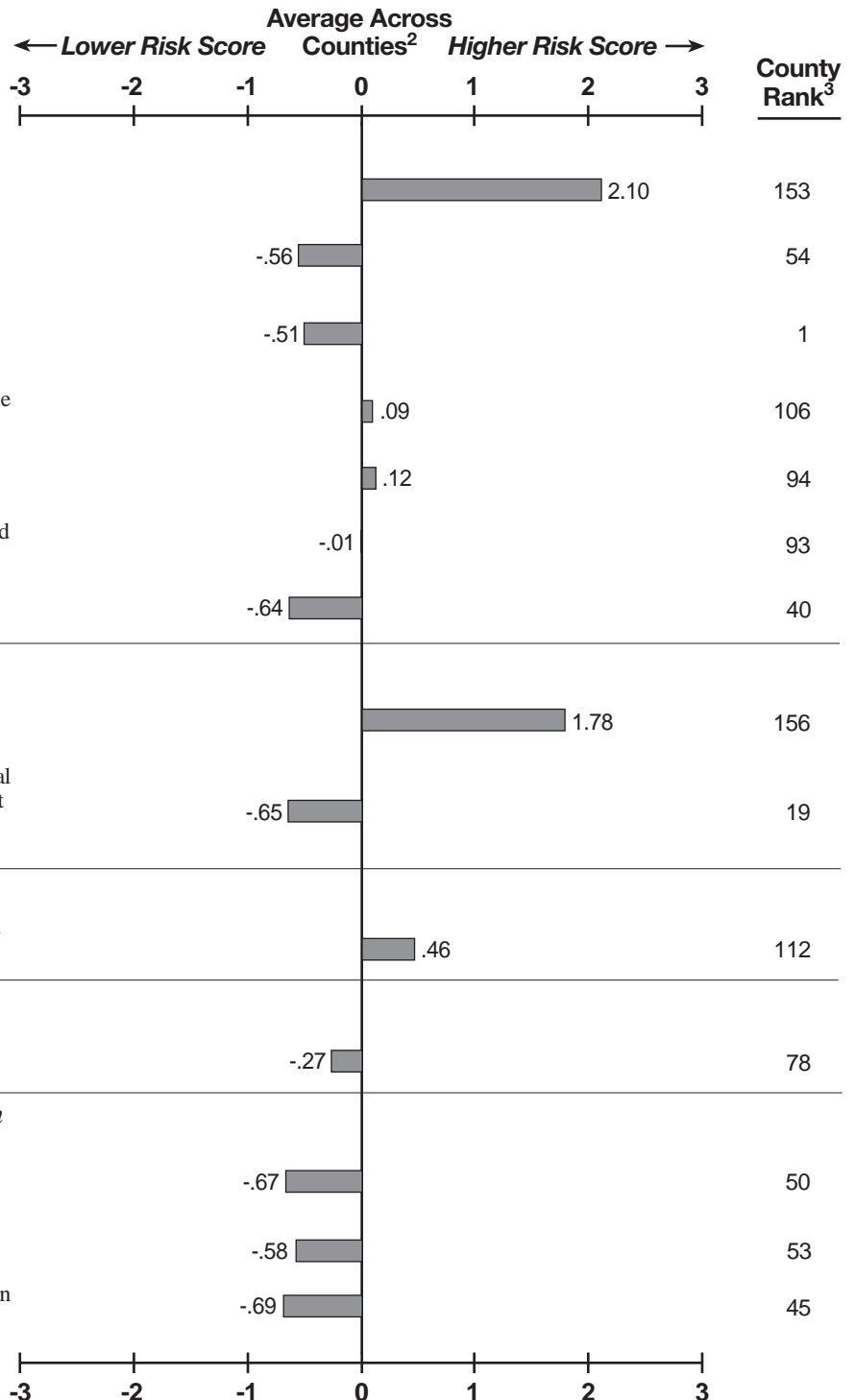
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

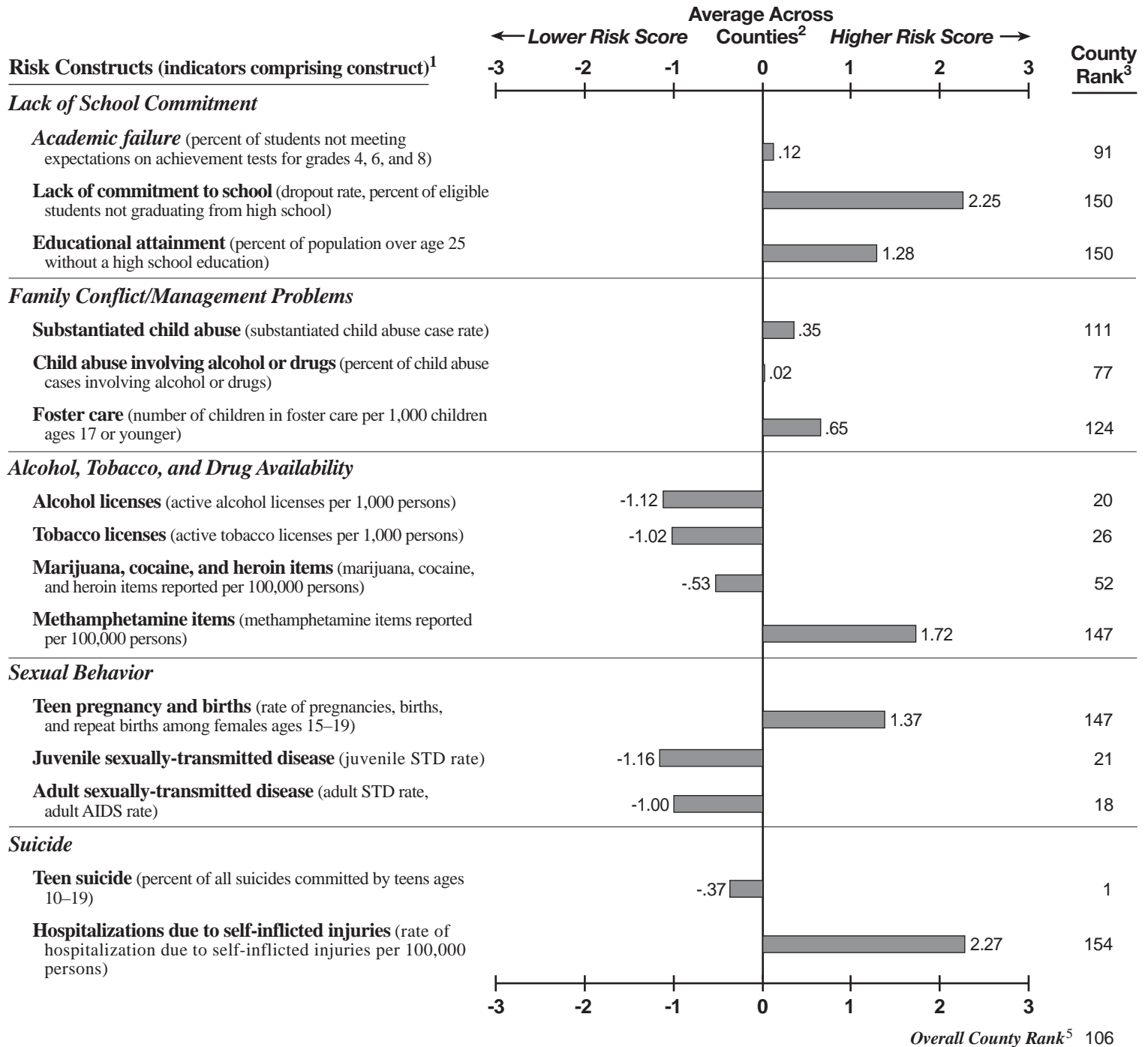
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Murray County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The risk score for 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

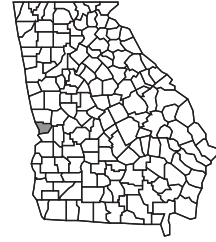


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Muscogee County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 182,850  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 51,007  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 46.3%    Other 3.8%  
 Black 45.9%    Hispanic/Latino 3.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

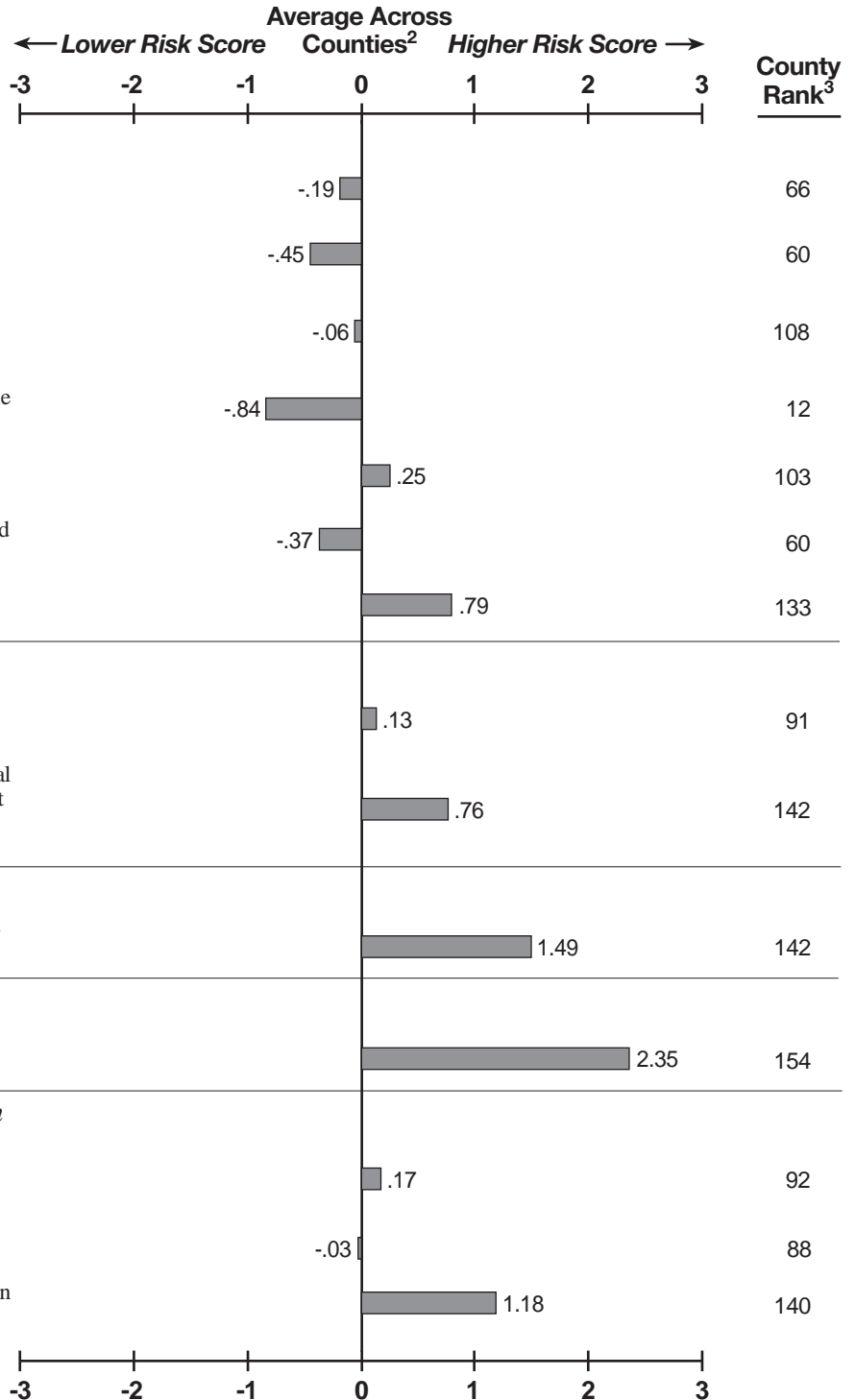
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

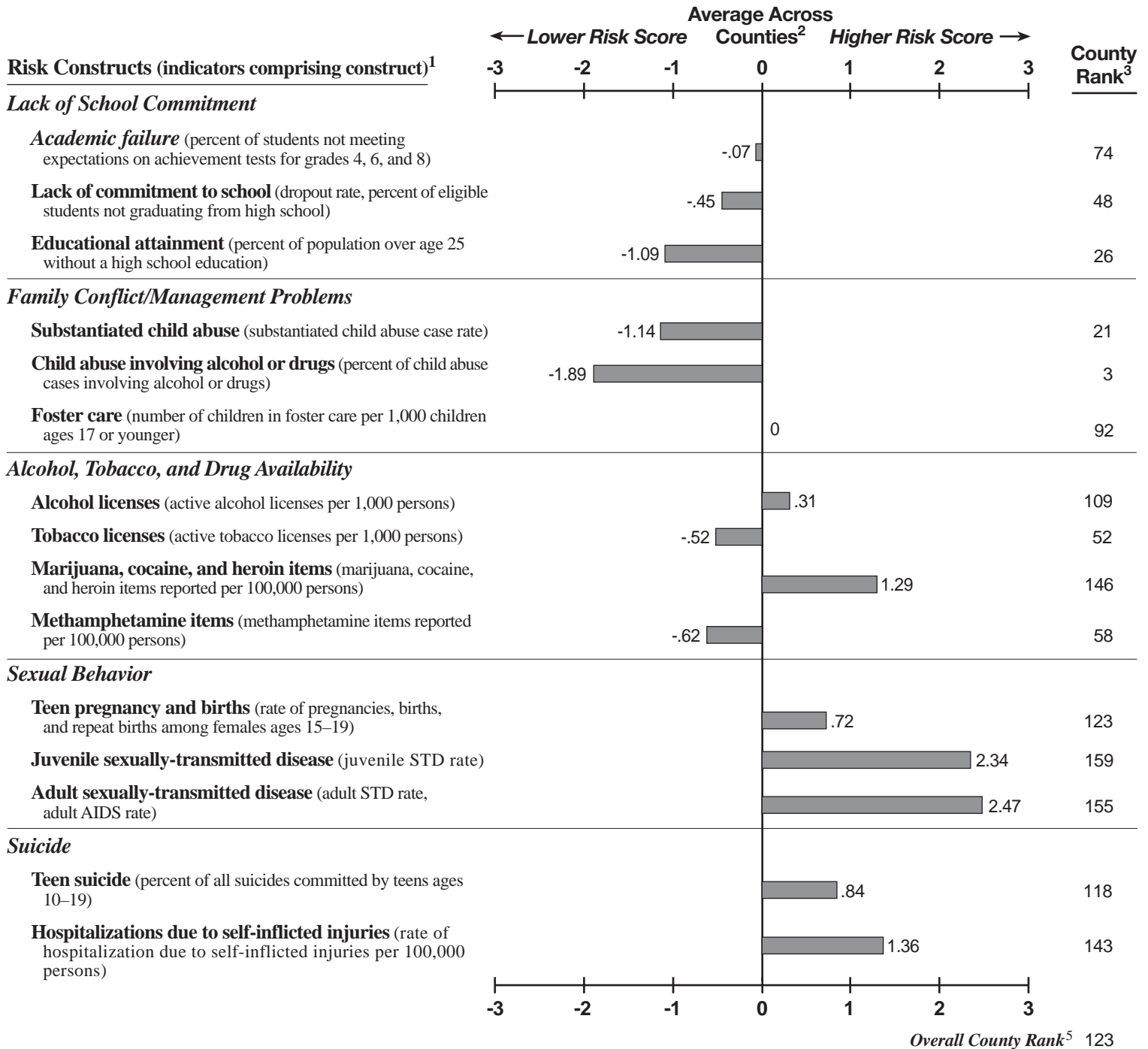
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Muscogee County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

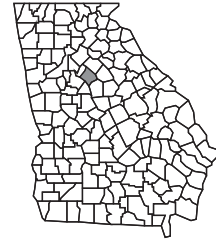
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Newton County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 81,524  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 22,669  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 65.2% Other 2.1%  
 Black 29.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

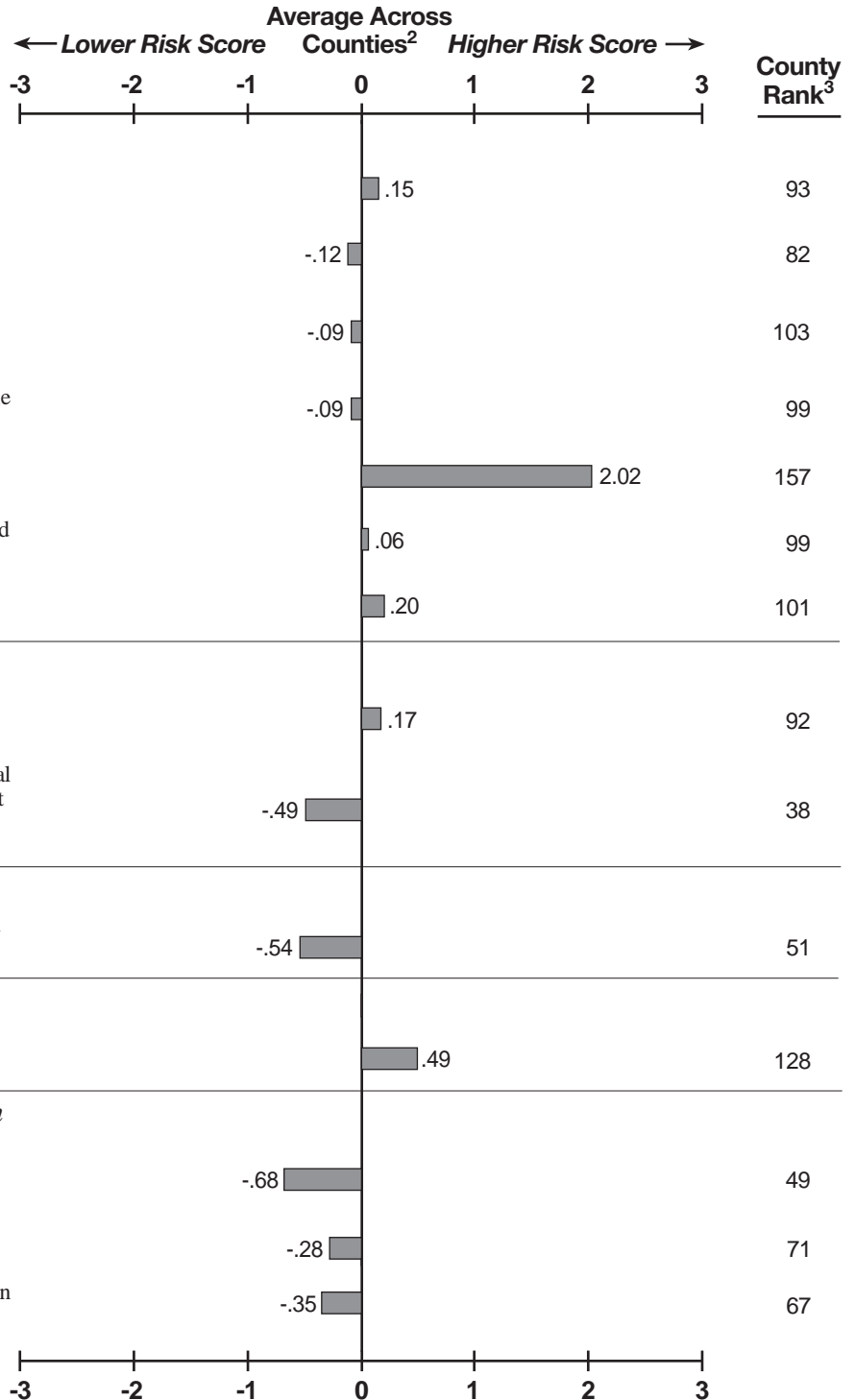
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

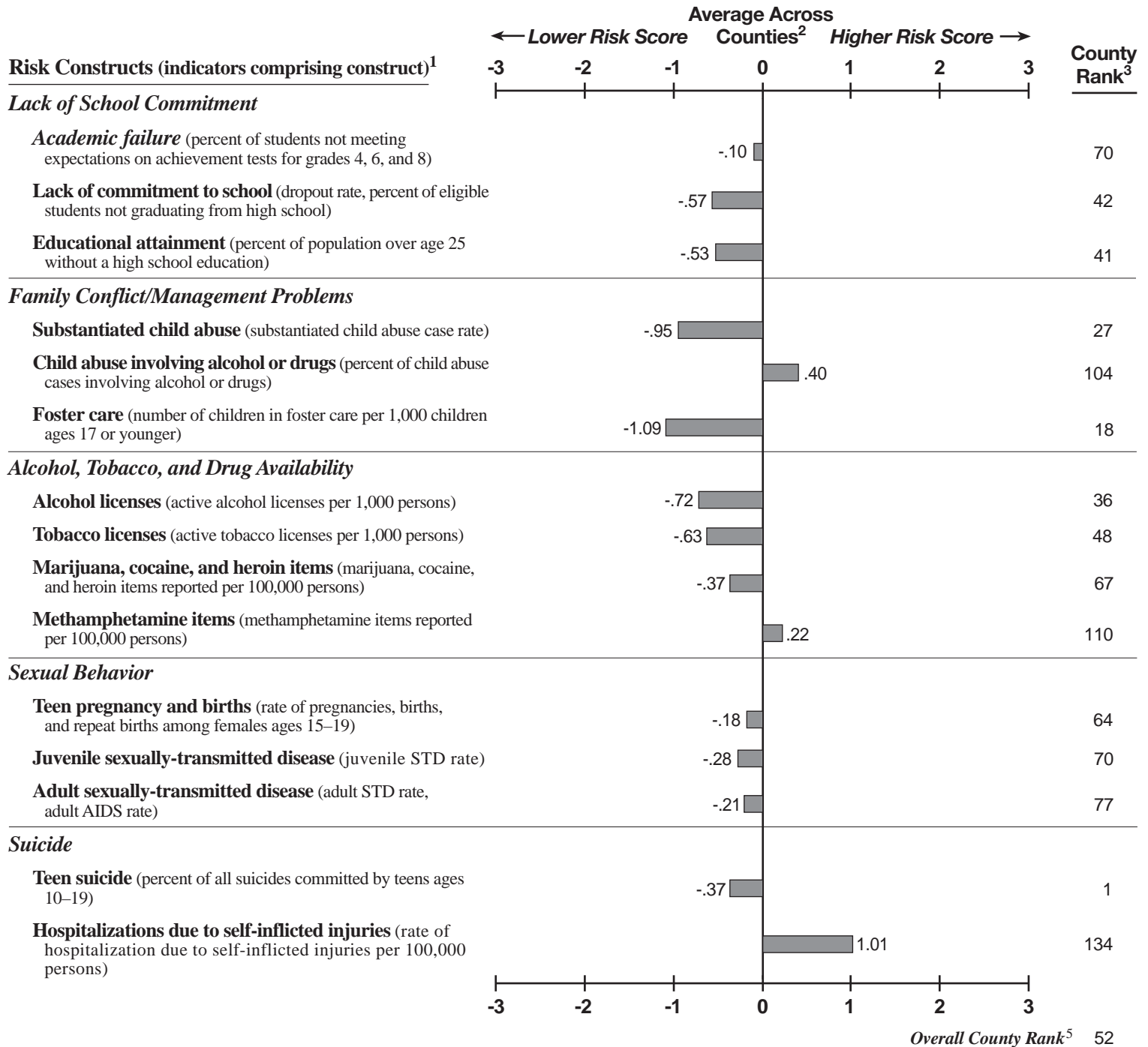
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Newton County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

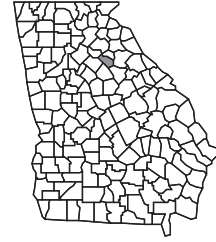
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oconee County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 28,940  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,841  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 87.9%    Other 2.4%  
 Black 6.4%    Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

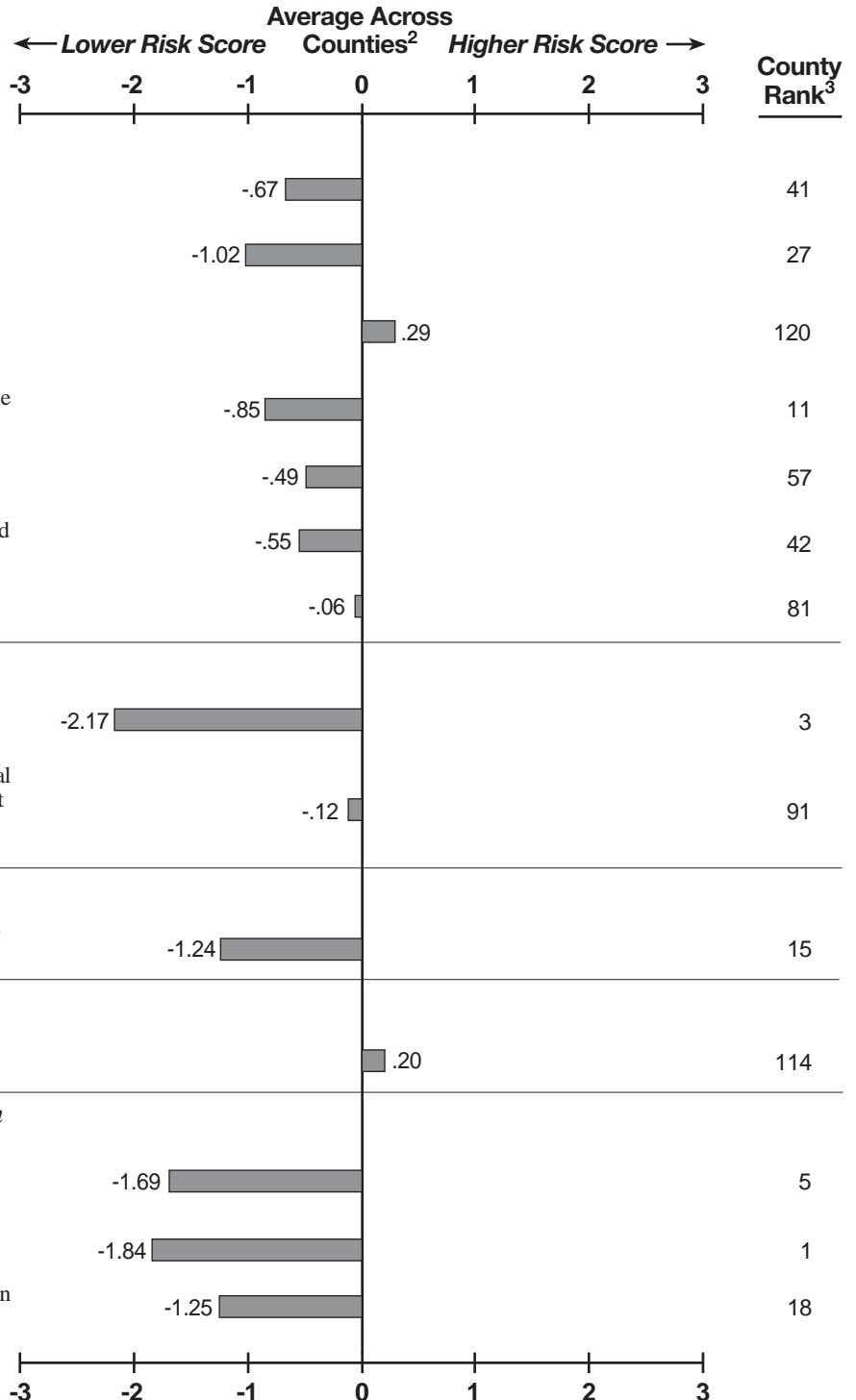
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

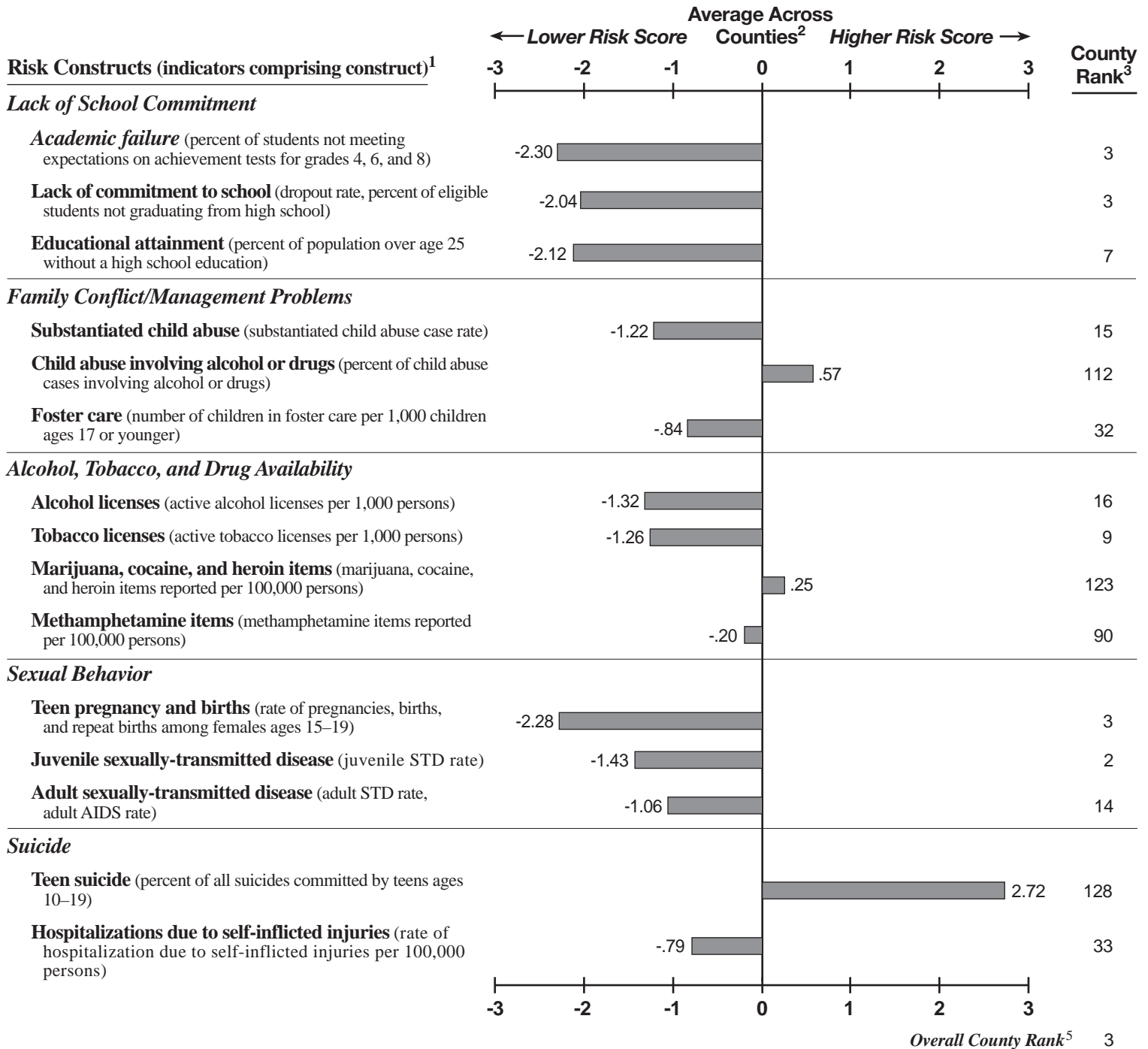
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oconee County



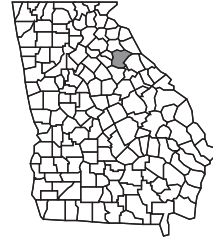
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Oglethorpe County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 13,557  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,383  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 77.4%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 19.1%    Hispanic/Latino 2.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

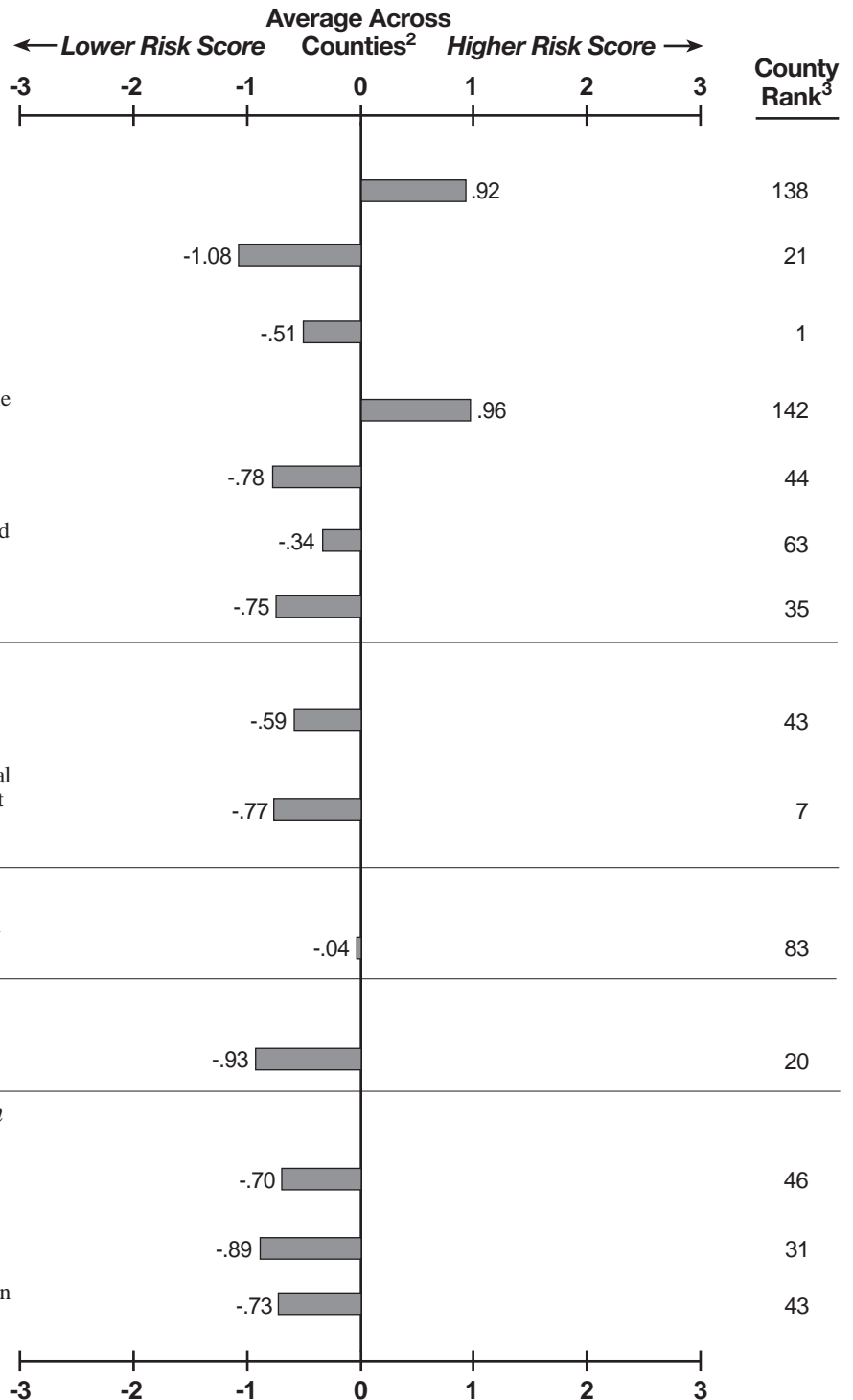
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

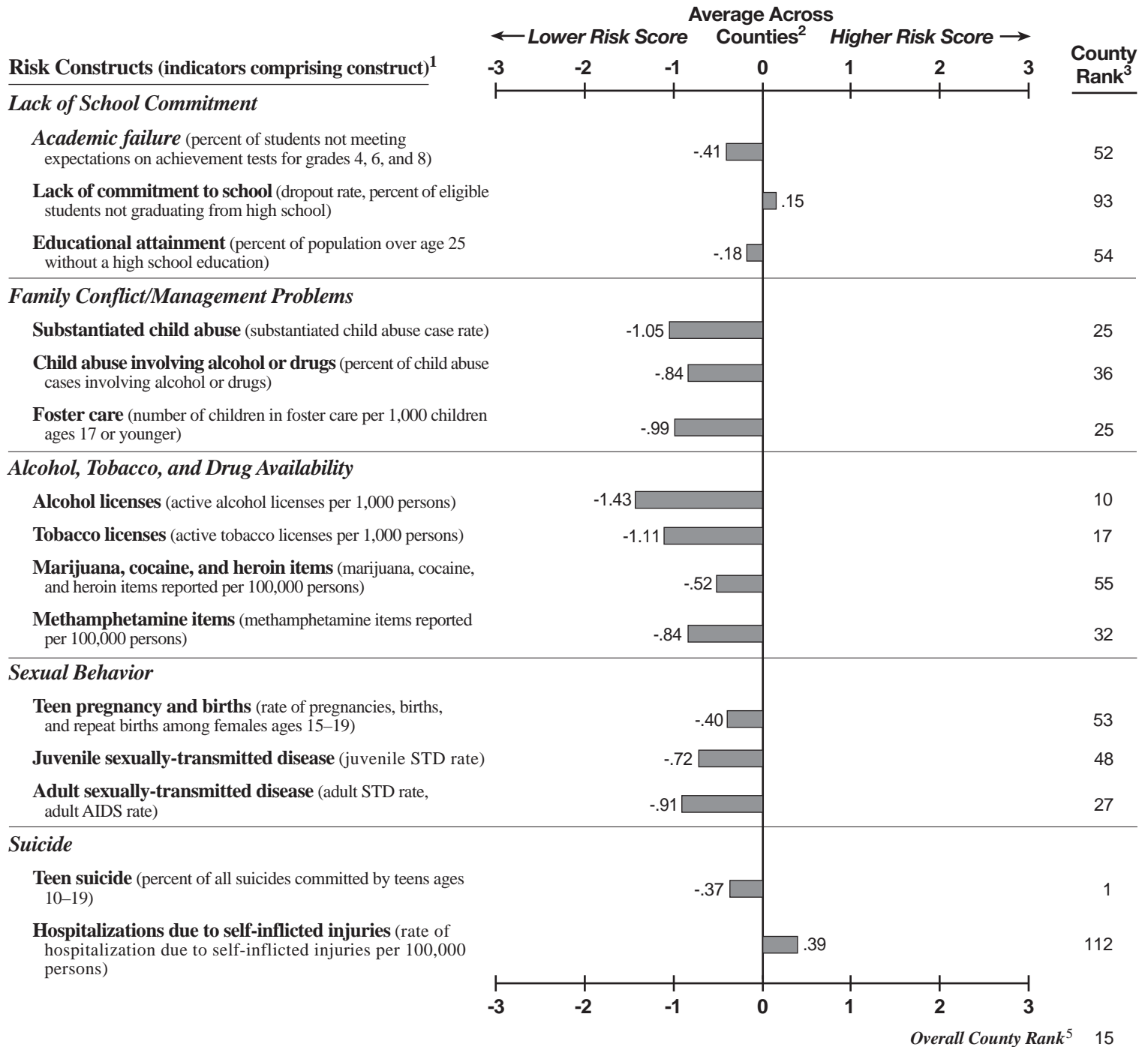
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oglethorpe County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

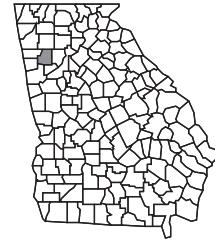


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Paulding County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 105,936  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 31,694  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 83.1%    Other 2.1%  
 Black 11.5%    Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

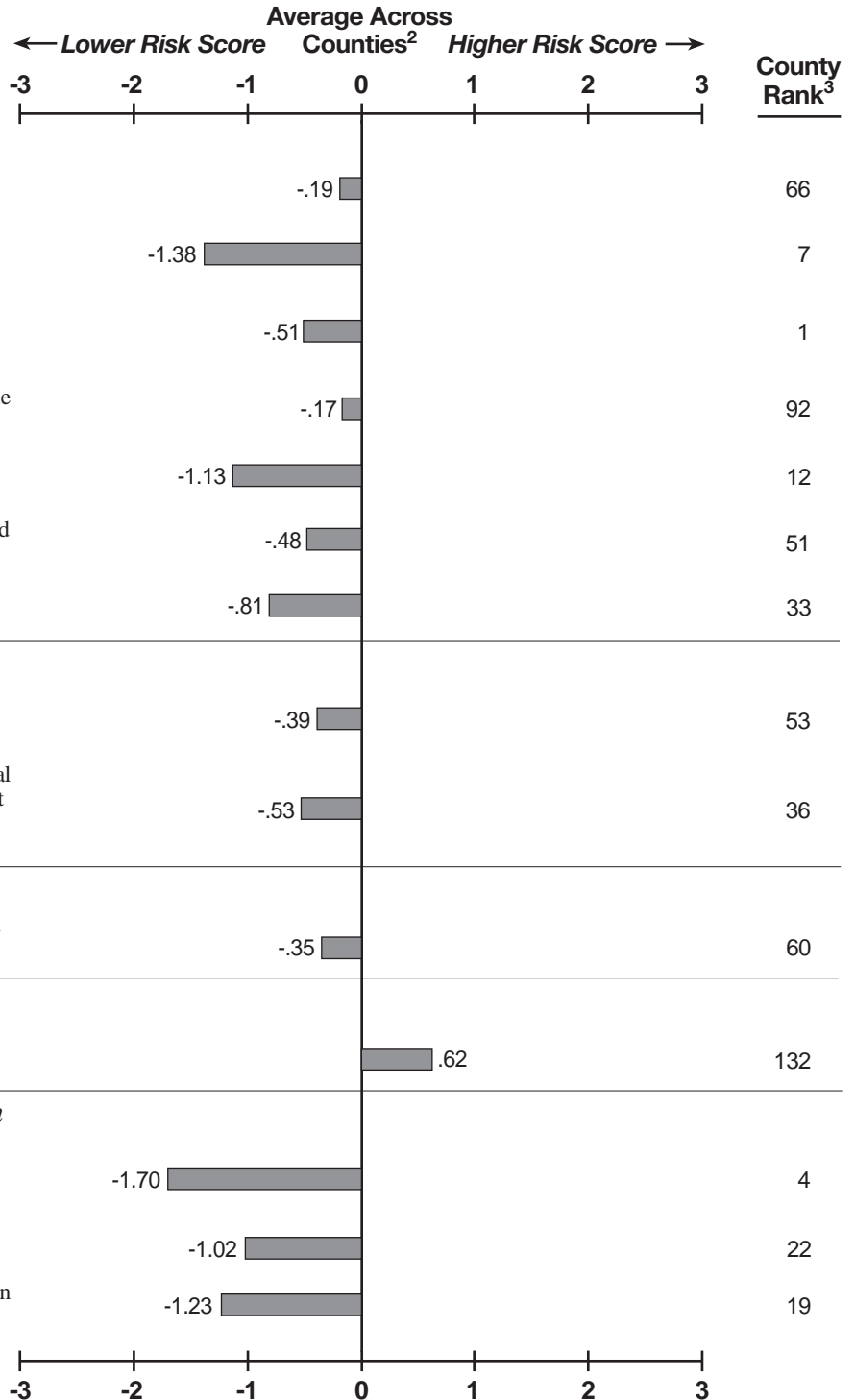
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

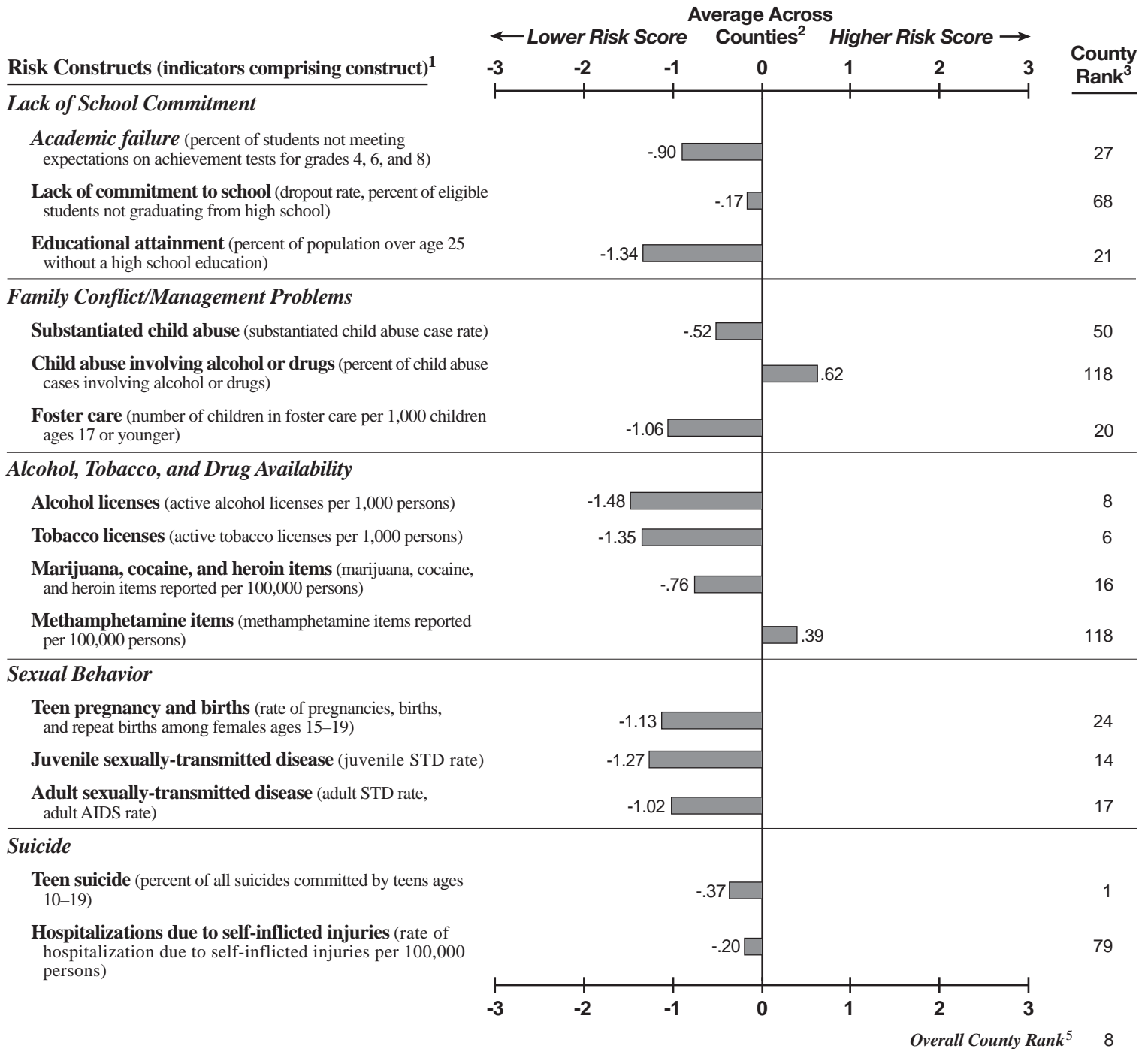
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Paulding County



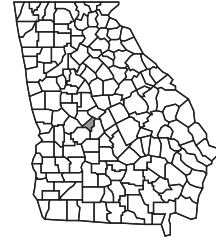
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Peach County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 24,665  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,128  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 50.7% Other 1.0%  
 Black 43.5% Hispanic/Latino 4.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

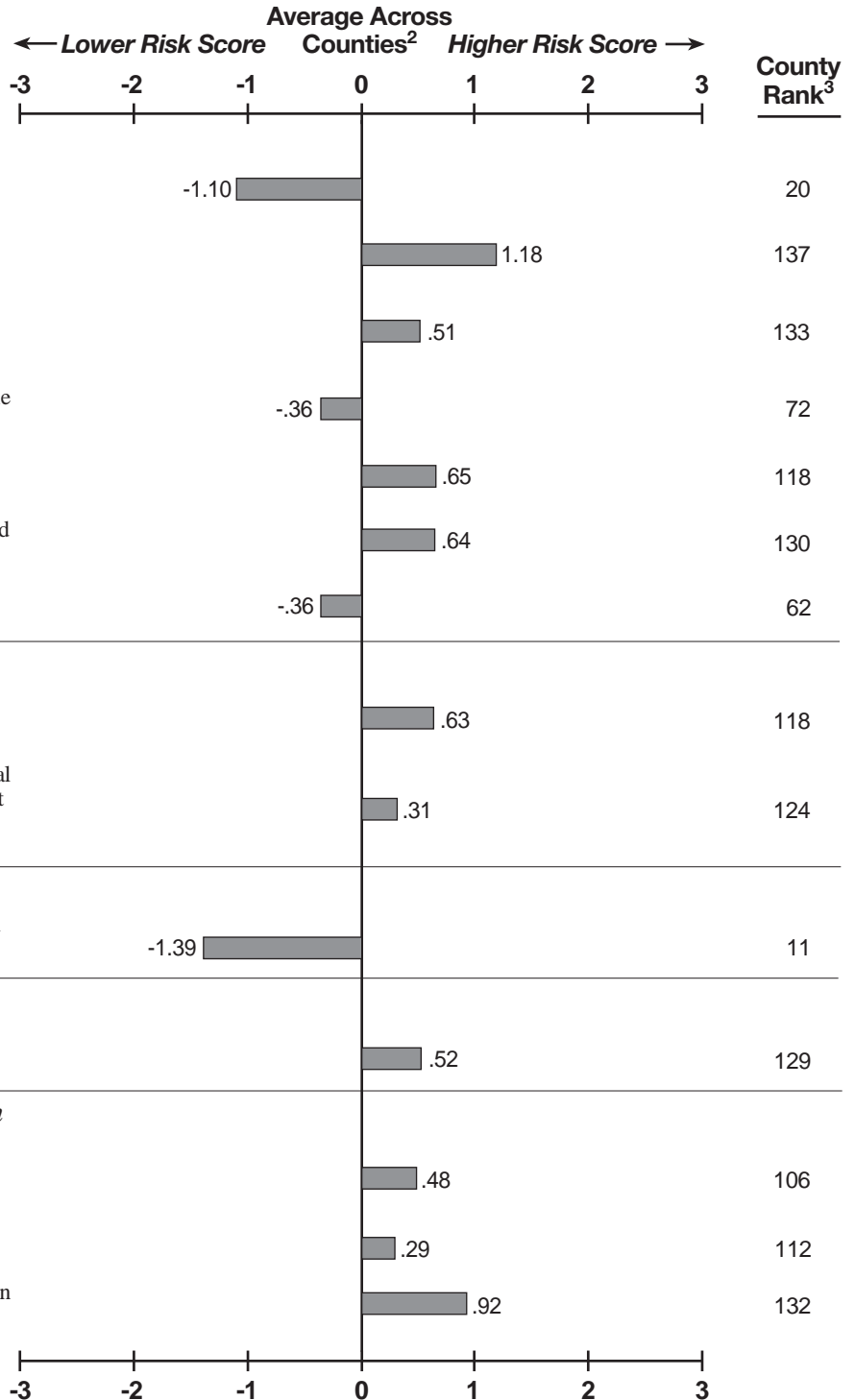
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

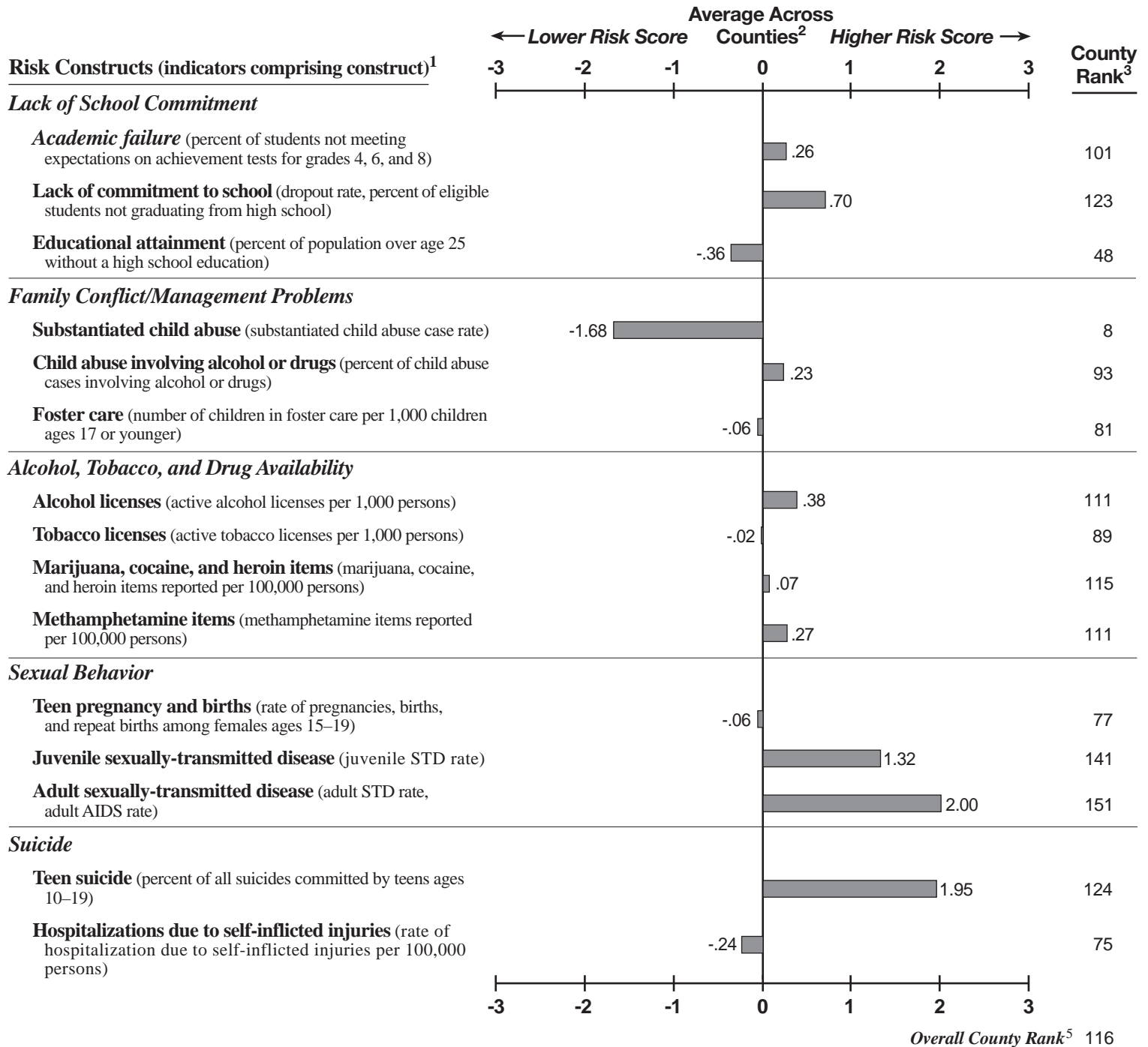
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Peach County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

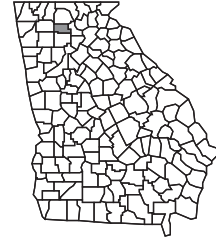
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pickens County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 27,771  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,426  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 94.4%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 1.6%    Hispanic/Latino 2.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

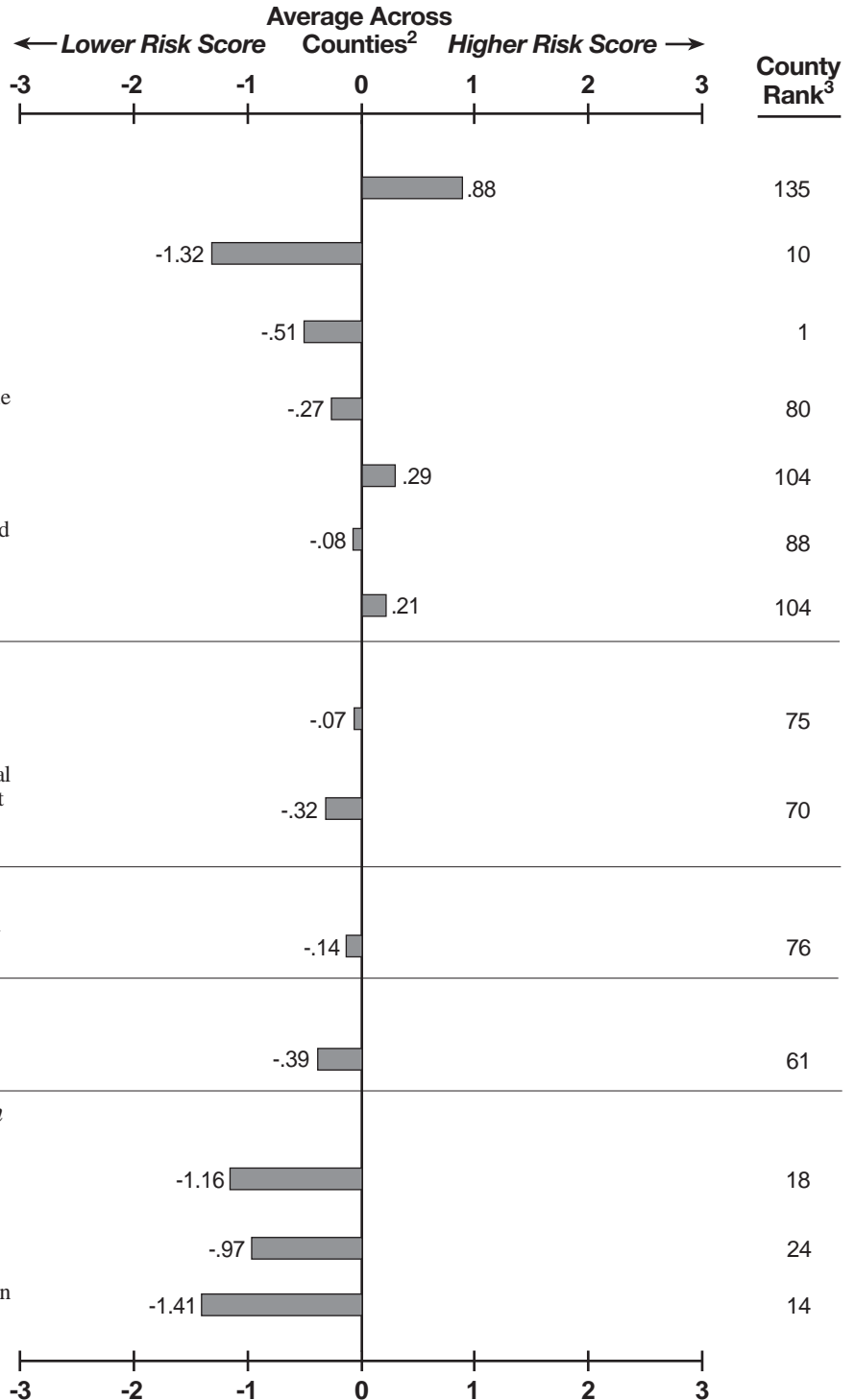
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

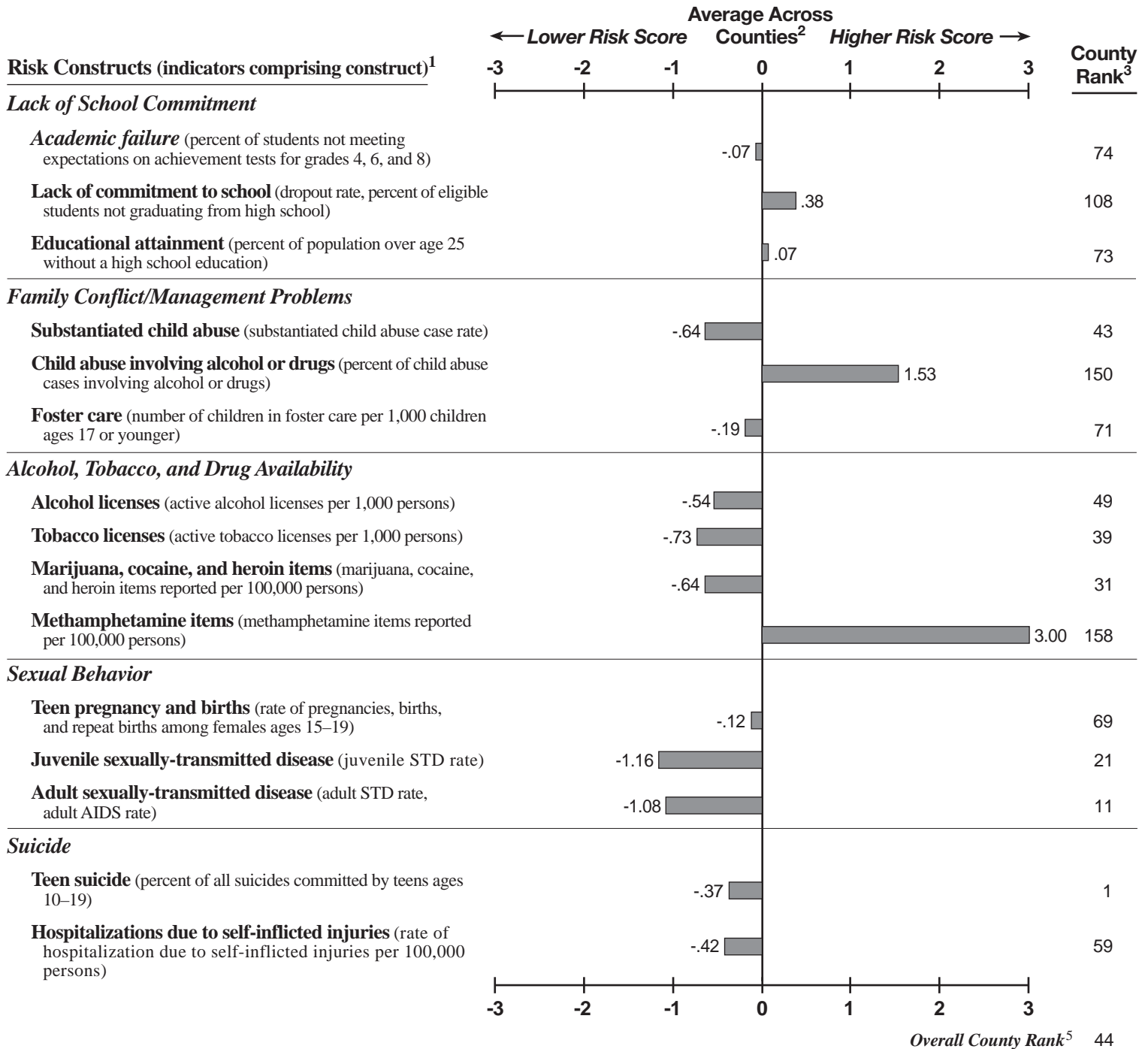
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pickens County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

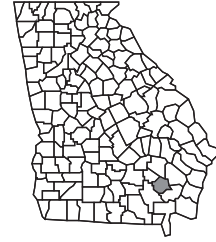
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pierce County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,720  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,238  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 85.7% Other 0.9%  
 Black 10.5% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

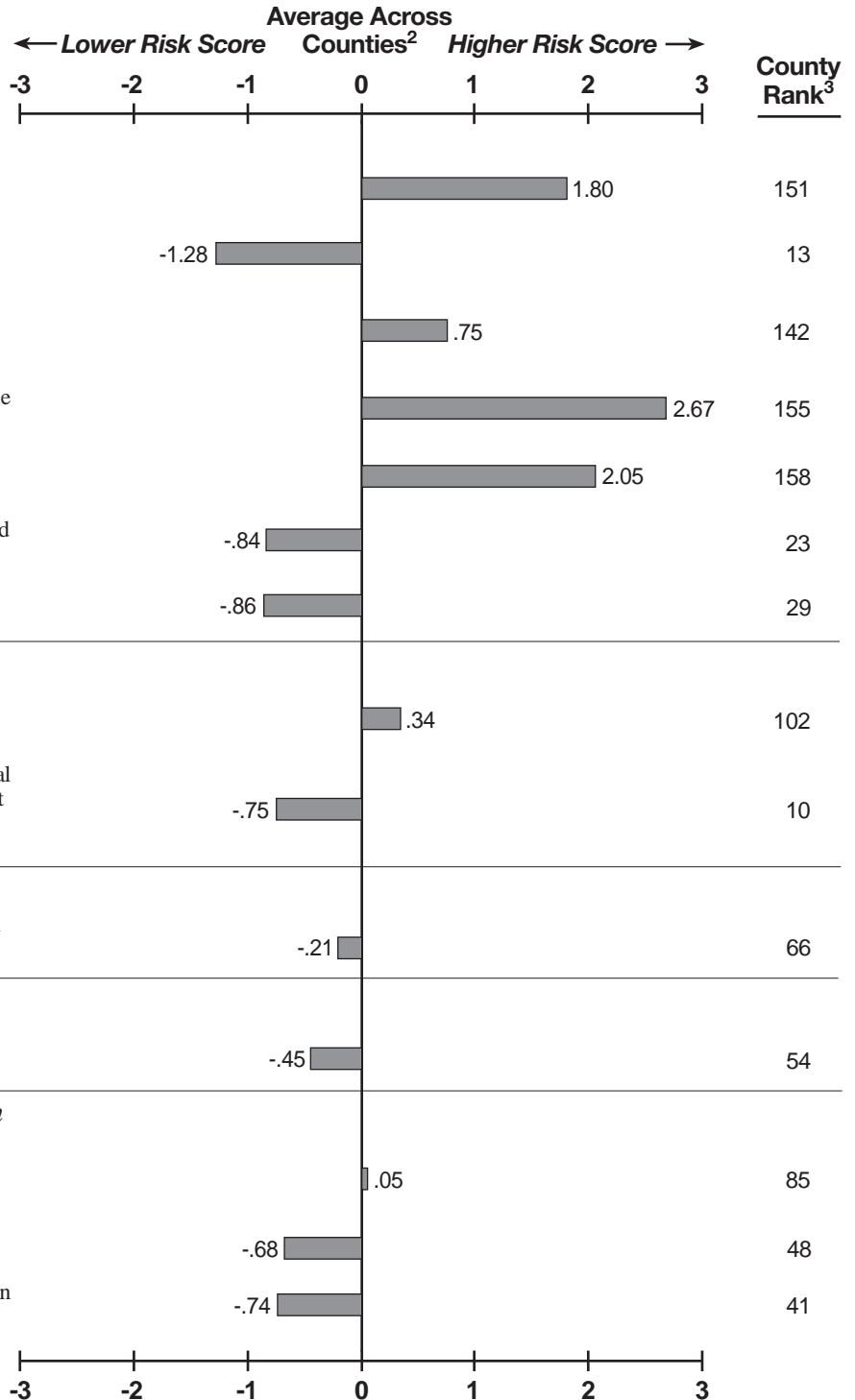
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

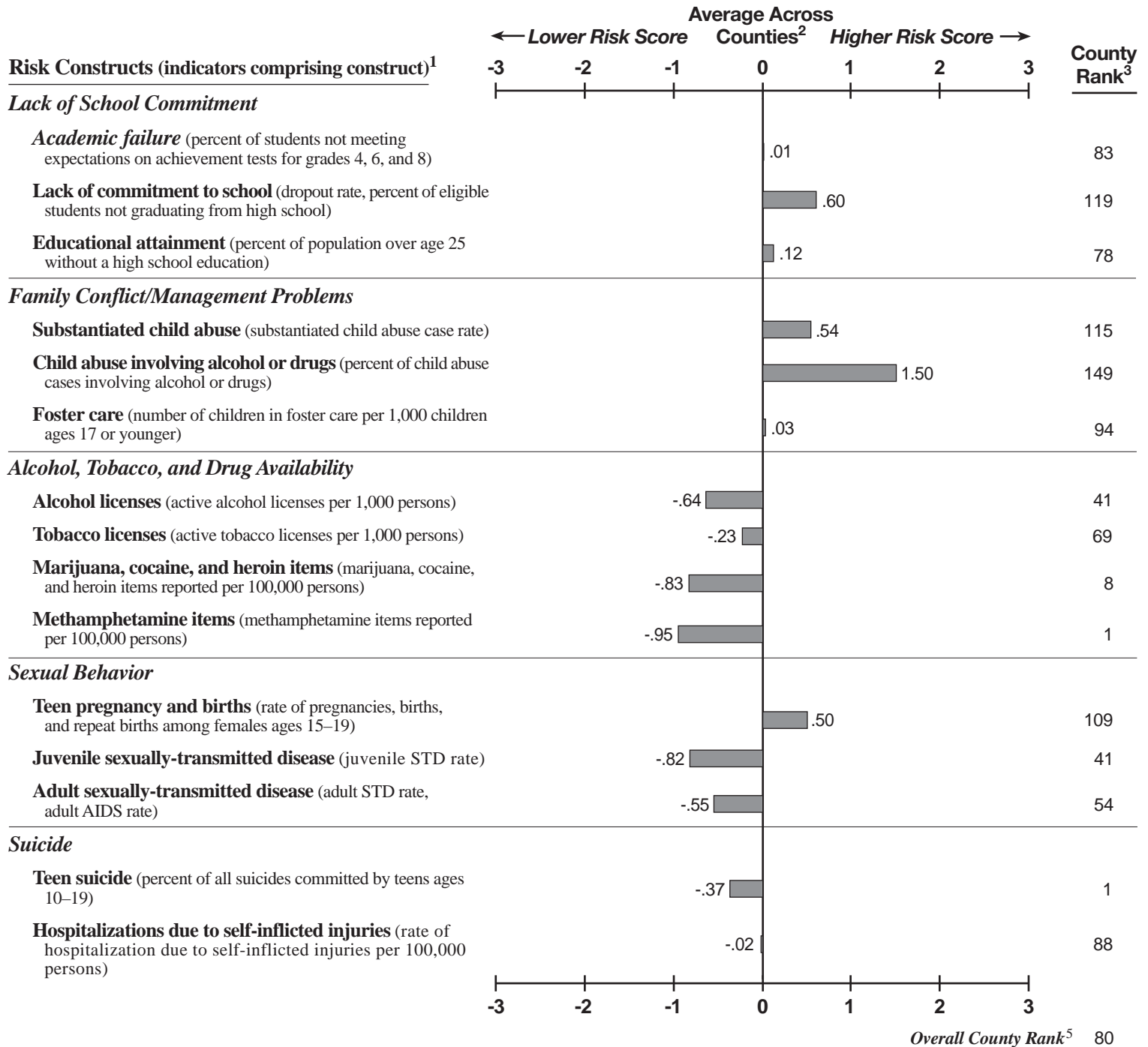
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pierce County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

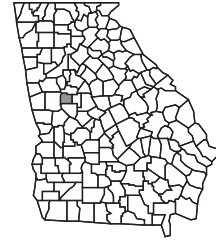


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pike County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,750  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,050  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 84.3%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 13.4%    Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

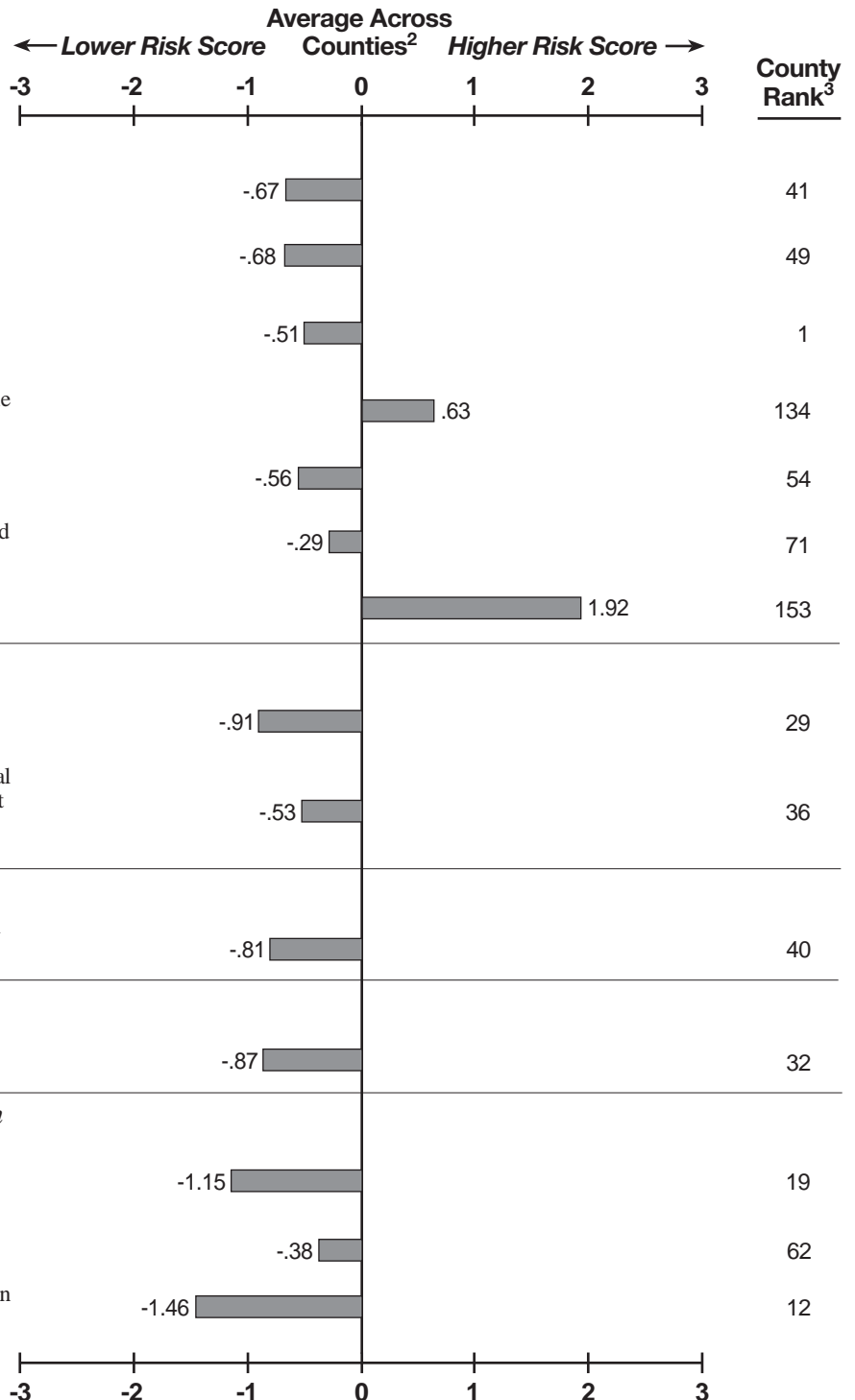
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

