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# Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008

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Georgia Department of Human Resources  
Division of Public Health,  
Office of Prevention Services & Programs

DECEMBER 2008



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December 2008



## Acknowledgments

This report was developed jointly by RTI International and the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, as part of Georgia's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG).

This work was supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). Dr. Brenda Rowe, Director of Prevention Services, served as the Georgia SPF-SIG Project Director and Pamela Johnson served as the SPF-SIG Coordinator. At RTI, Dr. Phillip Graham served as the RTI Evaluation Director and BeLinda J. Weimer served as the RTI Social Indicator Study Leader.

RTI would like to give special acknowledgment to the Georgia SPF-SIG staff, especially Dr. Rowe for her guidance and expertise in developing this study, as well as for her review of and comment on this document. In addition, the authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following RTI staff: Debbie Lee, graphic designer; David Chrest, geographic information system (GIS) mapping specialist; Cathy Boykin and Linda Fonville, document preparation specialists; and Melissa Fisch Wilson, editor.

Finally, we acknowledge the essential contributions of all those individuals at various State and Federal agencies who provided archival data or performed special data runs for this study, including Deanna Campbell, Division of Public Health; Jack Carver, Office of Traffic Safety and Design; Susan Condron, Division of Family and Children Services; Richard Harrison, Department of Juvenile Justice; Caron Hopkins, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Addictive Diseases; Faizah Muheb, Georgia Hospital Association; DeMia Peters, Drug Enforcement Administration; Howard Tyler, Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division; and Willeen White-Smith, Georgia Crime Information Center.

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December 2008



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## Executive Summary

In 2006, Georgia conducted its first county-level social indicator study to assess substance use prevention needs as part of the Governor's Cooperative Agreement State Incentive Planning and Development Grant (SIPG). The Georgia SIPG was funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). 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. This report serves as an update to the first county-level social indicator study and is being conducted as part of Georgia's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG), also funded by CSAP.

Georgia's first county-level social indicator study was widely disseminated and proved to be a valuable tool for assessing substance use prevention needs, informing funding allocations, and planning appropriate prevention strategies in communities across the state. The aim of this report is to update the social indicator data to provide a more timely assessment of prevention needs. Once again, 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 be most directly 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 they also show a wide range of risk within individual counties.

In addition, this report includes updated 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. This report 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 and Purpose

## 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 effects, drug and alcohol use and abuse are high priorities for federal, state, and local governments. According to the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 16 percent of American youth aged 12 to 17 drank alcohol in the month prior to the survey, 10 percent binged on alcohol, and 2 percent drank alcohol heavily. In addition, 10 percent of youth smoked cigarettes, and 10 percent used an illicit drug during the past month (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2008). Among adults (aged 18 or older), more than half (55 percent) drank alcohol in the past month, one-quarter (25 percent) binged on alcohol, and 7 percent drank alcohol heavily. Approximately 26 percent of adults smoked cigarettes, and 8 percent used an illicit drug in the past month. The highest rates of alcohol, cigarette, and drug use among adults were reported among young adults aged 18 to 25.

The state of Georgia has made some progress in decreasing substance use among its residents. Some examples are given below:

- According to the 2002–2003 and 2004–2005 NSDUH, the percentage of youth aged 12 to 17 smoking cigarettes in the past month decreased slightly from 14 percent to 11 percent; additionally, the percentage of youth in the past month using other tobacco products decreased from 9 percent to 6 percent, marijuana from 7 percent to 5 percent, and other illicit drugs from 6 percent to 4 percent.
- During the same time, the percentage of adults aged 18 or older reporting past-month use of alcohol or cigarettes also decreased, although the decrease was small. Among adults, past-month alcohol use decreased from 50 percent to 47 percent, and past-month cigarette use decreased from 28 percent to 26 percent.
- The percentage of Georgia youth reporting that the following activities pose a moderate or great risk increased from 2002–2003 to 2004–2005: having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (from 79 percent to 84 percent) and smoking marijuana once or twice a month (from 81 percent to 83 percent) (Wright & Sathe, 2005; Wright, Sathe, & Spagnola, 2007).
- Georgia's past-month rate of underage (i.e., aged 12 to 20) binge use of alcohol (15 percent) is the lowest of all states (the highest rate is in North Dakota at 28 percent) and lower than the national average (19 percent) (Hughes, Sathe, & Spagnola, 2008).

Despite the positive progress, there is still more work to be done. Based on 2005 and 2006 NSDUH data, approximately 14 percent of Georgia youth drank alcohol in the past month, and 8 percent engaged in binge drinking. In addition, 10 percent of Georgia youth smoked cigarettes, and 9 percent used an illicit drug (including marijuana) in the past month. Among adults in Georgia,

- 53 percent aged 18 to 25 and 48 percent aged 26 or older drank alcohol in the past month; 35 percent aged 18 to 25 and 19 percent aged 26 or older engaged in binge drinking;
- 35 percent aged 18 to 25 and 23 percent aged 26 or older smoked cigarettes in the past month; and
- 18 percent aged 18 to 25 and 6 percent aged 26 or older used an illicit drug in the past month (Hughes, Sathe, & Spagnola, 2008).

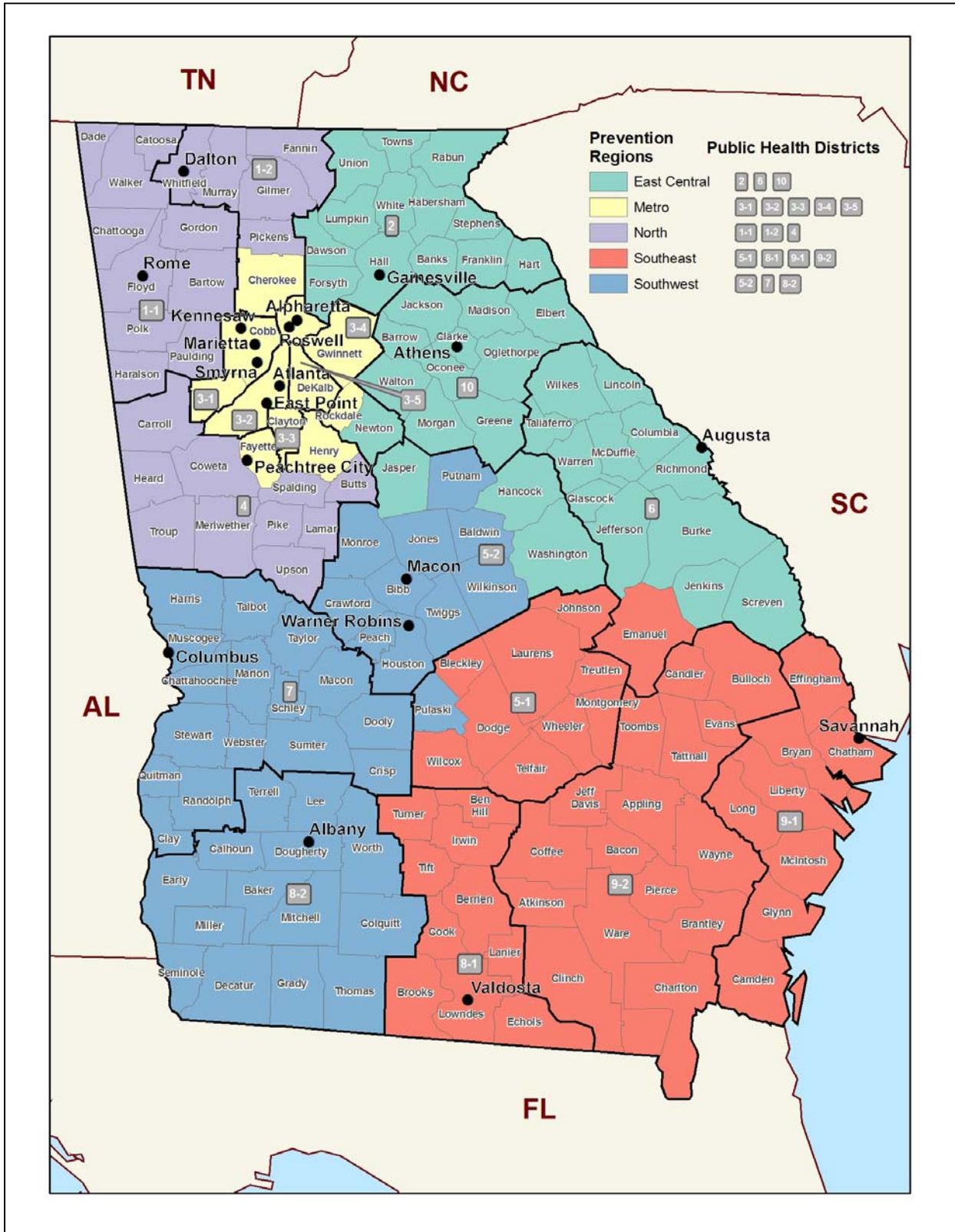
Although applying prevention principles and approaches to the task of reducing substance use and abuse makes good sense, challenges remain with respect to developing a systematic planning approach that will maximize the benefits of prevention efforts in Georgia. Not all prevention strategies (i.e., programs,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

## **1.2 Georgia's Regional Planning and Service Delivery Areas**

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 related consequences. However, during 2007, the Office of Prevention Services & Programs transitioned from MHDDAD to the Division of Public Health.

Georgia's 159 counties are divided into five regional planning and service delivery areas and 18 public health regions (Exhibit 1), which are used for planning and service delivery. The five regional planning and service delivery areas are also used for administering block grant and Safe and Drug-Free Schools funds. Each regional planning area has a full-time federally funded regional prevention specialist responsible for planning, coordinating, and contracting for direct services regionally. More than 140 prevention service providers are contracted to provide prevention services. For more information on Georgia's prevention service delivery areas and prevention programs, please visit the Office of Prevention Services & Programs website at <http://health.state.ga.us/programs/prevention/index.asp>.

**Exhibit 1. Georgia MHDDAD Planning or Service Delivery Areas and Public Health Regions, by County**



### 1.3 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.

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 also has shown that protective factors, or characteristics that reduce susceptibility to risk, act as a positive influence against risk factors (see, e.g., Garmezy, 1983; Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992; Coie et al., 1993; Institute of Medicine, 1994; National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], 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.

In addition to the risk and protective factor framework, logic models also have become a fundamental component of successful preventive interventions, because good planning entails developing reasonable and appropriate models that specify the problems to address and the approaches used to affect them. 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*

### 1.4 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 epidemiologic

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* (see, e.g., the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2008). Even more relevant to substance abuse are publications of studies from NIDA's (1998, 2005) Community Epidemiology Work Group.

*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, Shern, 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 effect, 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.*

Using a social indicator approach to substance use prevention 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.

## 1.5 Georgia's Social Indicator Studies to Assess Prevention Needs

Georgia has joined other states in applying a social indicator approach to substance use prevention planning (e.g., Peterson, 2004; 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). In 2004, through a cooperative agreement between the governor and SAMHSA, the state of Georgia was awarded a 1-year State Incentive Planning Grant (SIPG). The grant supported the development of an infrastructure to provide comprehensive prevention services. As part of the SIPG, the governor's Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee (CAAC) for Youth Substance Abuse Prevention was created. Nine subcommittees were formed to address the goals and objectives of the SIPG and prepare to apply for a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (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. The first Georgia county-level social indicator study to assess prevention needs was completed in 2006 and has been widely distributed for use by prevention planners and program implementers (see Weimer & Graham, 2006). A copy of Georgia's first social indicator report is available at <http://health.state.ga.us/pdfs/prevention/SocialIndicatorsReport.pdf>.

Phase II of the ongoing assessment of need focuses on subcounty-level data that would inform community-level planning at the lowest level possible (e.g., metropolitan area, city, town). Because data at the county level were already available, metropolitan statistical area (MSA) analyses were conducted in 2007 (see Weimer, Kennedy, & Graham, 2007). The MSA-level study was also distributed as an additional resource for policy makers and prevention planners and was intended to be used in conjunction with the county-level study.

This report presents findings from the update of the Georgia county-level social indicator study. In order to provide the most valuable planning resources, planning tools need to be updated as new data become available. This updated county-level social indicator study will serve as a more timely resource for characterizing substance use and prevention needs at the county level. This updated planning tool was conducted as part of Georgia's SPF-SIG, awarded to the state in 2006. A city-level social indicator study will be completed in late 2008.

## 1.6 Overview of Report Contents

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. The data collection procedures and analysis methodologies used for producing the planning profiles are summarized in Chapter 2. The planning profiles, as presented in Chapter 3, 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 4.

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

In addition to the county profiles, Chapter 5 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 appendices provide detailed information on the sources of the indicator data, tables that contain indicator values at the county level, and other supporting information.



## 2. Data Collection and Analysis

### 2.1 Selection of Social Indicators

The archival indicators selected for this study were based on data and constructs used in Georgia's first county-level social indicator study completed in 2006. These indicators were selected based on their successful use in social indicator studies conducted in other states, their conceptual appeal, and their availability at the county level. 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 2.

### 2.2 Data Sources and Collection Procedures

The same indicators used in Georgia's first social indicator study were used for this study. Updated data were collected by RTI and obtained from a variety of state and federal agencies. State data sources included the following:

- Department of Human Resources
- 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 University of Georgia's Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development.

Most indicators included in this study were obtained from standard administrative and reporting databases generated by the source agencies. As a result, we expect the data collection procedures used to collect these indicators are valid 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 via e-mail or through secure downloads. Data also were copied or downloaded from the source agencies' and entities' websites. Details about the data sources and indicator definitions are provided in Appendix A.

**Exhibit 2. Archival Indicator Categories, Variables, and Data Years**

<b>Archival Indicators</b>	<b>Data Years<sup>a</sup></b>
<b><u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u></b>	
1. Juvenile arrest rate for alcohol/liquor law violations	FY 2006 and 2007
2. Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations	FY 2006 and 2007
3. Adult arrest rate for narcotics violations	CY 2006 and 2007
4. Adult arrest rate for driving while under the influence of alcohol(DUI)	CY 2006 and 2007
5. Percentage of alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10-17	CY 2005-2007
6. Percentage of vehicle crashes in which alcohol and/or drugs were a factor	CY 2005-2007
7. Adult alcohol treatment admission rate	FY 2007
8. Adult drug treatment admission rate	FY 2007
9. Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate	FY 2007
10. Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	FY 2007
11. Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2005-2007
12. Drug-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2005-2007
13. Alcohol-related death rate	CY 2005-2007
14. Drug-related death rate	CY 2005-2007
<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 of unregistered voters	June 2008
4. Percentage of adult population not voting in presidential elections	November 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 2006 and 2007
2. Juvenile arrest rate for property index crimes	FY 2006 and 2007
3. Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes	FY 2006 and 2007
<b><u>D. Urban Environment</u></b>	
1. Percentage of total population living in urban areas	CY 2000
2. Population density	CY 2006
<b><u>E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation</u></b>	
1. Percentage of total population living below poverty level	CY 2004
2. Percentage of children living below poverty level	CY 2004
3. Percentage of adults in the labor force who are unemployed	CY 2005-2007
4. Percentage of population participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program	FY 2005-2007
5. Percentage of population receiving food stamps	FY 2005-2007
6. Percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price lunches	SY 2005-2006, 2006- 2007, and 2007-2008
7. Percentage of households headed by a single parent	CY 2000

(continued)

**Exhibit 2. Archival Indicator Categories, Variables, and Data Years (continued)**

<b>Archival Indicators</b>	<b>Data Years<sup>a</sup></b>
<b><u>F. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability</u></b>	
1. Alcohol licenses per capita	June 2008
2. Tobacco retail outlets per capita	June 2008
3. Marijuana items reported per 100,000 persons	CY 2005-2007
4. Cocaine items reported per 100,000 persons	CY 2005-2007
5. Heroin items reported per 100,000 persons	CY 2005-2007
6. Methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons	CY 2005-2007
<b><u>G. Lack of Commitment to School</u></b>	
1. High school dropout rate	SY 2004-2005 and 2005-2006
2. Percentage of students not graduating from high school	SY 2005-2006
3. Percentage of 4th-grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 2006-2007 and 2007-2008
4. Percentage of 6th-grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 2006-2007 and 2007-2008
5. Percentage of 8th-grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 2006-2007 and 2007-2008
6. Percentage of adults without a high school diploma	CY 2000
<b><u>H. Family Conflict and Management Problems</u></b>	
1. Substantiated child abuse and neglect rate	FY 2007
2. Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs	CY 2007
3. Rate of children living in foster care	FY 2005-2007
<b><u>I. Sexual Behavior</u></b>	
1. Teen birth rate	CY 2004-2006
2. Teen pregnancy rate	CY 2004-2006
3. Rate of repeat births to teen mothers	CY 2004-2006
4. Juvenile sexually transmitted disease rate	FY 2005 and 2006
5. Adult sexually transmitted disease rate	FY 2005 and 2006
6. AIDS rate	CY 2005-2006
<b><u>J. Suicide</u></b>	
1. Teen suicide rate	CY 2005
2. Rate of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	CY 1999-2002

<sup>a</sup> CY = calendar year; FY = fiscal year; SY = school year.

### 2.3 Analytic Procedures

The following section outlines the analytic steps for creating the 29 risk constructs and the county prevention needs assessment and planning profiles.

## **Step 1: Calculating Rates or Percentages**

To make the data comparable across counties with different population sizes, a rate (e.g., the number of reported crimes per 1,000 persons) or percentage (e.g., the 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 population of interest for a given year and a denominator that reflected the base on which the rate or percentage was calculated. A multiyear rate or percentage was calculated for indicators in which multiyear data were available. Multiyear 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). Indicator rates and percentages by county are provided in Appendix B. Raw numerator data for selected indicators are included in Appendix C.

*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.*

## **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 indicators to a more meaningful and manageable number, we used a factor analysis procedure. 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 3, we grouped indicators into 10 conceptual categories before conducting factor analysis. 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 we anticipated that the analysis would actually reveal several factors for at least some of the categories. This was, in fact, the case. Exhibit 3 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 3 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. We used this procedure when an indicator did not fit intuitively with the other indicators in the factor.

Exhibit 3 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

**Exhibit 3. 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 for alcohol violations A2. Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations
2. Adult liquor and drug law violations	ADLIQDRG	A3. Adult arrest rate for narcotics violations A4. Adult arrest rate for DUI
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 index crimes C2. Juvenile arrest rate for property index crimes C3. Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes
<b><u>D. Urban Environment</u></b>		
1. Urbanicity	STURBAN	D1. Percentage of total population living in urban areas D2. Population density

(continued)

**Exhibit 3. Risk Constructs (continued)**

<b>Risk Construct</b>	<b>Construct Label</b>	<b>Component Indicators</b>
<b><u>E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation</u></b>		
1. Poverty	STPOV	E1. Percentage of total 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-price lunches
2. Unemployment	STUNEMP	E3. Percentage of adults in the labor force who are unemployed
3. Single-parent households	STSINGLE	E7. Percentage of households headed by a single parent
<b><u>F. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug 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, and 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 4th-, 6th-, and 8th-grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests
2. Lack of commitment to school	STCOMMIT	G1. High school dropout rate G2. Percentage of students not graduating from high school
3. Educational attainment	STEDUC	G6. Percentage of adults without a high school diploma
<b><u>H. Family Conflict and Management Problems</u></b>		
1. Substantiated child abuse	STABUSE	H1. Substantiated child abuse and neglect rate
2. Child abuse involving substance abuse	STSUBAB	H2. Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs
3. Foster care	STFOSTER	H3. Rate of children living in foster care

(continued)

**Exhibit 3. Risk Constructs (continued)**

Risk Construct	Construct Label	Component Indicators
<b>I. Sexual Behavior</b>		
1. Teen pregnancy and births	STBIRPRG	I1. Teen birth rate I2. Teen pregnancy rate I3. Rate of repeat births to teen mothers
2. Juvenile sexually transmitted diseases	STJVSTD	I4. Juvenile sexually transmitted disease rate
3. Adult sexually transmitted diseases	STADSTD	I5. Adult sexually transmitted disease rate I6. AIDS rate
<b>J. Suicide</b>		
1. Teen suicide	STSUICID	J1. Percentage of all suicides committed by teens aged 10–19
2. Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	STINJURY	J2. Rate of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries

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 meeting this goal. As a result, Exhibit 4 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 one or more indicators were identified.*

The first column of Exhibit 4 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 poverty/increased risk for socioeconomic deprivation grouping were found to be highly correlated with one another (0.88 and 0.77, respectively). The second column shows the average correlation for all possible pairs of indicators comprising each risk construct. Most groups were moderately or highly correlated with one another. For example, the indicators comprising the teen pregnancy and births construct were highly correlated with one another (0.90) and the indicators comprising the alcohol- and drug-related hospital discharges construct were moderately correlated (0.64). As expected, Exhibit 4 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.

**Exhibit 4. 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>	0.15		0.11
1. Juvenile liquor and drug law violations (2)		0.49	
2. Adult liquor and drug law violations (2)		0.71	
3. Alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10–17 (1)		—	
4. Alcohol- and drug-related vehicle crashes (1)		—	
5. Substance abuse treatment admissions (4)		0.39	
6. Alcohol- and drug-related hospital discharges (2)		0.64	
7. Alcohol- and drug-related deaths (2)		0.46	
<b><u>B. Community Disorganization and Transition</u></b>	0.29		0.33
1. Lack of civic involvement (2)		0.83	
2. Community transition and mobility (4)		0.34	
<b><u>C. Community Crime</u></b>	0.88		—
1. Juvenile crime (3)		0.88	
<b><u>D. Urban Environment</u></b>	0.72		—
1. Urbanicity (2)		0.72	
<b><u>E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation</u></b>	0.77		0.67
1. Poverty (5)		0.85	
2. Unemployment (1)		—	
3. Single-parent households (1)		—	
<b><u>F. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability</u></b>	0.27		0.23
1. Alcohol licenses (1)		—	
2. Tobacco licenses (1)		—	
3. Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (3)		0.56	
4. Methamphetamine items (1)		—	
<b><u>G. Lack of Commitment to School</u></b>	0.26		0.33
1. Academic failure (3)		0.30	
2. Lack of commitment to school (2)		0.54	
3. Educational attainment (1)		—	
<b><u>H. Family Conflict and Management Problems</u></b>	0.32		0.25
1. Substantiated child abuse (1)		—	
2. Child abuse involving substance abuse (1)		—	
3. Foster care (1)		—	
<b><u>I. Sexual Behavior</u></b>	0.41		0.44
1. Teen pregnancy and births (3)		0.90	
2. Juvenile sexually transmitted diseases (1)		—	
3. Adult sexually transmitted diseases (2)		0.50	

(continued)

**Exhibit 4. 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>J. Suicide</b> 1. Teen suicide (1) 2. Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (1)	0.07	—	0.11

The last column of Exhibit 4 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 moderate correlation (0.67), 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 moderate correlation with juvenile (0.70) and adult (0.67) sexually transmitted diseases. Retaining these constructs as distinct measures, however, was viewed as a useful feature of the study and consistent with its objectives.

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 the 159 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 mean 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.

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 nonalcohol- or drug-related crimes were added together and divided by 3 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.

*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.*

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 does not appear to be a consensus about how these differential weights should be developed. A second limitation is that a number of other indicators of substance abuse problems were not included in this analysis. Incorporating other indicators could have major effects on relative rankings across counties.

#### **Step 4: Ranking Individual Risk Constructs and Overall Risk Index**

To allow for further comparisons by the risk construct scores and overall risk index, each construct score and the overall risk index were ordered from lowest to highest and ranked from 1 to 159. 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 in the county profiles.

## 2.4 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 level), 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.
- 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.* It is important to remember that the indicators presented in this report represent average, or overall, values for each county, as well as to remember that the population and levels and types of substance abuse and risk factors for substance abuse typically are diverse, even within the smallest geographic units. 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.

## 3. County Prevention Needs Assessment Profiles

This chapter provides guidelines for interpreting the county-level prevention needs assessment profiles. A standardized value is plotted for each risk construct to facilitate comparison across the indicators and comparison 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*).

### 3.1 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 be examined first. 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.

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. Planners 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.

### **3.2 Overview of Profile Findings**

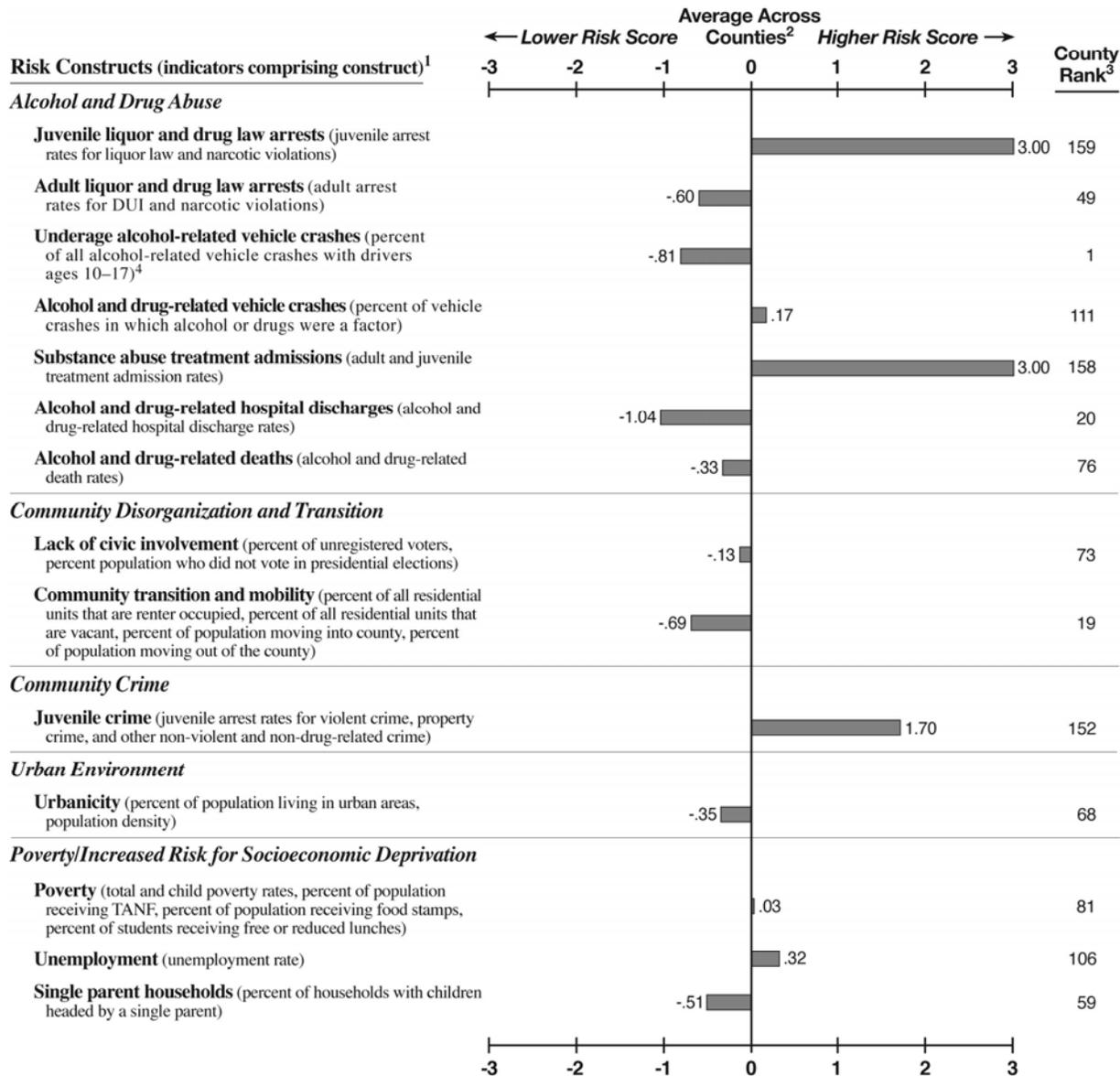
The following county profiles present risk scores and rankings for each risk construct by county.

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, Glascock County has the lowest risk score for the constructs of juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (-1.97) and juvenile sexually transmitted diseases (-1.57), while it also exhibits the highest risk score for the construct of alcohol- and drug-related deaths (3.00).

Another useful and important piece of information is each county's overall risk score. Chapter 4 examines the overall risk score for each county and maps the counties by overall level of risk.

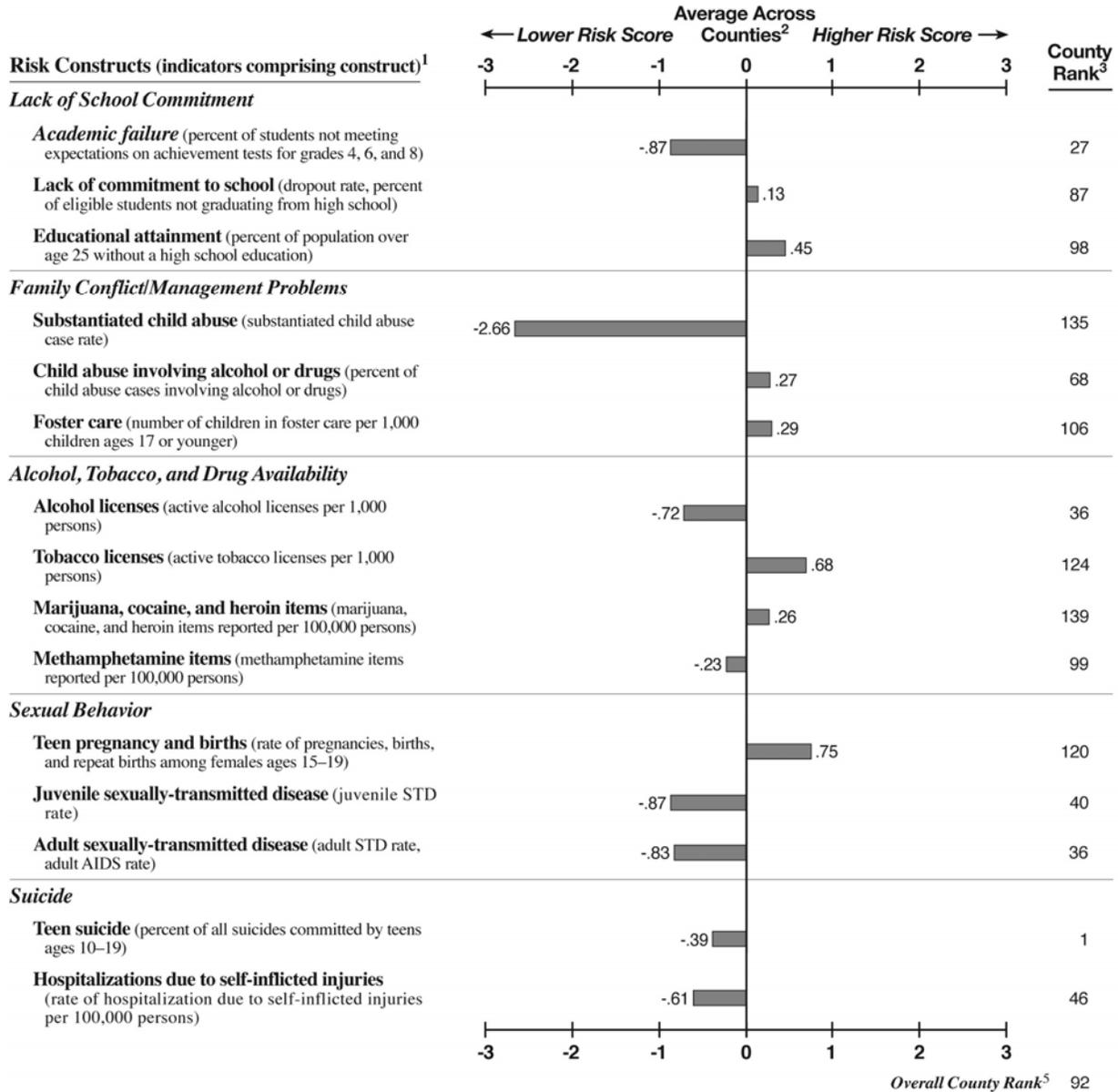
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Appling County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 17,946	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,681	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	73.4% Other 1.2%
Black	19.0% Hispanic/Latino 6.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Appling County**

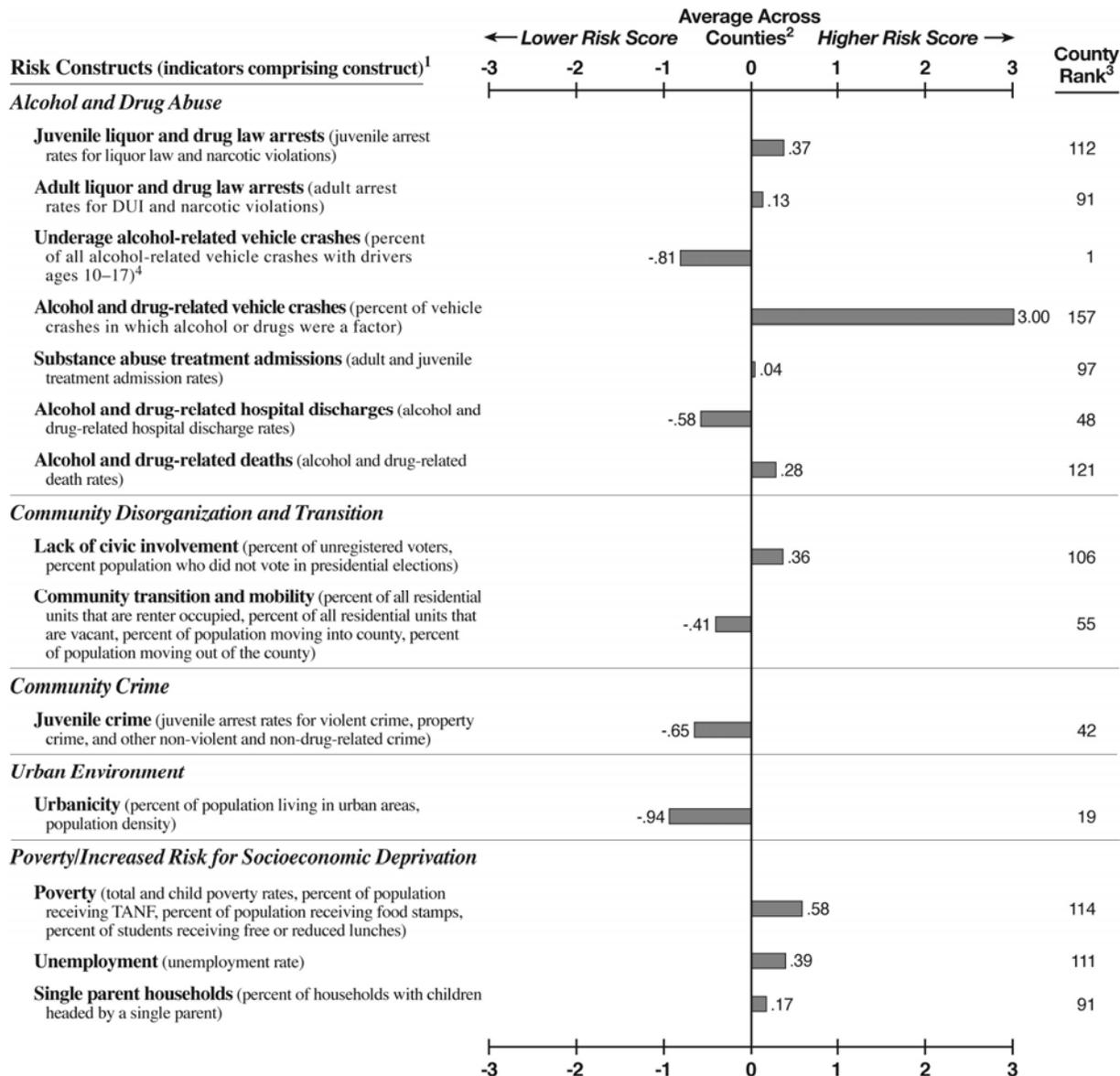


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 .42 (county rank=119). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.18 (county rank=61).  
<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 Public Health  
 Office of Prevention Services and Programs