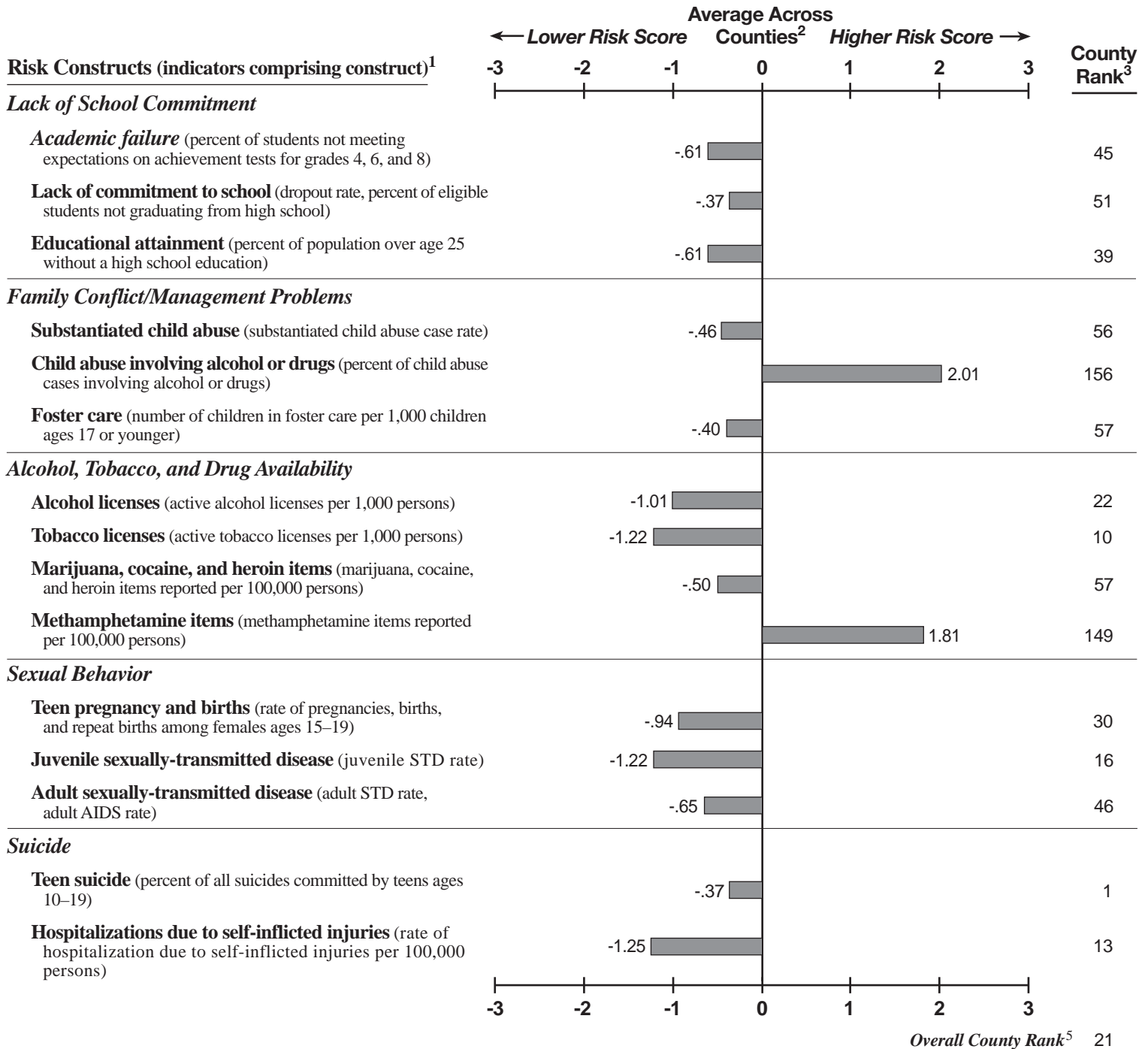
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pike County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

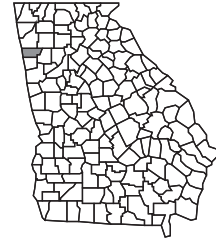
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Polk County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 40,267  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 10,666  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 76.4%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 13.1%    Hispanic/Latino 9.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

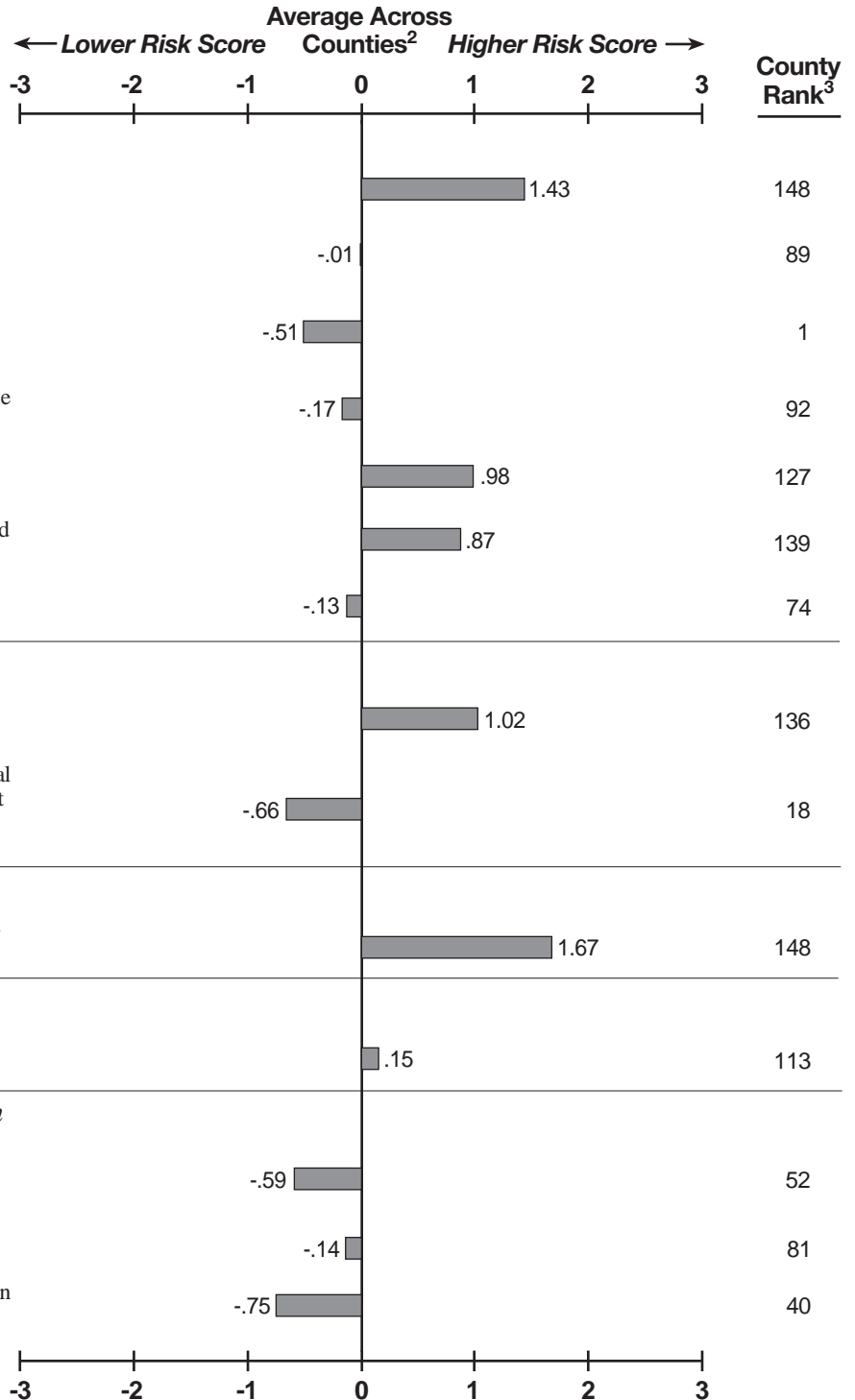
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

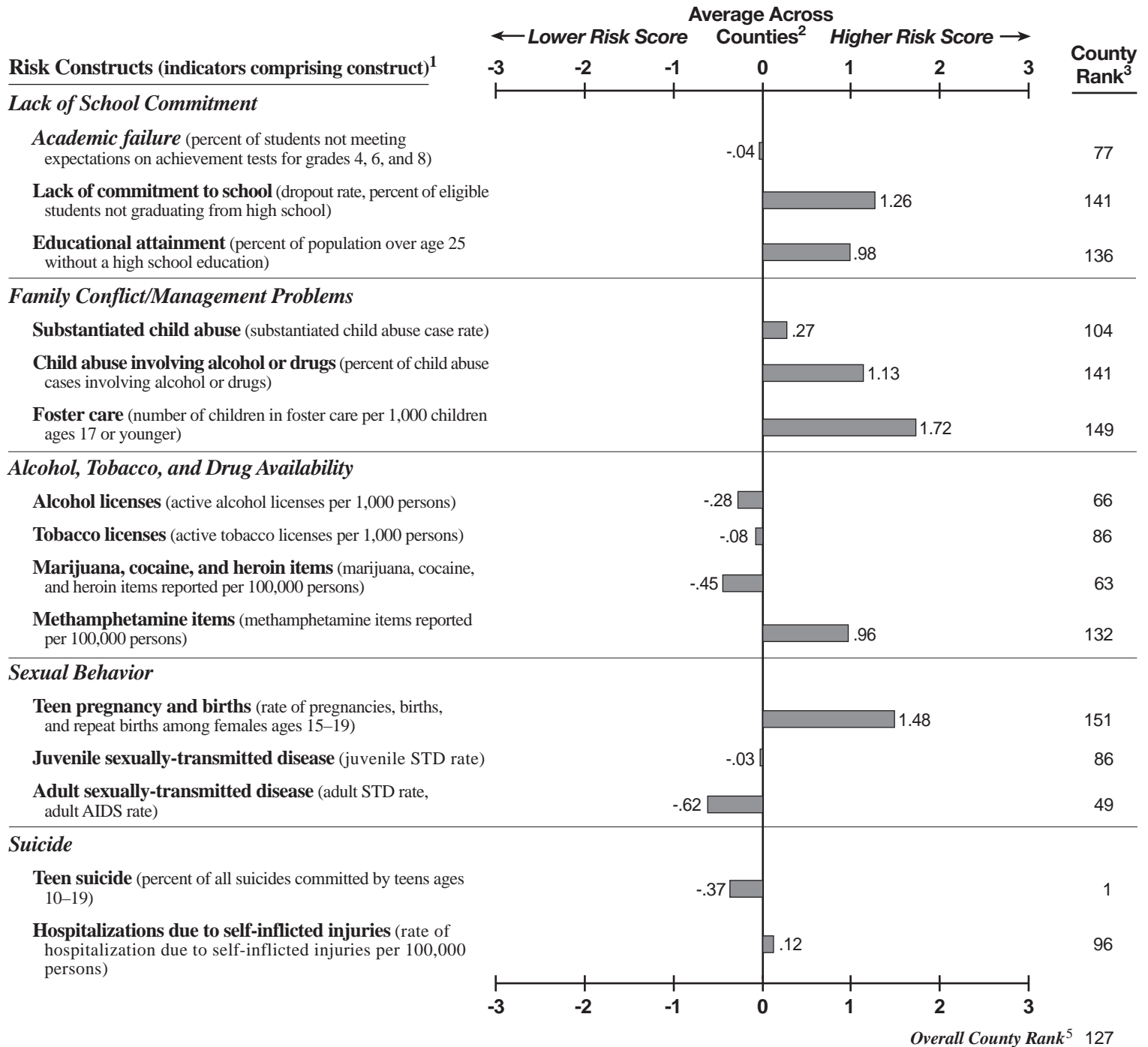
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Polk County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

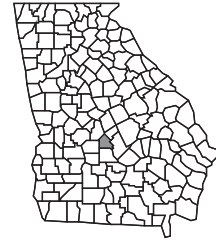
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pulaski County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,837  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,252  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 61.7% Other 1.2%  
 Black 32.9% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

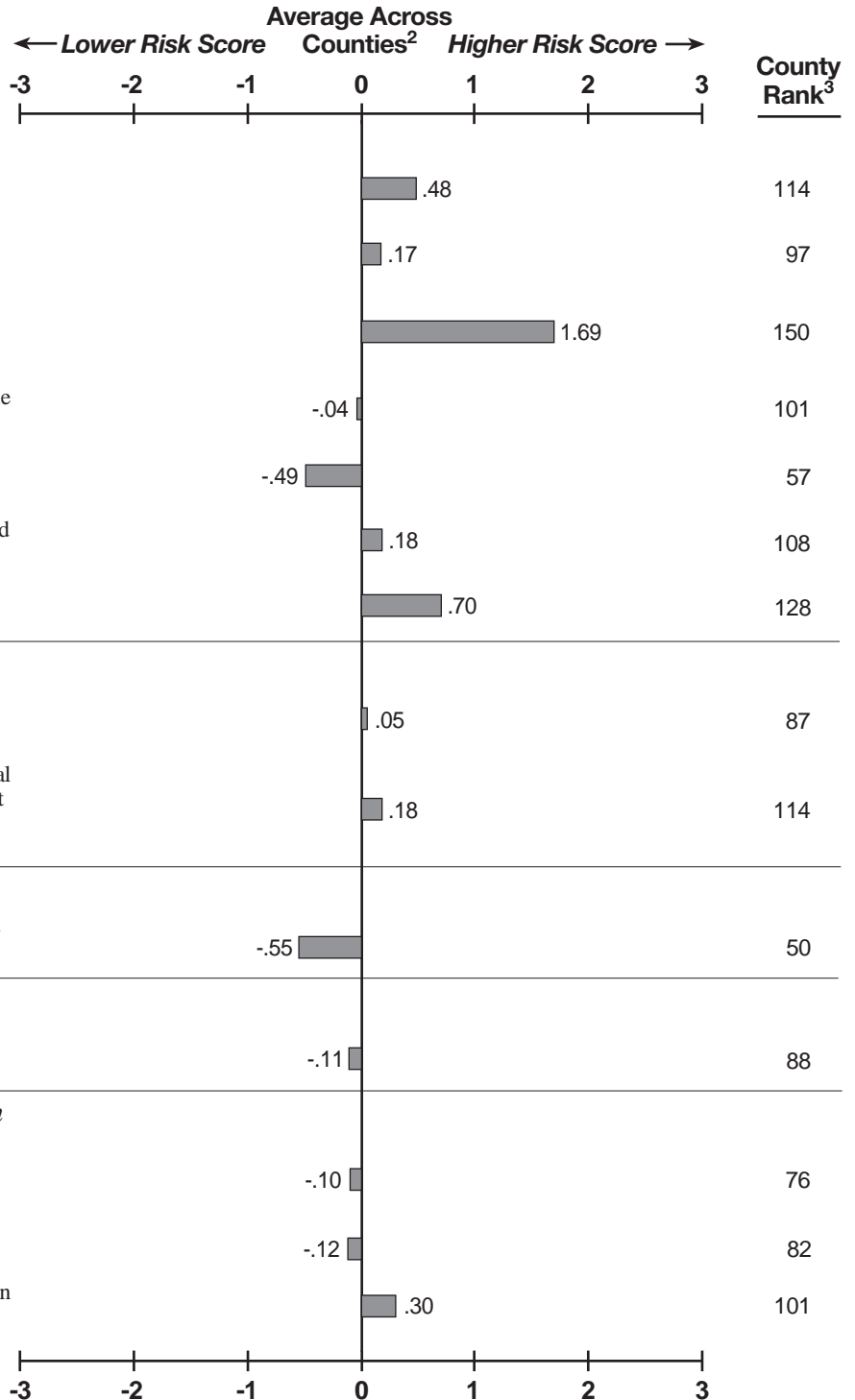
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

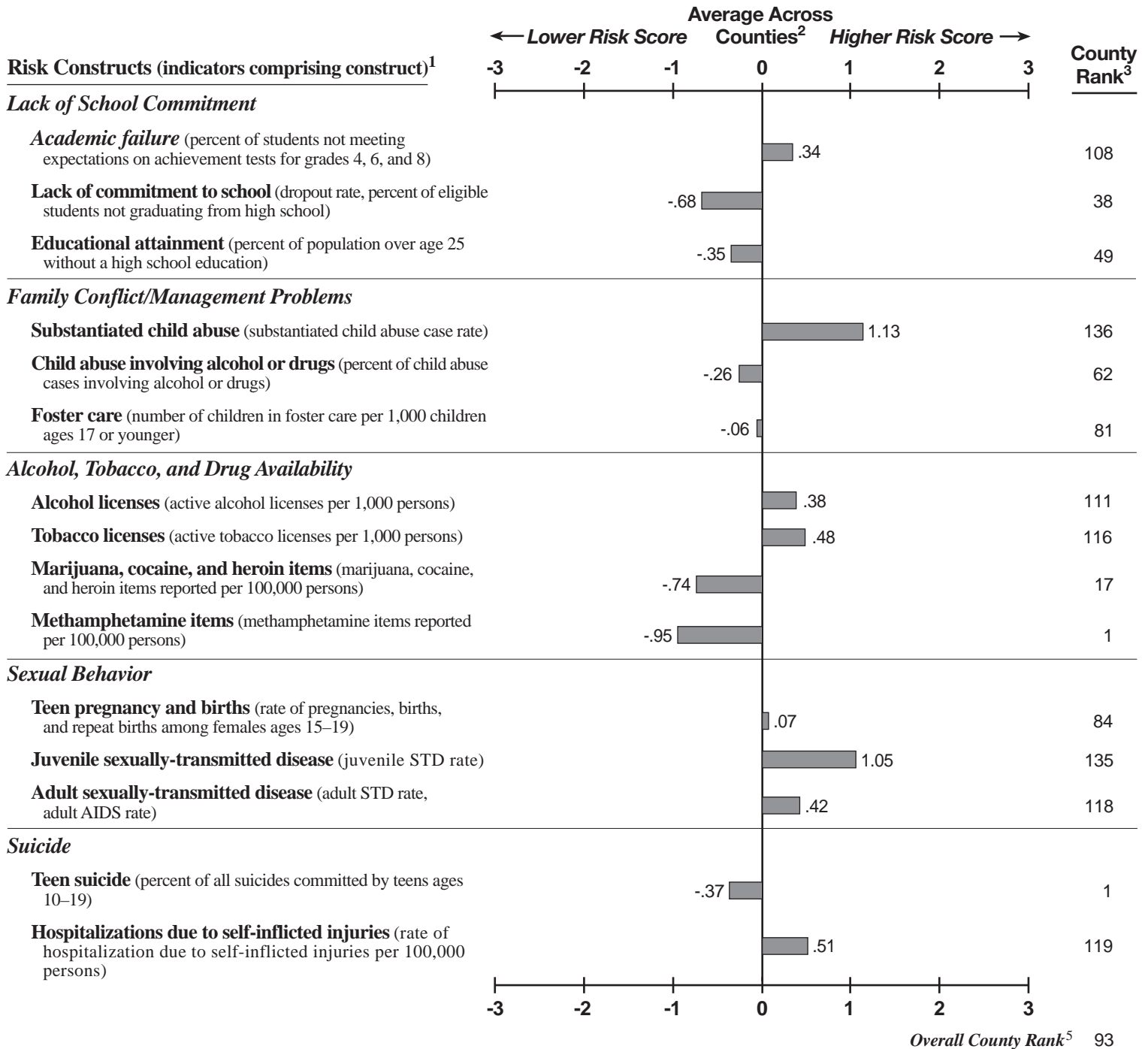
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pulaski County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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 -.24 (county rank=57).

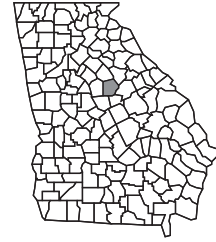
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Putnam County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 19,746  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,458  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.0%    Other 1.2%  
 Black 28.3%    Hispanic/Latino 3.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

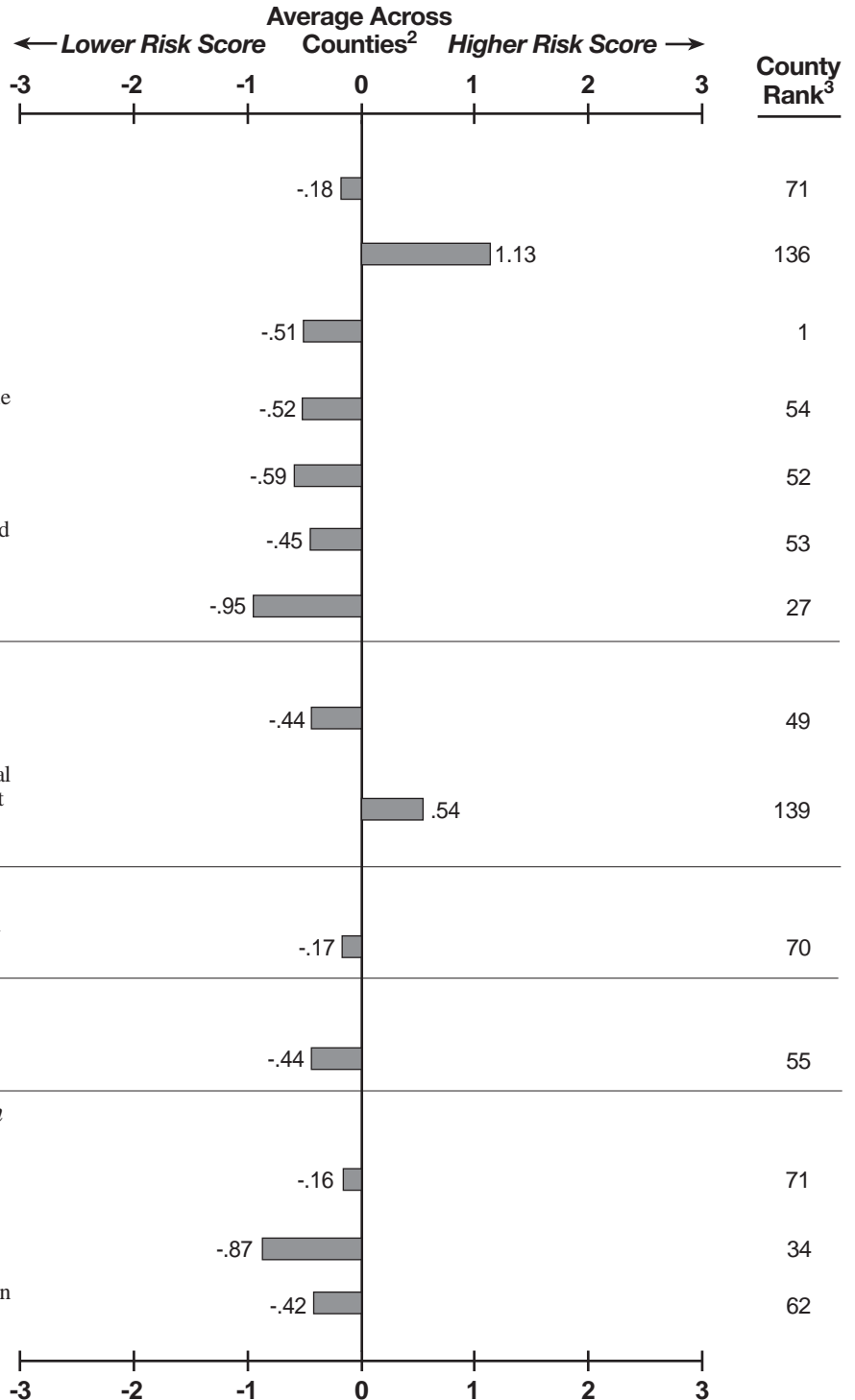
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

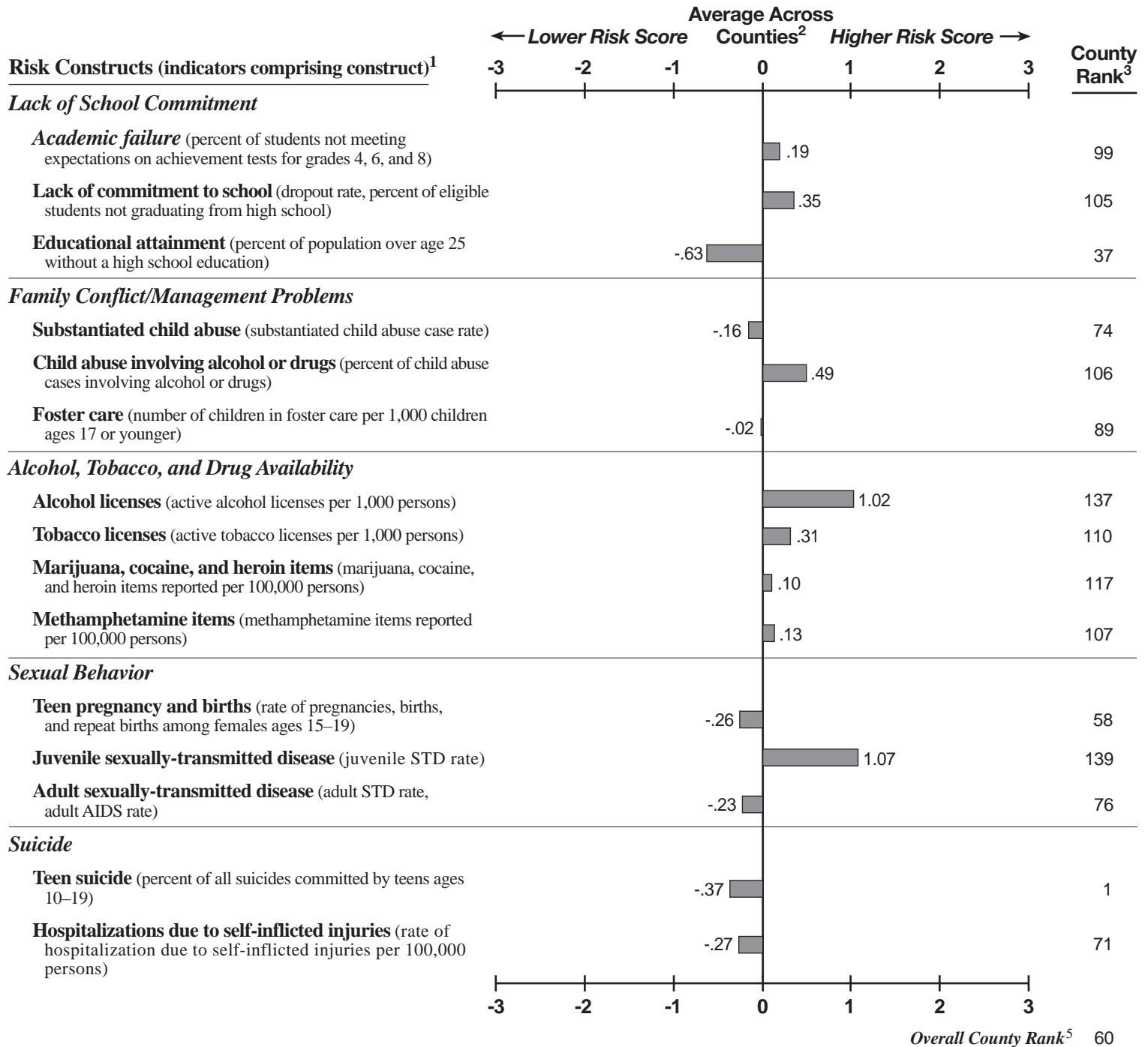
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Putnam County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

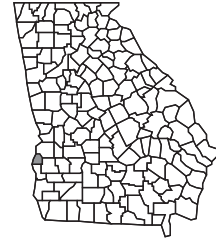


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Quitman County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 2,467  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 607  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 51.5%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 47.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

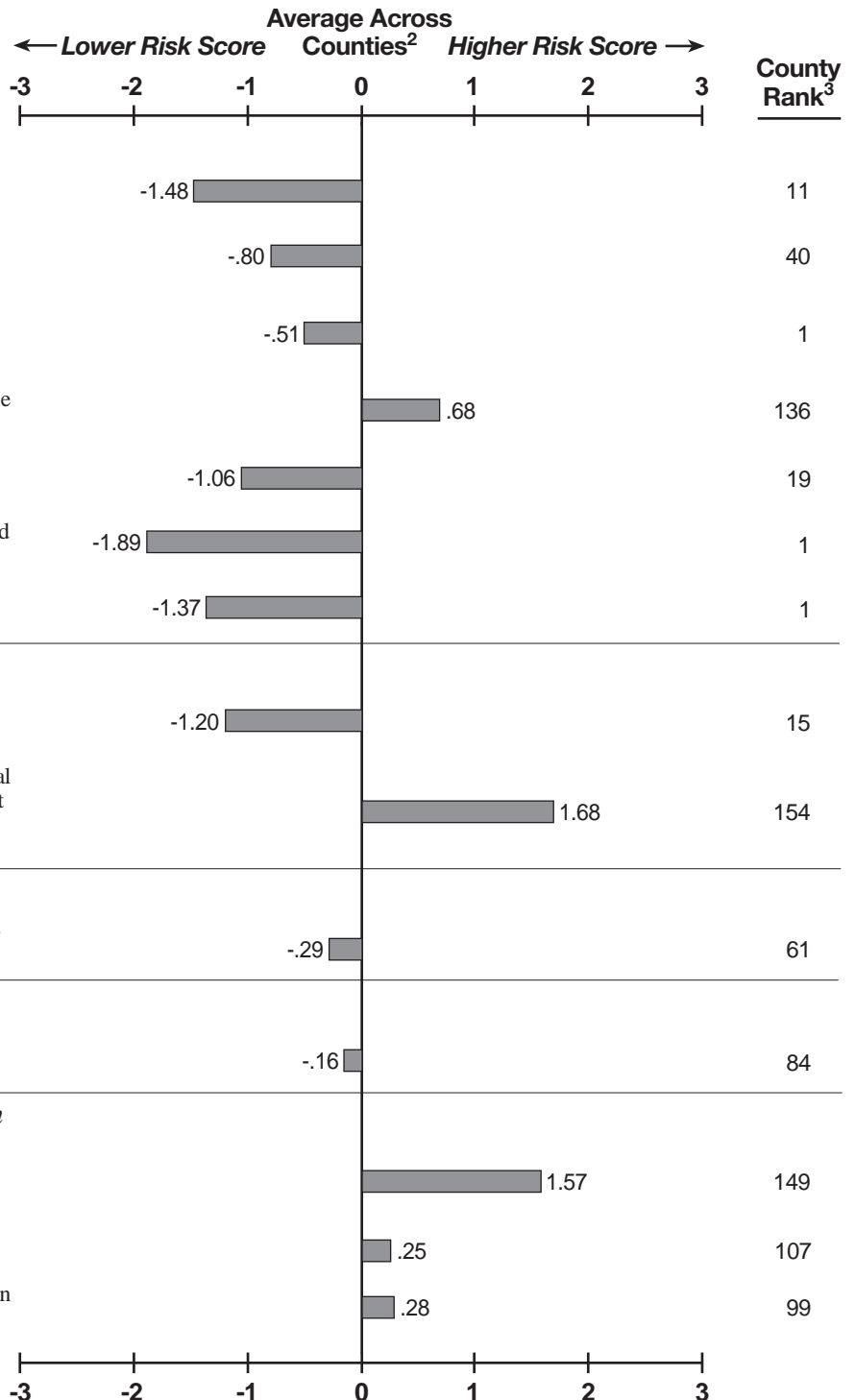
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

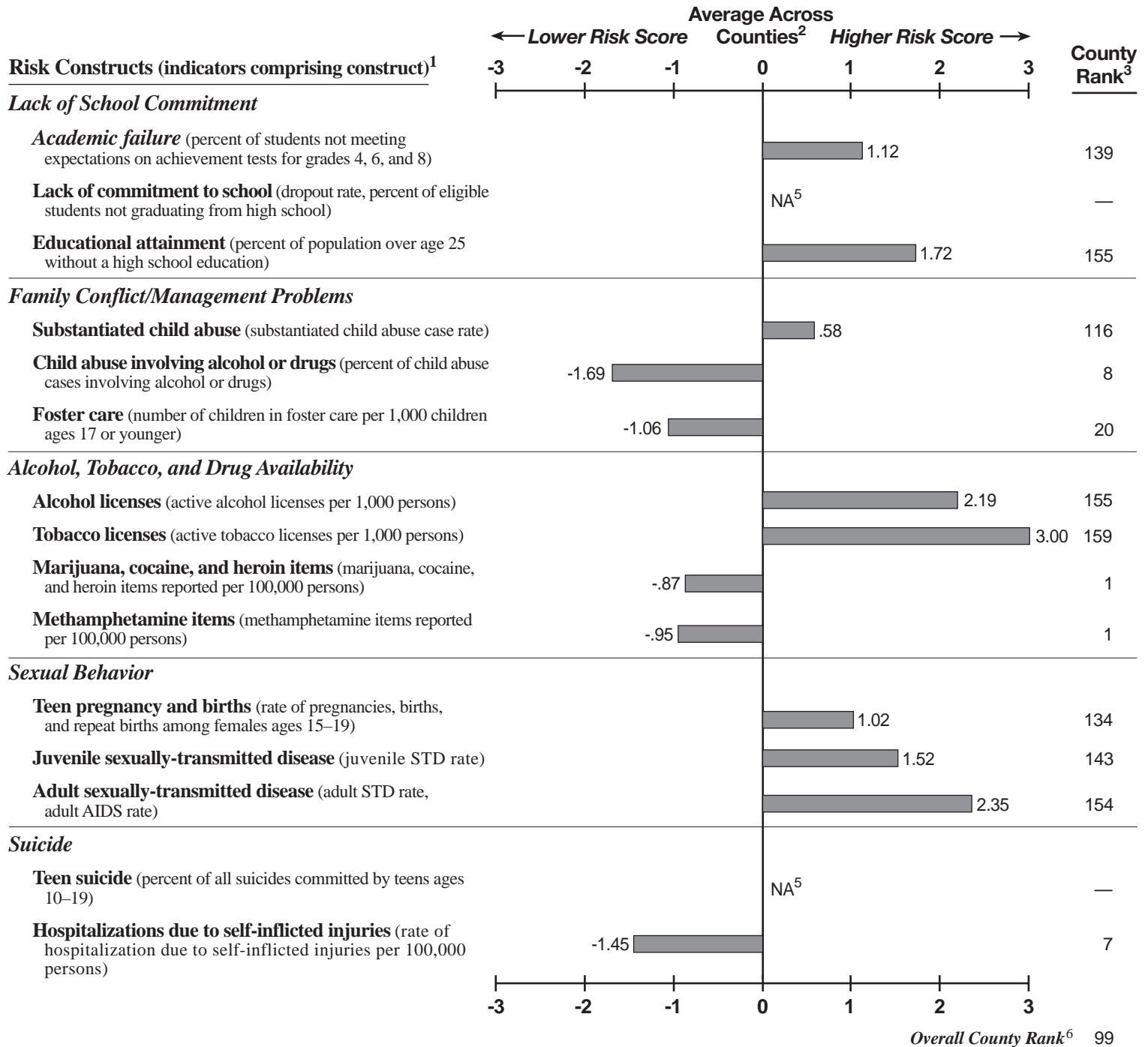
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Quitman County



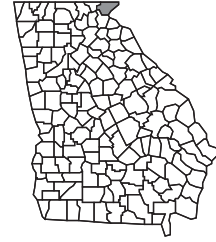
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Rabun County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 16,011  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,451  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 90.8%    Other 1.3%  
 Black 1.1%    Hispanic/Latino 6.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

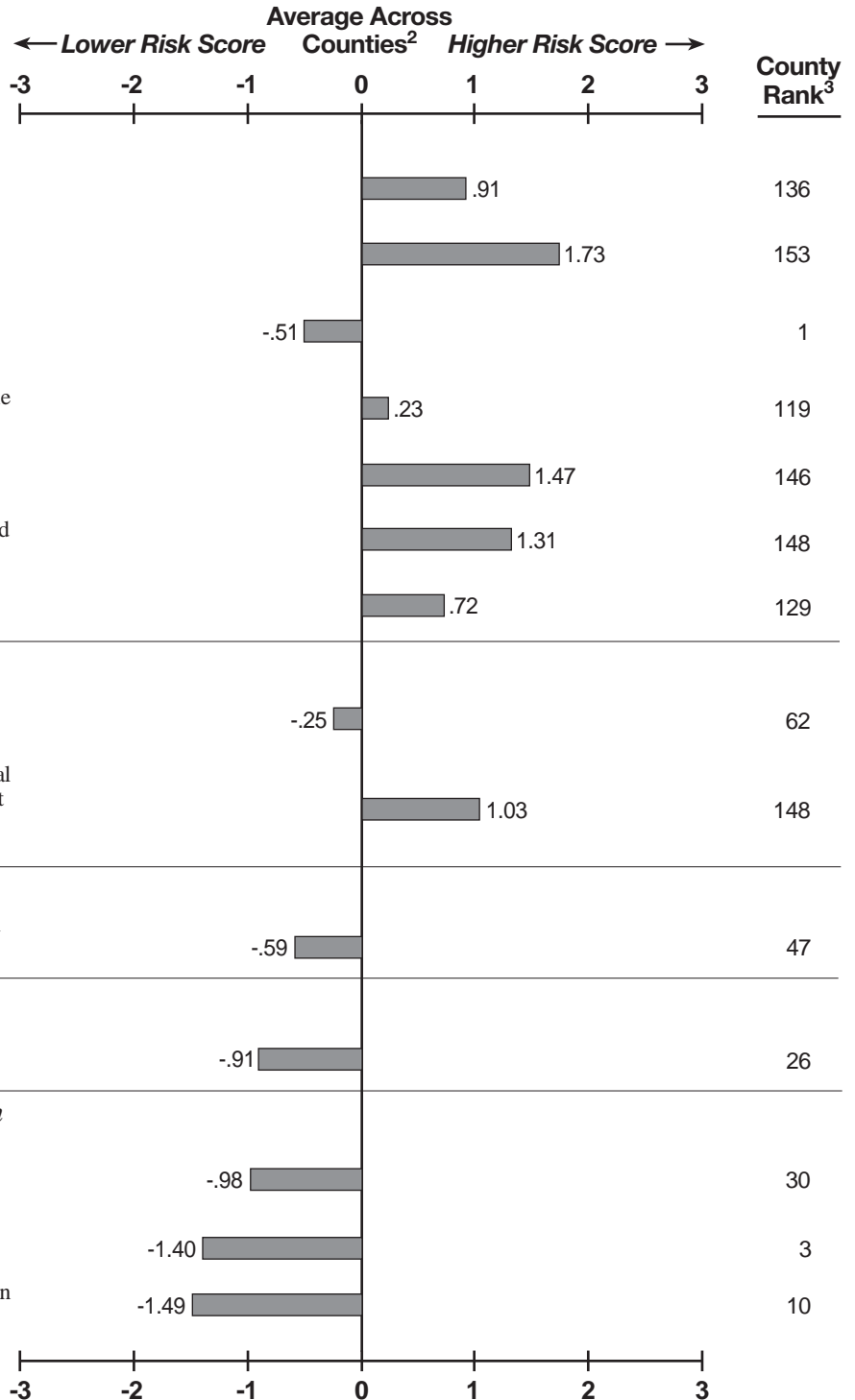
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

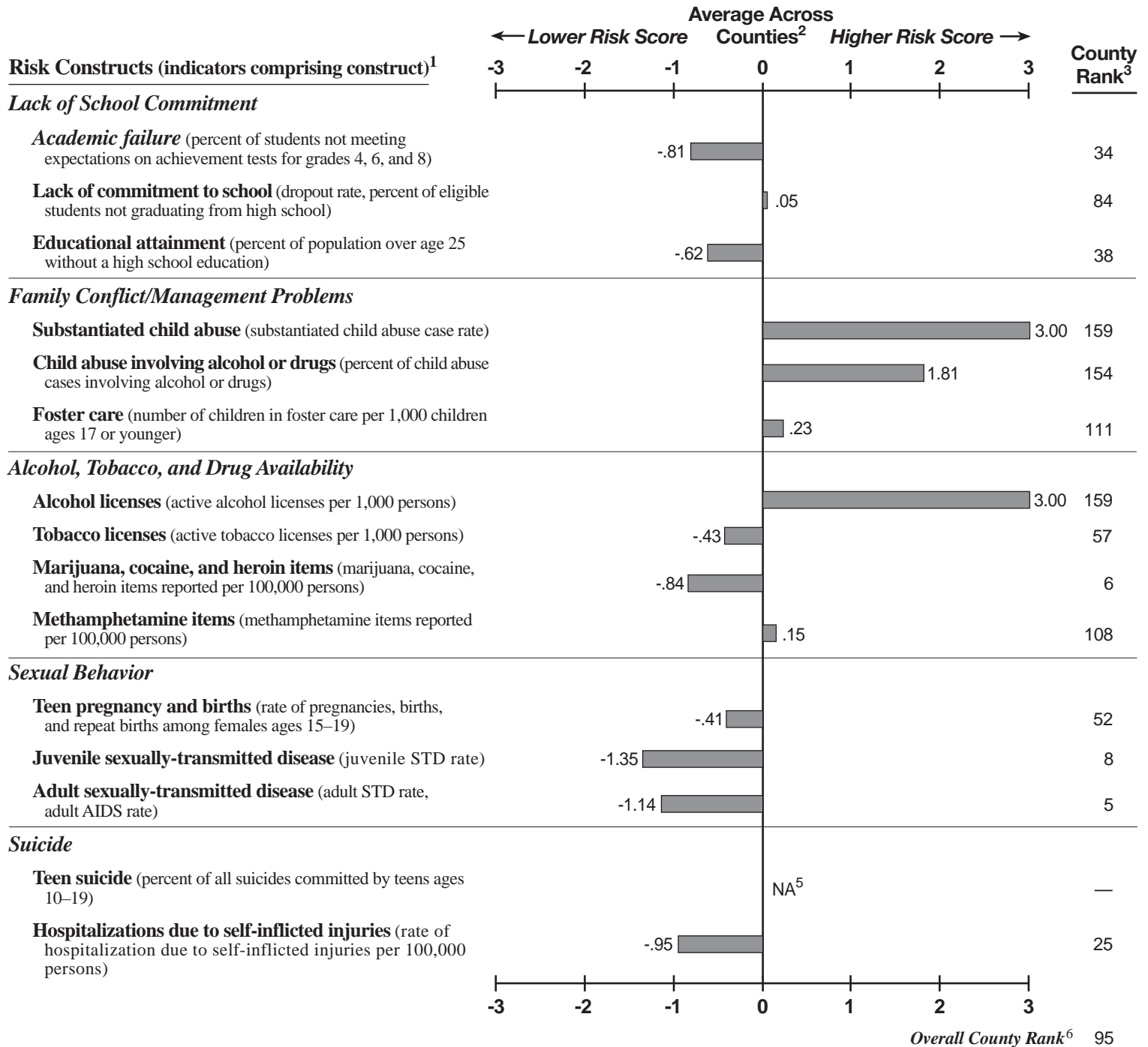
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rabun County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

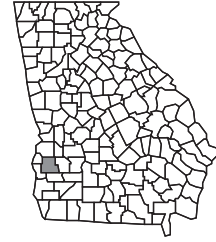
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Randolph County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 7,331  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,907  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 38.2% Other 0.7%  
 Black 59.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

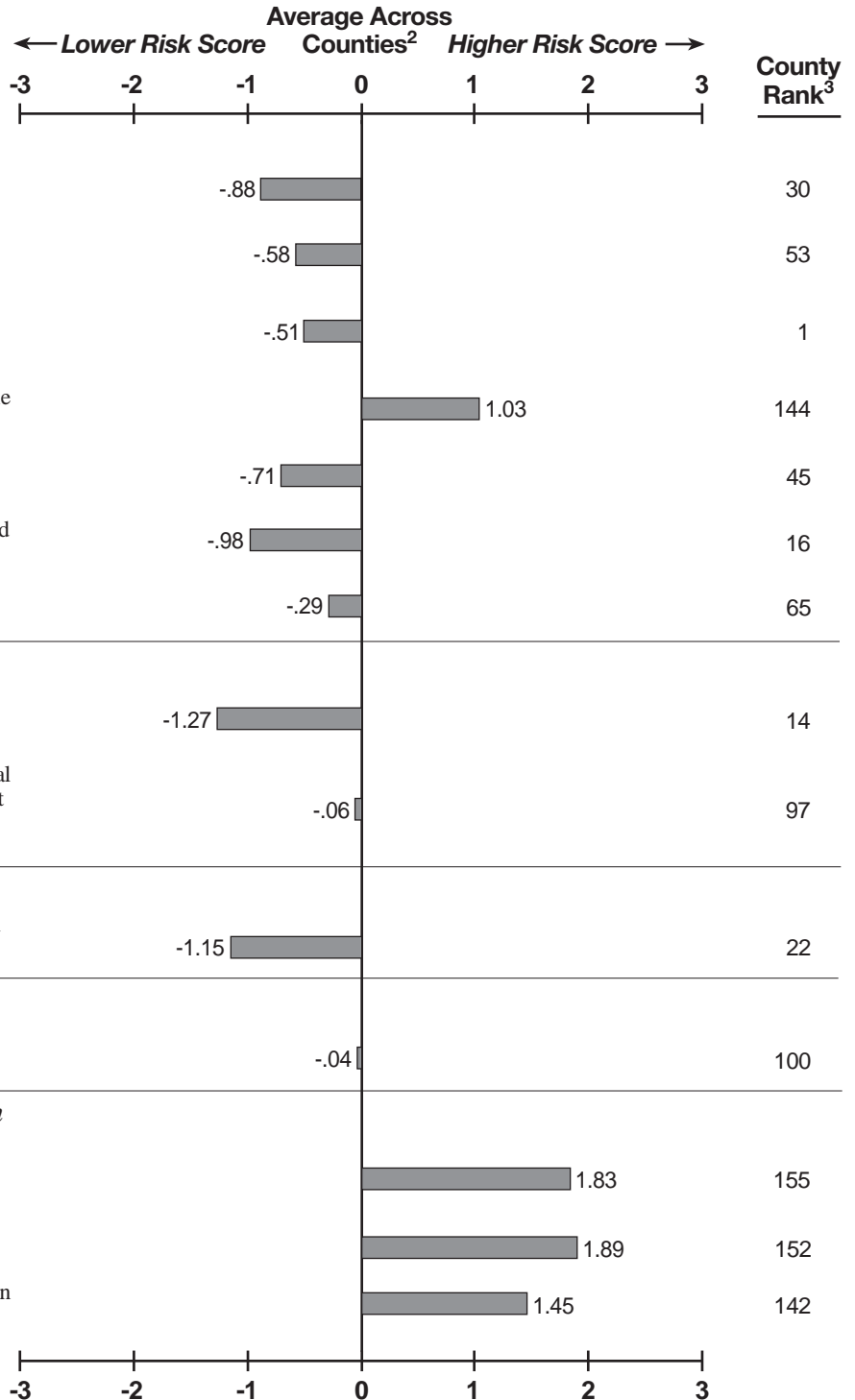
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

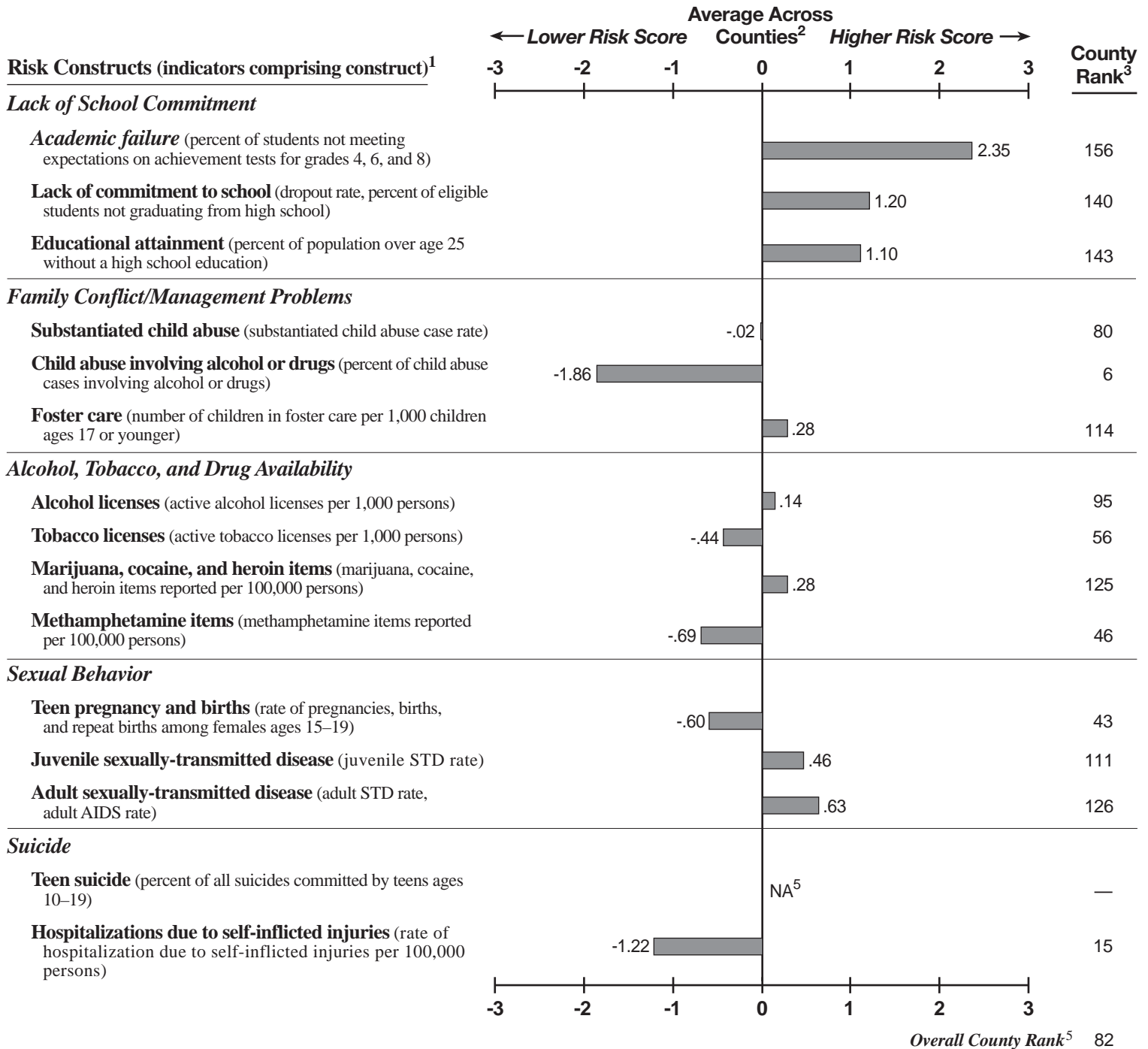
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Randolph County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

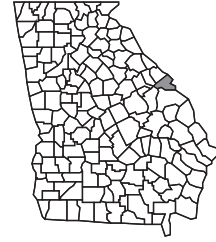
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Richmond County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 196,265  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 53,544  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 42.4%    Other 3.5%  
 Black 51.6%    Hispanic/Latino 2.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

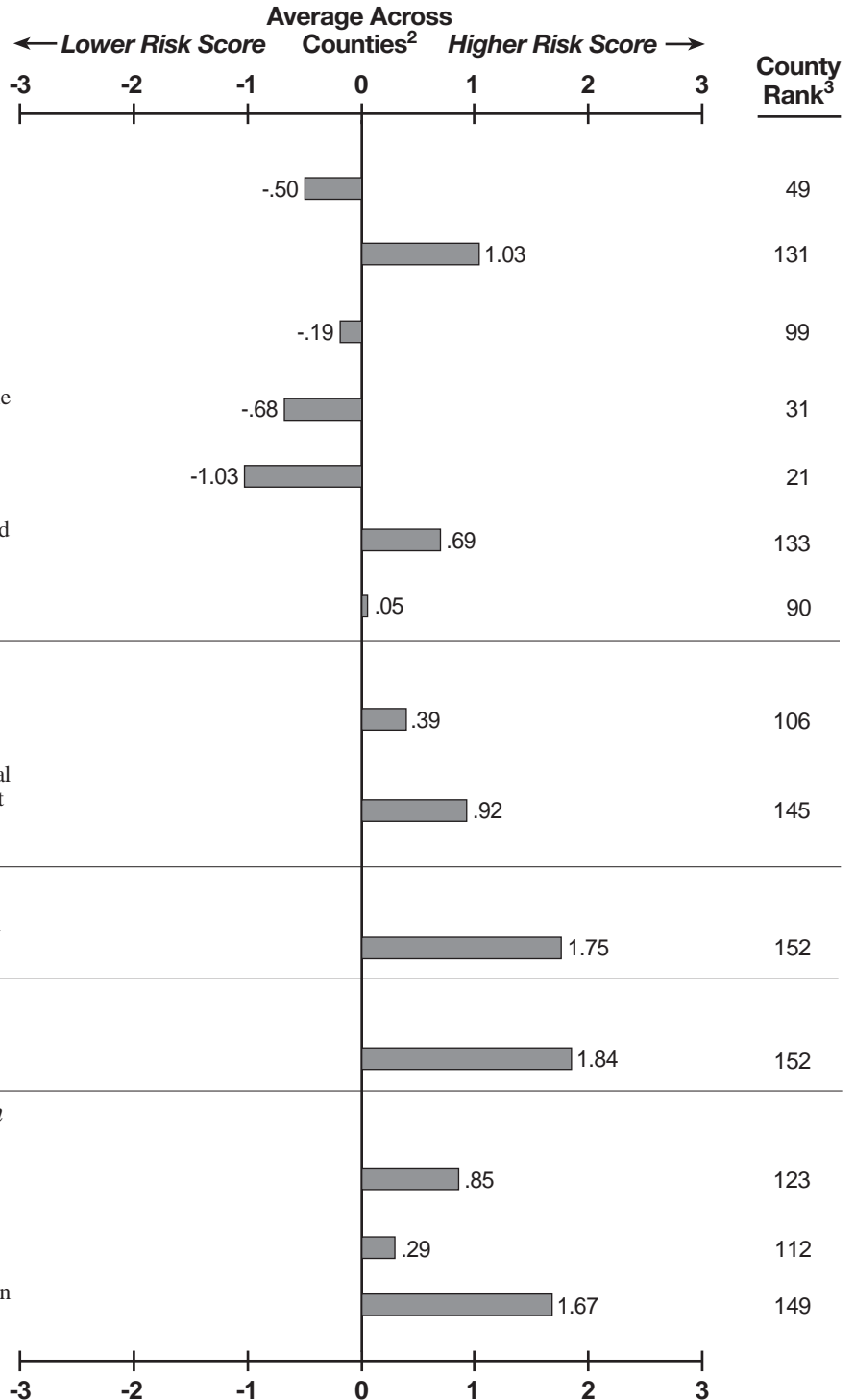
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

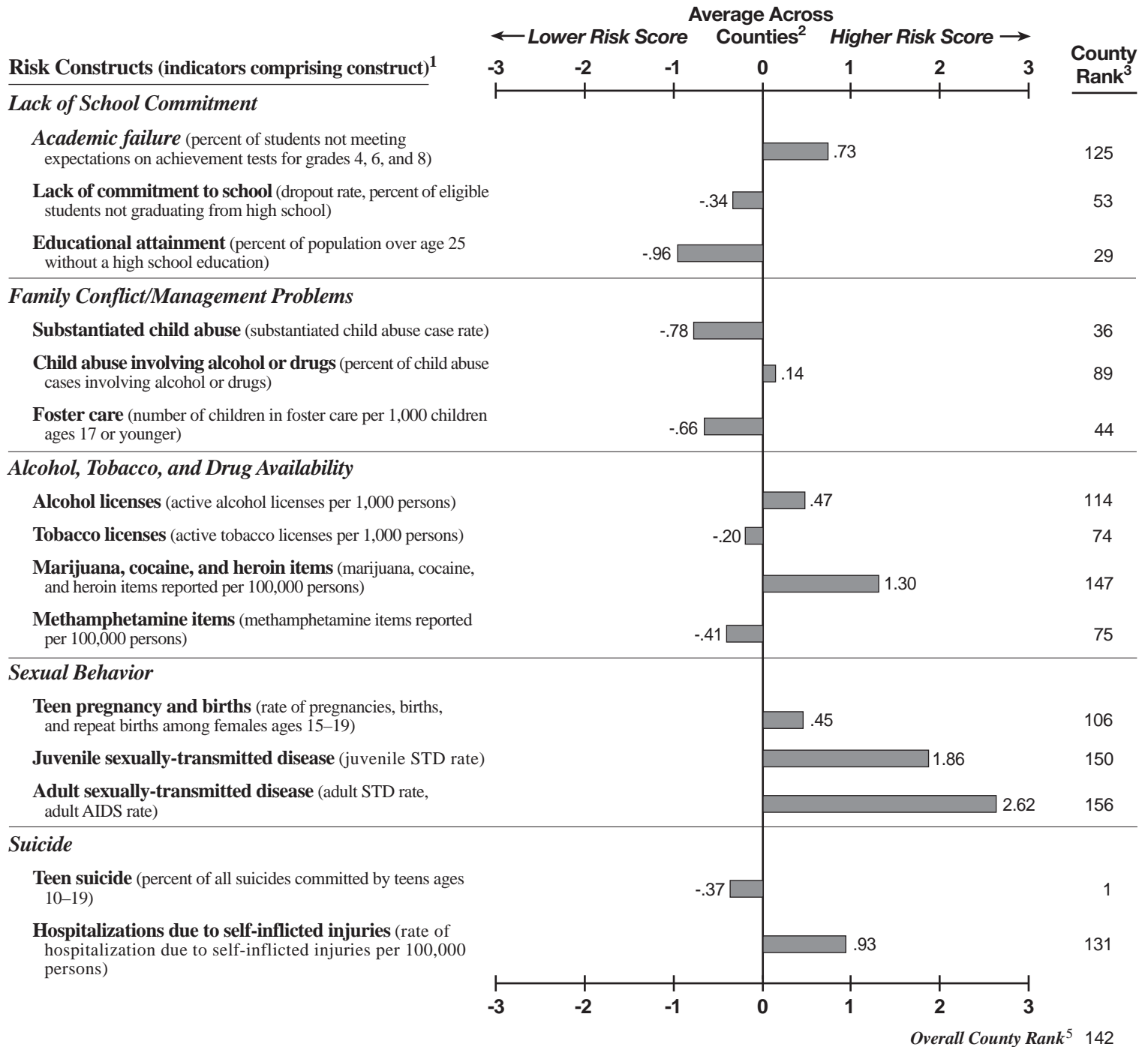
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Richmond County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

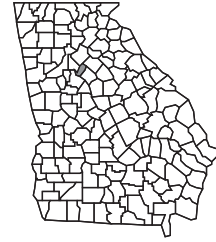


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rockdale County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 76,821  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 20,615  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 57.9%    Other 3.4%  
 Black 30.6%    Hispanic/Latino 8.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

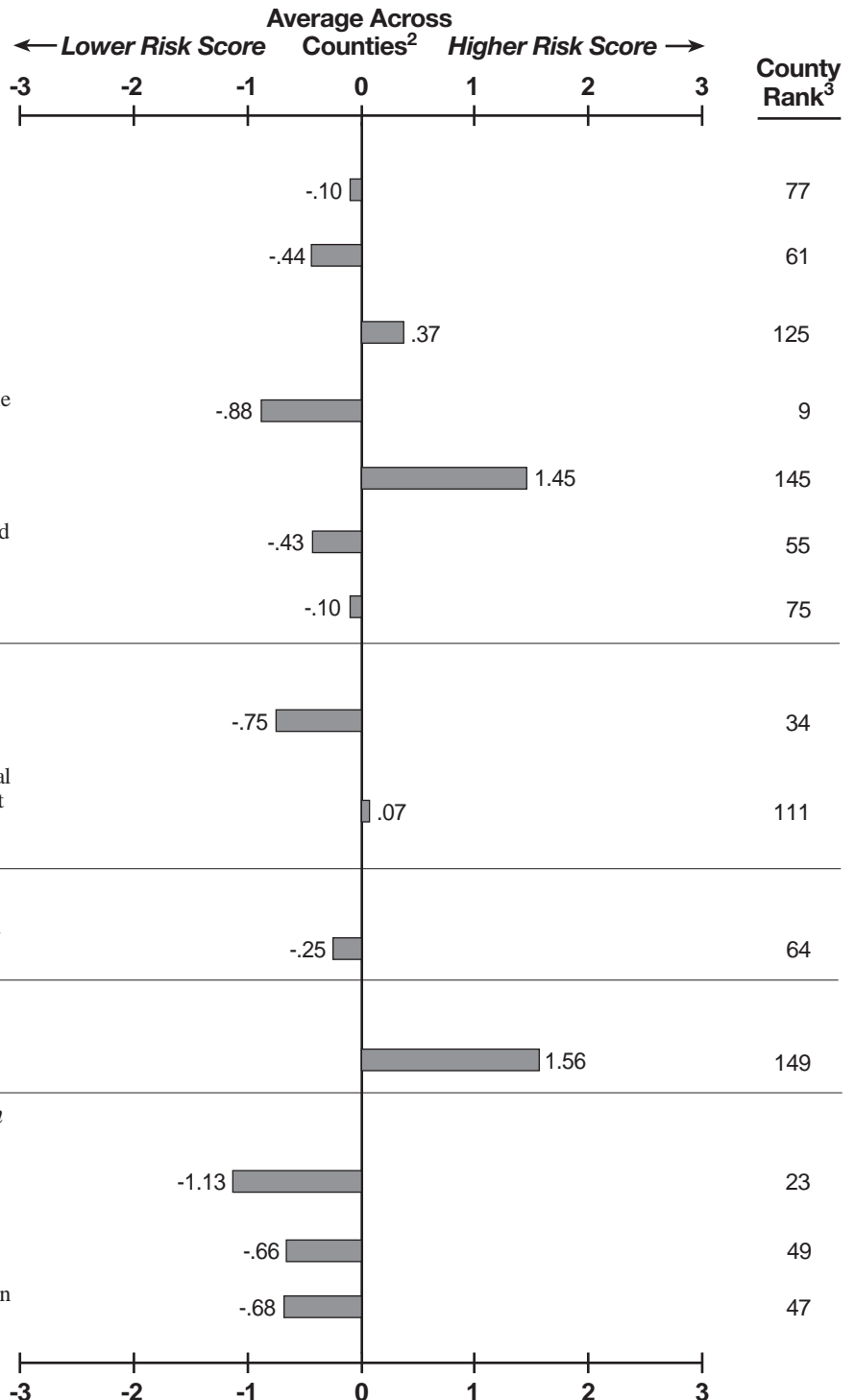
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

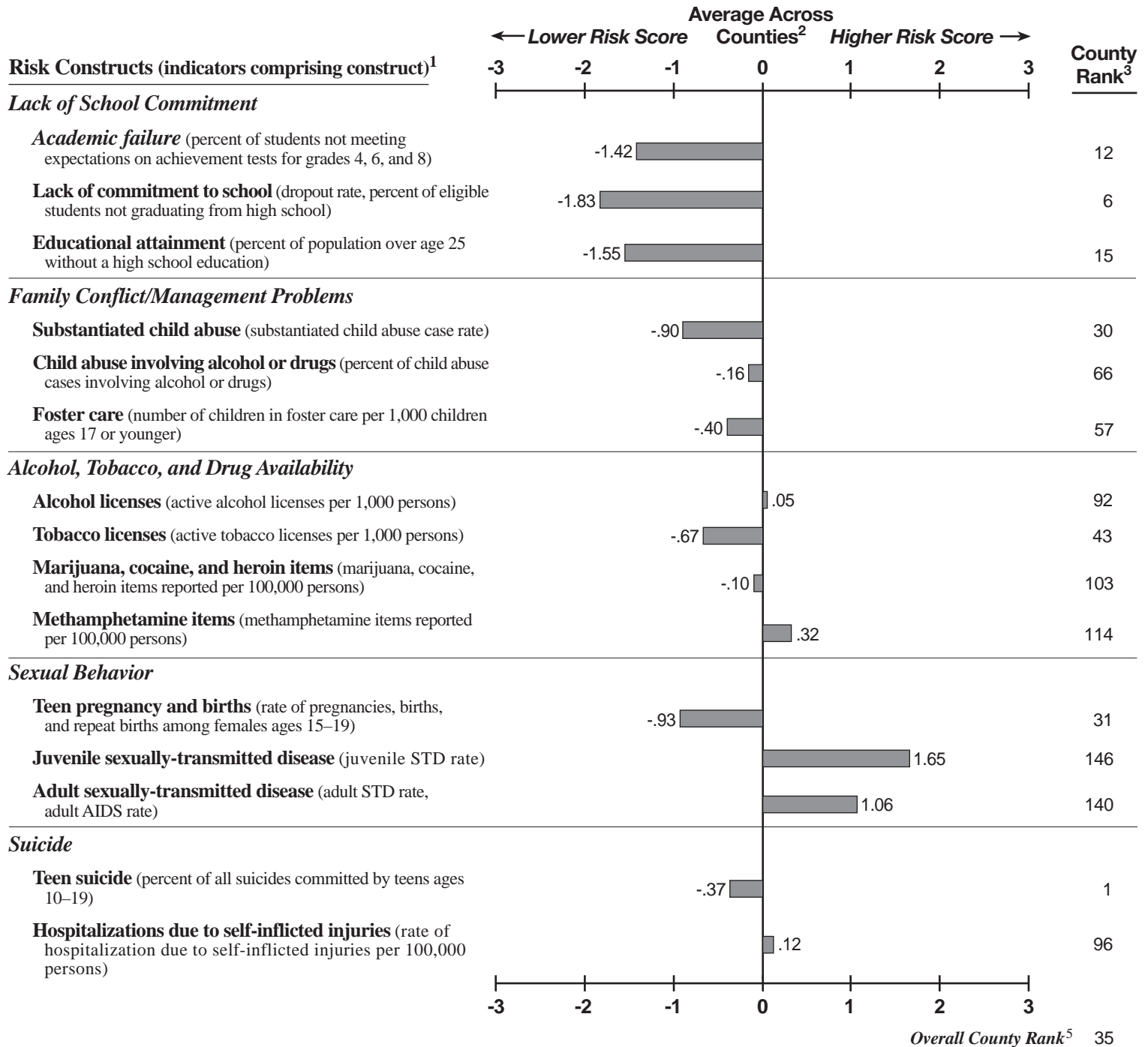
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rockdale County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

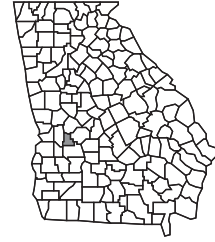
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Schley County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 4,041  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,120  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 69.7% Other 0.3%  
 Black 27.3% Hispanic/Latino 2.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

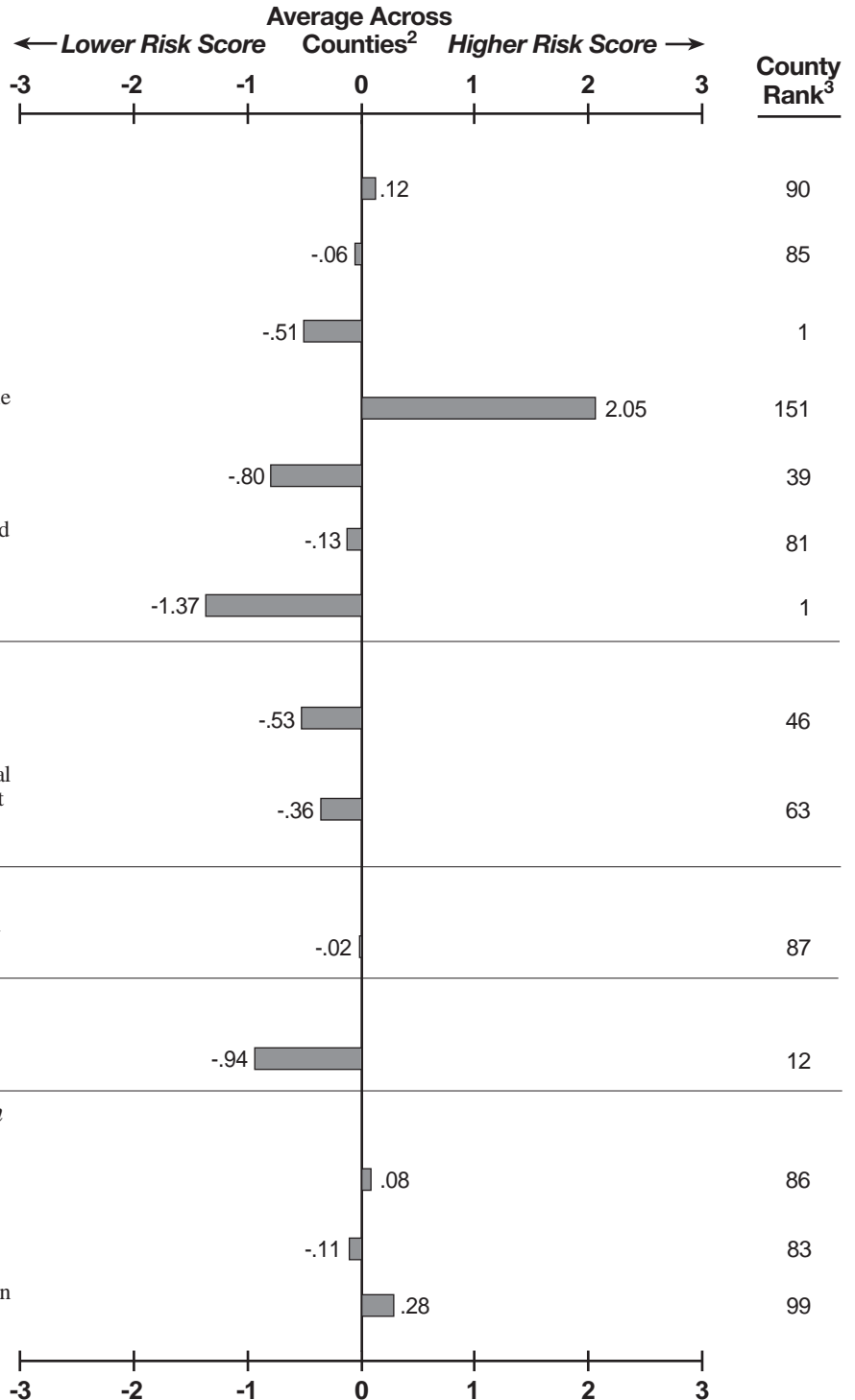
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

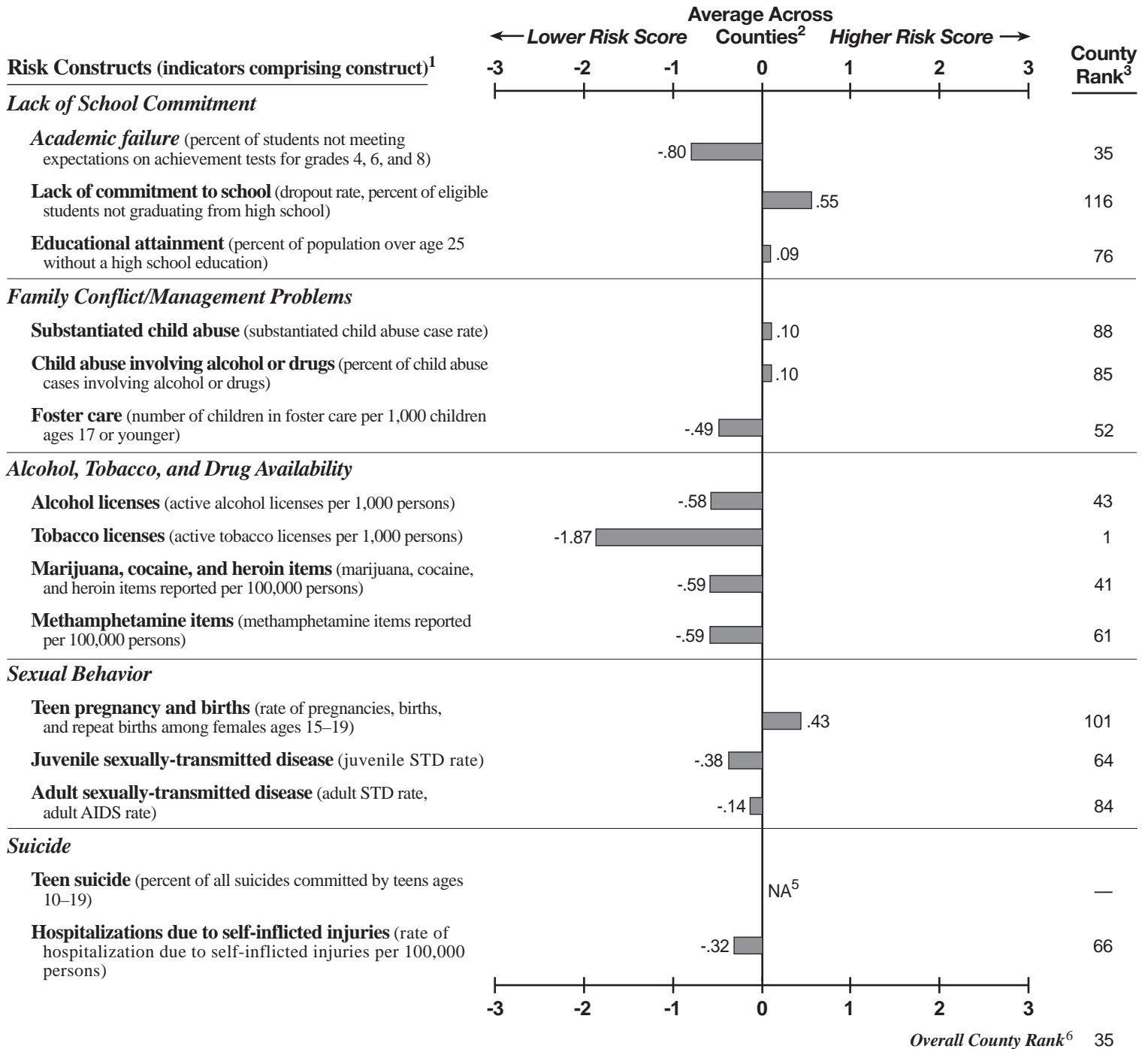
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Schley County