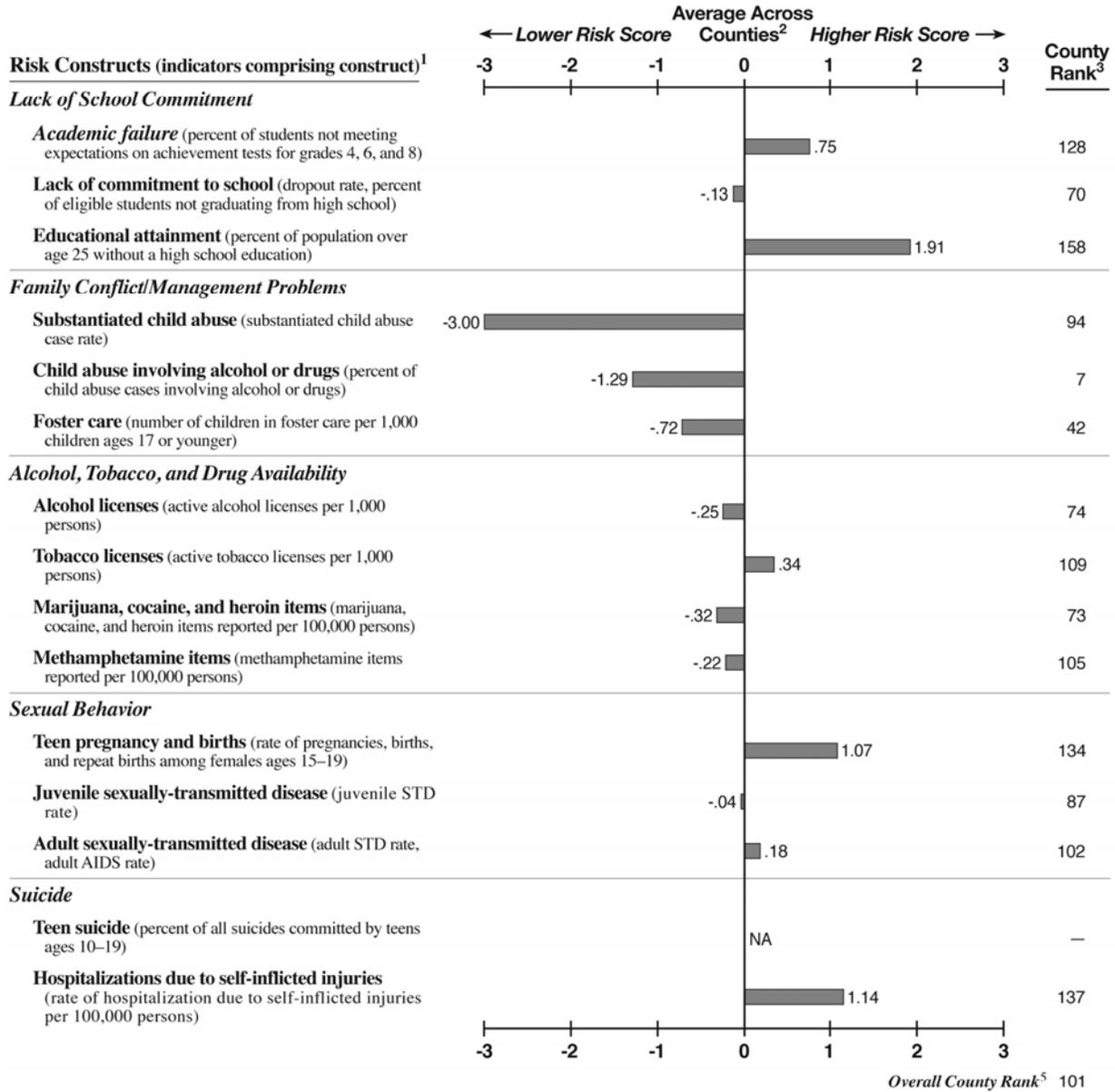
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Atkinson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 8,223	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,557	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.3% Other 1.0%
Black	17.8% Hispanic/Latino 22.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

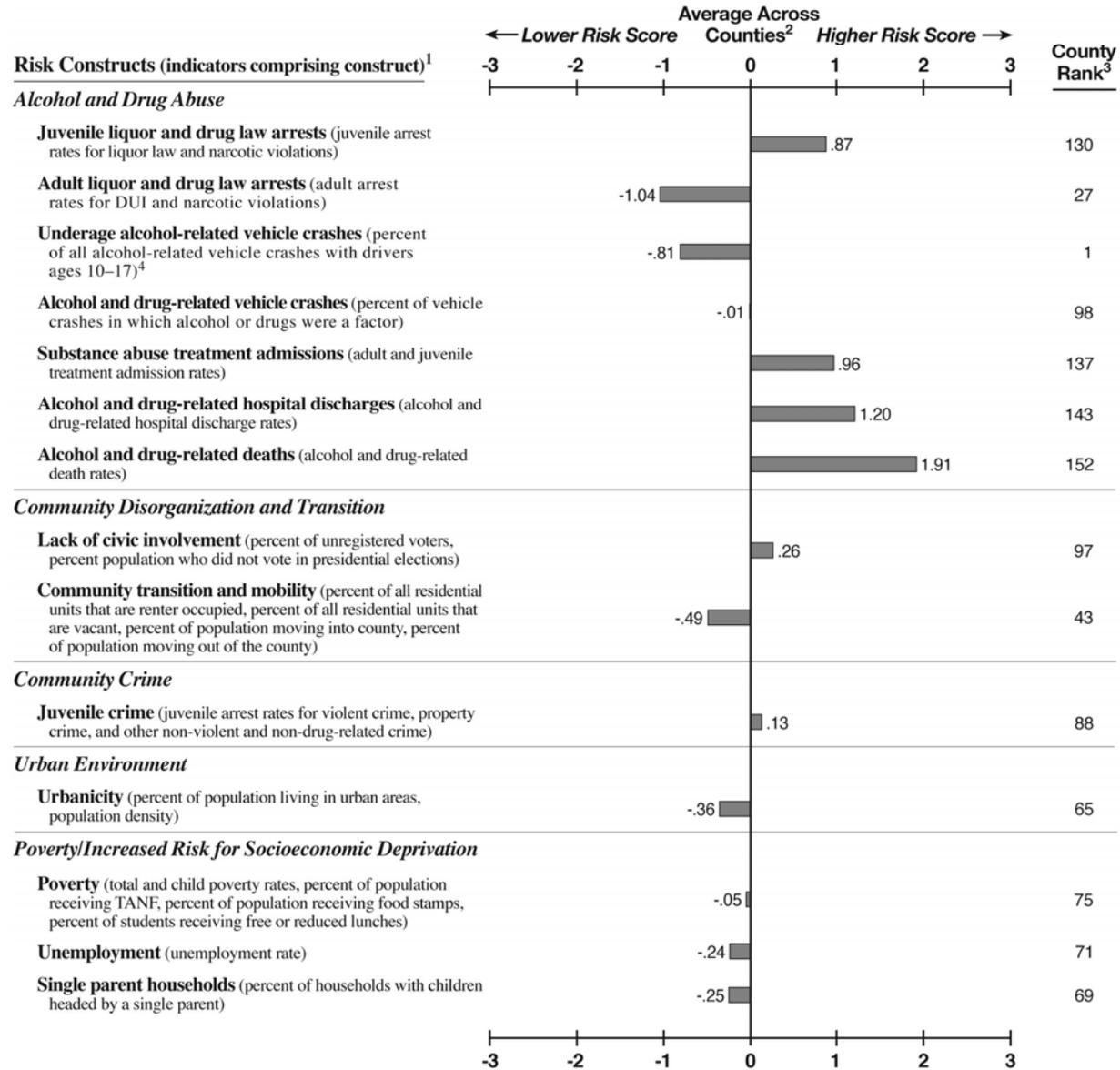
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .24 (county rank=106). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=71).

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

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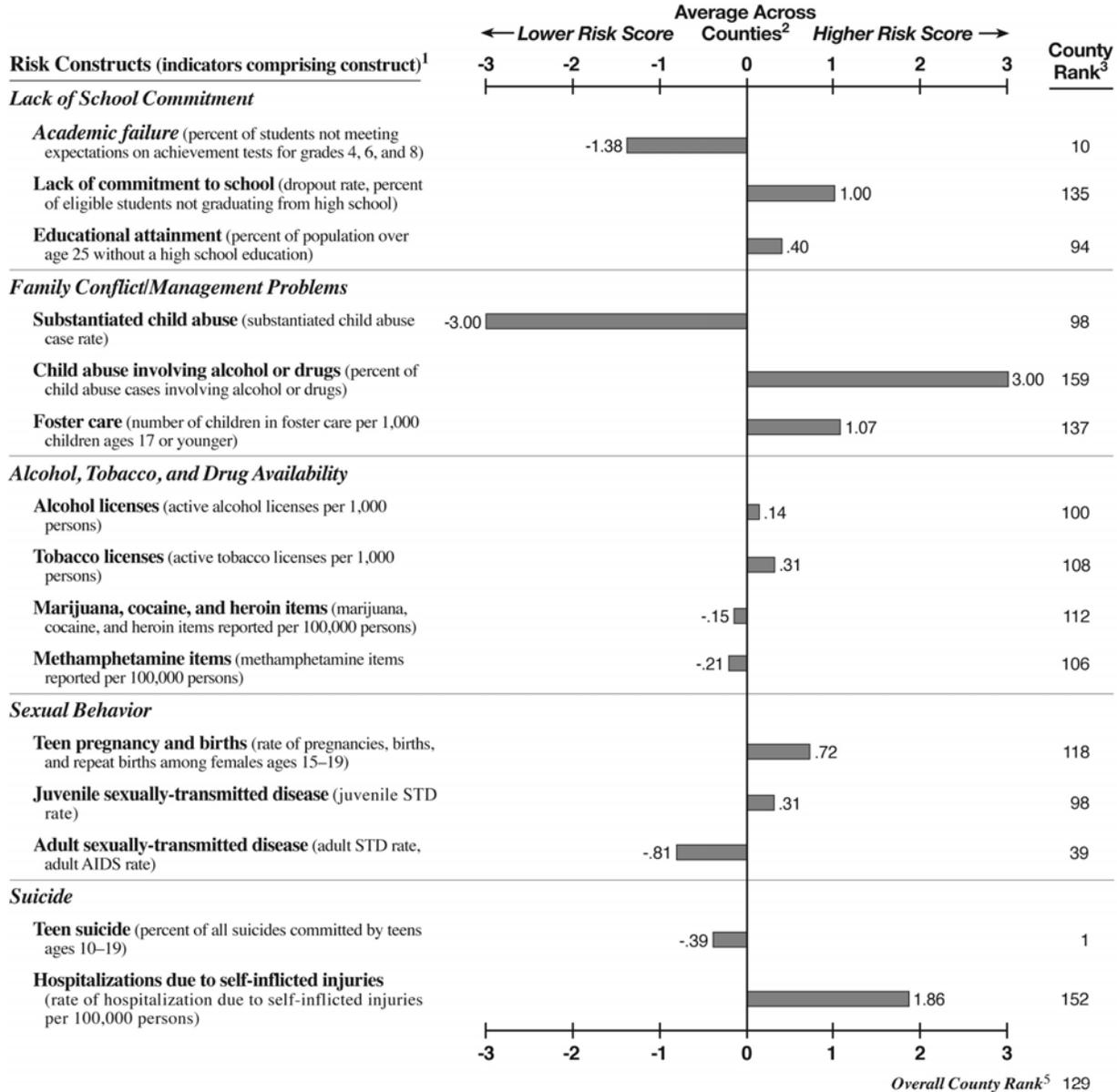
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bacon County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,507	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,687	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 76.6%	Other 1.8%
Black 17.2%	Hispanic/Latino 4.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bacon County**

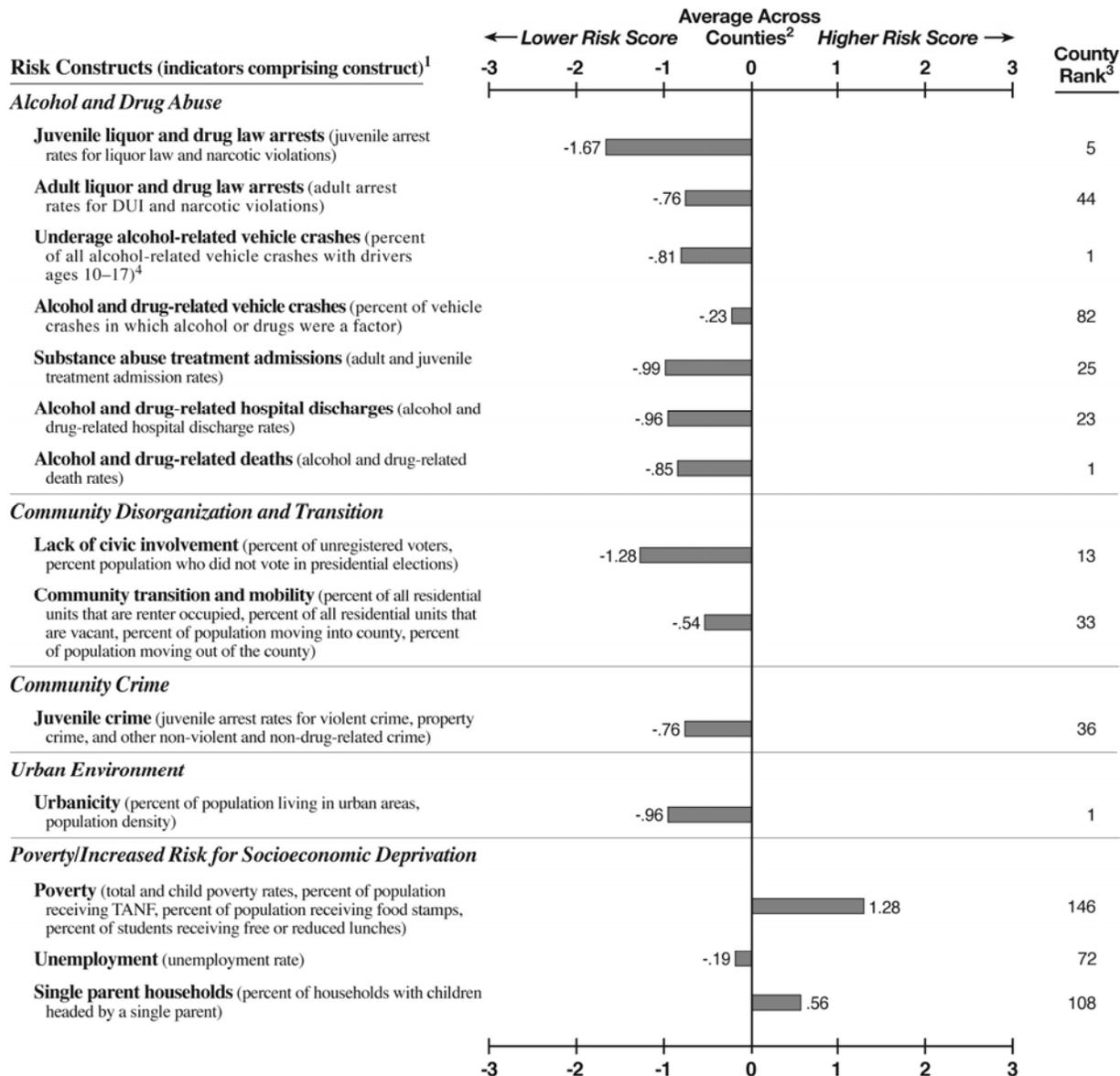


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 -.14 (county rank=81). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .36 (county rank=102).  
<sup>5</sup> Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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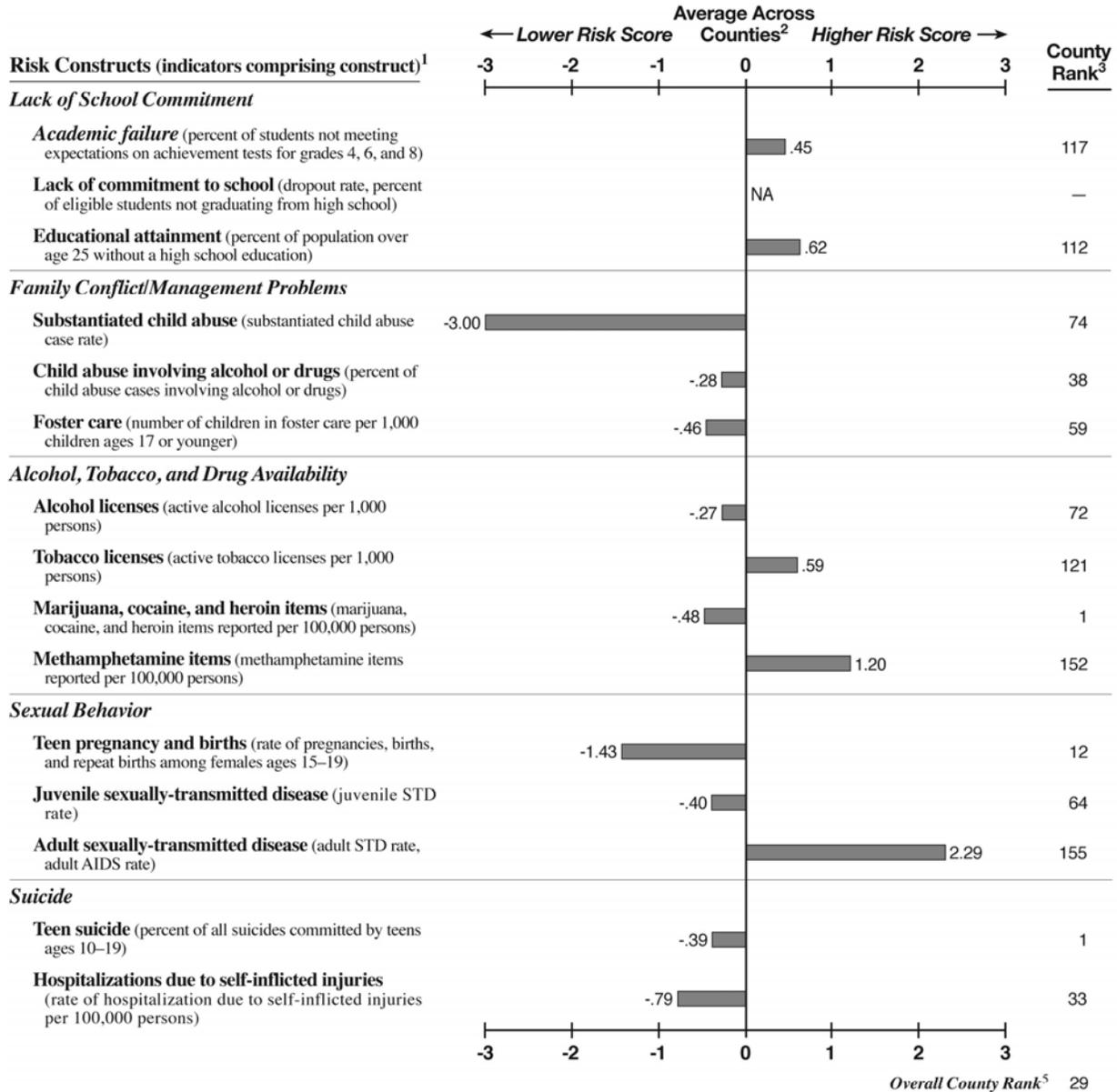
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Baker County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 3,781	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 888	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 46.9%	Other 0.7%
Black 48.9%	Hispanic/Latino 3.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Baker County**

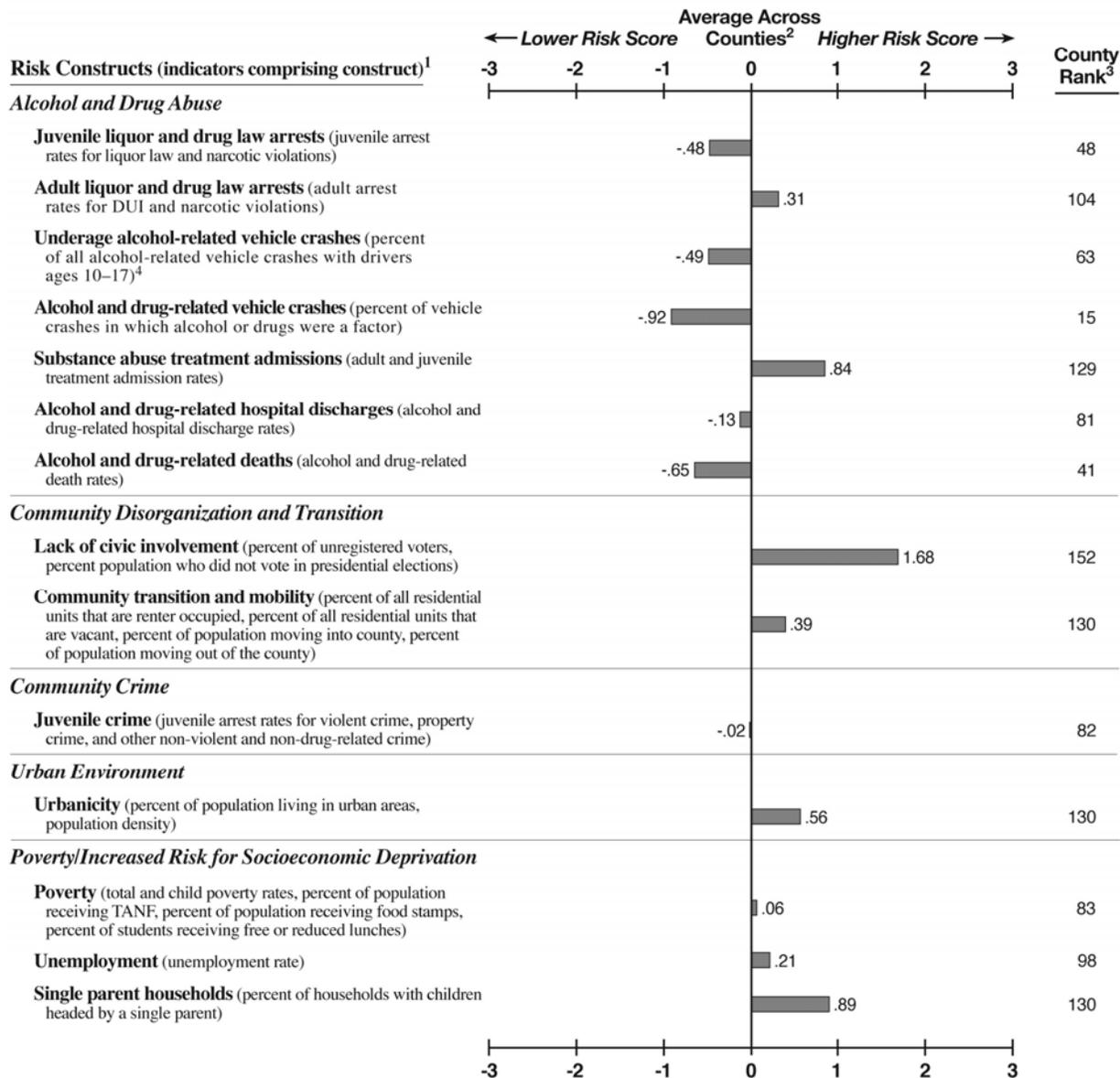


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.73 (county rank=27). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .92 (county rank=140).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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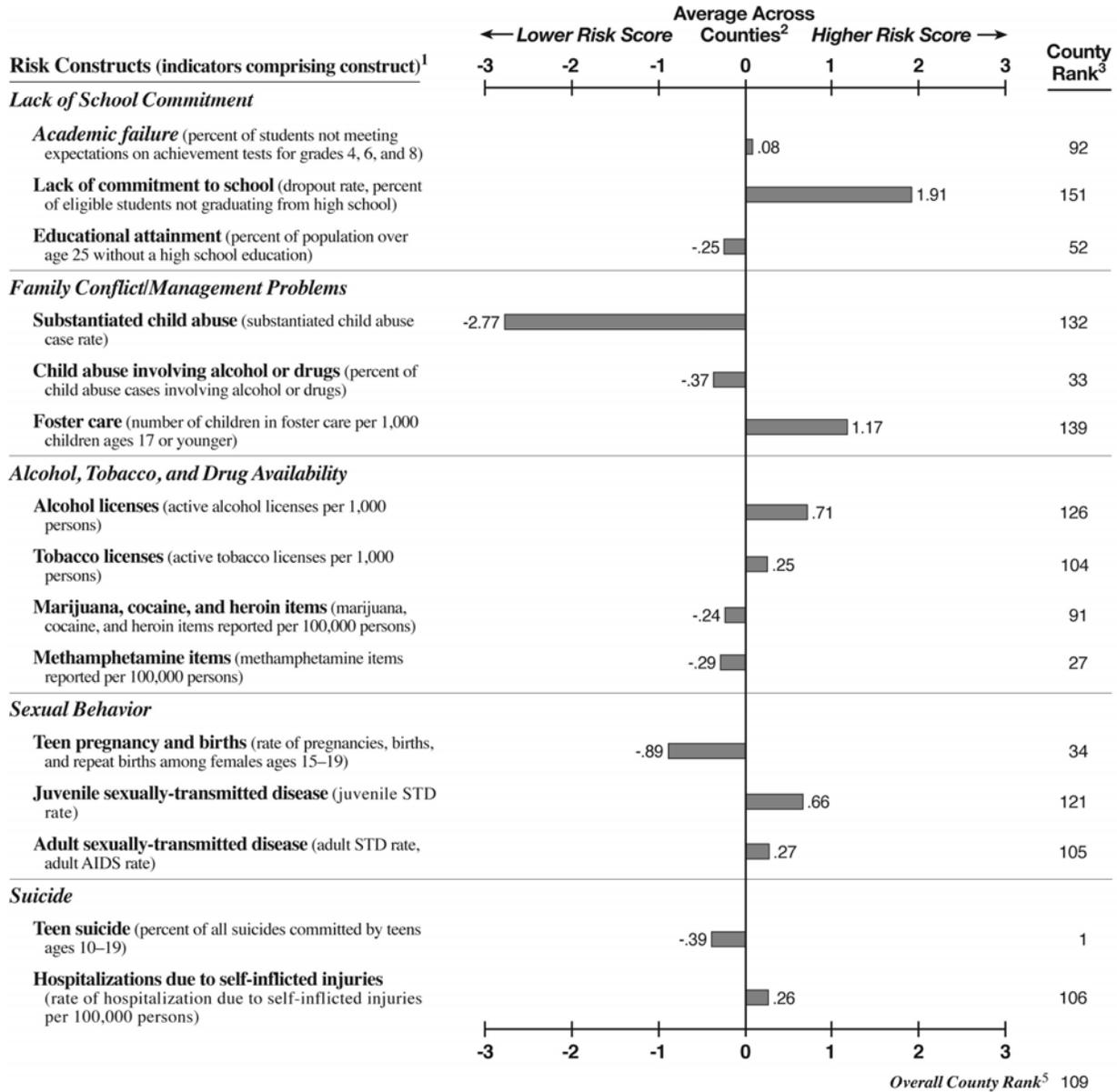
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Baldwin County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 46,057	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,395	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	53.7% Other 2.2%
Black	42.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Baldwin County**

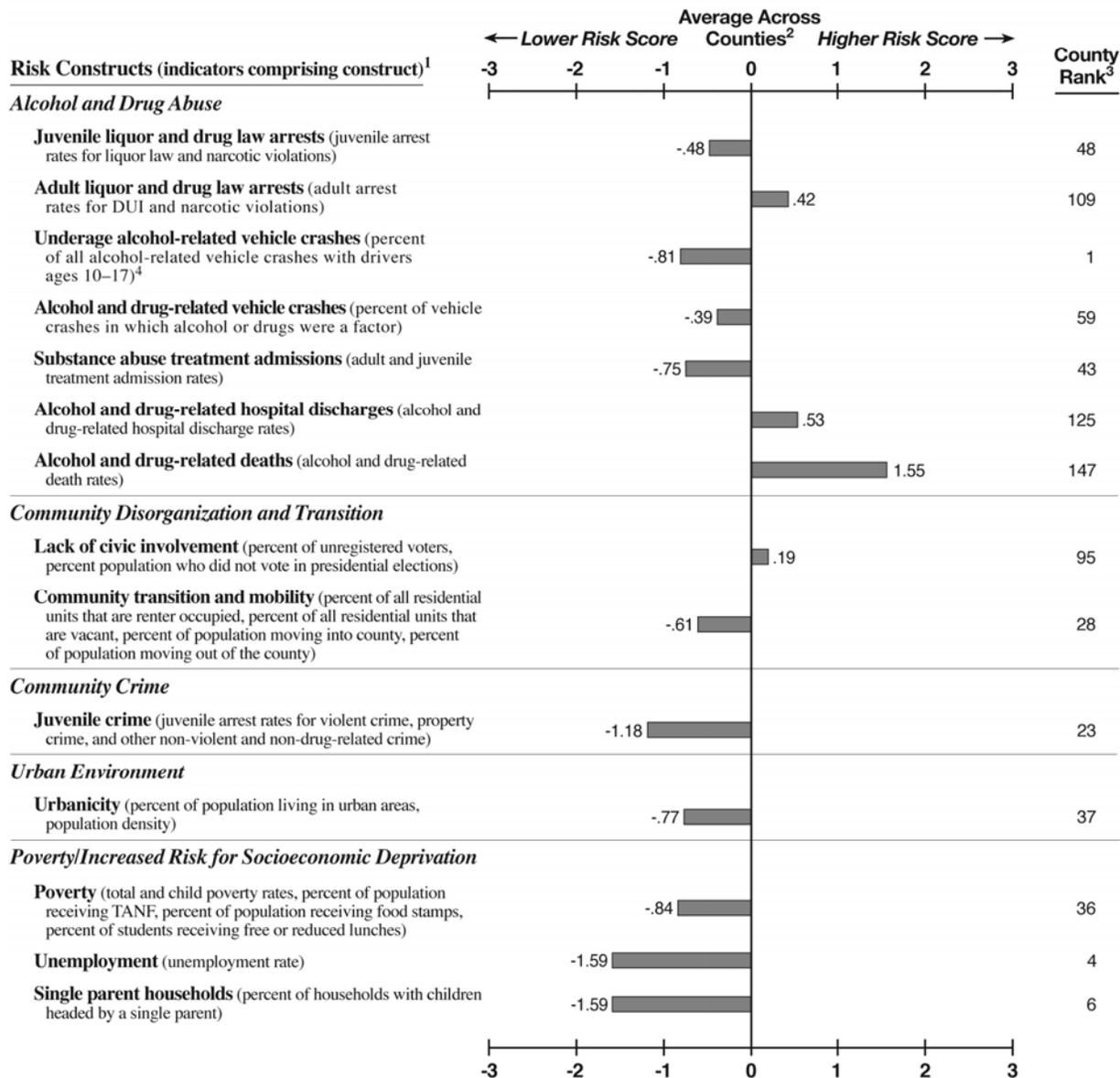


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .98 (county rank=137). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.81 (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.

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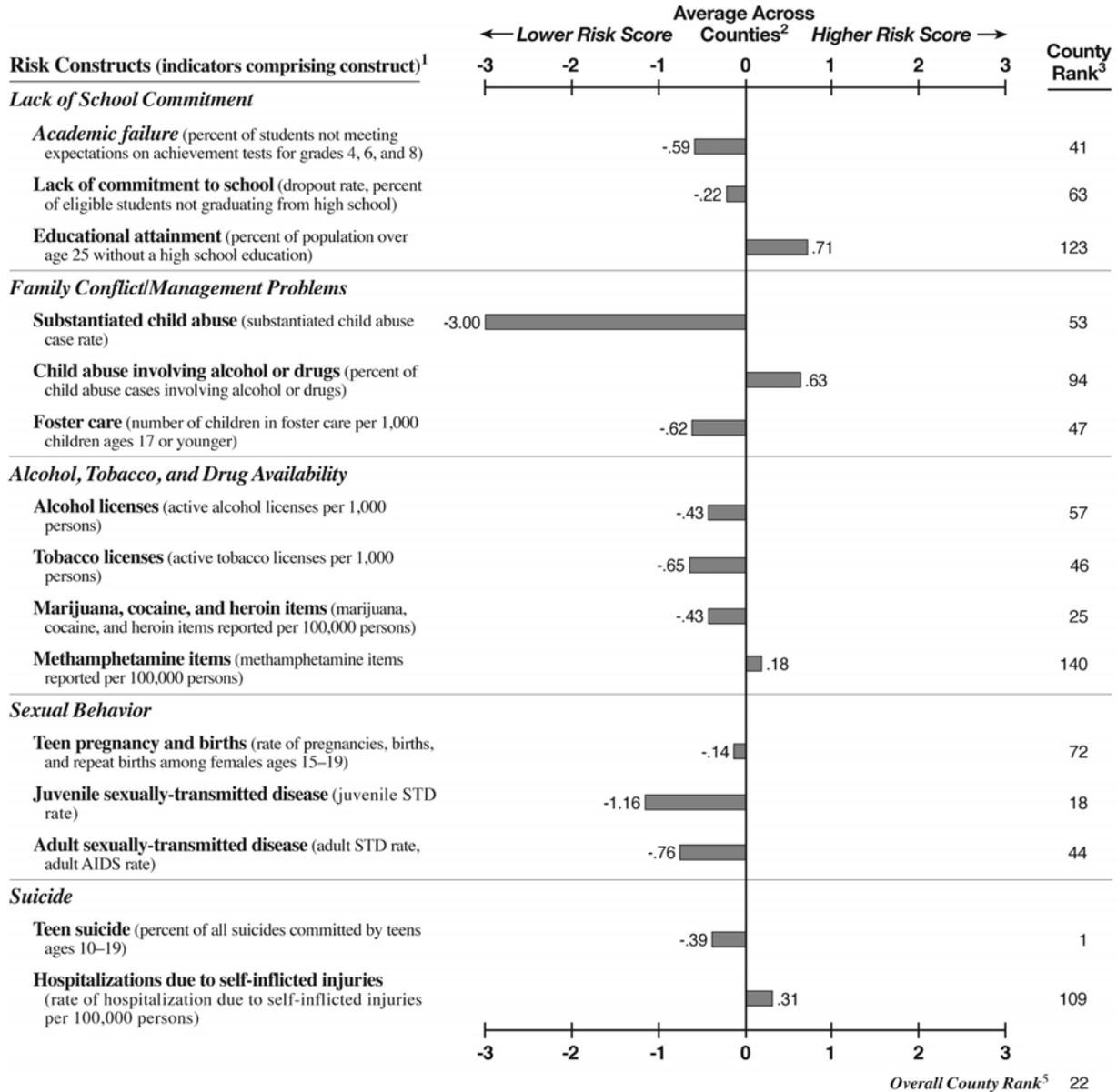
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Banks County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,556	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,200	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	90.1% Other 2.0%
Black	3.8% Hispanic/Latino 4.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Banks County**