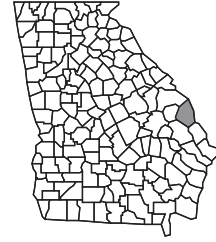
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Screven County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 15,336  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,115  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 53.3%    Other 0.5%  
 Black 45.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

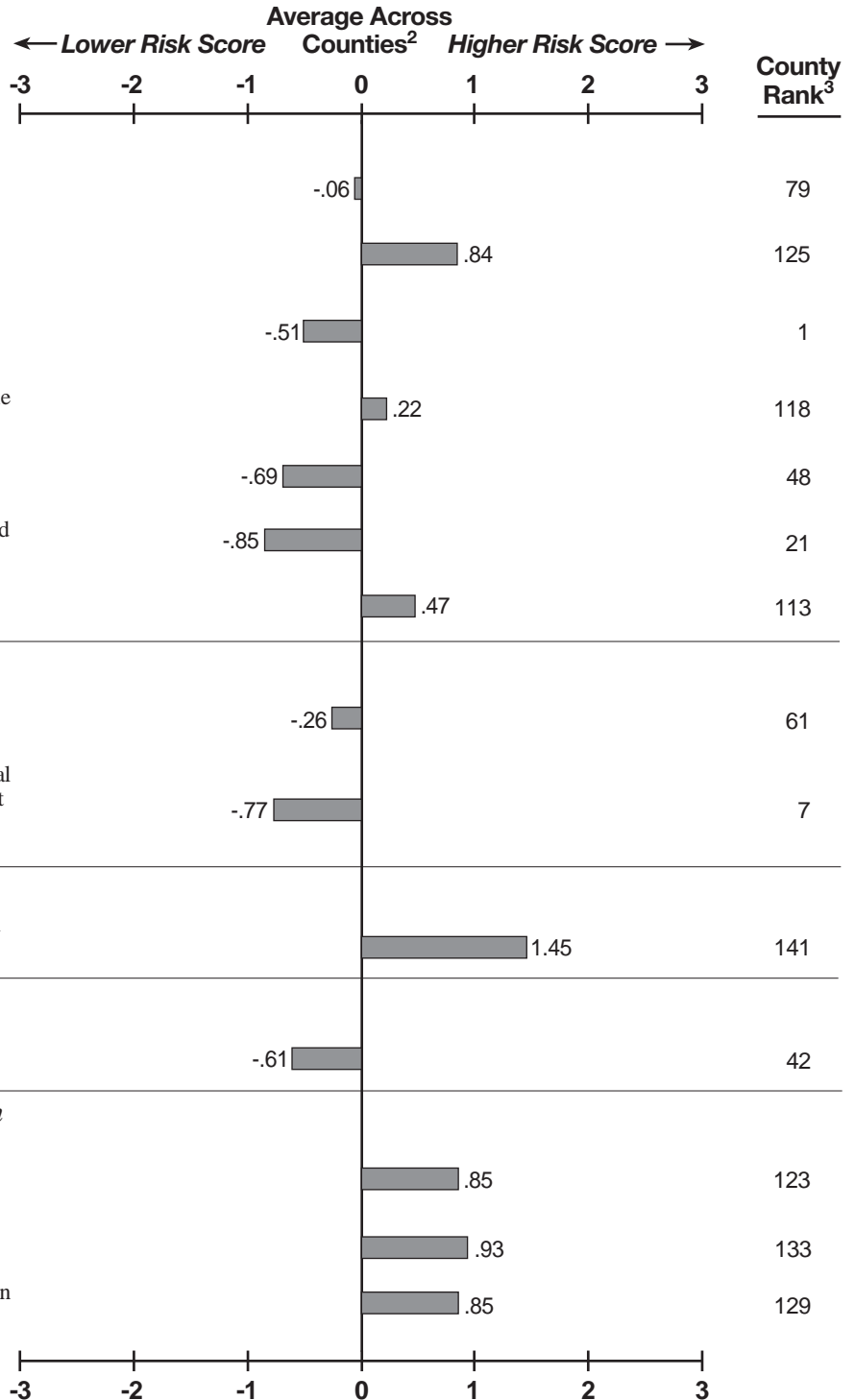
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

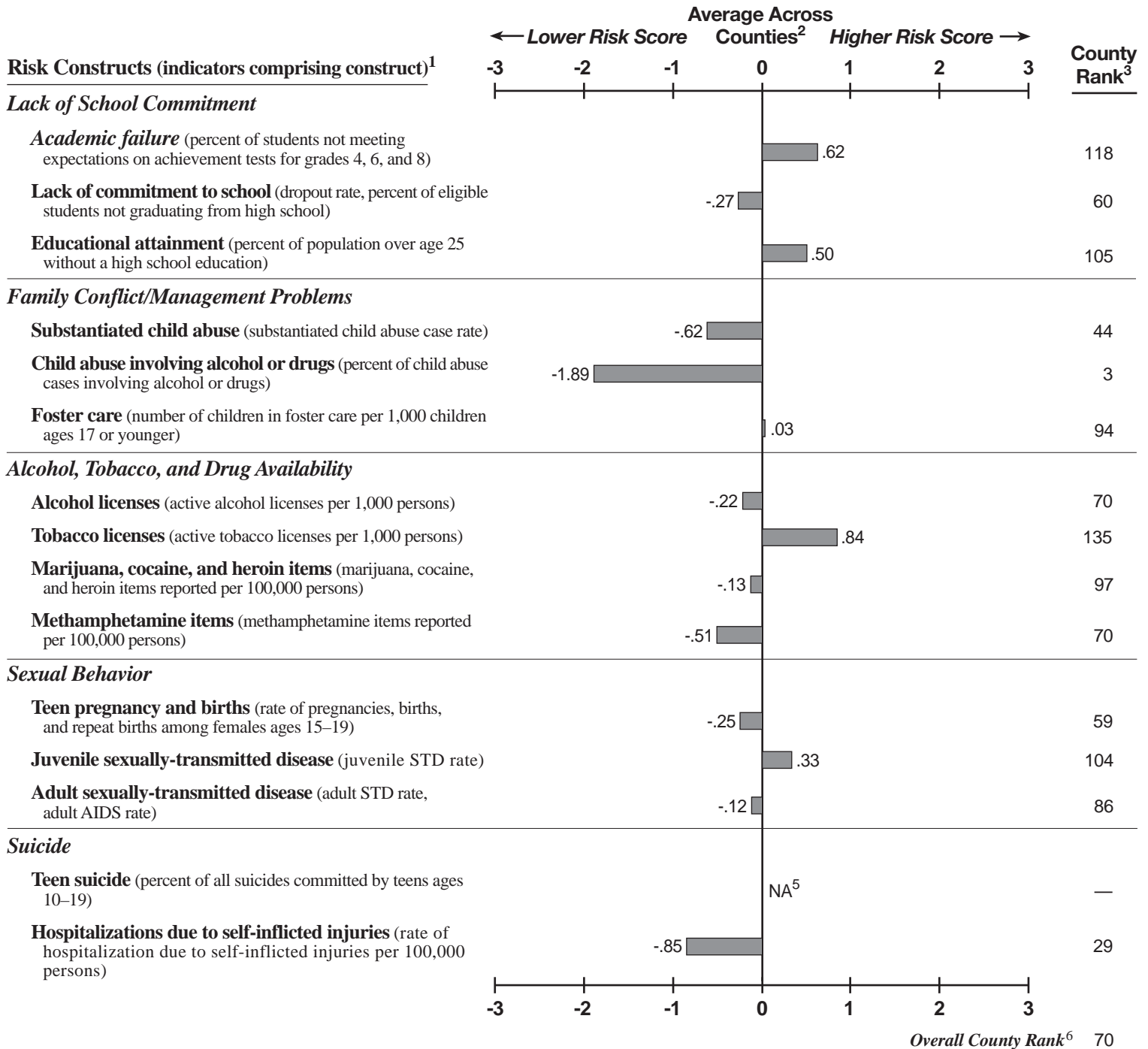
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Screven County



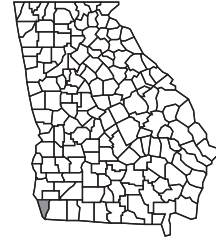
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,268  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,328  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.1% Other 0.4%  
 Black 34.1% Hispanic/Latino 3.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

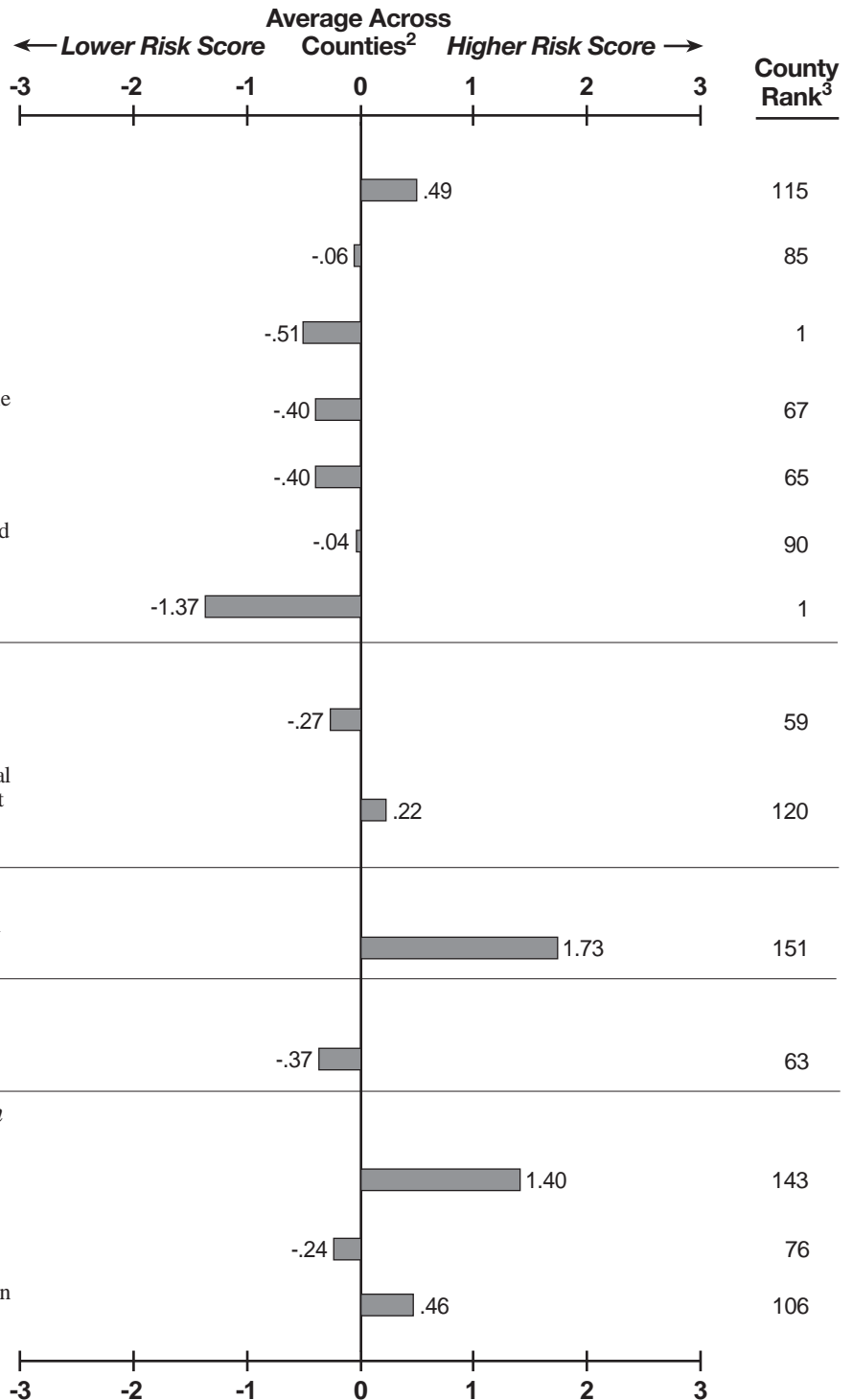
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

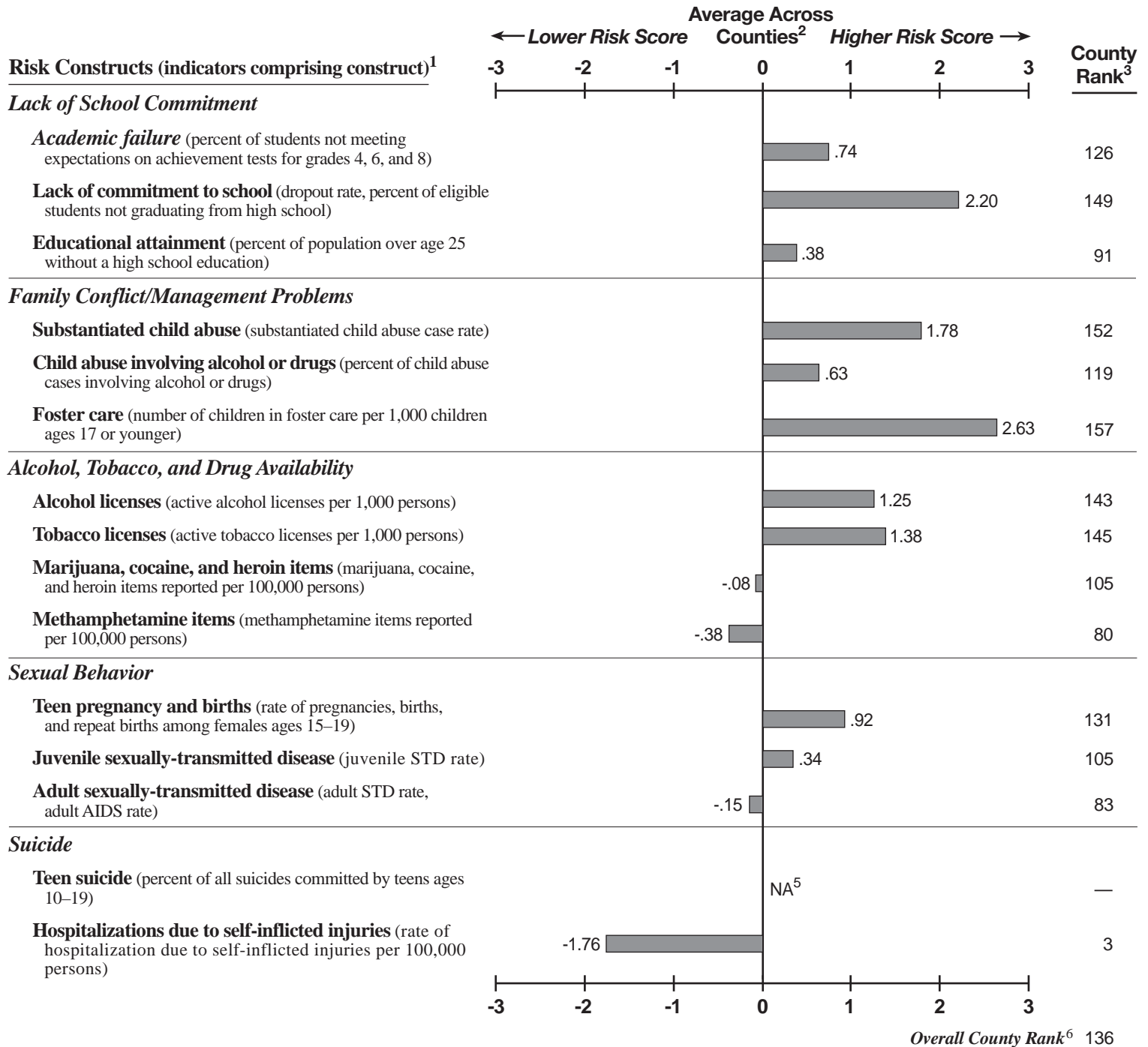
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Seminole County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

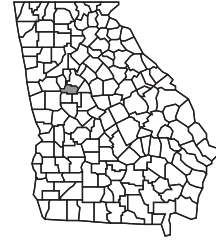


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Spalding County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 60,886  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 16,638  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.9%    Other 1.6%  
 Black 32.4%    Hispanic/Latino 2.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

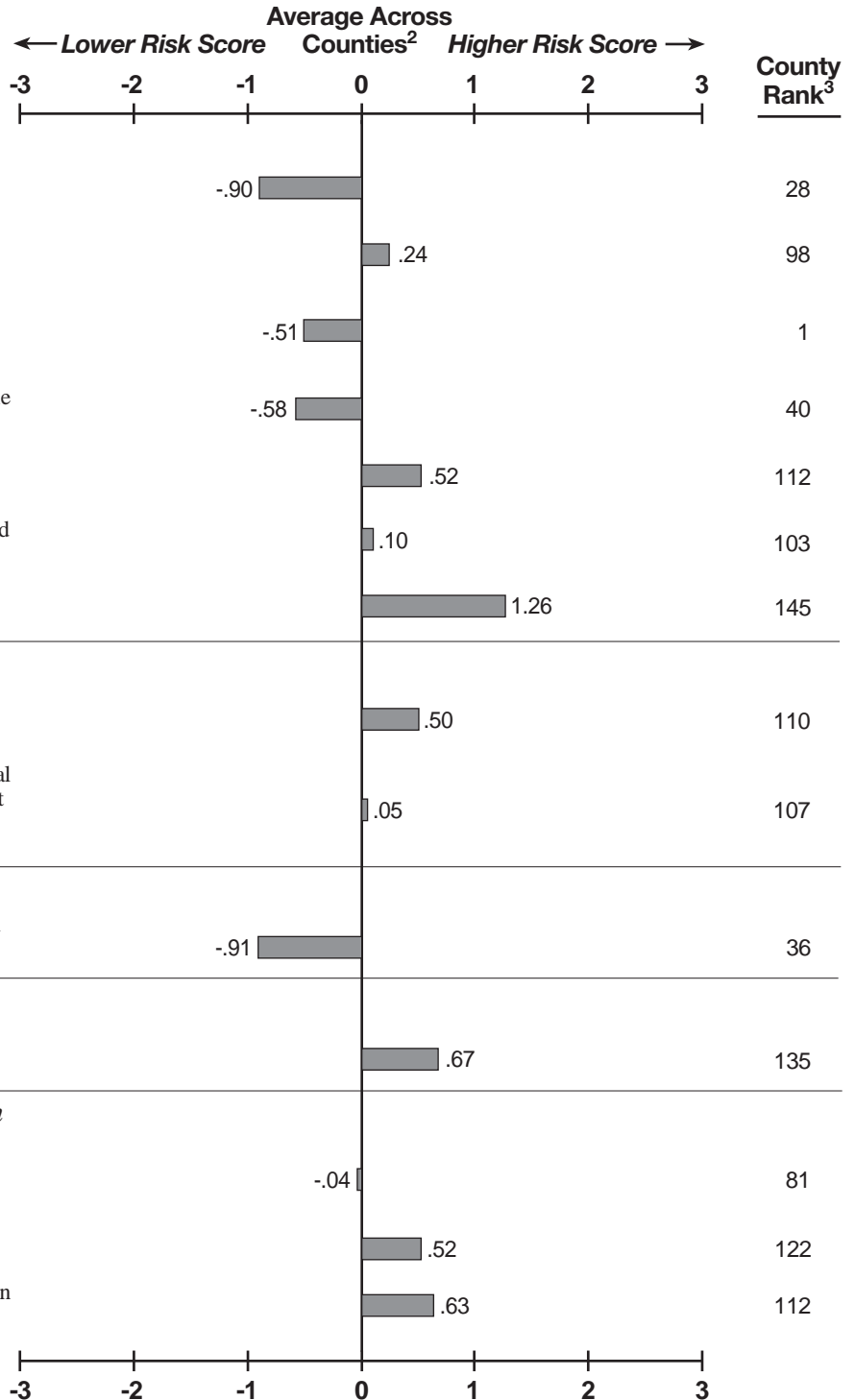
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

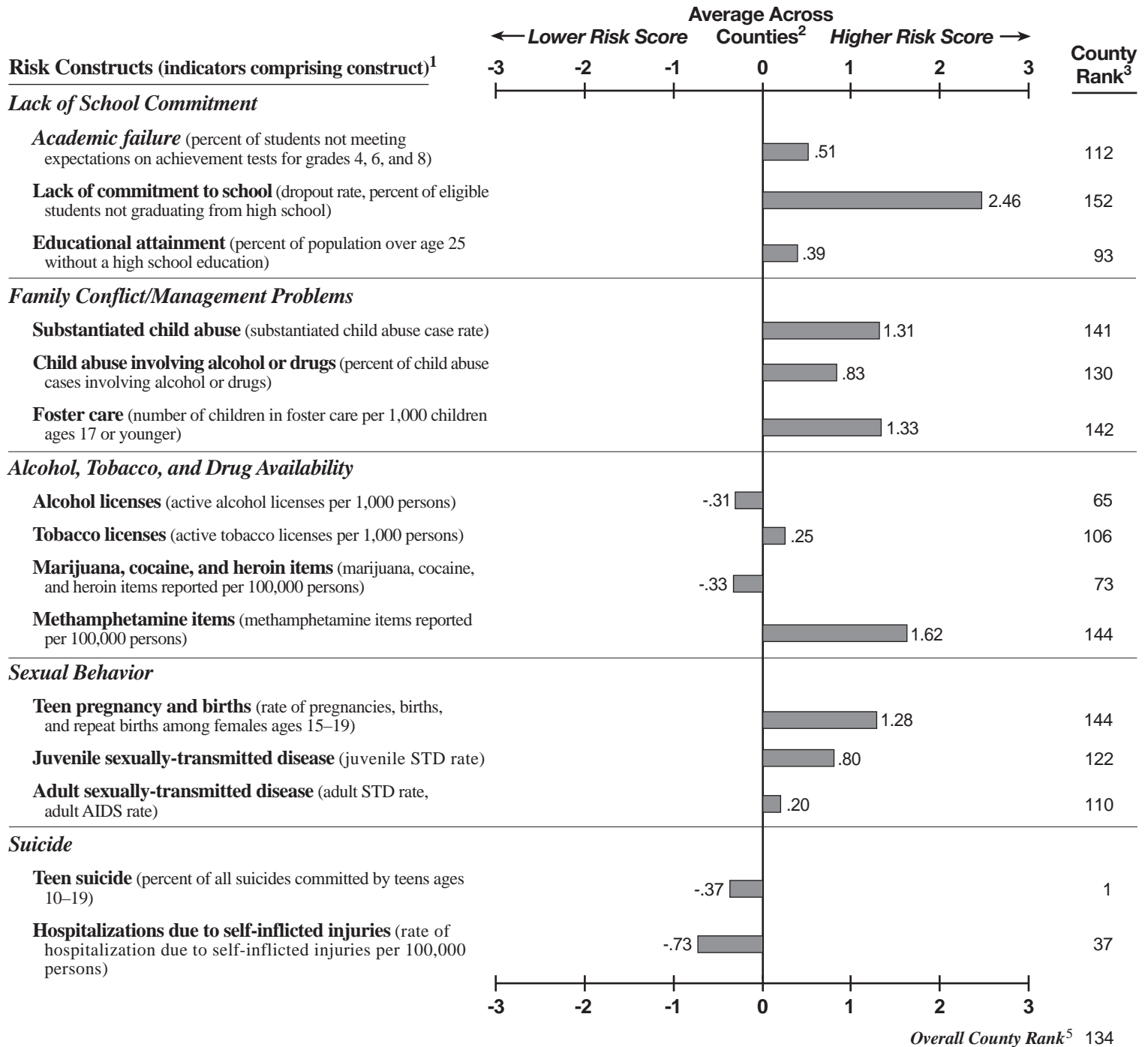
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Spalding County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

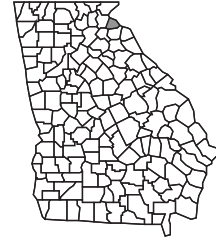
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stephens County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 24,988  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,890  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 84.8%    Other 1.6%  
 Black 12.0%    Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

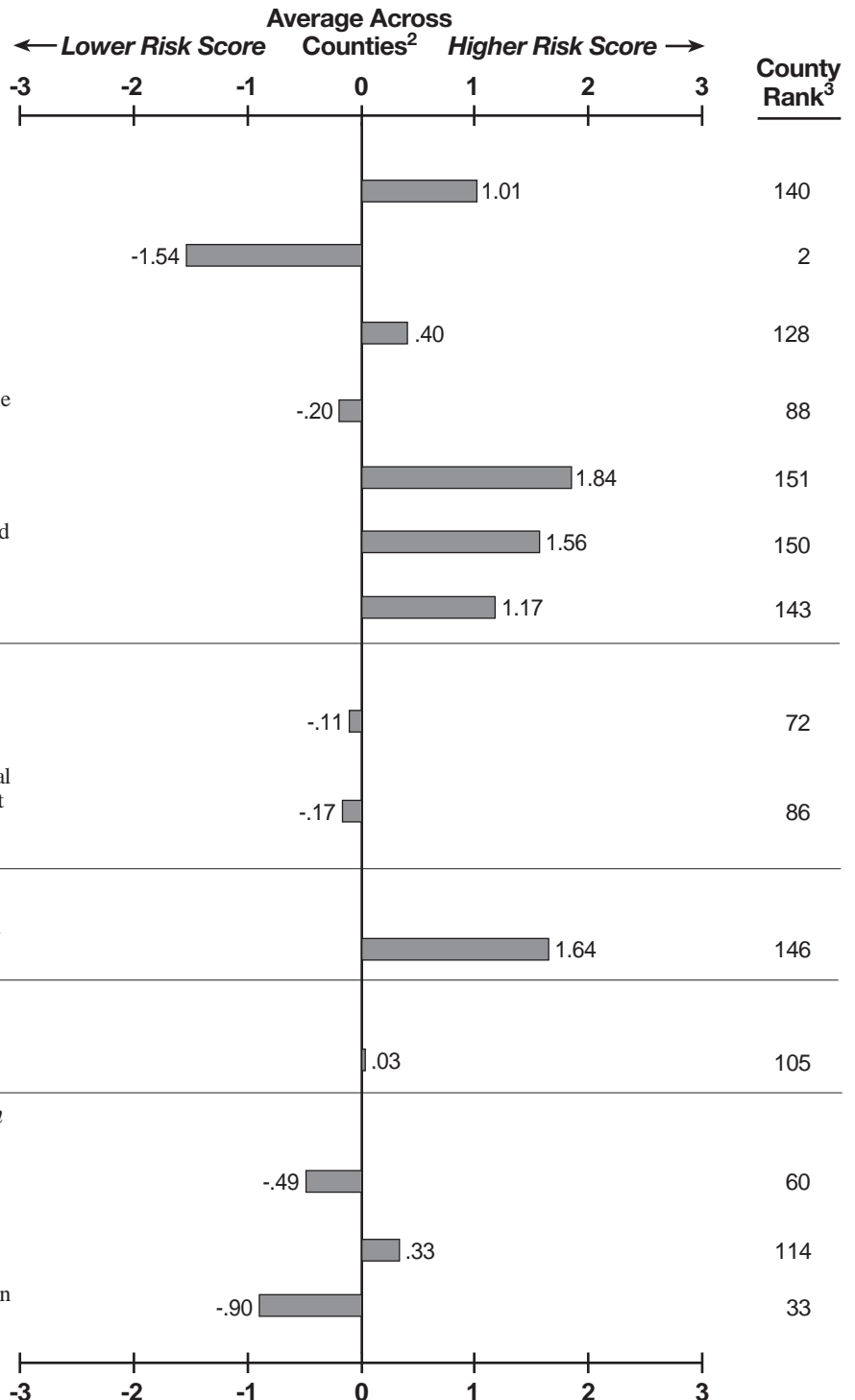
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

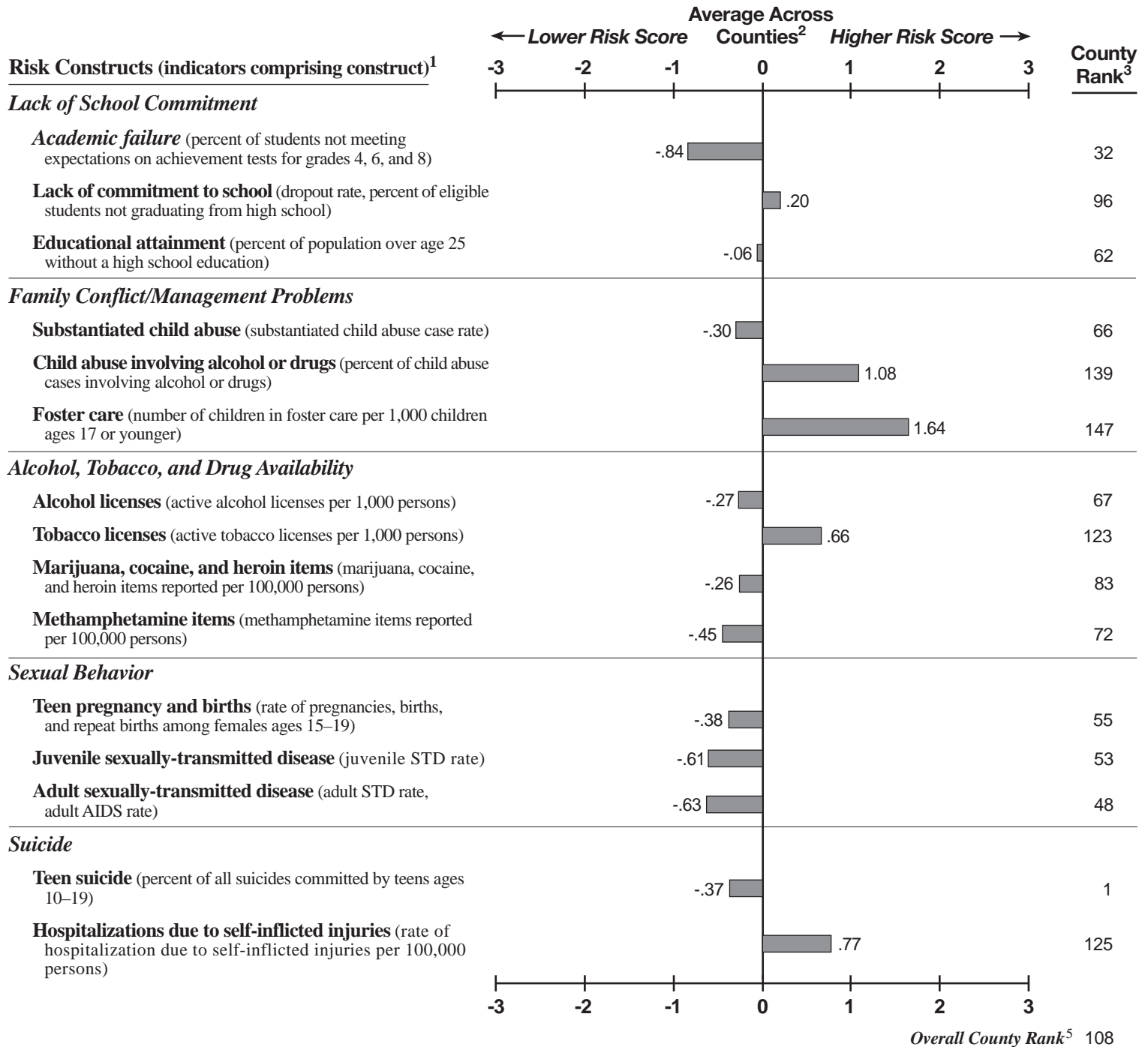
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stephens County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

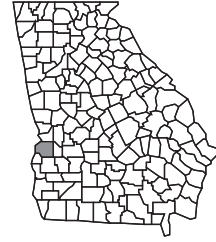
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stewart County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 4,981  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,202  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 37.0%    Other 0.5%  
 Black 60.8%    Hispanic/Latino 1.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

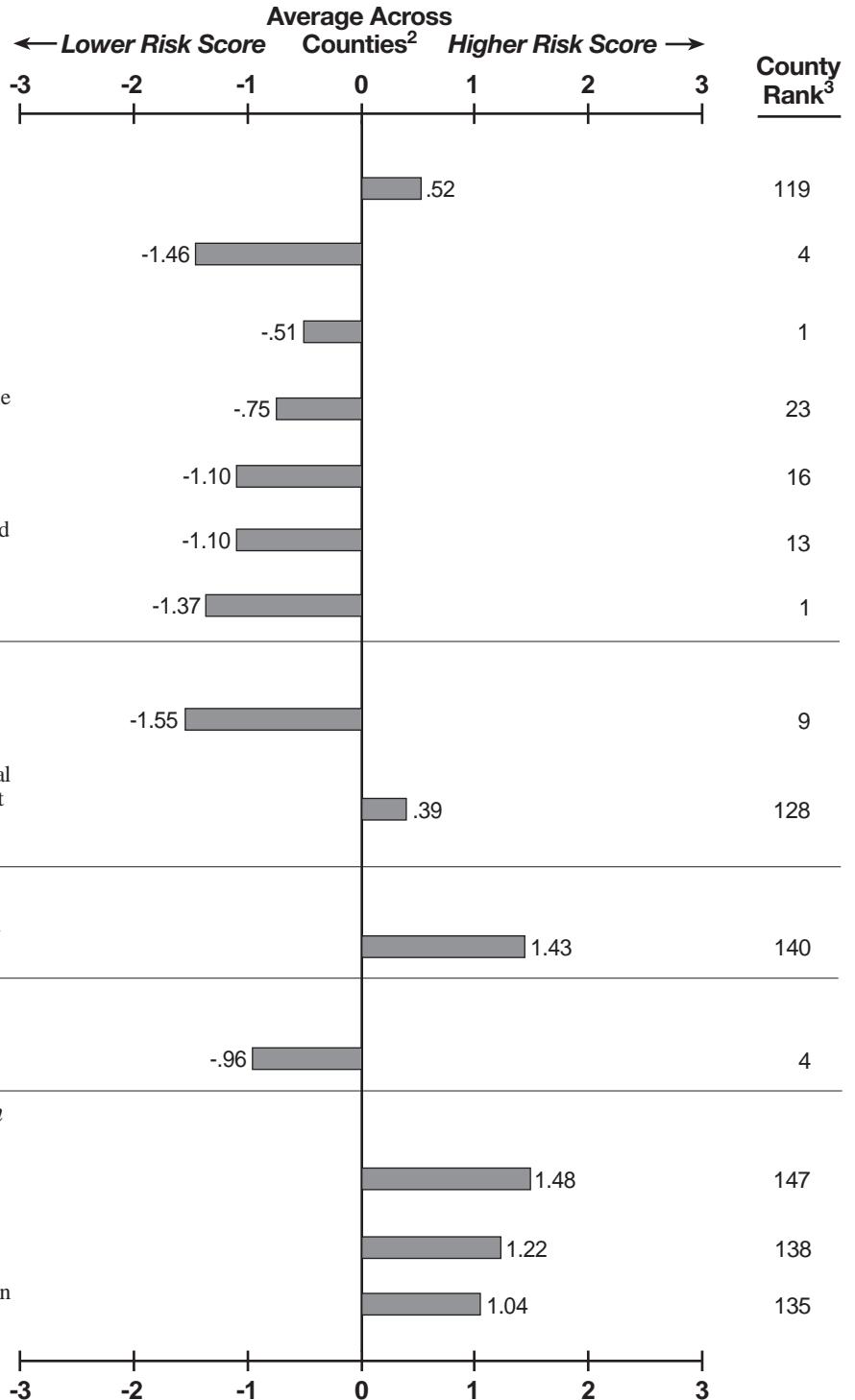
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

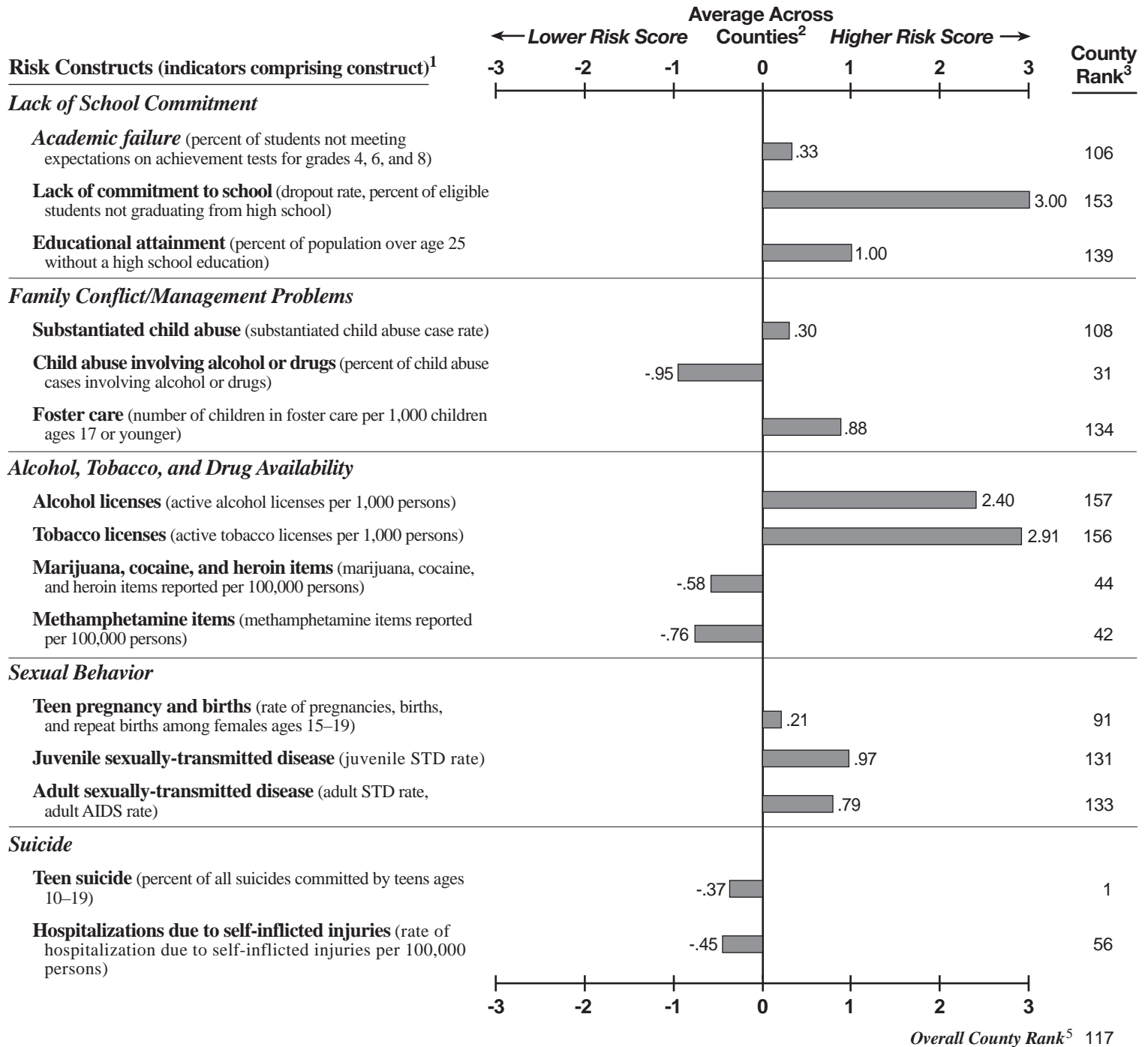
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stewart County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

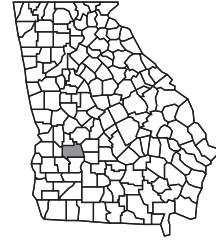
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Sumter County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 32,873  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,207  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 45.8% Other 1.0%  
 Black 49.9% Hispanic/Latino 3.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

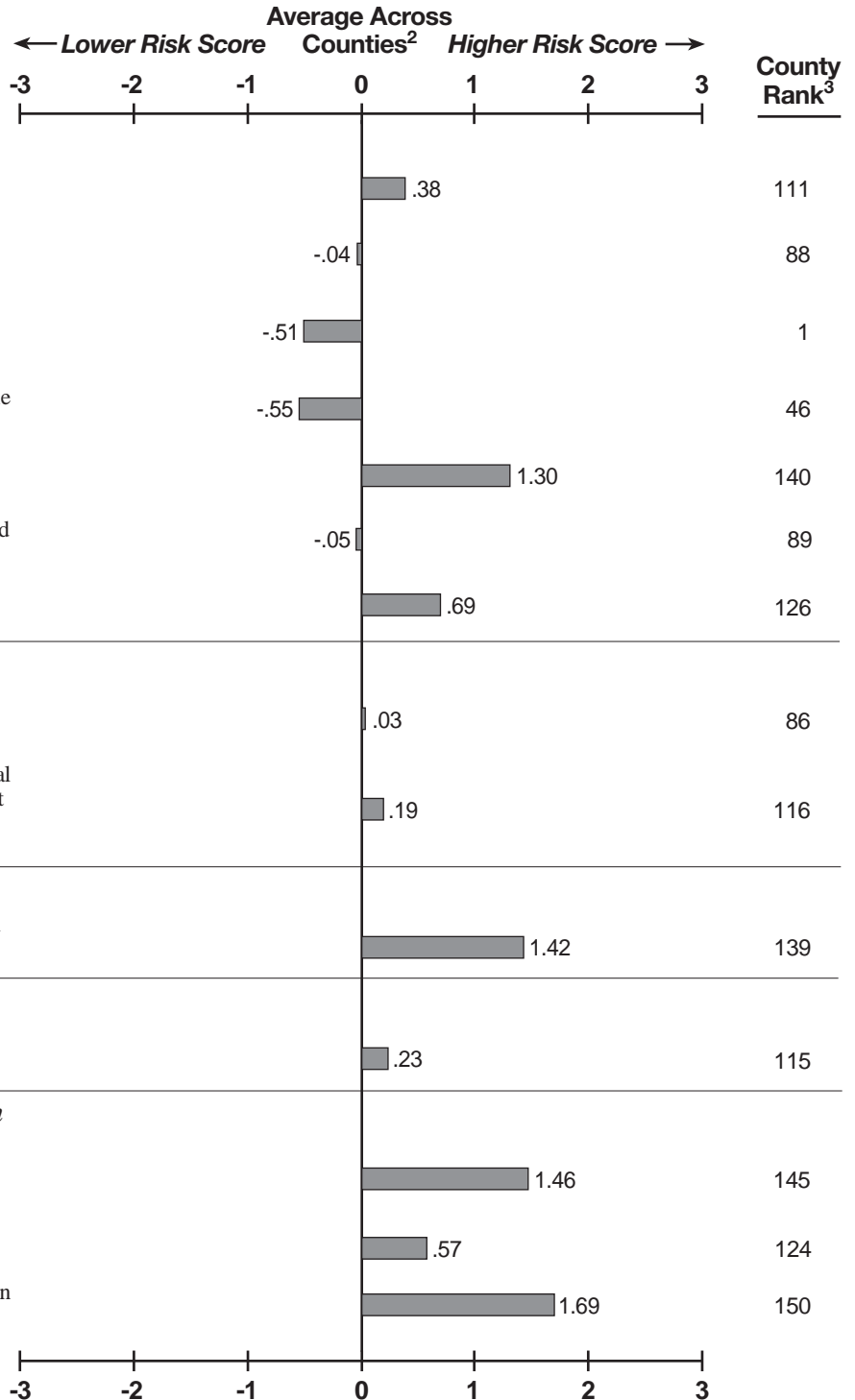
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

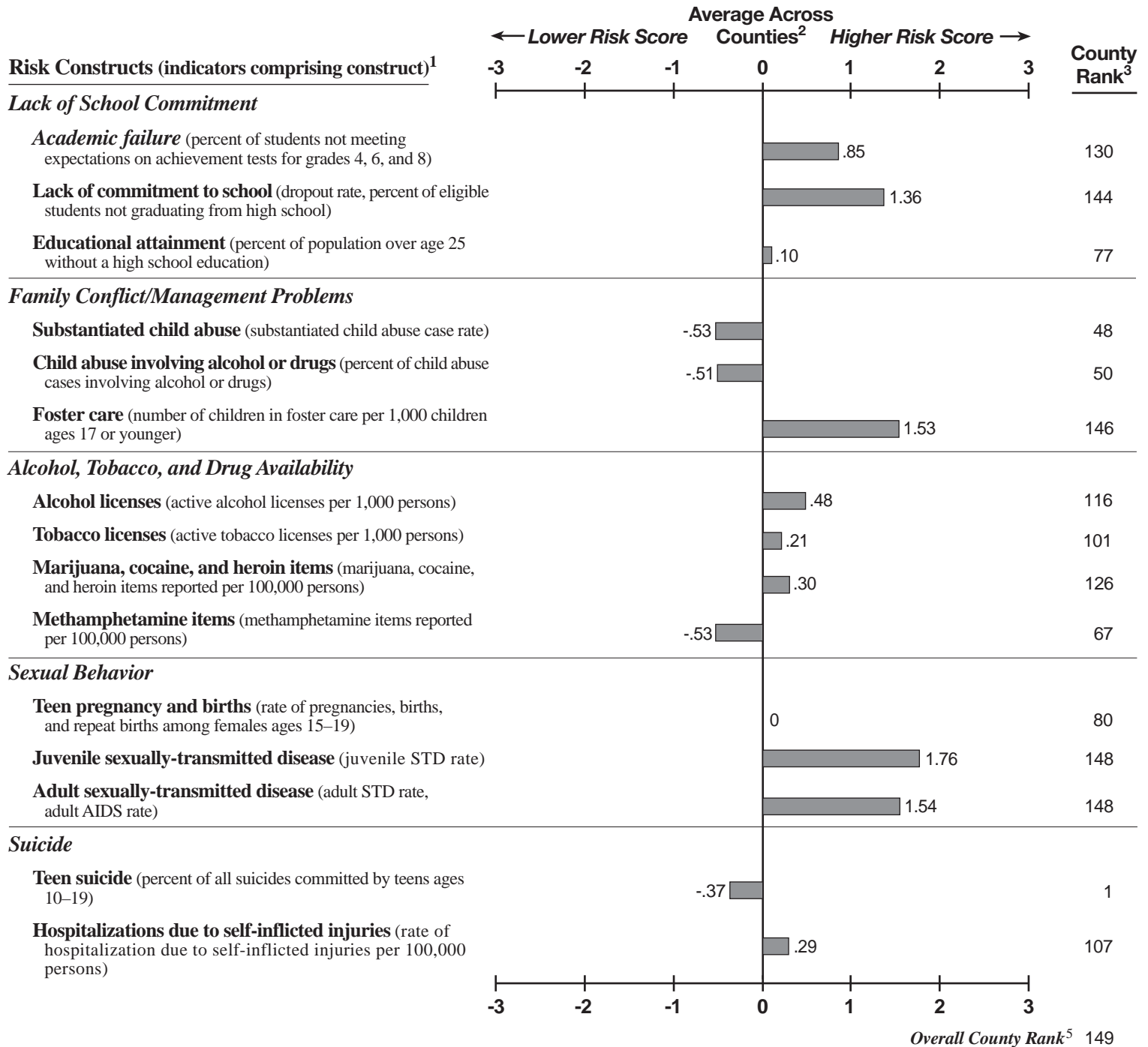
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Sumter County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

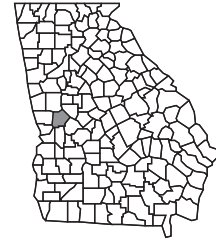


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Talbot County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,587  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,609  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 39.2% Other 0.8%  
 Black 58.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

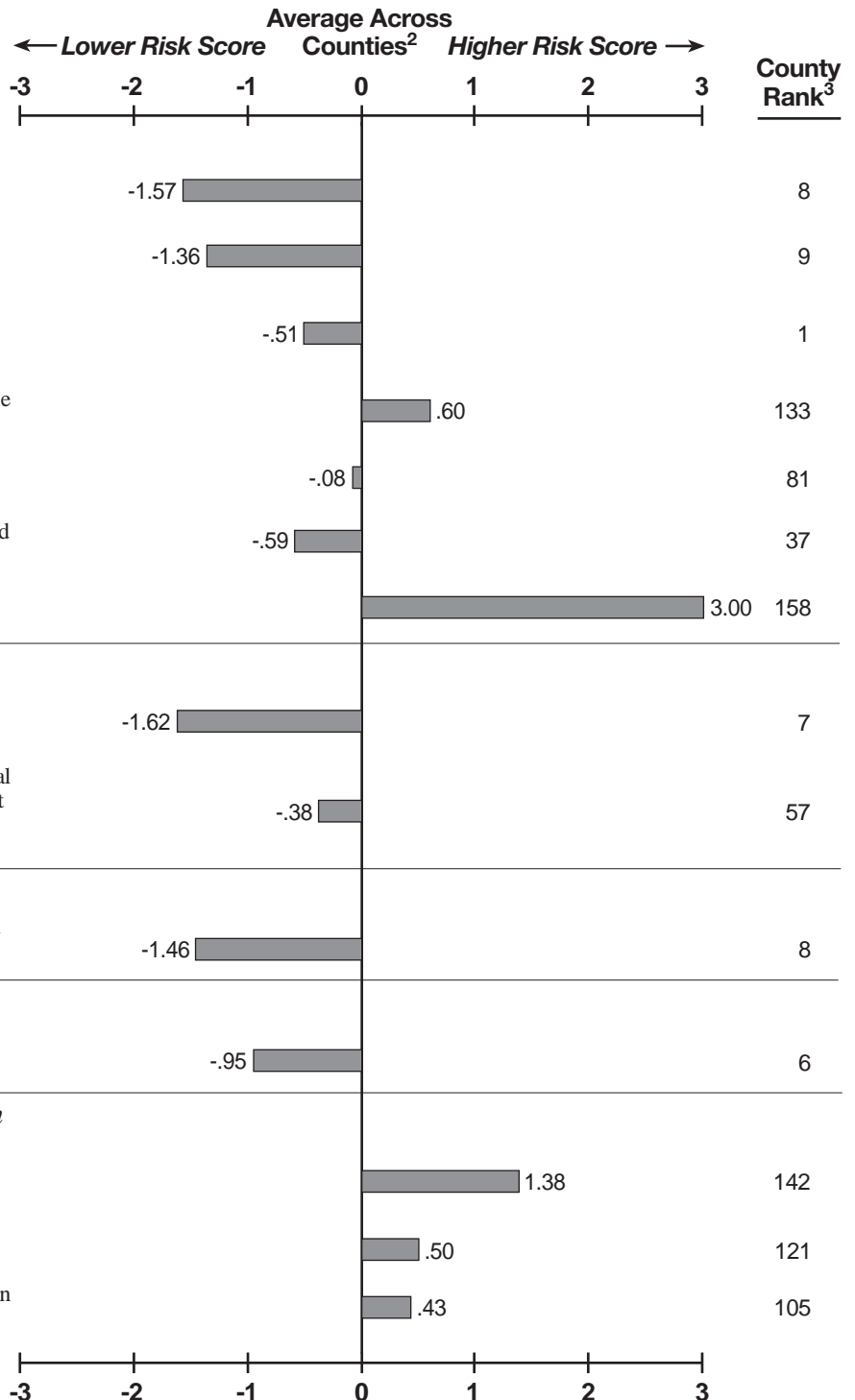
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

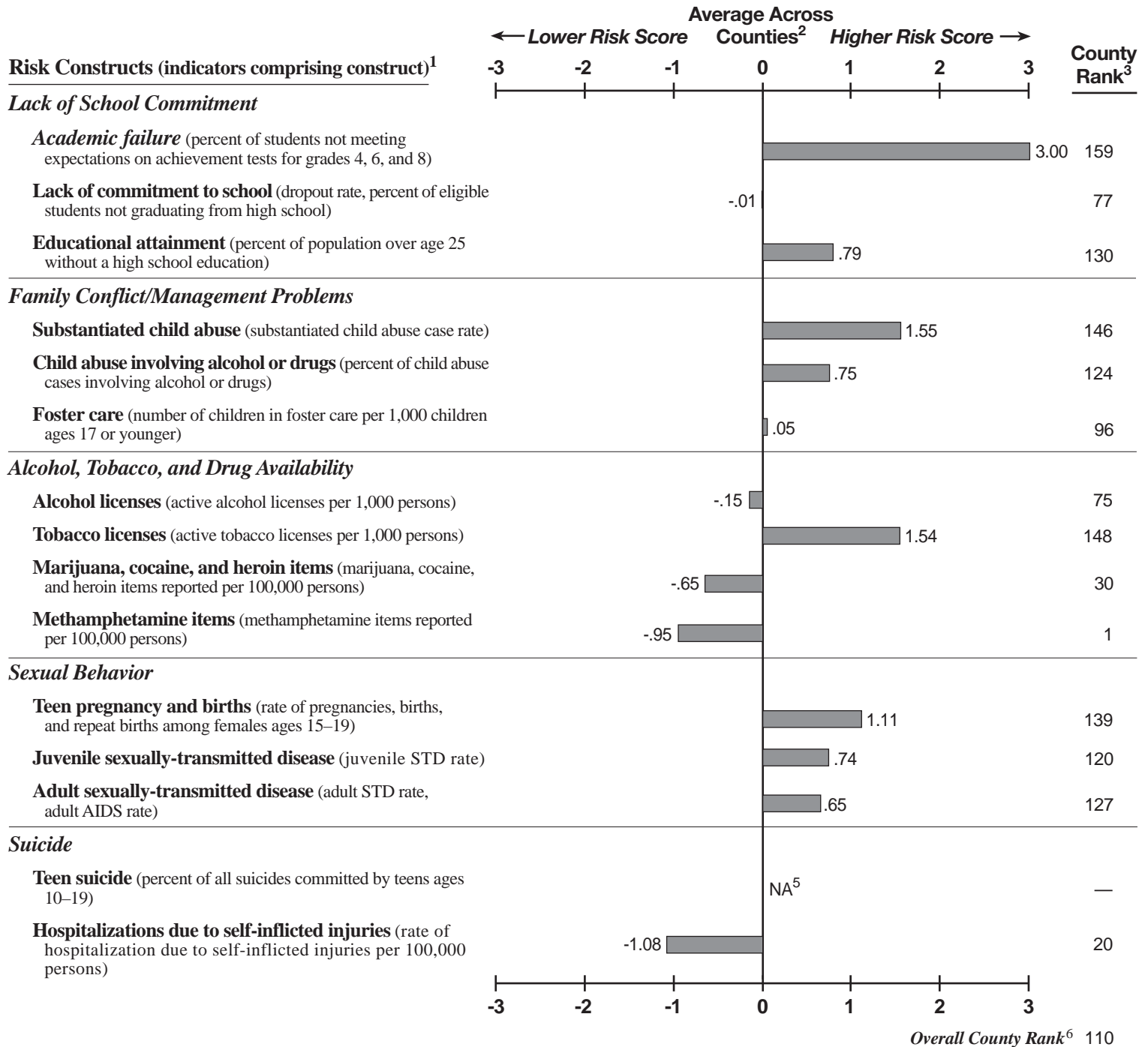
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Talbot County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 22 or older is -.24 (county rank=57).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

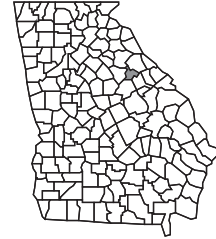
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taliaferro County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 1,896  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 419  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 38.4% Other 0.2%  
 Black 60.4% Hispanic/Latino 1.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

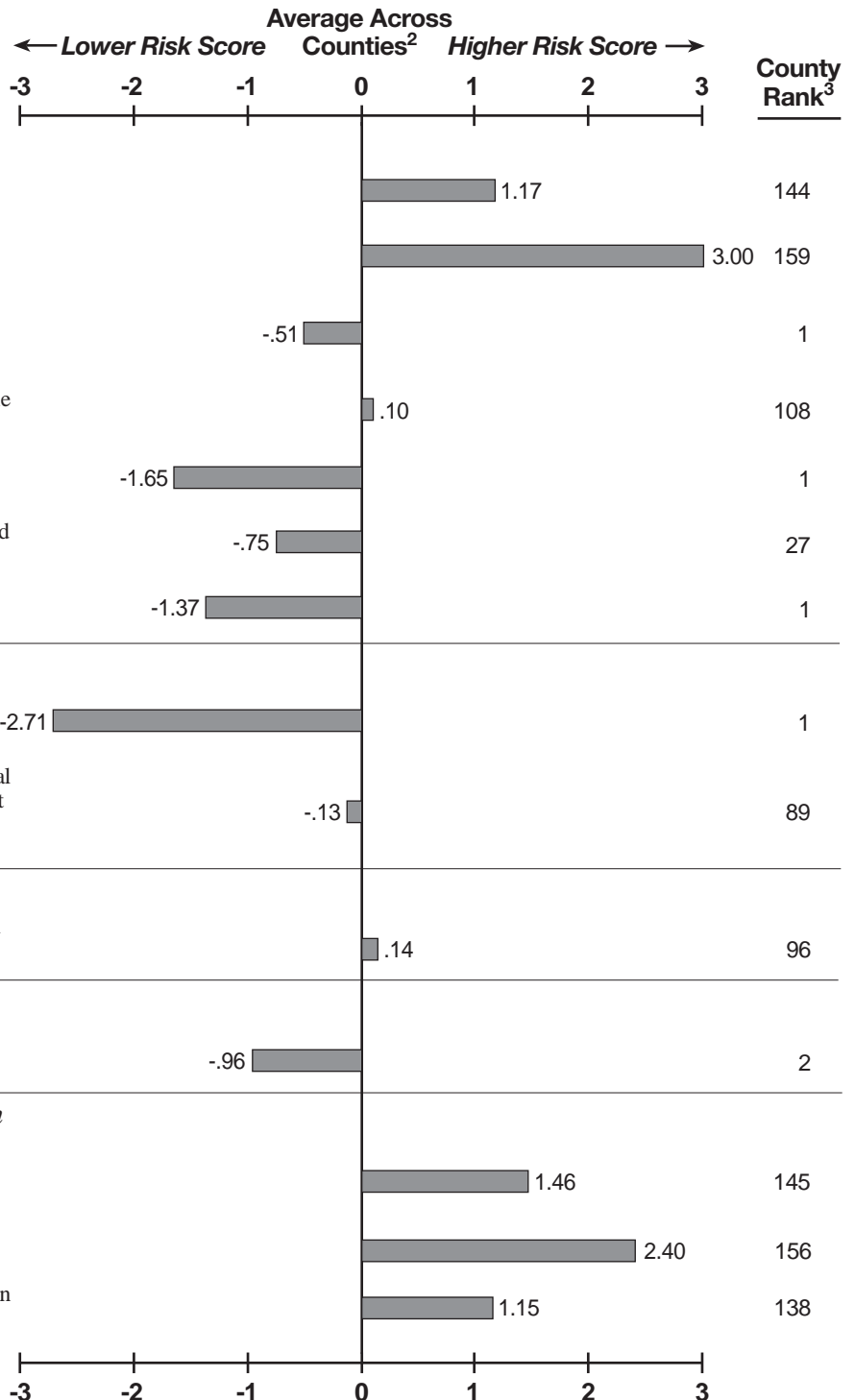
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

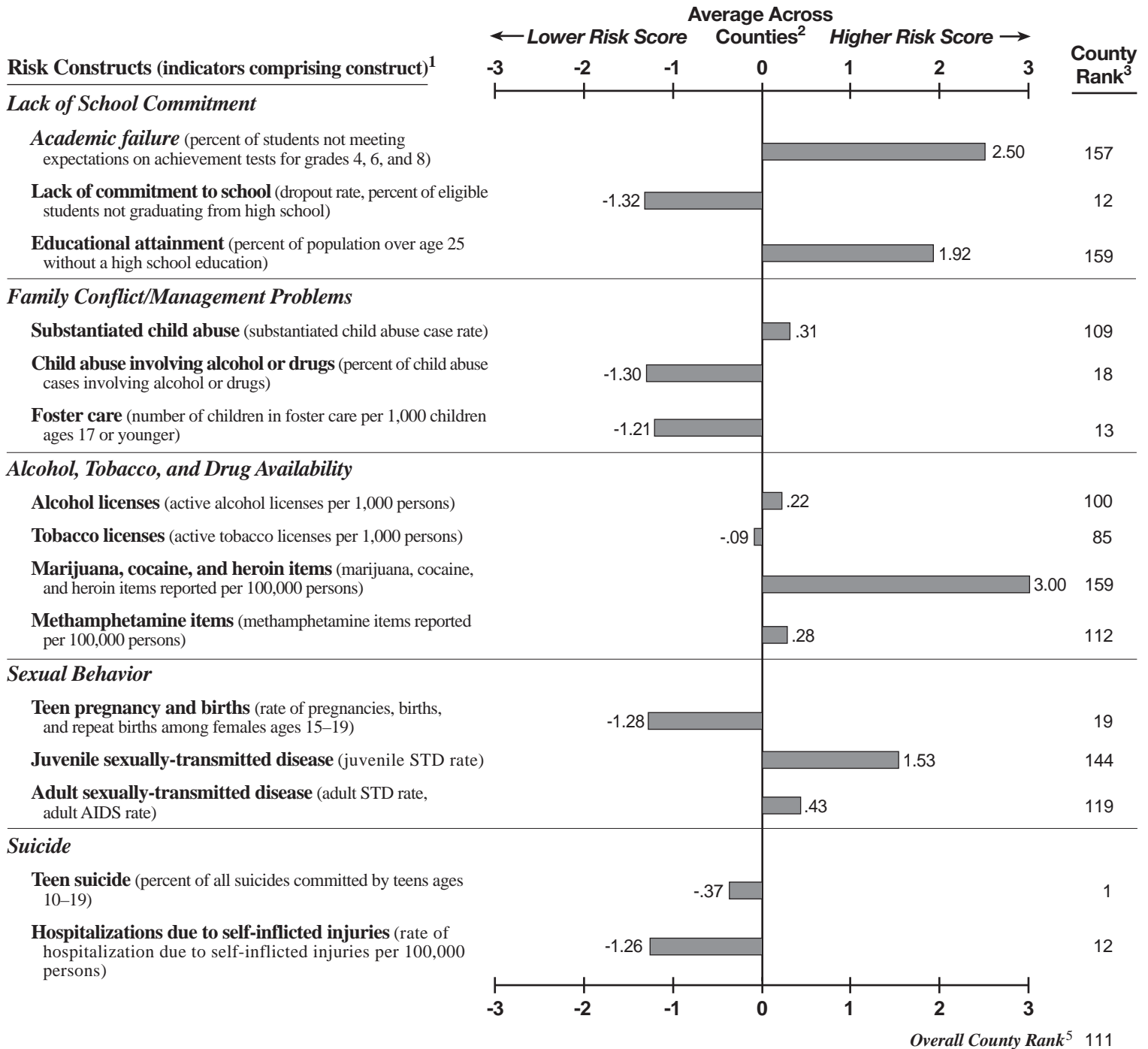
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taliaferro County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

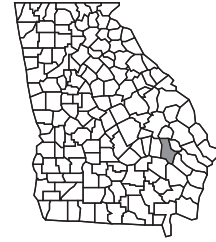
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tattall County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 22,994  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,311  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 57.8%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 30.2%    Hispanic/Latino 11.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

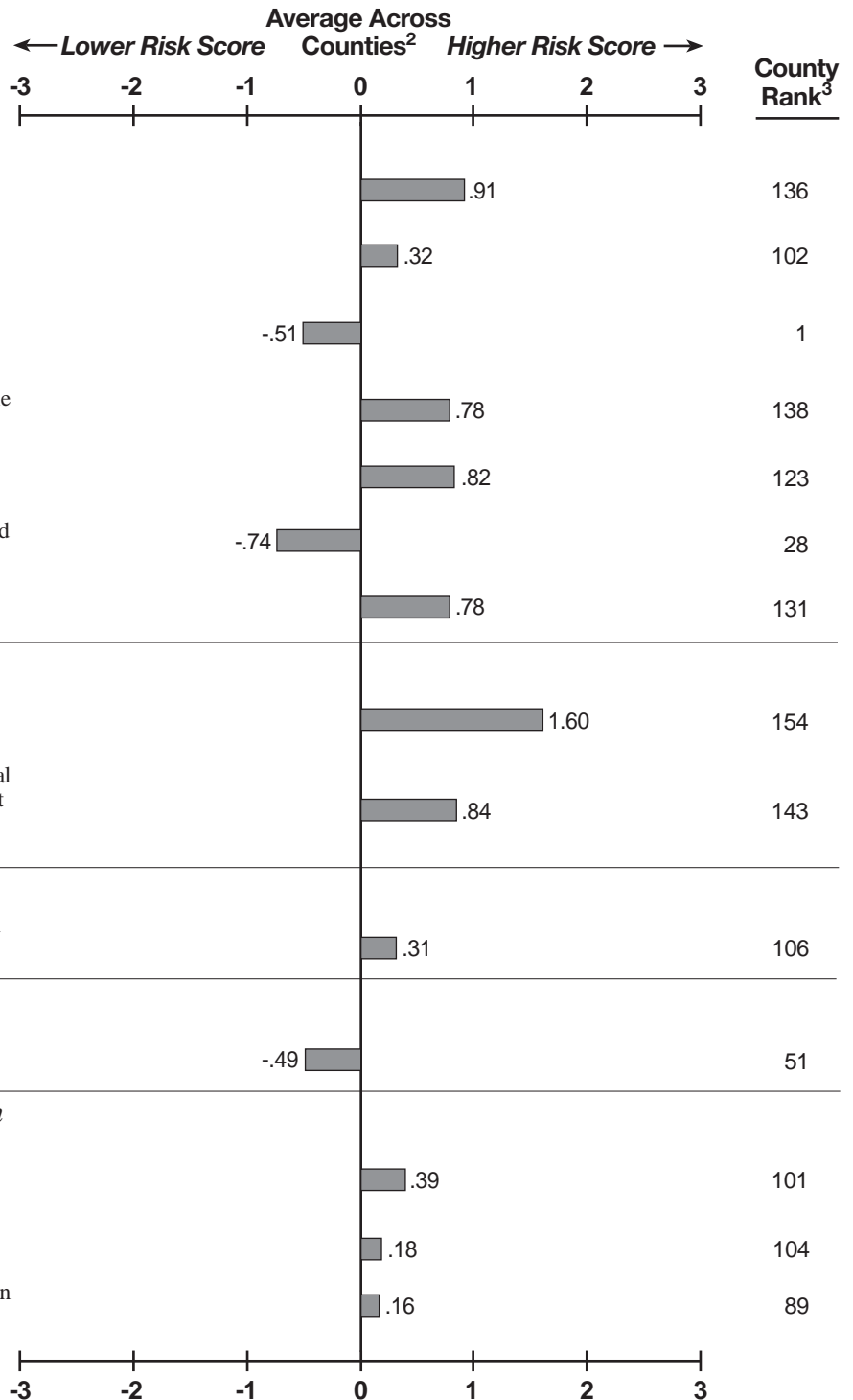
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

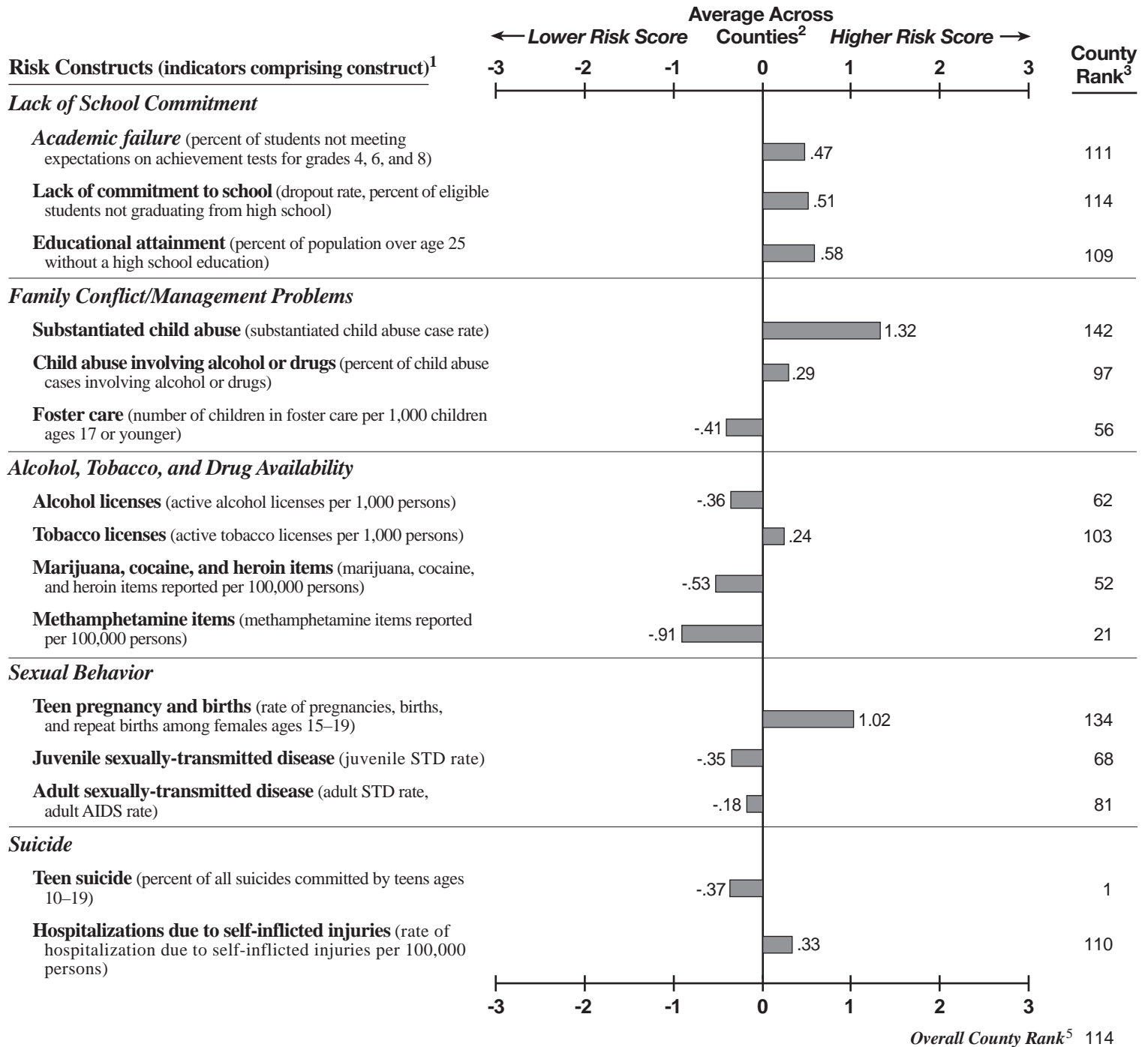
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tattnall County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

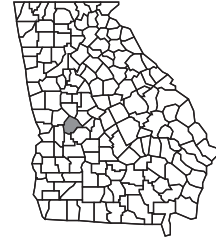
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taylor County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,985  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,377  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 55.2%    Other 0.5%  
 Black 42.0%    Hispanic/Latino 2.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

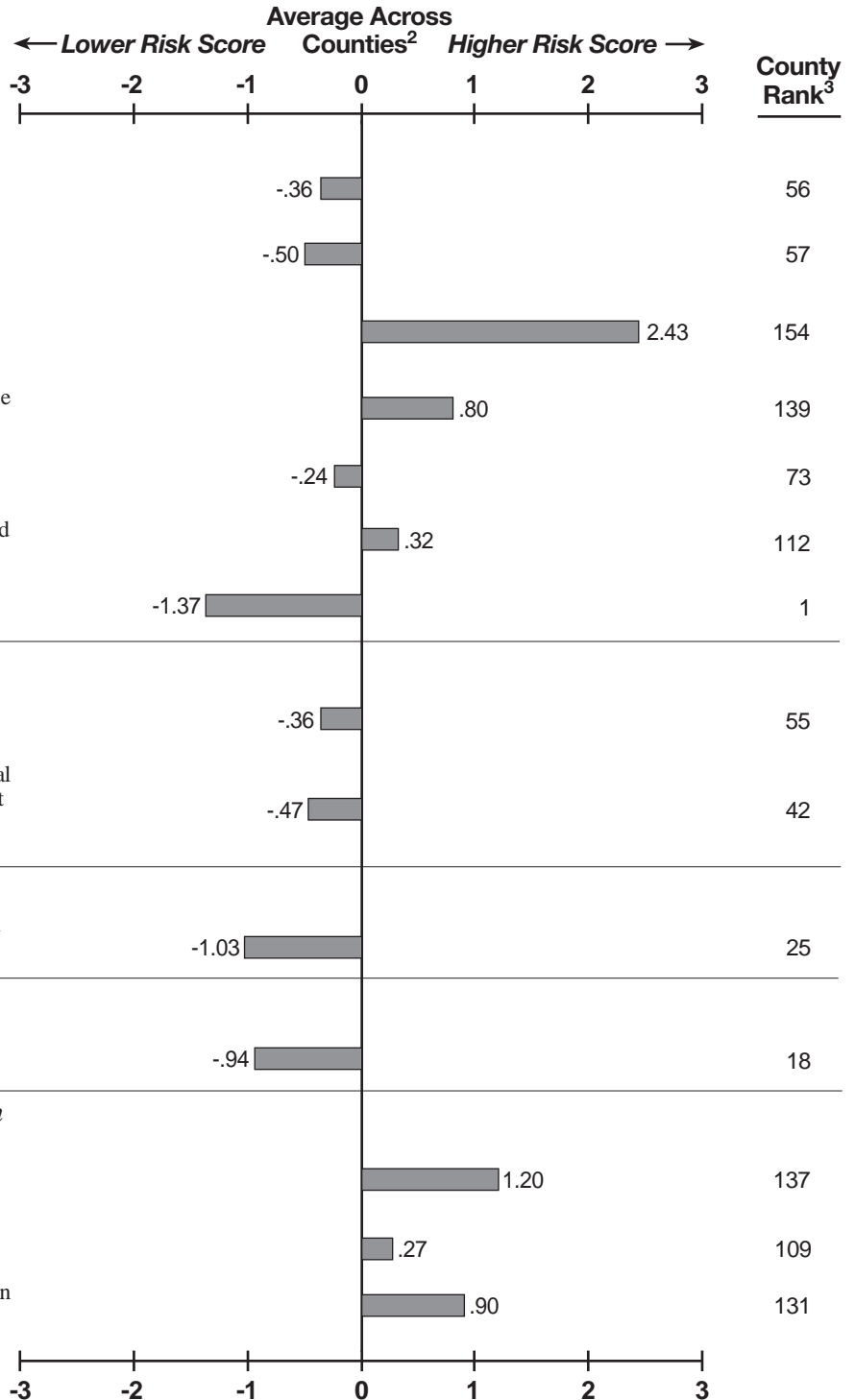
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

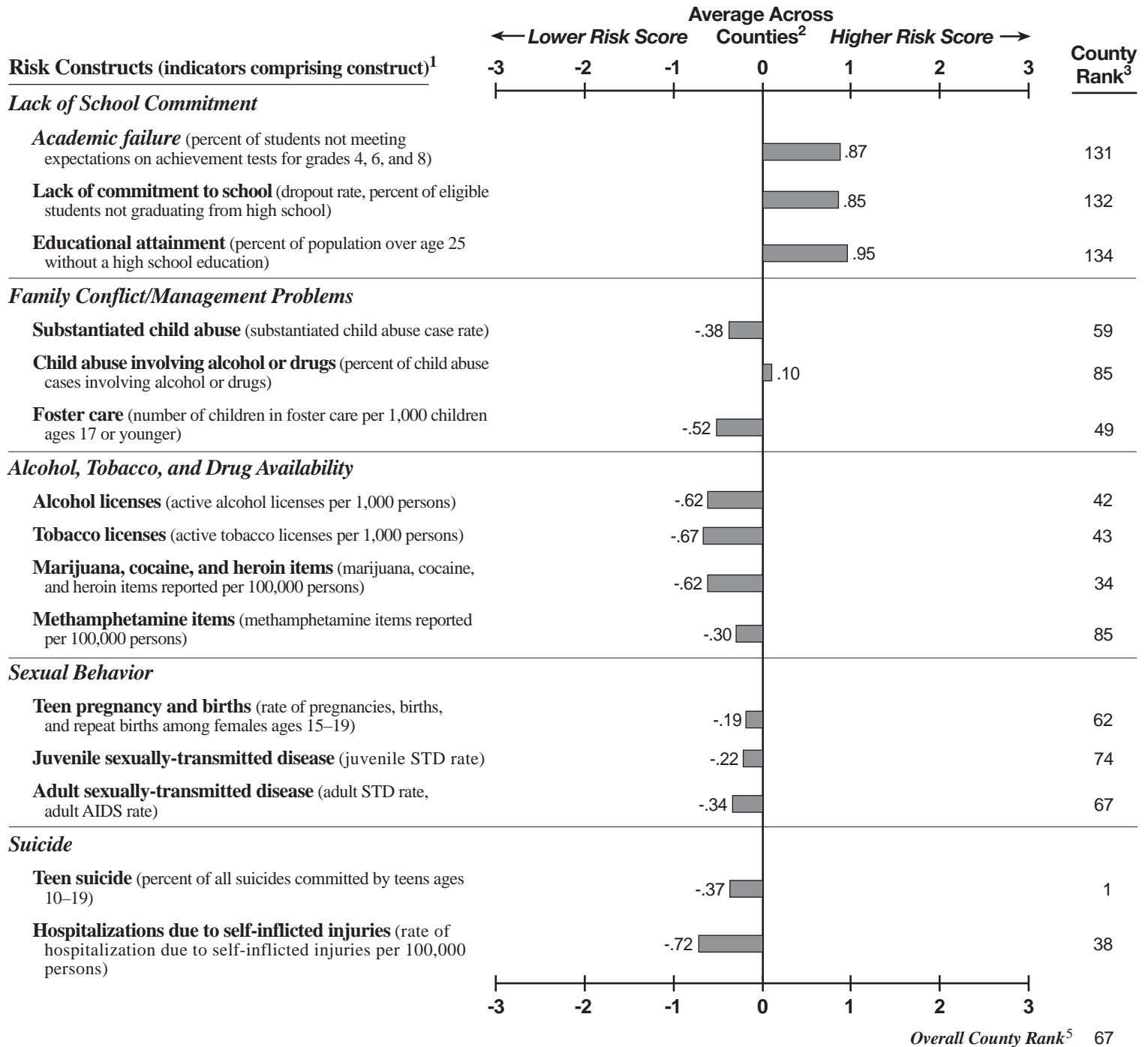
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taylor County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 .32 (county rank=101).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

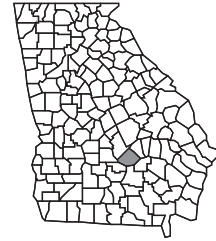


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Telfair County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 12,913  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,700  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 55.4%    Other 0.5%  
 Black 41.2%    Hispanic/Latino 3.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

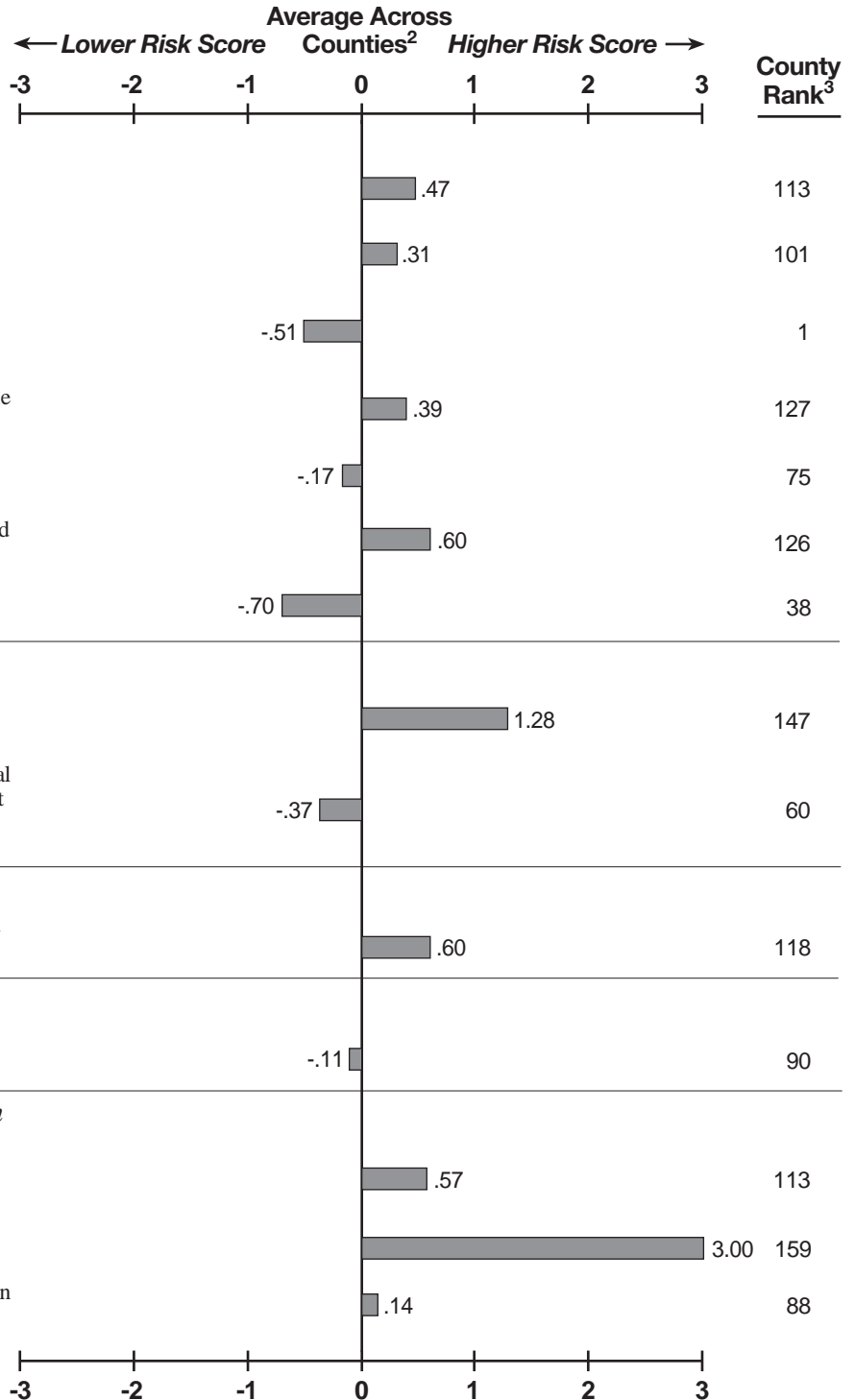
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

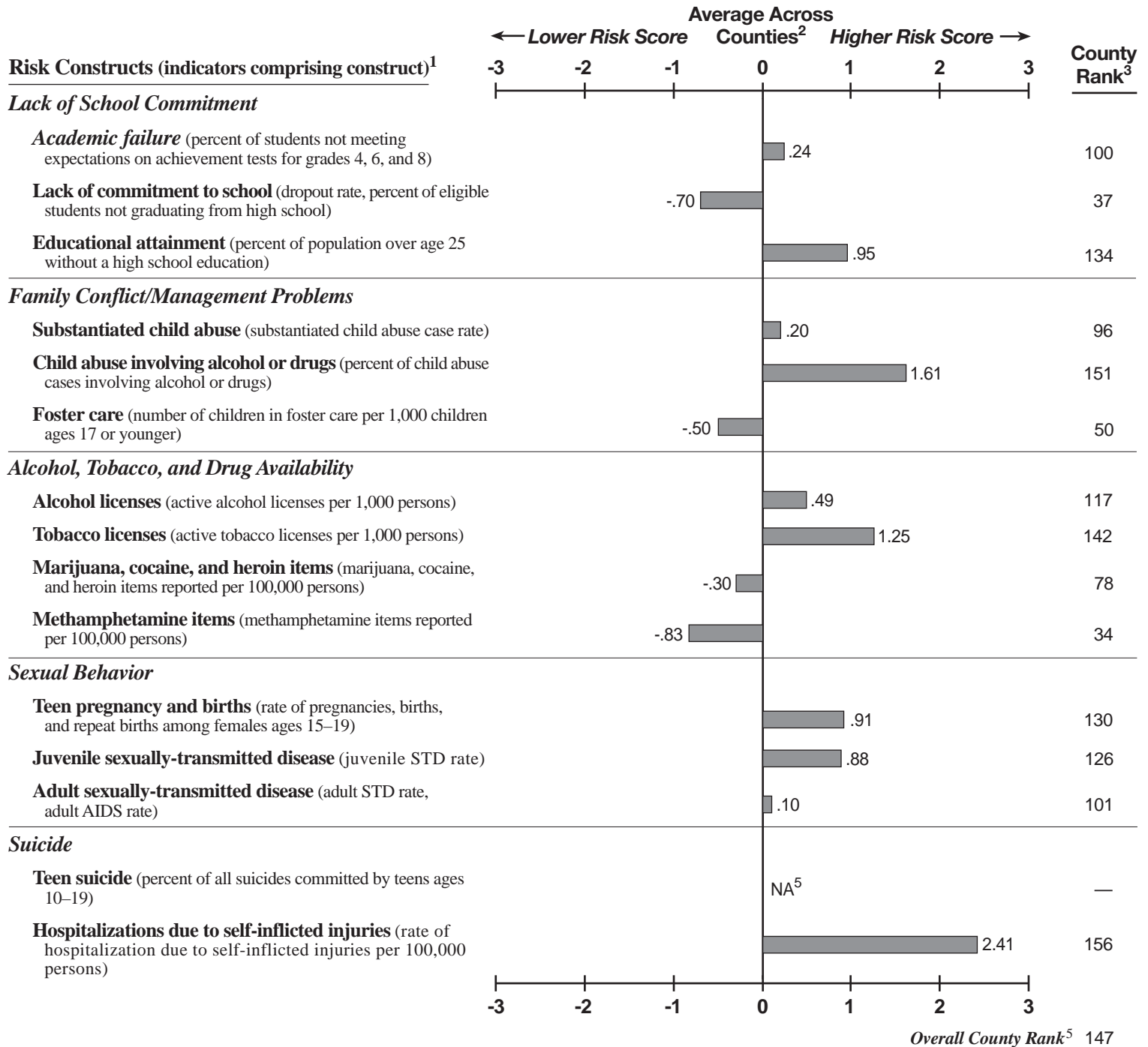
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Telfair County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

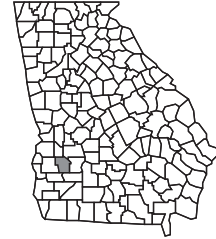
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Terrell County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,950  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,018  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 37.4%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 60.6%    Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

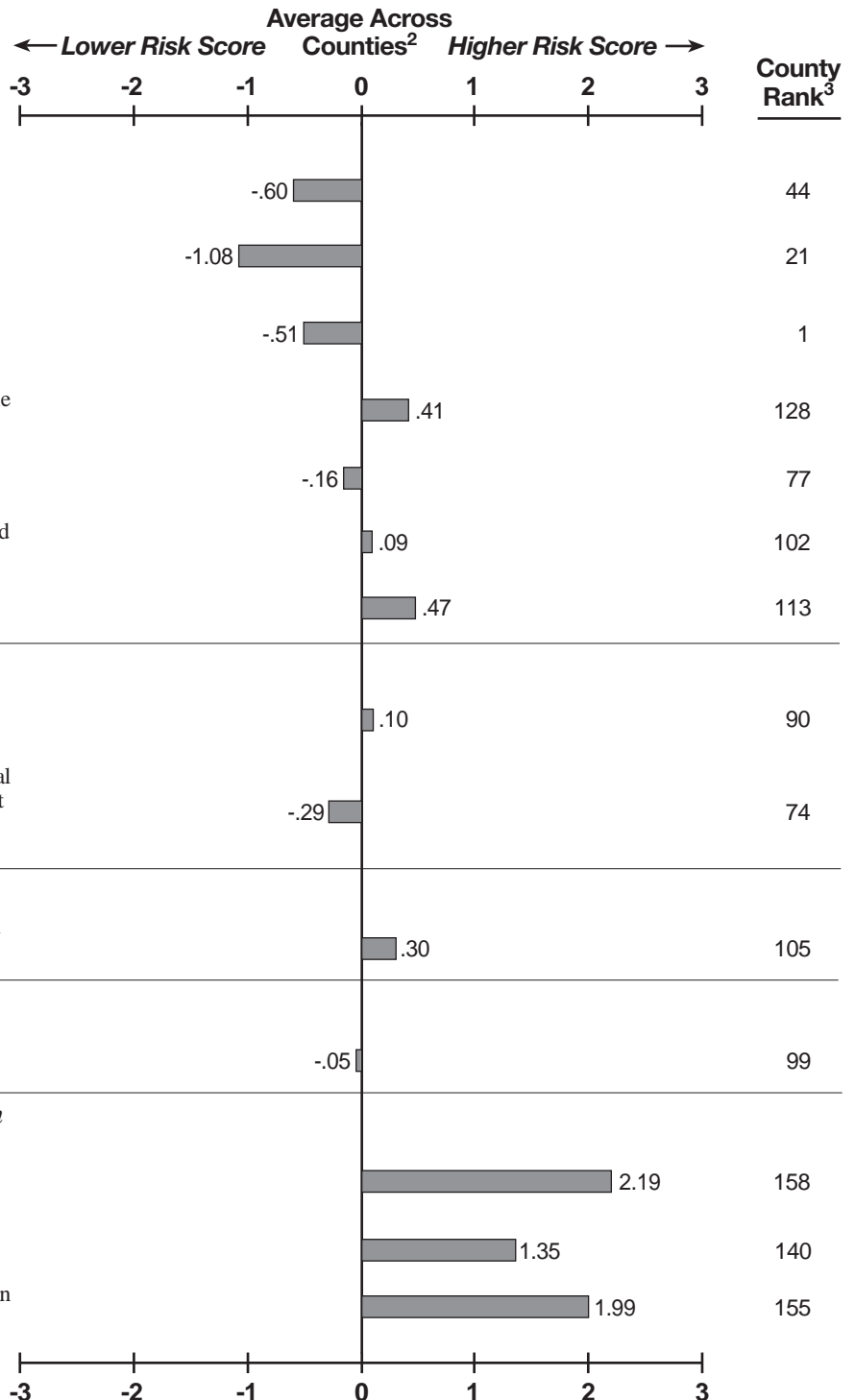
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

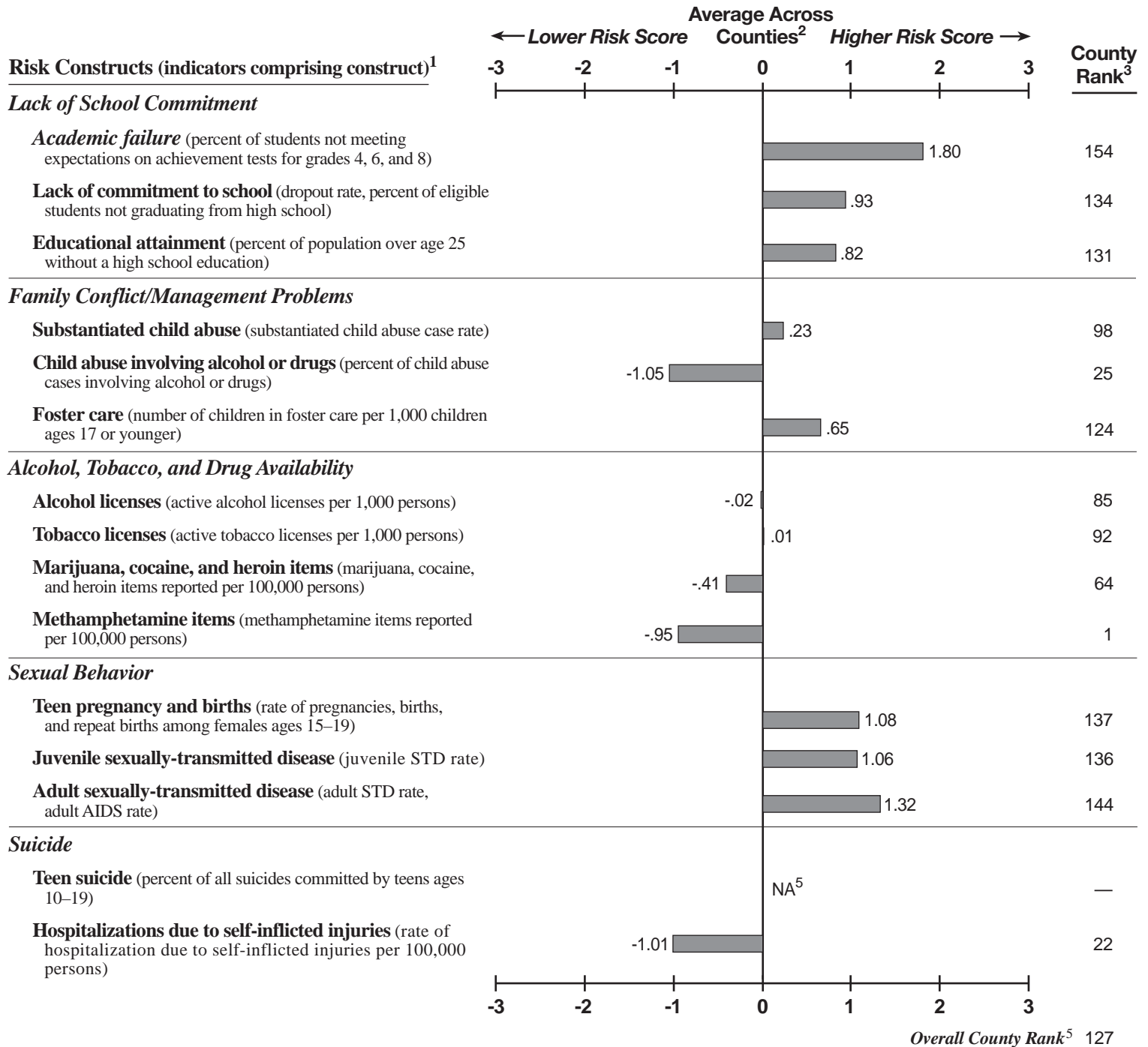
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Terrell County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

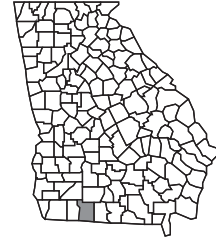
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Thomas County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 43,989  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,326  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 58.7%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 38.3%    Hispanic/Latino 1.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

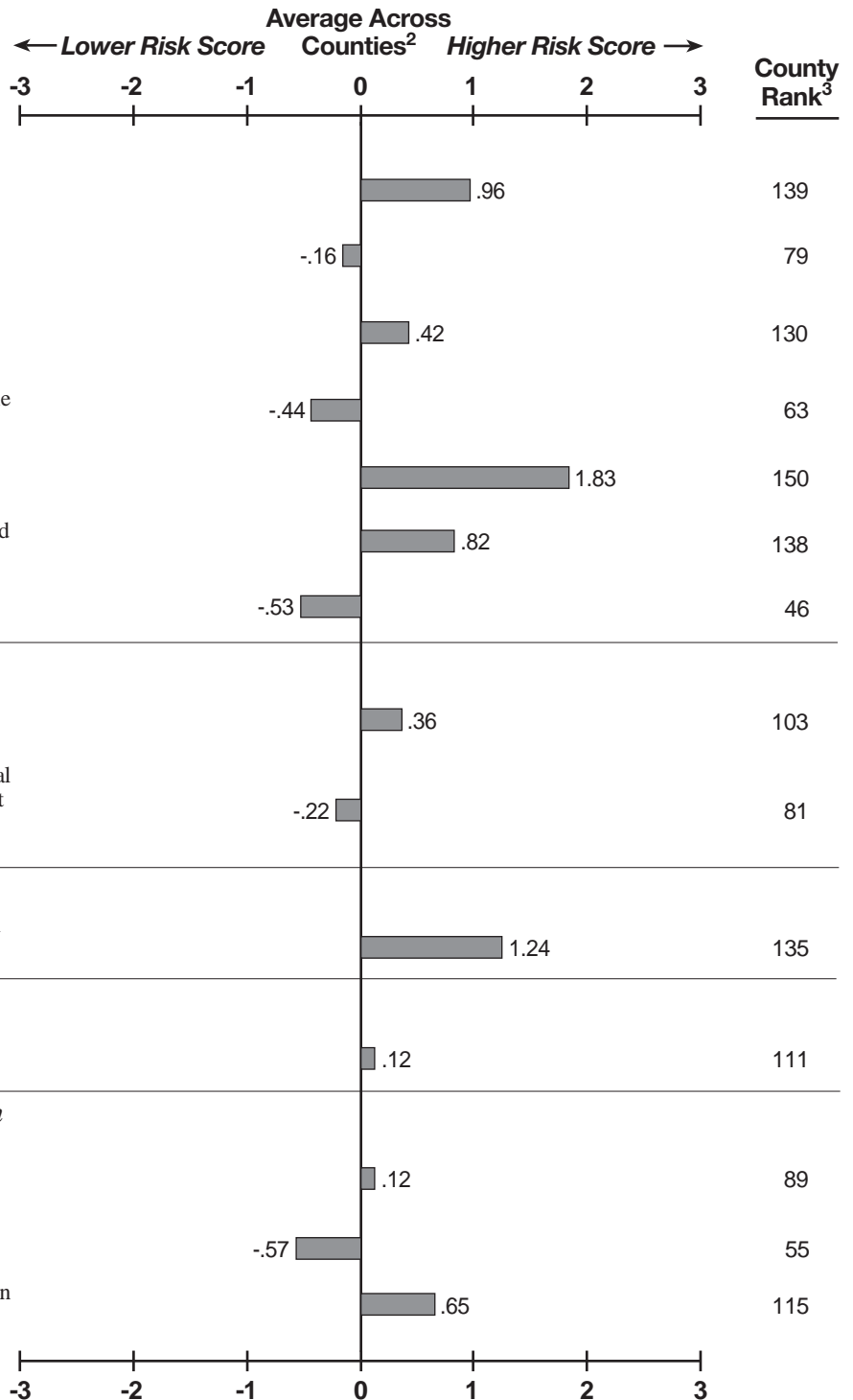
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

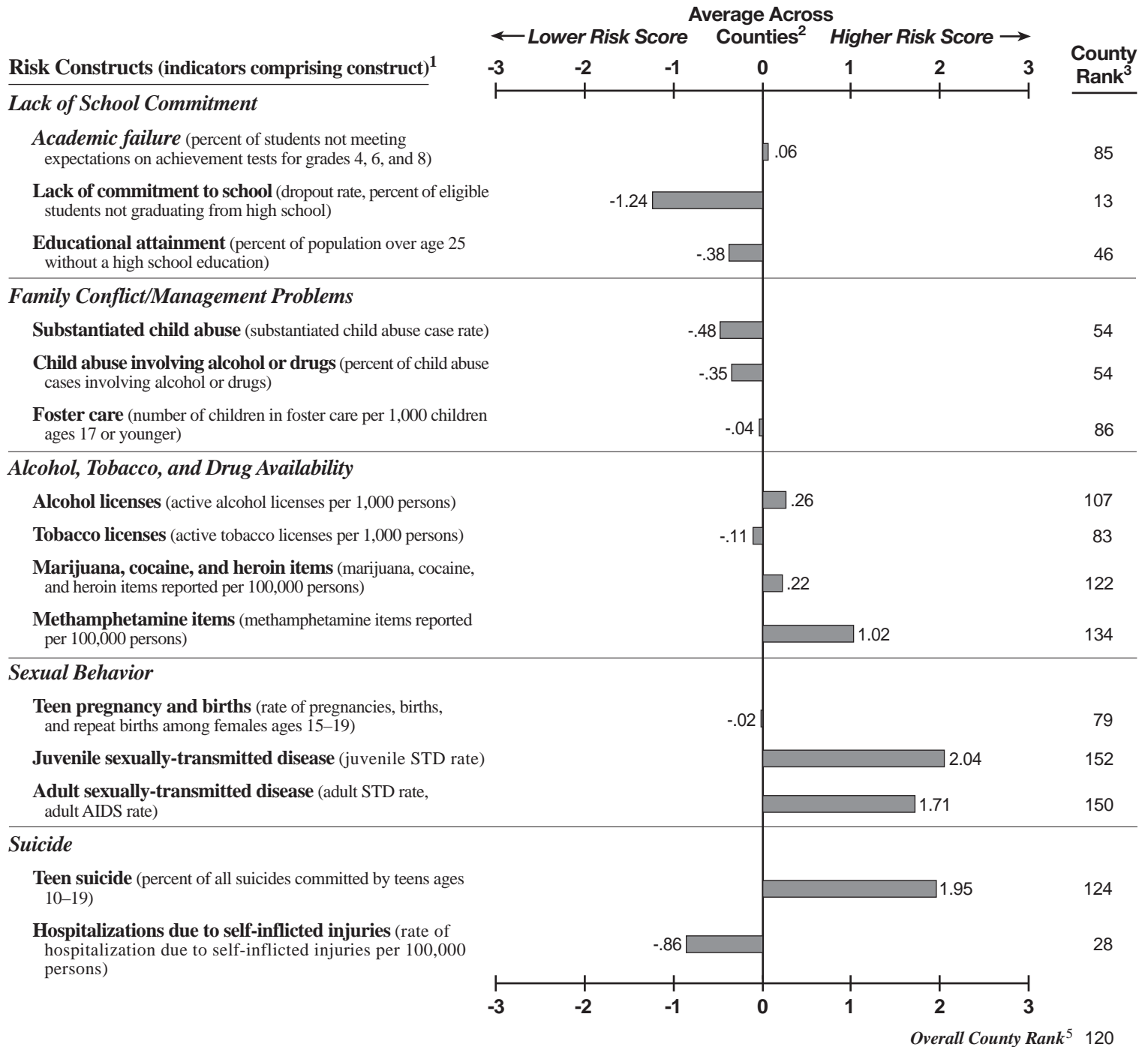
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Thomas County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

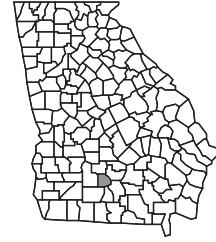
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tift County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 40,178  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 10,882  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 60.9%    Other 1.7%  
 Black 27.9%    Hispanic/Latino 9.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

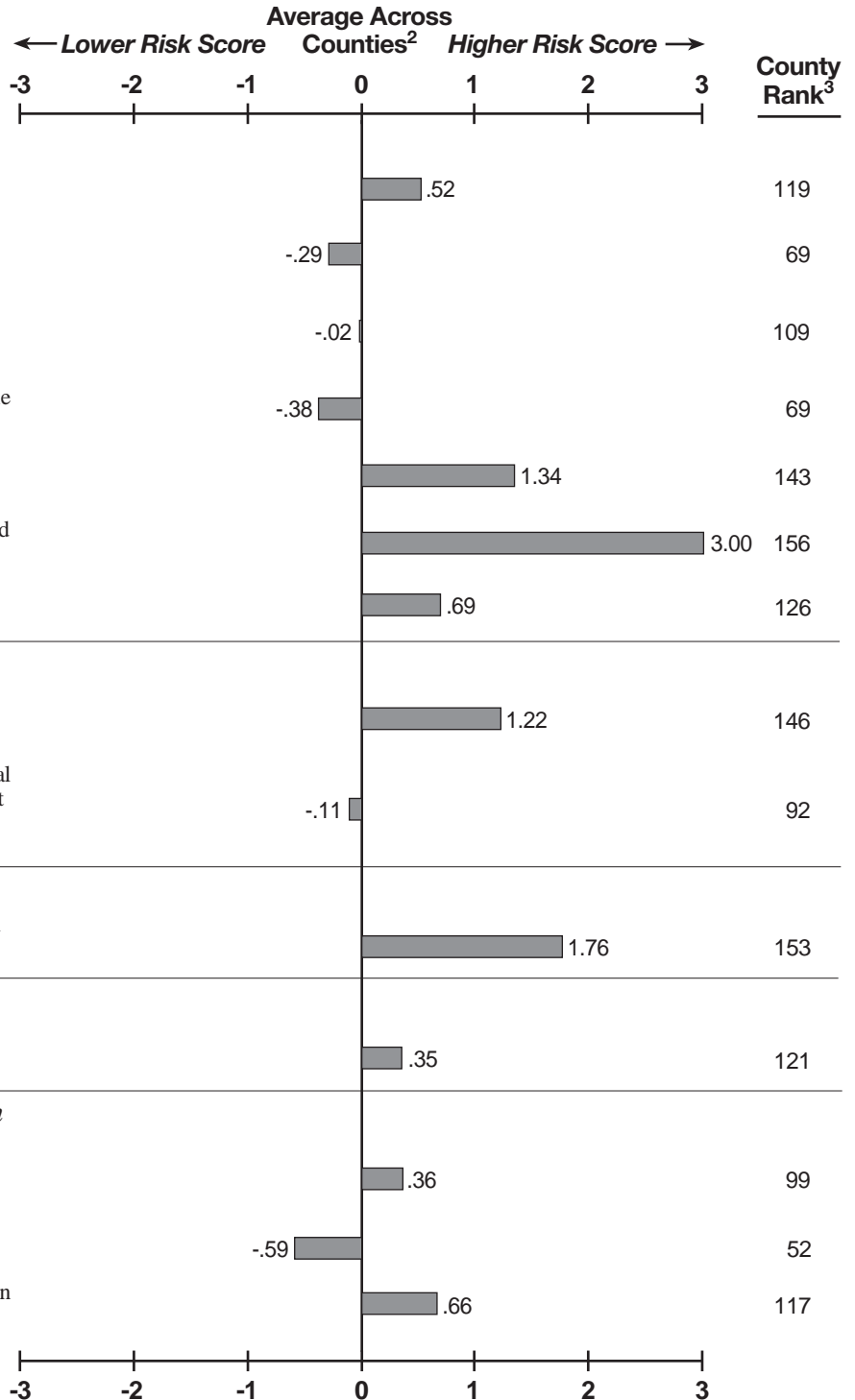
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

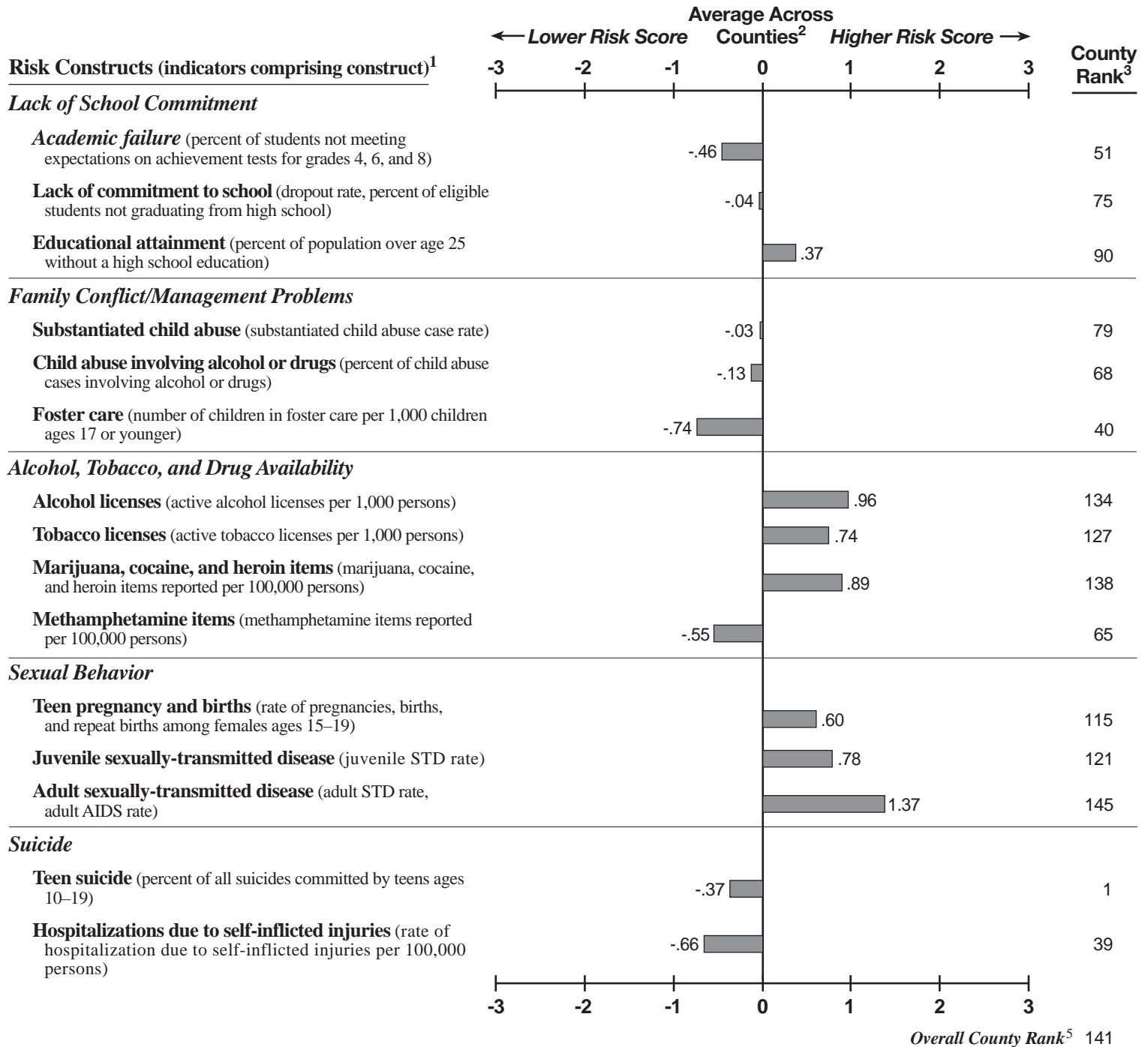
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tift County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 22 or older is -.42 (county rank=46).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

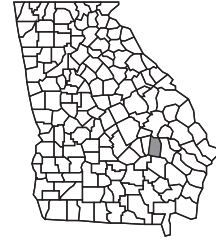


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Toombs County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 26,775  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,473  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.7%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 24.8%    Hispanic/Latino 10.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

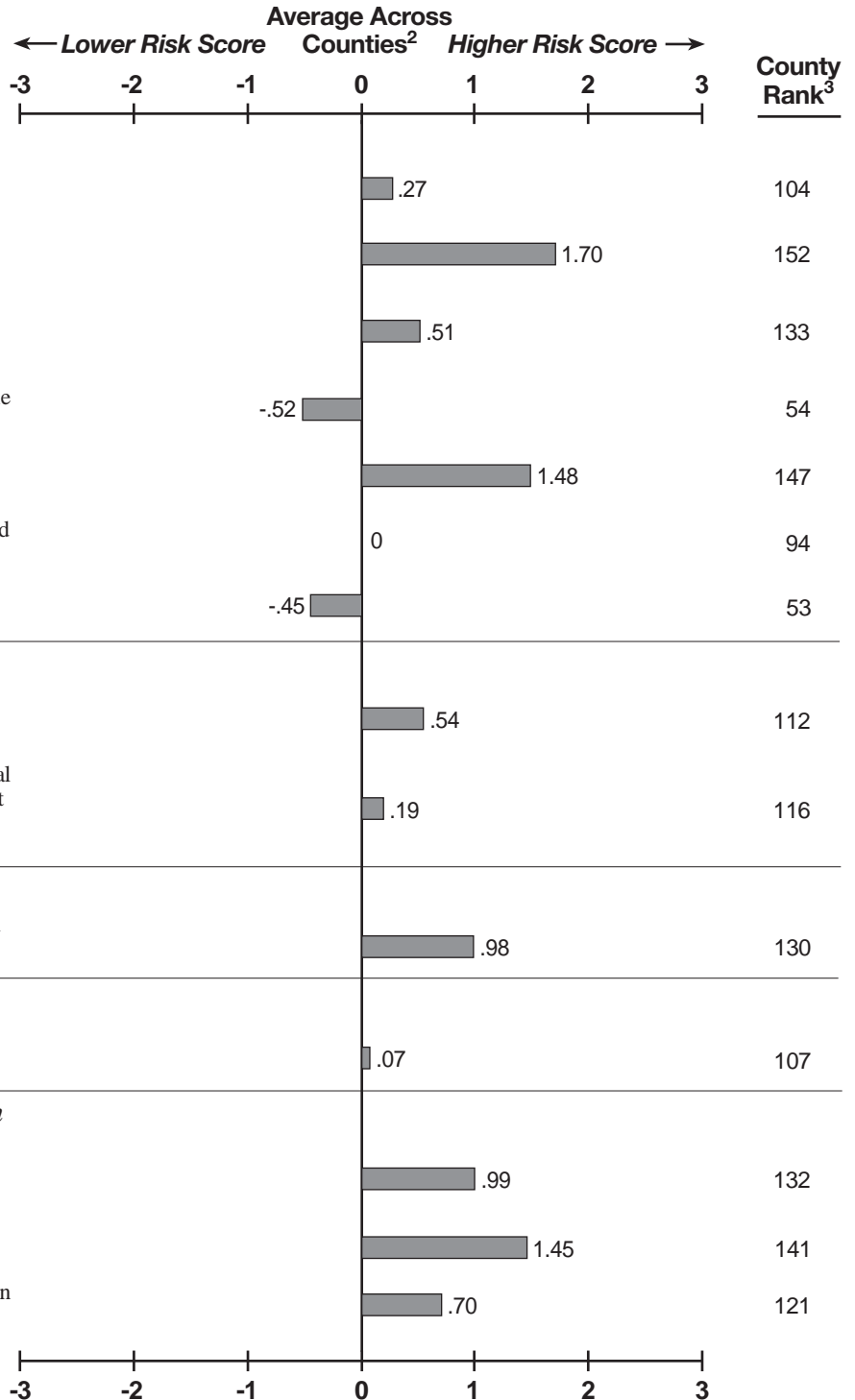
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

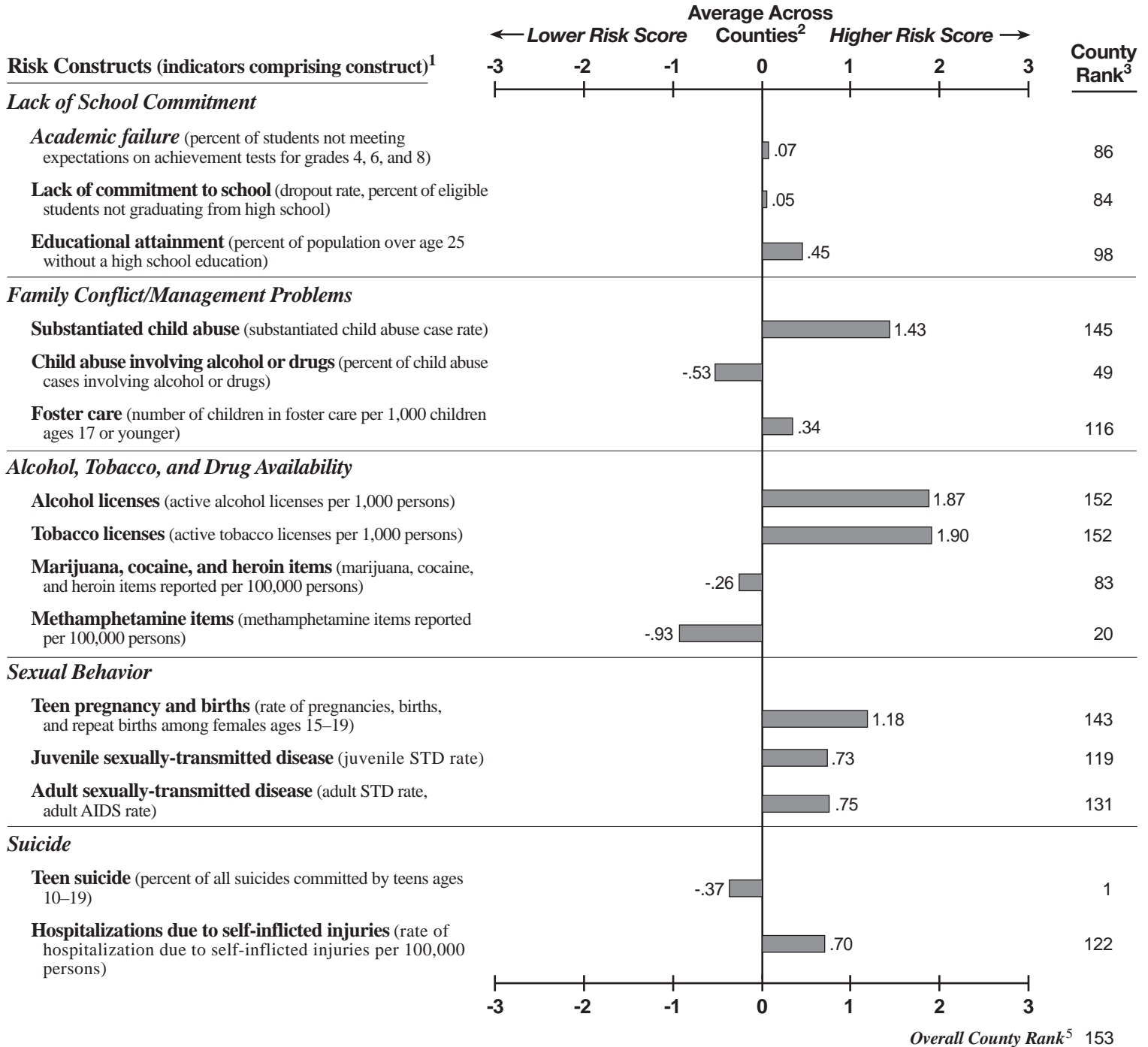
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Toombs County



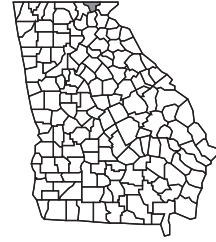
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Towns County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,133  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,695  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 96.9%    Other 0.8%  
 Black 1.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

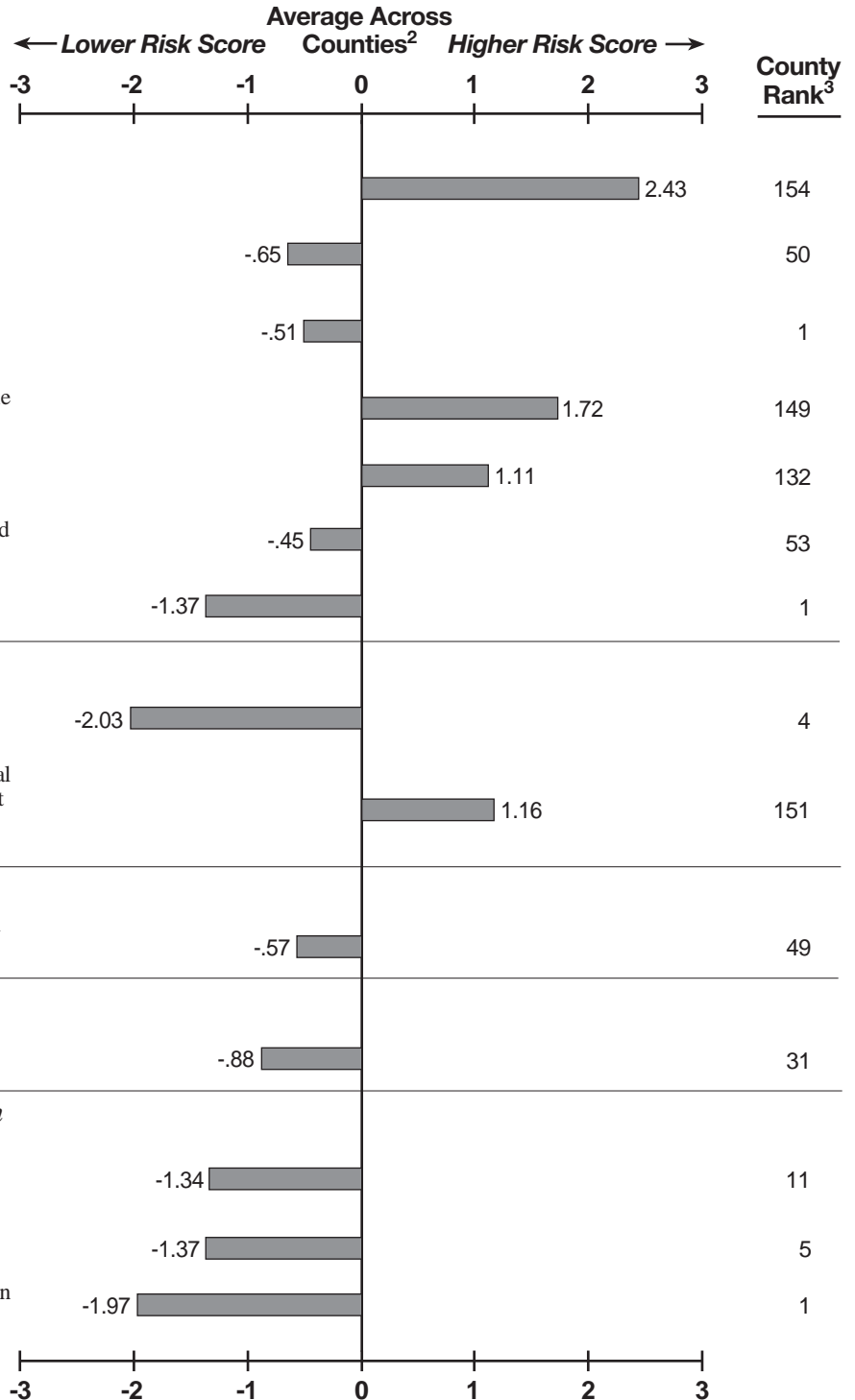
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

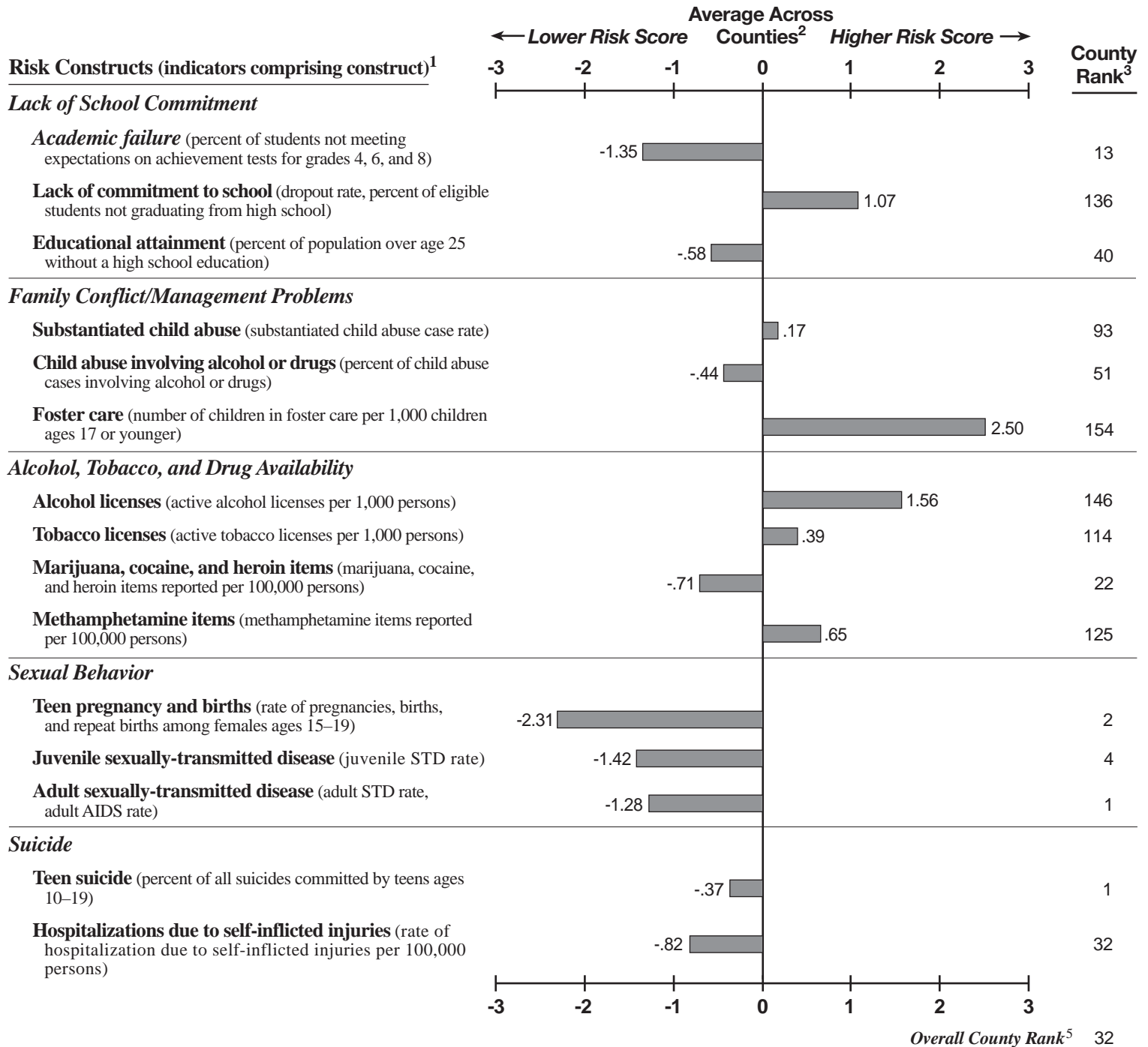
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Towns County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

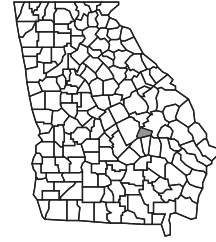
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Trentlen County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 7,045  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,751  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 64.1% Other 0.6%  
 Black 33.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

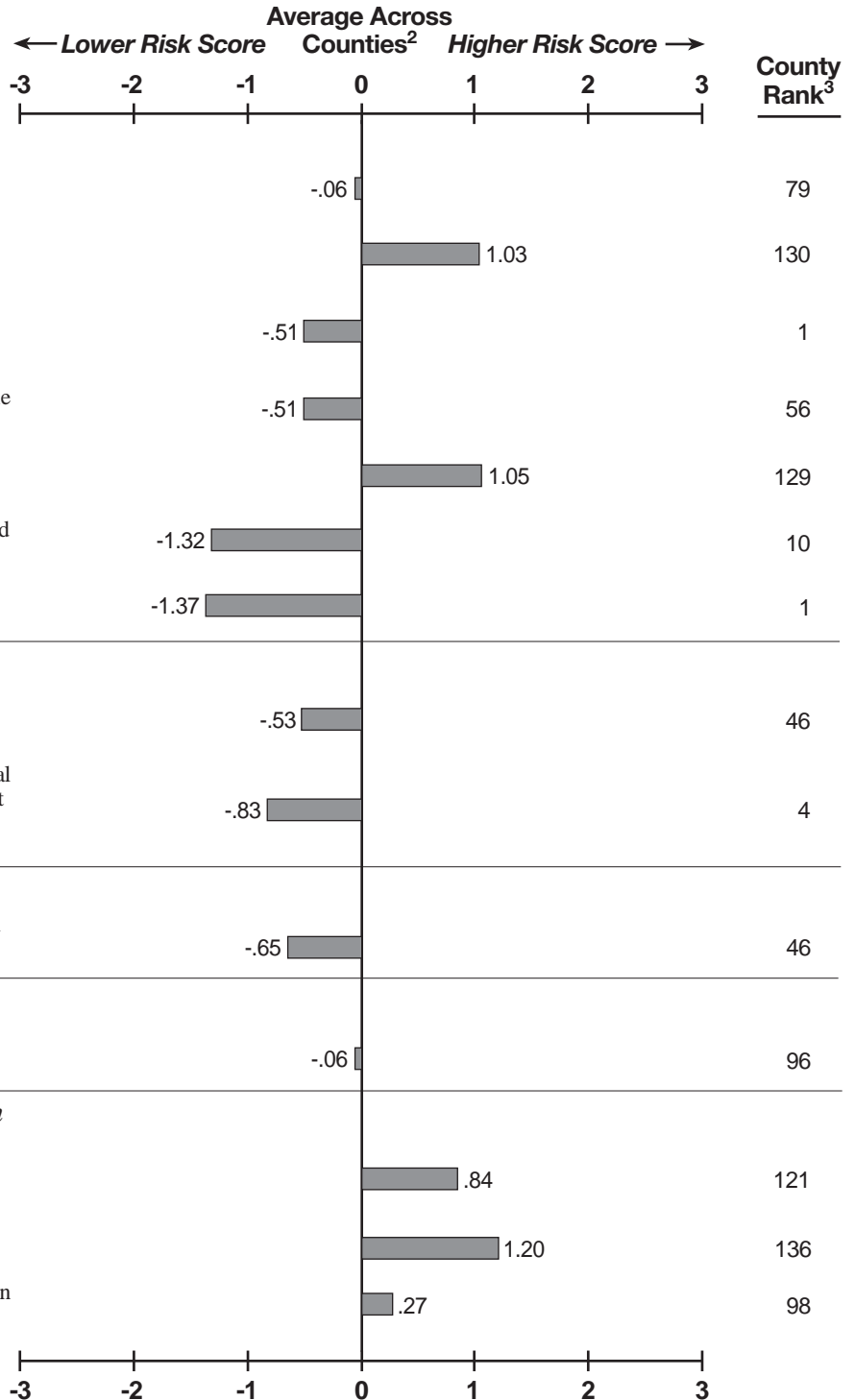
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

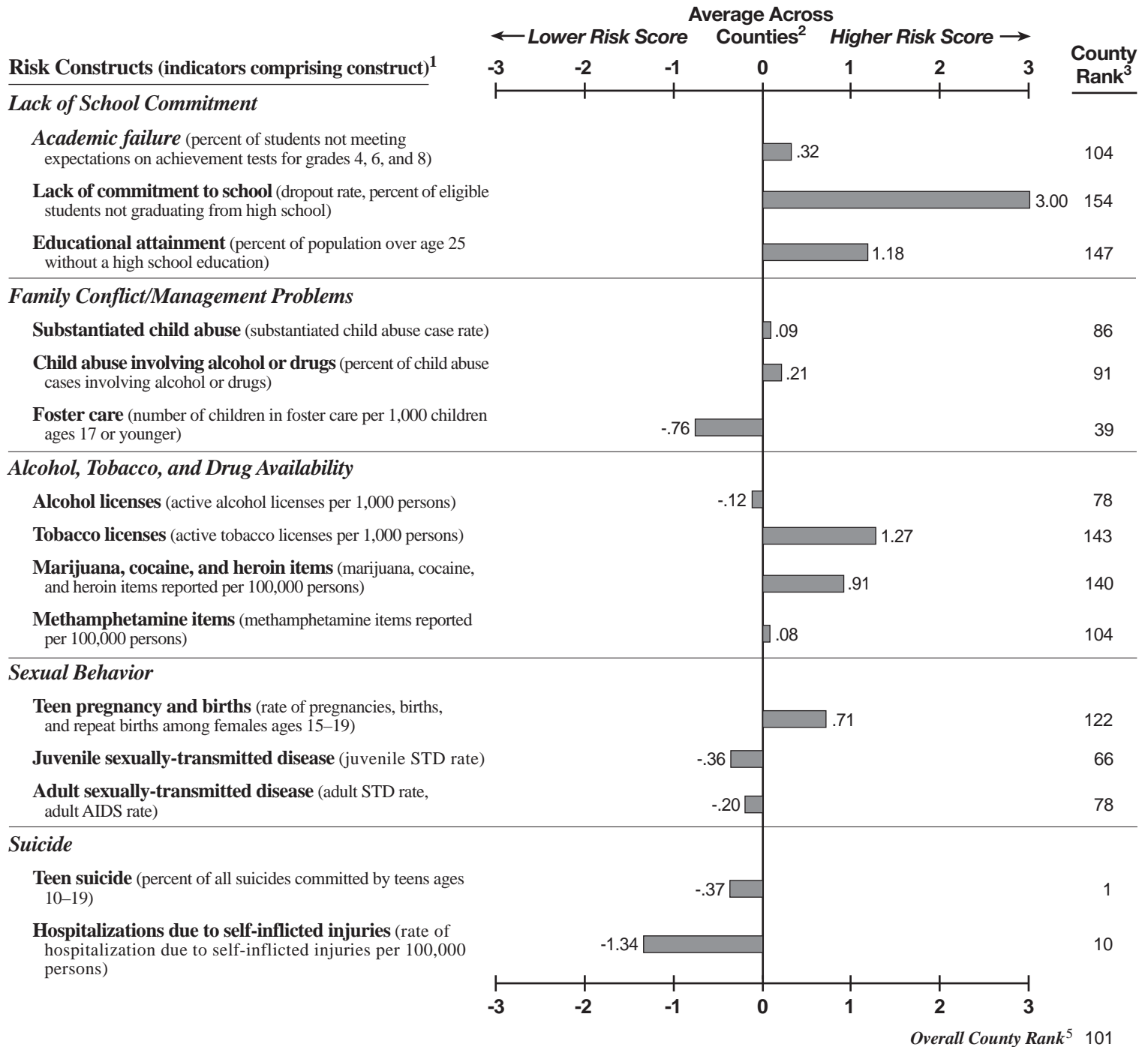
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Trentlen County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

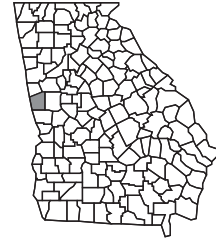
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Troup County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 61,201  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 16,757  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 63.5%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 33.0%    Hispanic/Latino 2.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

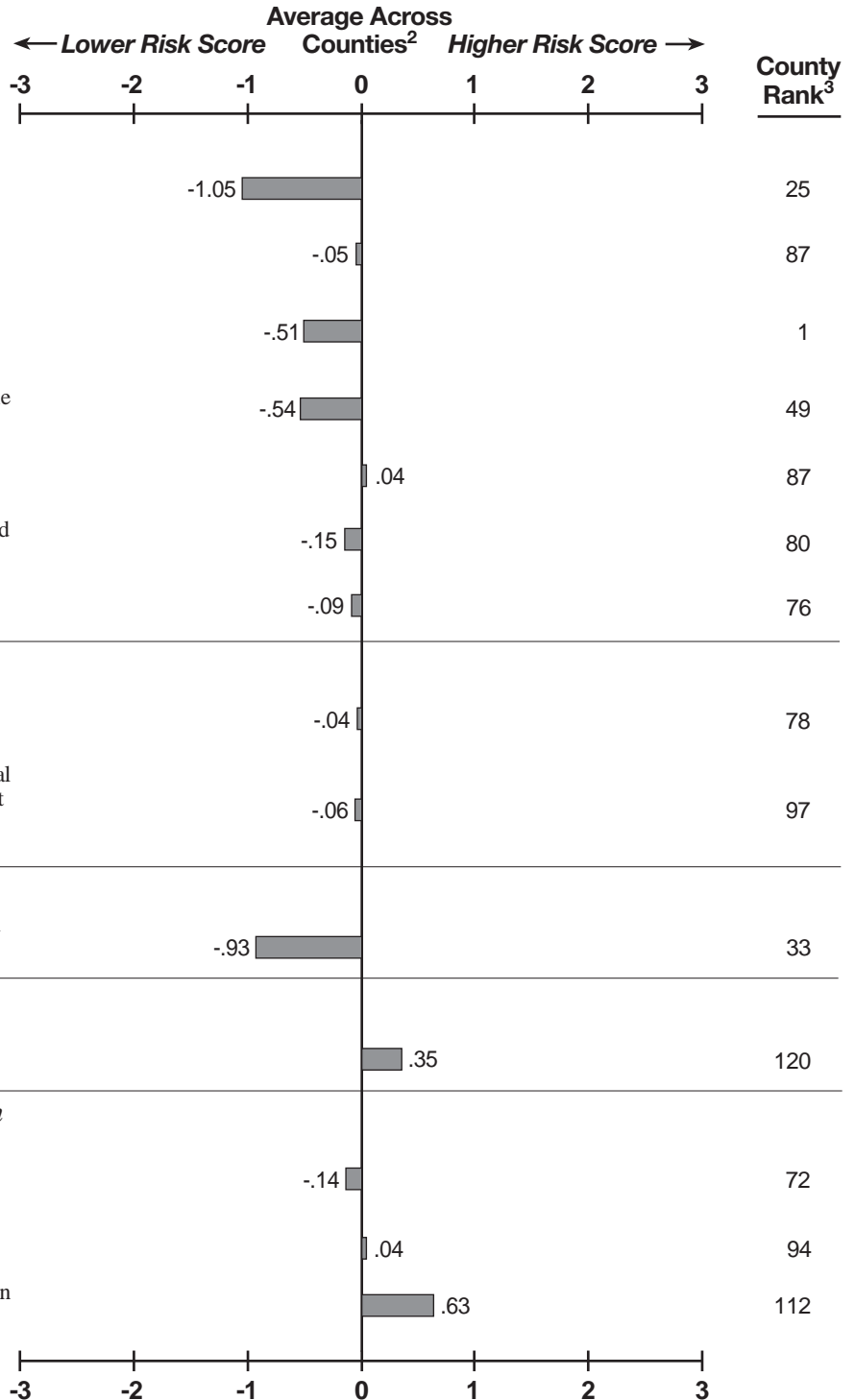
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

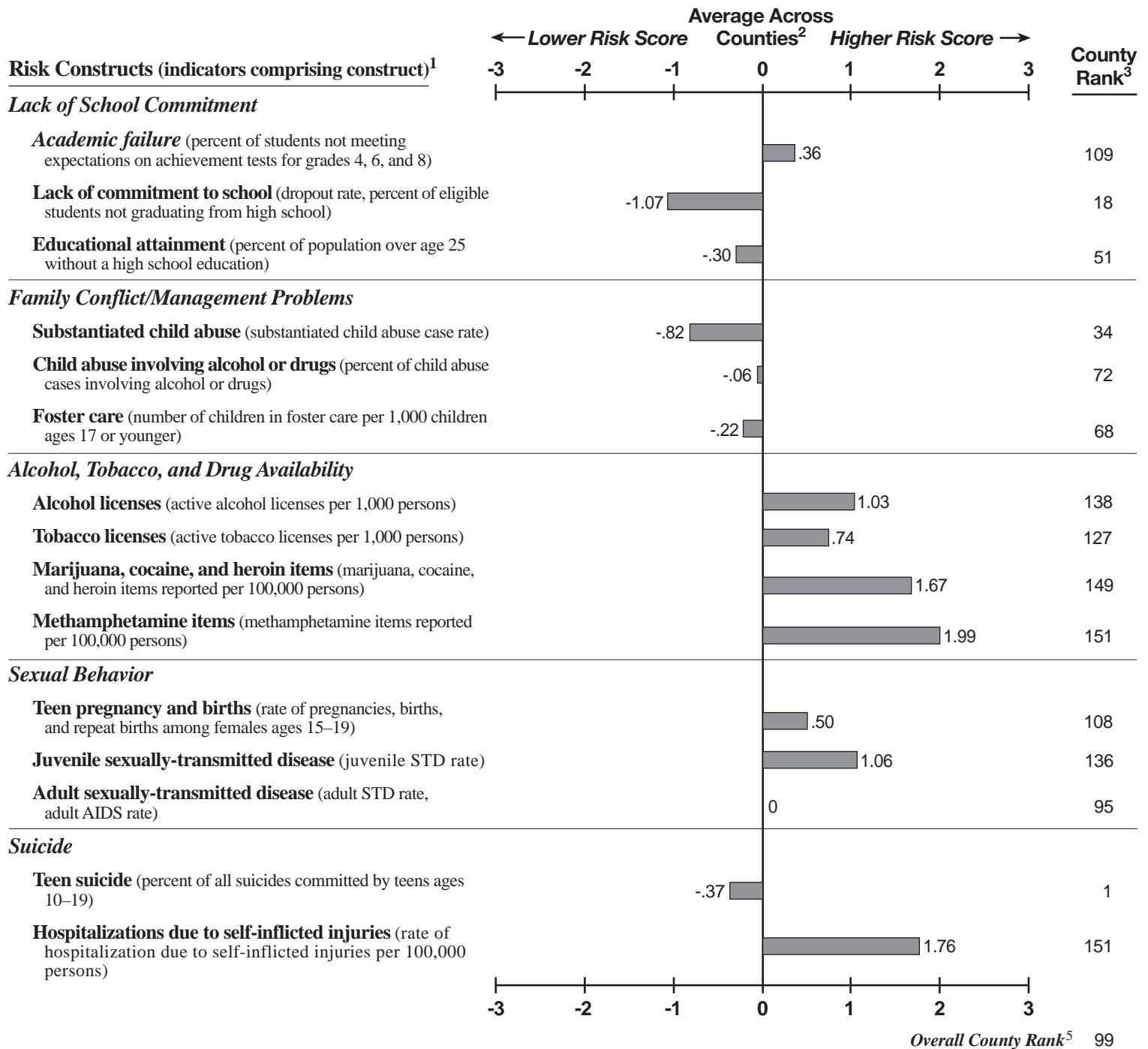
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Troup County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

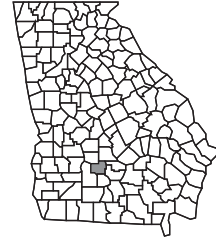


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Turner County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 9,400  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,681  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 55.6%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 40.6%    Hispanic/Latino 3.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

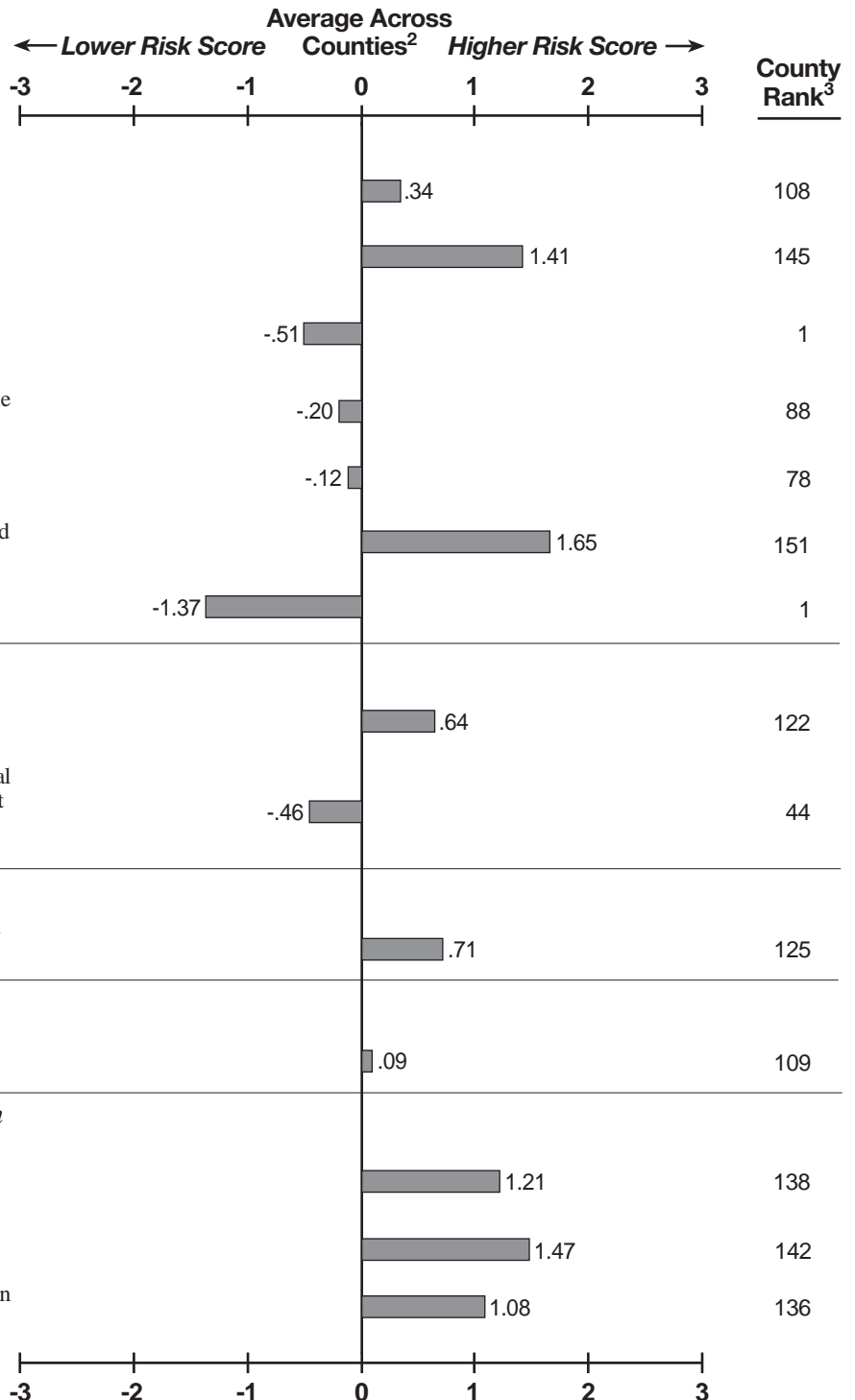
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