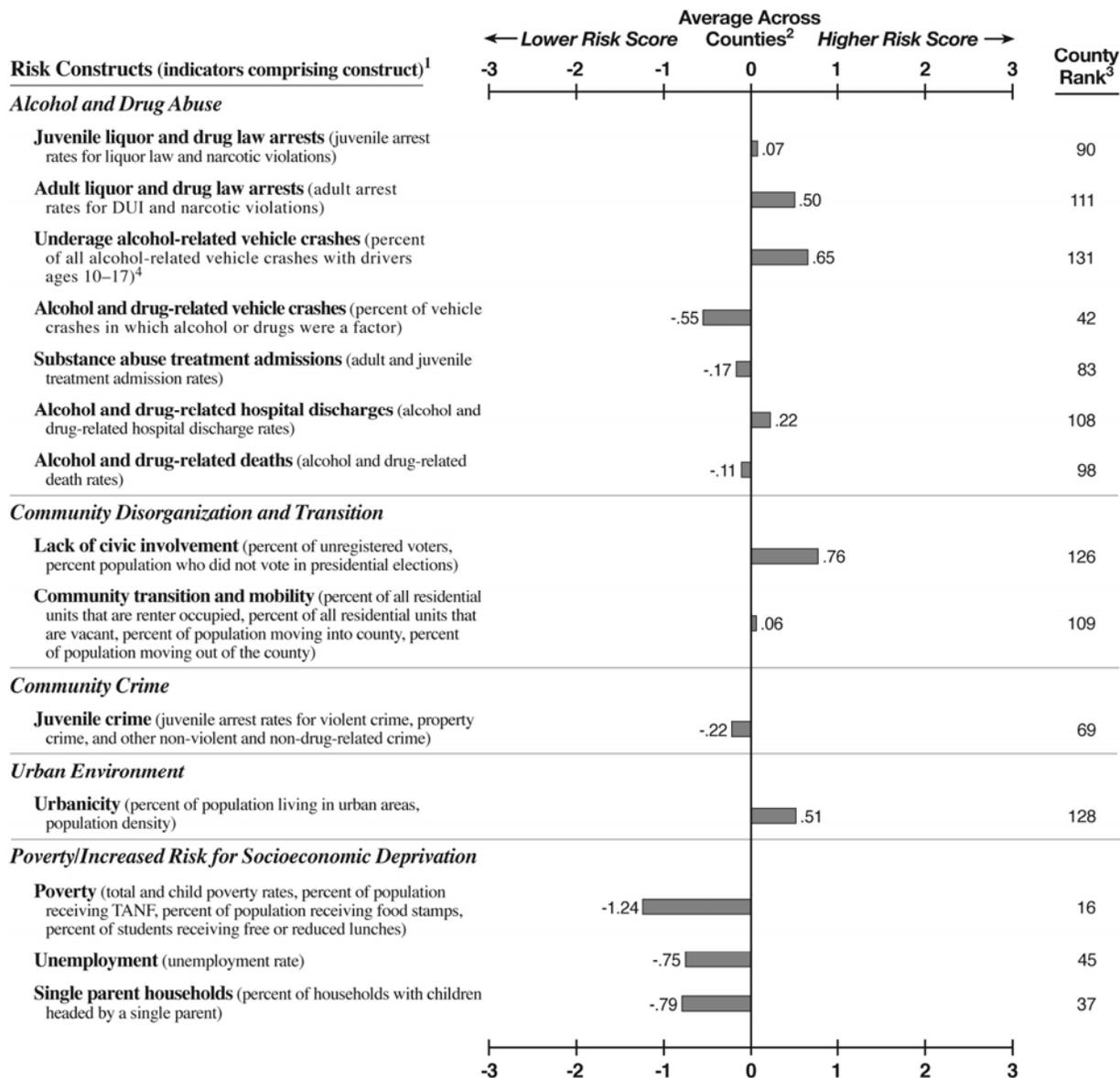


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.58 (county rank=7). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.73 (county rank=154).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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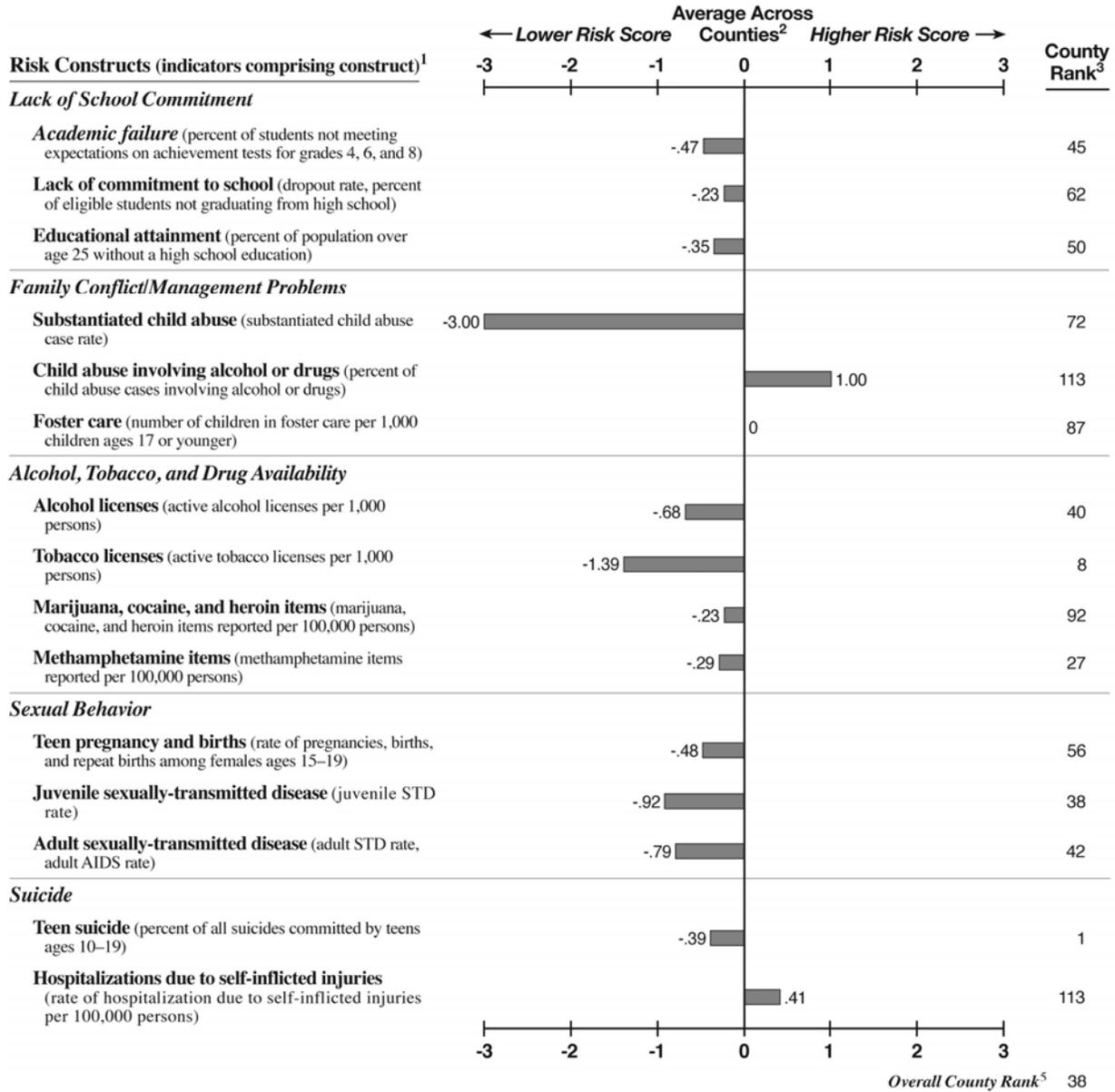
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Barrow County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 67,139	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 19,764	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 77.2%	Other 4.1%
Black 11.4%	Hispanic/Latino 7.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

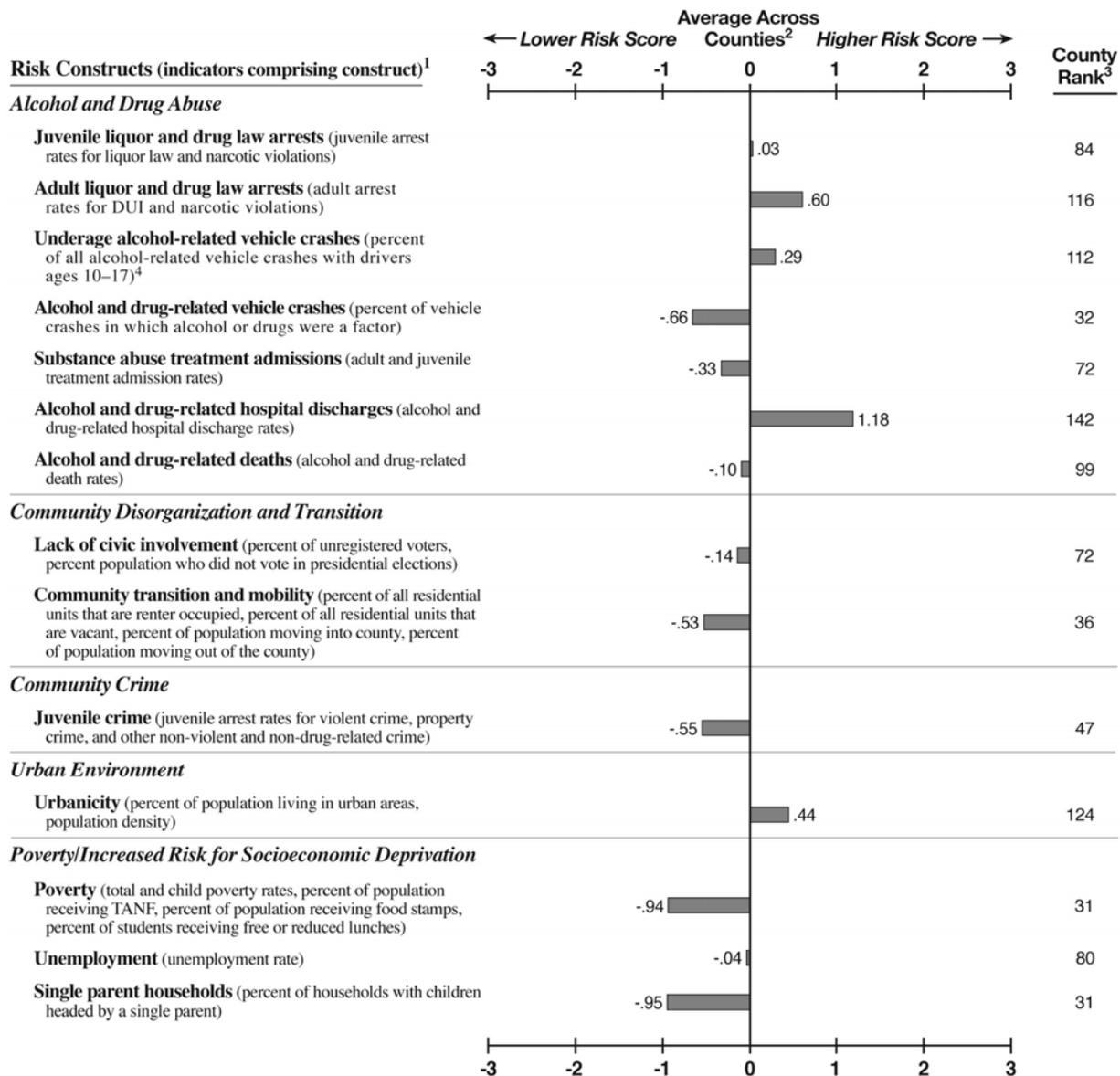
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .13 (county rank=100). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.30 (county rank=51).

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

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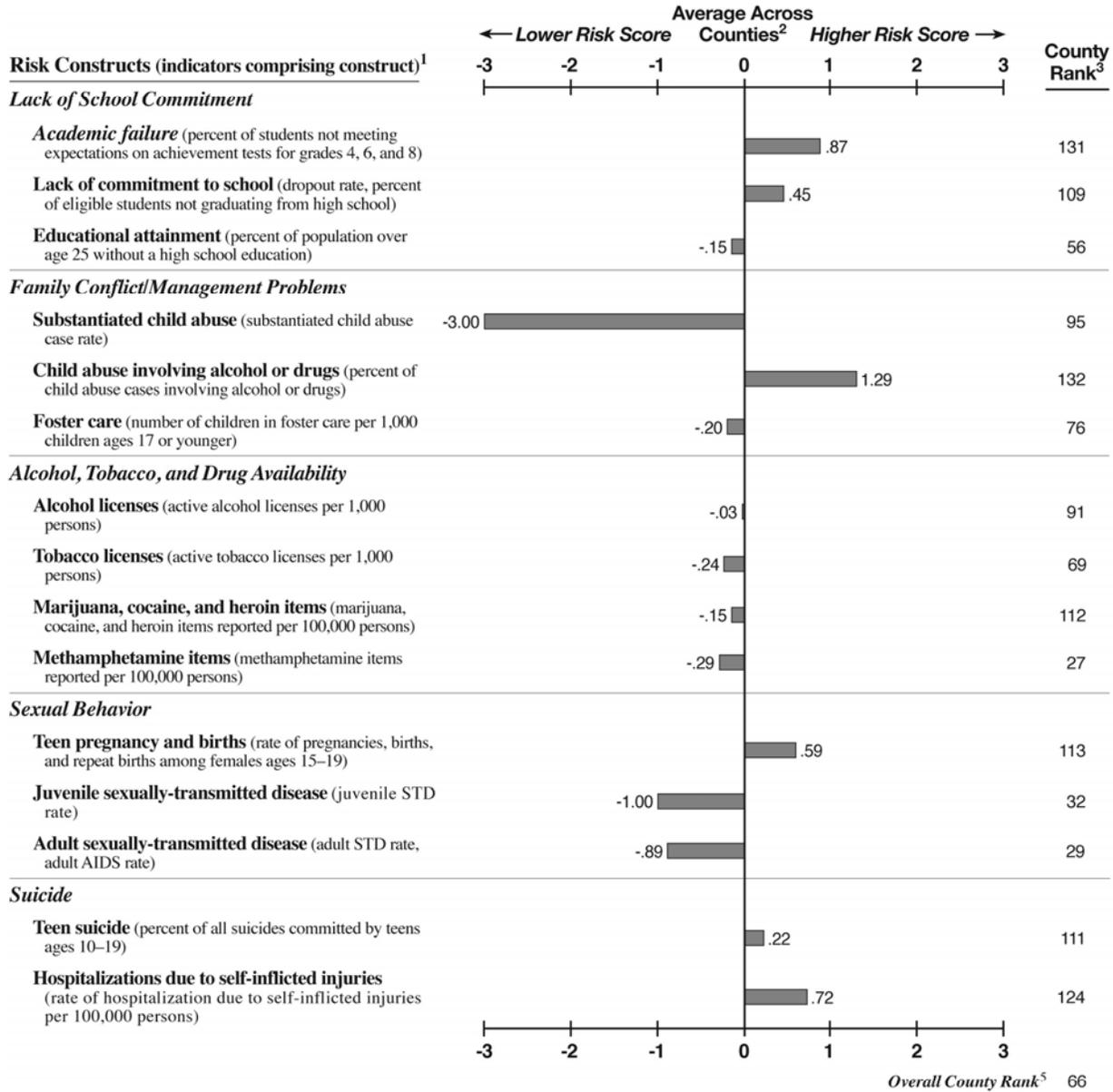
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bartow County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 92,834	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,335	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	82.6% Other 1.9%
Black	9.5% Hispanic/Latino 5.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

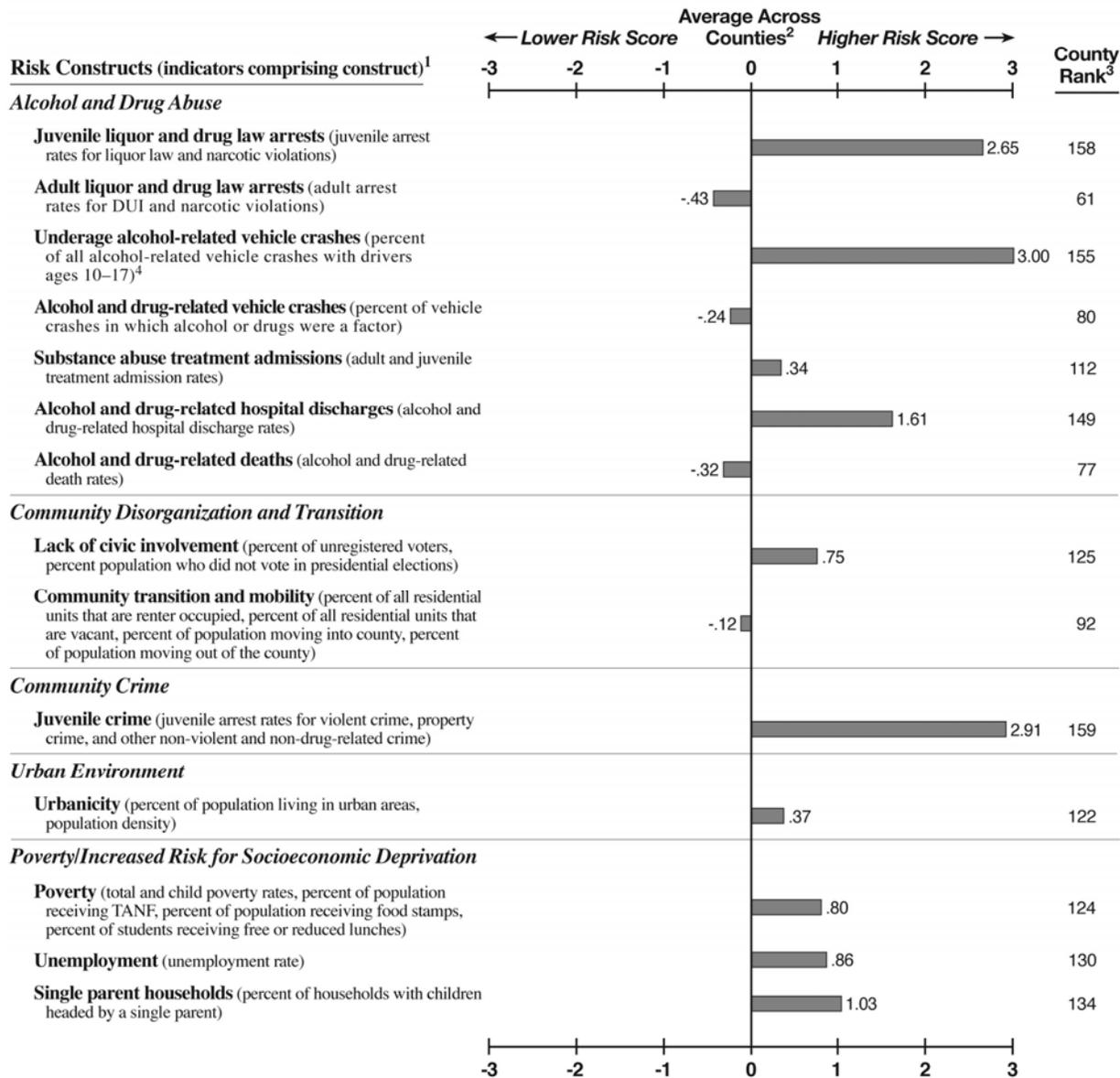
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .10 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.17 (county rank=64).

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

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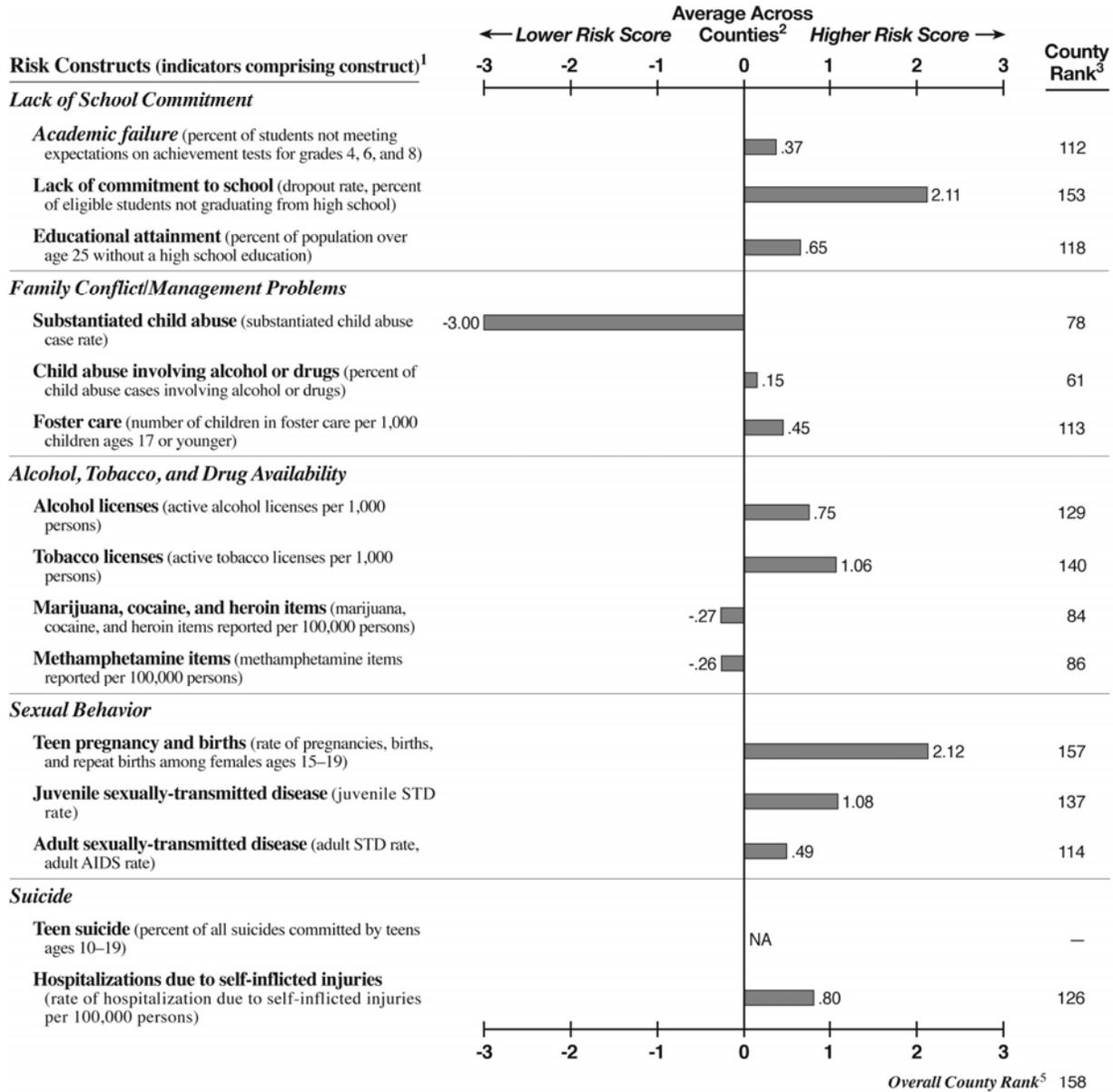
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Ben Hill County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 17,650	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,889	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.7% Other 1.2%
Black	33.1% Hispanic/Latino 7.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Ben Hill County**

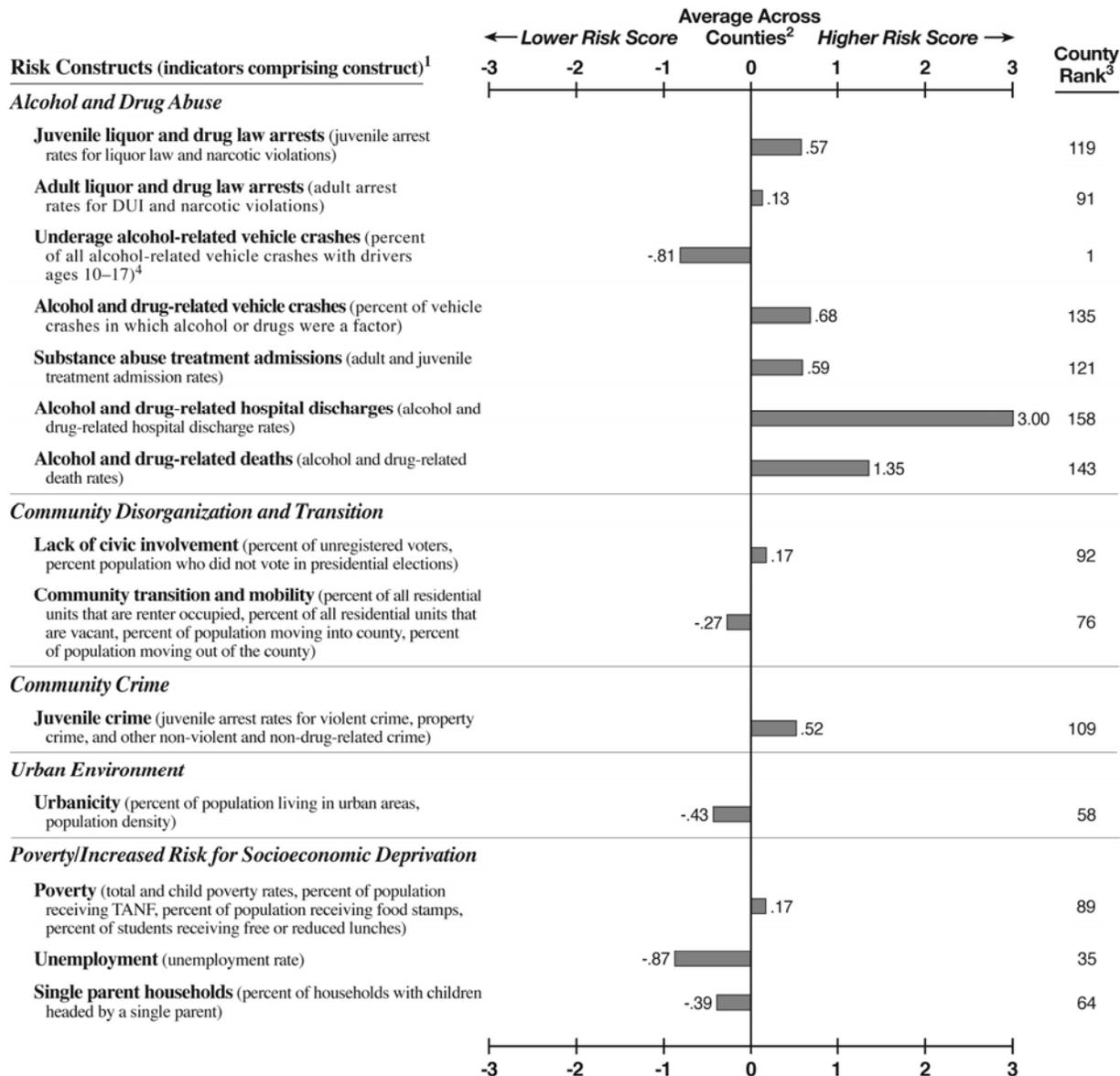


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.14 (county rank=81). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.78 (county rank=30).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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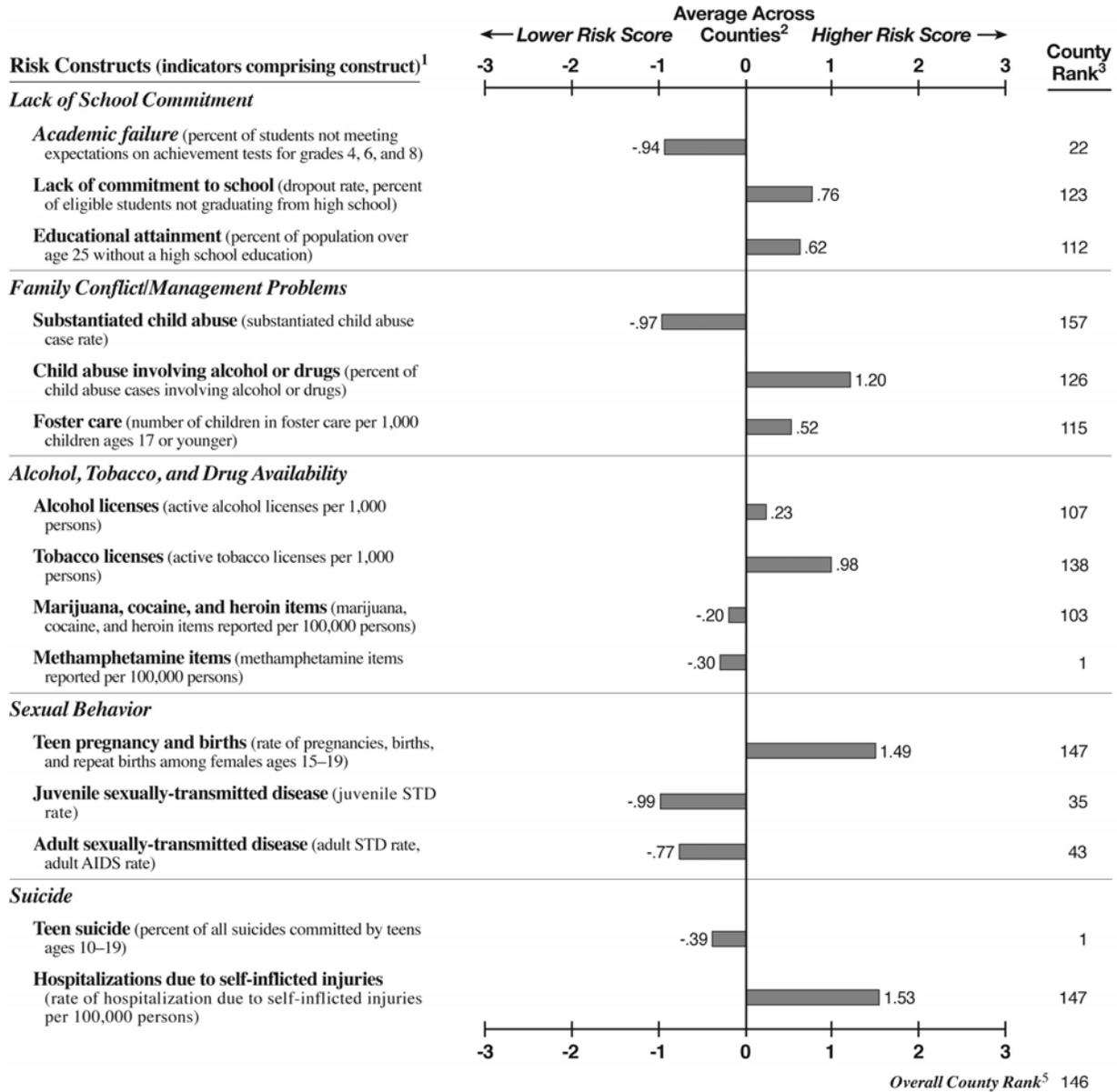
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Berrien County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,722	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,436	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 83.7%	Other 1.7%
Black 11.7%	Hispanic/Latino 2.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Berrien County**

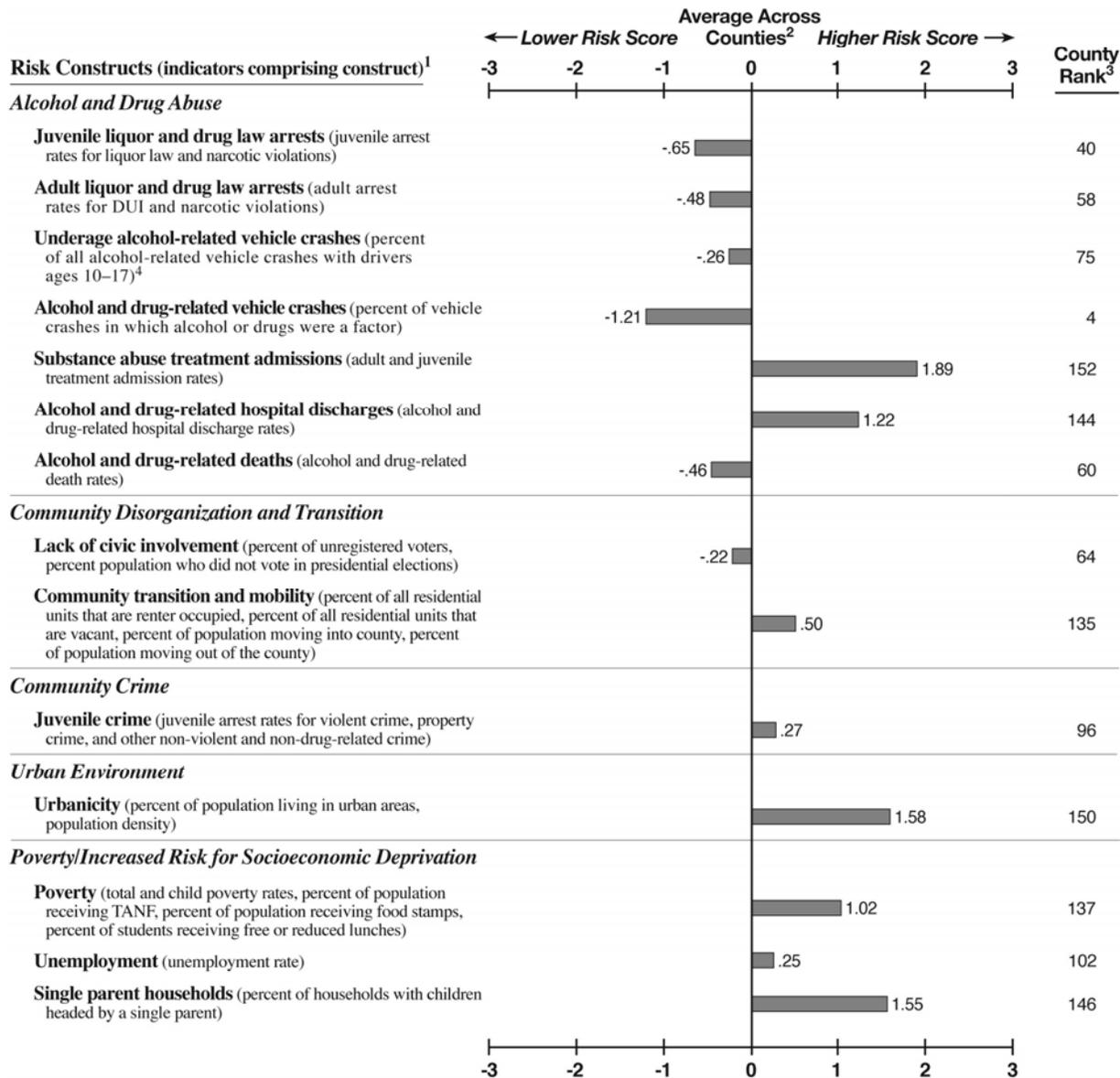


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 1.05 (county rank=141). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -0.78 (county rank=30).  
<sup>5</sup> Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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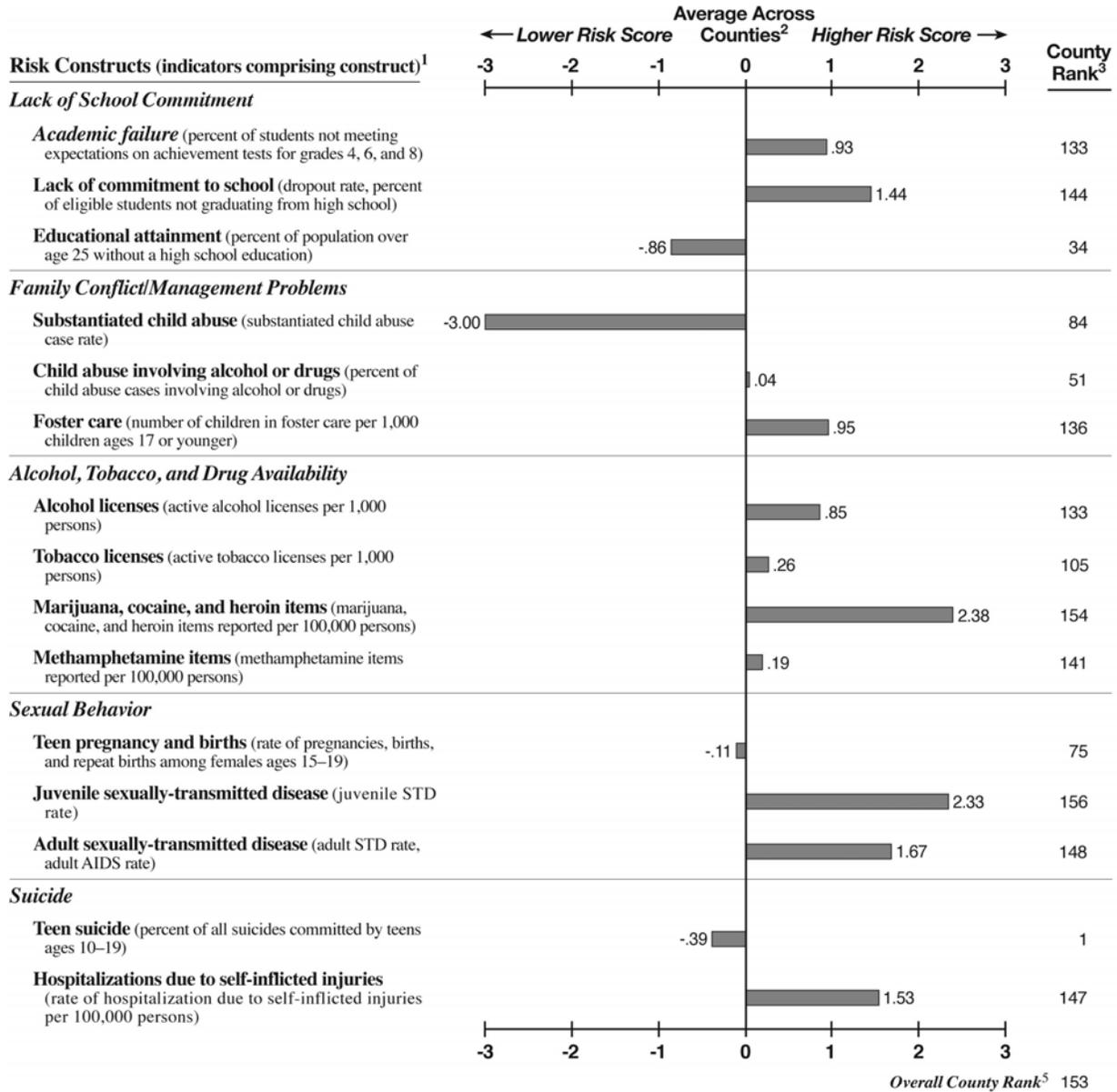
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bibb County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 154,709	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 41,945	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	45.9% Other 2.4%
Black	50.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bibb County**

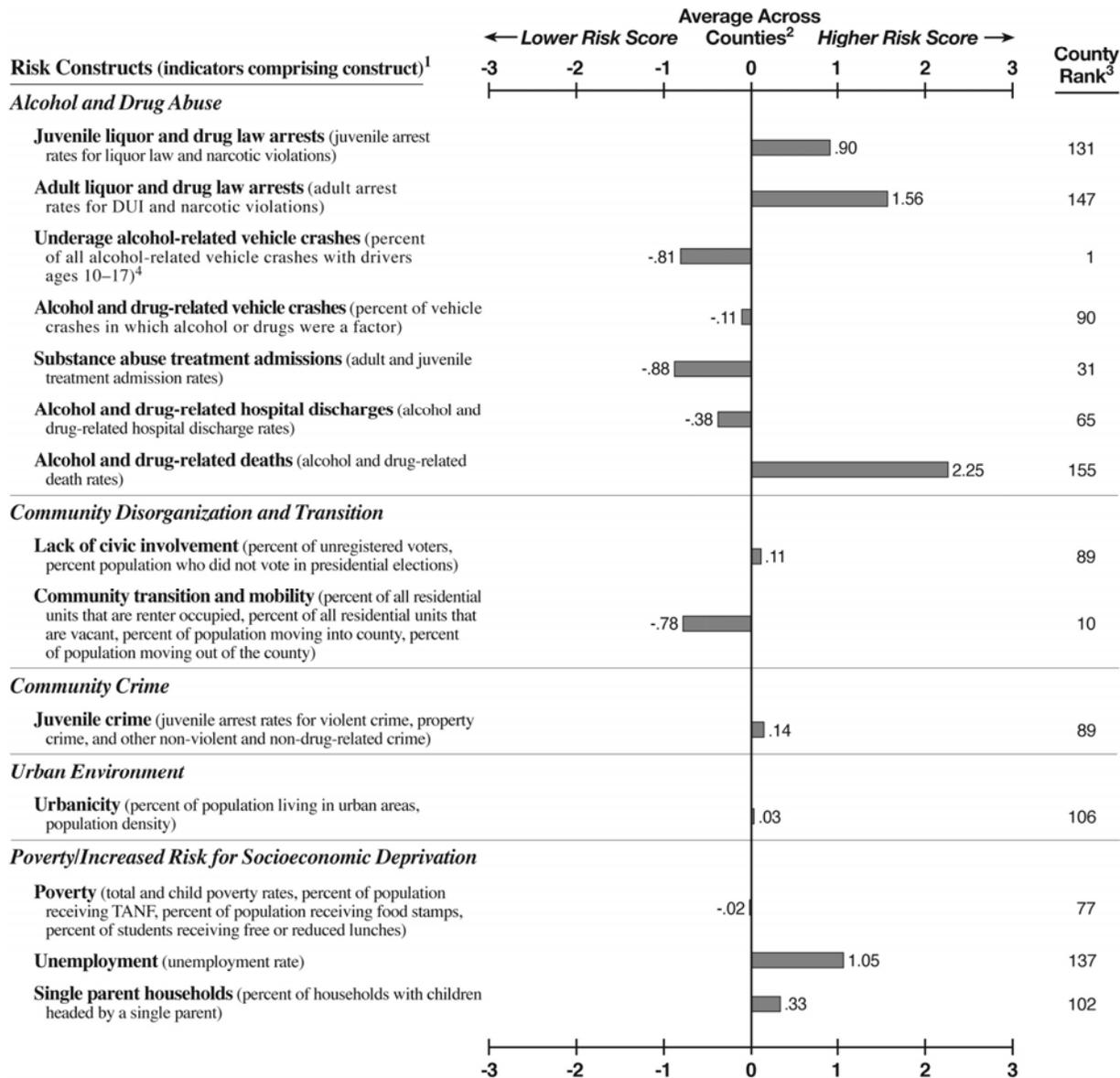


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 -.64 (county rank=37). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .69 (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.