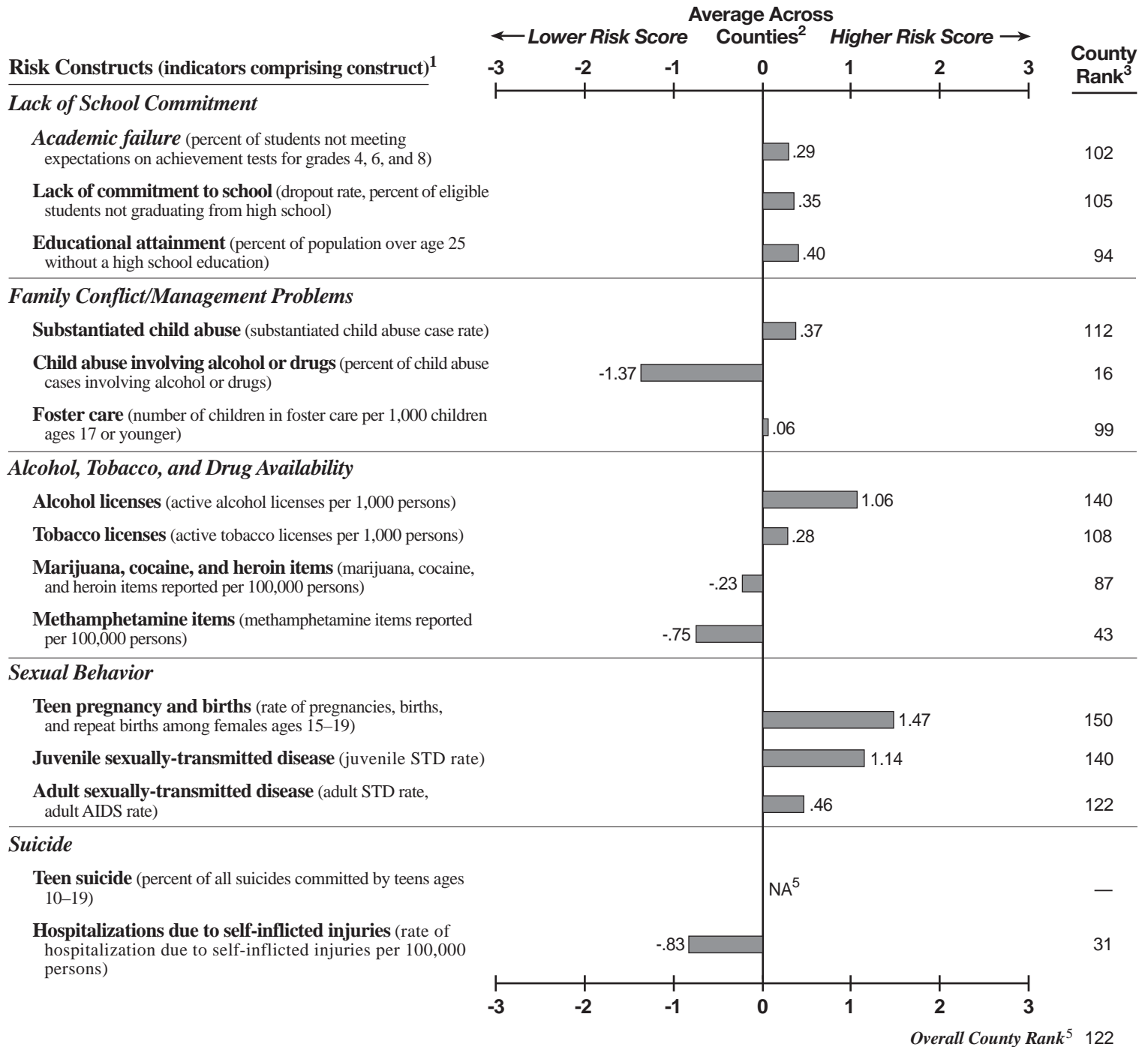
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Turner County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

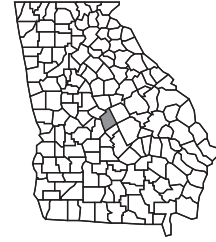
<sup>6</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Twiggs County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,449  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,633  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 56.1% Other 0.6%  
 Black 42.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

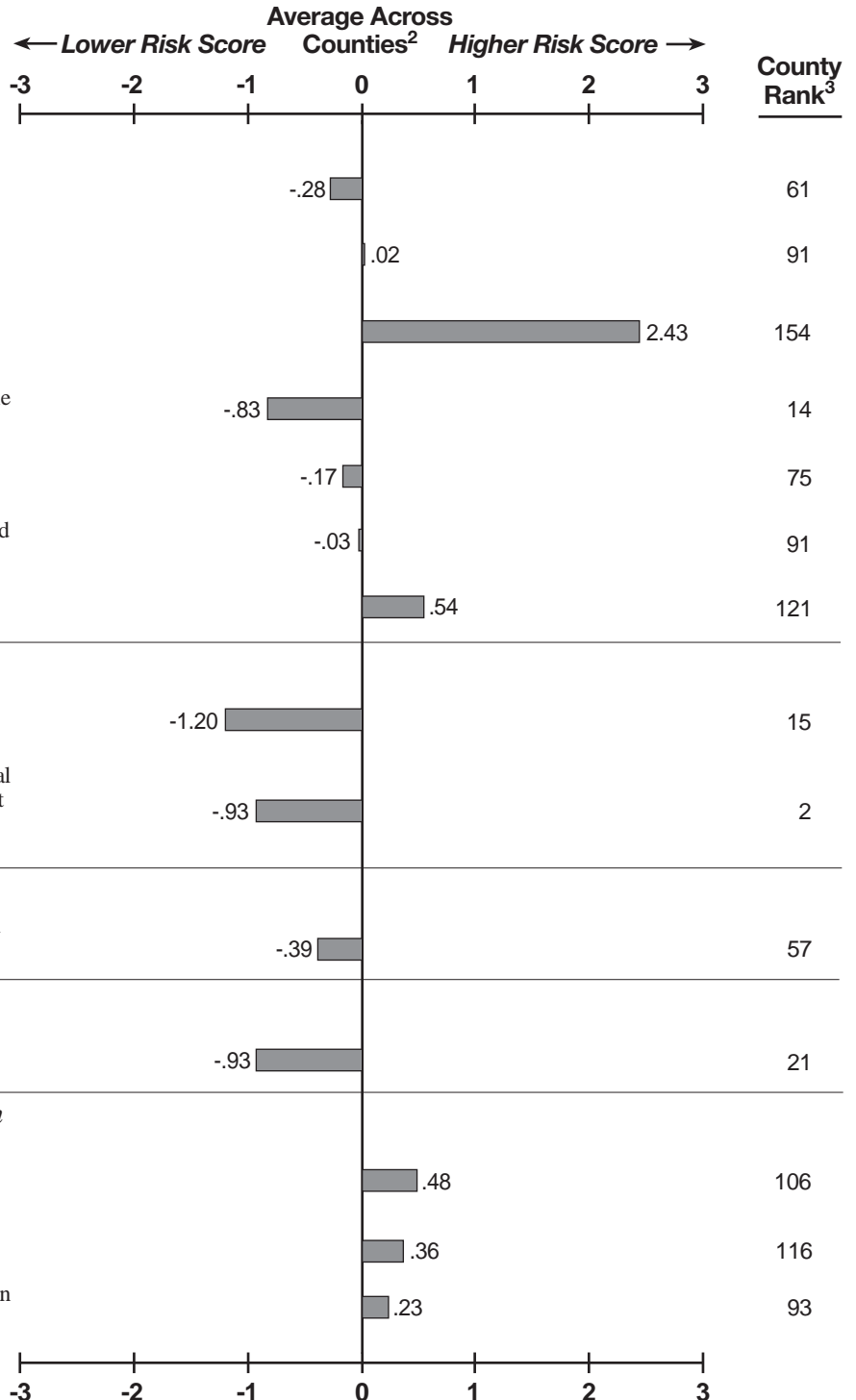
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

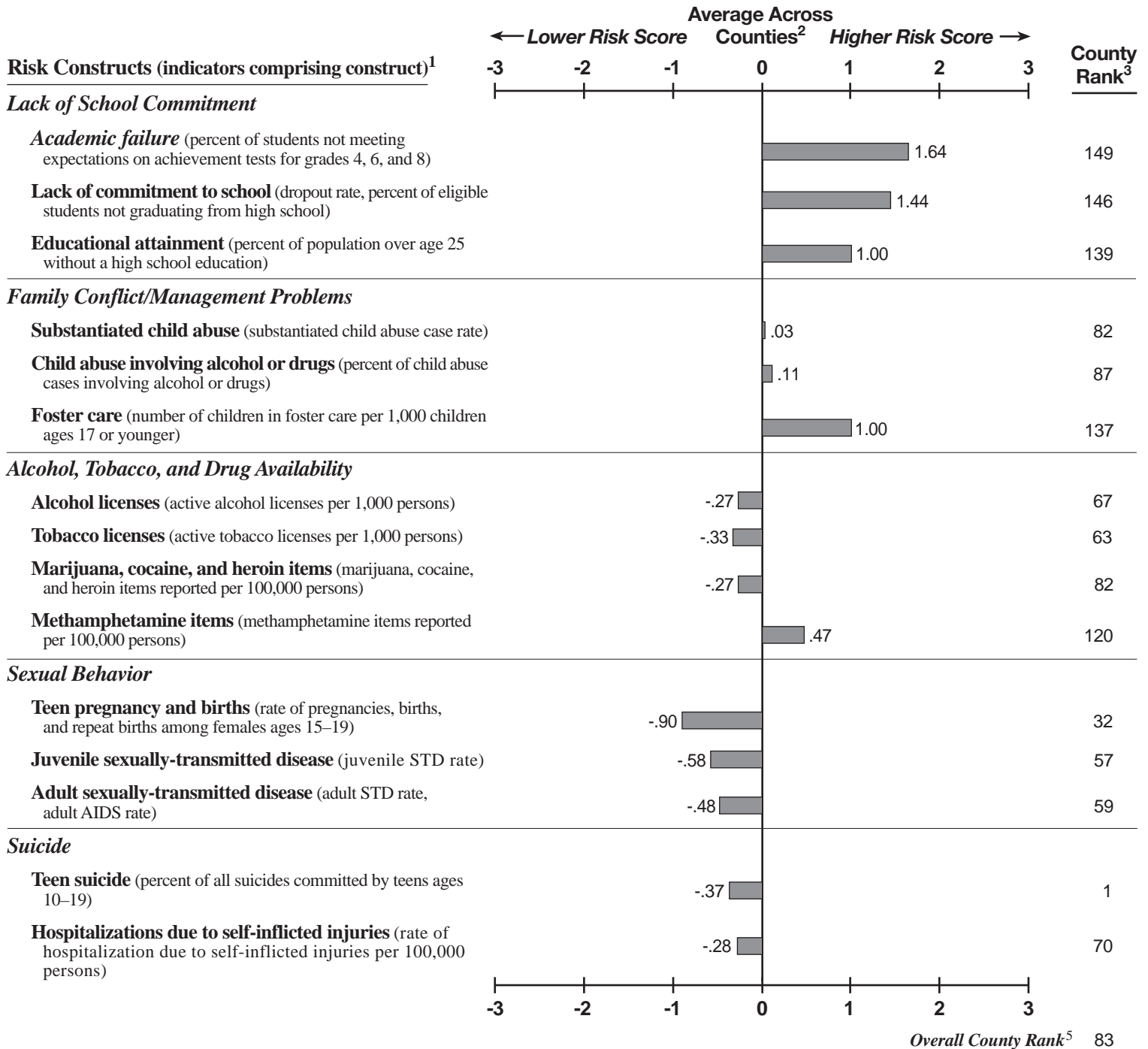
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Twiggs County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

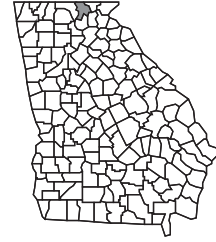
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Union County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 19,607  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,774  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 97.1%    Other 1.0%  
 Black 1.1%    Hispanic/Latino 0.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

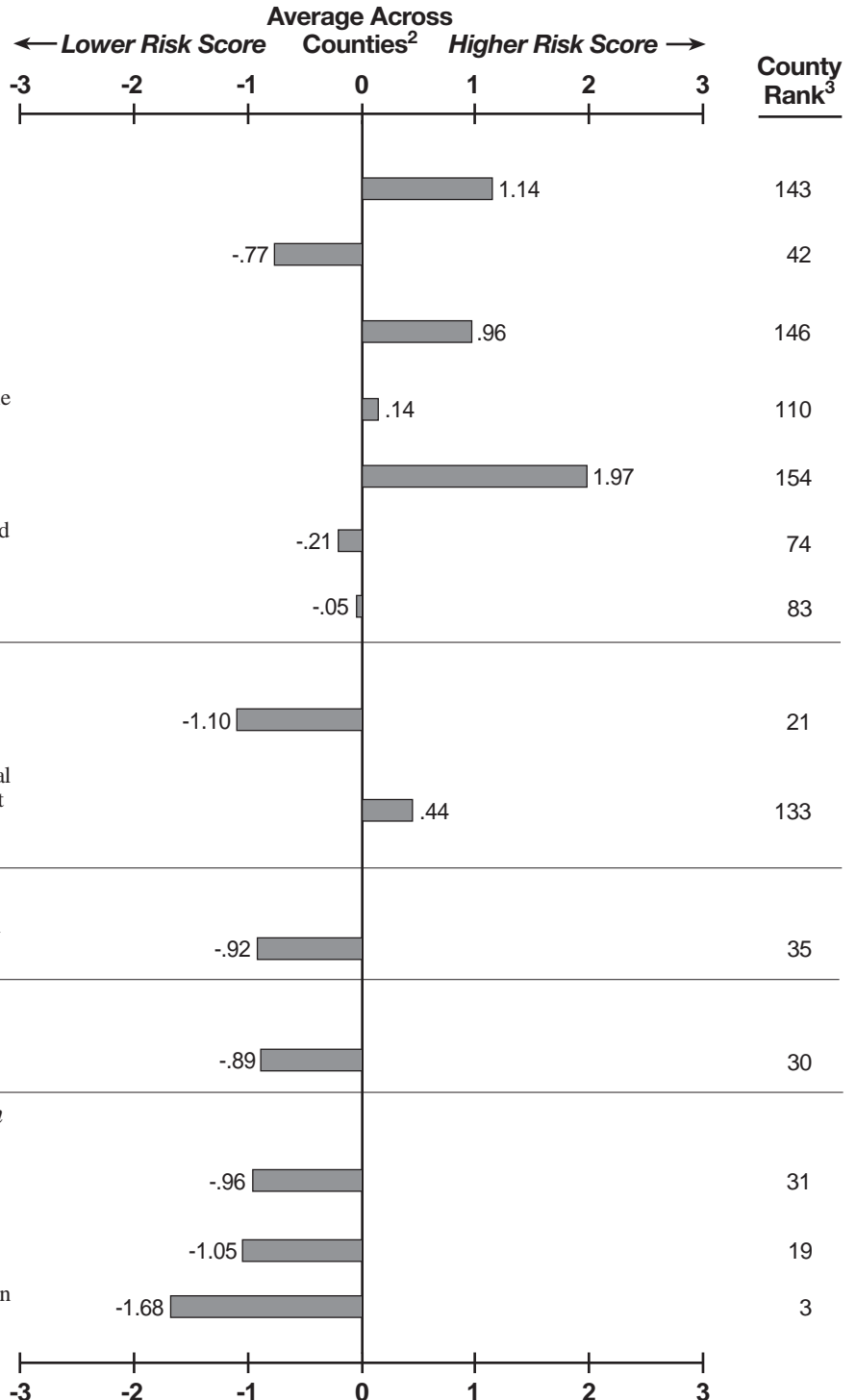
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

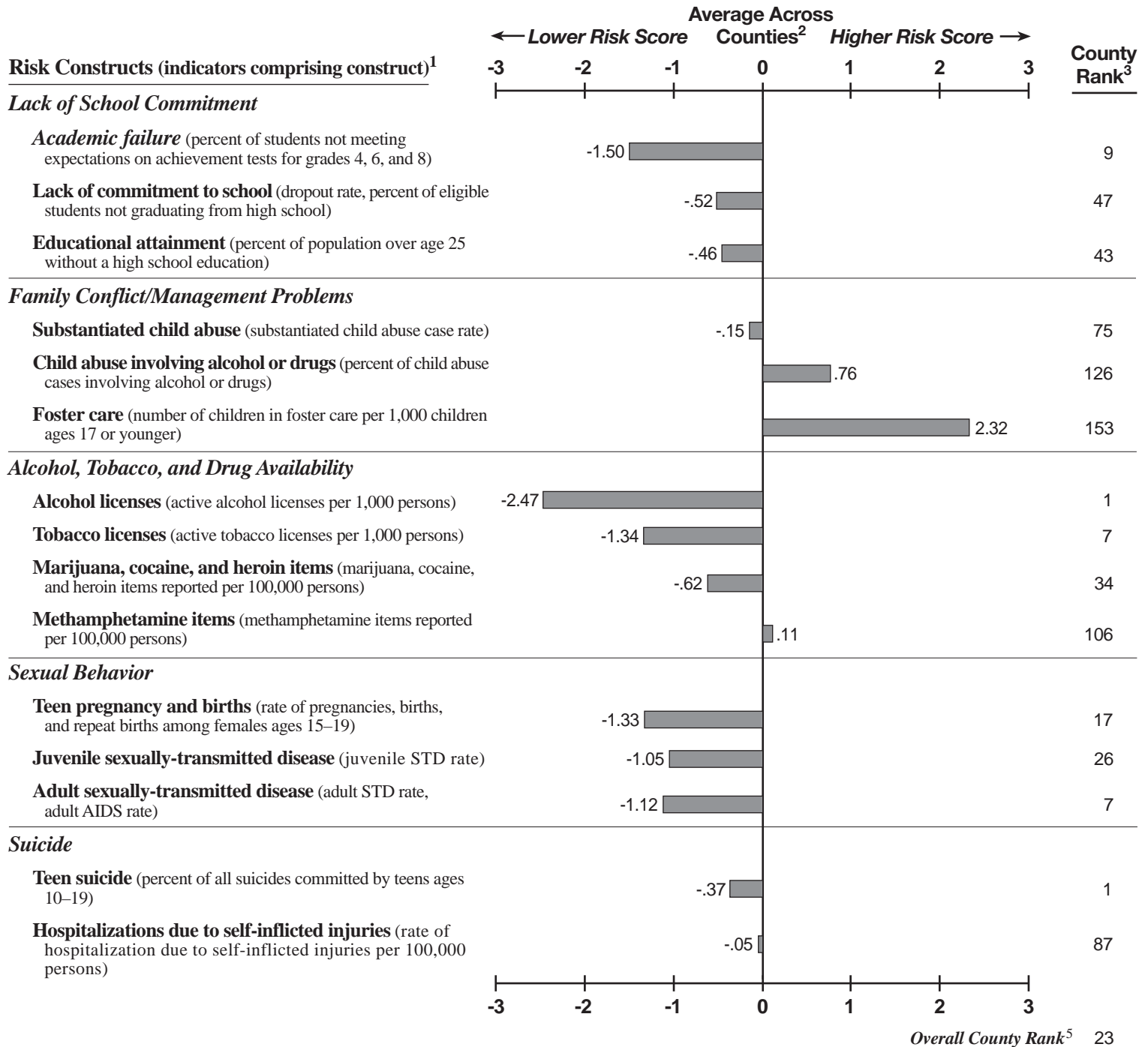
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Union County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

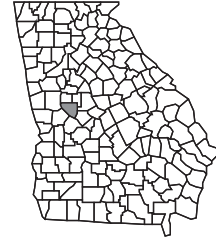
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Upson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 28,105  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,024  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 69.0%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 28.3%    Hispanic/Latino 1.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

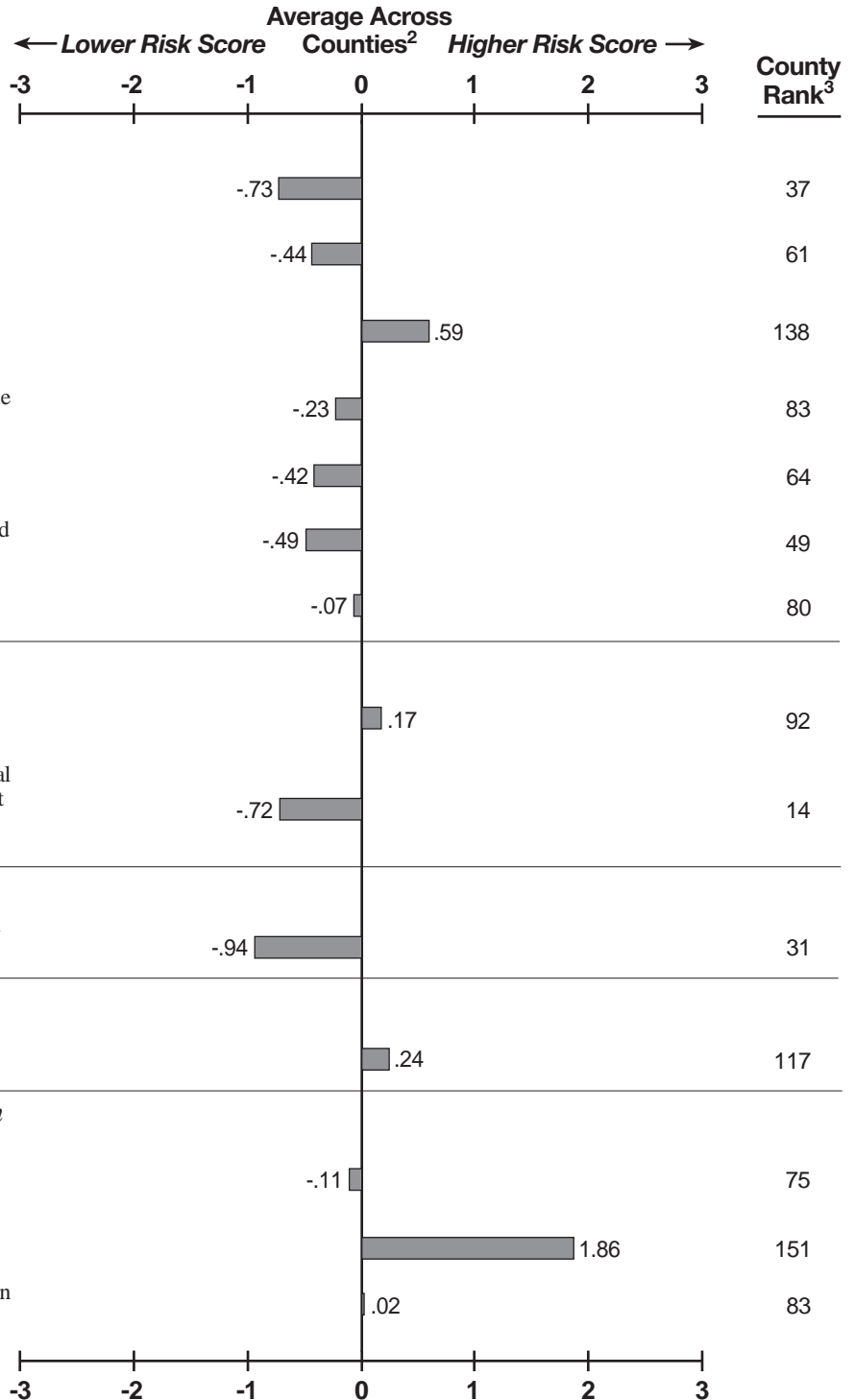
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

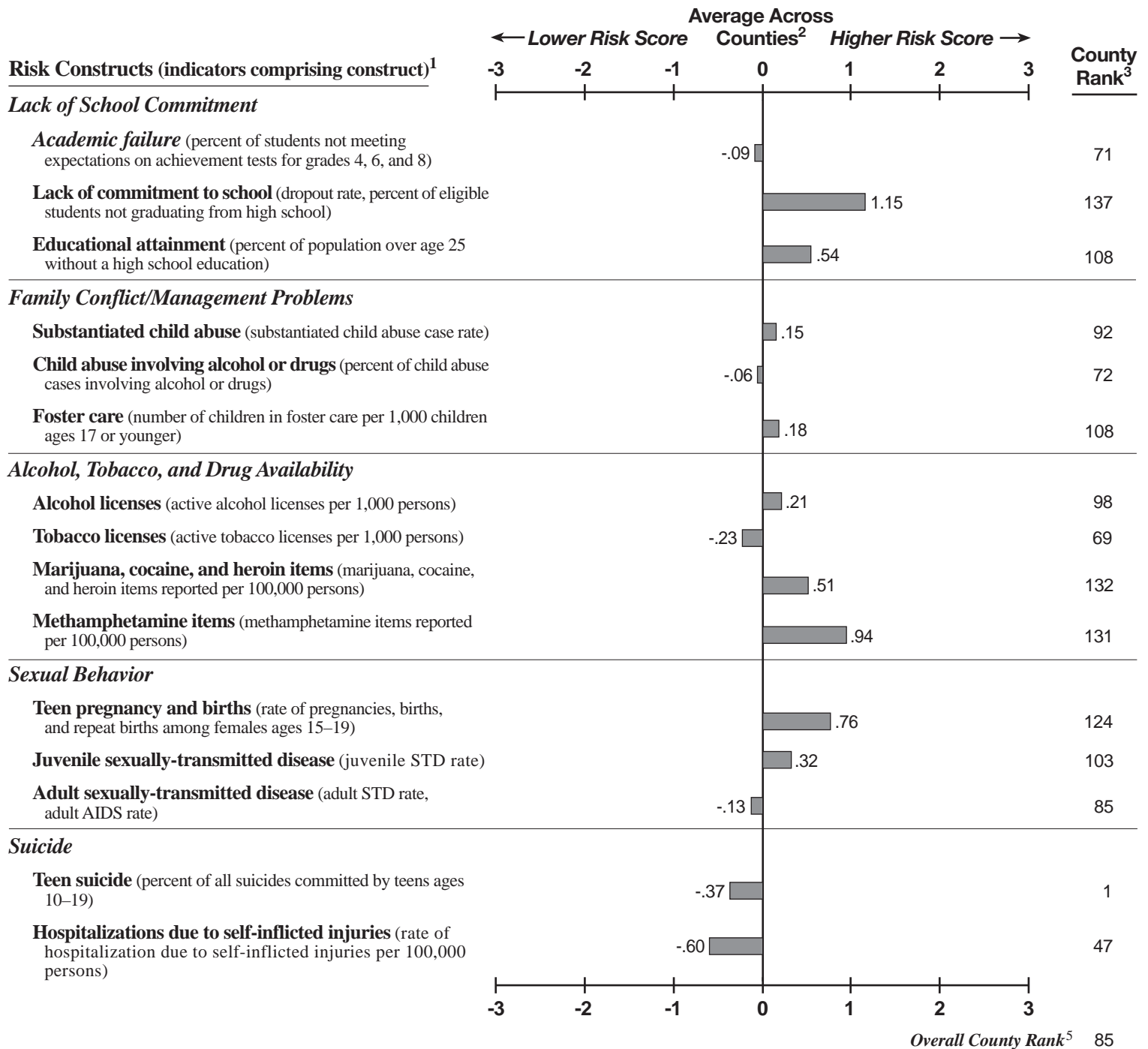
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Upson County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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 -.24 (county rank=57).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

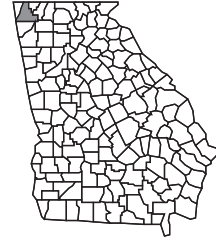


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walker County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 63,379  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 15,213  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 93.5%    Other 1.4%  
 Black 4.0%    Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

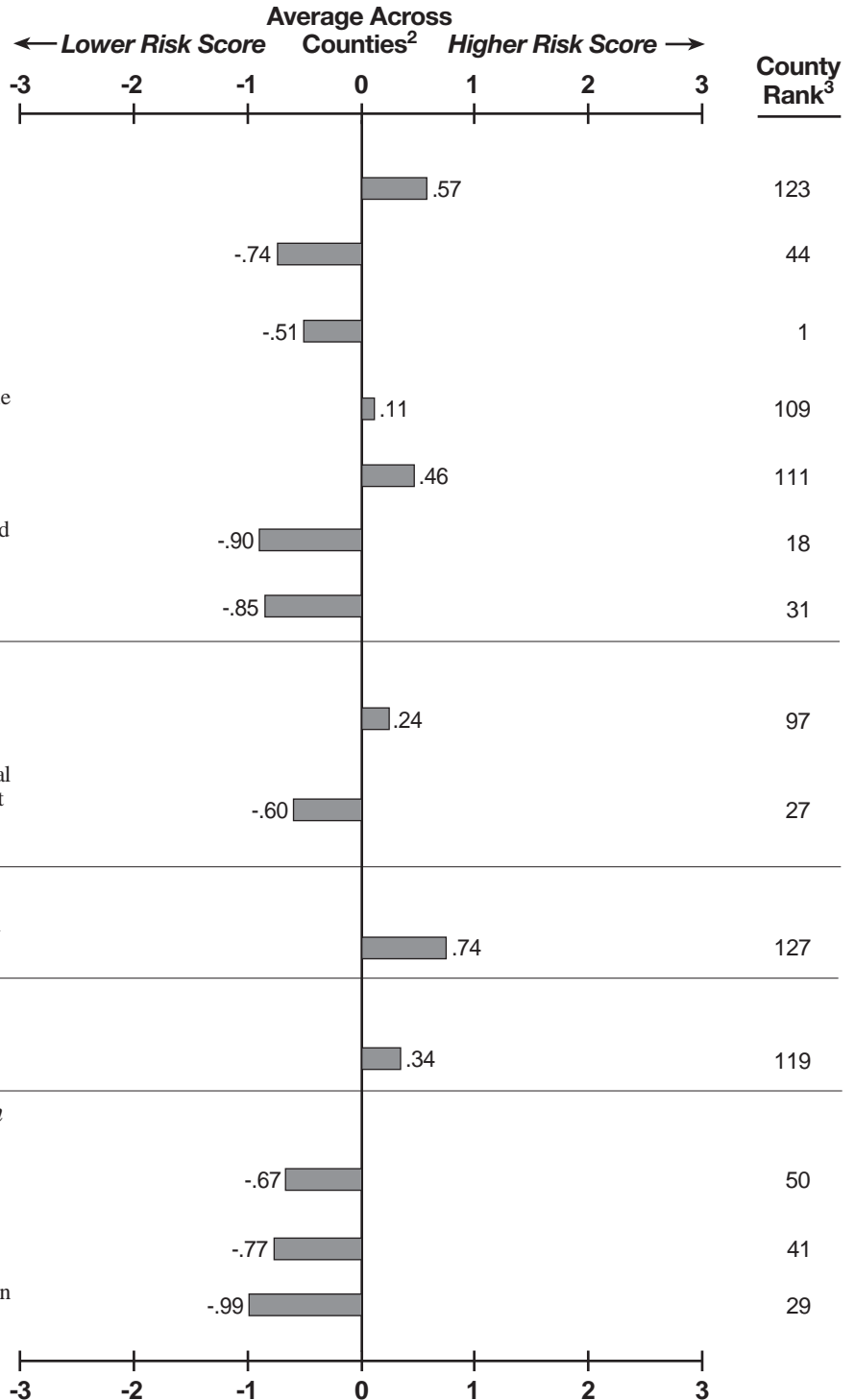
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

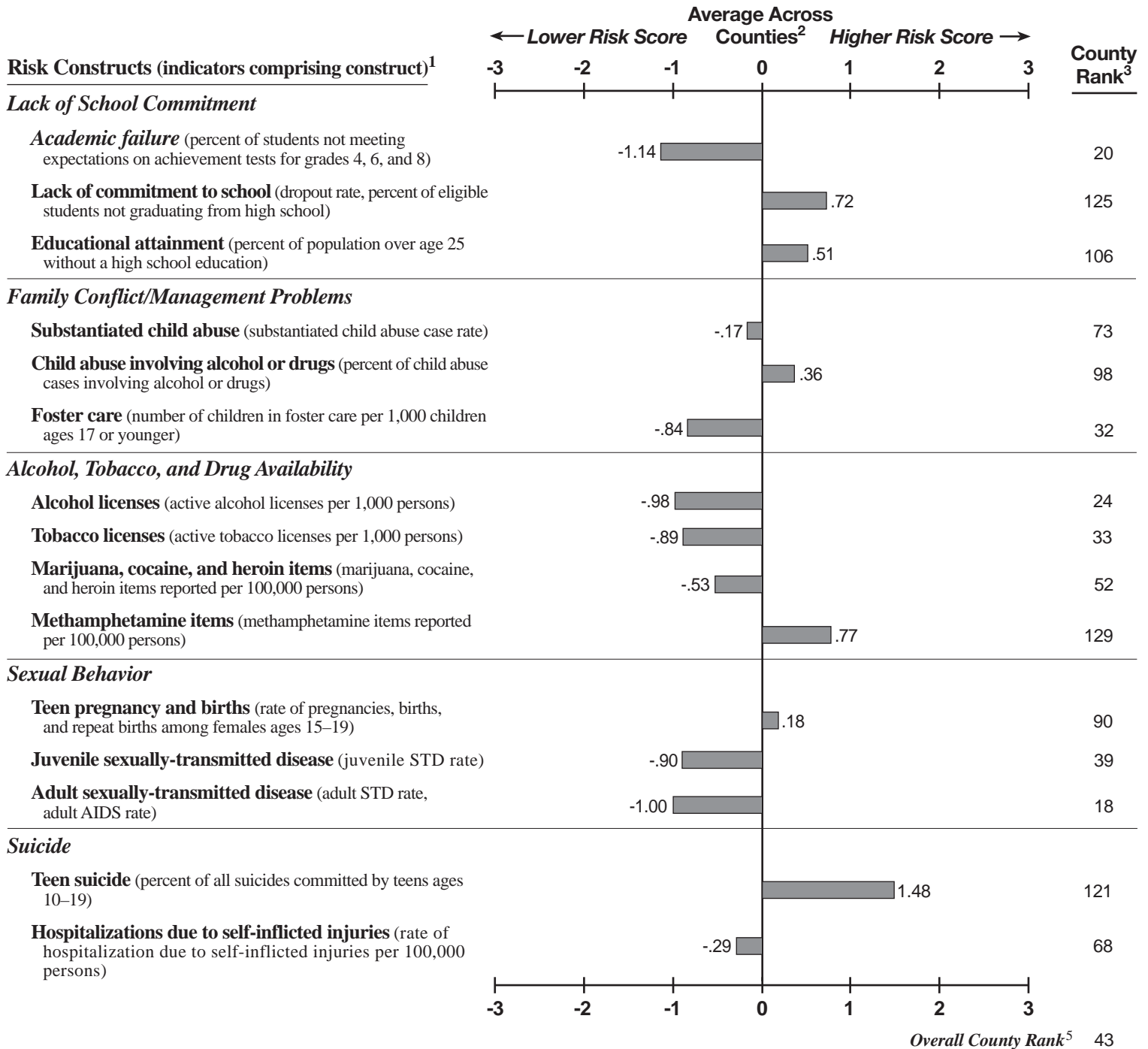
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walker County



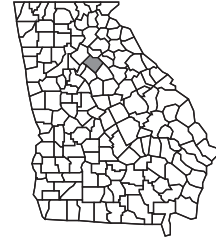
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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 -.18 (county rank=65).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Walton County

### County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 71,941  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 19,637  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 81.4%    Other 2.0%  
 Black 14.2%    Hispanic/Latino 2.4%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

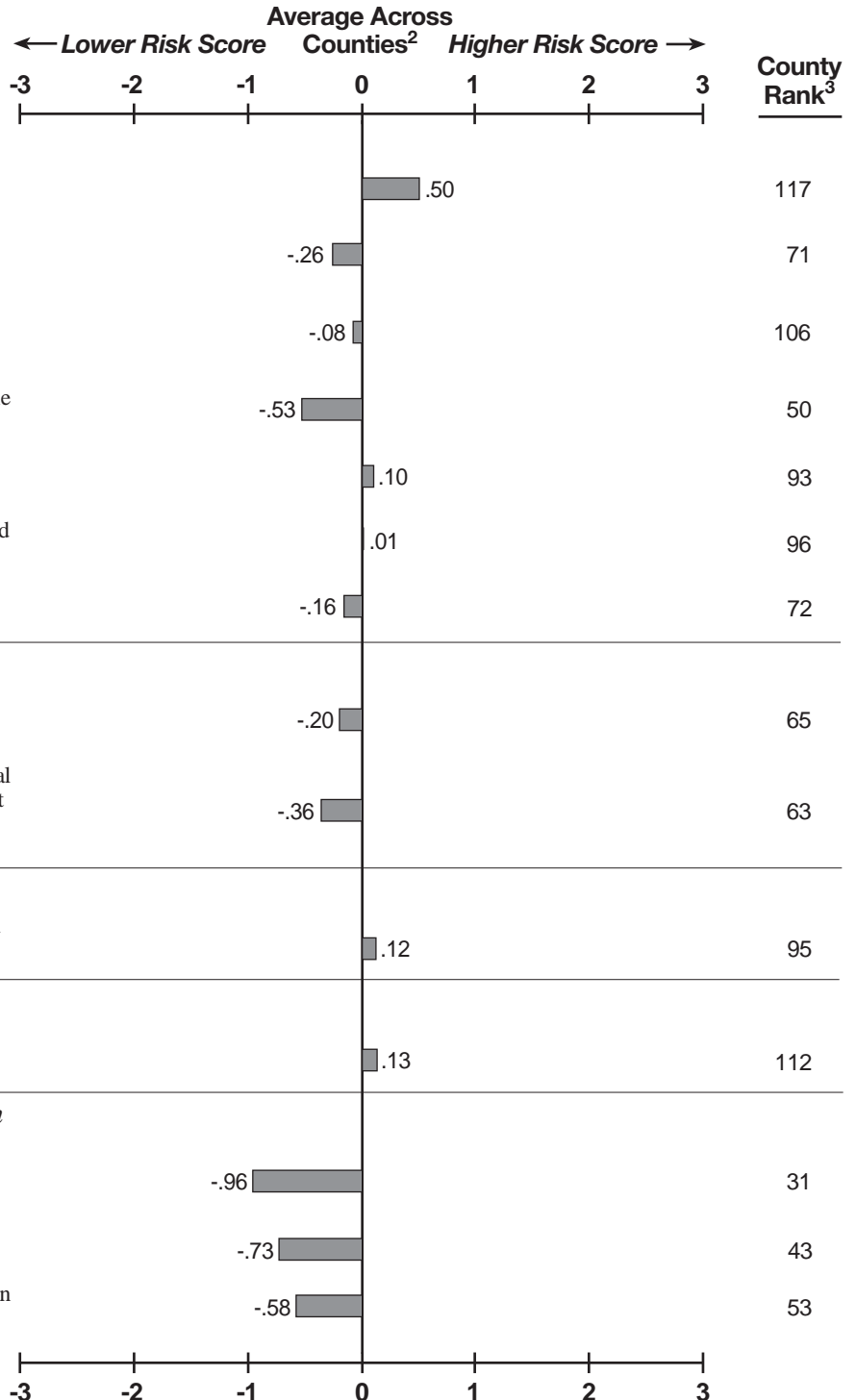
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

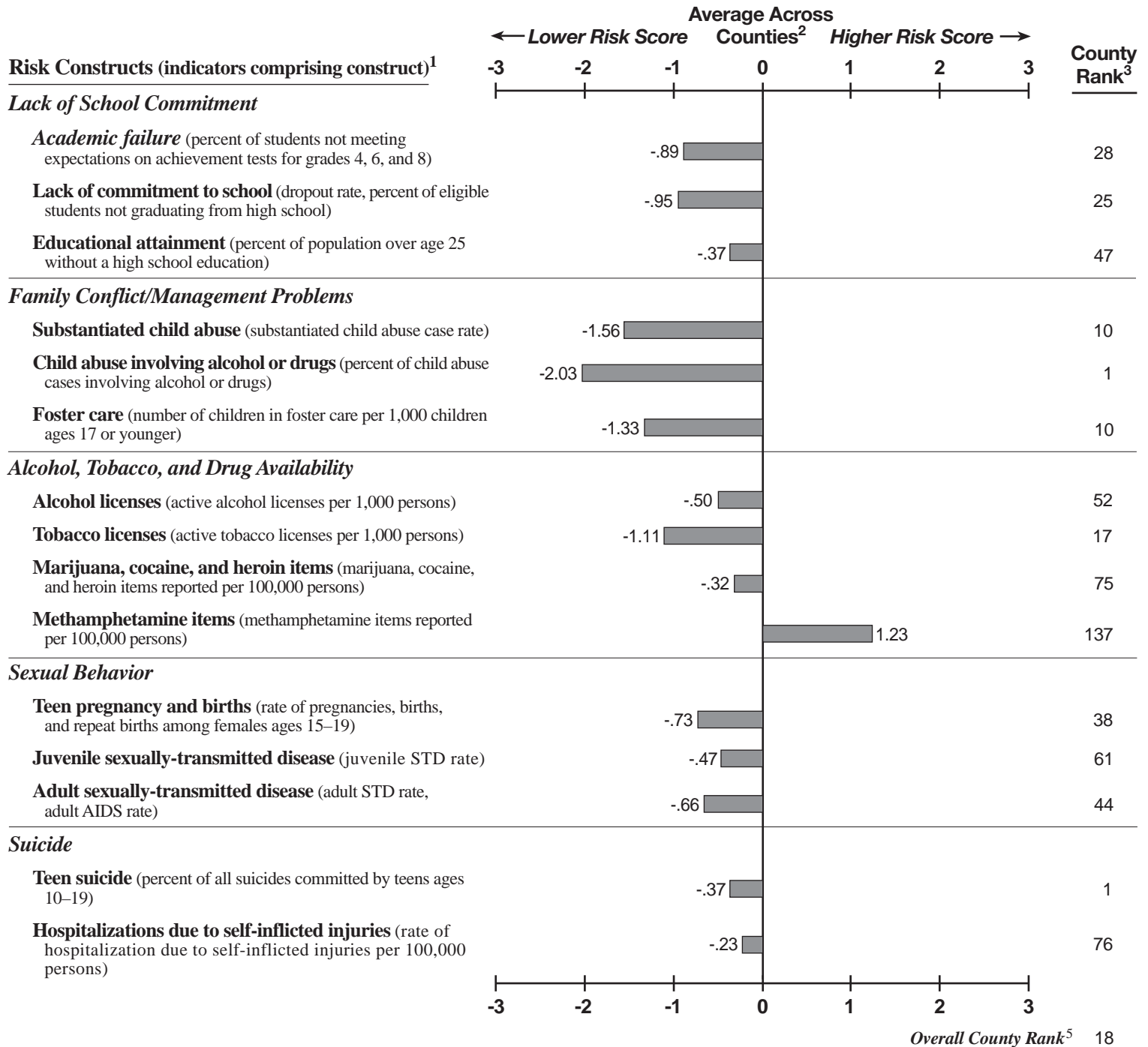
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walton County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

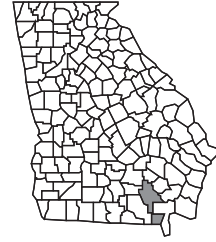
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ware County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 35,615  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,838  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.6%    Other 1.1%  
 Black 28.6%    Hispanic/Latino 2.6%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

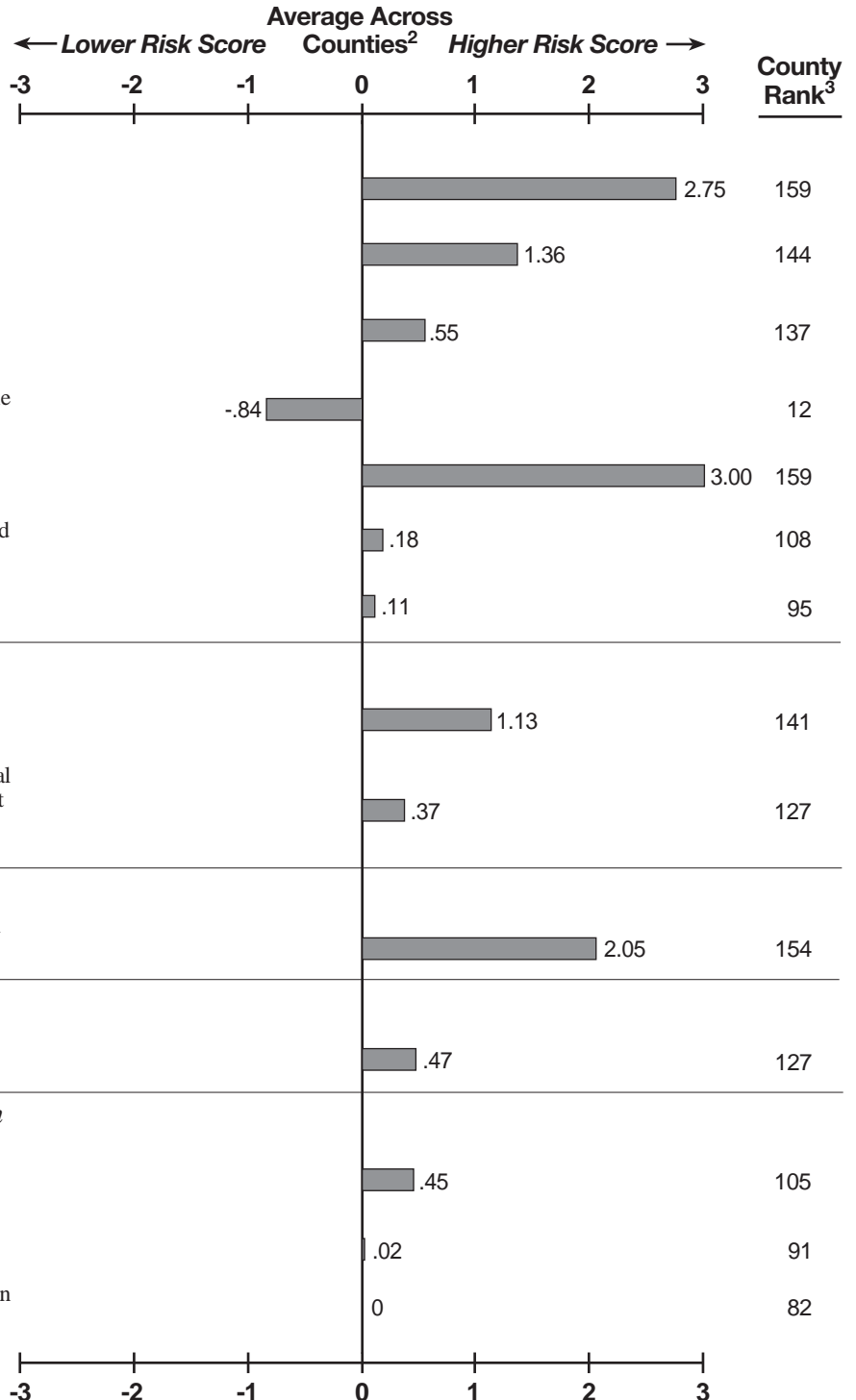
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

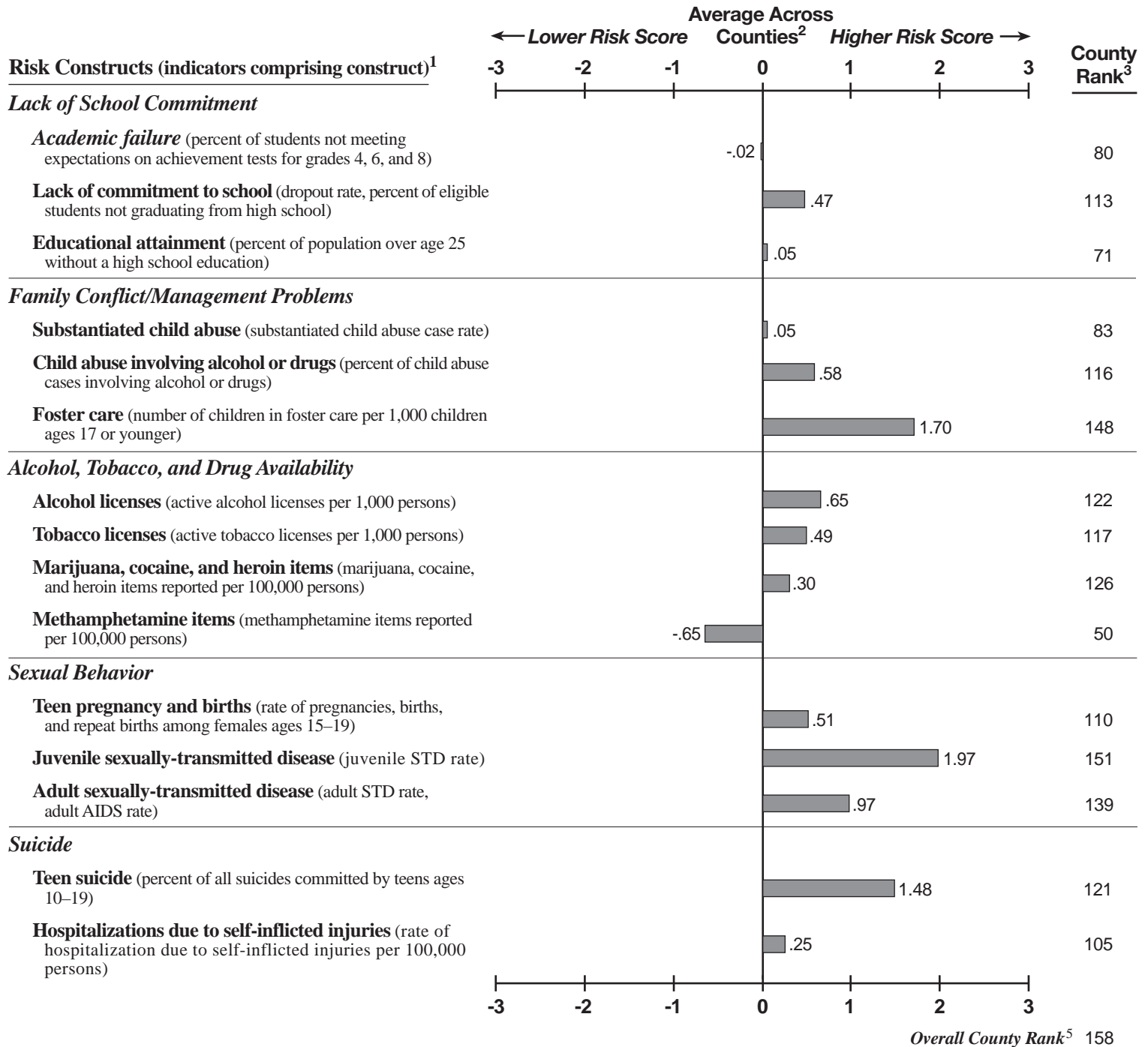
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ware County



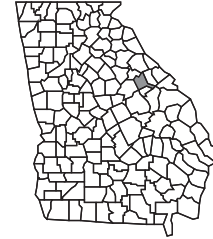
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Warren County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,254  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,654  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 39.6% Other 0.5%  
 Black 59.1% Hispanic/Latino 0.9%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

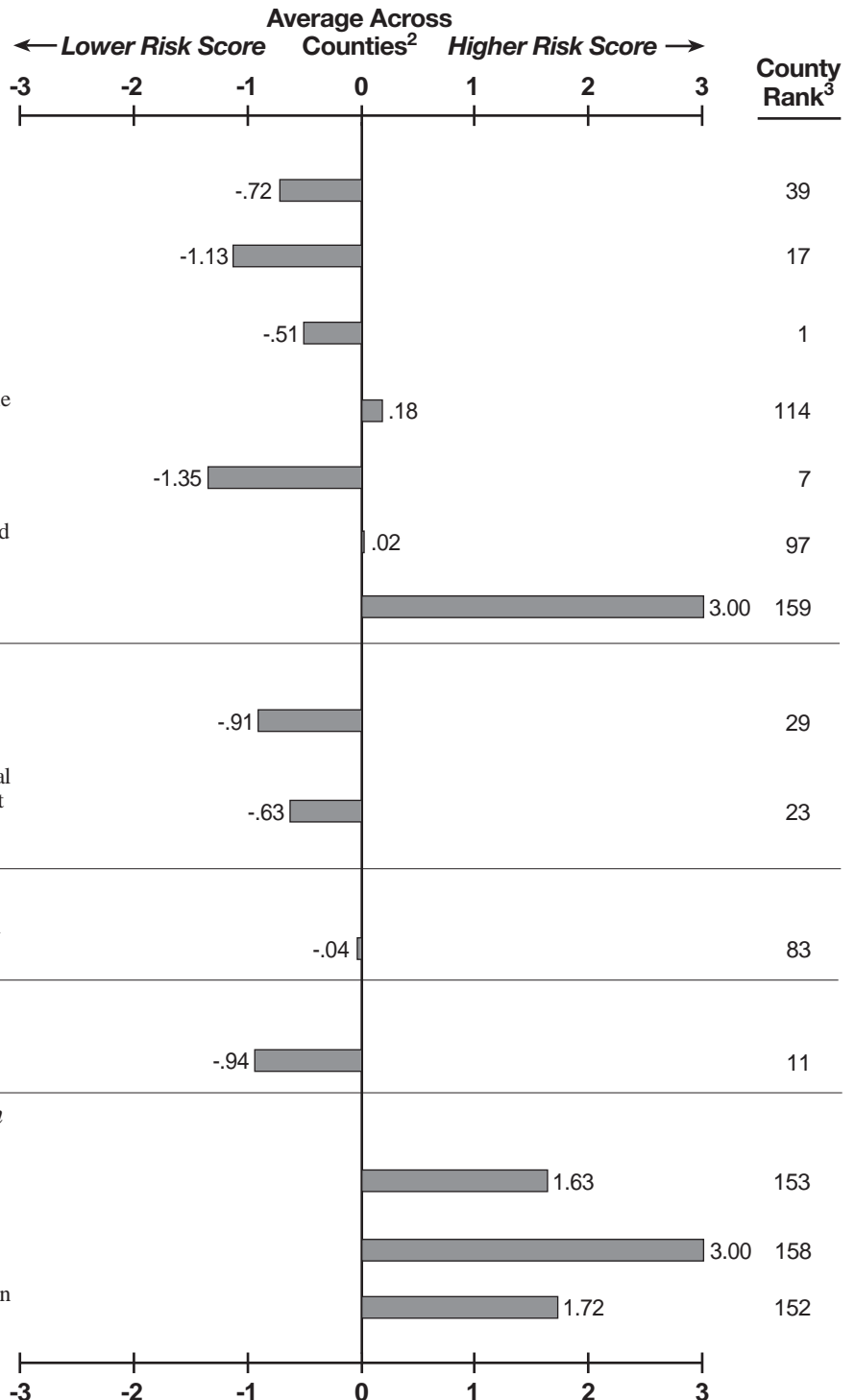
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

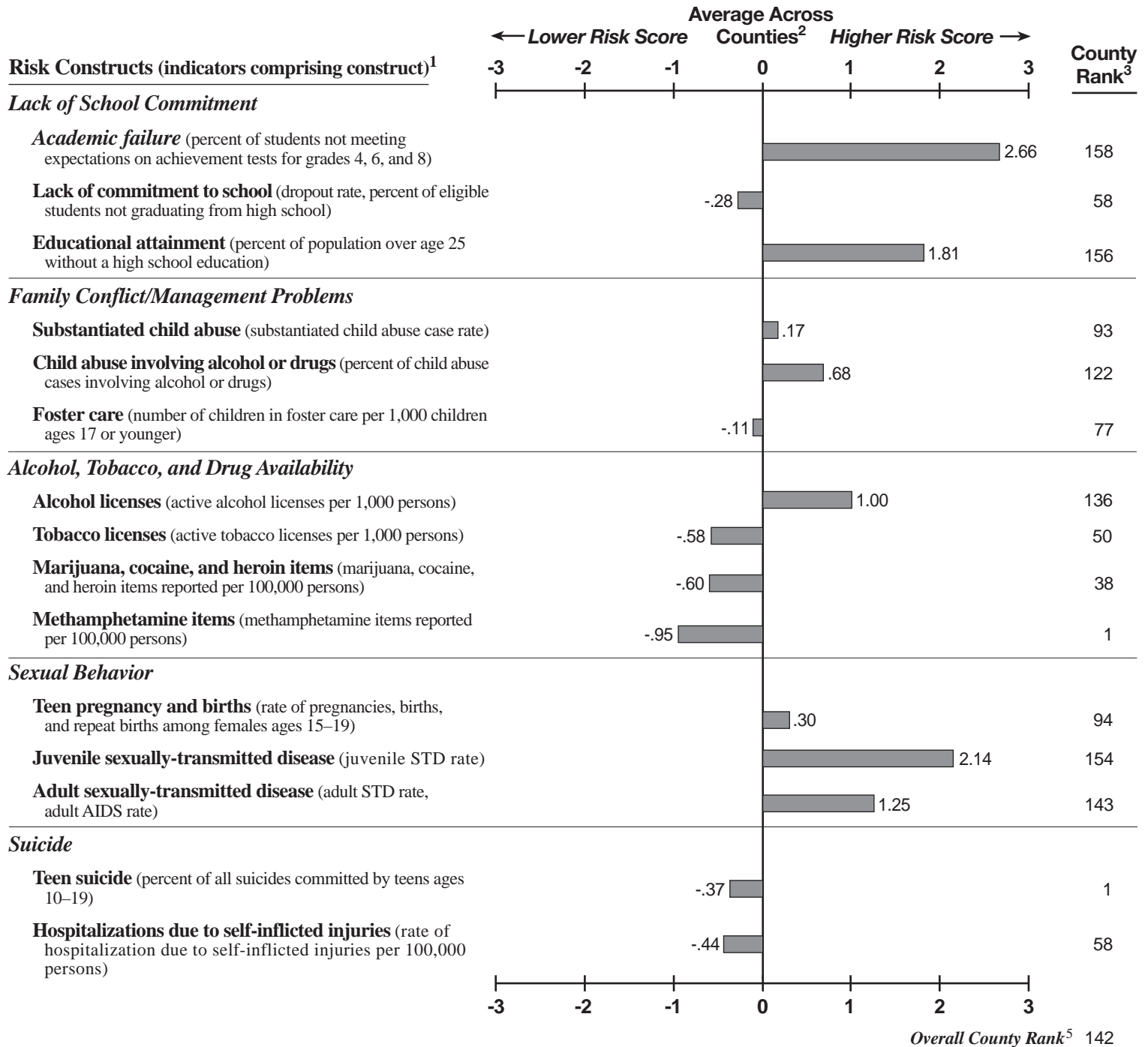
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Warren County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

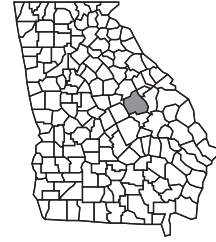


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Washington County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 21,061  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,320  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 44.9%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 53.8%    Hispanic/Latino 0.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

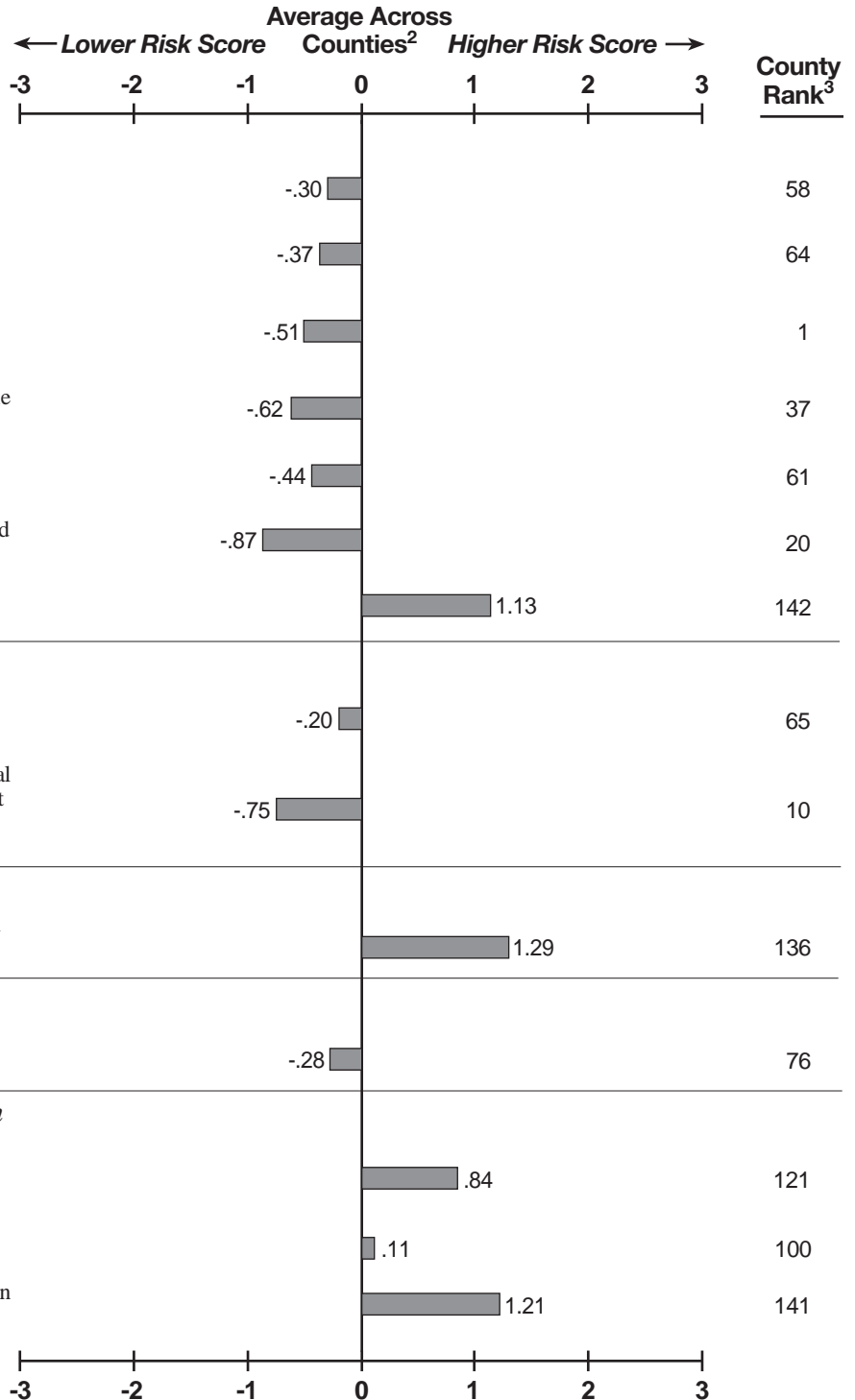
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

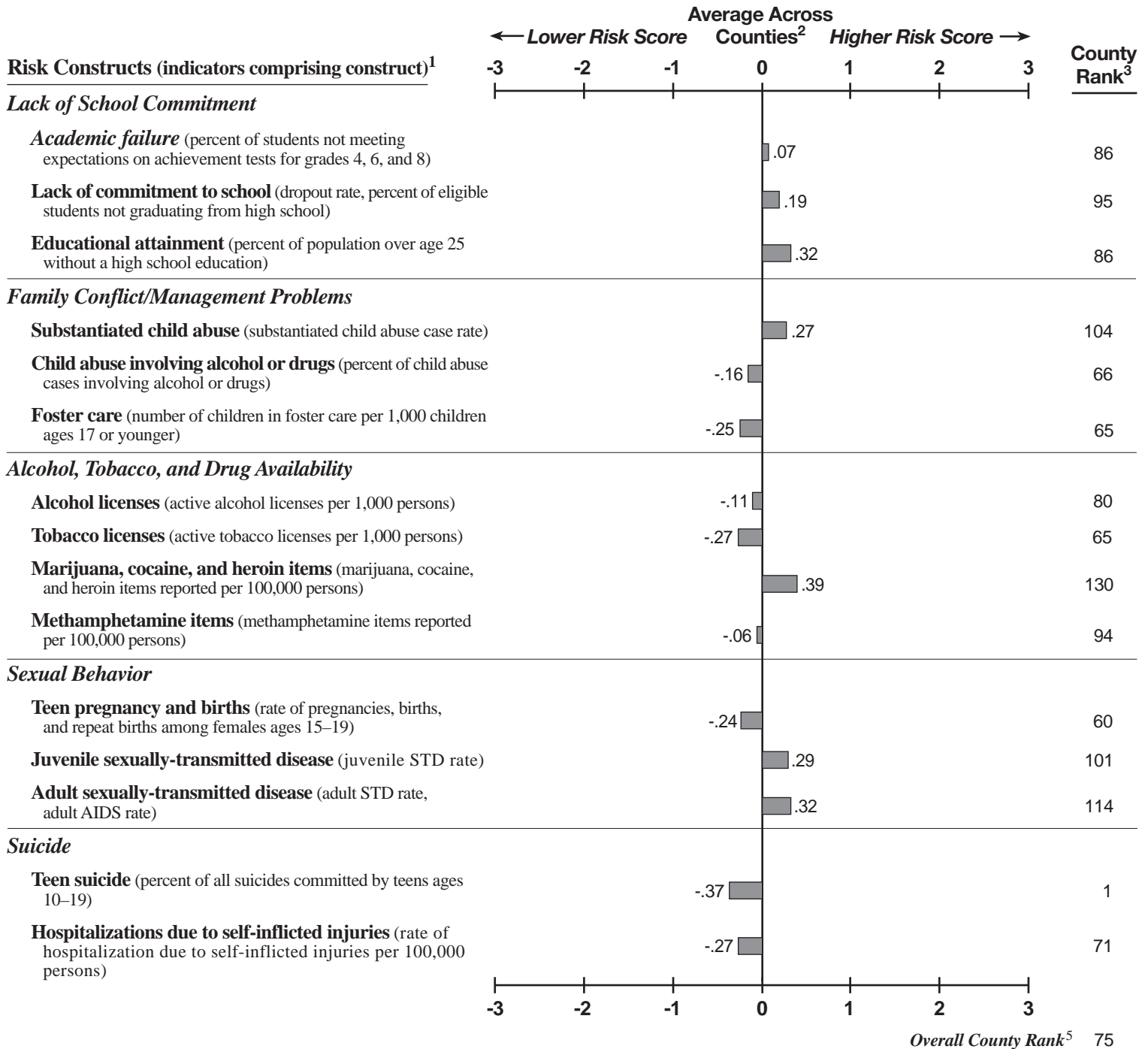
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Washington County



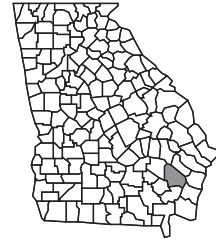
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Wayne County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 28,198  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,103  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 74.3% Other 1.3%  
 Black 20.2% Hispanic/Latino 4.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

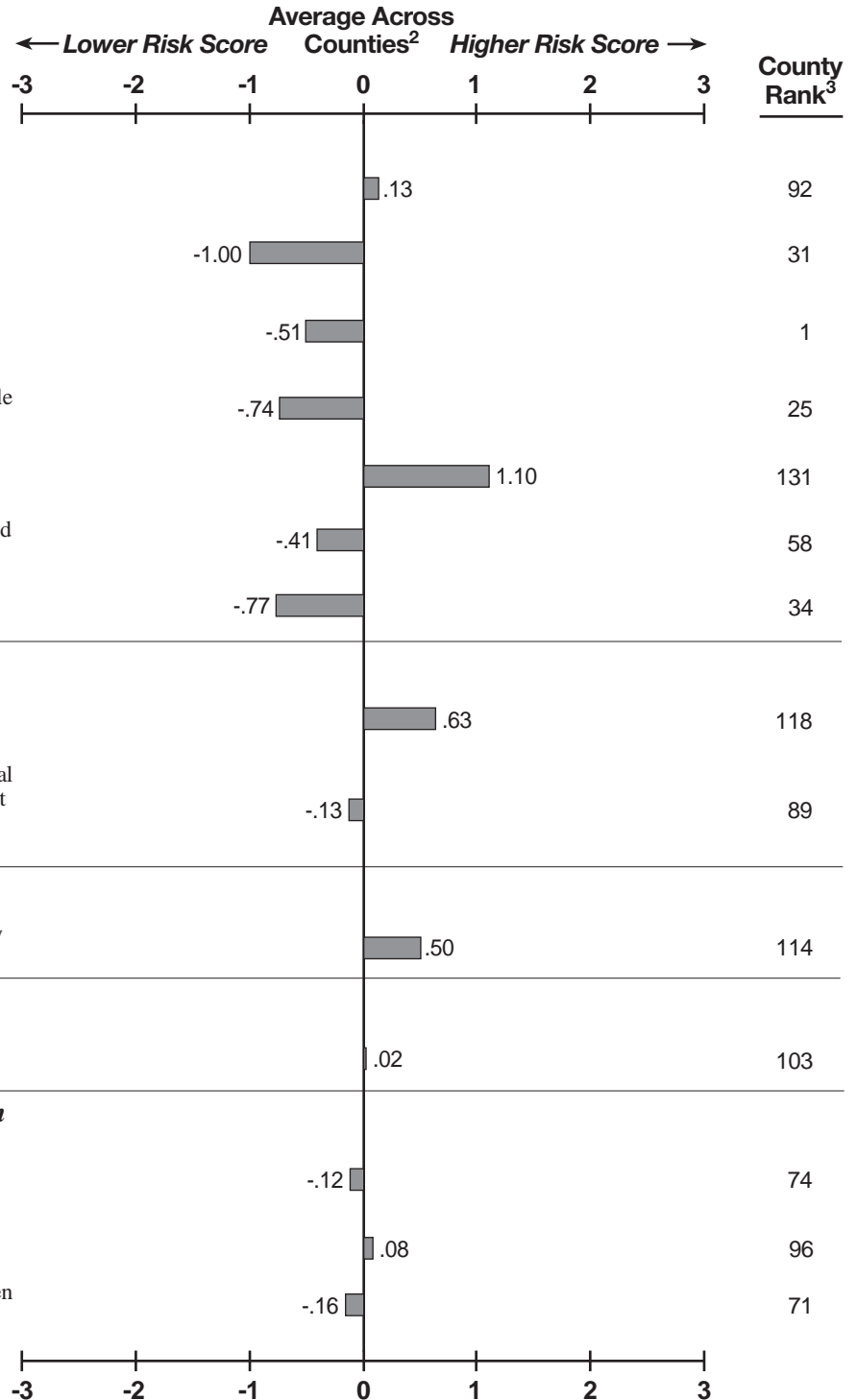
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

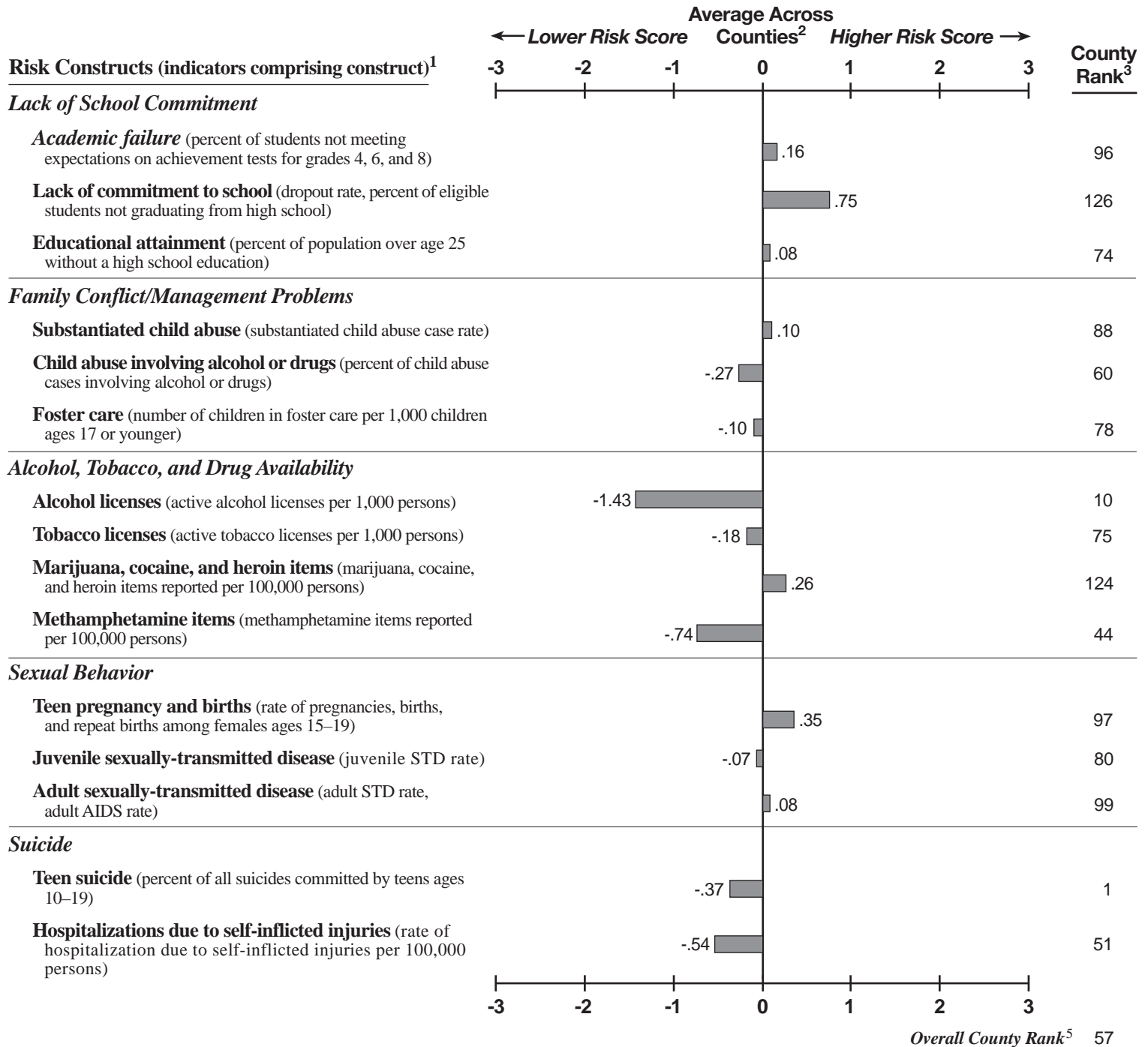
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wayne County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

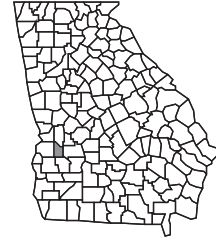
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Webster County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 2,326  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 562  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 48.0%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 47.6%    Hispanic/Latino 4.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

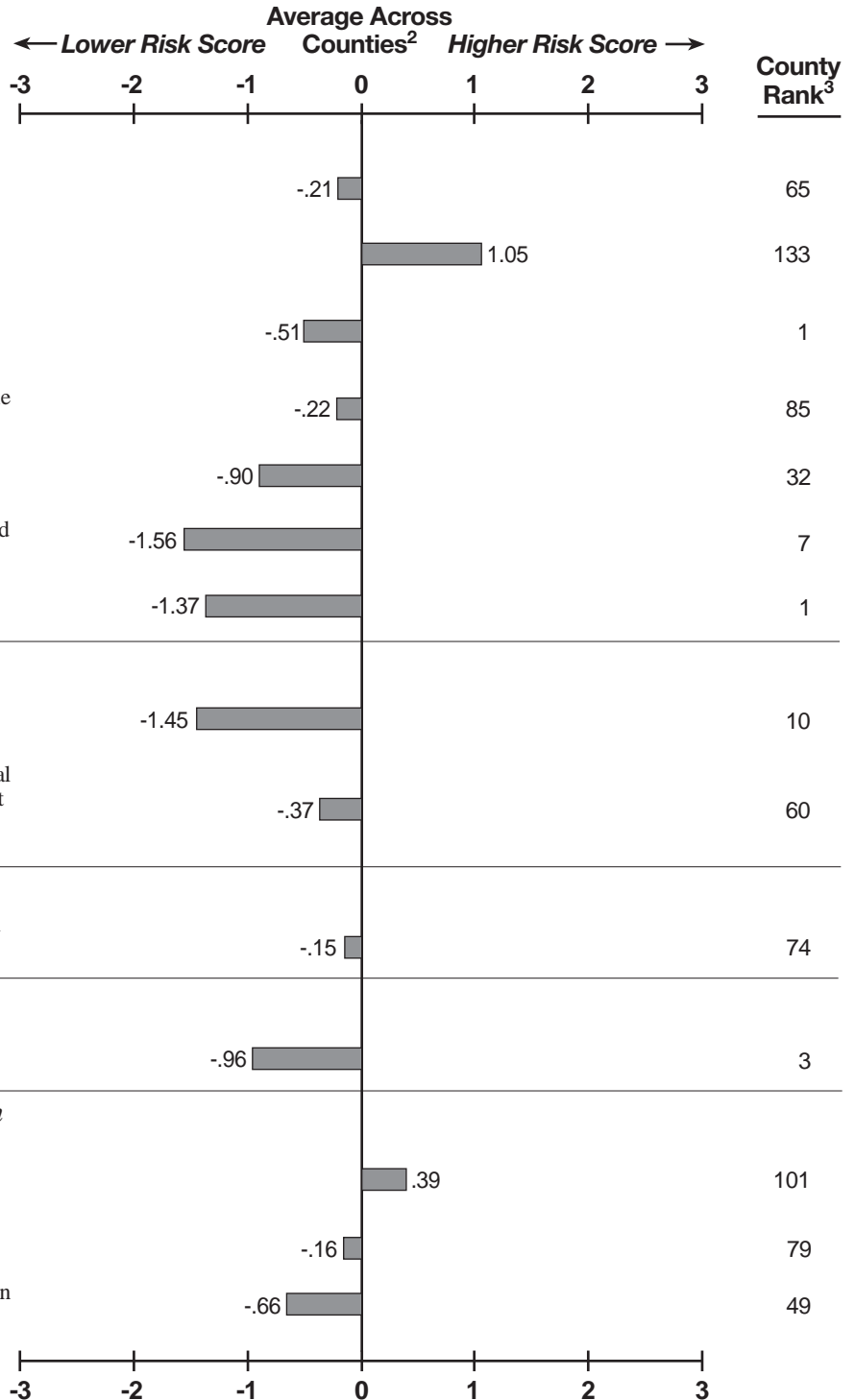
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

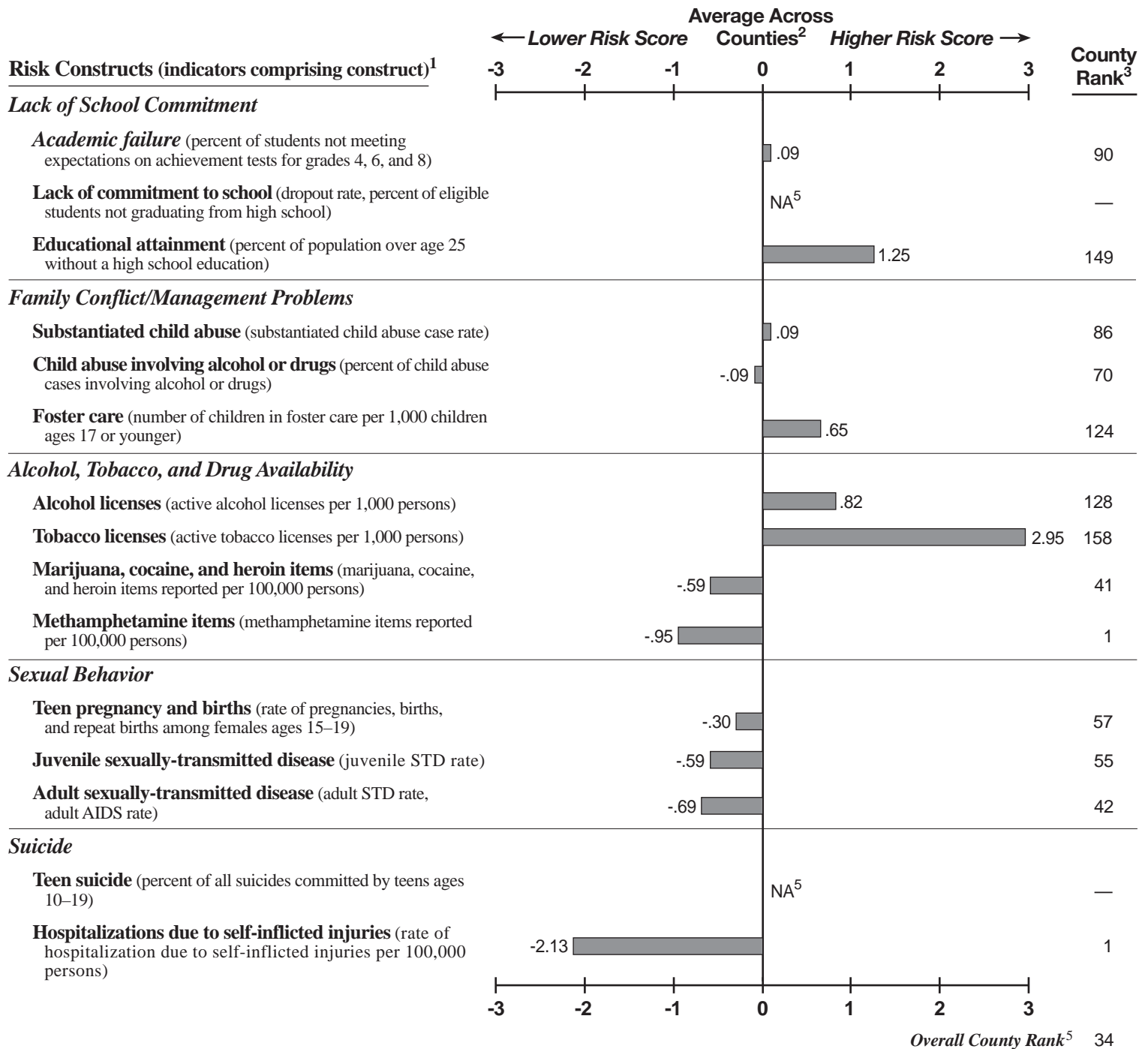
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Webster County



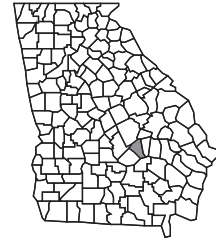
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>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).  
<sup>5</sup>Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.  
<sup>6</sup>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 Wheeler County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 6,588  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,316  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 61.4%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 34.2%    Hispanic/Latino 4.1%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

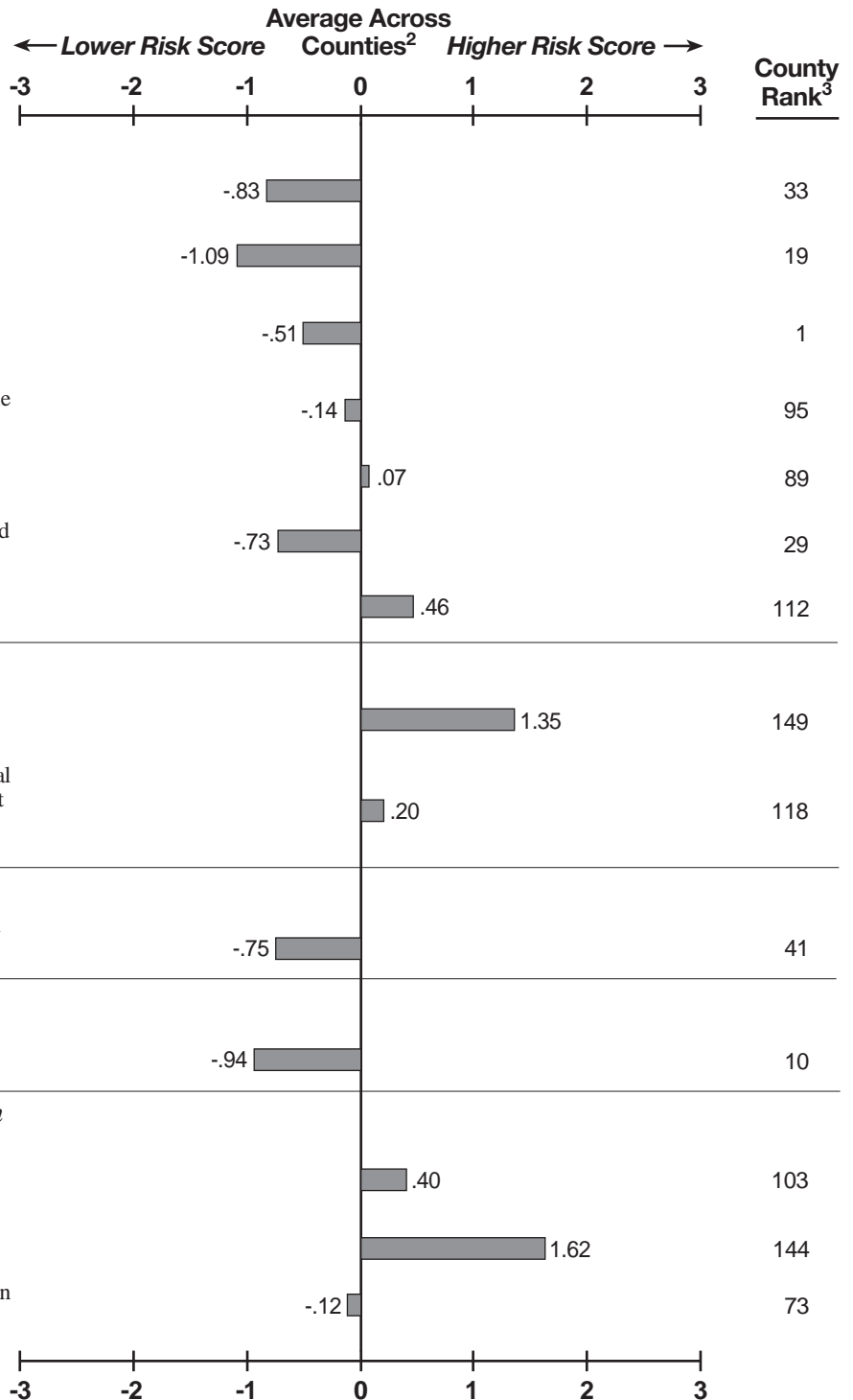
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

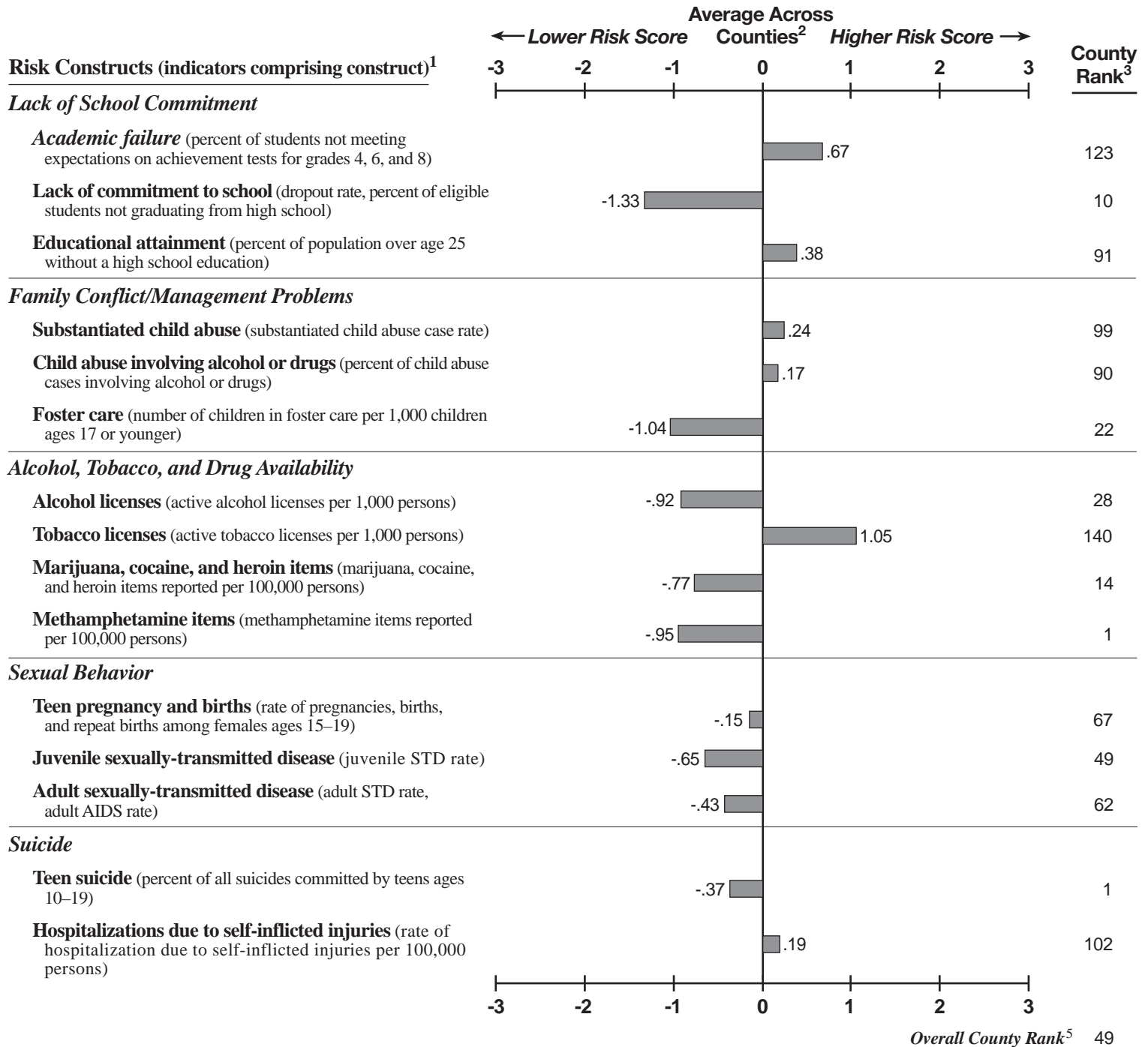
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wheeler County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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 22 or older is -.24 (county rank=57).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

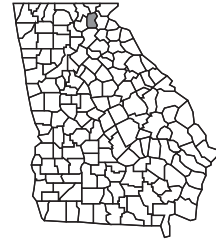


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for White County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 23,595  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,342  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 93.4%    Other 2.1%  
 Black 2.2%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

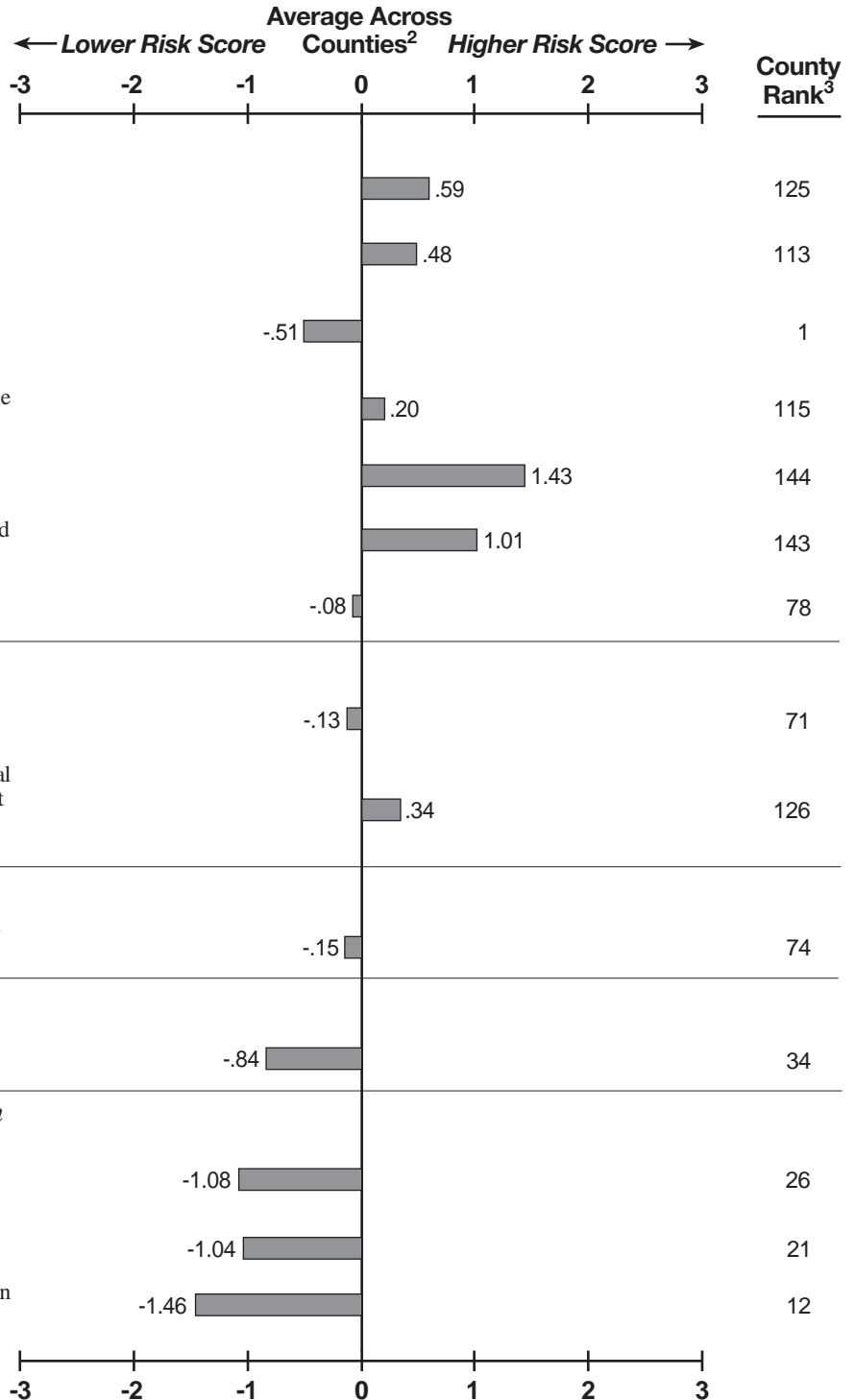
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

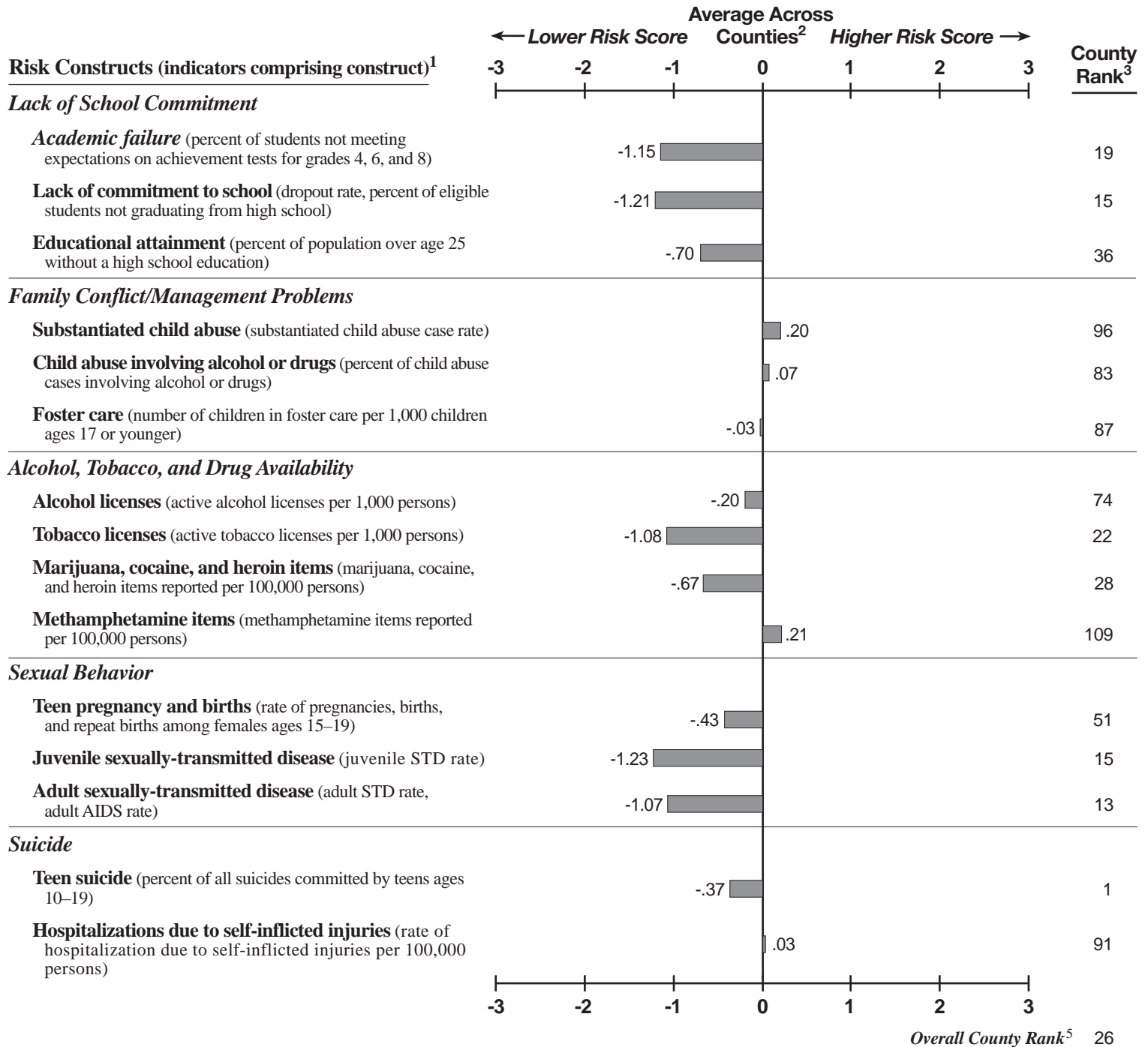
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for White County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

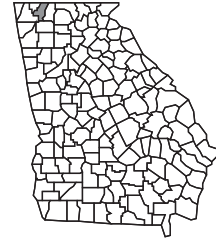
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Whitfield County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 89,461  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,141  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.1%    Other 2.2%  
 Black 3.7%    Hispanic/Latino 27.0%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

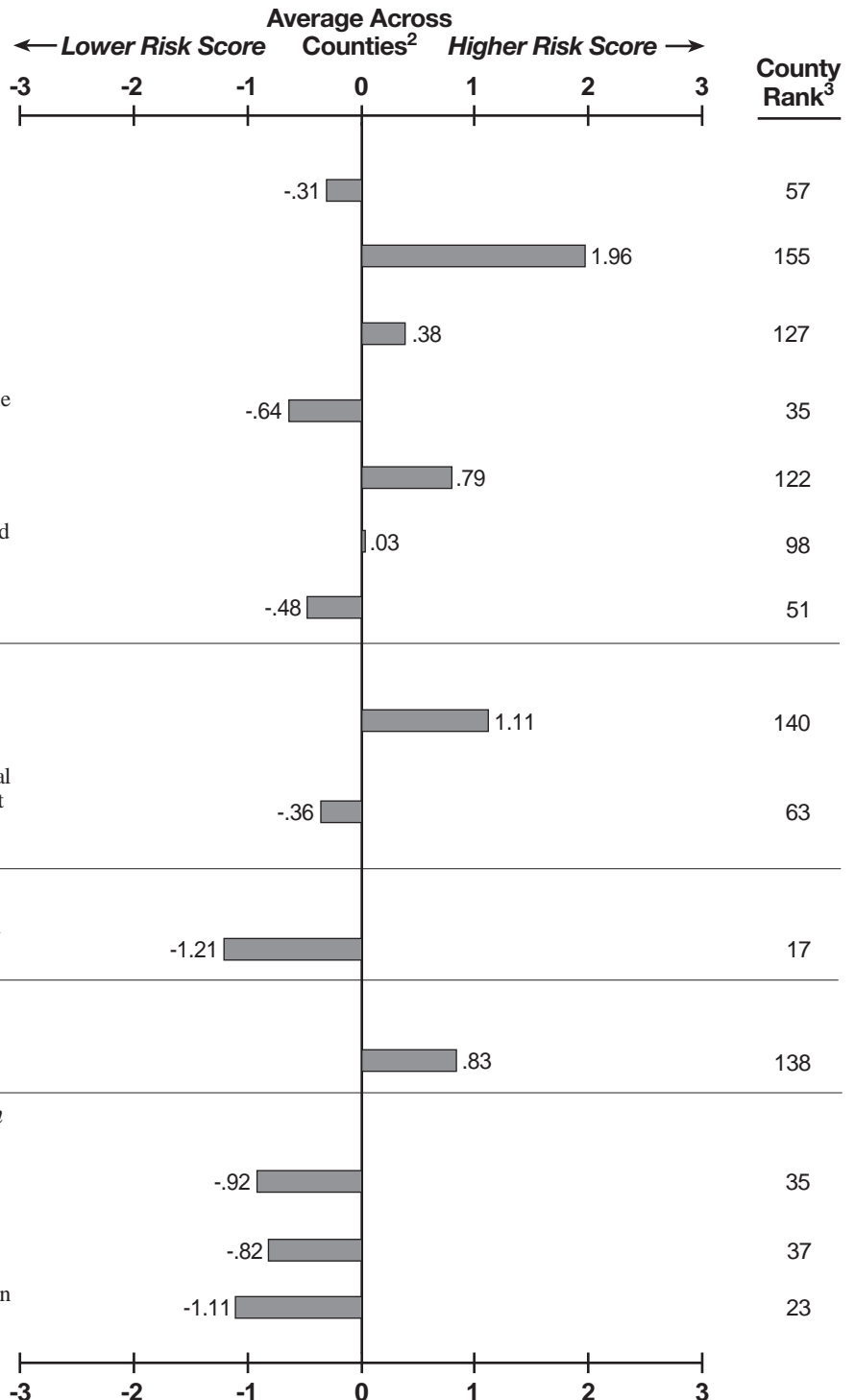
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

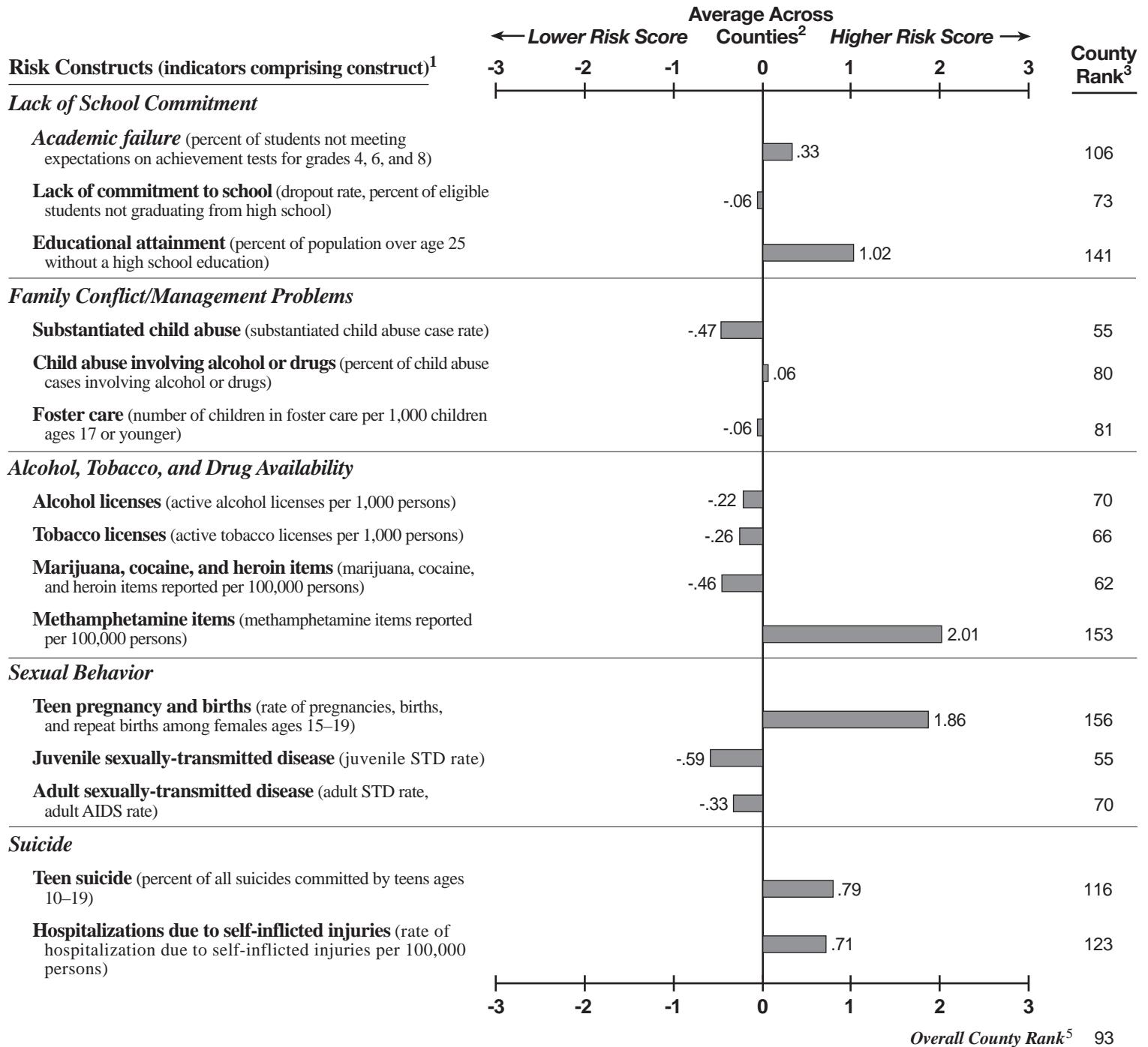
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Whitfield County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

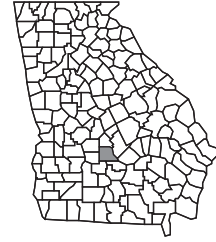
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilcox County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 8,691  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,862  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 62.1%    Other 0.3%  
 Black 36.1%    Hispanic/Latino 1.5%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

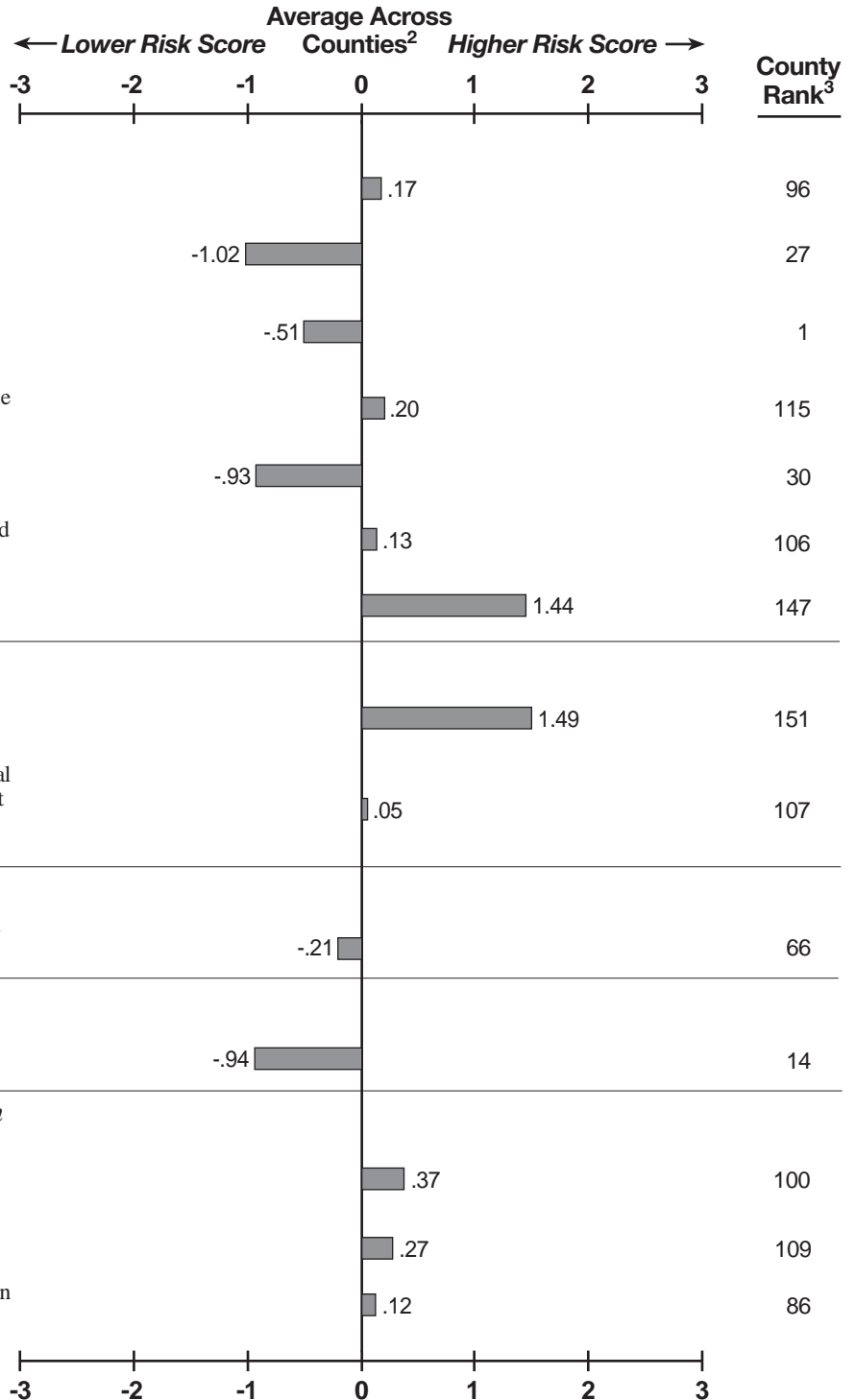
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

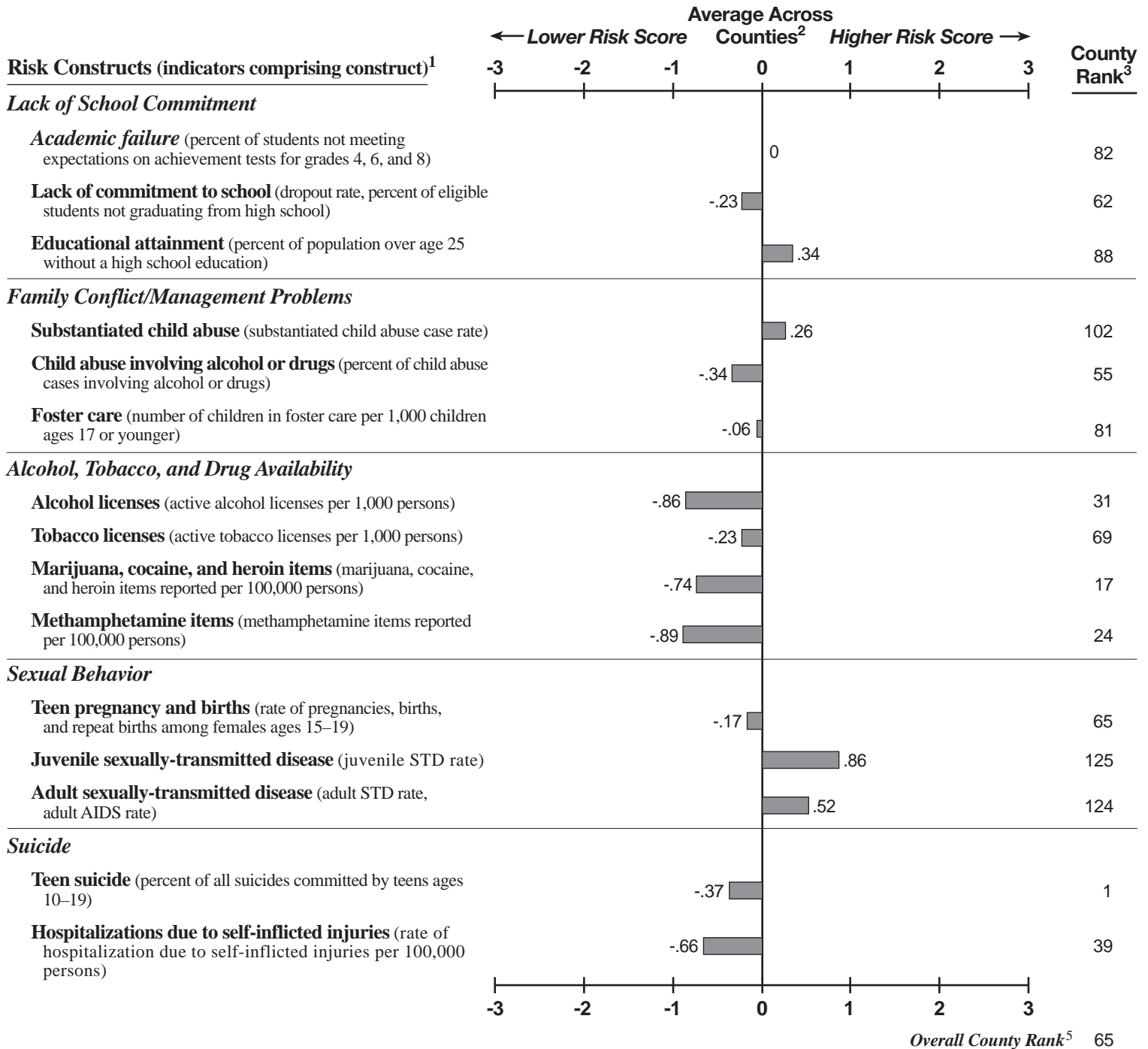
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilcox County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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).

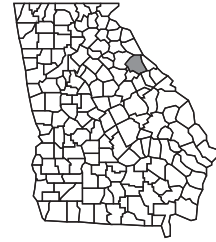
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkes County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,583  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,389  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 54.4%    Other 0.9%  
 Black 42.4%    Hispanic/Latino 2.3%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### Urban Environment

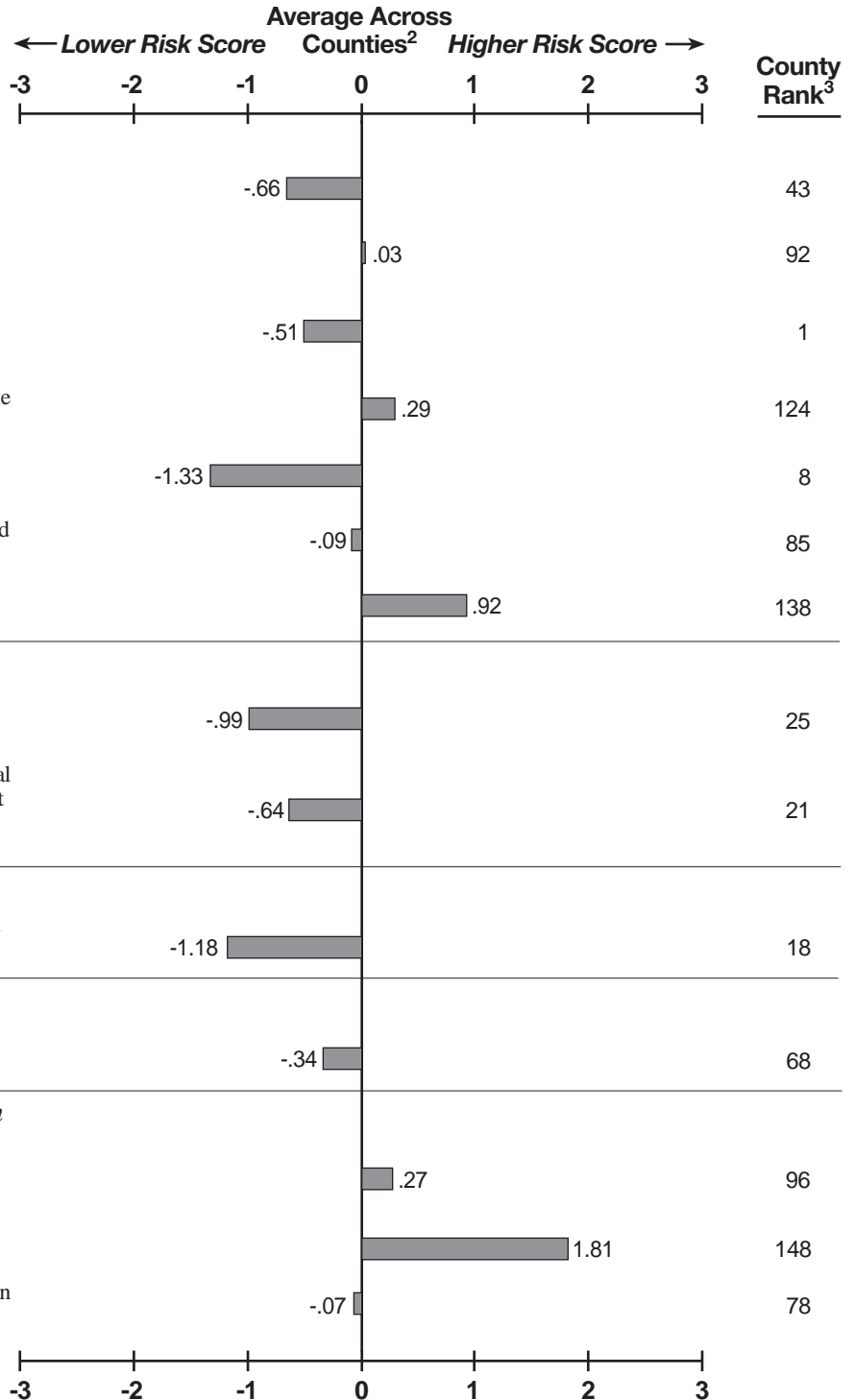
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

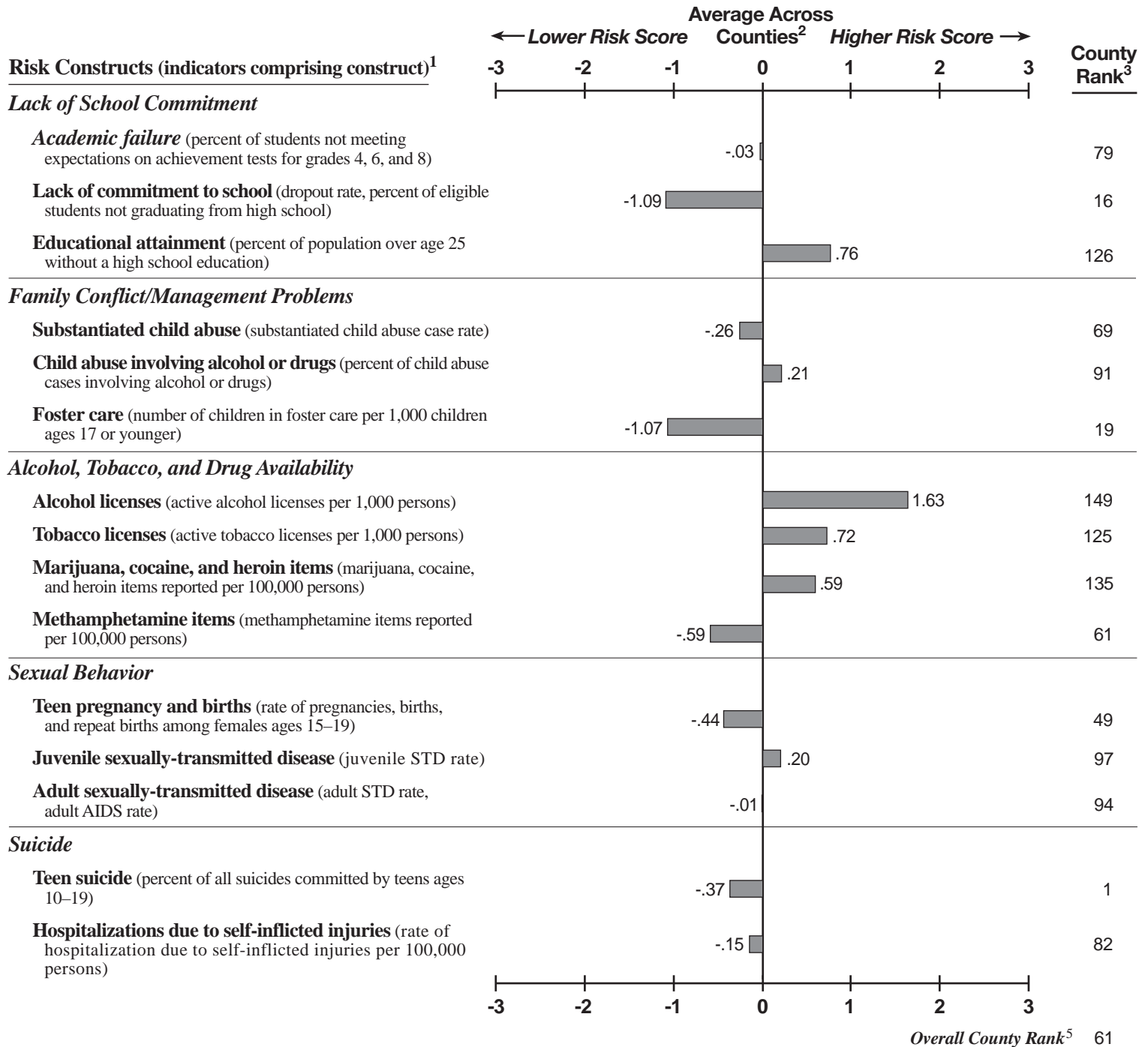
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkes County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

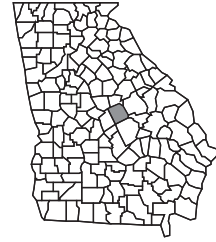


# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkinson County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 10,191  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,590  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 57.4%    Other 0.6%  
 Black 40.3%    Hispanic/Latino 1.7%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

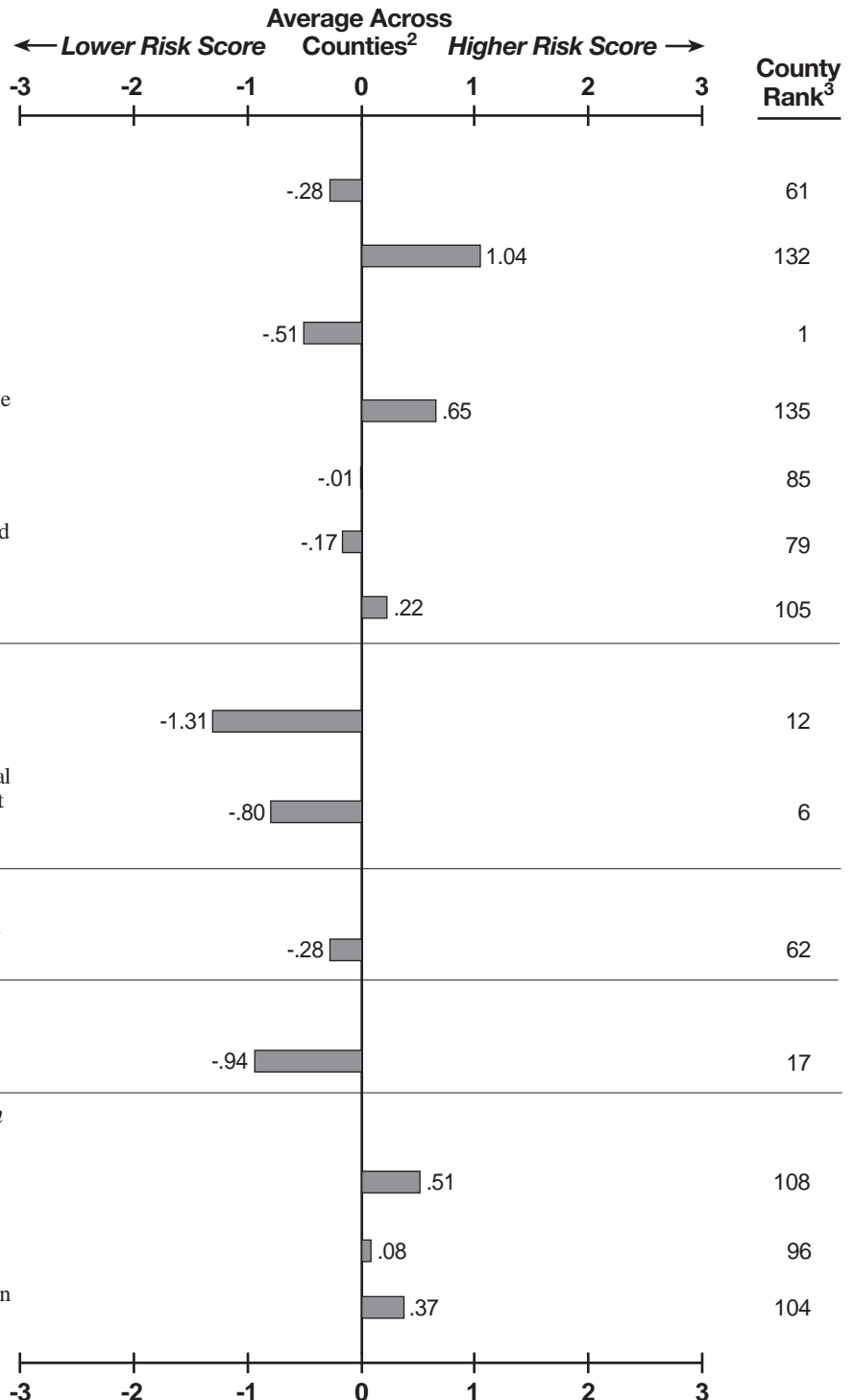
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

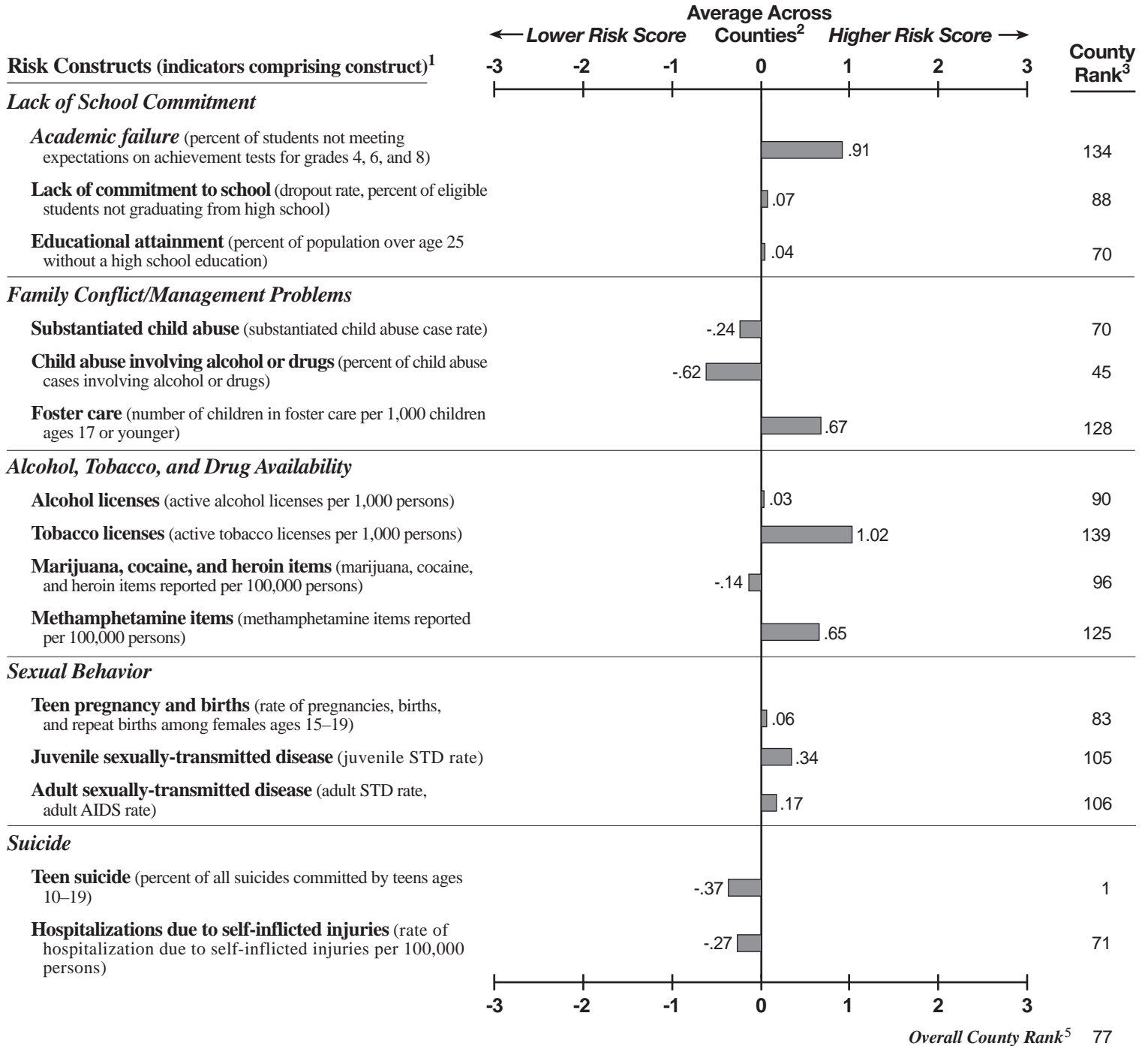
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

# Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkinson County



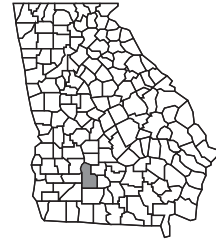
<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>The 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).  
<sup>5</sup>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 Worth County

## County Population Characteristics

2004 Total Population: 22,008  
 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,879  
 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:  
 White 67.7% Other 1.0%  
 Black 30.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%

Source: 2005 U.S. Census.



### Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)<sup>1</sup>

#### *Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

**Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests** (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)

**Adult liquor and drug law arrests** (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)

**Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes** (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17)<sup>4</sup>

**Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes** (percent of vehicle 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 vacant, 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)

#### *Urban Environment*

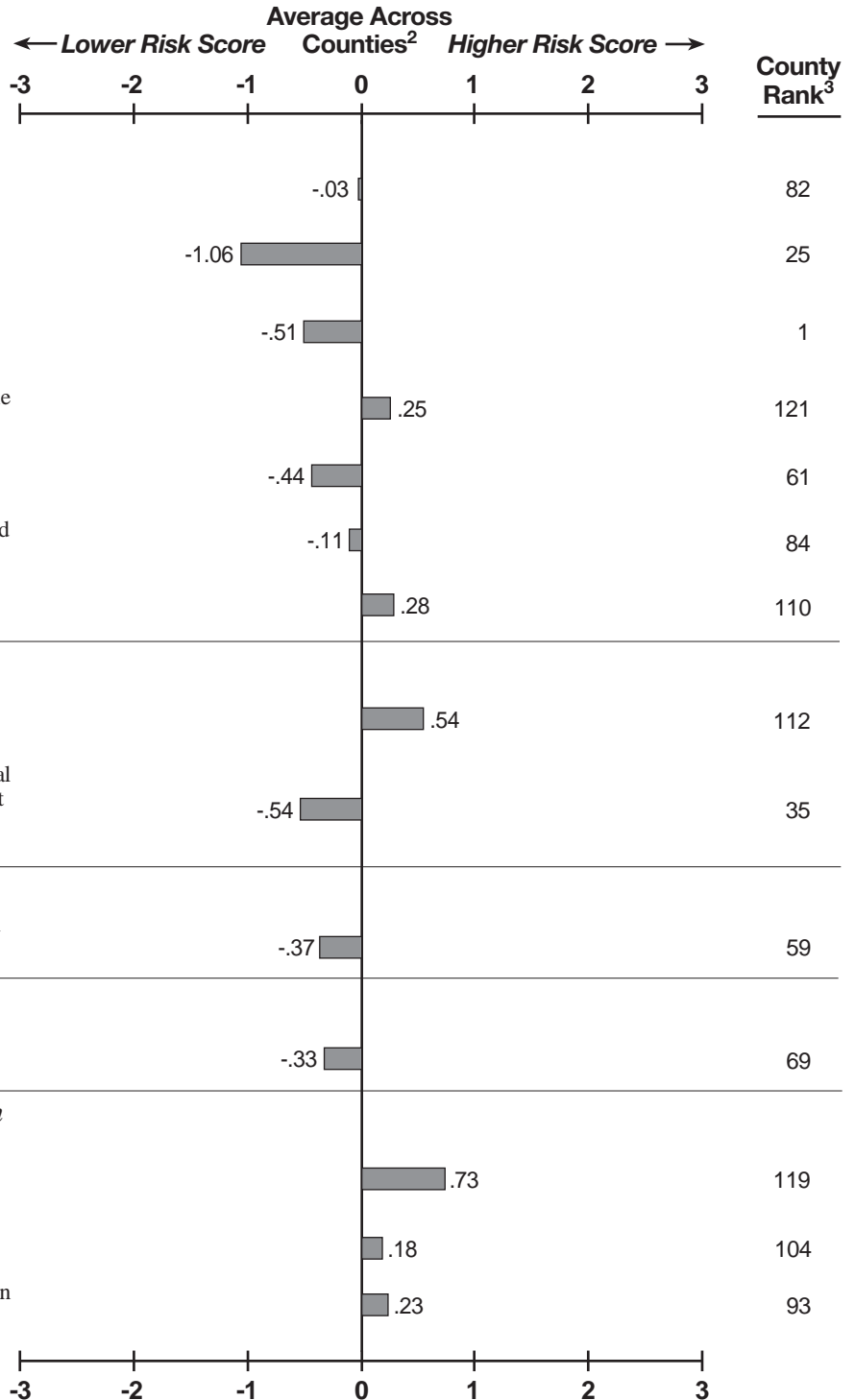
**Urbanicity** (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)

#### *Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation*

**Poverty** (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)

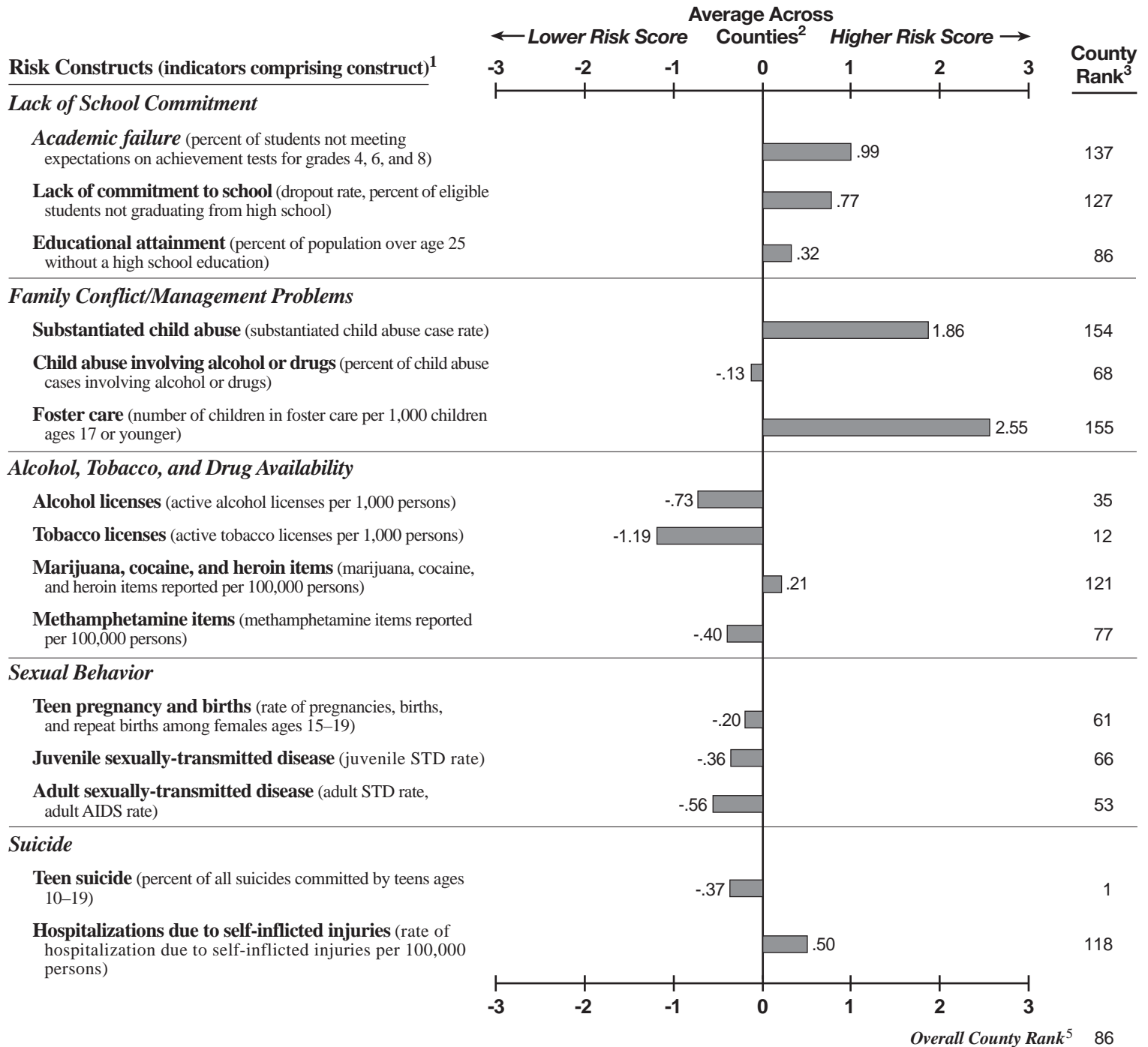
**Unemployment** (unemployment rate)

**Single parent households** (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)



(continued)

## Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Worth County



<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).

<sup>5</sup>Overall 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

**Exhibit 6. Overall Risk Score, by County**

Quintile 1 (Lowest Risk)		Quintile 2		Quintile 3		Quintile 4		Quintile 5 (Highest Risk)	
County	Overall Risk Score	County	Overall Risk Score	County	Overall Risk Score	County	Overall Risk Score	County	Overall Risk 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
Glascocock	-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		

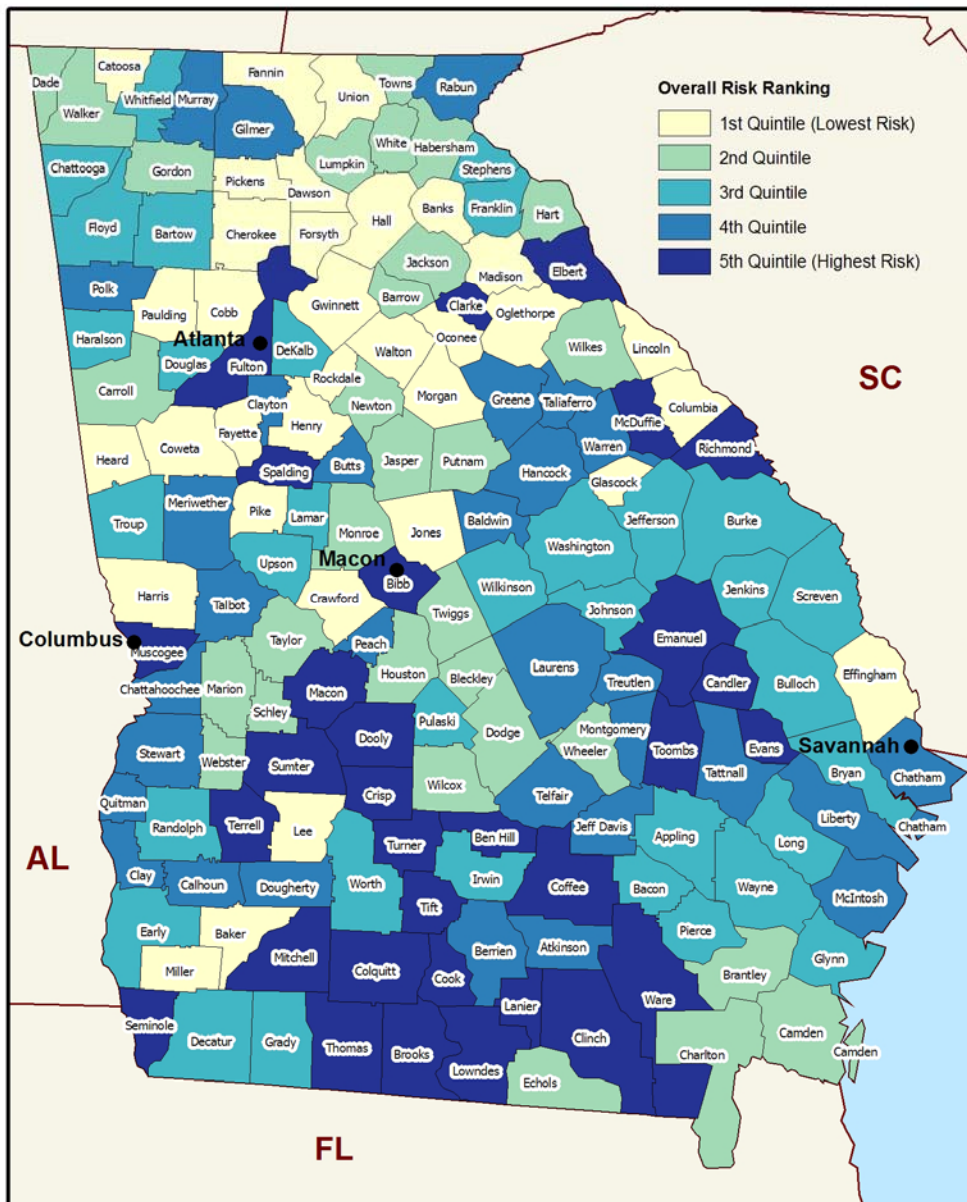
Note: Lower scores are indicative of lower risk; higher scores are indicative of higher risk.

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.

**Exhibit 7. Map of Overall Risk Rank, by County**



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

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.

*The GIS maps and county profiles complement one another and together provide a much broader and complete picture of needs in Georgia.*

### 6.1 Approach to Creating the GIS Maps

Three types of GIS maps were created, including one-variable (or -indicator) maps, bivariate maps presenting data on two variables (or indicators), and funding maps. For the one-variable GIS maps, the data were first rank-ordered by county. These ranked data were then divided into quintiles, so that the counties in the lowest 20<sup>th</sup> percentile were labeled Quintile 1, the counties in the 21<sup>st</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup> percentile were in Quintile 2, the counties in the 41<sup>st</sup> to 60<sup>th</sup> percentile were in Quintile 3, the counties in the 61<sup>st</sup> to 80<sup>th</sup> percentile were in Quintile 4, and the counties in the 81<sup>st</sup> 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 categories 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.

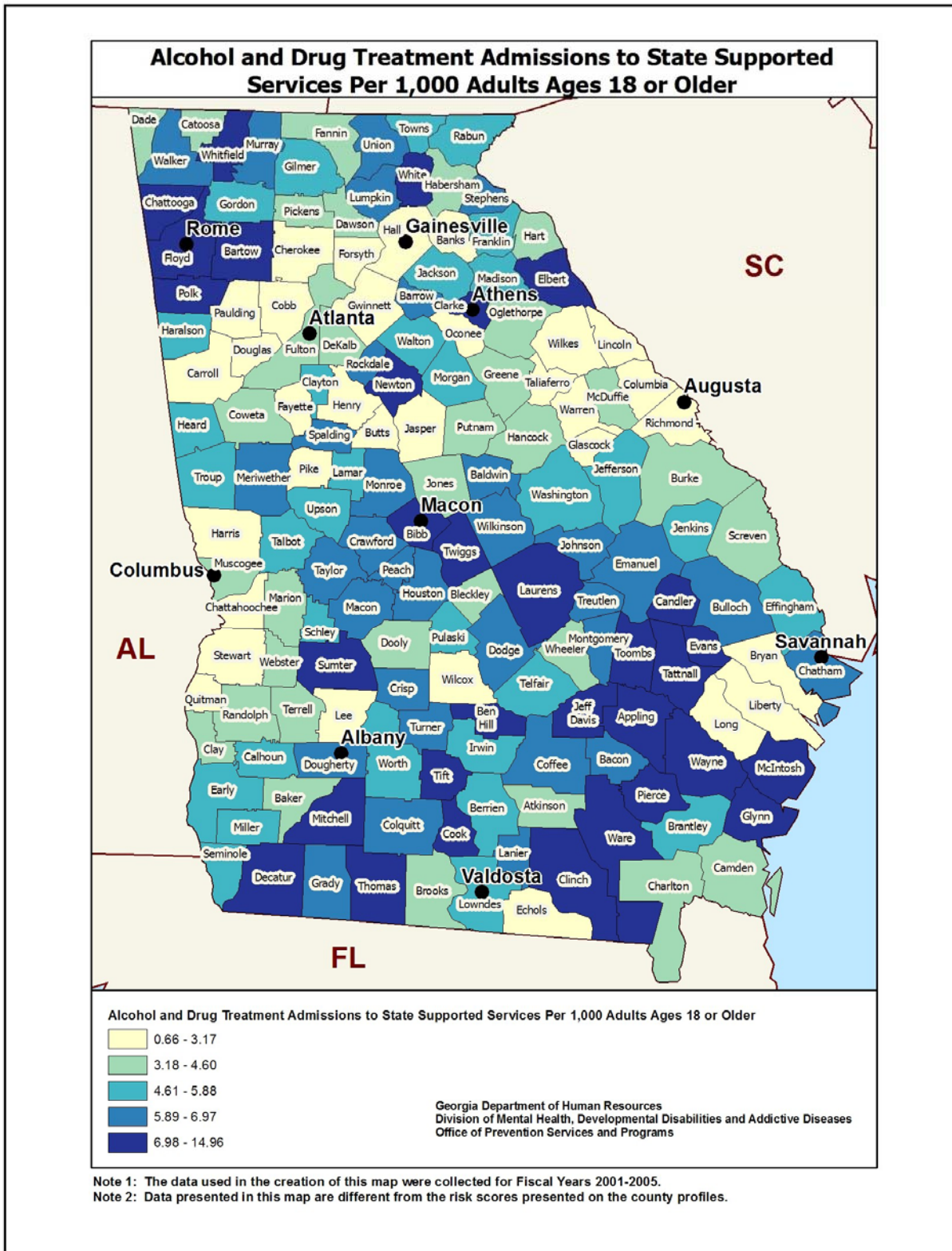
The funding maps were created using intuitively appealing categories. Equal funding ranges were used when possible to provide a more streamlined and equal distribution across the counties.