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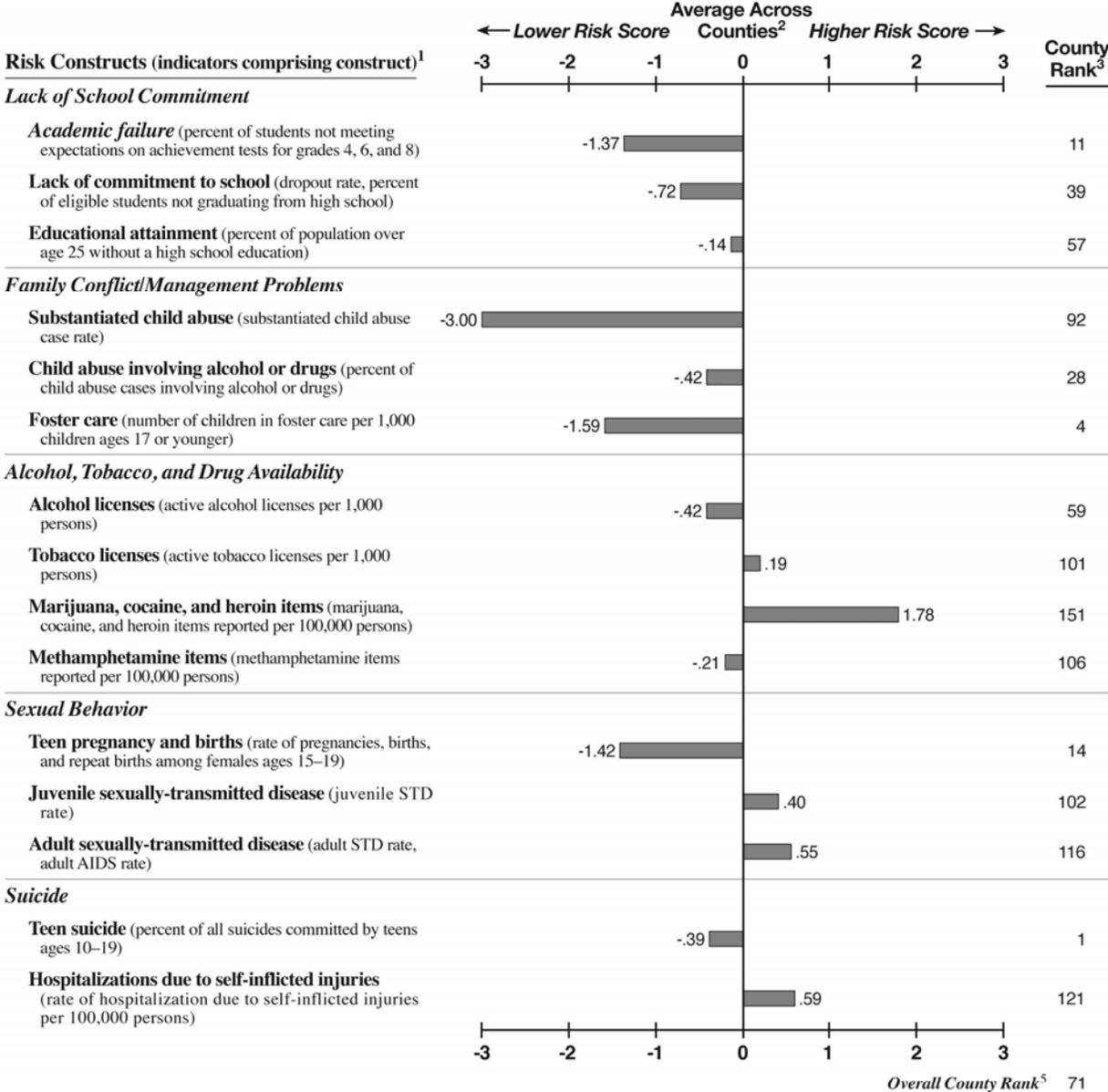
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bleckley County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 12,306	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,049	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	70.1% Other 1.8%
Black	26.4% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bleckley County**

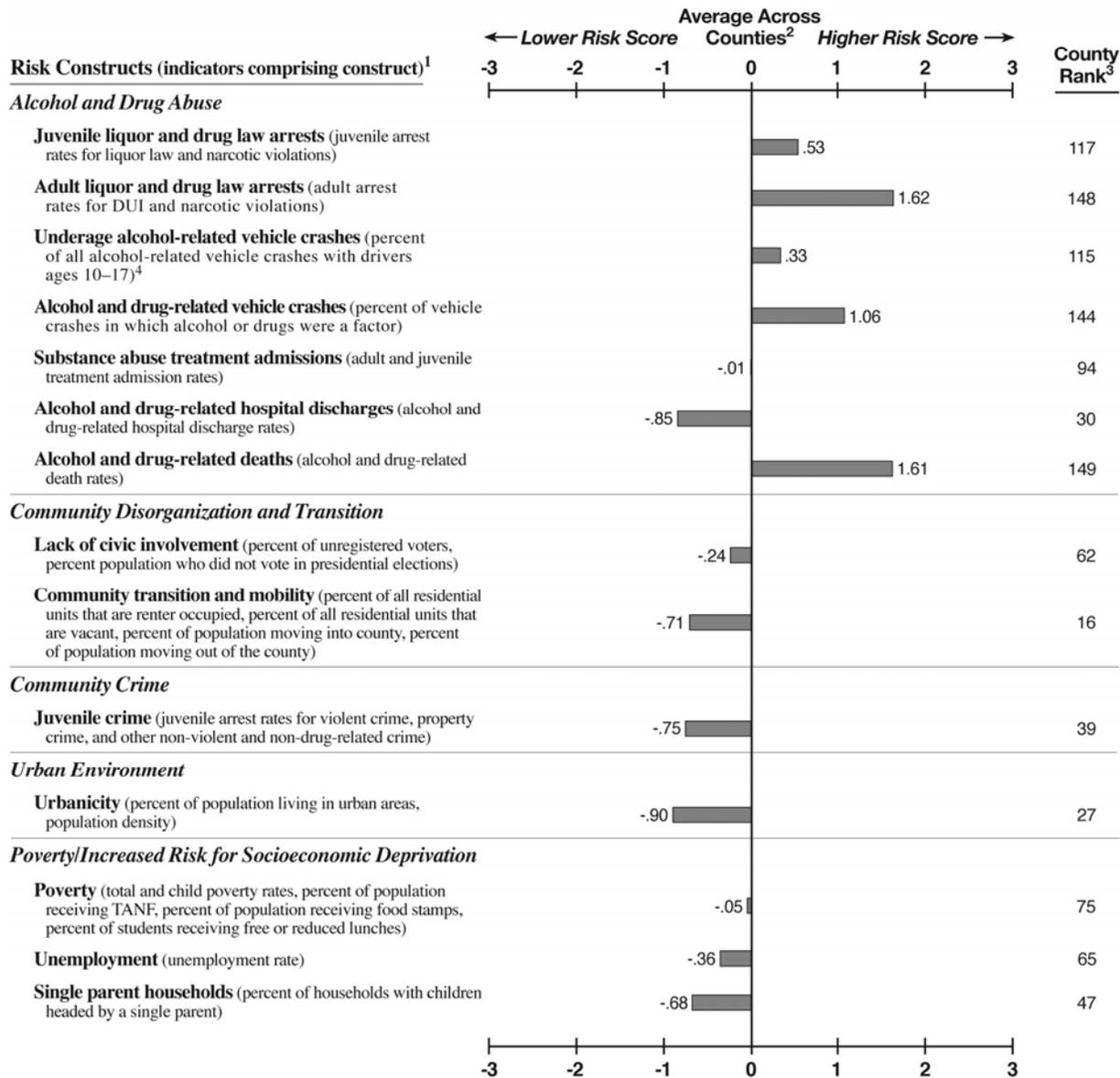


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.24 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .46 (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.

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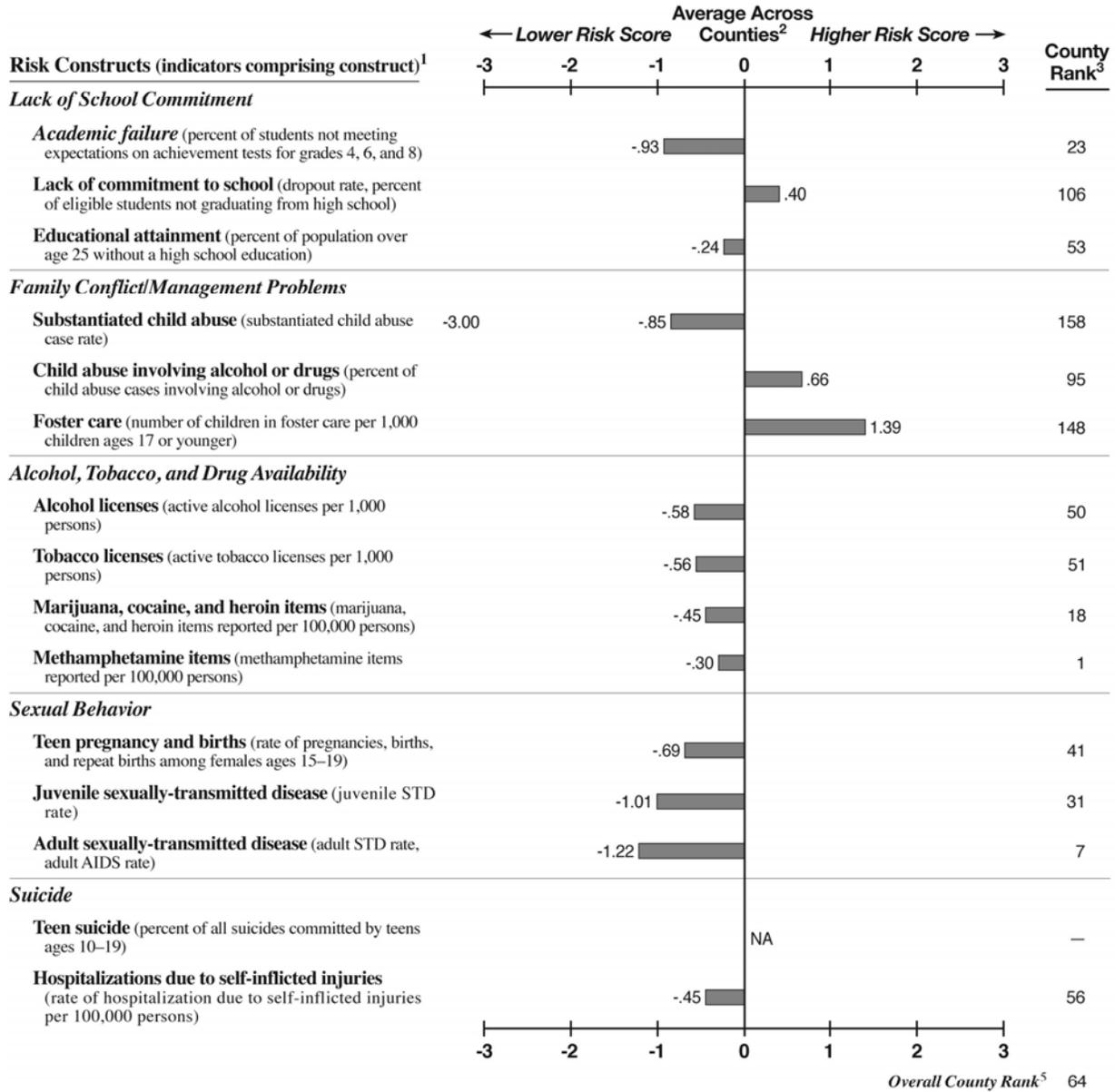
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Brantley County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 15,440	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,764	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 92.3%	Other 1.3%
Black 4.7%	Hispanic/Latino 1.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

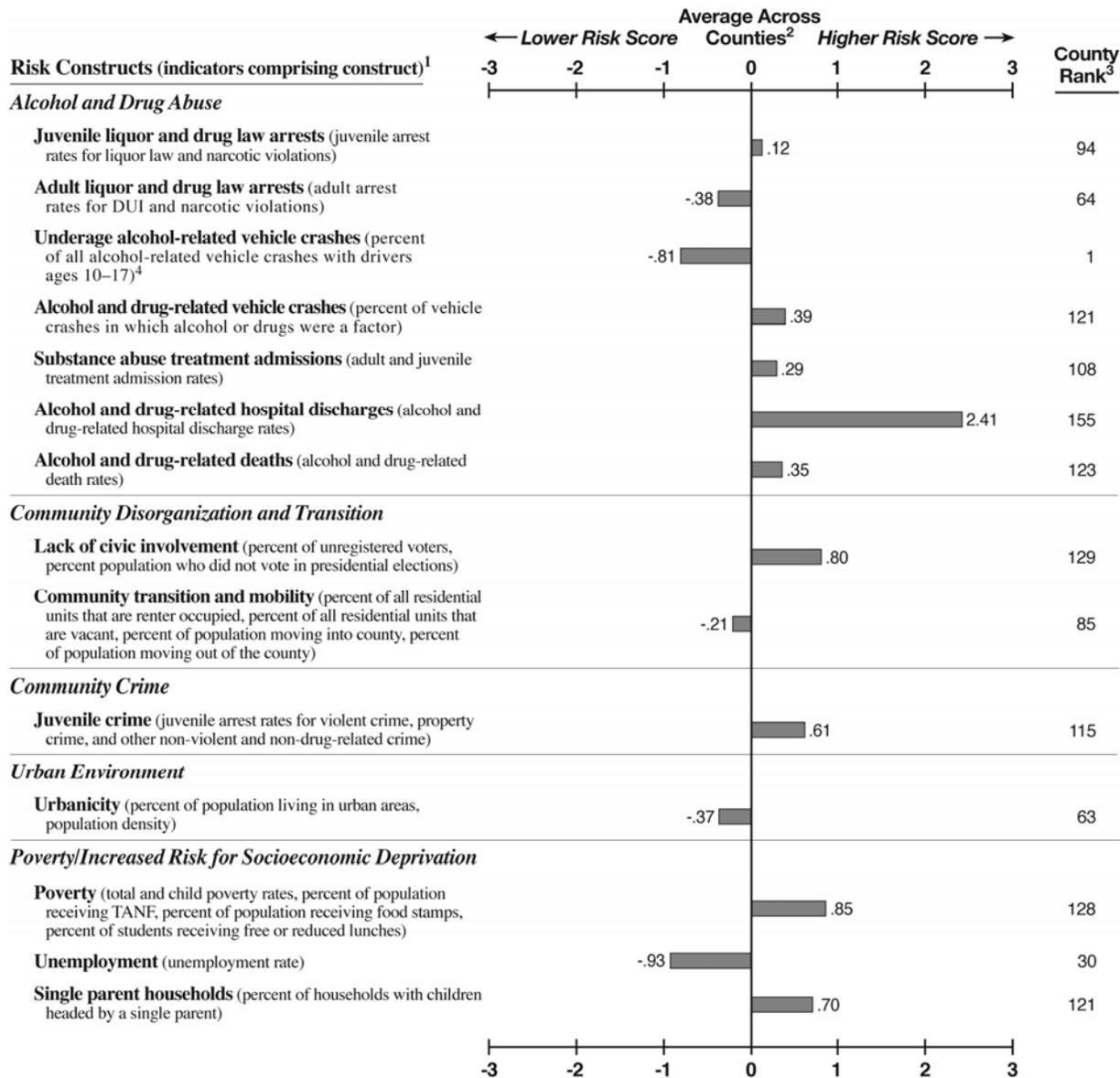
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.26 (county rank=67). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .16 (county rank=83).

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

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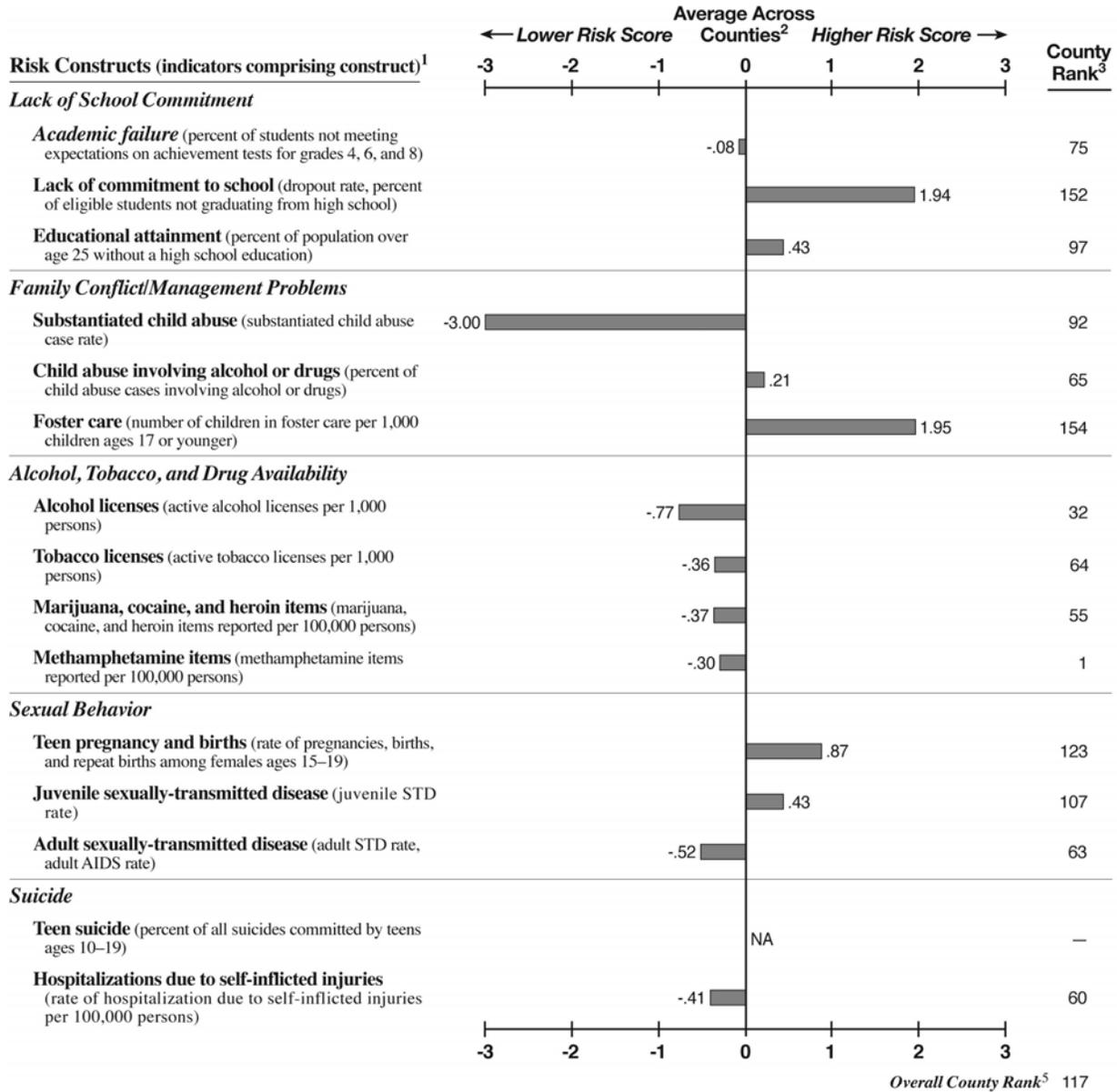
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Brooks County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,340	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,996	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.0% Other 1.6%
Black	36.2% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

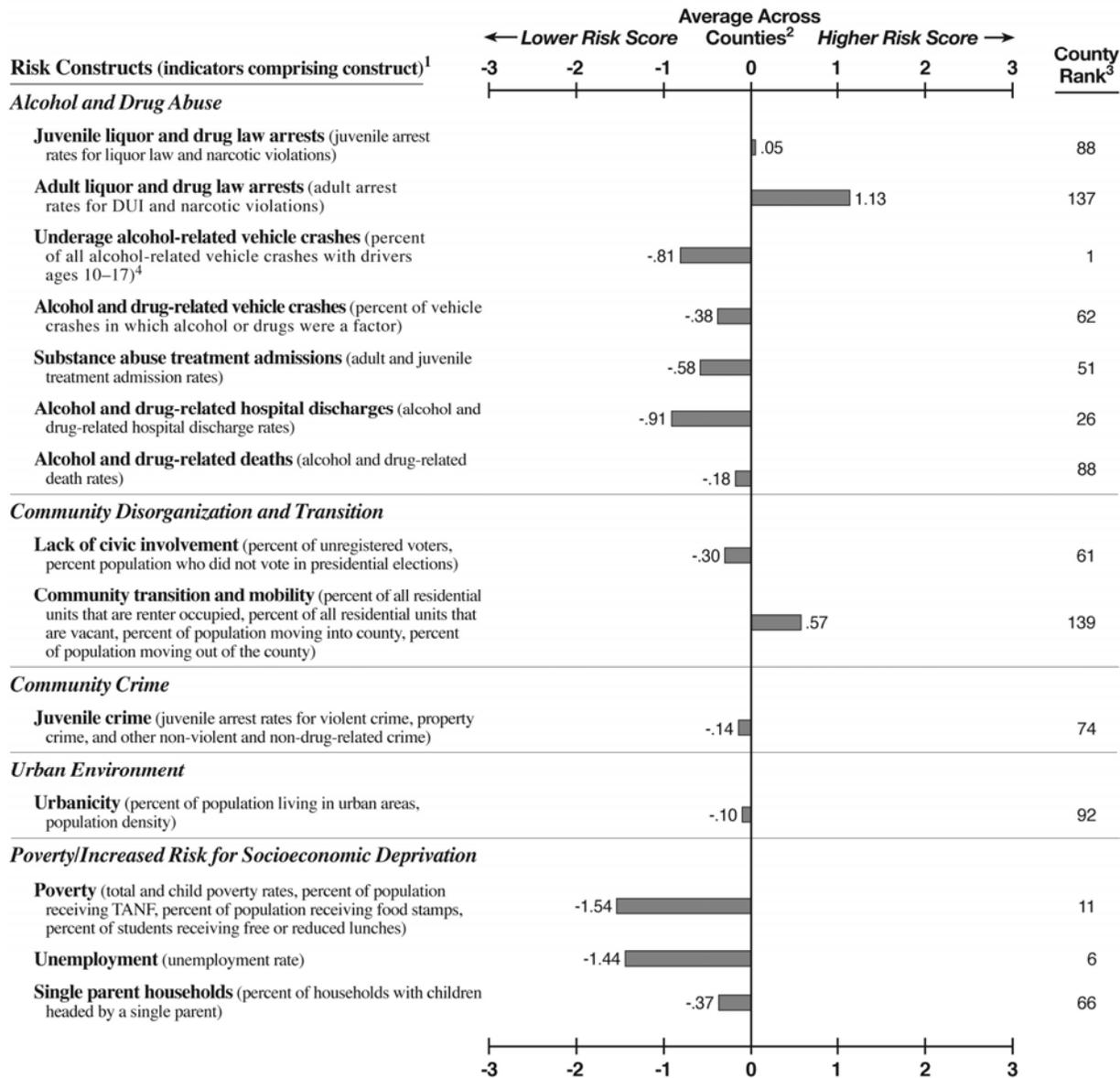
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.04 (county rank=86). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .26 (county rank=93).

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

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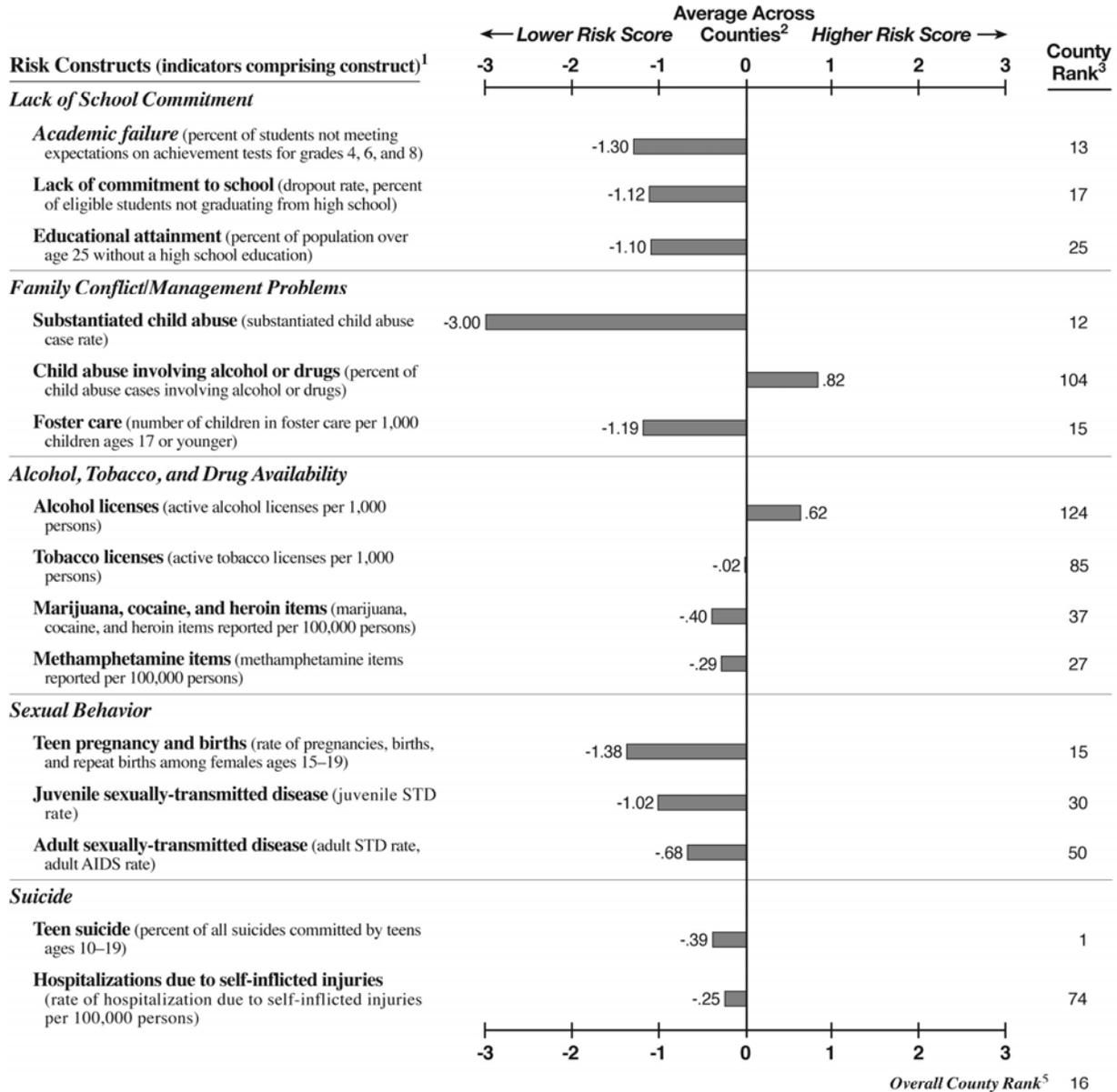
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bryan County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 30,132	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,715	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	78.7% Other 3.3%
Black	15.0% Hispanic/Latino 3.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

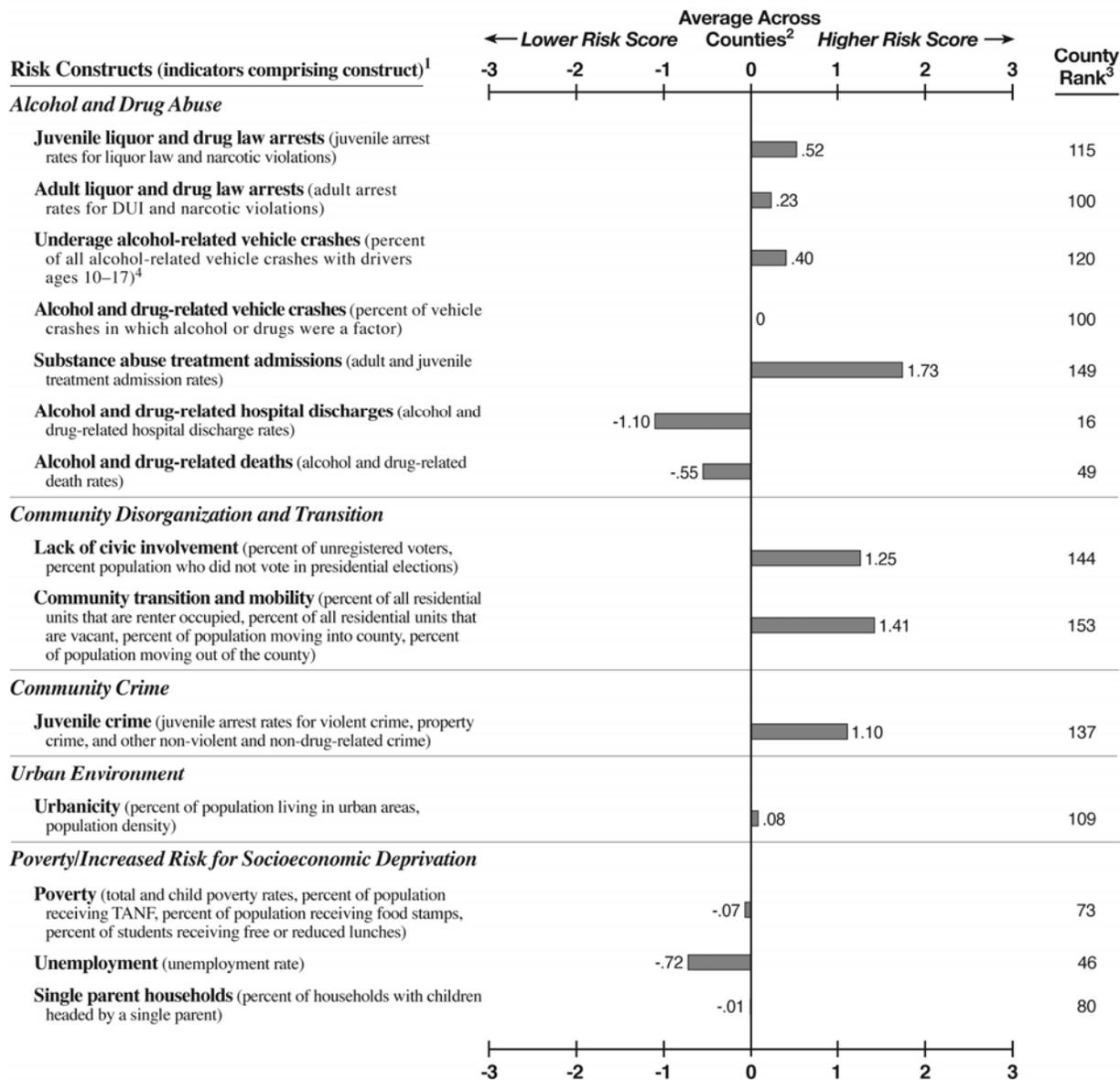
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.12 (county rank=83). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .34 (county rank=99).