**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.

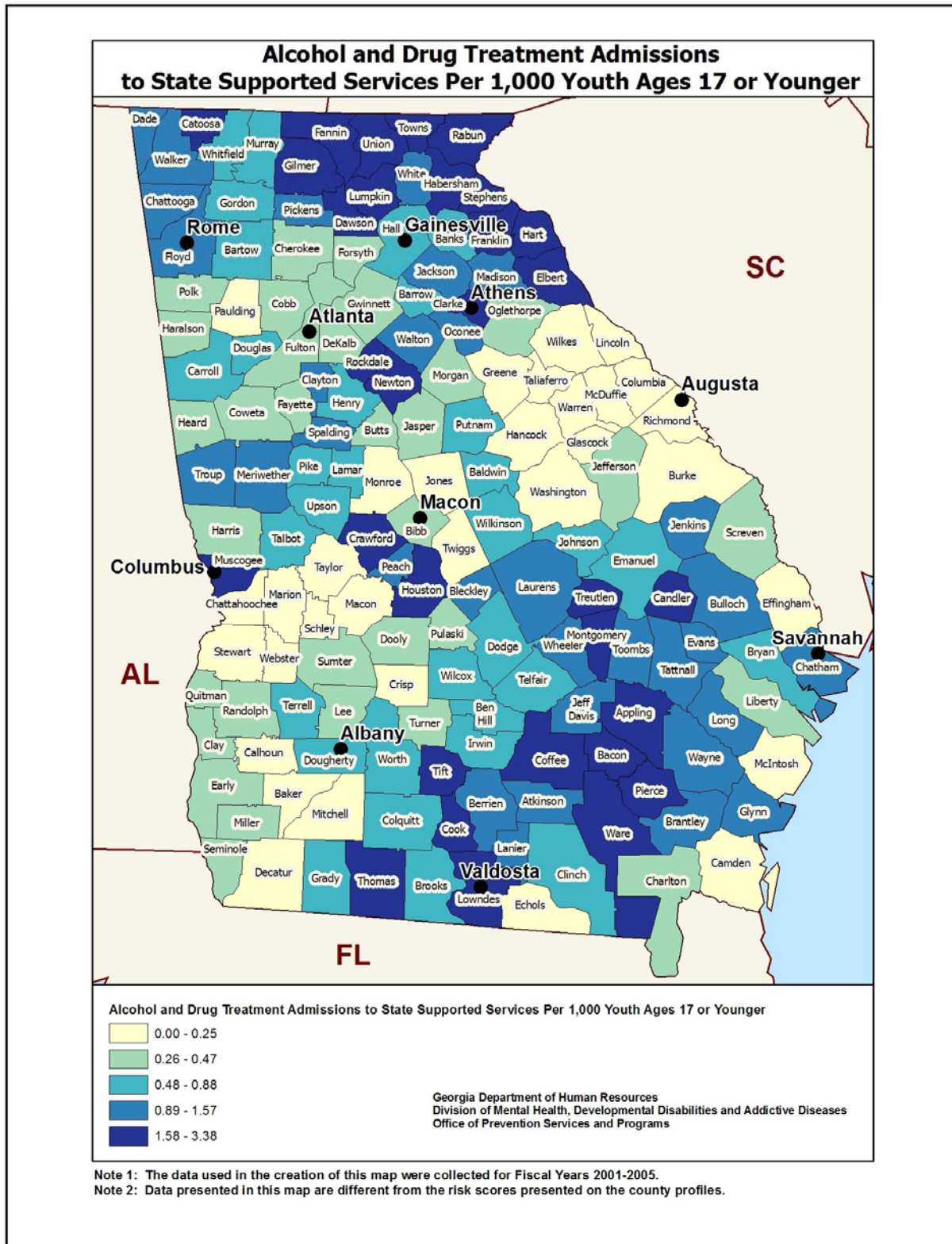
## **6.2 Overview of Trends**

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.

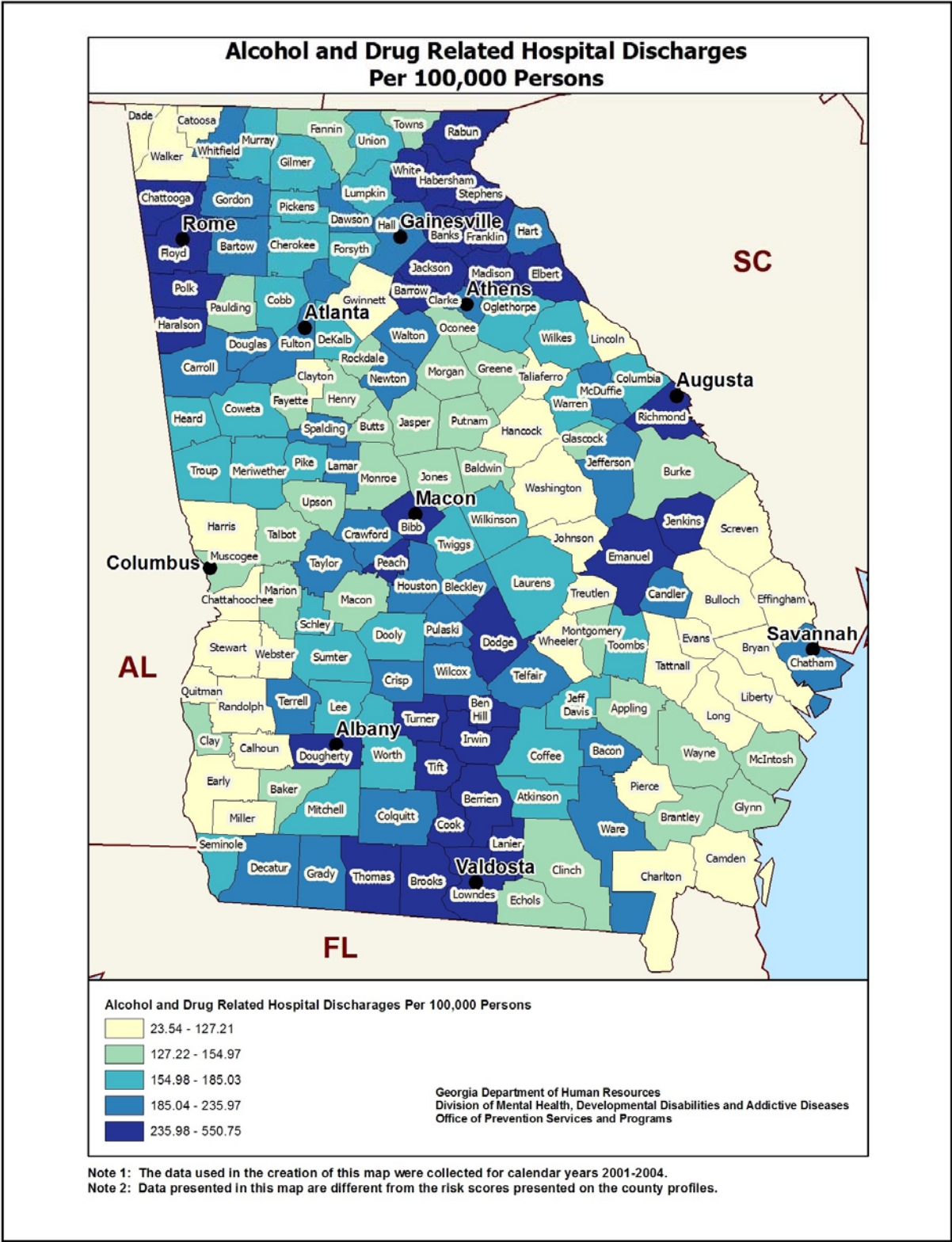
Map 1



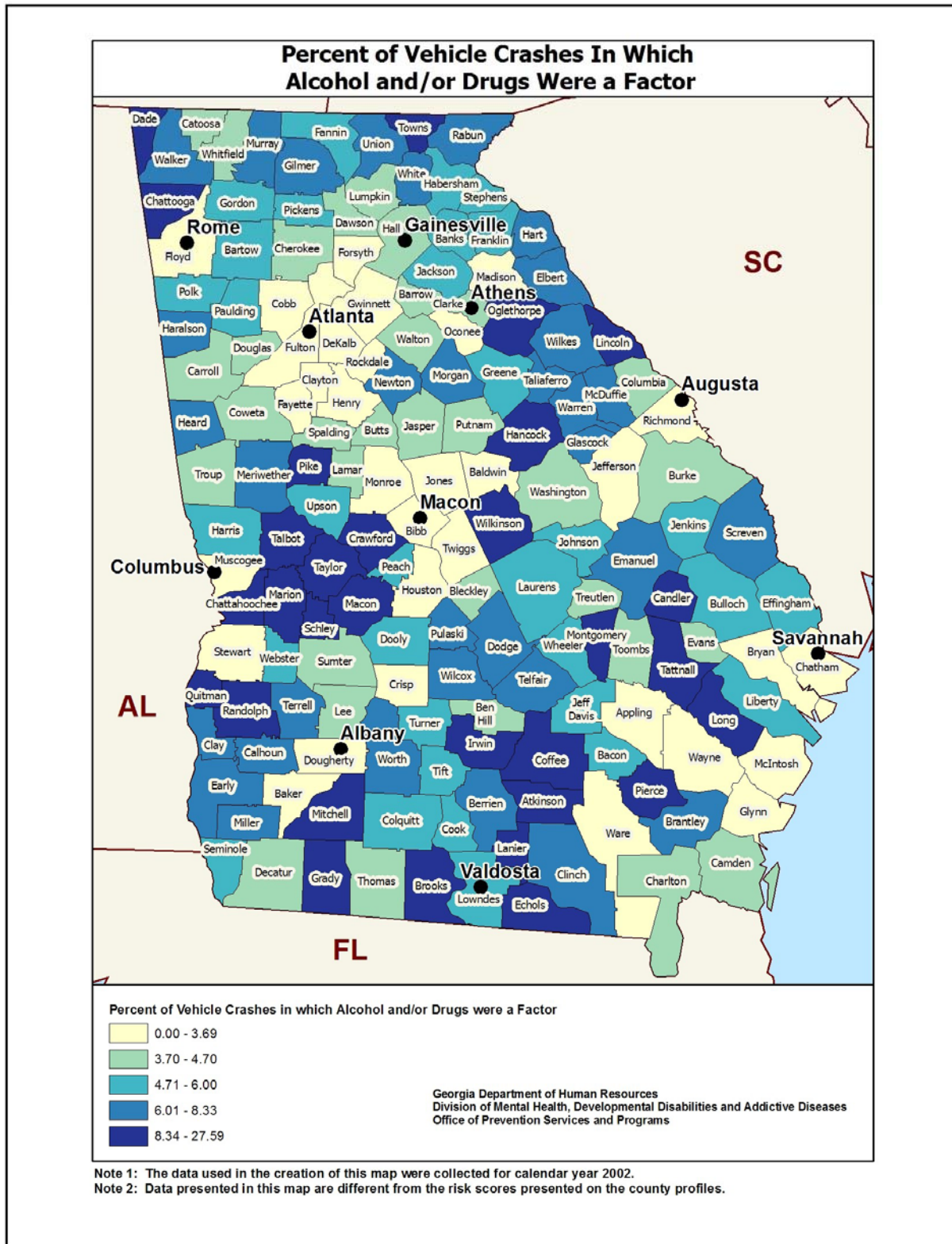
Map 2



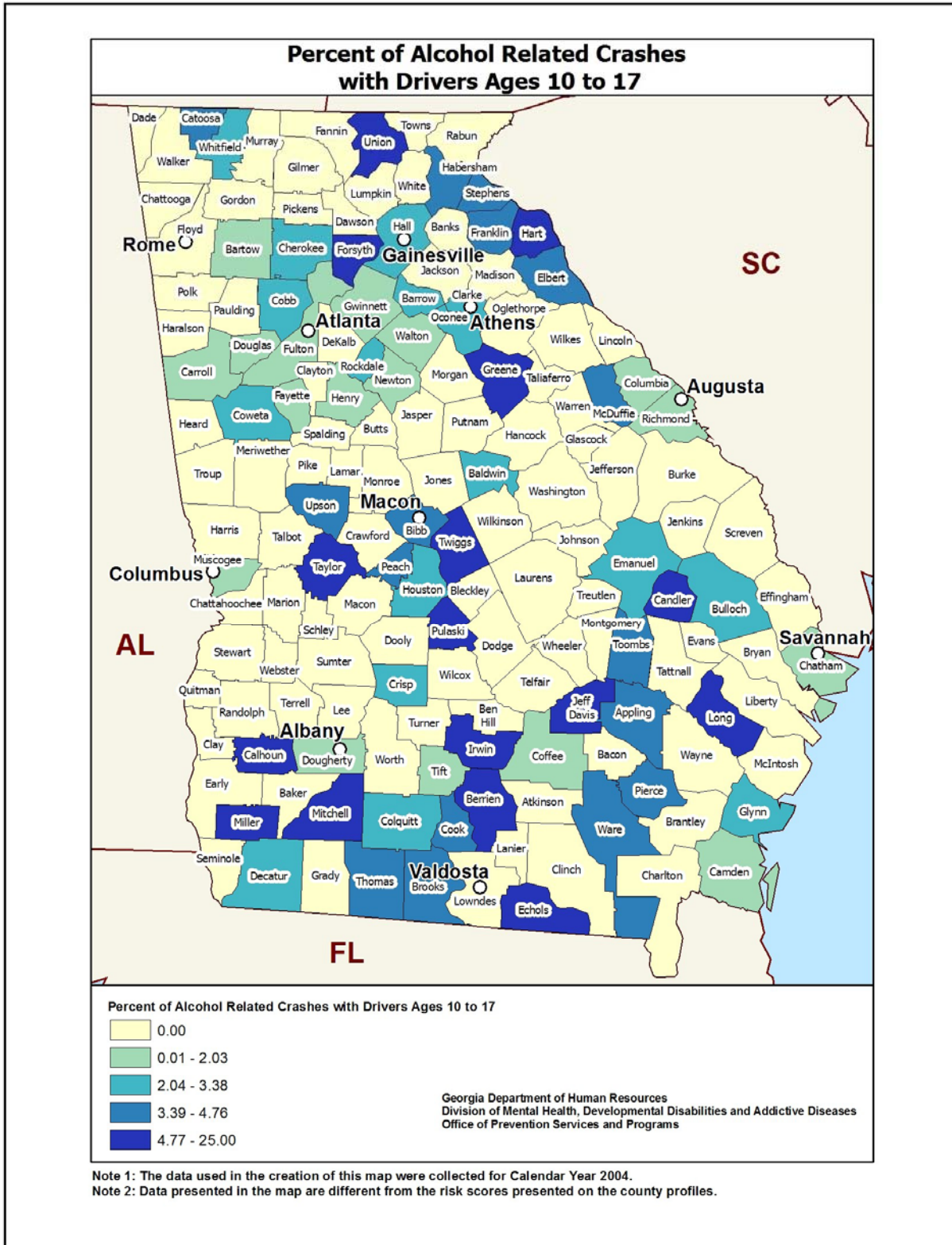
Map 3



Map 4

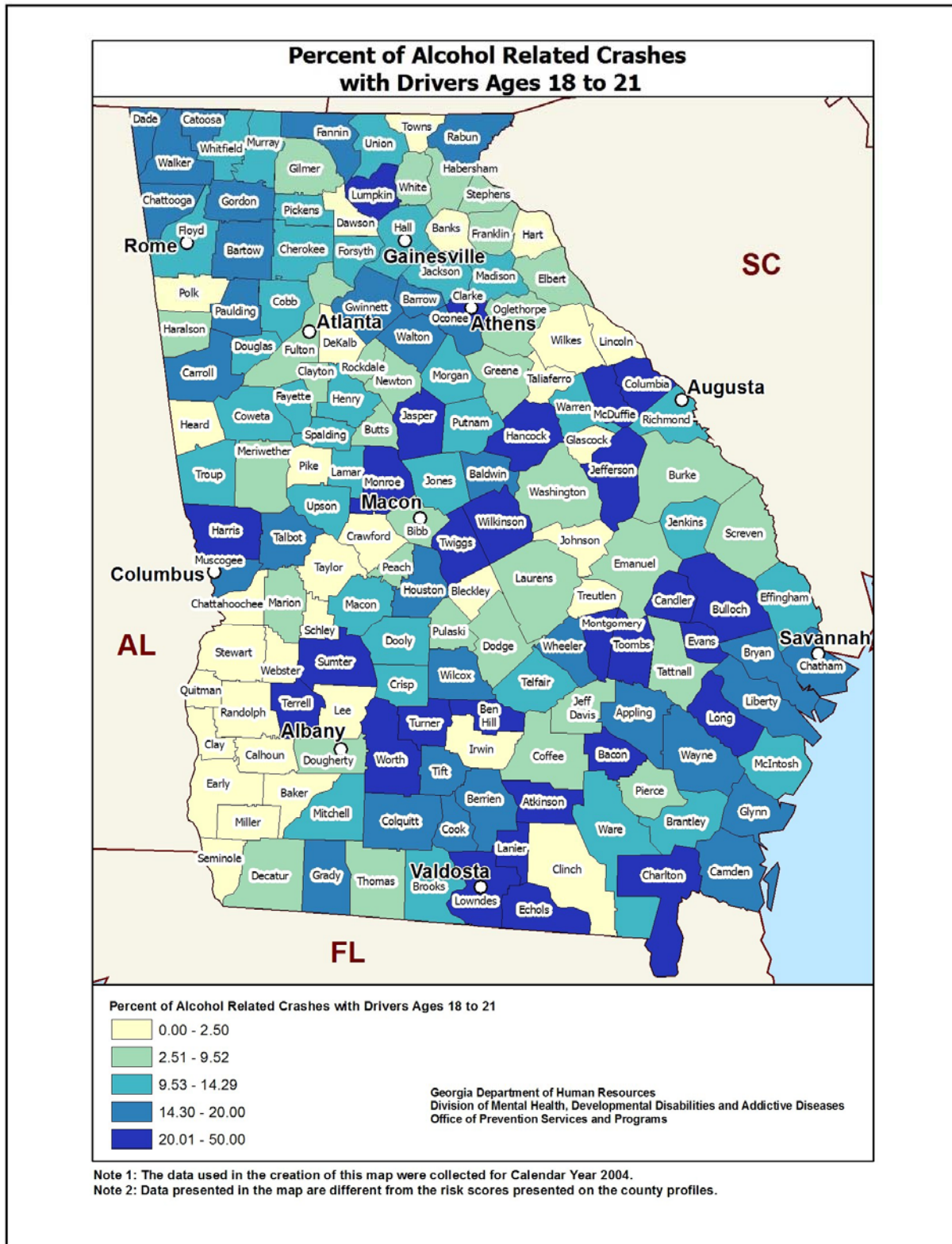


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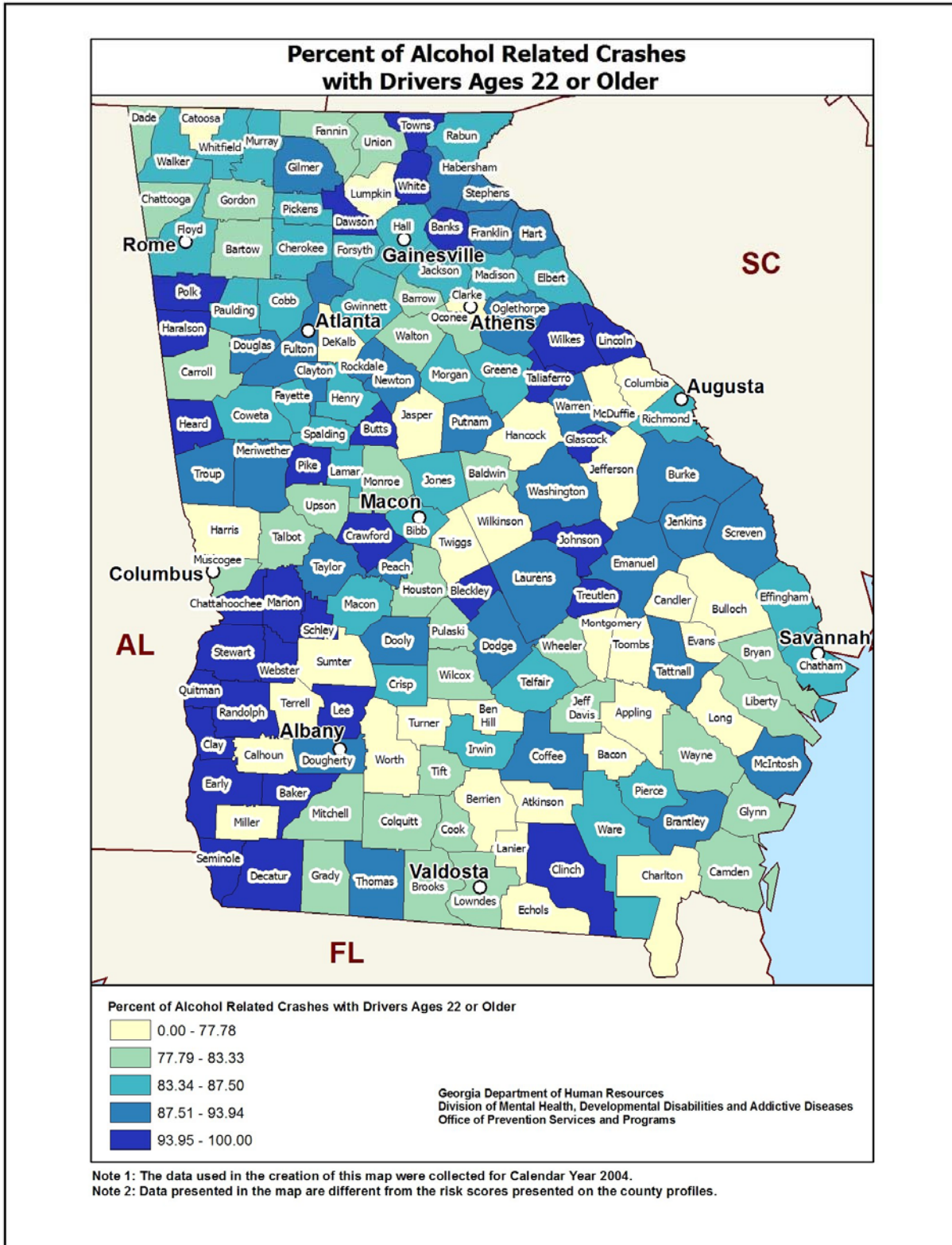




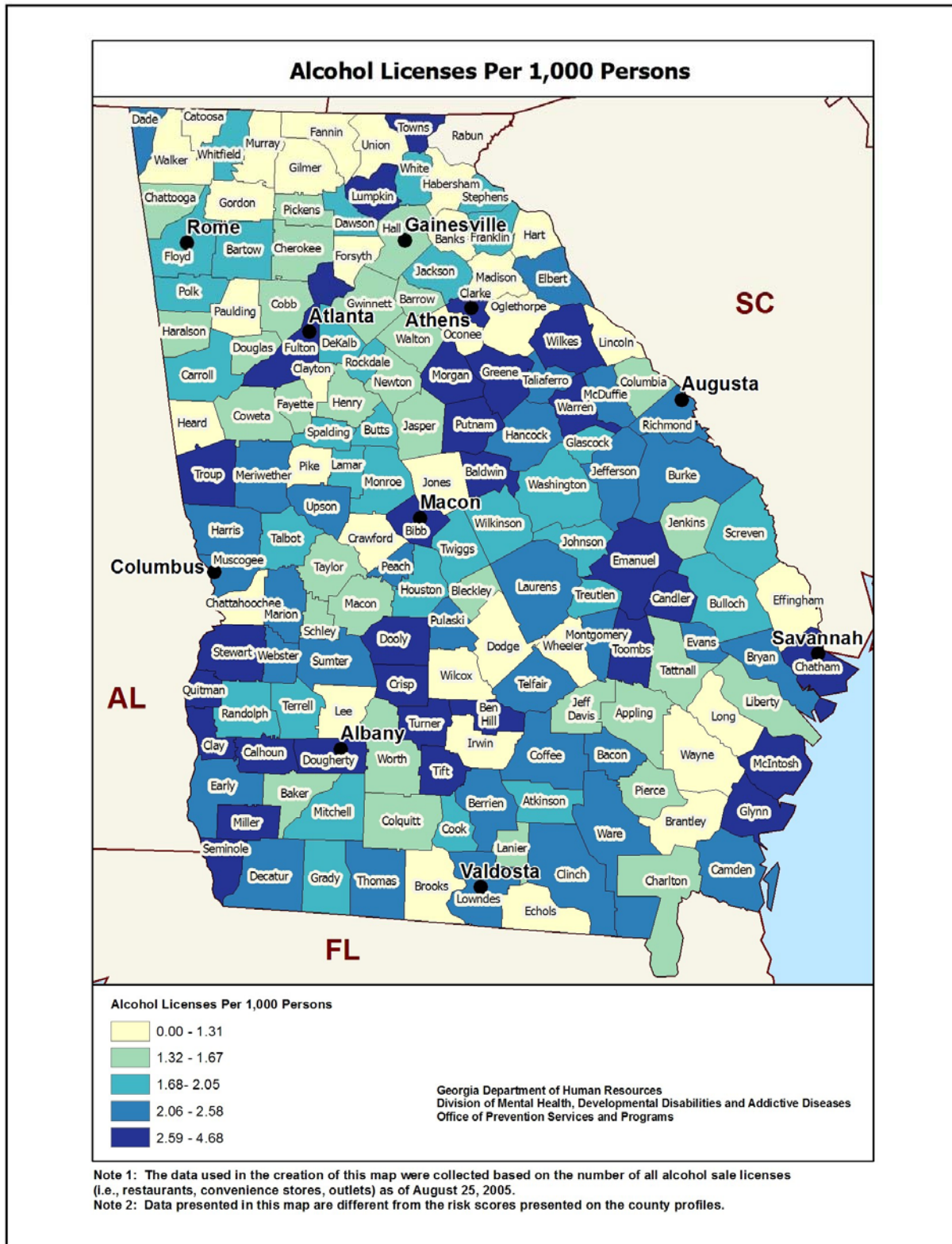
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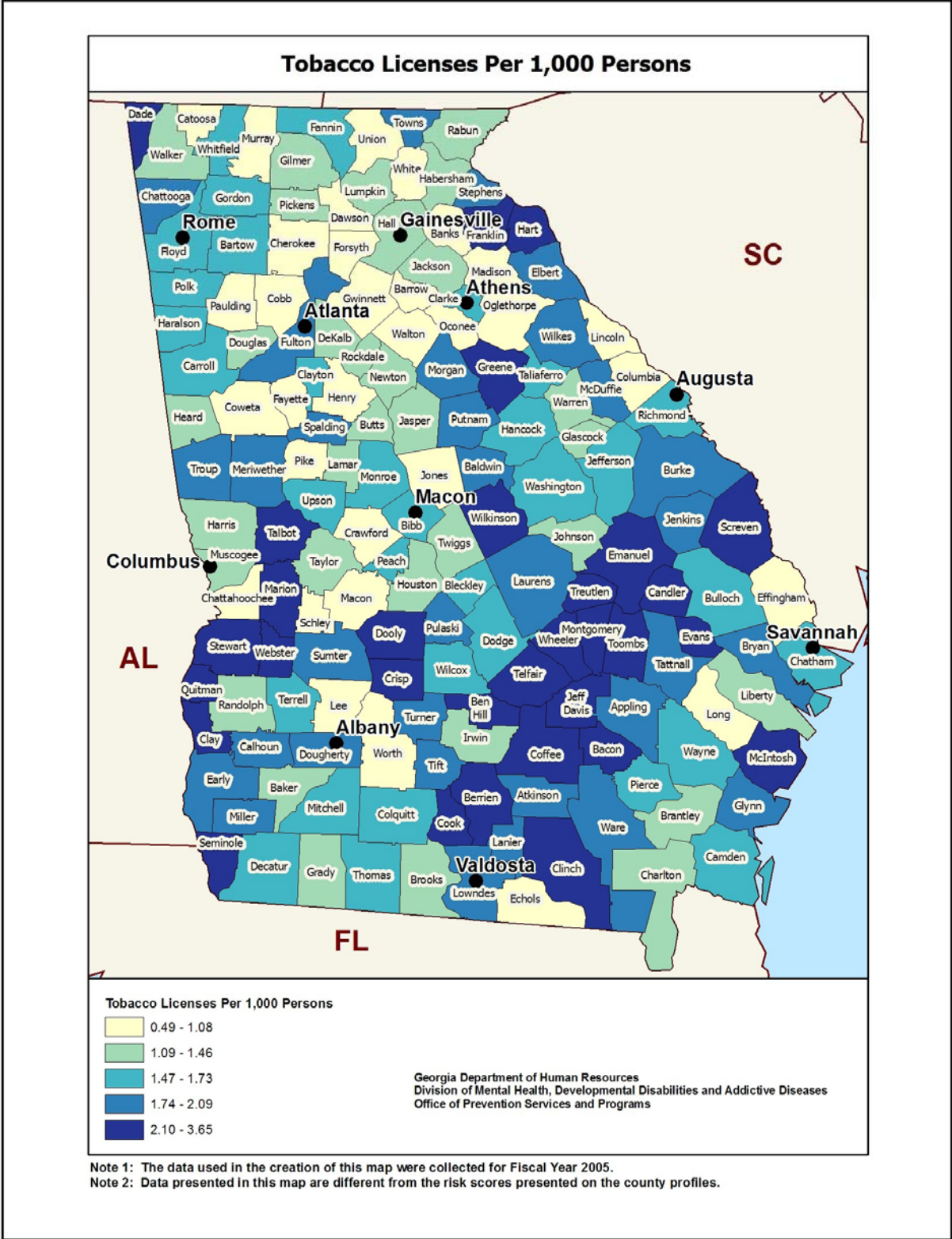
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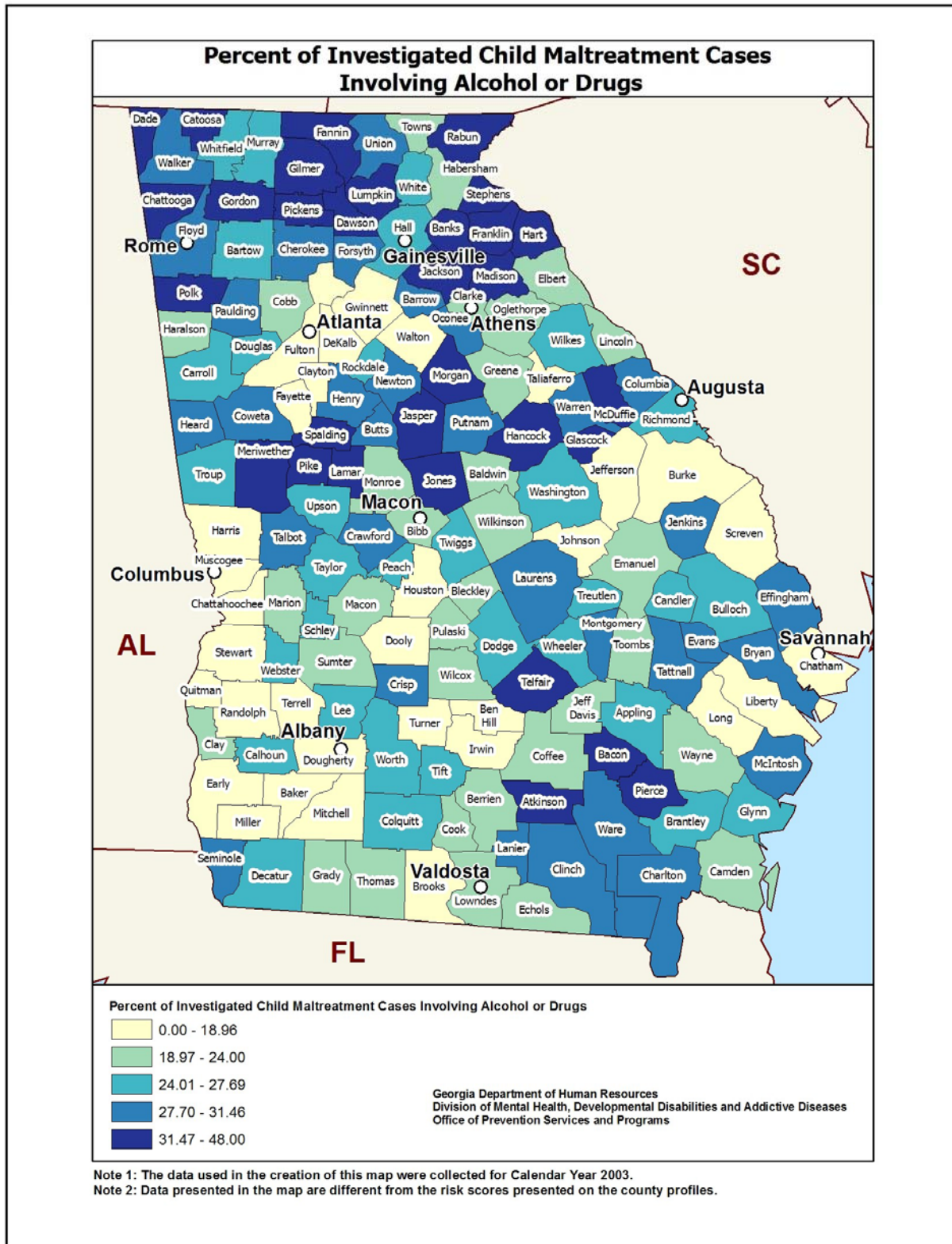
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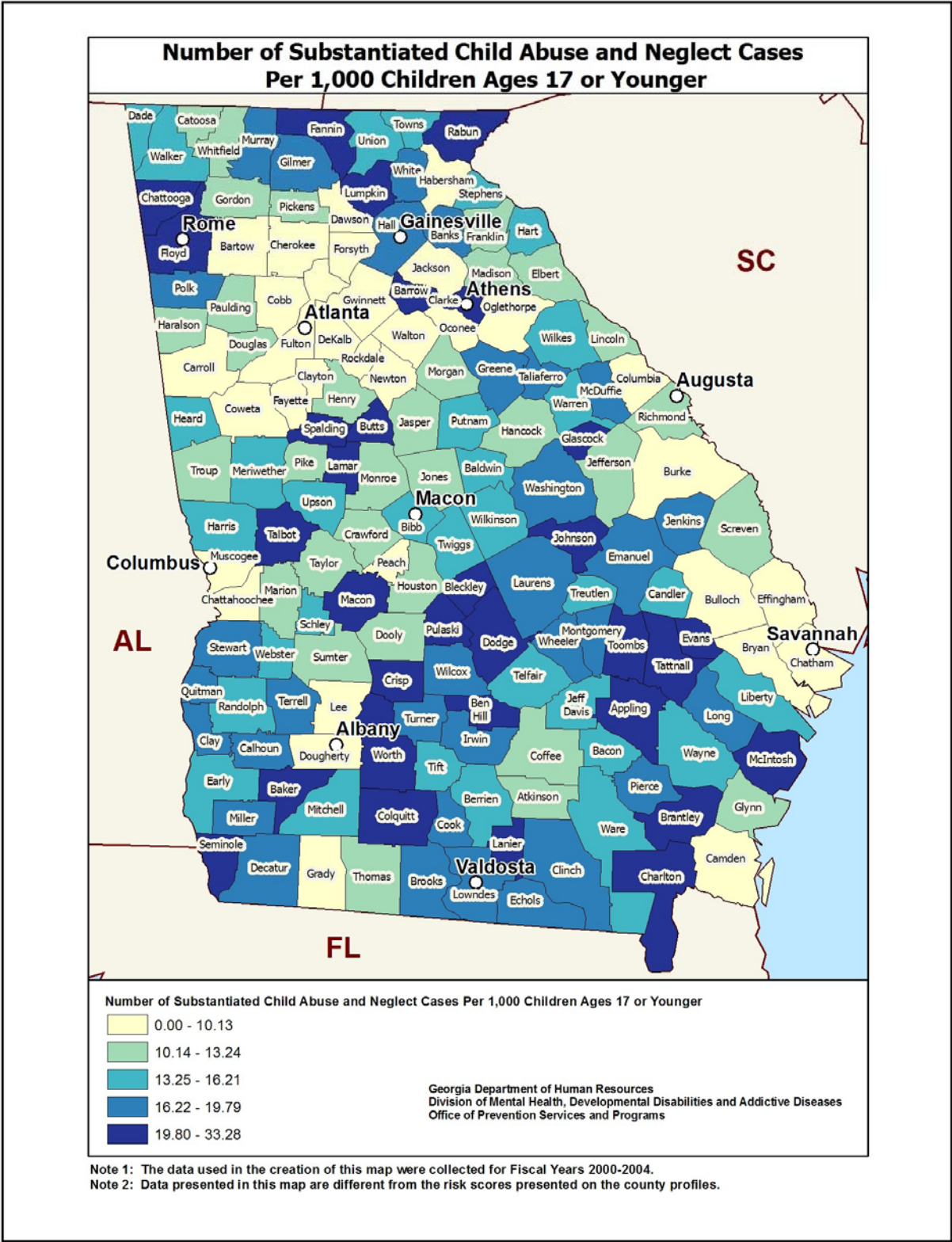
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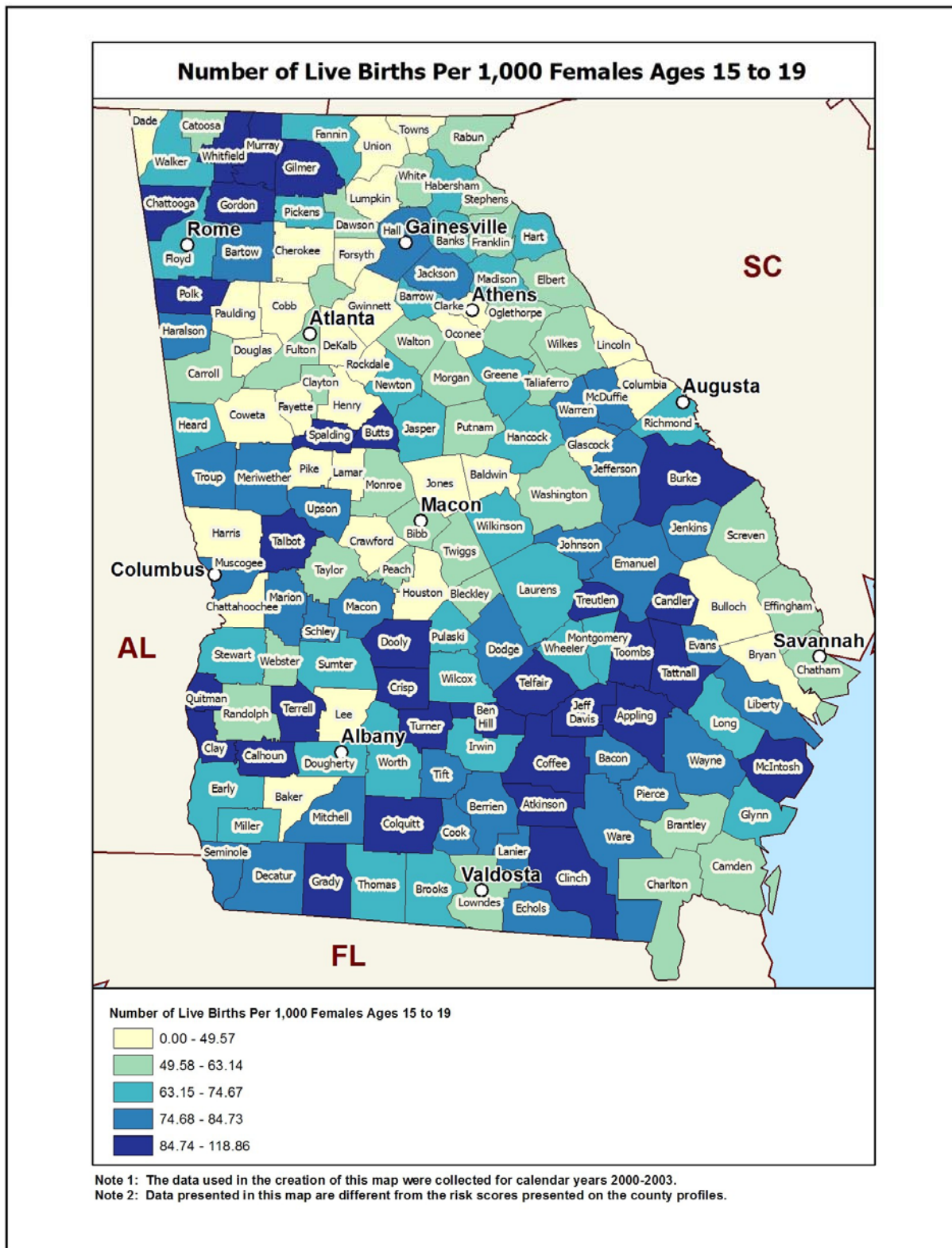
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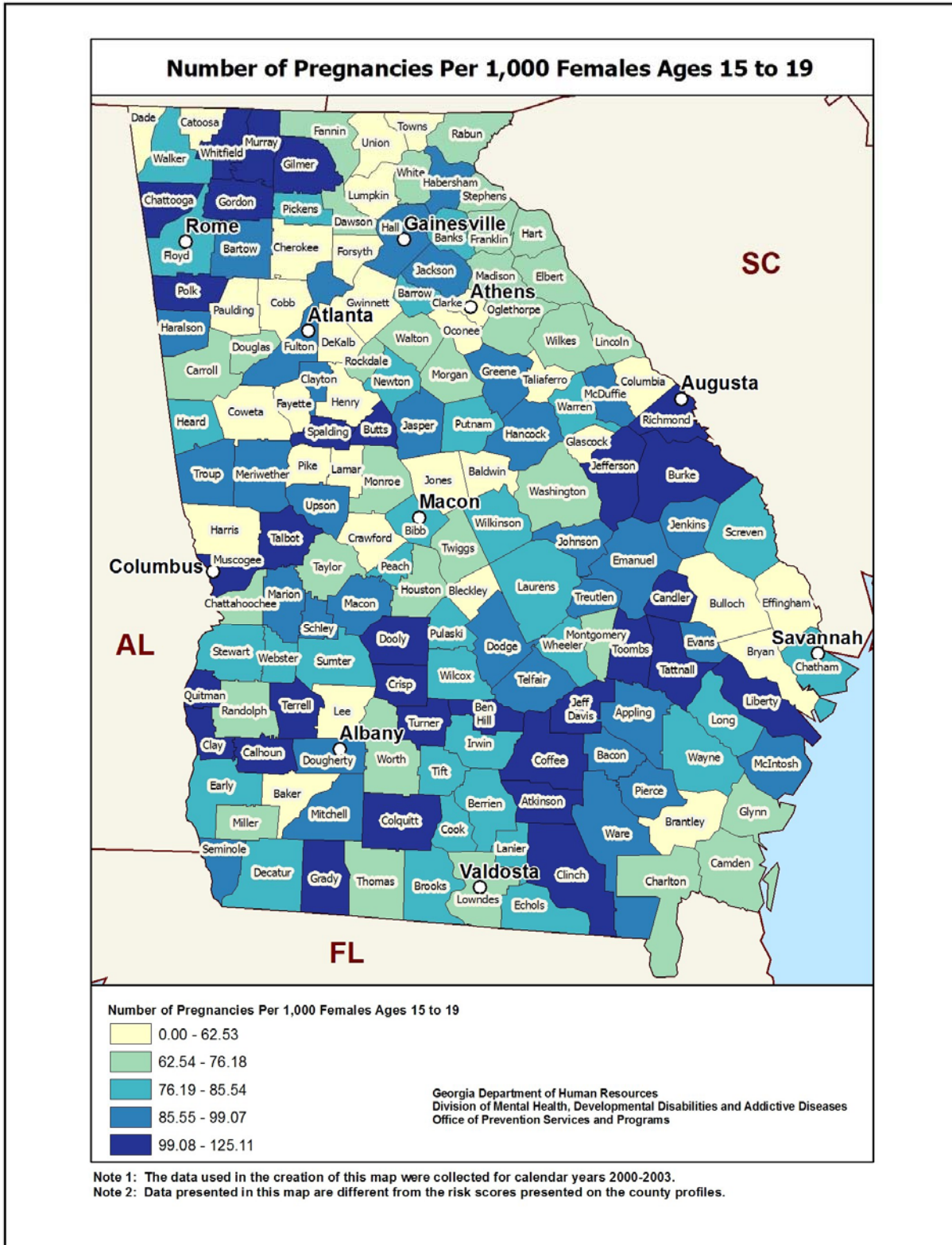
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Map 12

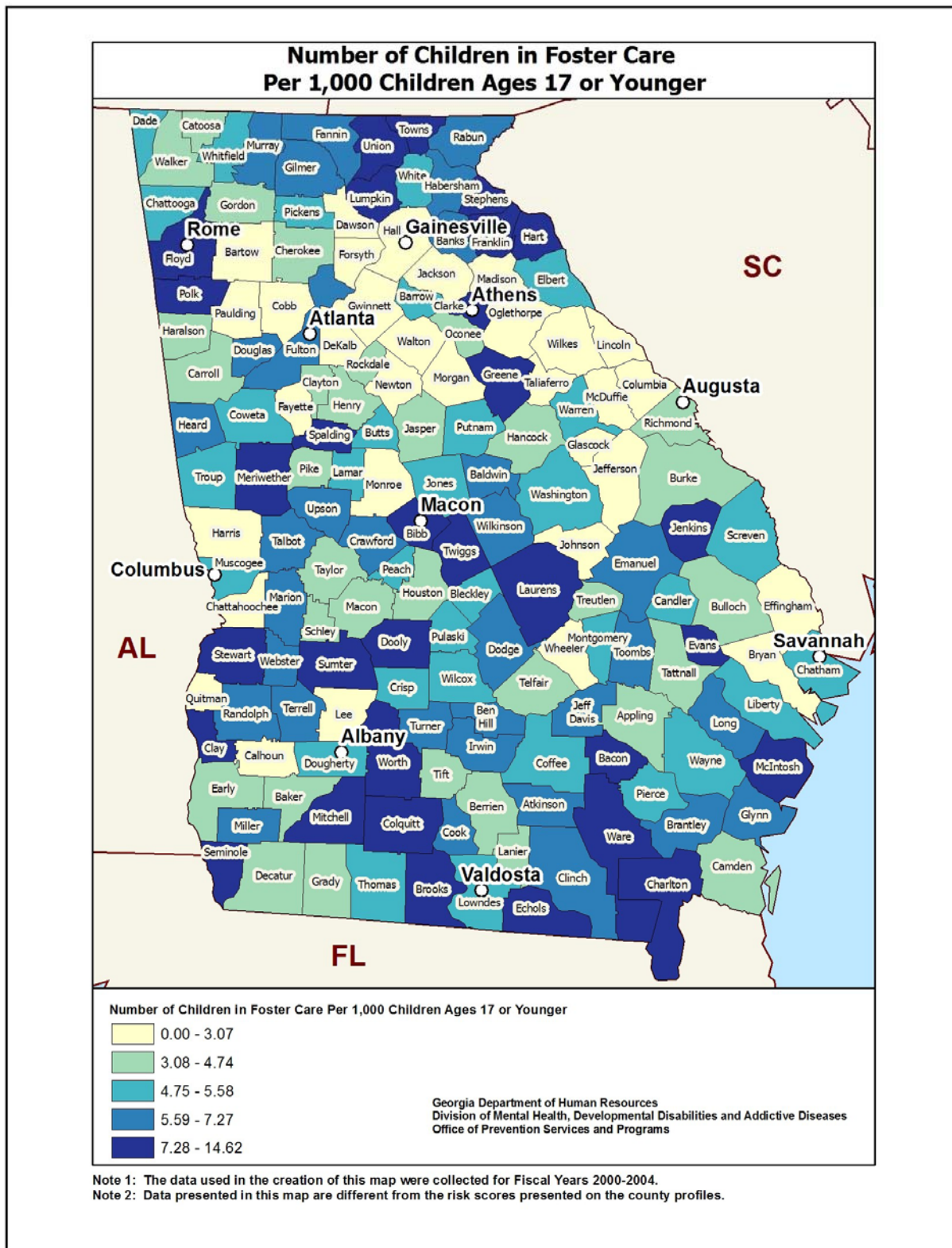


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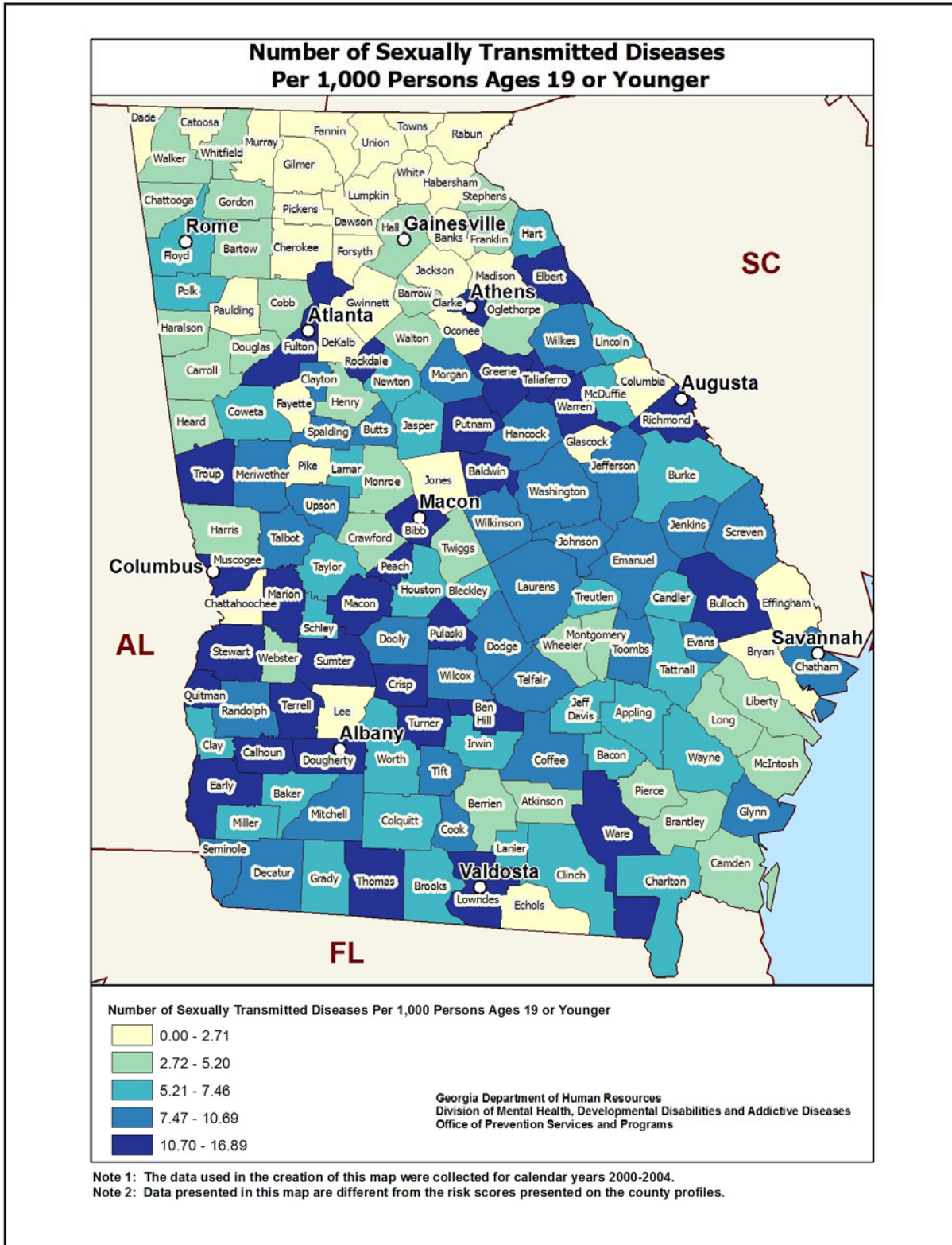




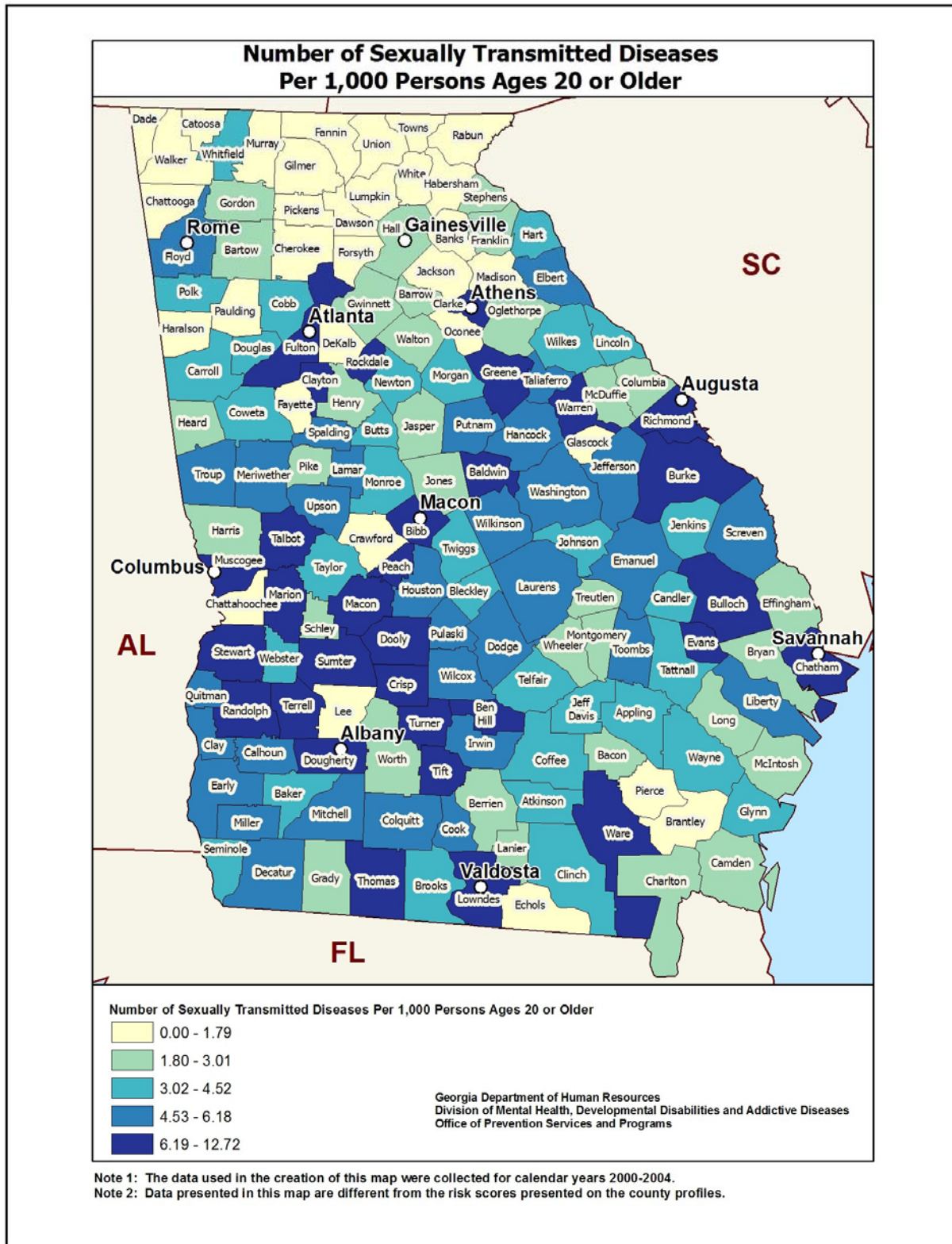
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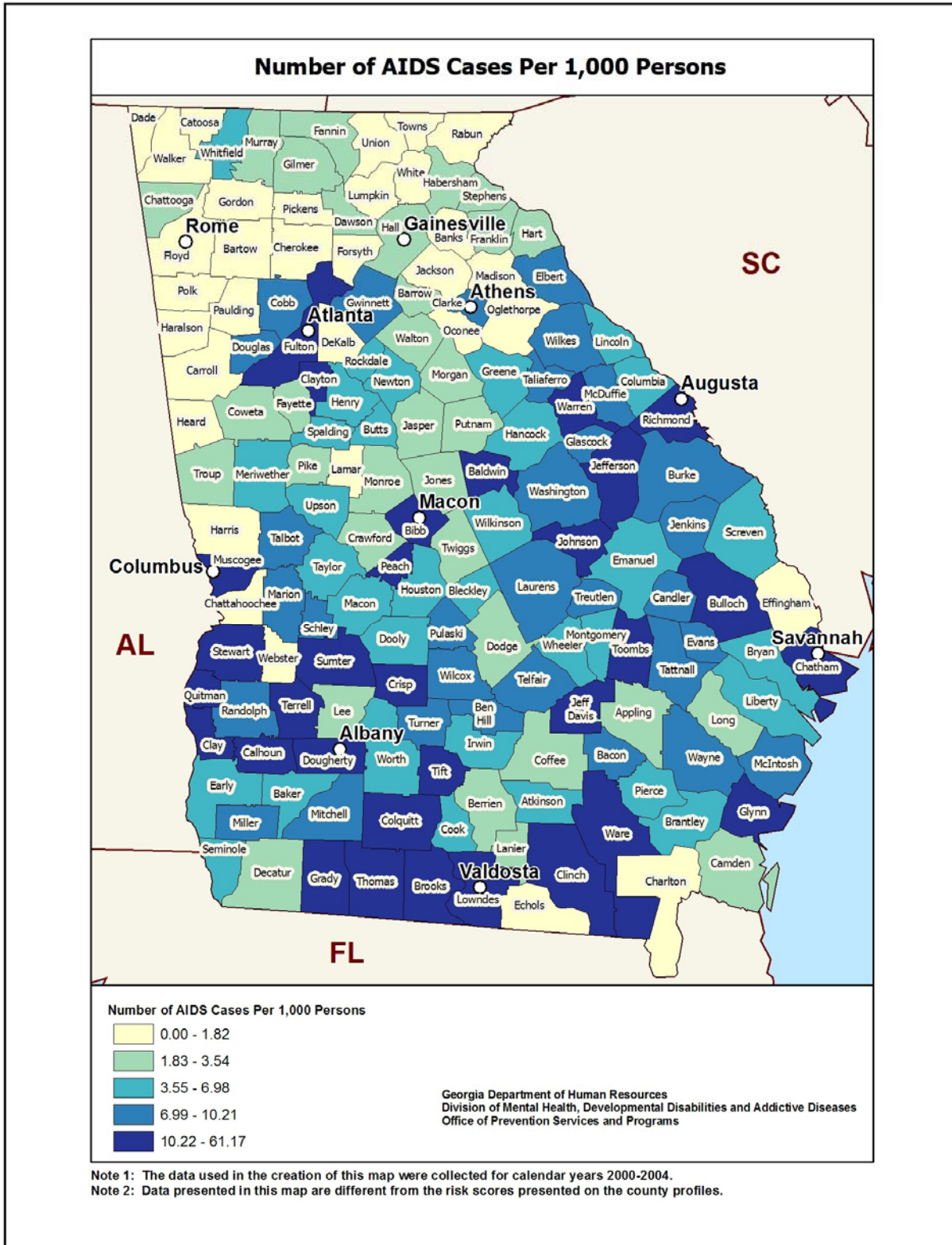
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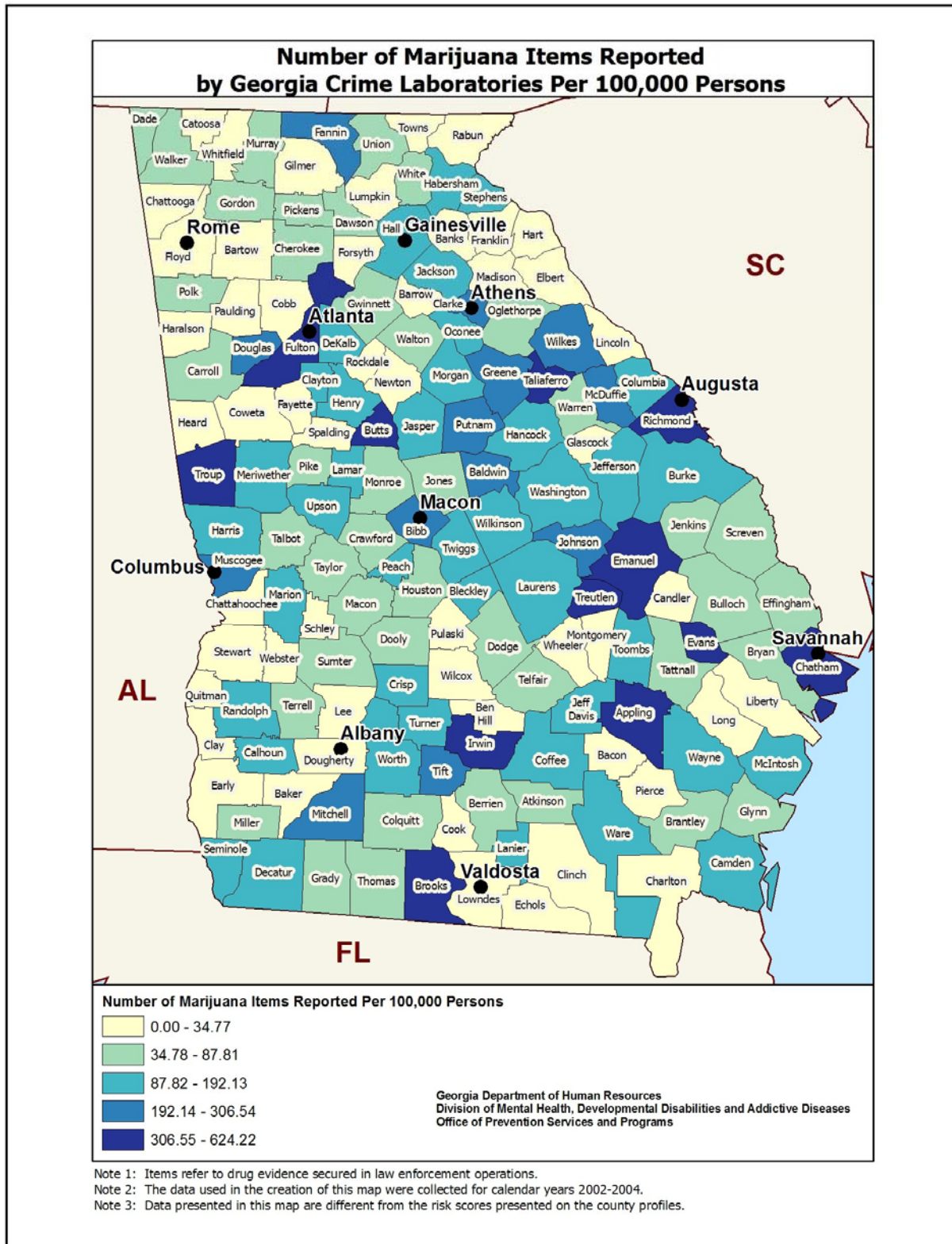
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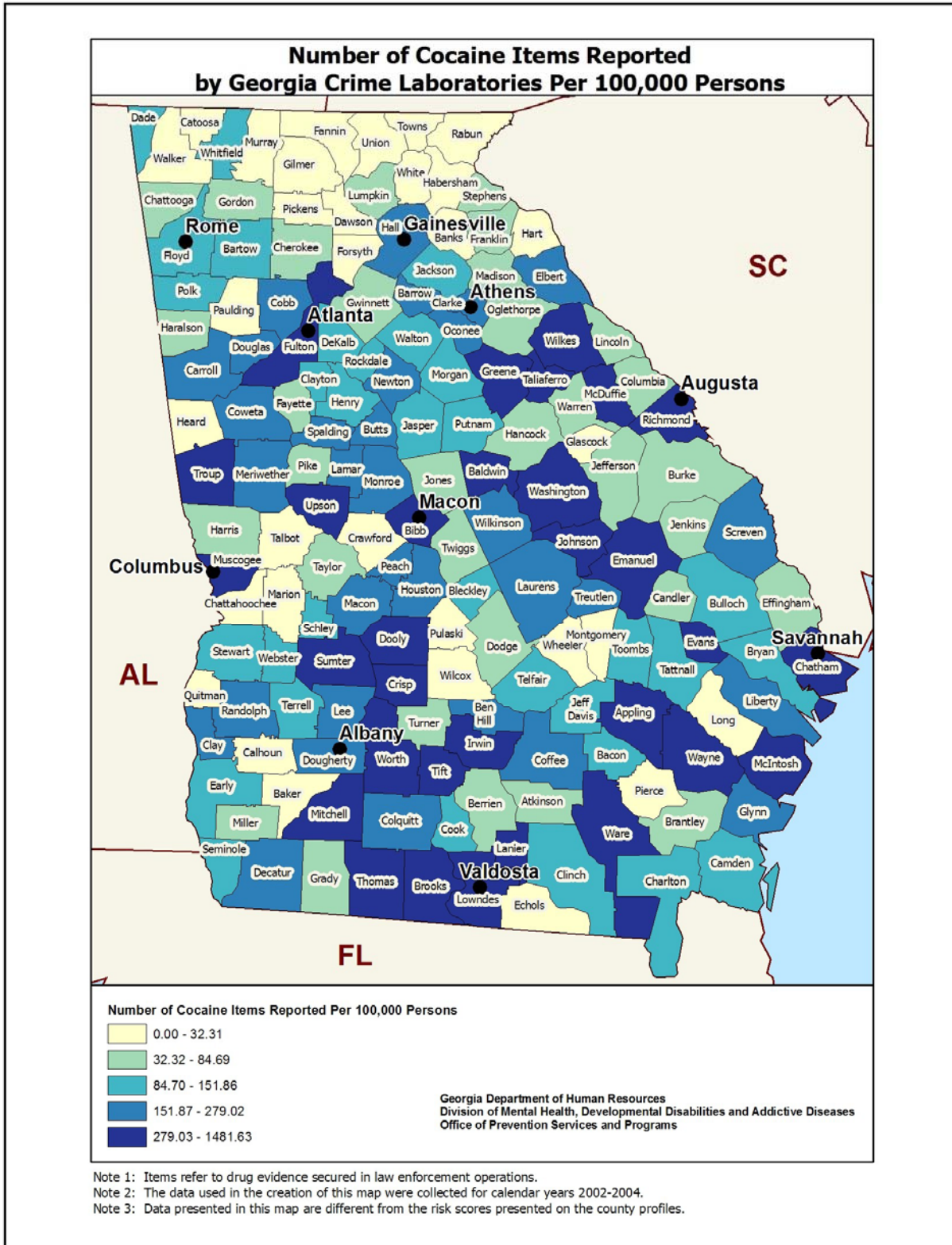
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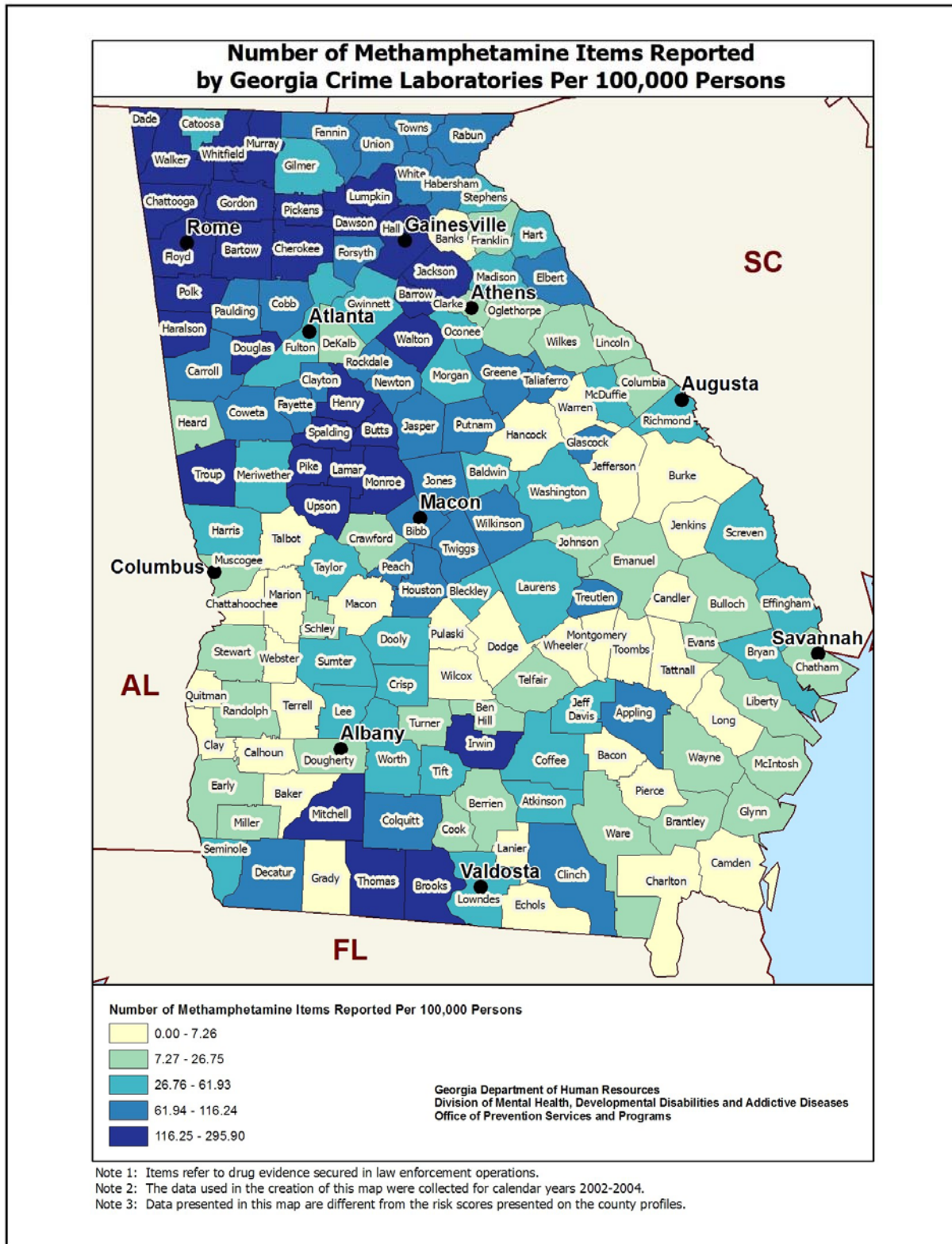
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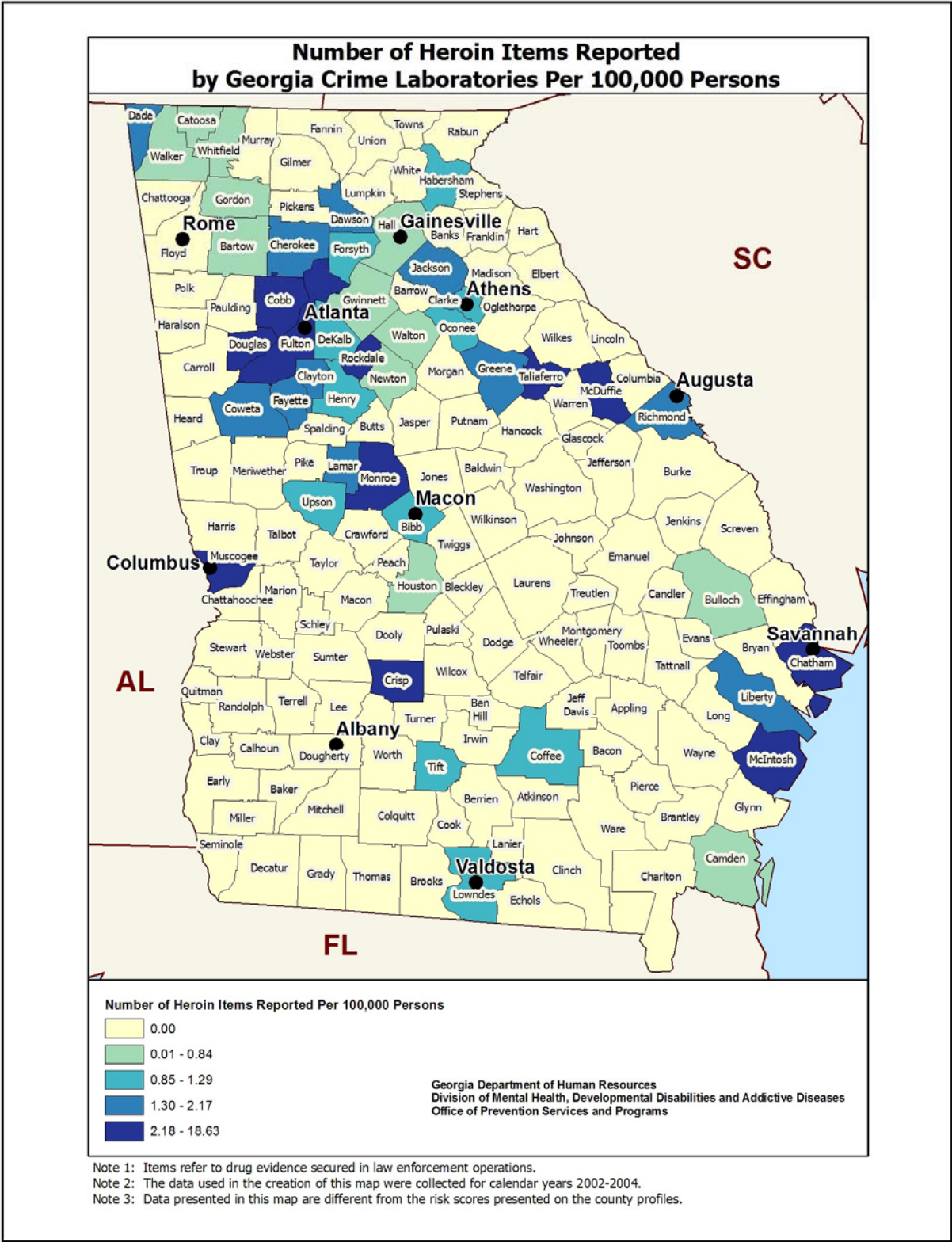
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Map 20

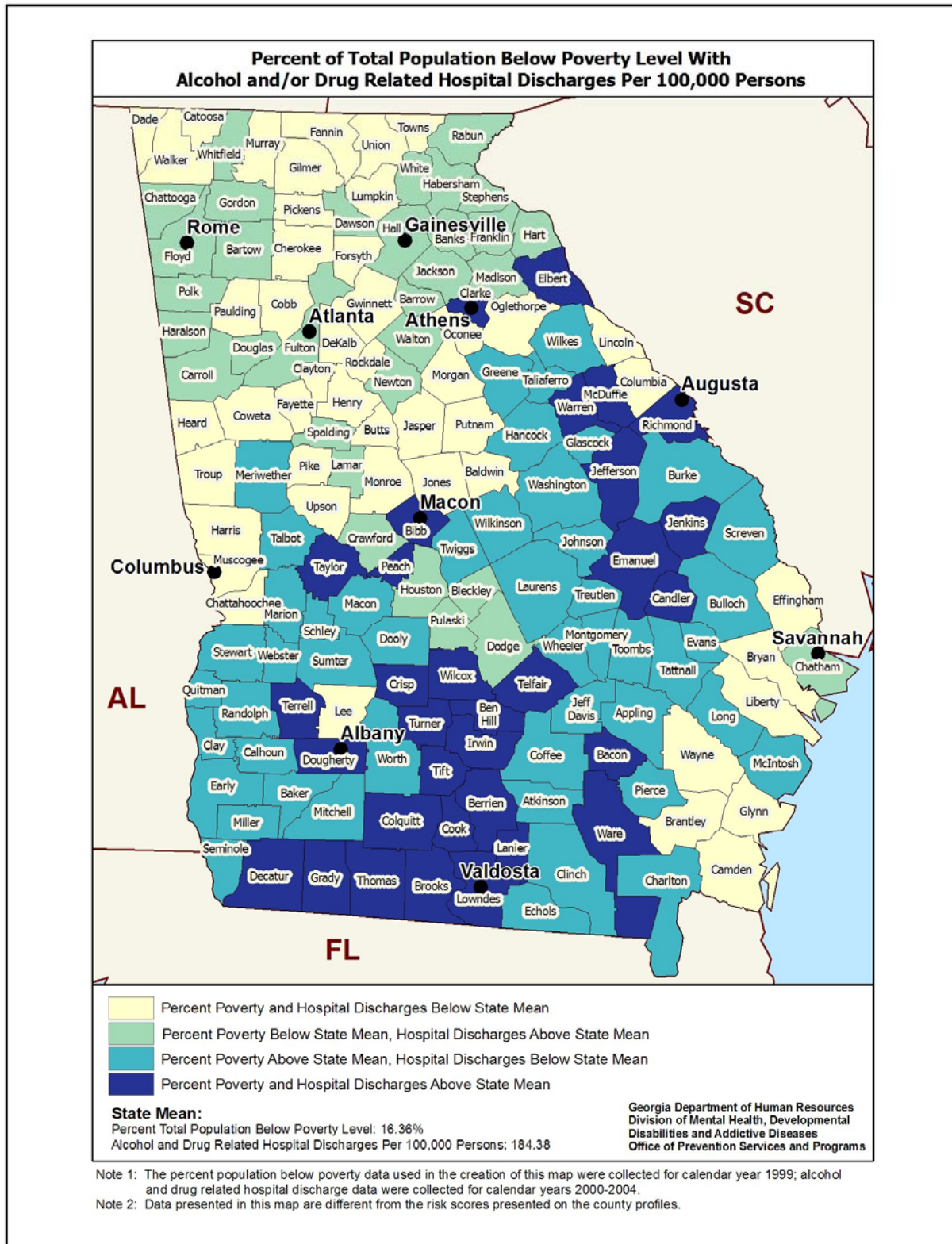


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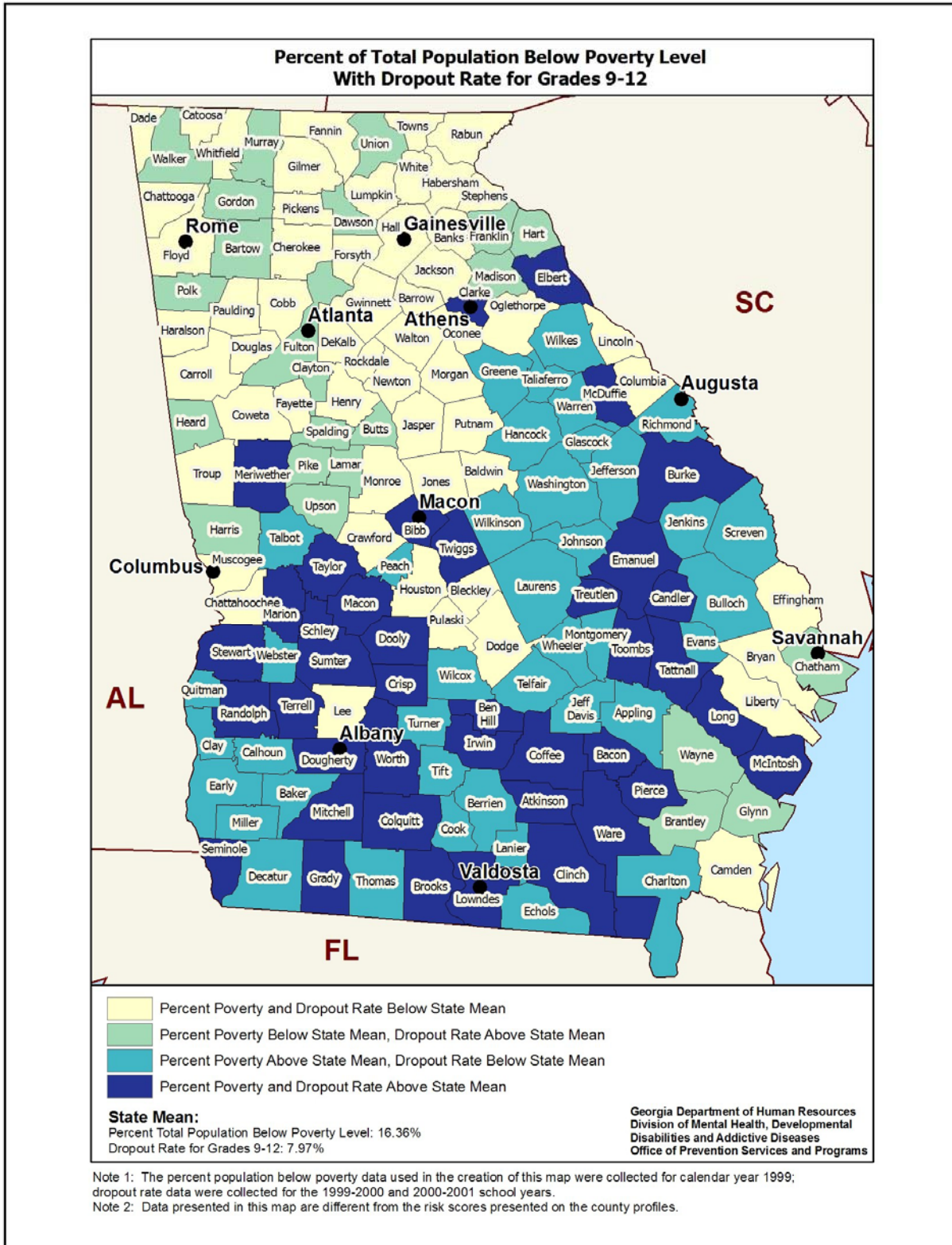




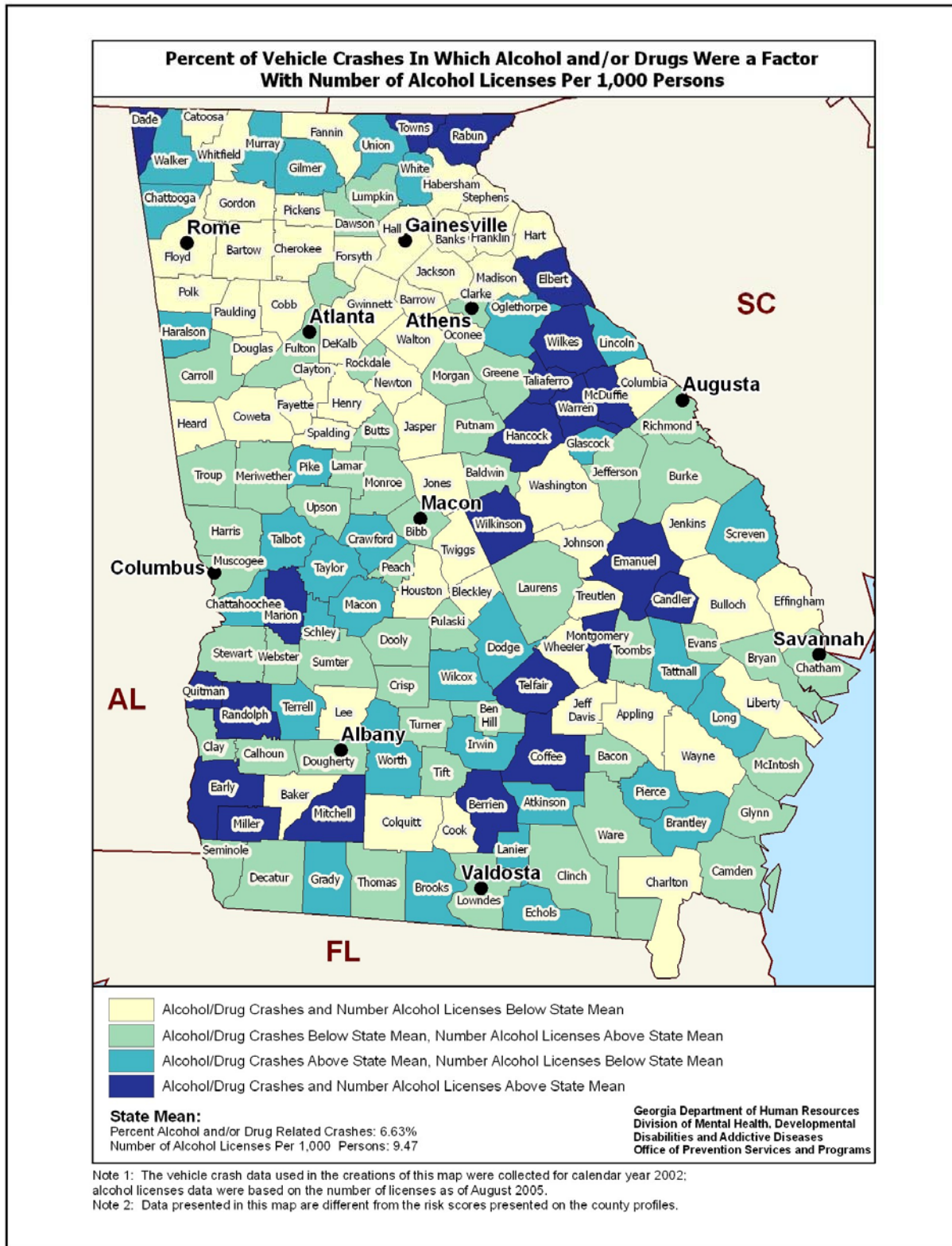
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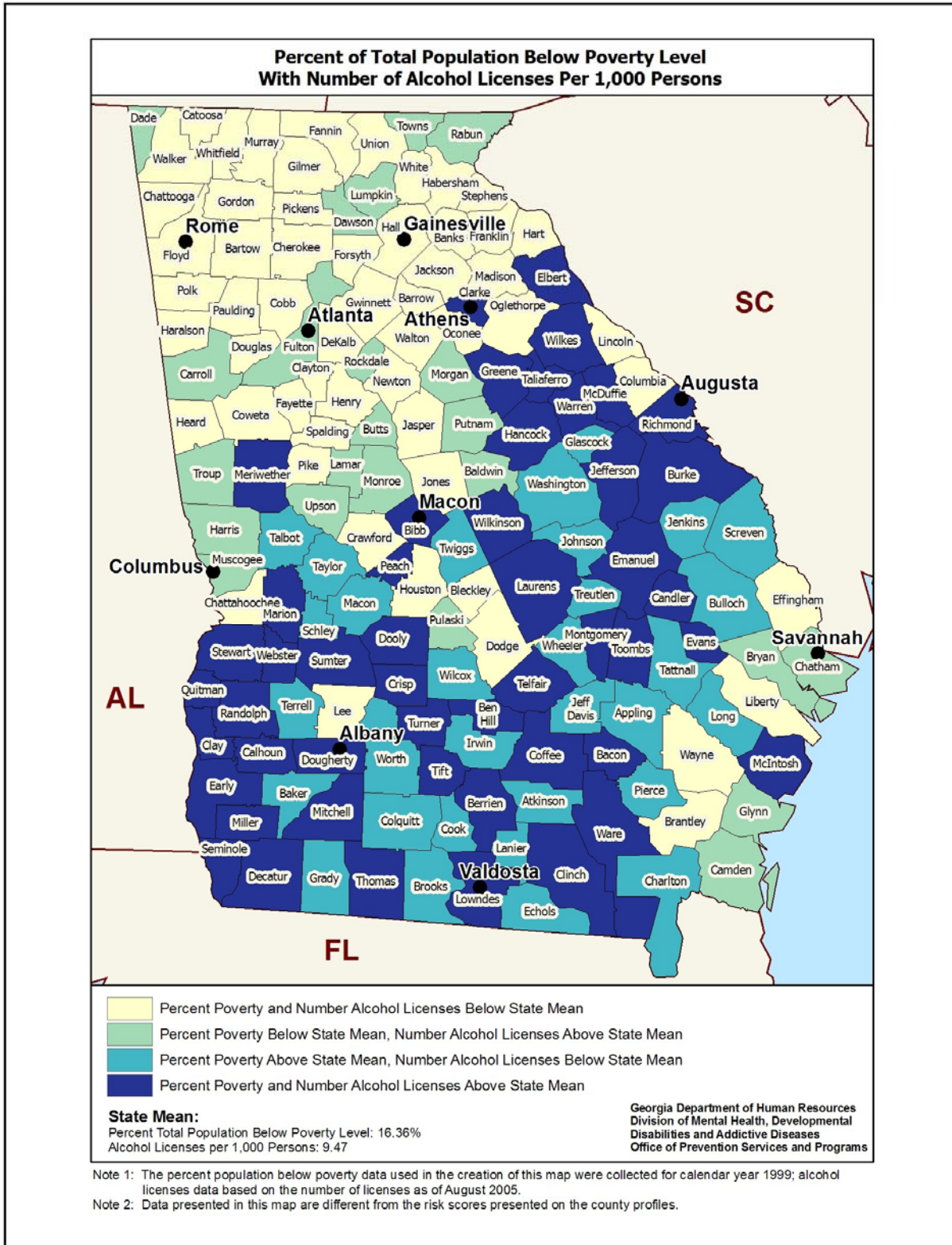
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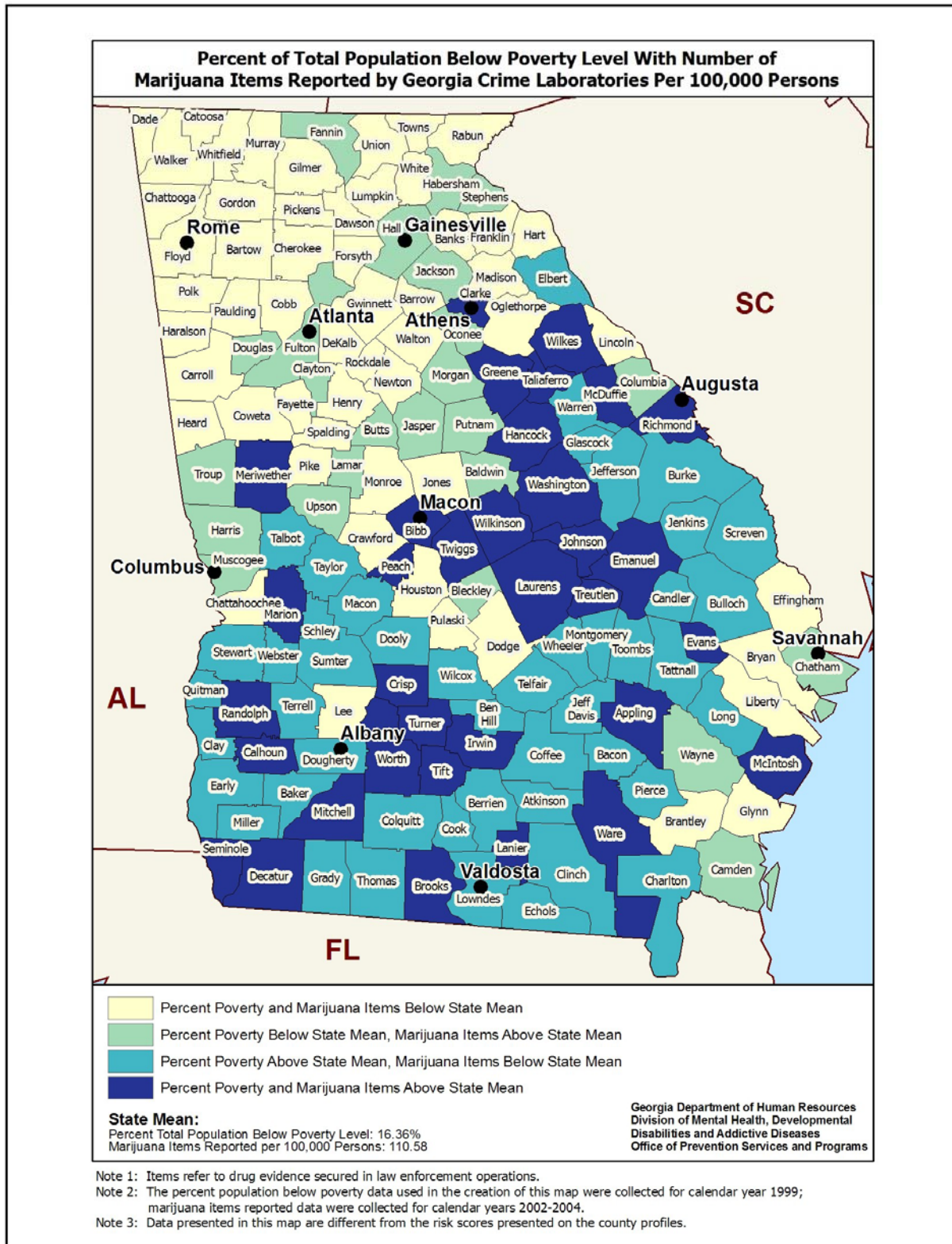
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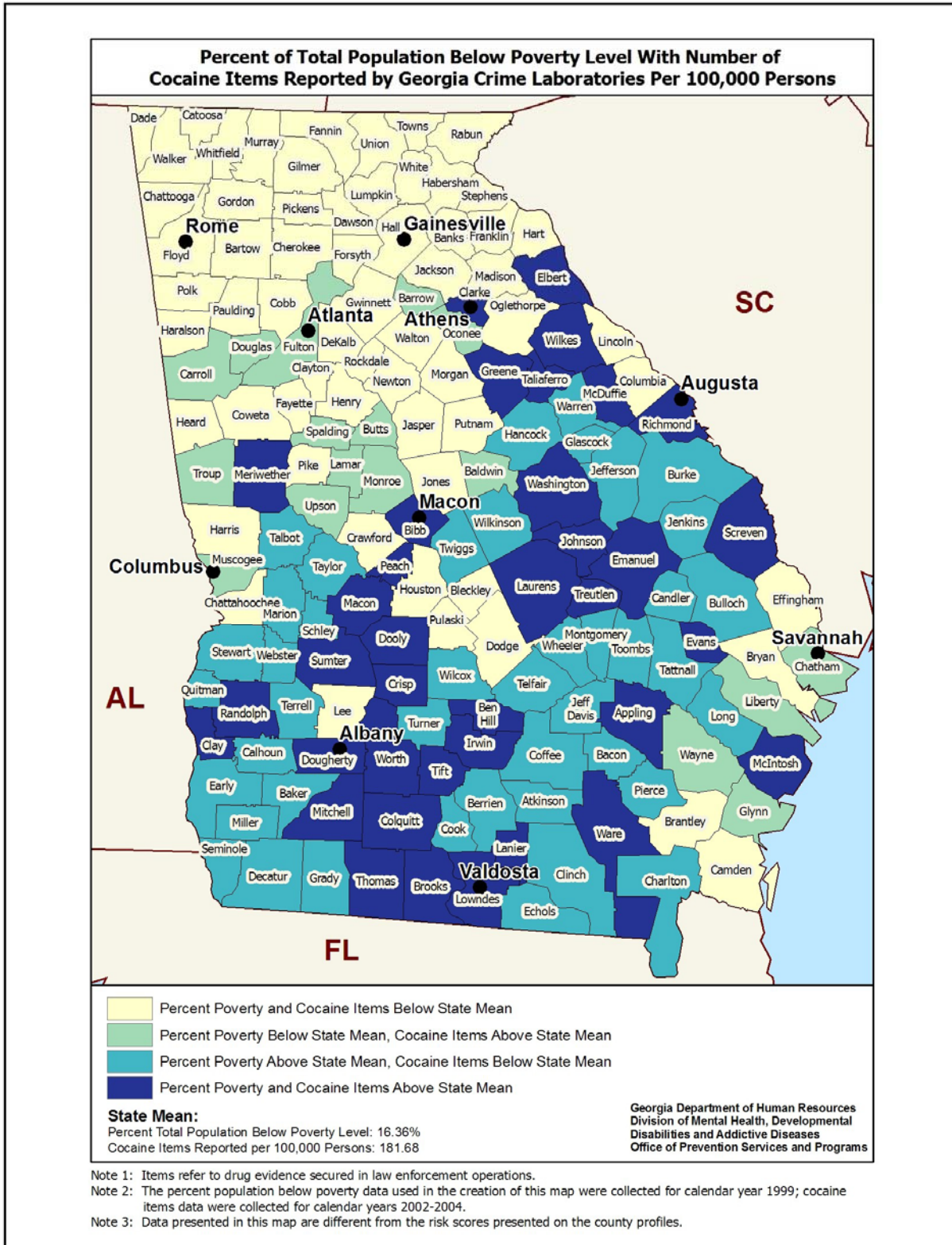
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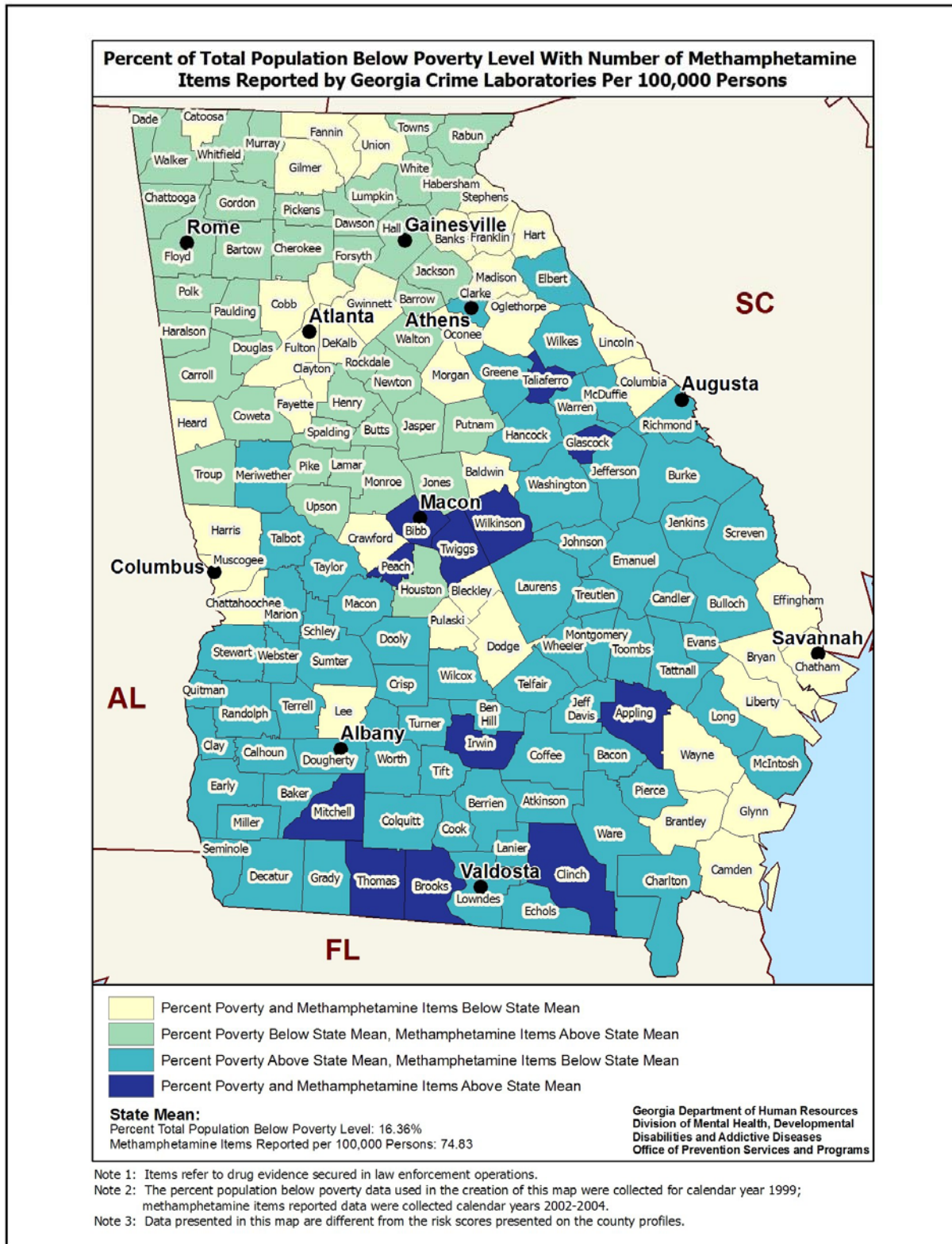
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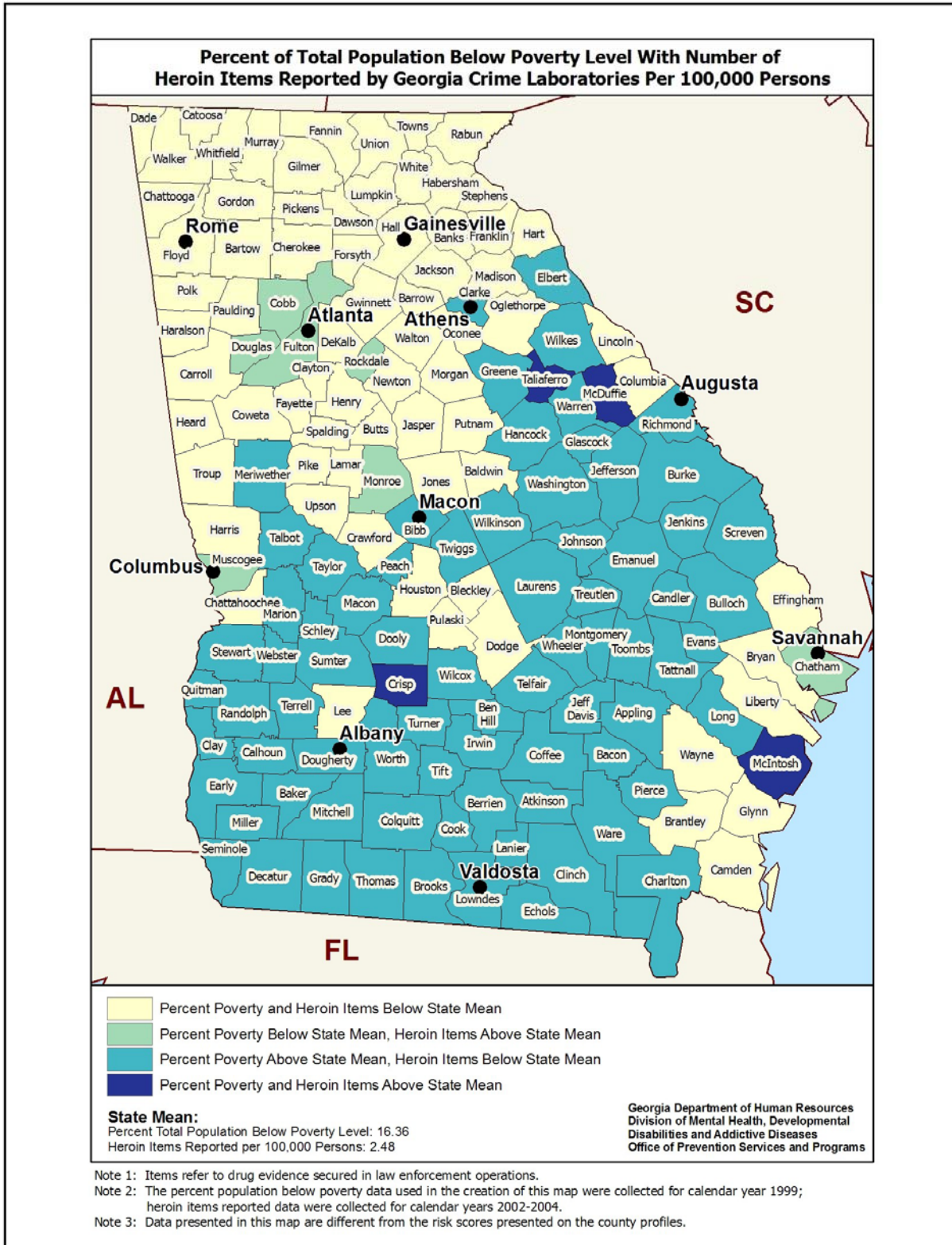
Map 27



Map 28

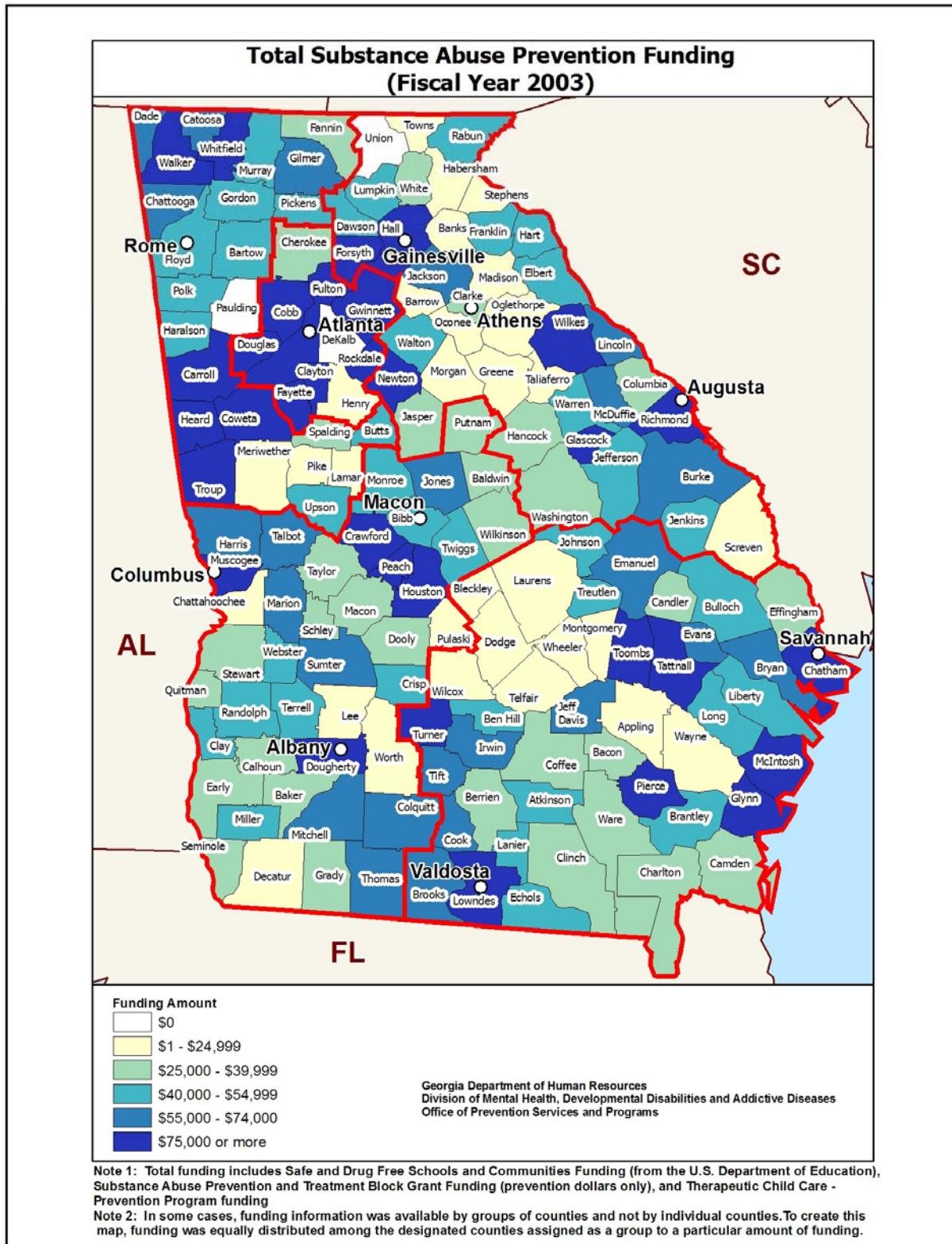


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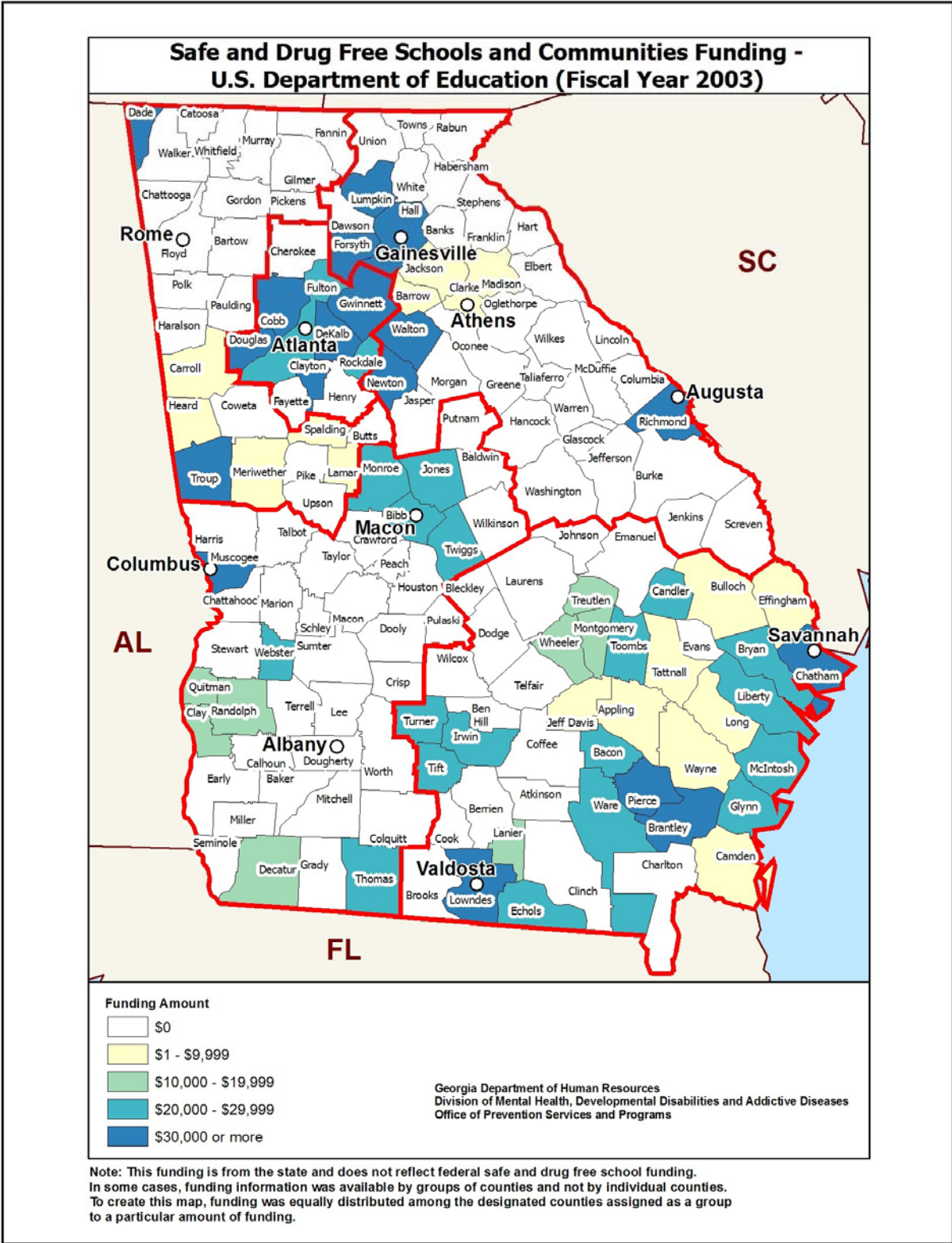




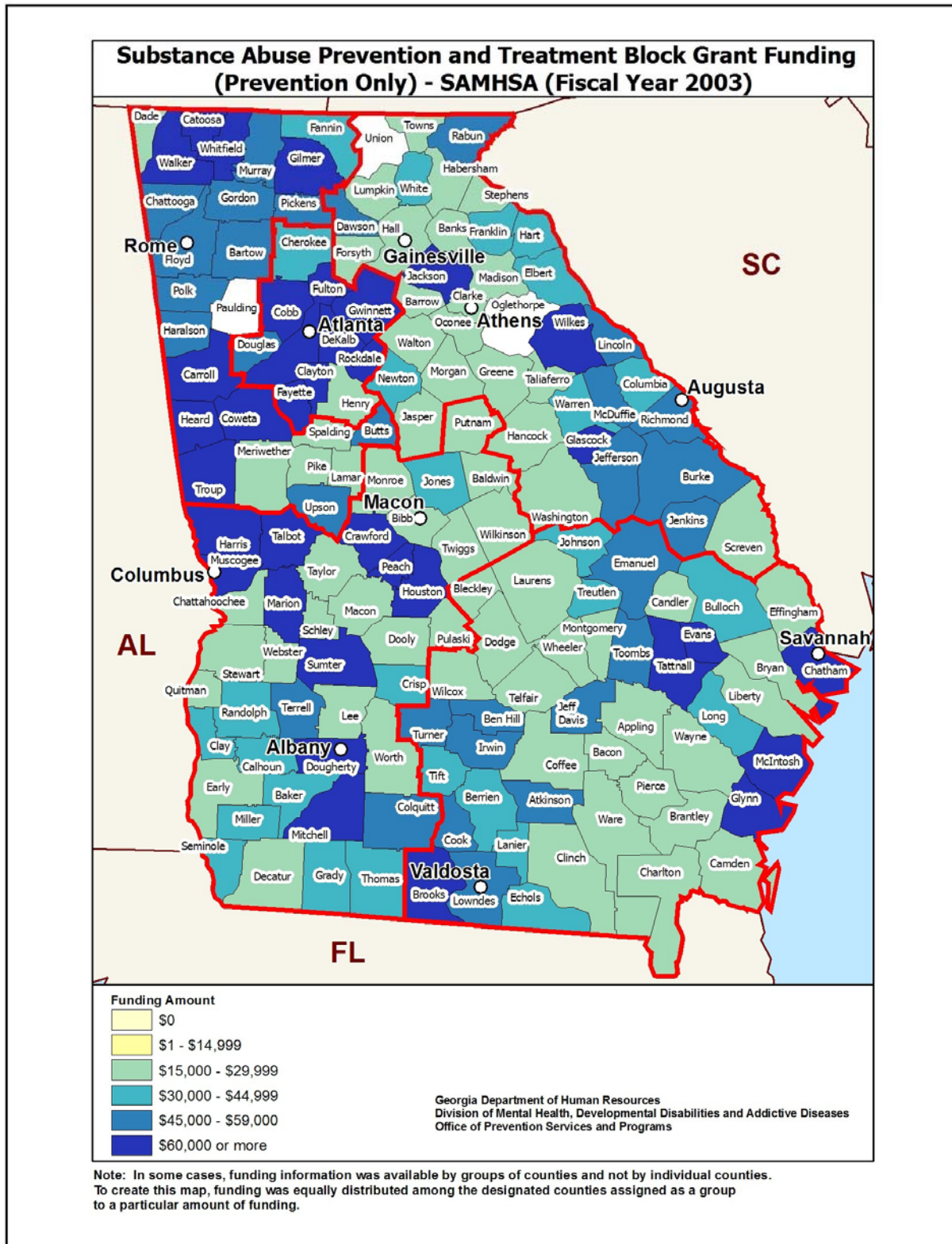
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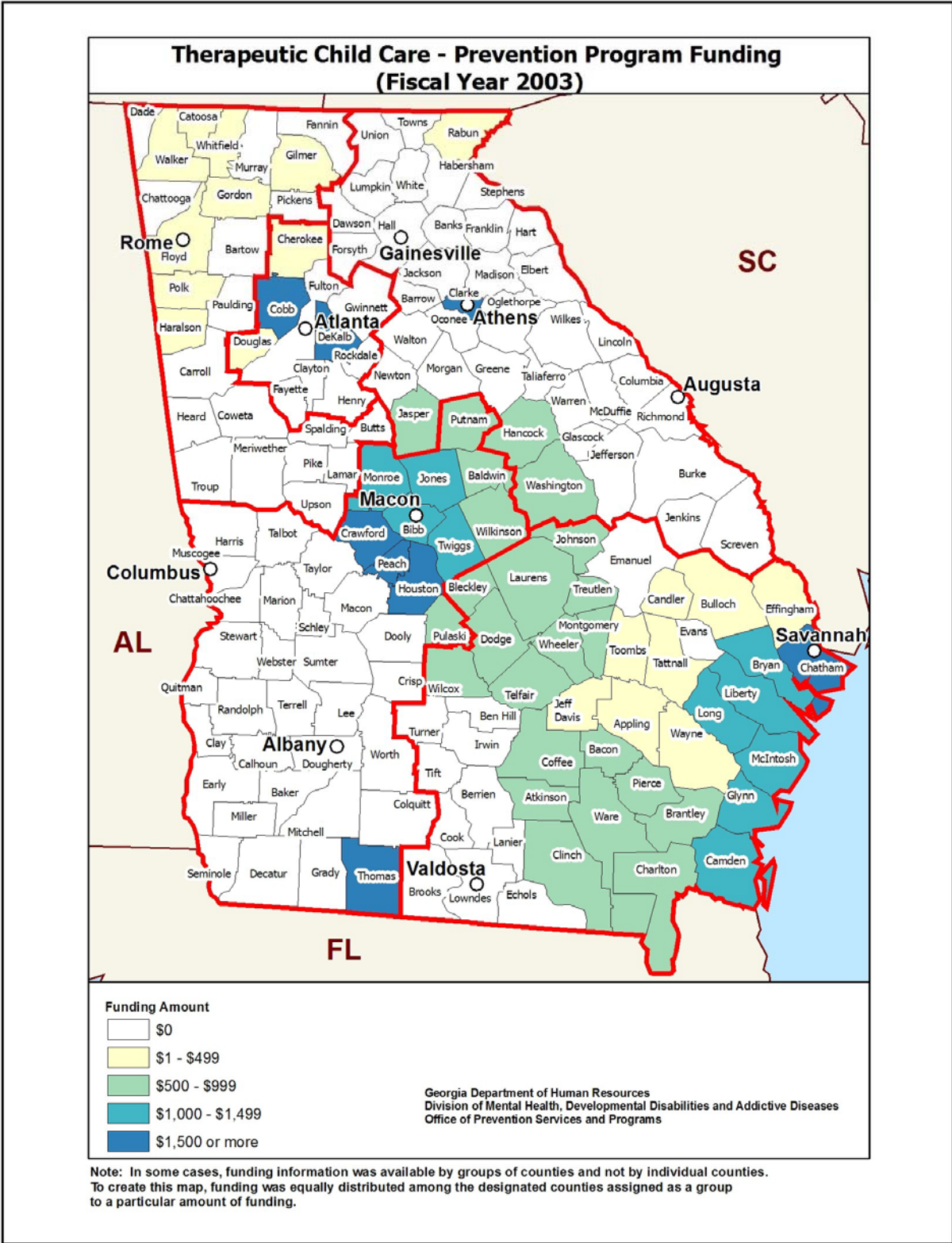
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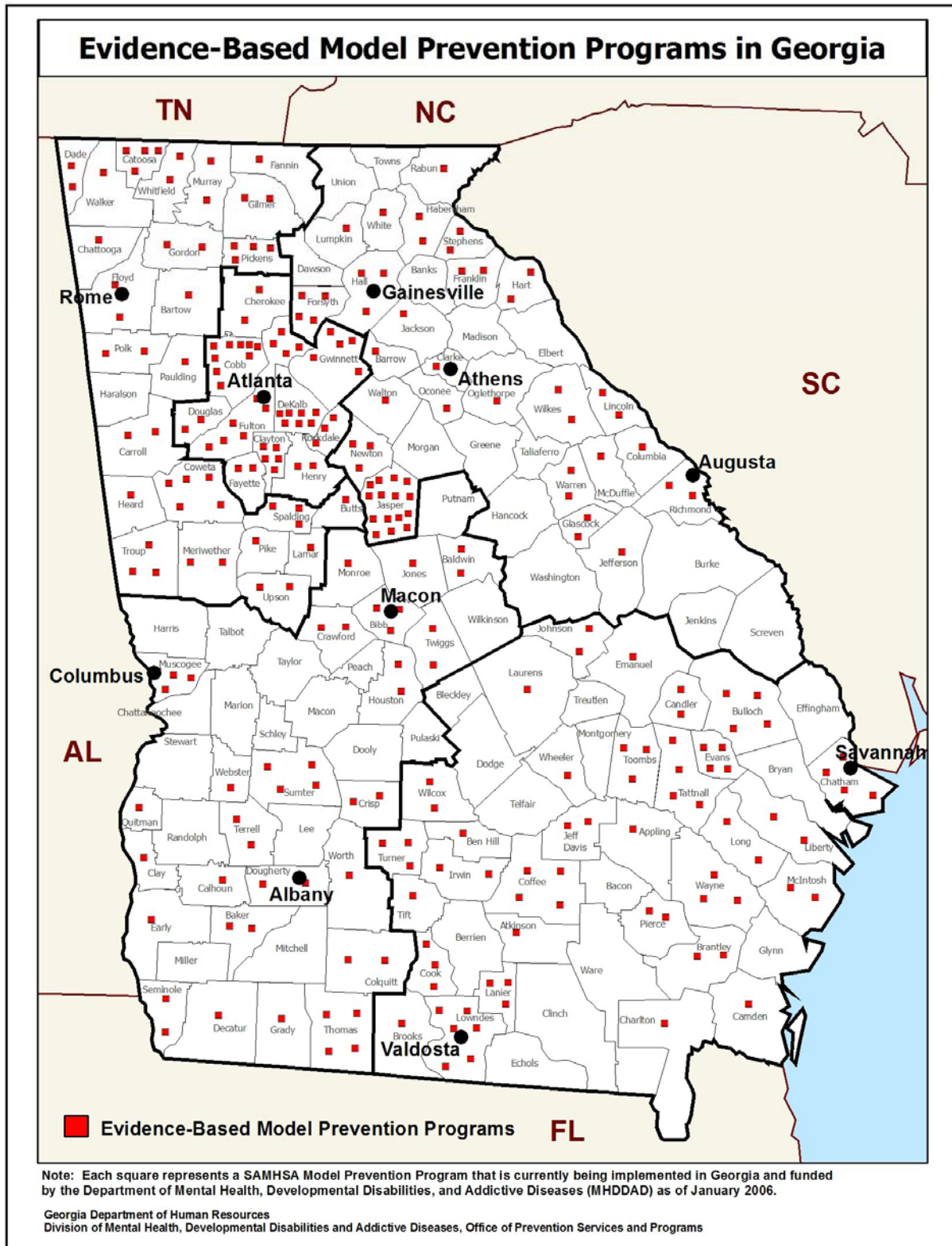
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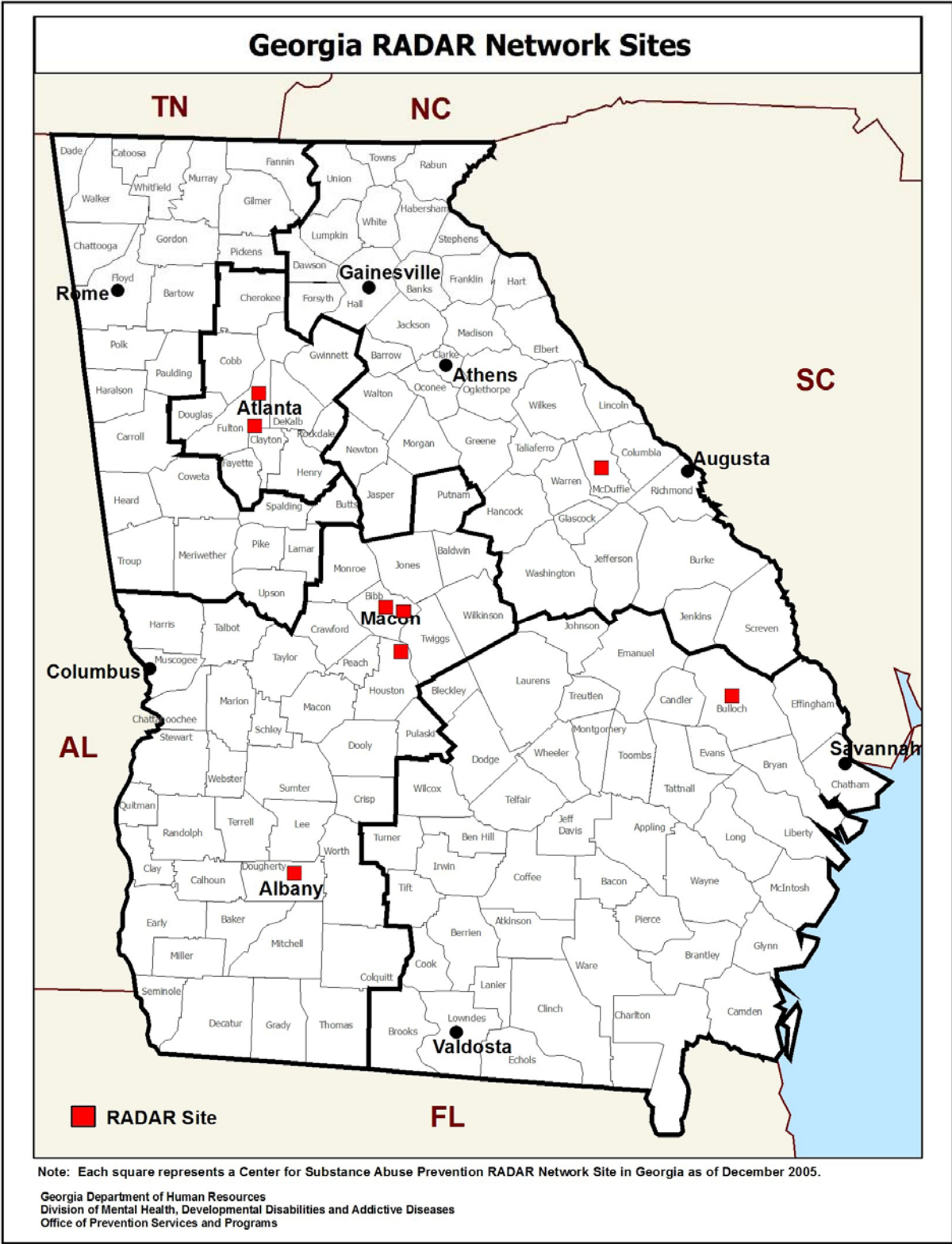
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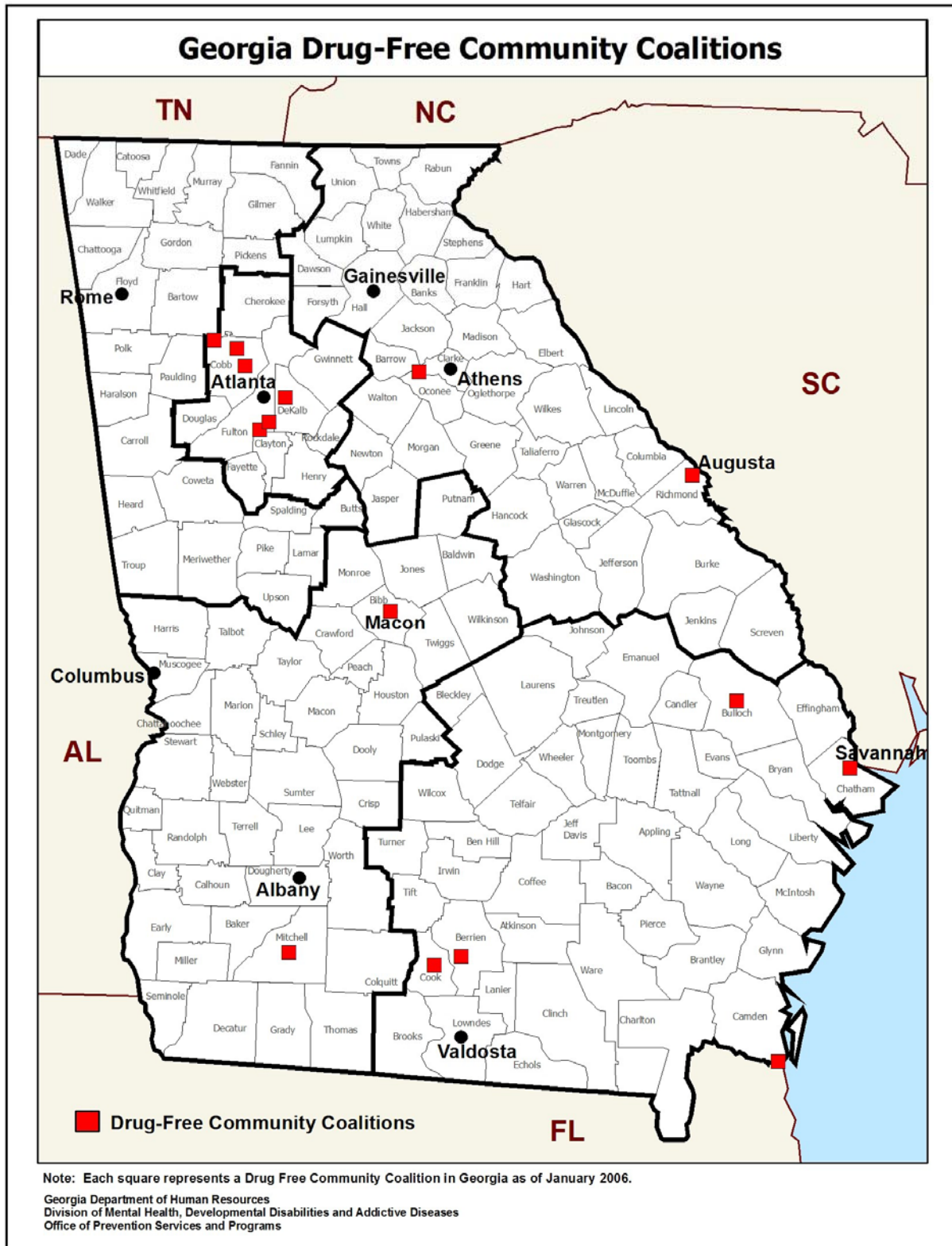
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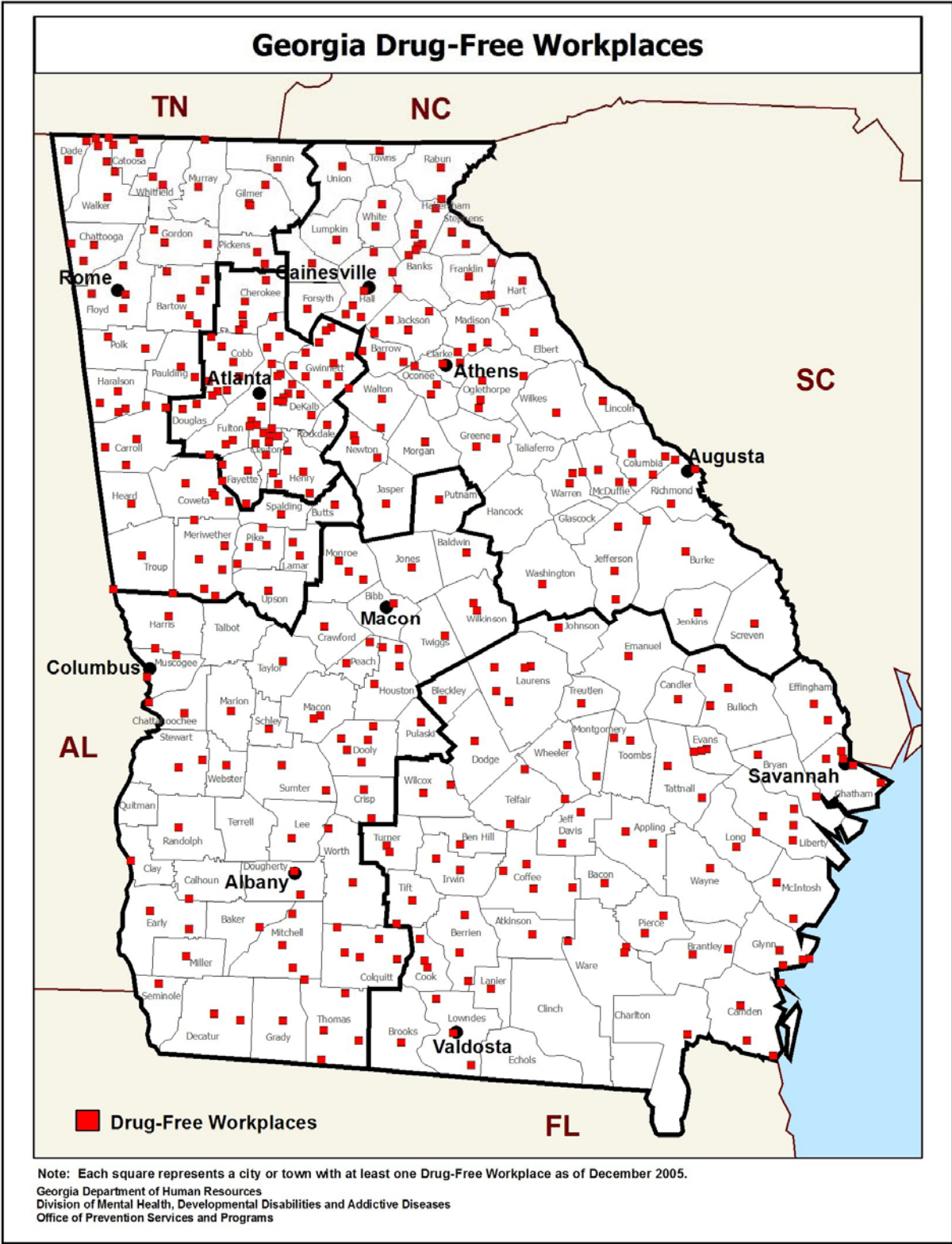
Map 35



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 community-based 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.

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

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.

(continued)

**Exhibit 8. Use and Maintenance of the Social Indicator Study in Georgia (continued)**

Recommendation	Comments
<p>Define the role for social indicators in the State planning process.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Commit to a permanent and sustainable infrastructure and support system.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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.

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported drug treatment services, per 1,000 youth ages 17 or younger.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2001-2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases</p> <p><b>Data Set/Document:</b> Special Data Run: <i>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</i></p>
Alcohol-related death rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of alcohol-related deaths, as defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association</p> <p><b>Data Set/Document:</b> Special Data Run</p>
Drug-related death rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of drug-related deaths as, defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association</p> <p><b>Data Set/Document:</b> Special Data Run</p>
Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by ICD codes, involving diagnoses related to alcohol abuse, per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association</p> <p><b>Data Set/Document:</b> Special Data Run</p>
Drug-related hospital discharge rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by ICD codes involving diagnoses related to drug abuse, per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association</p> <p><b>Data Set/Document:</b> Special Data Run</p>
Percentage of residential properties that are renter occupied	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of all residential units that are renter - occupied units.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>            Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data  <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Percentage of residential properties that are vacant	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of all residential units that are vacant.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>                      Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data  <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>
Percentage of adult population not registered to vote	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the adult population (ages 18 or older) who are not registered to vote.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> June 2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Office of the Secretary of State</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <i>Georgia Voter Registration Statistics – Active Voters by Race and Gender as of 6/01/05</i>  <a href="http://www.sos.state.ga.us">http://www.sos.state.ga.us</a></p>
Percentage of adult population not voting in presidential elections	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the adult population (age 18 or older) who did not vote in the 2000 Presidential election.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> November 2000 and 2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Office of the Secretary of State</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <i>Voter Turnout and reg.xls</i>  <a href="http://www.sos.state.ga.us">http://www.sos.state.ga.us</a></p>
Percentage of in-migration	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who moved into the county.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>                      Census 2000, special tabulation – Table 2. <i>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.</i>  <a href="http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html">http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html</a></p>
Percentage of out-Migration	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who moved out of the county.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>                      Census 2000, special tabulation – Table 2. <i>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.</i>  <a href="http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html">http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html</a></p>
Juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, and rape per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2001-2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>                      Special Data Run: <i>Number of Youth by Offense Type and County (WO # 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)</i></p>

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile arrest rate for property crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for burglary, larceny theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2001-2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Special Data Run: <i>Number of Youth by Offense Type and County (WO # 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)</i></p>
Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2001-2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Special Data Run: <i>Number of Youth by Offense Type and County (WO # 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)</i></p>
Population density	<p><b>Definition:</b> Population per square mile of land area.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a></p>
Percentage of population living in urban areas	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population living in areas defined as urban.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&amp;_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>
Percentage of population below poverty level	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population living below the federal poverty level.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 1999</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, <i>Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age</i> <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>
Percentage of children below poverty level	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of children ages 17 or younger living below the federal poverty level.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 1999</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, <i>Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age</i> <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Unemployment rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the labor force who are not employed.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <a href="http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm</a></p>
Percentage of population receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (reported as the average monthly number of TANF recipients).</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <a href="http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us">http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us</a></p>
Percentage of population receiving Food Stamps	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population receiving food stamps (reported as the average monthly number of food stamp recipients).</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2000-2004</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <a href="http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us">http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us</a></p>
Percentage of students receiving free or reduced-priced lunches	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of students in public schools (grades K through 12) whose applications have been approved for the federal Free and Reduced Lunch Program.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Education</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b>  <a href="http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/dbs/system_guides_all.asp">http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/dbs/system_guides_all.asp</a></p>
Percentage of households headed by a single parent	<p><b>Definition:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data, <i>own Children Under 18 Years, by Family Type and Age</i>  <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageservlet?_program=DEC&amp;_lang=en</a></p>
Alcohol license rate (per capita)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> As of August 24, 2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Ronald Johnson, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Data prepared as part of SYNAR project (AWR # 1650 – DHRS Total Active Alcohol Data)</p>
Tobacco license rate (per capita)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Ronald Johnson, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Special data run (TOB_092005_EX_RETAIL.xls)</p>

(continued)

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

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

(continued)



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

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

(continued)

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

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

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 county population characteristics on county profiles)	<b>Definition:</b> Total population, population ages 18 or older, population ages 17 or younger, 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.  <b>Data Years:</b> 1999-2004	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program  <b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Data sets: (1) <i>County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics—Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin</i> (2) <i>Selected Age Groups and Sex</i>  <a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php">http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php</a>
Race/ethnicity data (for providing county population characteristics on county profiles)	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who is White, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and of an "Other" racial or ethnic category.  <b>Data Year:</b> 2004	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program  <b>Data set/document/web link:</b> Data set: <i>County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics—Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin</i>  <a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php">http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php</a>

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

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

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.

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 County<sup>1</sup>

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol and/or Drugs or Factor	Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate
Appling	2.53	5.99	2.69	12.90	3.28	3.42	4.28
Atkinson	1.52	2.29	3.56	13.42	13.89	1.62	2.31
Bacon	3.29	6.81	5.58	10.34	5.45	2.52	3.38
Baker	0.47	1.40	3.61	4.86	0.00	1.63	1.55
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
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
Glascok	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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
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	2.01
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	2.31	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	2.57	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	2.37	2.58
Ware	4.42	10.00	14.38	8.80	3.01	7.38	7.58
Warren	1.65	2.31	1.17	6.52	7.35	1.42	1.03
Washington	2.13	3.06	4.74	7.54	3.94	2.37	3.25
Wayne	2.55	3.91	0.16	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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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



**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older</b>
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
Glascok	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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older</b>
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
Schley	0.00	0.00	100.00
Screven	0.00	6.67	93.33
Seminole	0.00	0.00	100.00
Spalding	0.00	13.92	86.08

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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



**Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Percentage of In-Migration</b>	<b>Percentage of Out-Migration</b>
Appling	17.60	15.89	49.75	27.73	12.76	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

(continued)

**Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Percentage of In-Migration</b>	<b>Percentage of Out-Migration</b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)

**Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Percentage of In-Migration</b>	<b>Percentage of Out-Migration</b>
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

(continued)

**Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Percentage of In-Migration</b>	<b>Percentage of Out-Migration</b>
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

(continued)

**Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections</b>	<b>Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Percentage of In-Migration</b>	<b>Percentage of Out-Migration</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes <sup>1</sup>
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

(continued)

**Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes<sup>1</sup></b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)

**Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes<sup>1</sup></b>
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

(continued)



**Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes<sup>1</sup></b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Urban Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
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

(continued)

**Urban Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)

**Urban Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
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
Tattall	46.11	21.26

(continued)

**Urban Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
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

(continued)

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
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
Glascok	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
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	28.21	5.62	3.25	17.46
Johnson	7.58	21.03	6.94	3.32	16.14
Jones	3.36	10.05	3.55	0.77	5.49

(continued)

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
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	2.11	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	10.58
Meriwether	6.91	17.44	6.32	2.20	13.15
Miller	7.43	20.71	4.45	2.91	14.80
Mitchell	10.38	24.21	5.07	3.76	18.02
Monroe	3.11	9.51	4.63	0.78	7.75
Montgomery	6.02	17.96	6.77	1.36	11.01
Morgan	3.83	10.80	3.78	1.40	7.99
Murray	4.50	12.55	4.08	0.71	5.43
Muscogee	5.89	14.89	4.91	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	19.10
Spalding	5.75	15.16	5.73	1.80	10.92
Stephens	4.16	14.55	5.45	1.15	9.84

(continued)



**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**  
(continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches</b>	<b>Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent</b>
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

(continued)

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**  
(continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches</b>	<b>Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent</b>
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
Glascok	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

(continued)

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**  
**(continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches</b>	<b>Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent</b>
Jenkins	77.08	33.30
Johnson	71.83	33.04
Jones	34.03	20.87
Lamar	60.13	24.69
Lanier	68.13	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

(continued)

**Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**  
(continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches</b>	<b>Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>

County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating	Percentage of 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 8 <sup>th</sup> 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

(continued)

**Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating</b>	<b>Percentage of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma</b>
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
Glascok	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

(continued)

**Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating</b>	<b>Percentage of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma</b>
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

(continued)



**Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating</b>	<b>Percentage of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma</b>
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

(continued)

**Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating</b>	<b>Percentage of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma</b>
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

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.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>
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

(continued)

**Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)

**Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>
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

(continued)

**Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Methamphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>
Appling	1.78	1.39	387.18	925.87	0.00	106.62
Atkinson	1.75	1.75	46.45	46.45	0.00	33.78
Bacon	2.13	2.13	0.00	84.87	0.00	3.26
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	32.99	91.12	0.39	186.55
Ben Hill	2.13	2.88	32.83	227.90	0.00	11.59
Berrien	2.16	2.10	36.30	84.69	0.00	22.18
Bibb	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

(continued)

**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Methamphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>
Crisp	2.72	3.40	116.34	364.14	3.02	52.88
Dade	2.19	2.13	37.78	111.23	2.10	295.90
Dawson	0.94	1.99	48.88	14.48	1.81	240.78
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	27.38	106.78	0.00	21.90
Echols	0.98	0.49	8.37	25.11	0.00	0.00
Effingham	0.90	0.72	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
Glascok	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

(continued)



**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Methamphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>
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

(continued)

**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement 100,000 Persons</b>	<b>Number of Methamphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Teen Birth Rate</b>	<b>Teen Pregnancy Rate</b>	<b>Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens</b>	<b>Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>	<b>AIDS Rate</b>	<b>Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Teen Birth Rate</b>	<b>Teen Pregnancy Rate</b>	<b>Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens</b>	<b>Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>	<b>AIDS Rate</b>	<b>Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>
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
Glascok	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

(continued)

**Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Teen Birth Rate</b>	<b>Teen Pregnancy Rate</b>	<b>Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens</b>	<b>Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>	<b>AIDS Rate</b>	<b>Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>
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

(continued)

**Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Teen Birth Rate</b>	<b>Teen Pregnancy Rate</b>	<b>Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens</b>	<b>Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>	<b>AIDS Rate</b>	<b>Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
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

(continued)

**Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)



**Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
Lee	0.00	36.03
Liberty	0.00	13.24
Lincoln	NA	44.63
Long	NA	2.48
Lowndes	0.00	25.87
Lumpkin	33.33	44.45
Macon	NA	25.28
Madison	0.00	43.31
Marion	0.00	31.80
McDuffie	66.67	53.65
McIntosh	0.00	20.90
Meriwether	0.00	27.46
Miller	0.00	23.50
Mitchell	0.00	21.50
Monroe	0.00	42.71
Montgomery	NA	30.23
Morgan	0.00	23.67
Murray	0.00	62.47
Muscogee	13.04	49.61
Newton	0.00	44.56
Oconee	33.33	19.05
Oglethorpe	0.00	35.77
Paulding	0.00	27.45
Peach	25.00	26.84
Pickens	0.00	24.31
Pierce	0.00	30.02
Pike	0.00	12.60
Polk	0.00	31.97
Pulaski	0.00	37.51
Putnam	0.00	26.45
Quitman	NA	9.77
Rabun	NA	16.77
Randolph	NA	12.90
Richmond	0.00	43.45
Rockdale	0.00	31.99
Schley	NA	25.72
Screven	NA	18.19
Seminole	NA	5.29
Spalding	0.00	19.98
Stephens	0.00	41.22
Stewart	0.00	23.93
Sumter	0.00	34.32
Talbot	NA	14.99
Taliaferro	0.00	12.47
Tattall	0.00	34.89

(continued)

**Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
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

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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**2004 Population Counts, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Total Population</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 10 to 17</b>	<b>2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34</b>	<b>2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19</b>
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

(continued)

**2004 Population Counts, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Total Population</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 10 to 17</b>	<b>2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34</b>	<b>2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19</b>
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
Glascocock	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

(continued)

**2004 Population Counts, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Total Population</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 10 to 17</b>	<b>2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34</b>	<b>2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19</b>
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

(continued)

**2004 Population Counts, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Total Population</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2004 Population Ages 10 to 17</b>	<b>2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34</b>	<b>2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19</b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

**2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>1</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Other<sup>2</sup></b>
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

(continued)

**2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Other<sup>2</sup></b>
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
Glascocock	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	1.24
Heard	87.53	10.29	1.43	0.75
Henry	68.09	24.25	3.68	3.98
Houston	66.19	26.35	3.66	3.79
Irwin	71.32	25.82	2.28	0.58
Jackson	86.91	7.37	3.38	2.34
Jasper	72.39	24.15	2.75	0.71
Jeff Davis	77.47	14.77	6.89	0.87
Jefferson	42.33	55.48	1.66	0.53
Jenkins	54.53	40.67	4.23	0.58
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

(continued)



**2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Other<sup>2</sup></b>
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	1.20
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

(continued)

**2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>1</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2004 Percentage of Population Other<sup>2</sup></b>
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

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

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

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



## 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-SUC	ST-INUR	
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	0.12	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	--															
STFAIL	-0.04	0.21	0.31	-0.02	0.19	0.06	0.29	0.30	0.08	0.25	-0.25	0.78	0.63	0.65	0.56	--														
STEDUC	0.30	0.26	0.46	0.07	0.34	0.21	0.27	0.27	-0.43	0.38	-0.70	0.63	0.51	0.22	0.50	0.62	--													
STFOST	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	--			
STSUC	-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	--	

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