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

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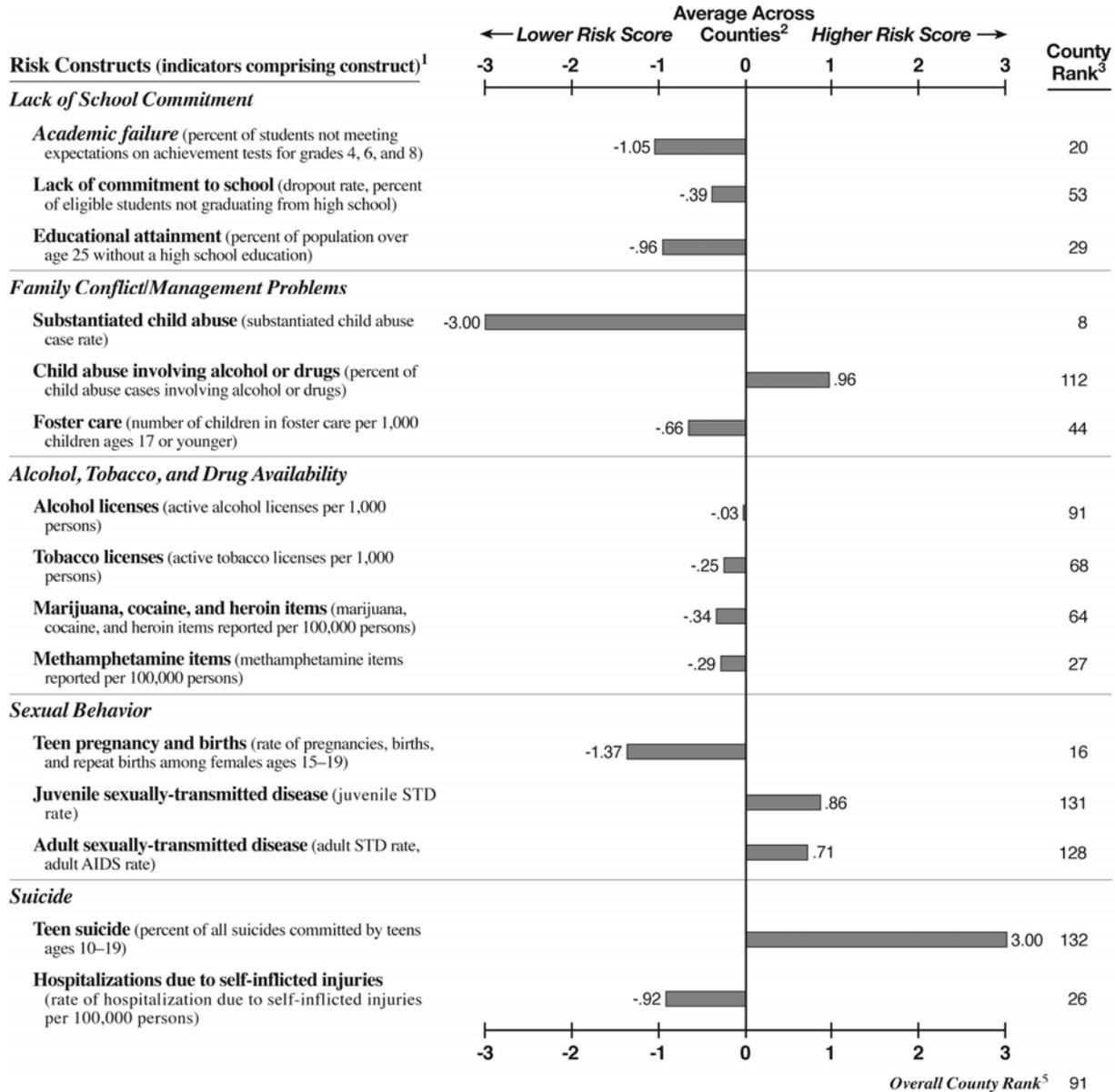
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bulloch County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 66,176	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,330	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	66.5% Other 2.1%
Black	28.7% Hispanic/Latino 2.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Bulloch County**

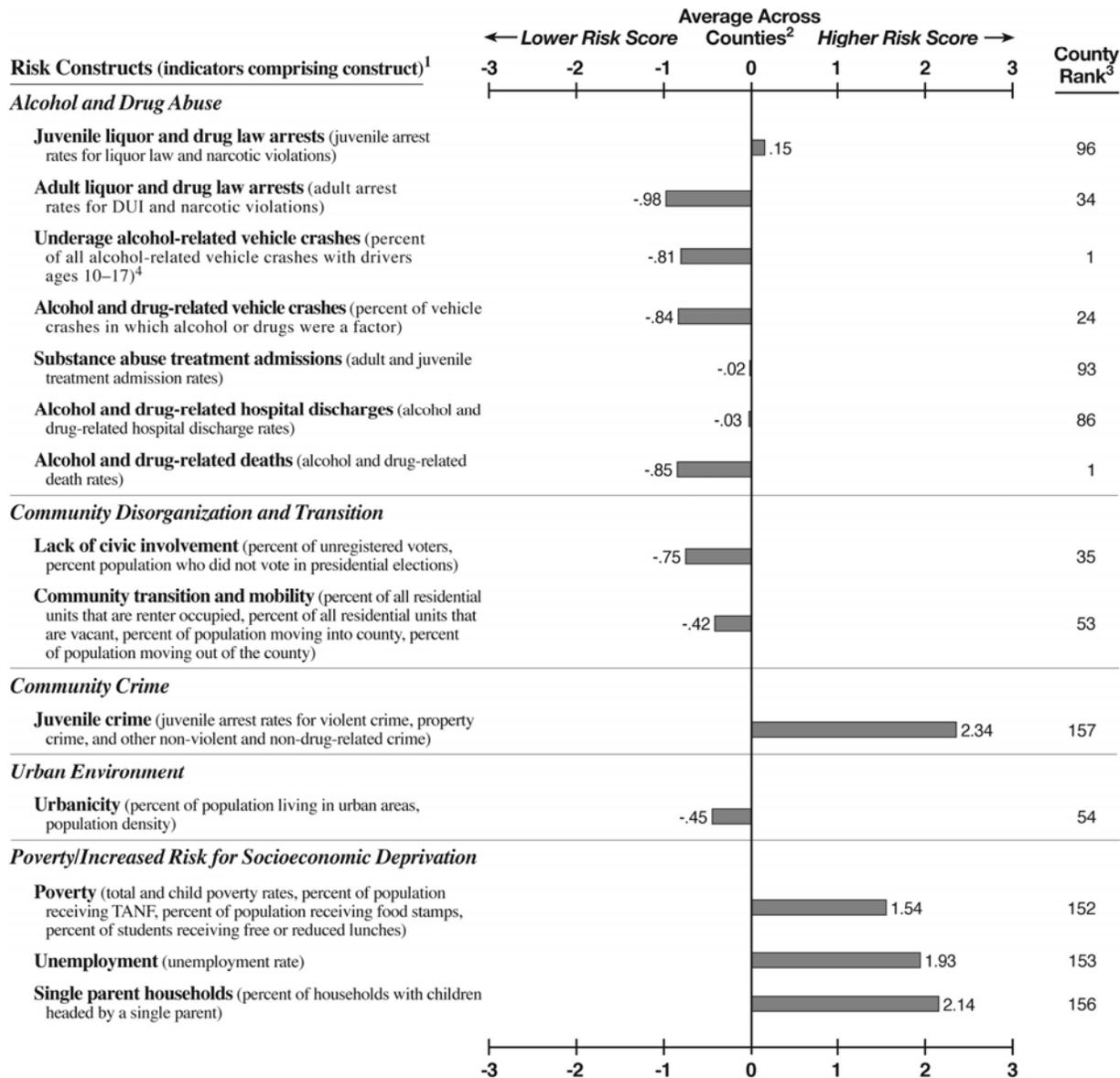


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.35 (county rank=147). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.40 (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.

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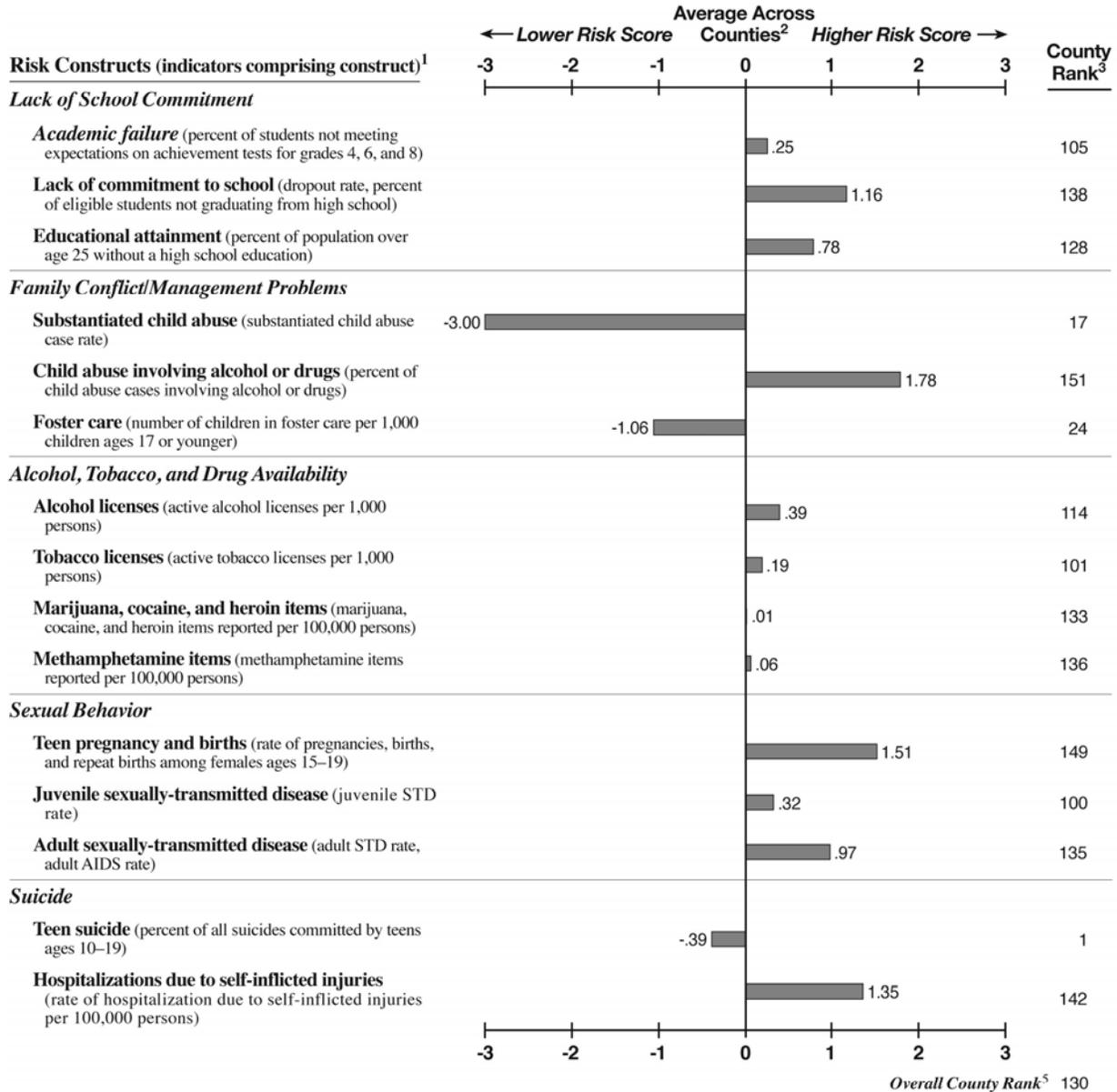
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Burke County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 22,754	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,869	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	46.7% Other 1.5%
Black	50.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Burke County**

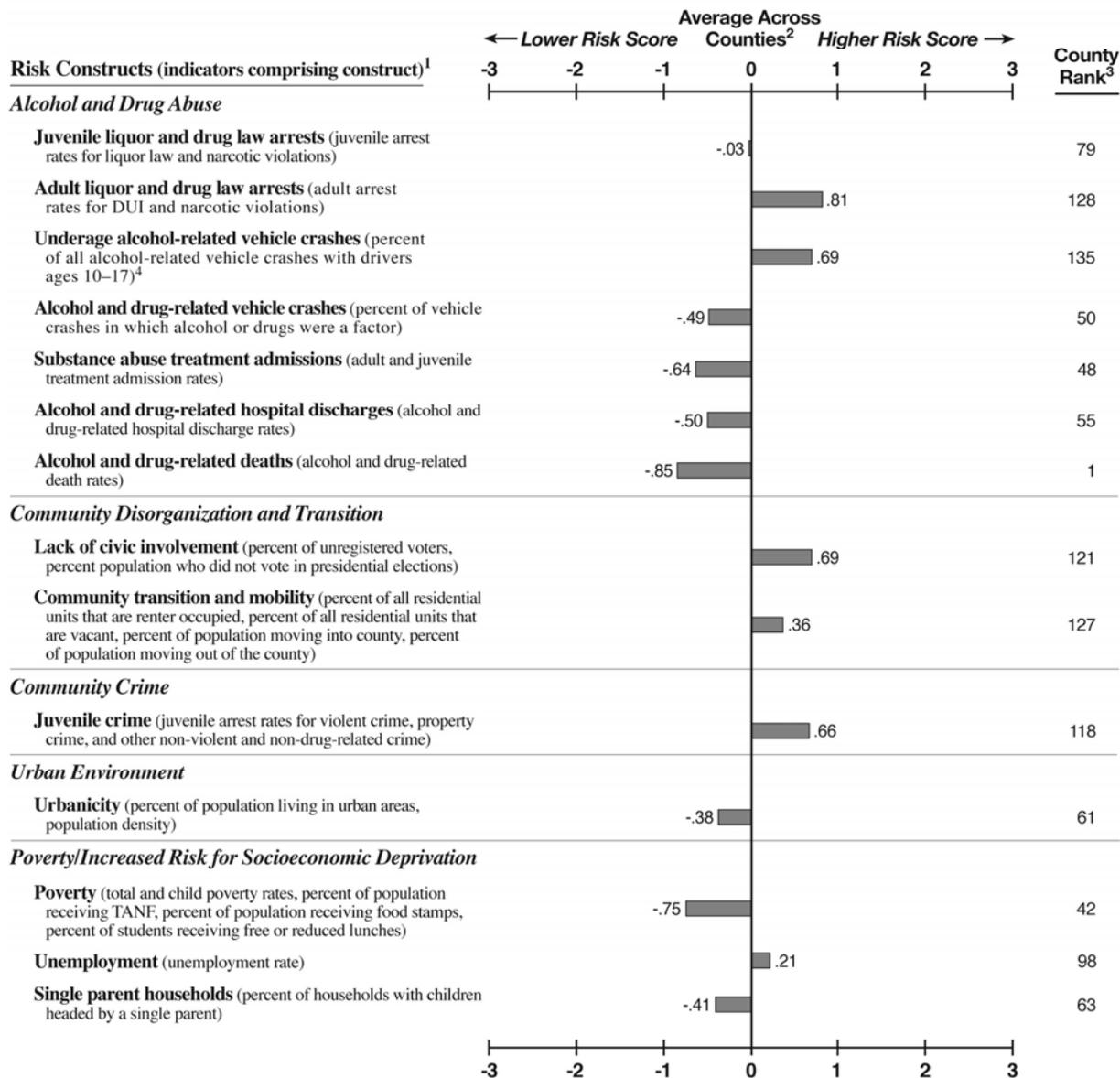


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.43 (county rank=53). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .63 (county rank=123).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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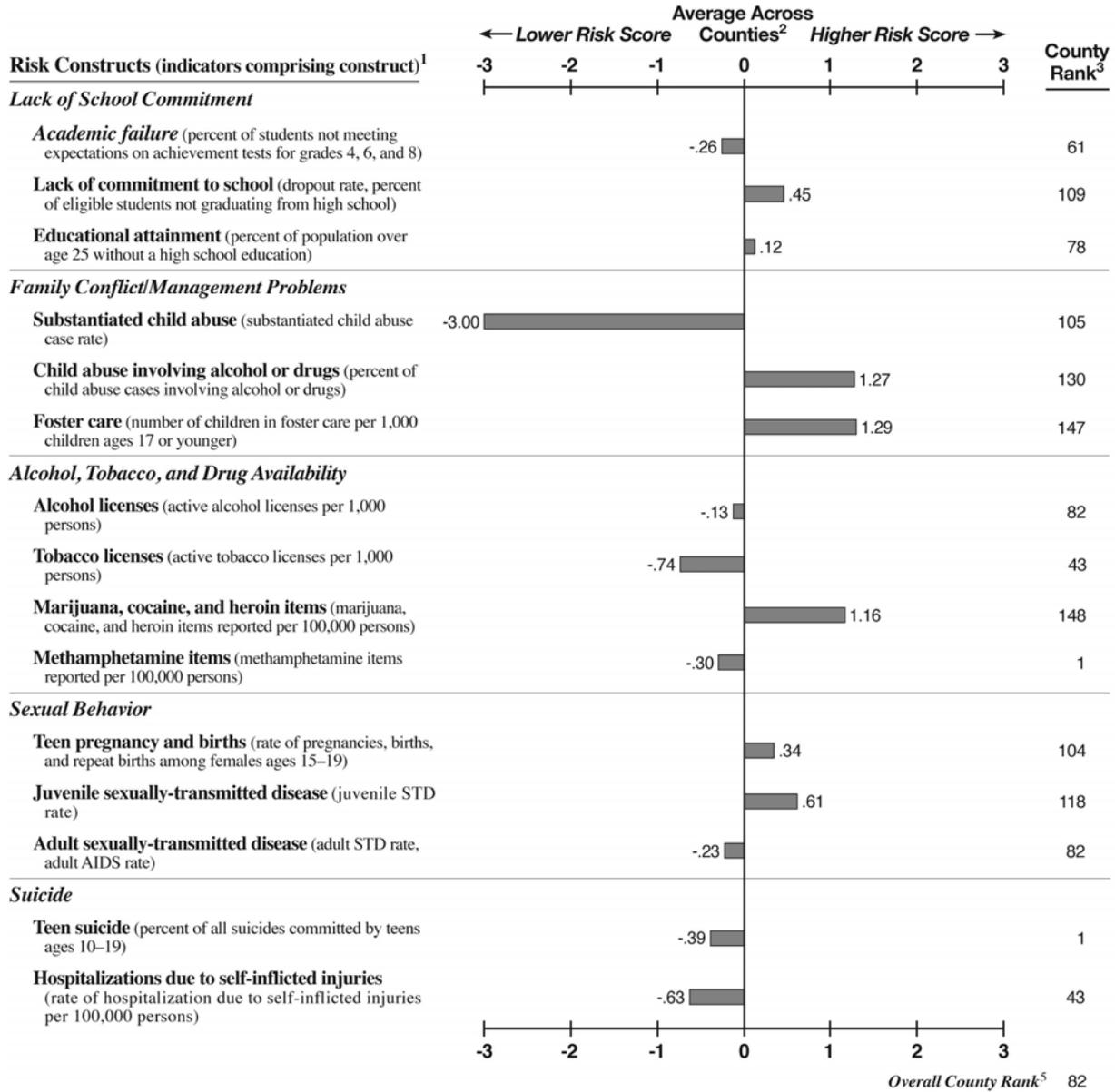
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Butts County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 23,759	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,639	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	69.8% Other 1.8%
Black	26.4% Hispanic/Latino 2.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

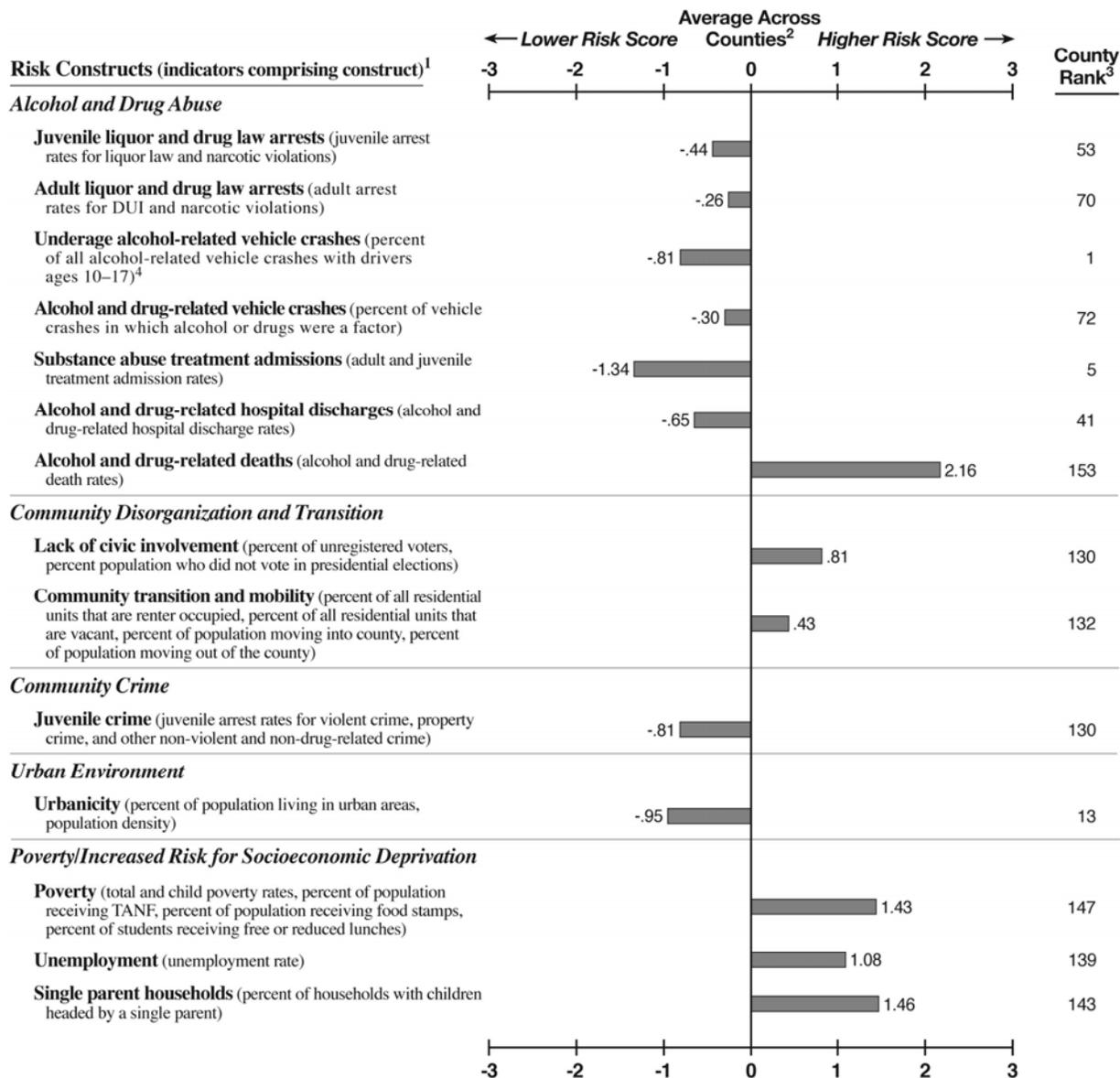
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .27 (county rank=110). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.45 (county rank=43).

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

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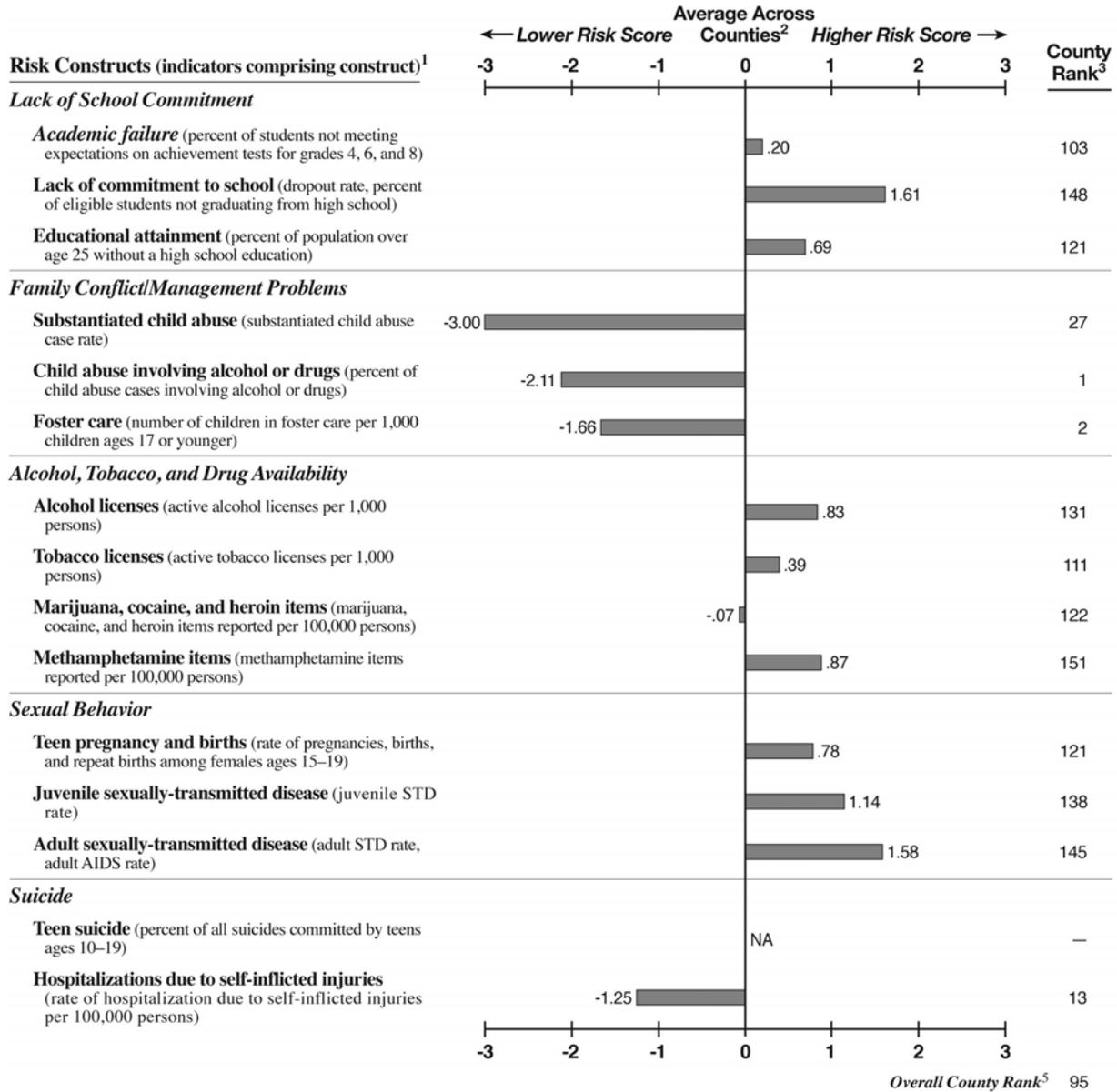
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Calhoun County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 6,098			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,269			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	37.0%	Other	0.9%
Black	58.3%	Hispanic/Latino	3.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Calhoun County**

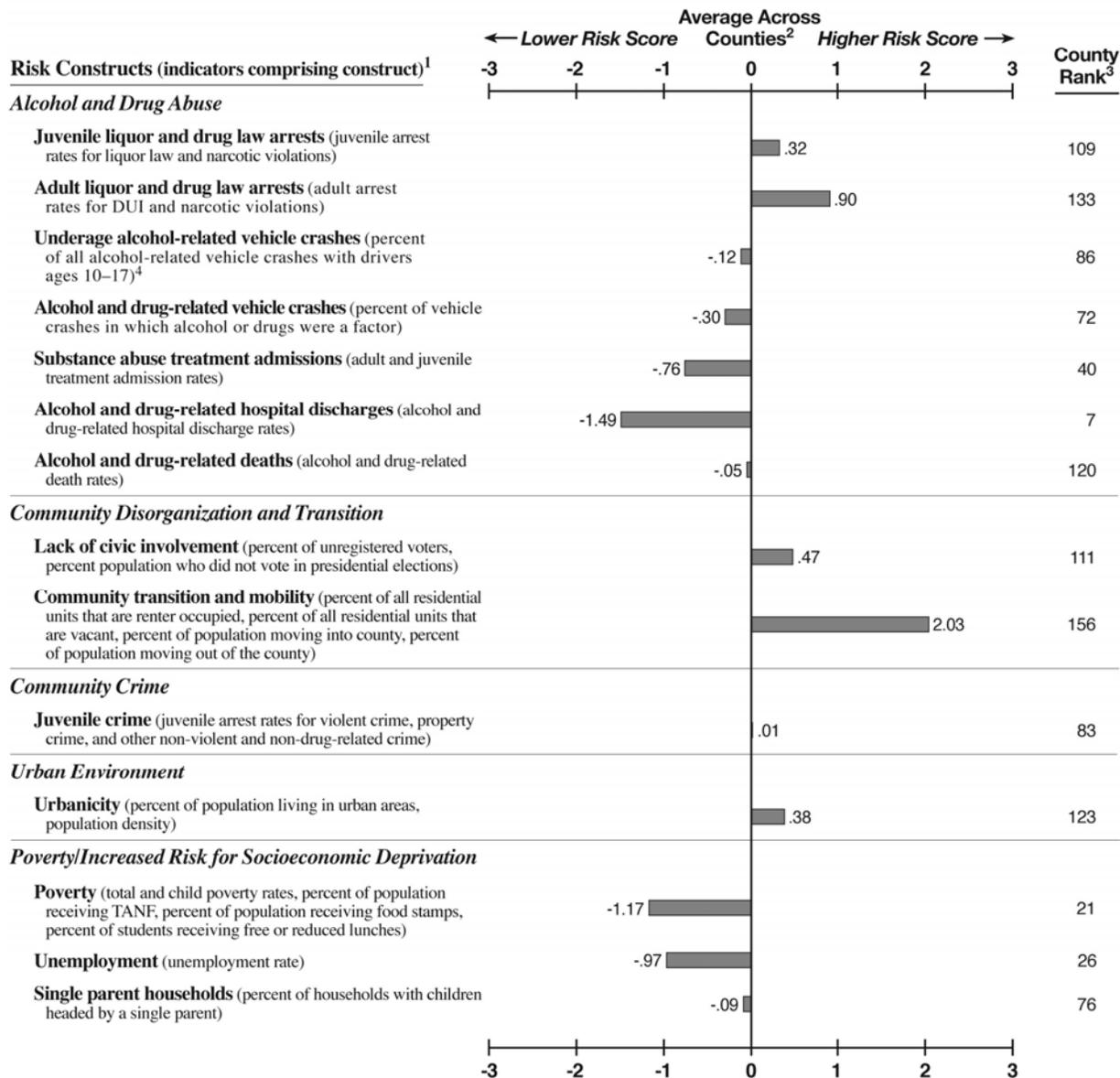


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.14 (county rank=81). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .36 (county rank=102).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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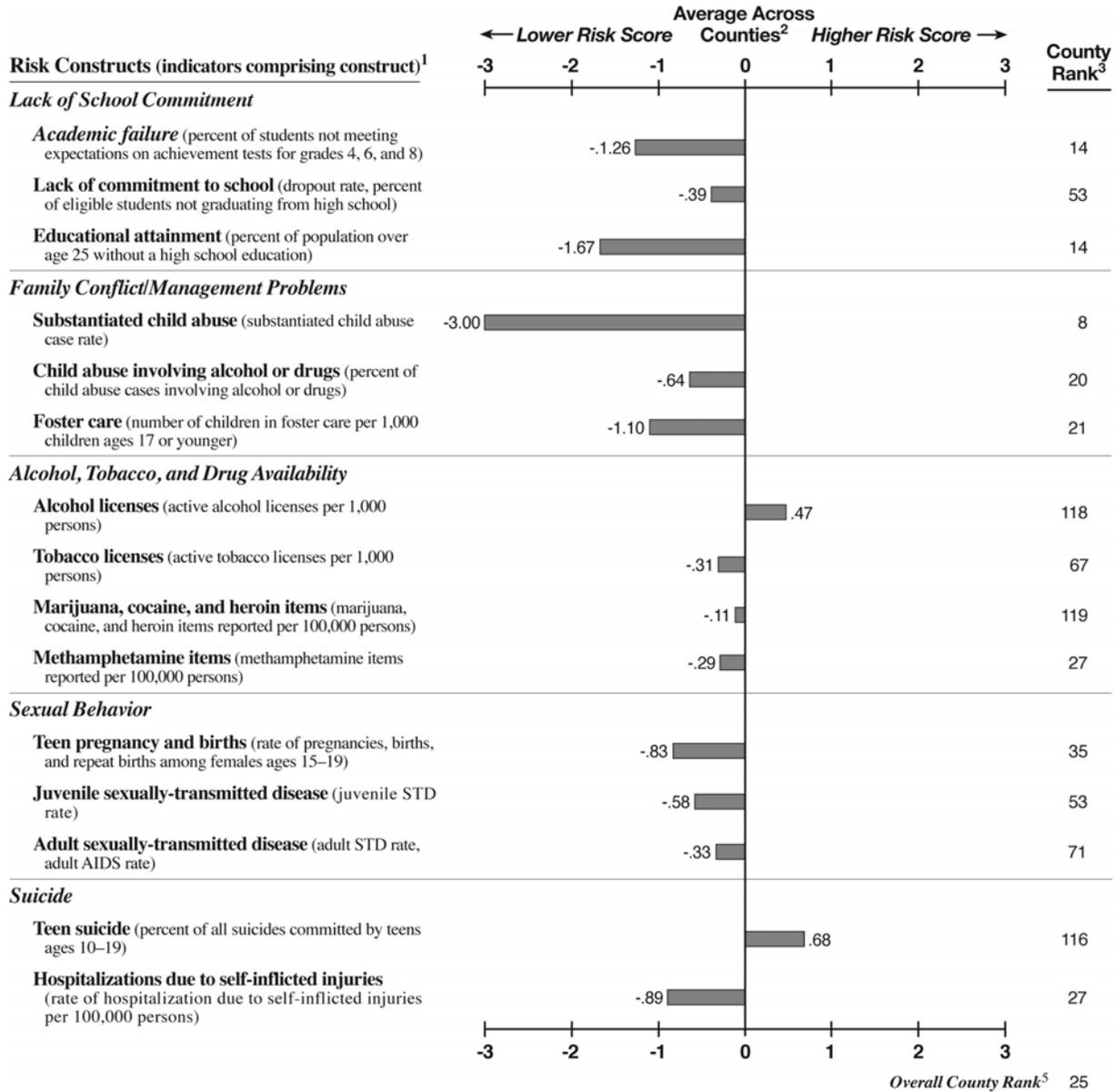
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Camden County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 48,689	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,671	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	73.5% Other 3.7%
Black	19.7% Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Camden County**

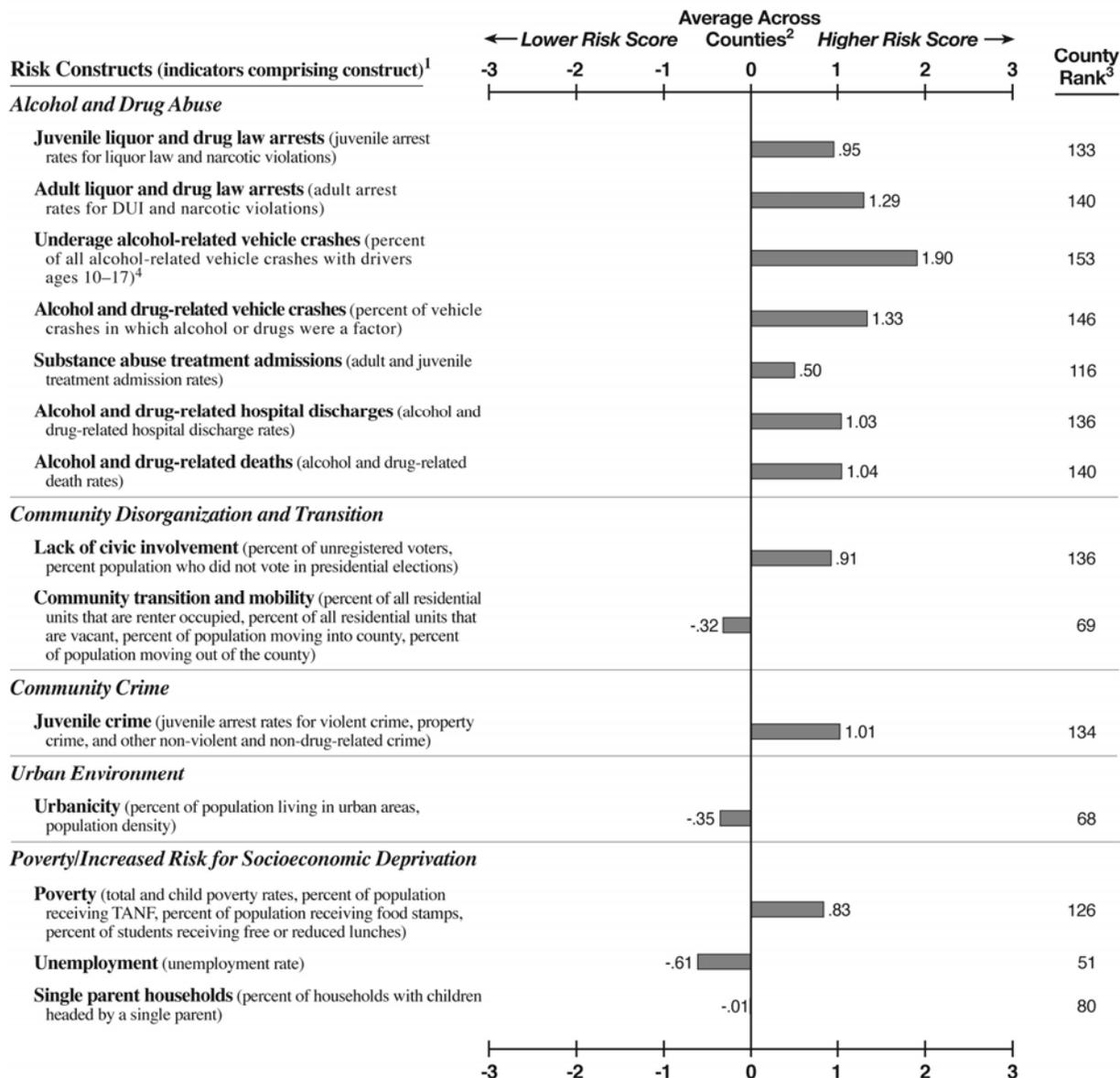


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 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=130). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.51 (county rank=39).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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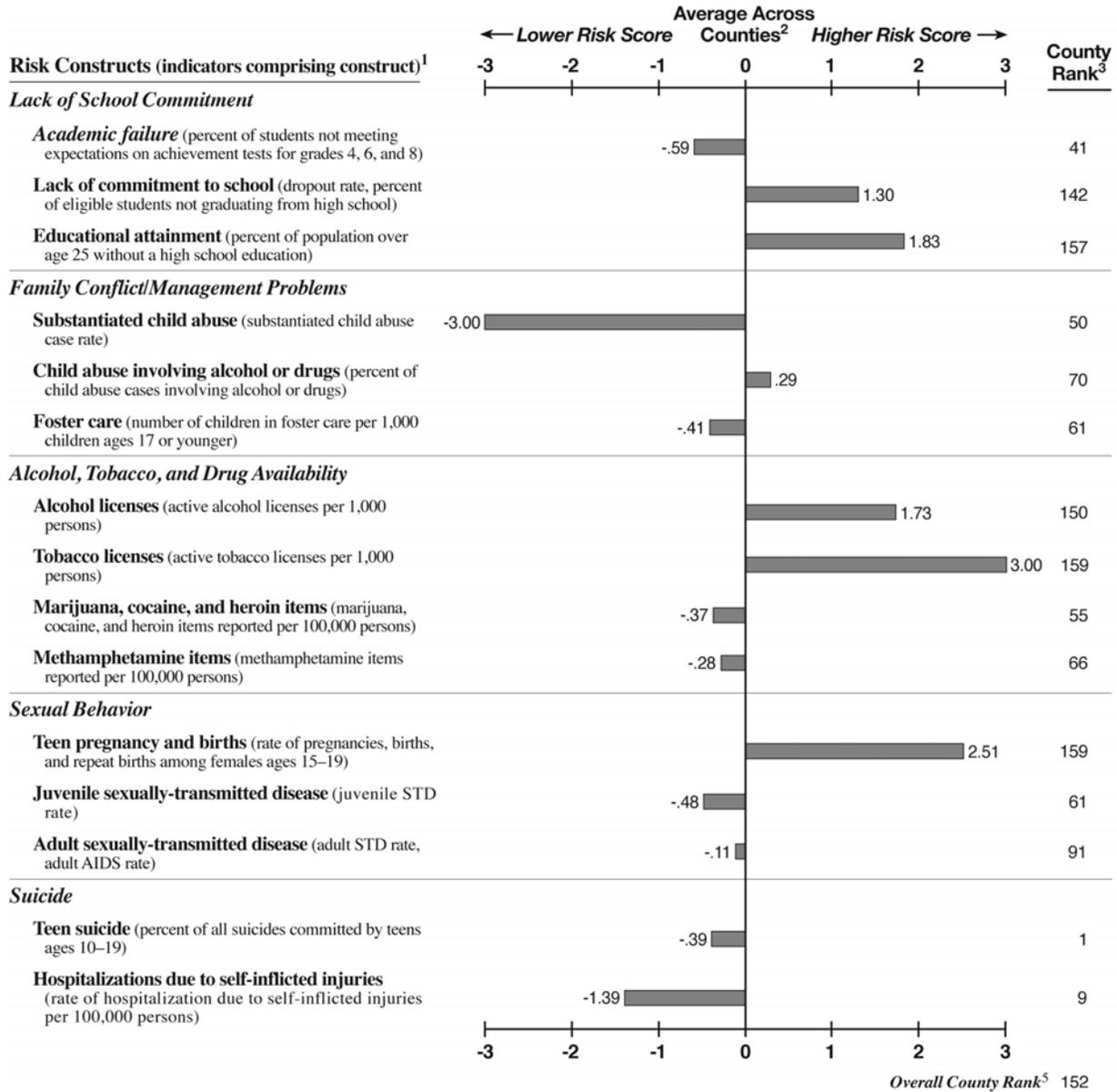
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Candler County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,550	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,919	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	61.8% Other 0.8%
Black	24.6% Hispanic/Latino 12.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Candler County**

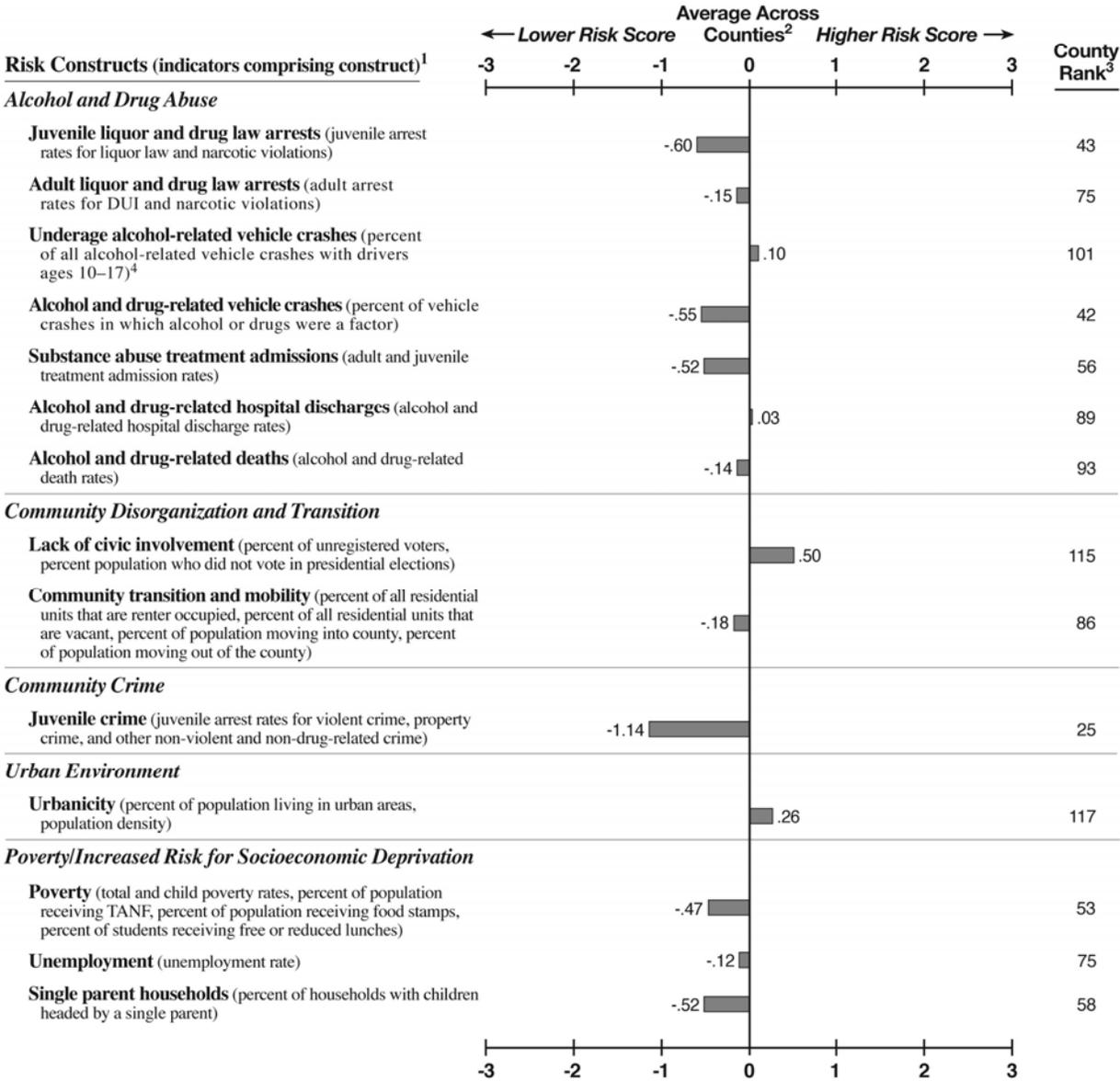


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.05 (county rank=141). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.53 (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.

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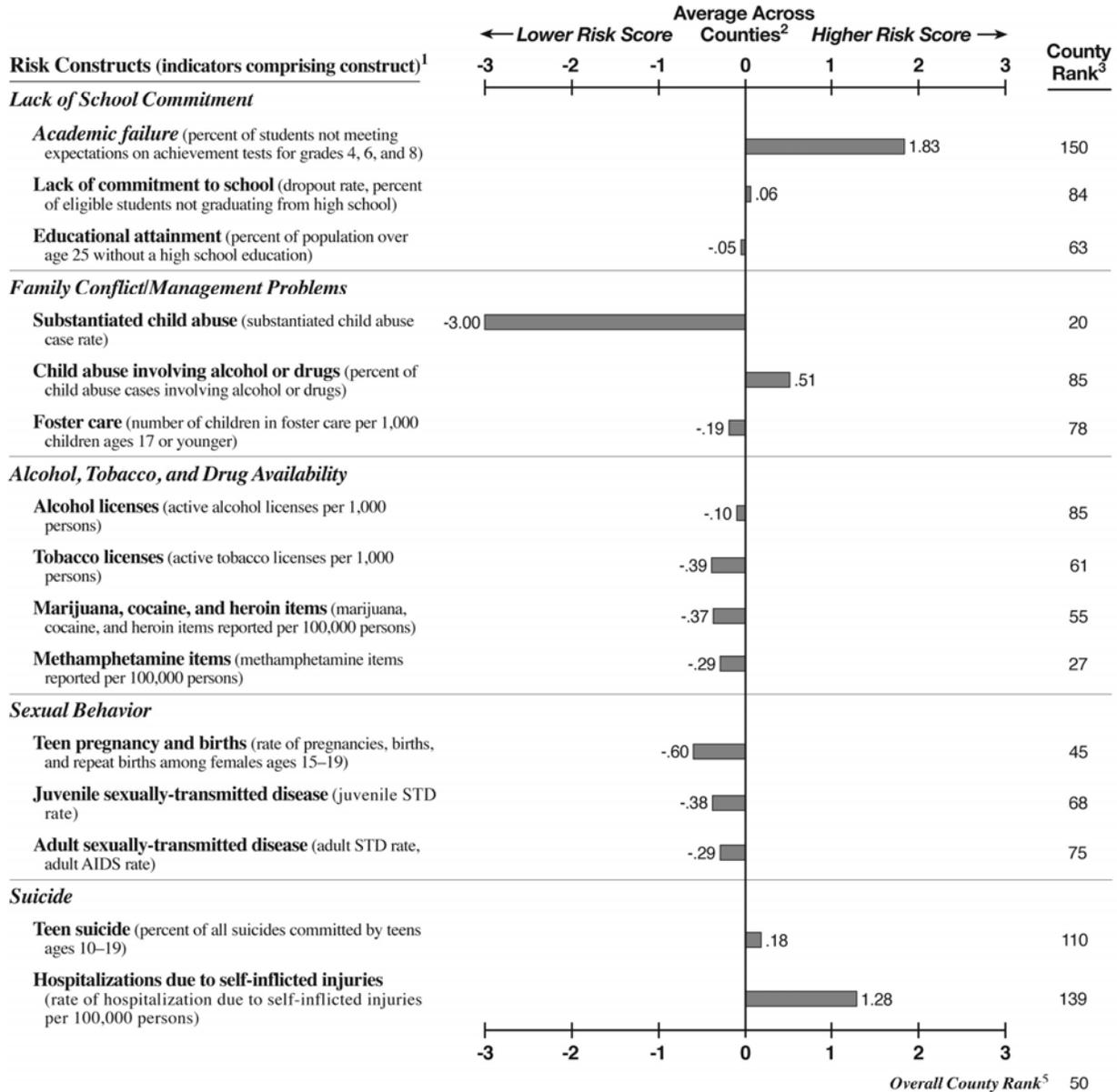
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Carroll County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 111,954			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,536			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	76.0%	Other	2.0%
Black	17.4%	Hispanic/Latino	4.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(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.

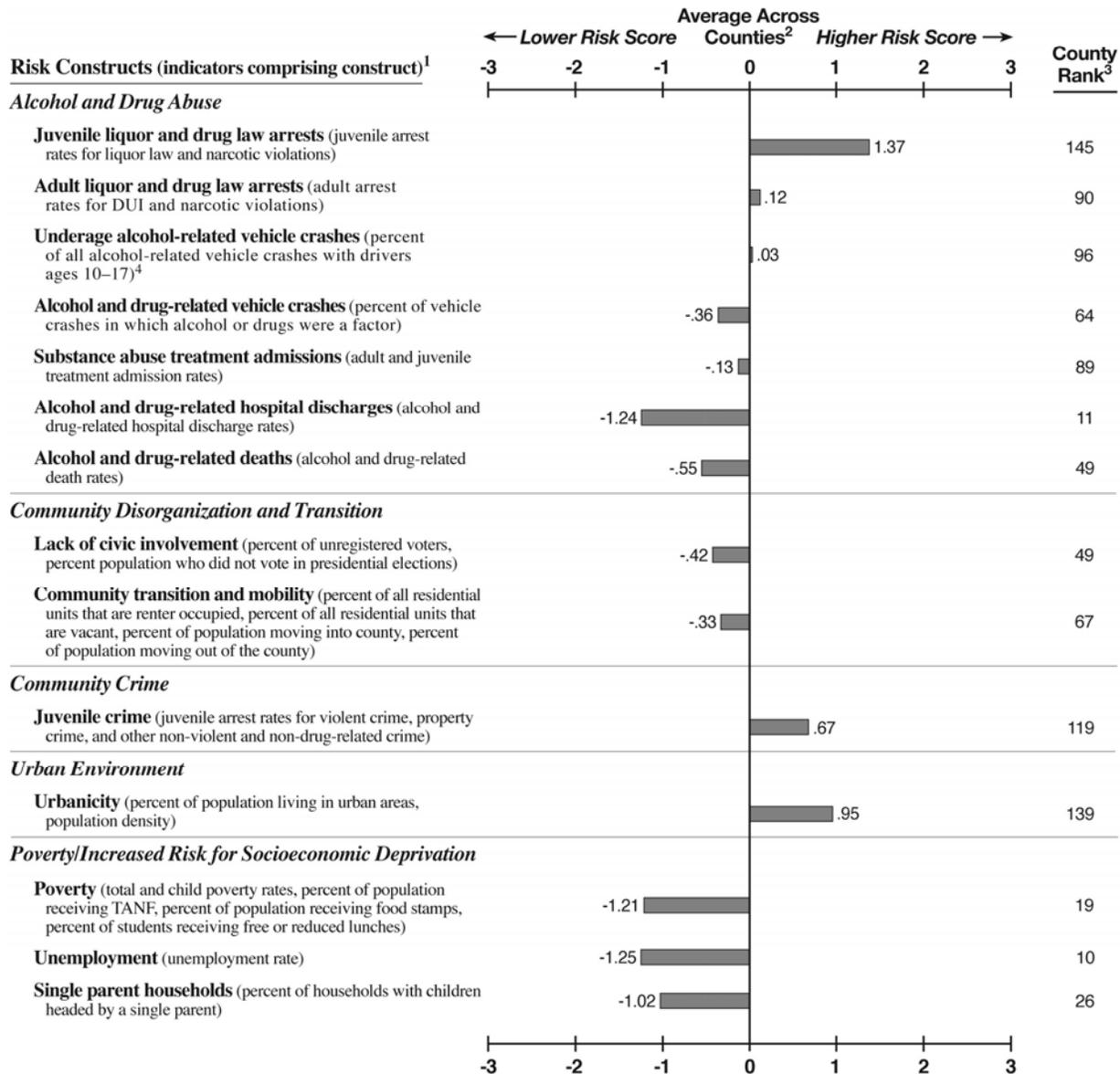
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=103). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.22 (county rank=54).

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

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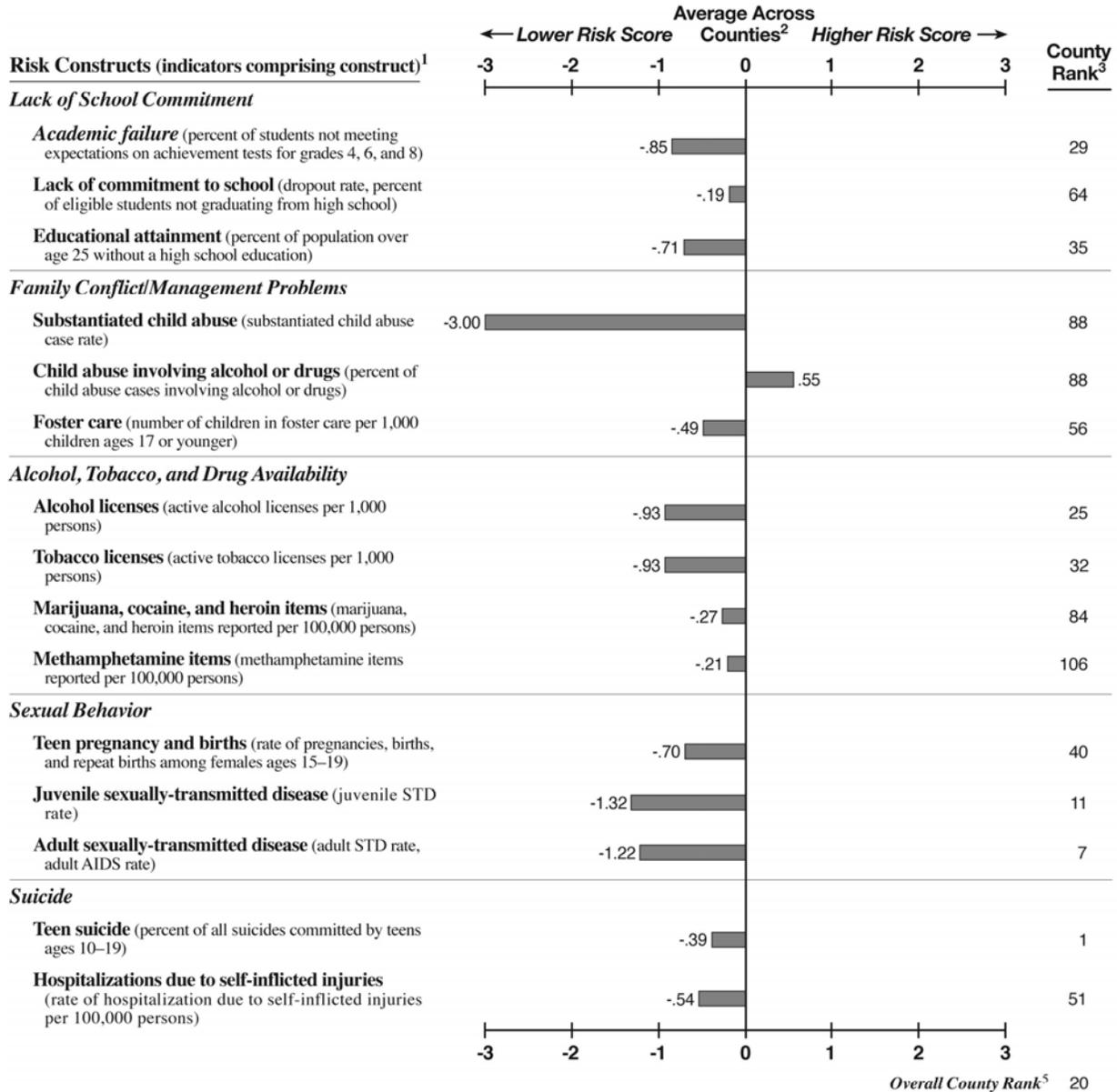
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Catoosa County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 62,241	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 15,703	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 93.4%	Other 2.1%
Black 2.7%	Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Catoosa County**

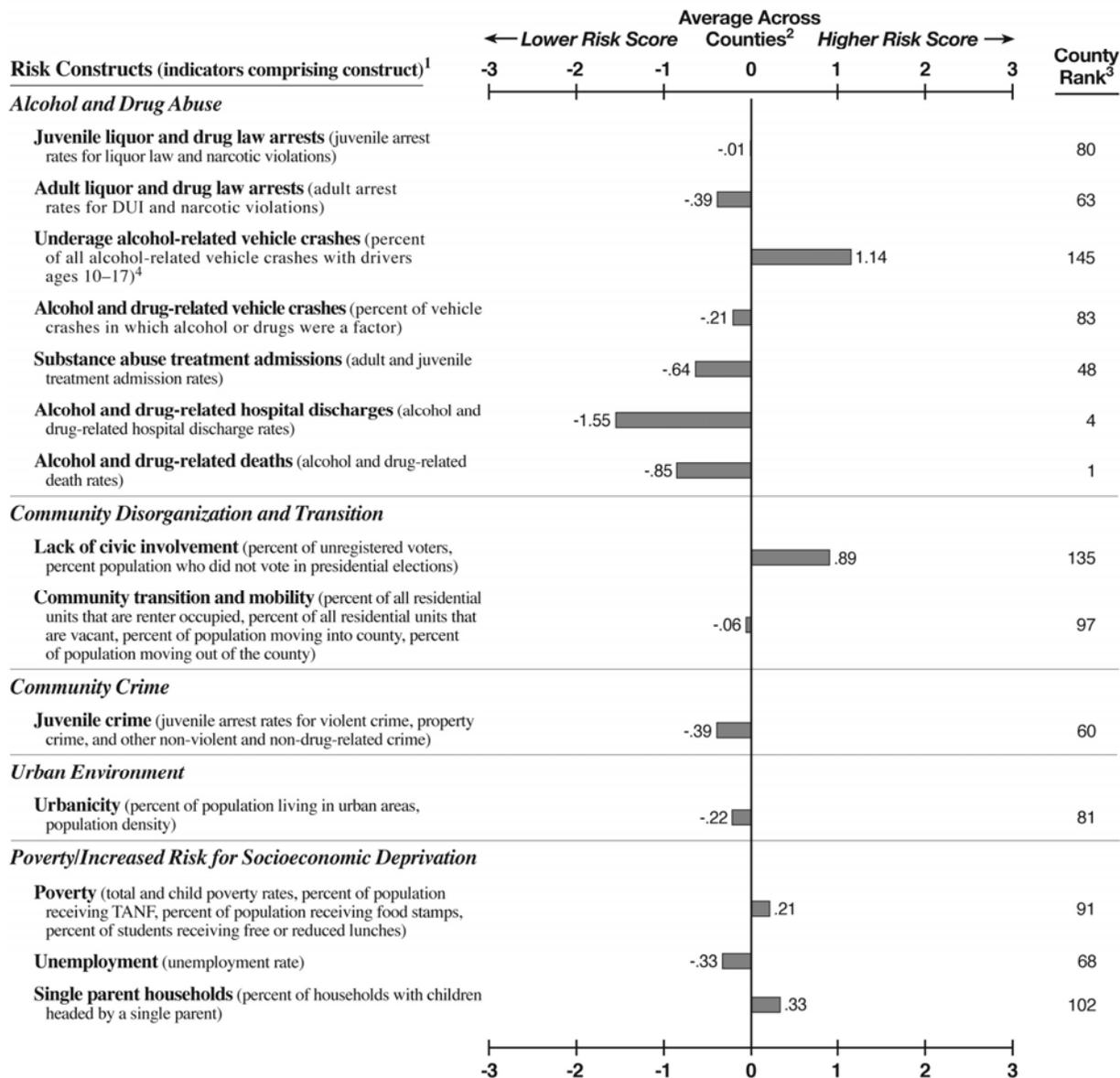


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .86 (county rank=134). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.83 (county rank=25).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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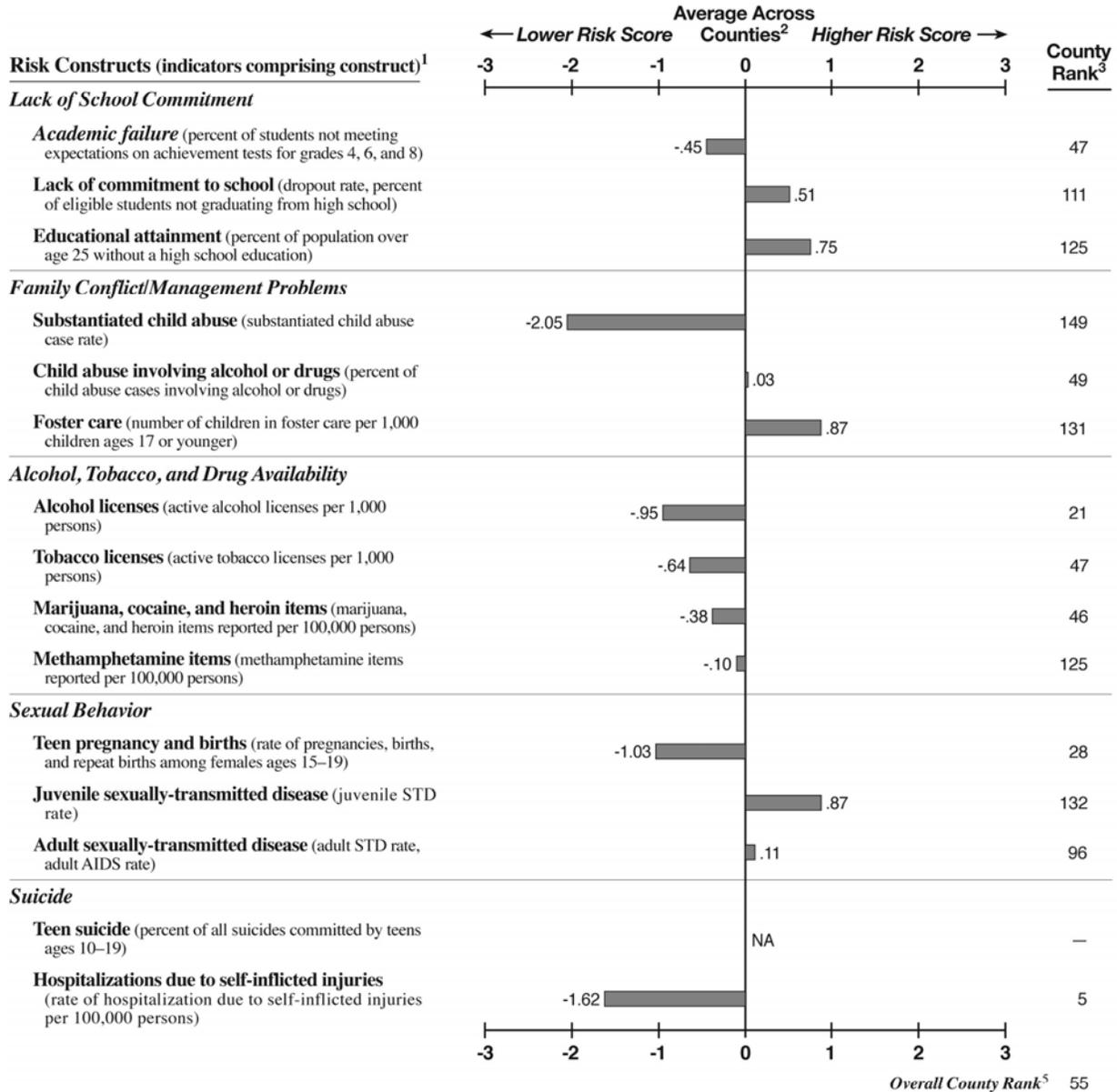
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Charlton County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,609	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,453	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.4% Other 2.2%
Black	28.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Charlton County**

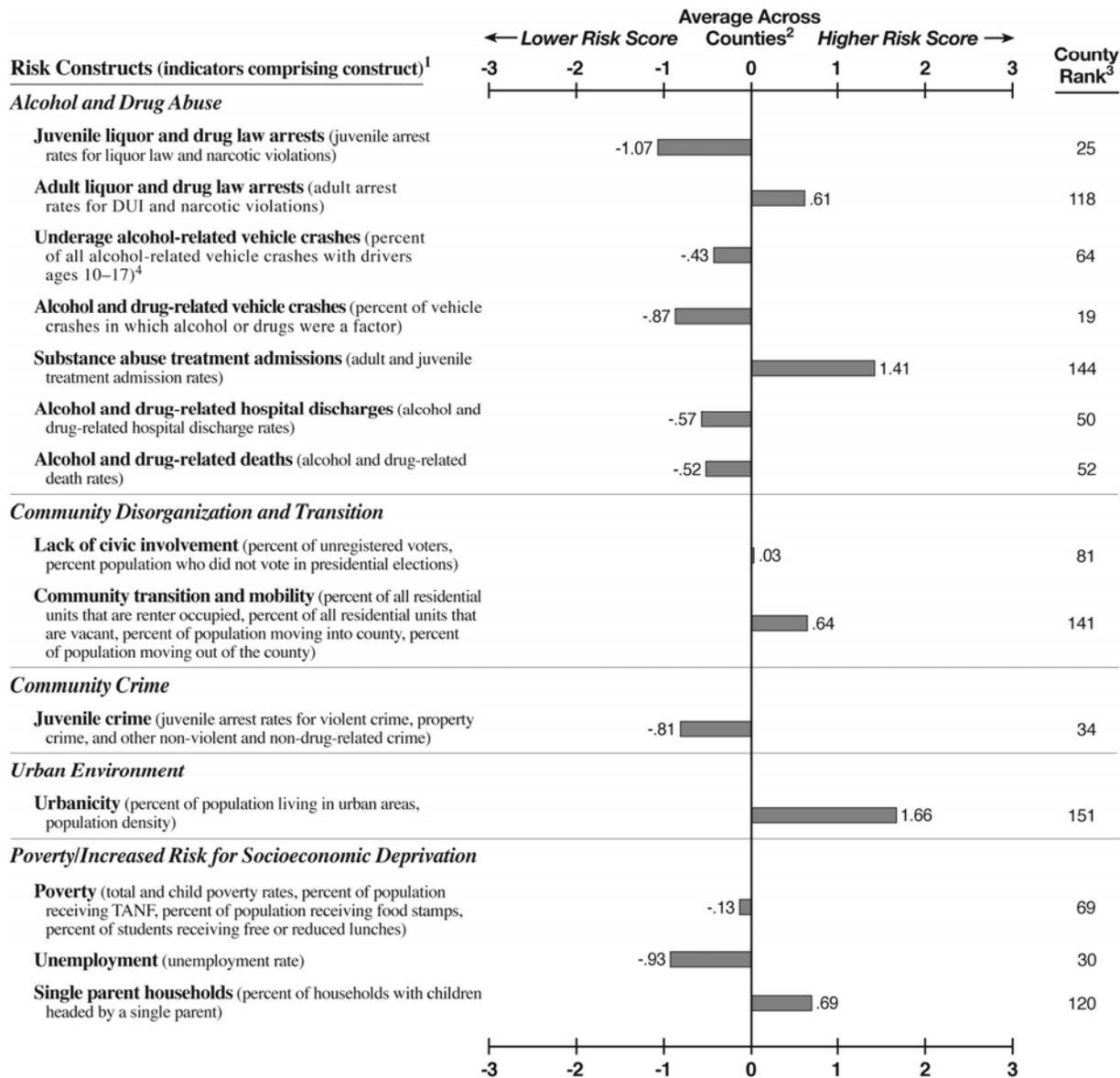


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.50 (county rank=149). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.75 (county rank=9).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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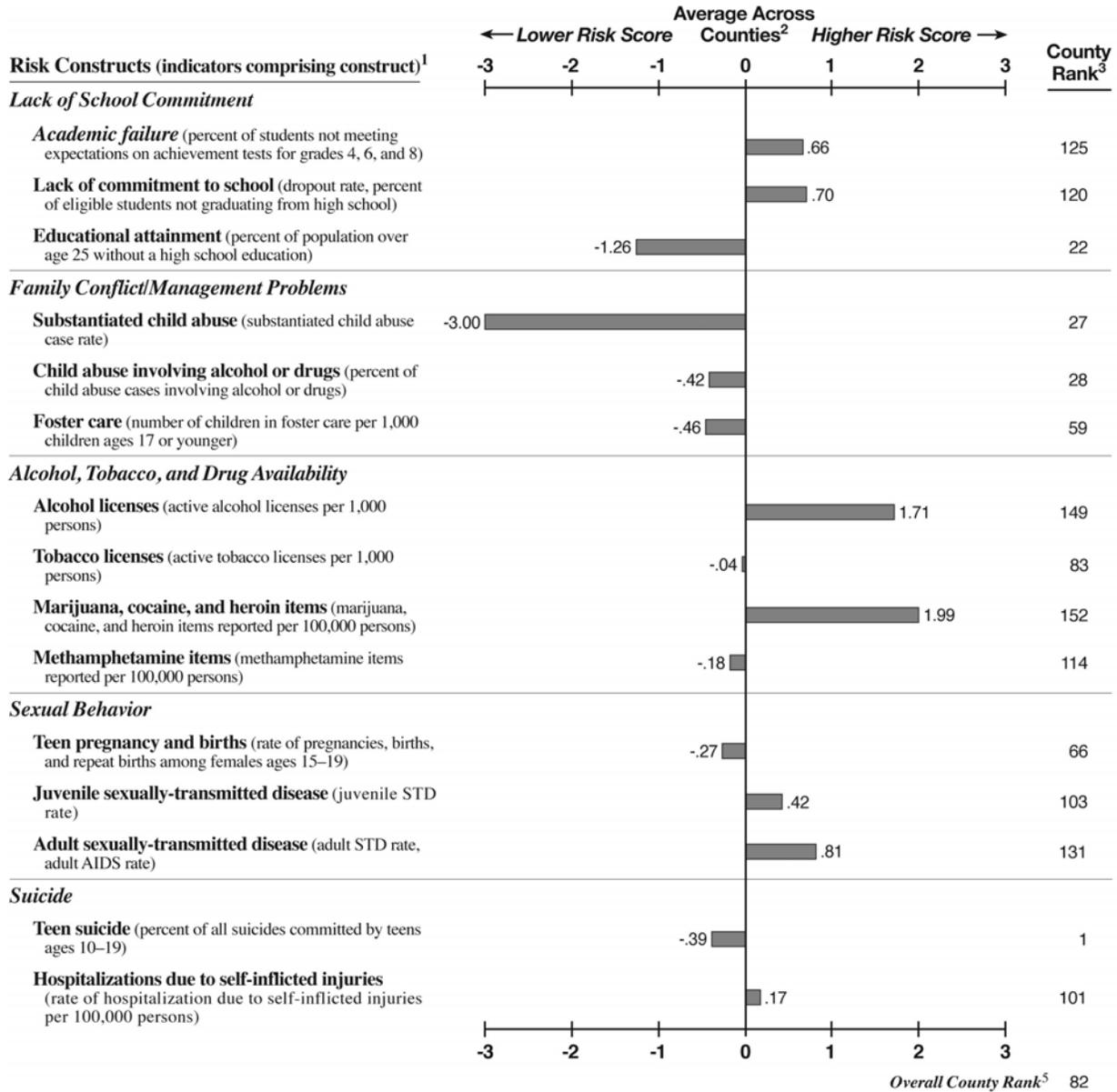
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chatham County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 248,469	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 63,355	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 53.2%	Other 3.8%
Black 40.0%	Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chatham County**

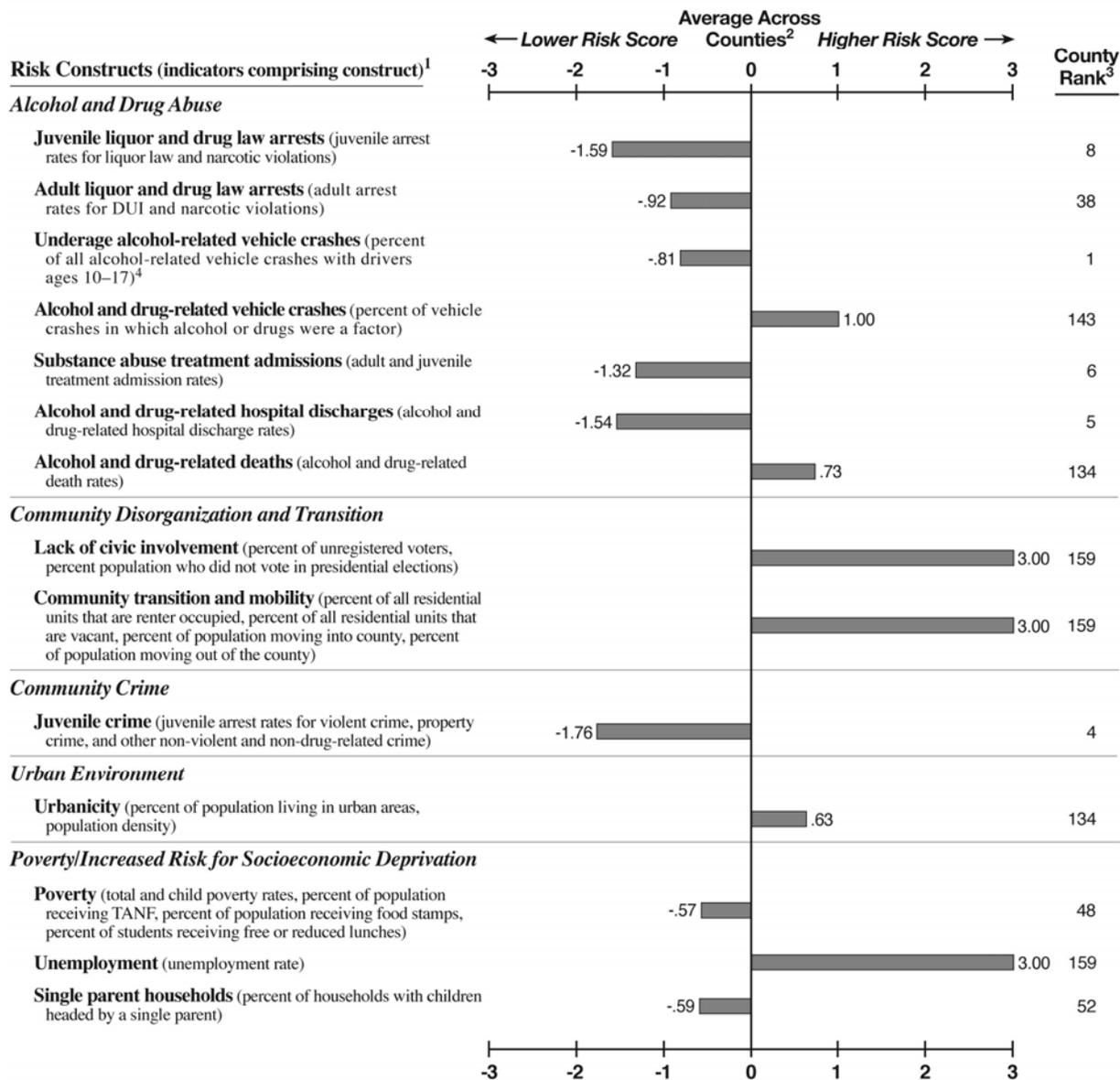


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.08 (county rank=84). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .20 (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.

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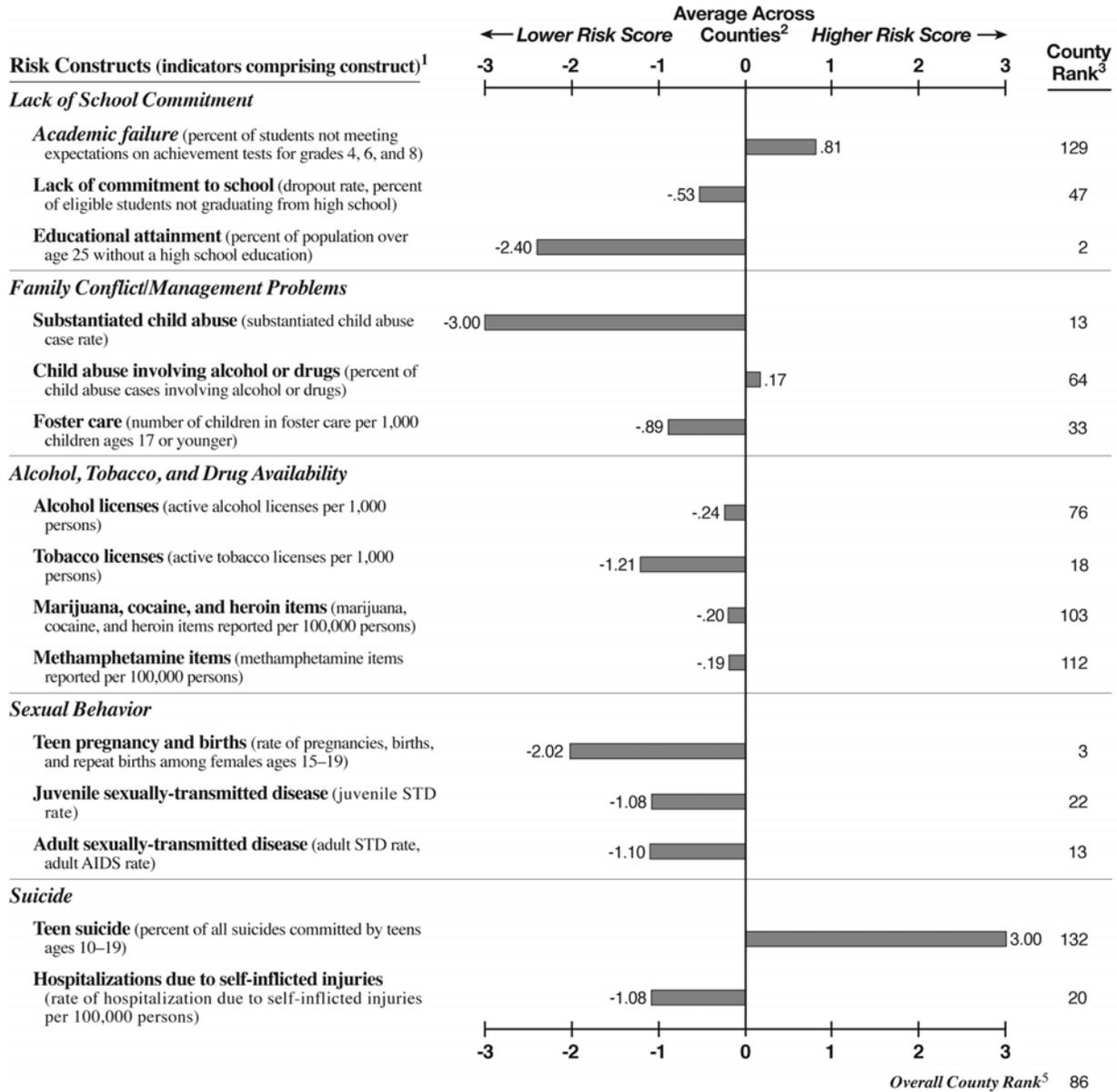
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chattahoochee County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,430	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,611	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 56.1%	Other 6.2%
Black 25.7%	Hispanic/Latino 11.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chattahoochee County**

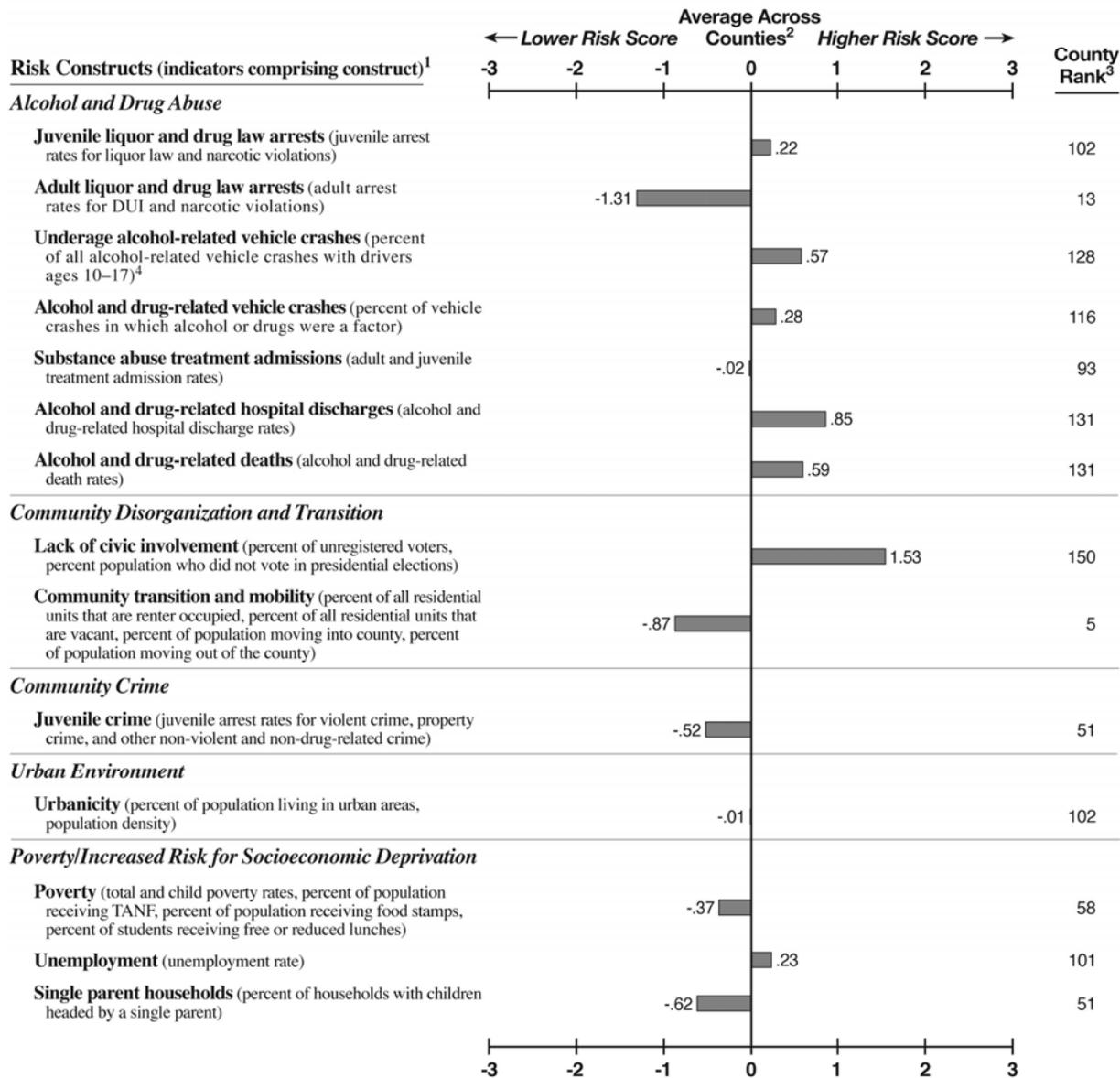


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 2.05 (county rank=159).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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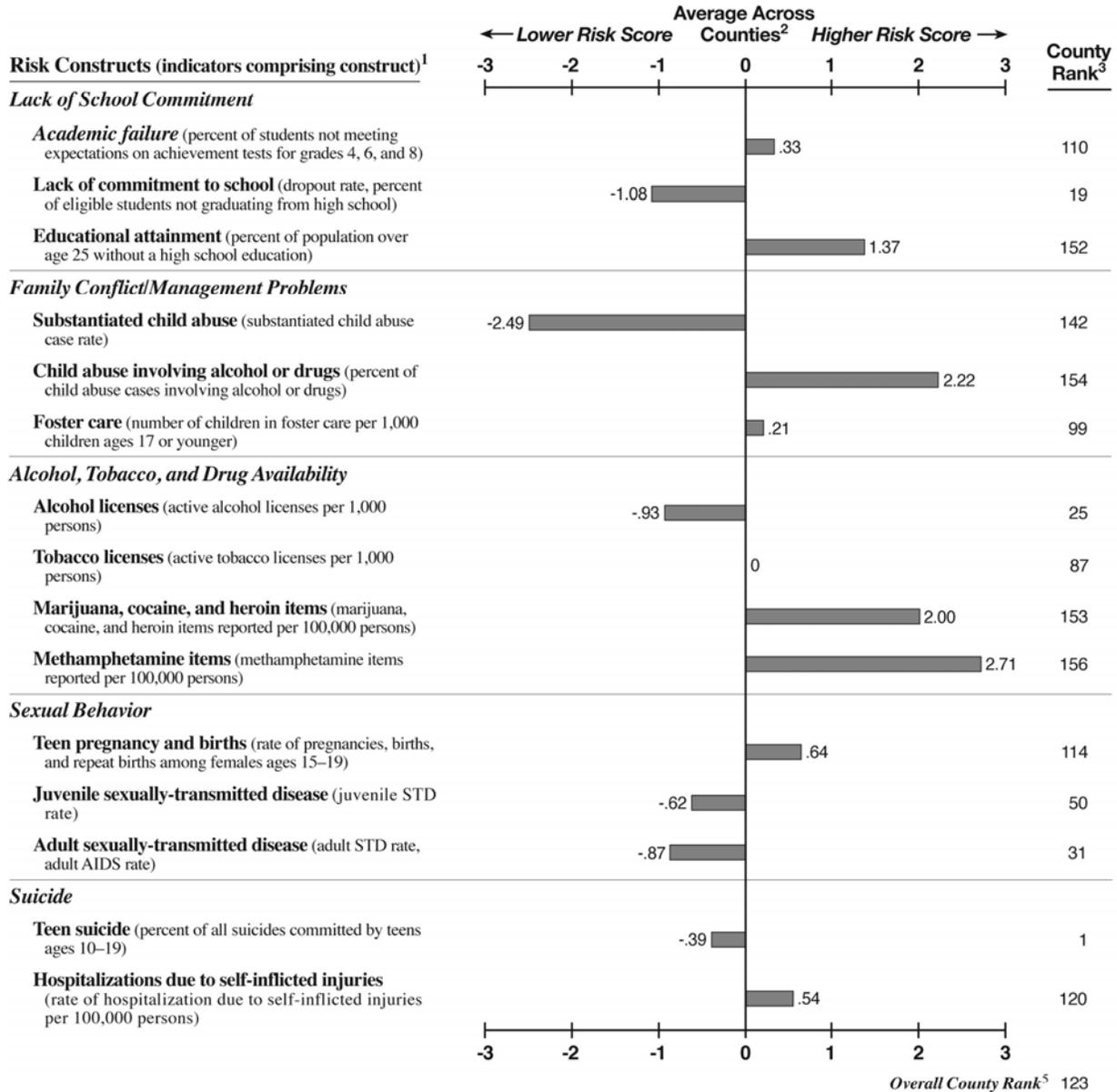
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chattooga County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 26,797	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,054	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	84.8% Other 1.4%
Black	10.7% Hispanic/Latino 3.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Chattooga County**

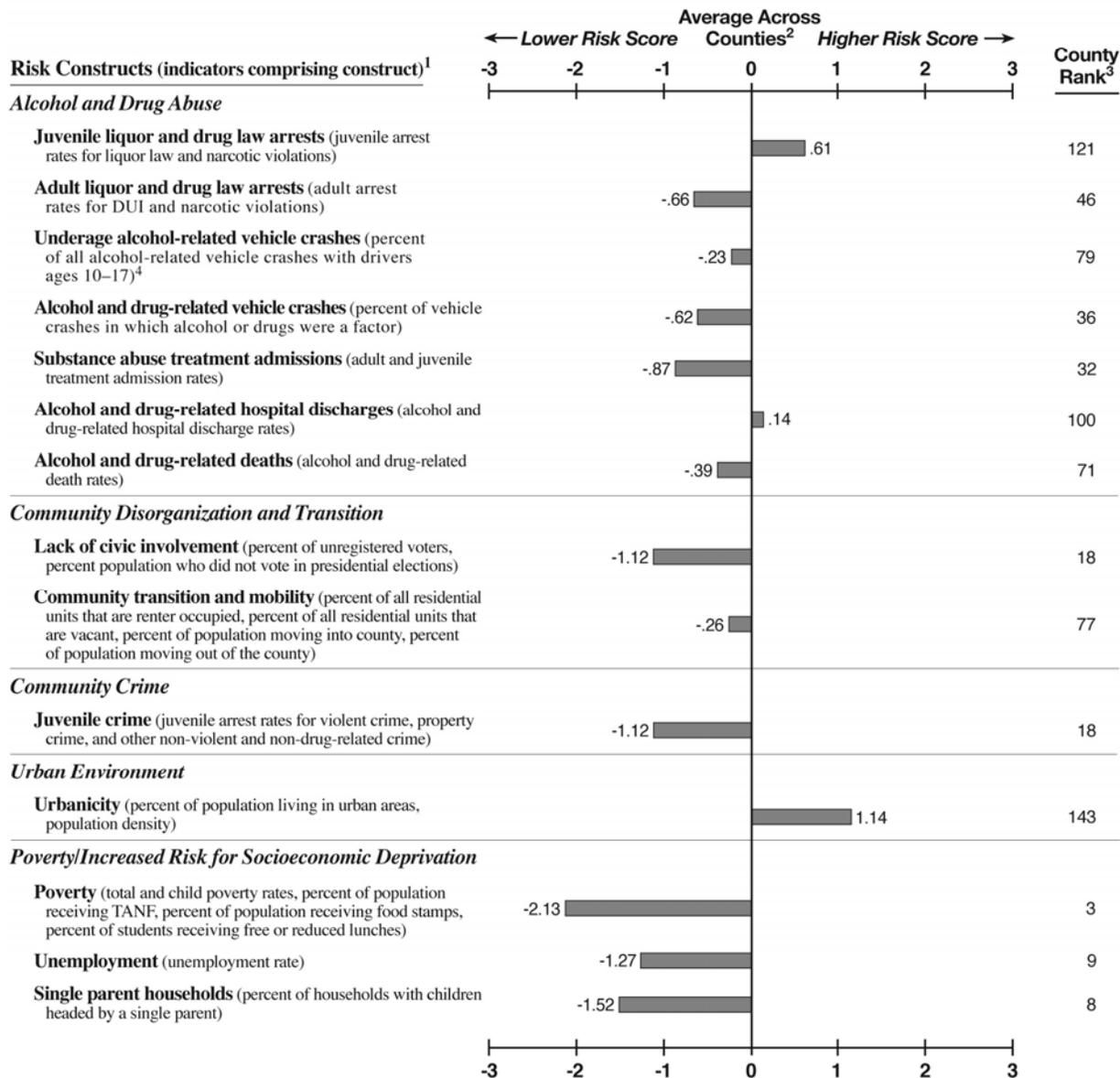


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.71 (county rank=28). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .52 (county rank=117).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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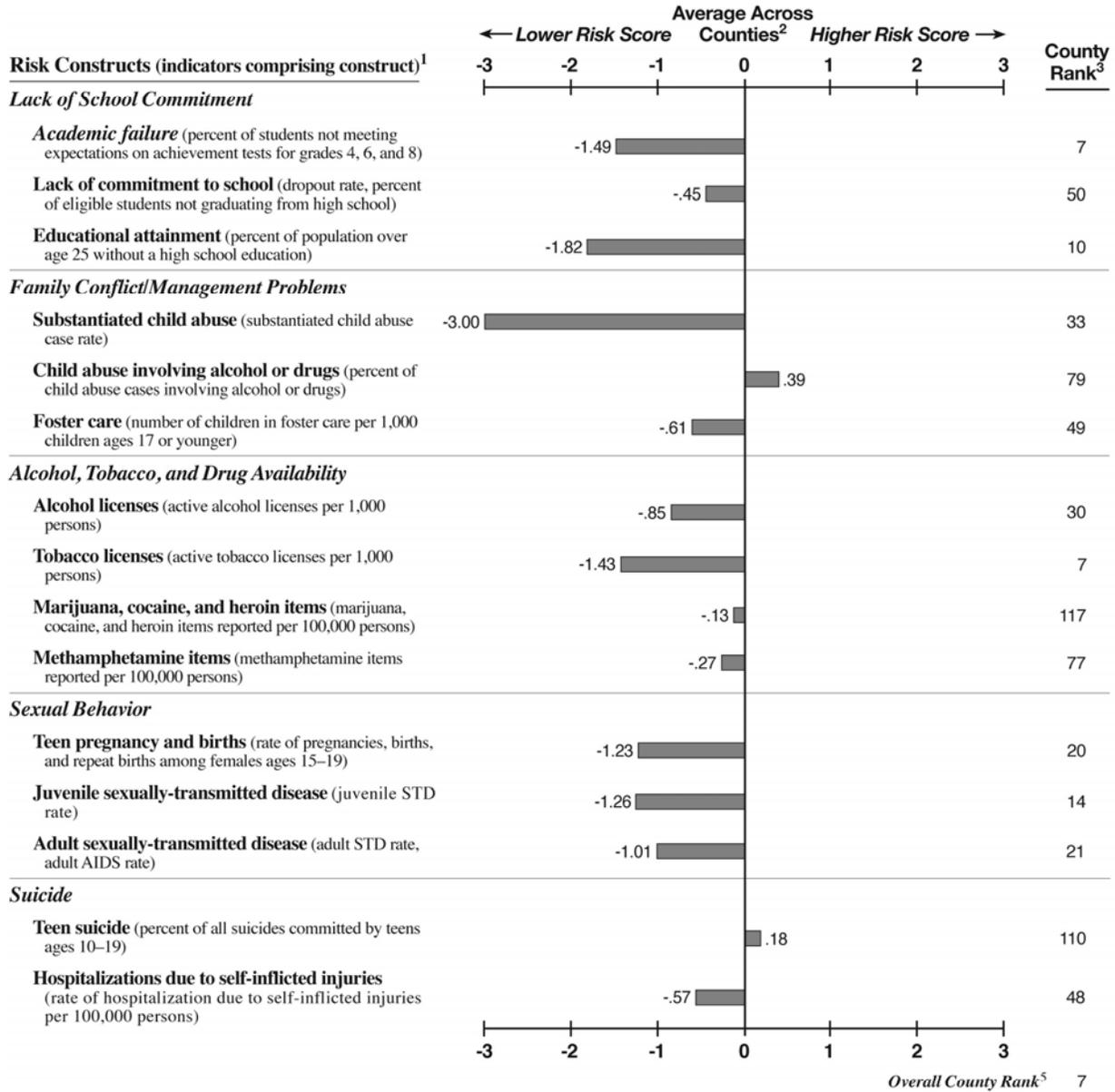
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cherokee County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 204,363	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 58,992	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 82.3%	Other 3.2%
Black 5.7%	Hispanic/Latino 8.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cherokee County**

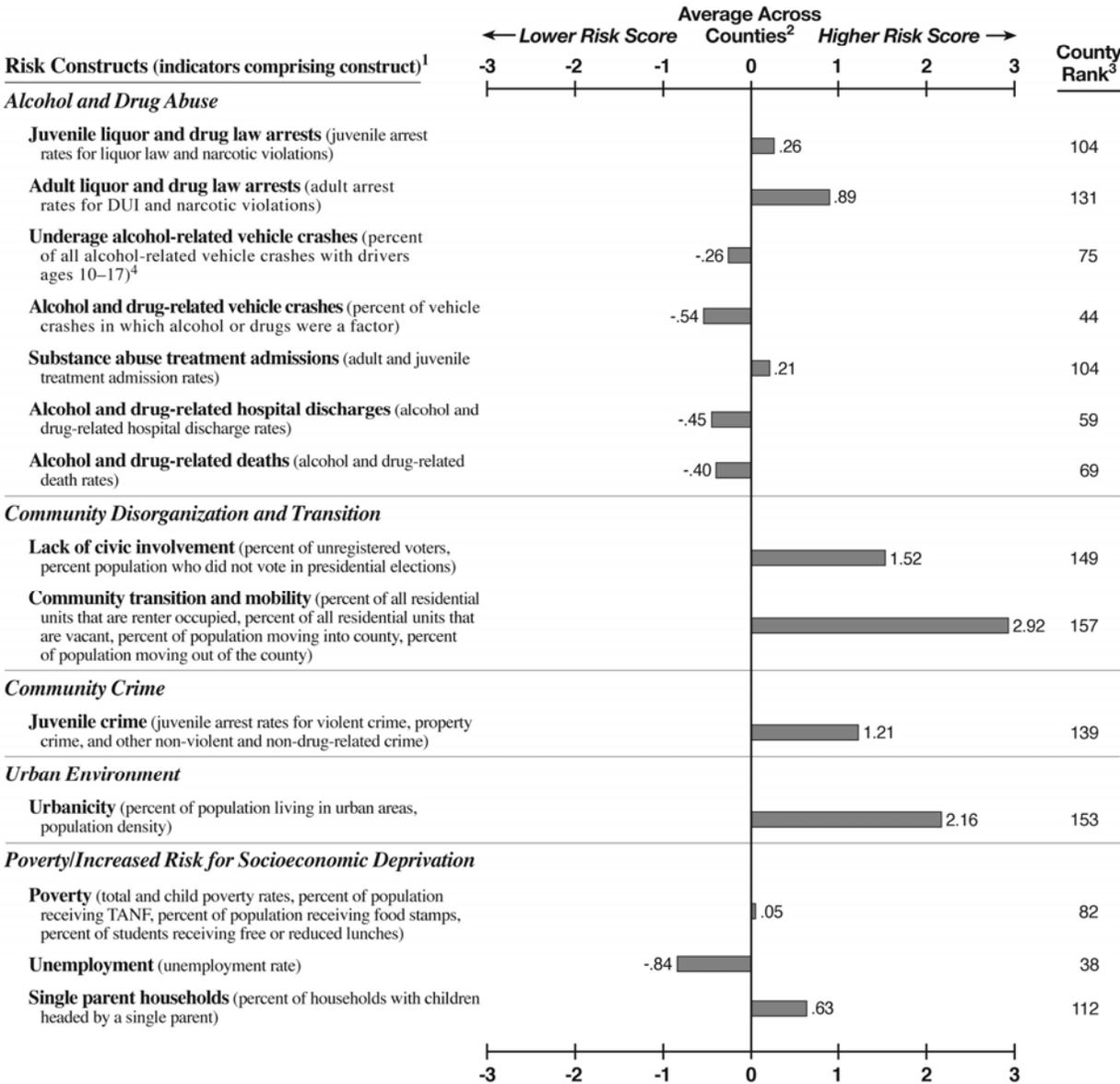


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .29 (county rank=113). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=59).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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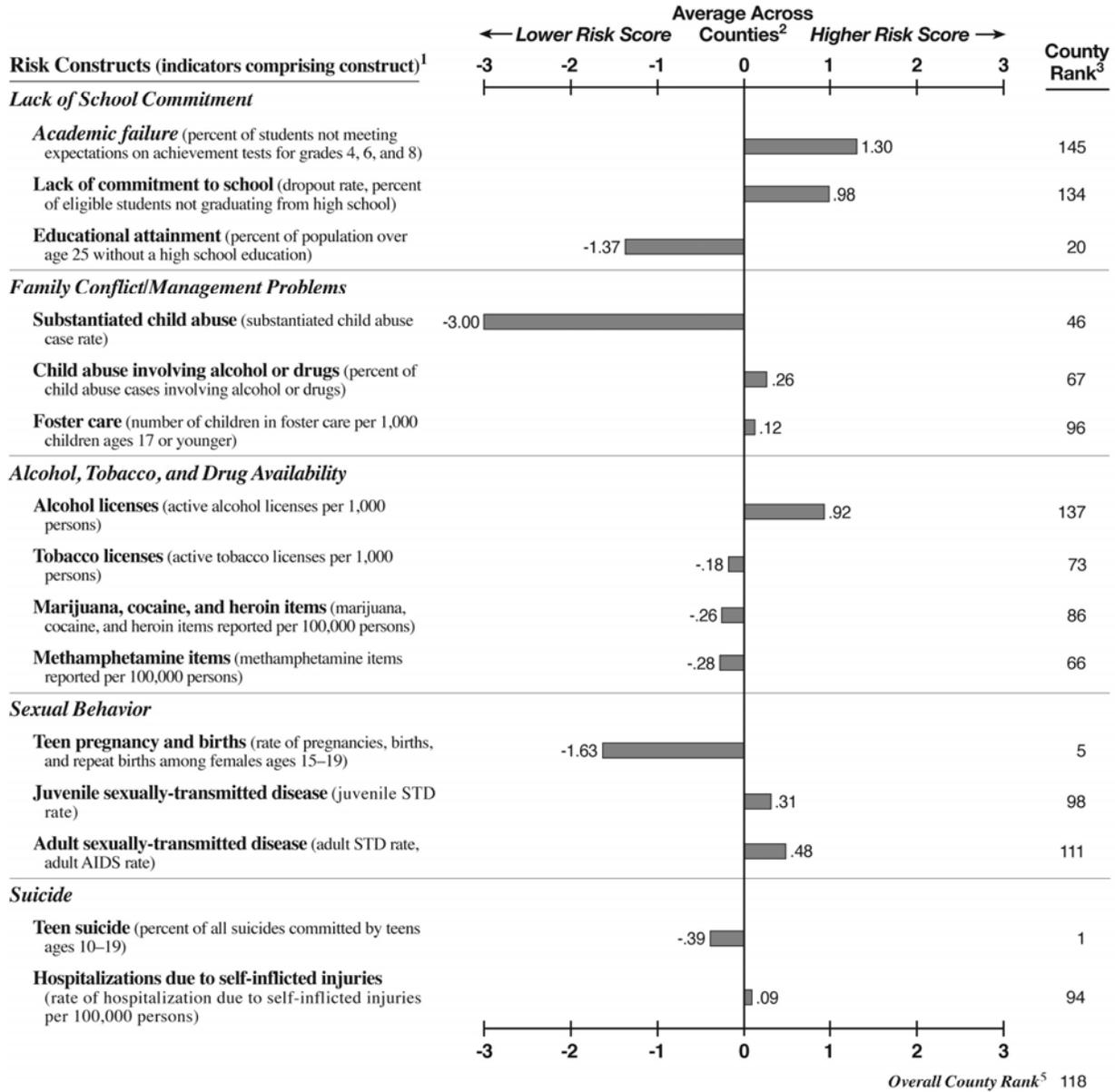
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clarke County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 114,063	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 22,138	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	61.0% Other 5.0%
Black	25.1% Hispanic/Latino 8.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clarke County**

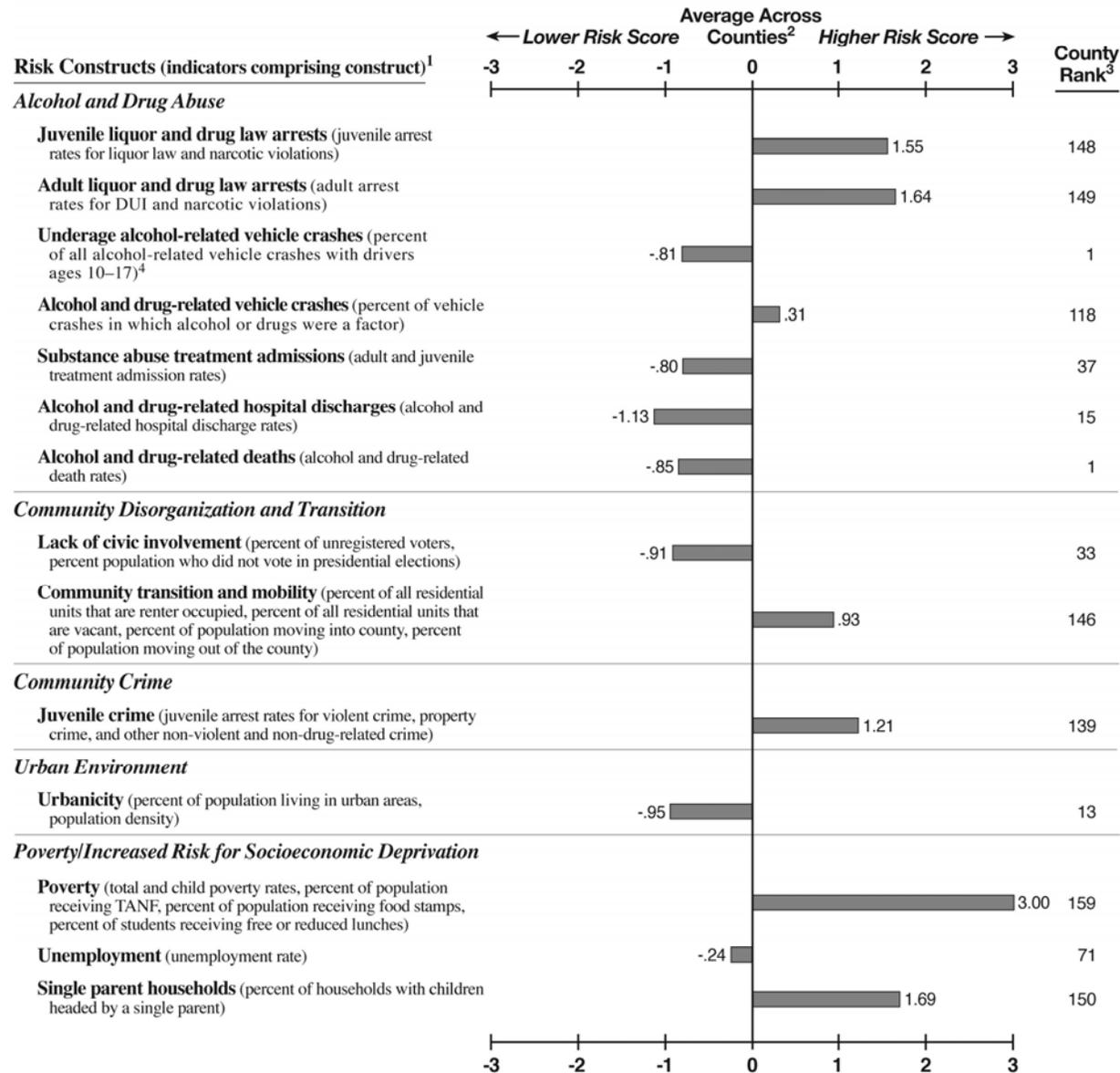


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.51 (county rank=150). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.37 (county rank=16).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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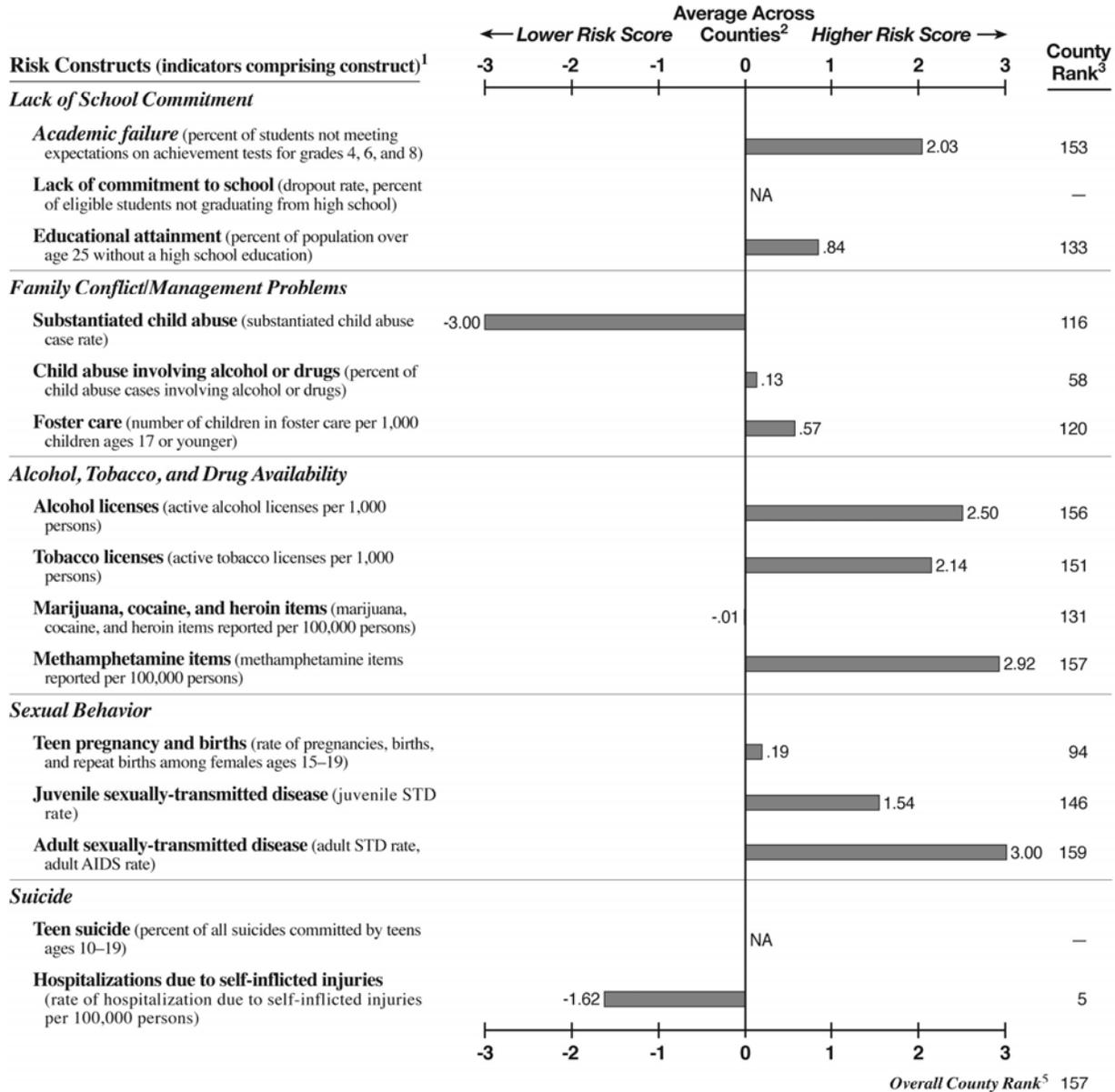
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clay County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 3,207	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 786	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	36.8% Other 1.0%
Black	61.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clay County**

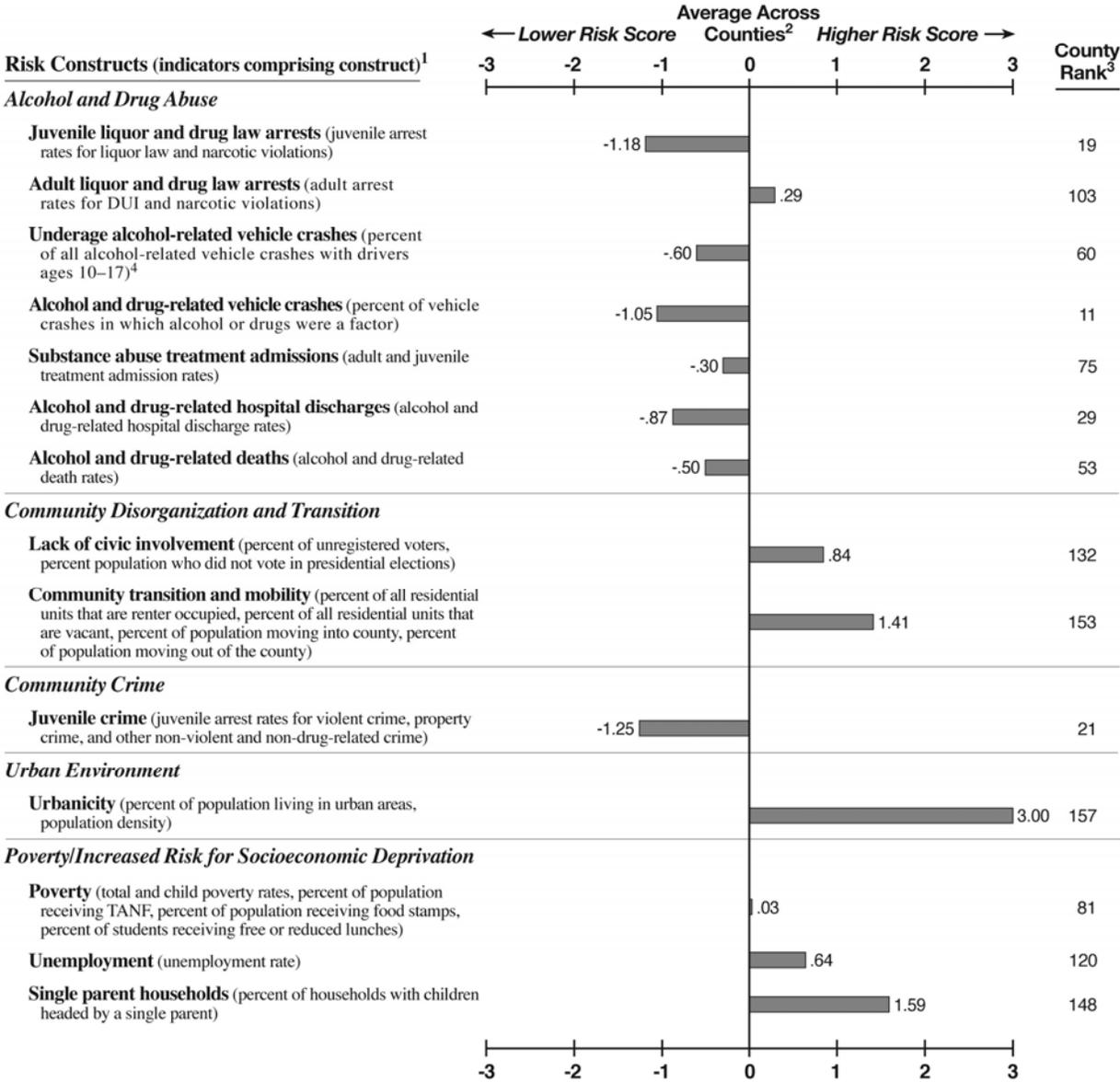


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 2.05 (county rank=159).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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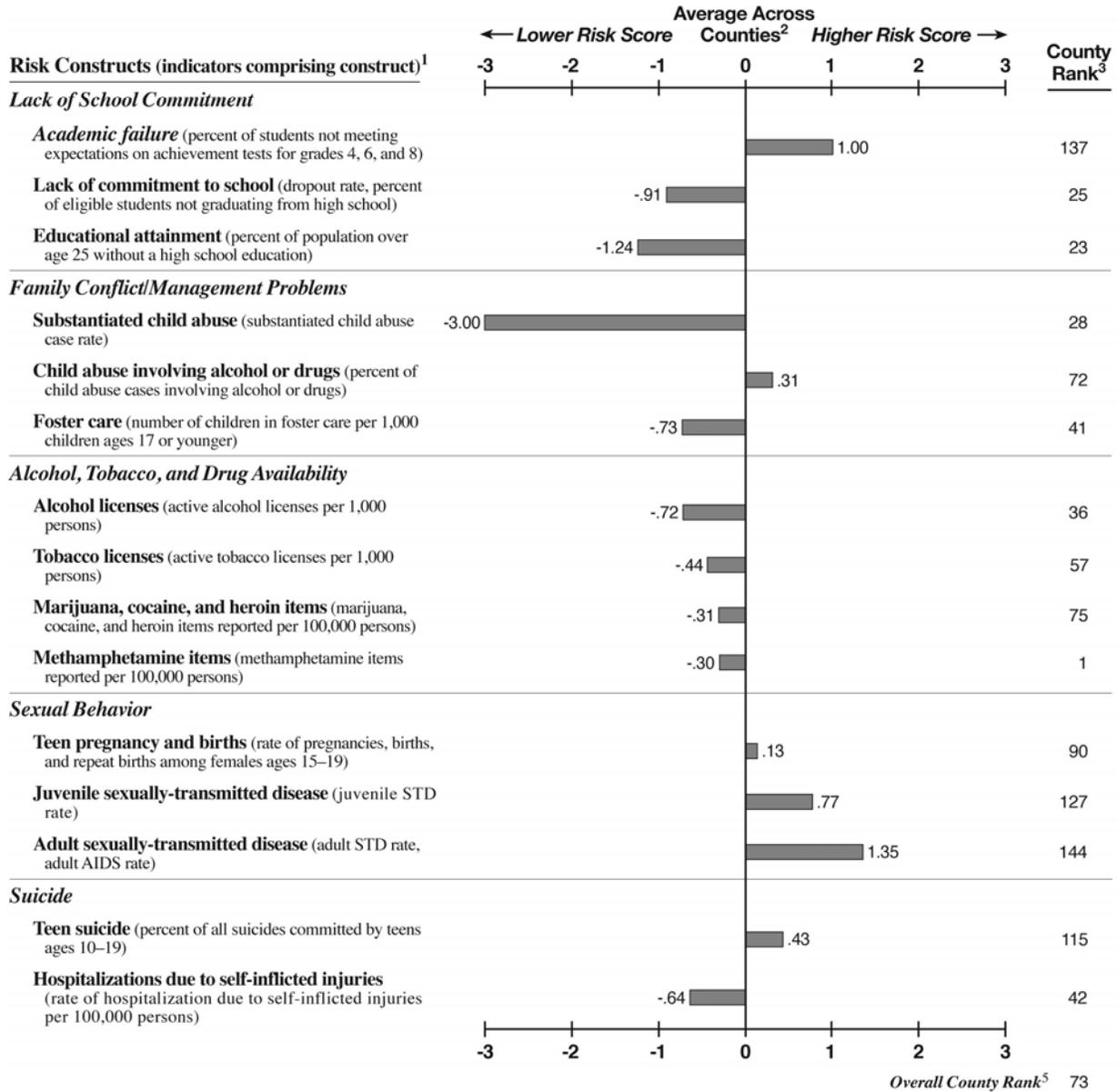
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clayton County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 272,217	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 81,802	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 21.0%	Other 6.6%
Black 61.2%	Hispanic/Latino 11.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clayton County**

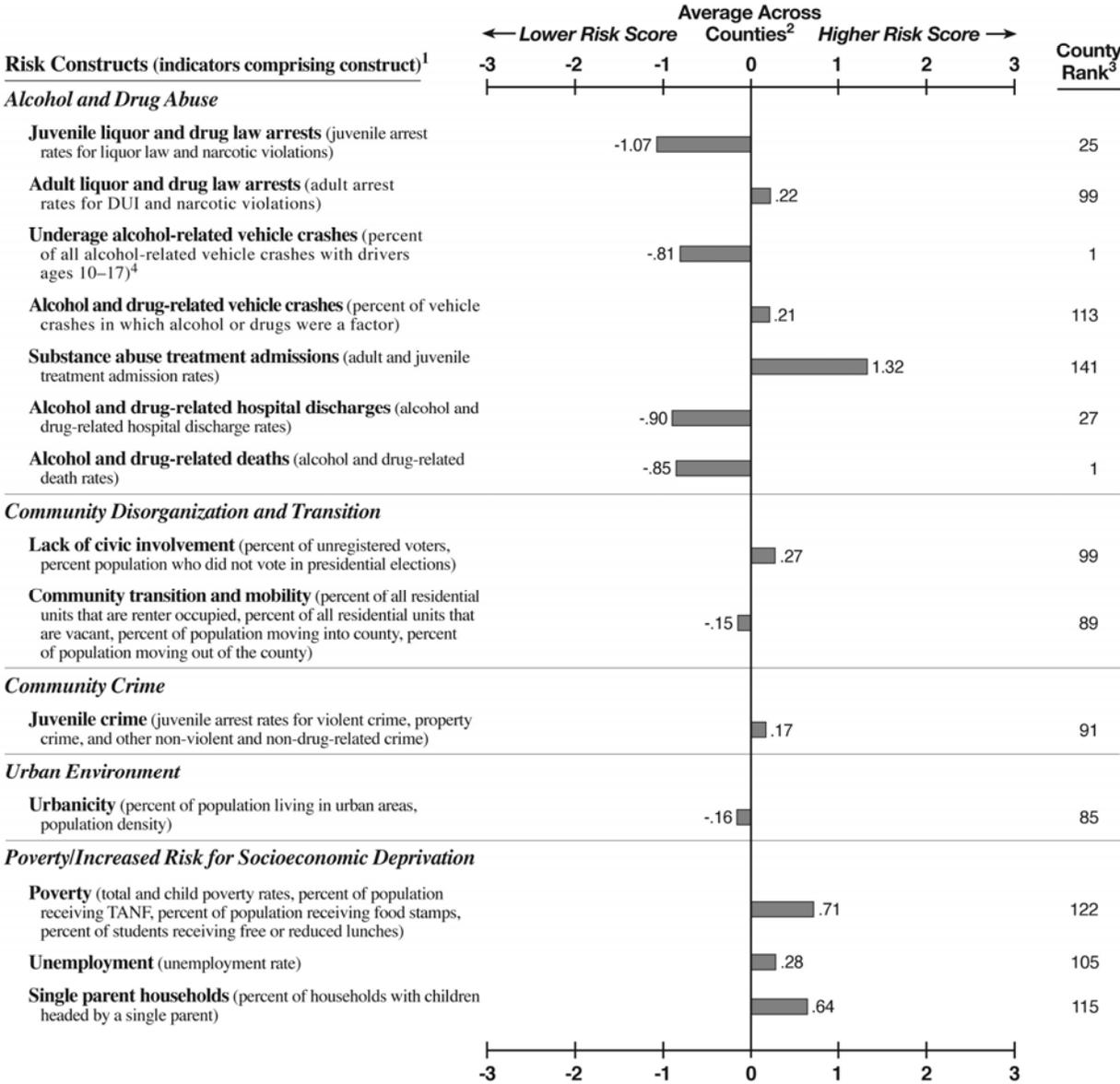


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.75 (county rank=24). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .88 (county rank=137).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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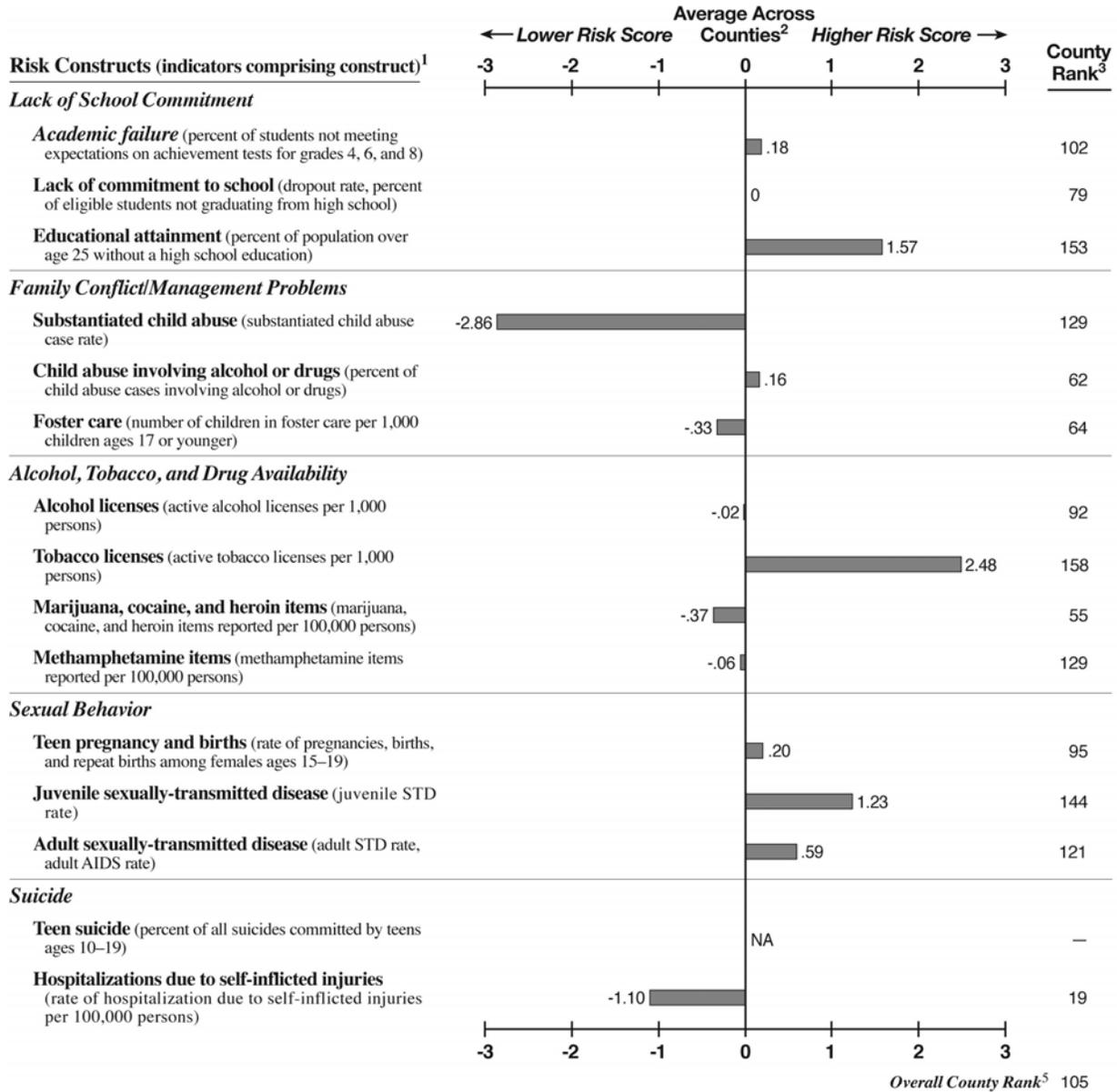
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clinch County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 6,992	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,937	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	66.7% Other 2.2%
Black	29.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Clinch County**

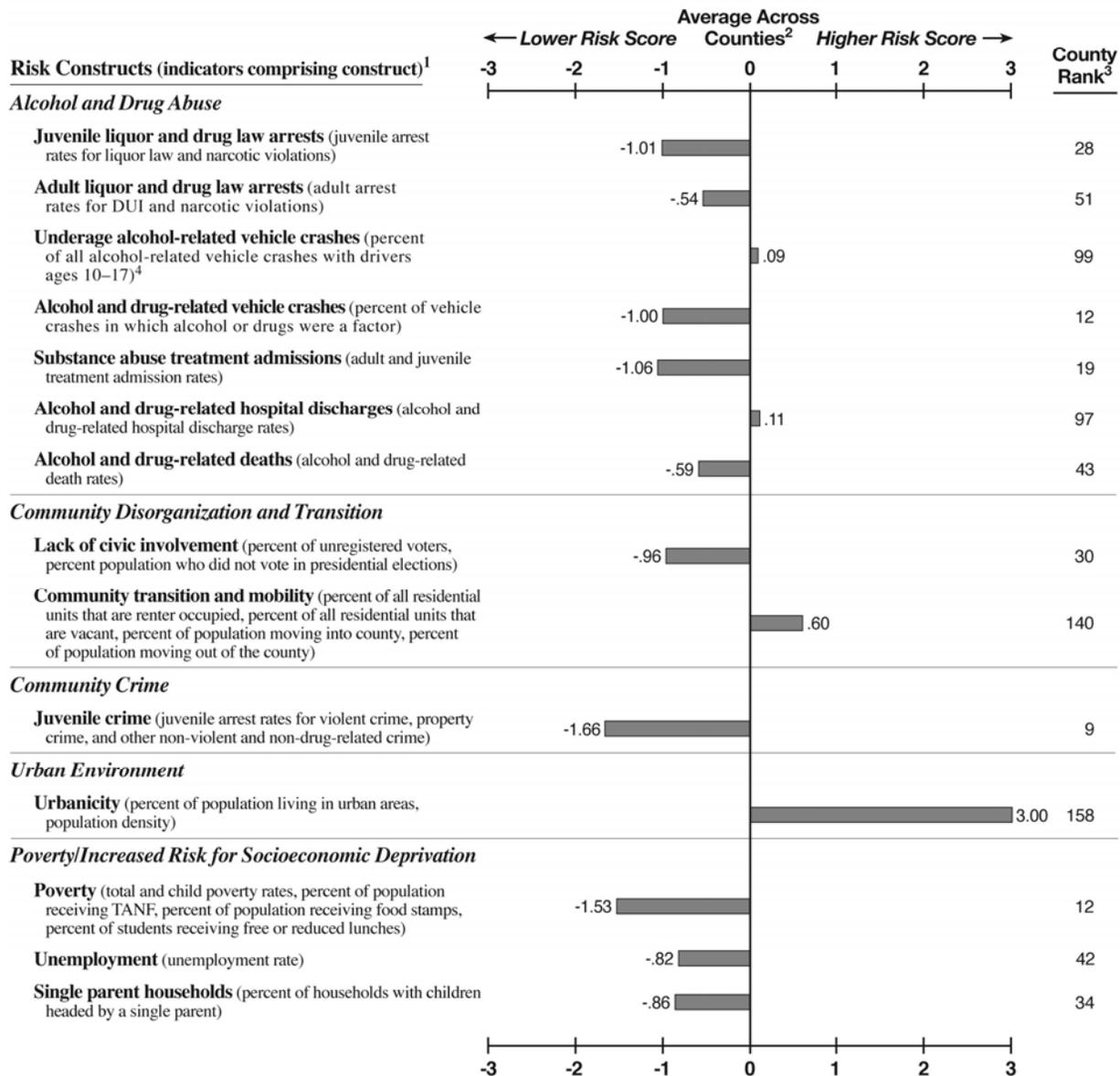


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 3.77 (county rank=158). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -3.38 (county rank=2).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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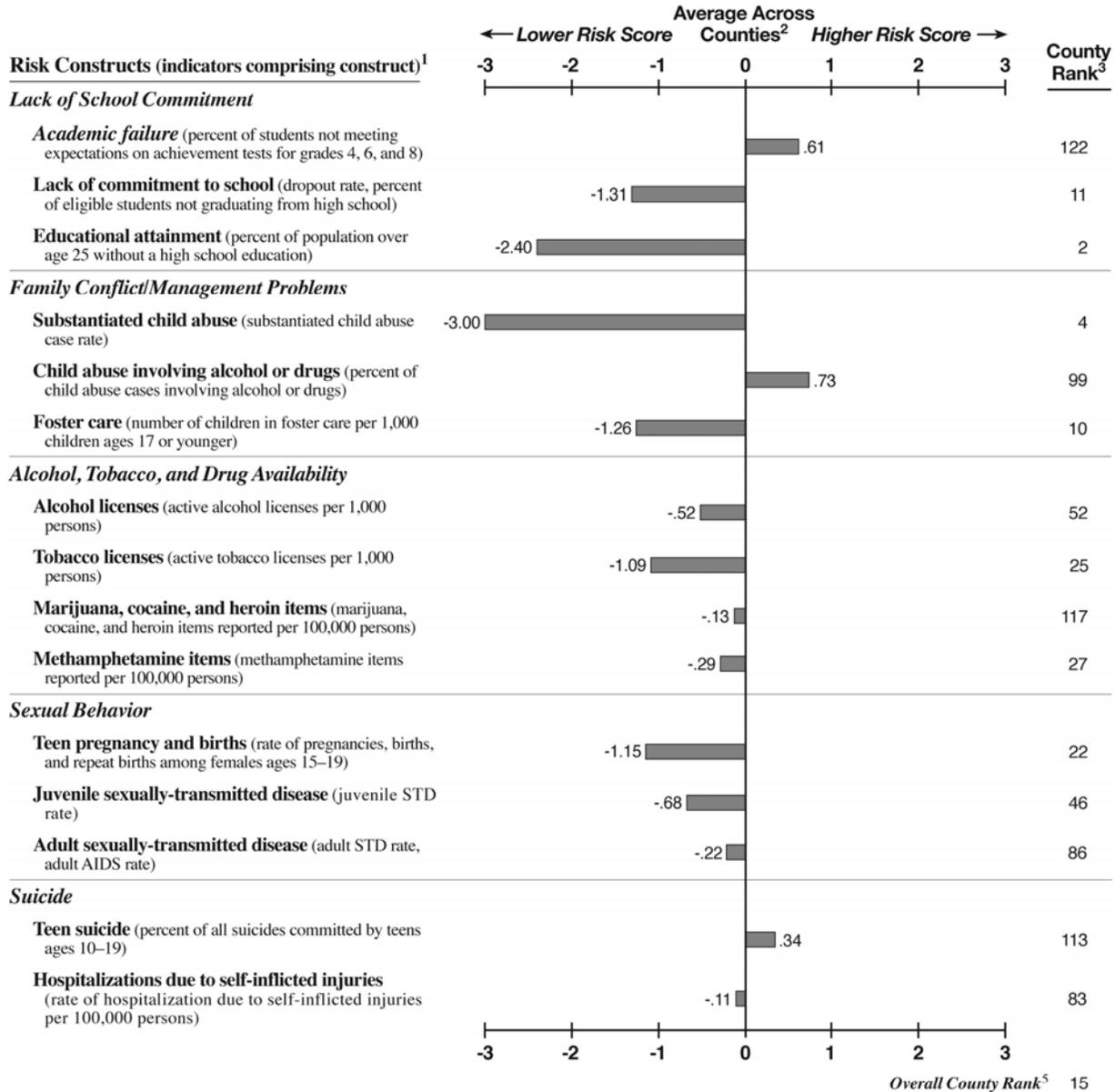
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cobb County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 691,905	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 181,550	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	60.3% Other 5.7%
Black	22.7% Hispanic/Latino 11.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cobb County**

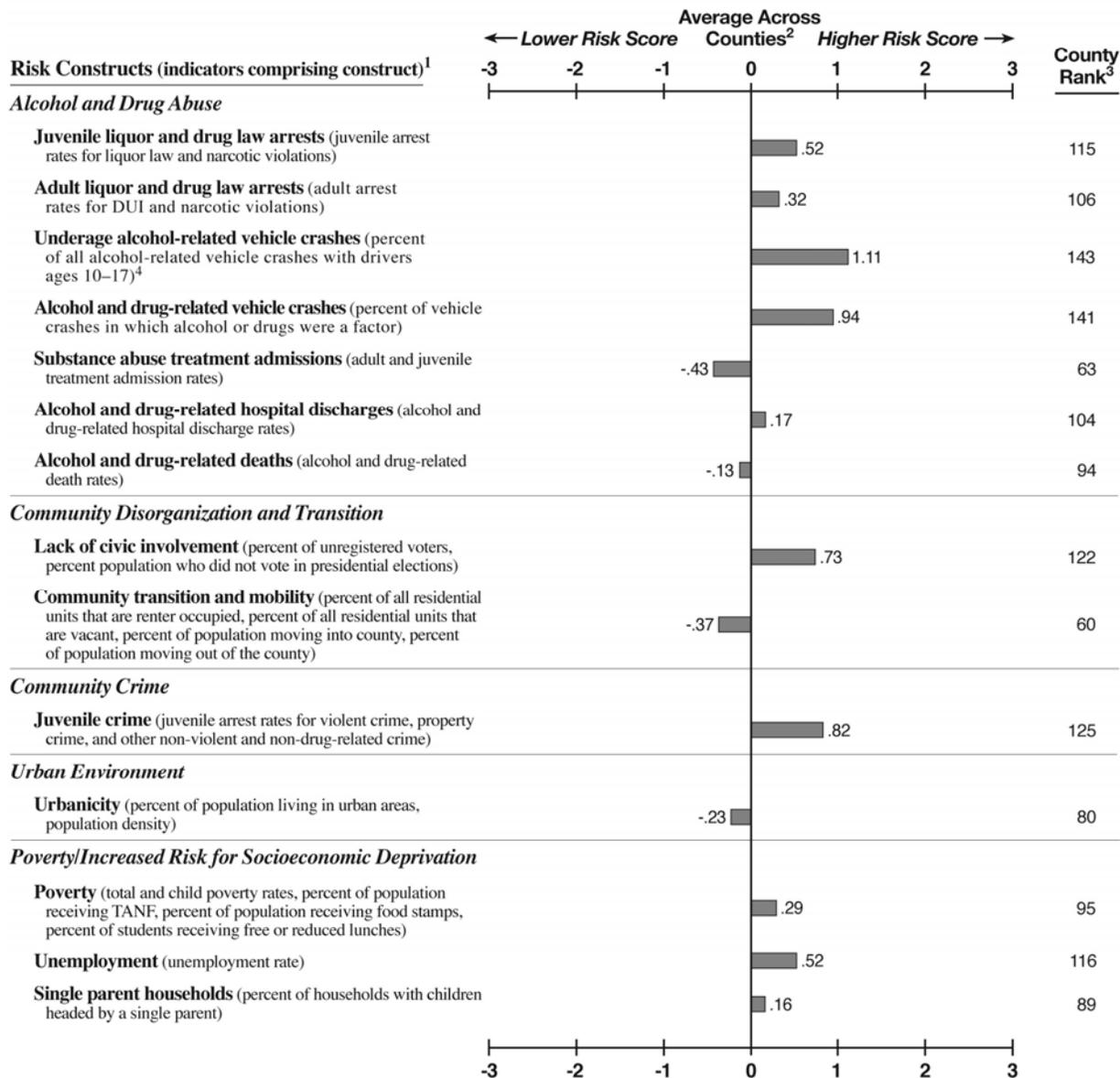


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .10 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.12 (county rank=66).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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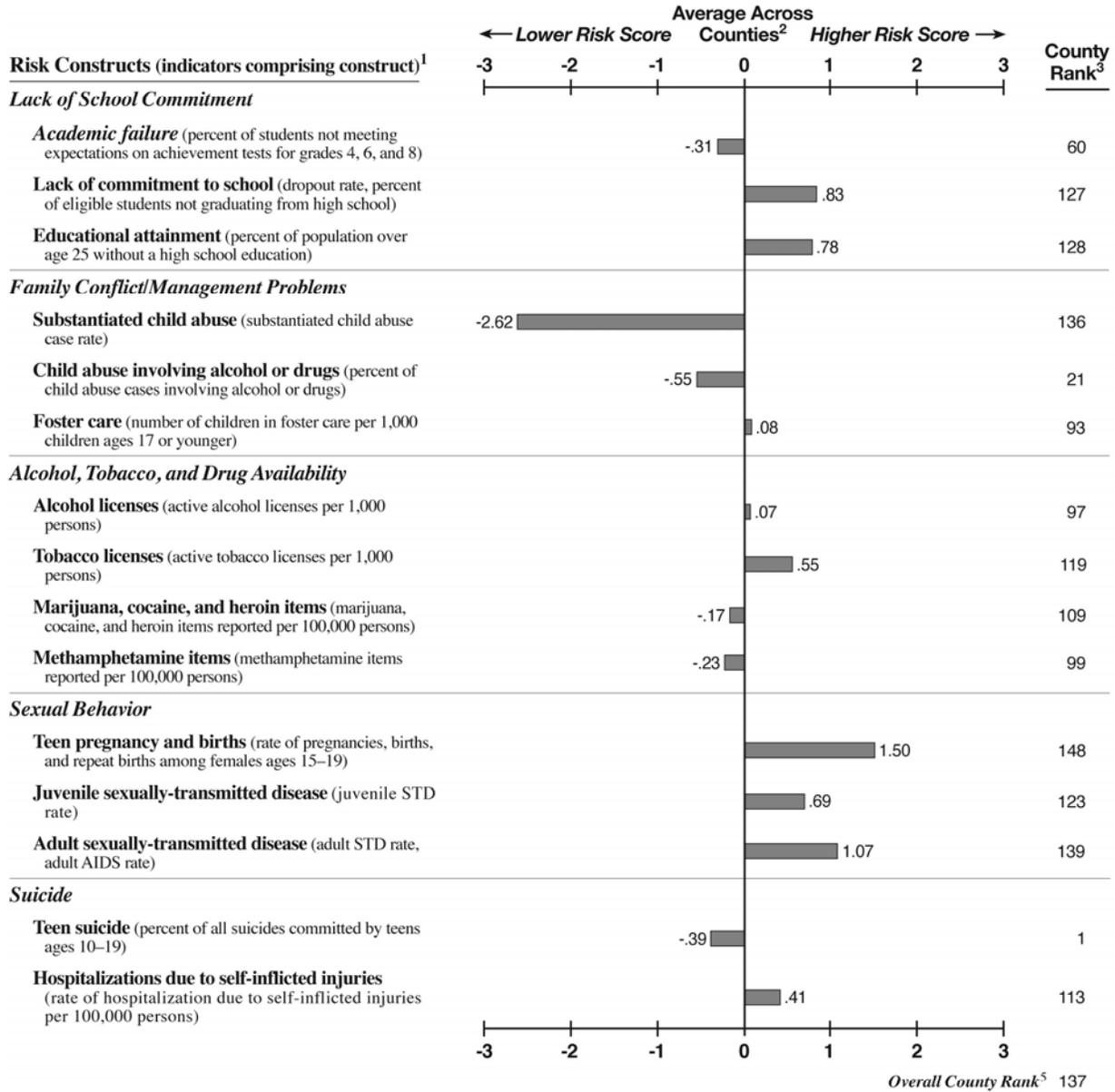
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Coffee County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 40,085			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,047			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	62.9%	Other	1.5%
Black	26.1%	Hispanic/Latino	9.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(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.

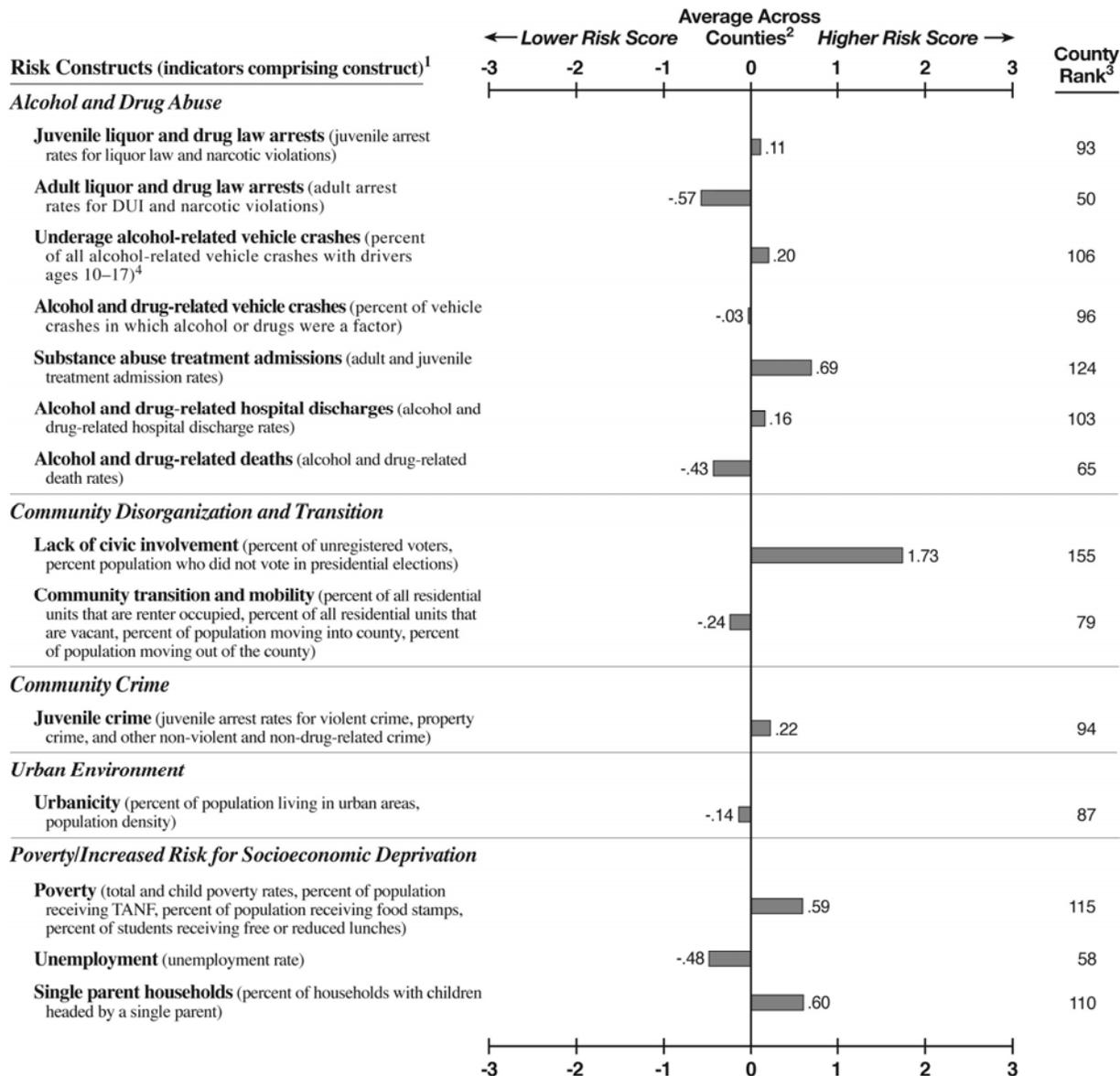
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.46 (county rank=50). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .13 (county rank=80).

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

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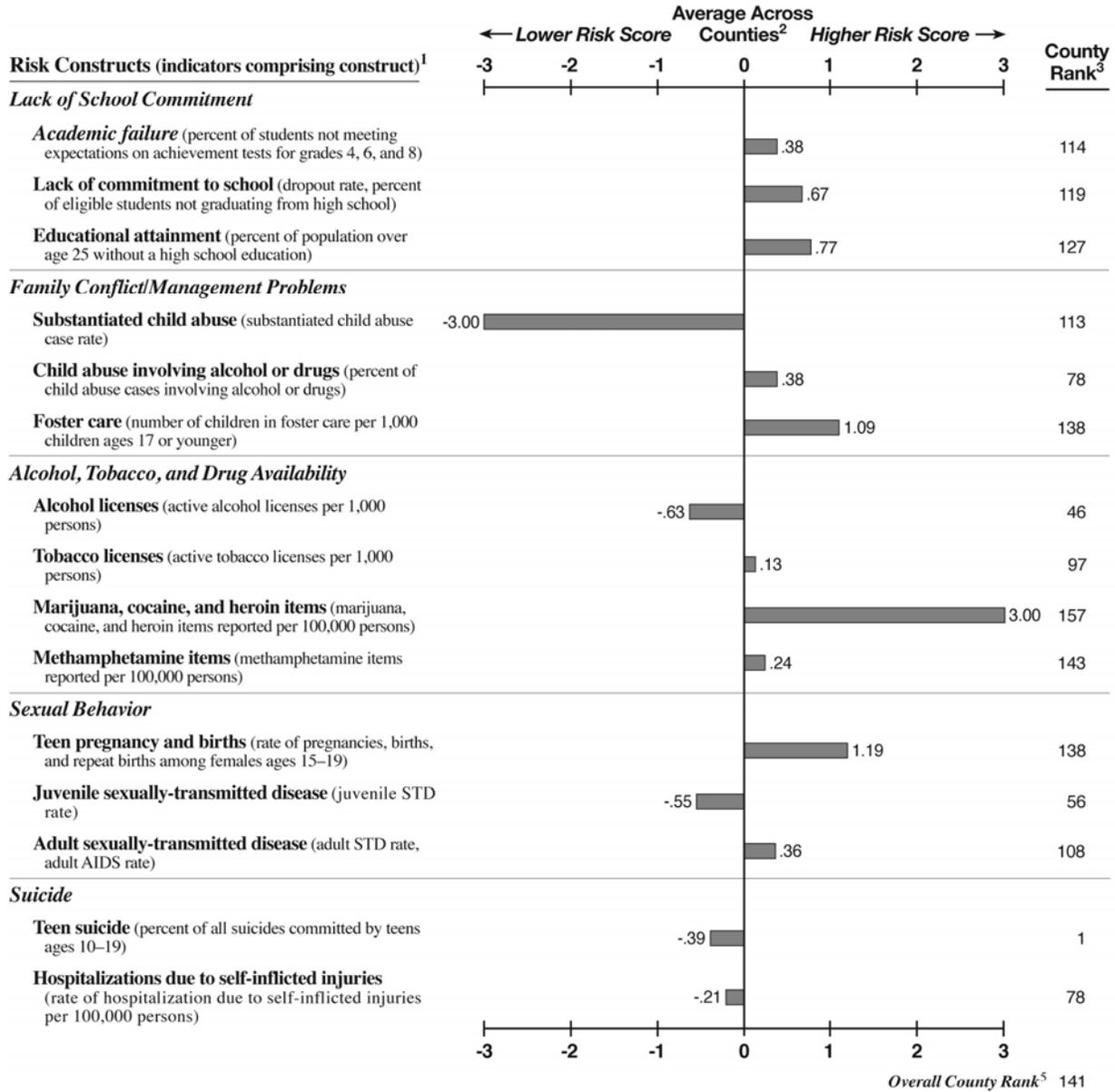
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Colquitt County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 44,814	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,199	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	60.8% Other 1.1%
Black	22.8% Hispanic/Latino 15.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

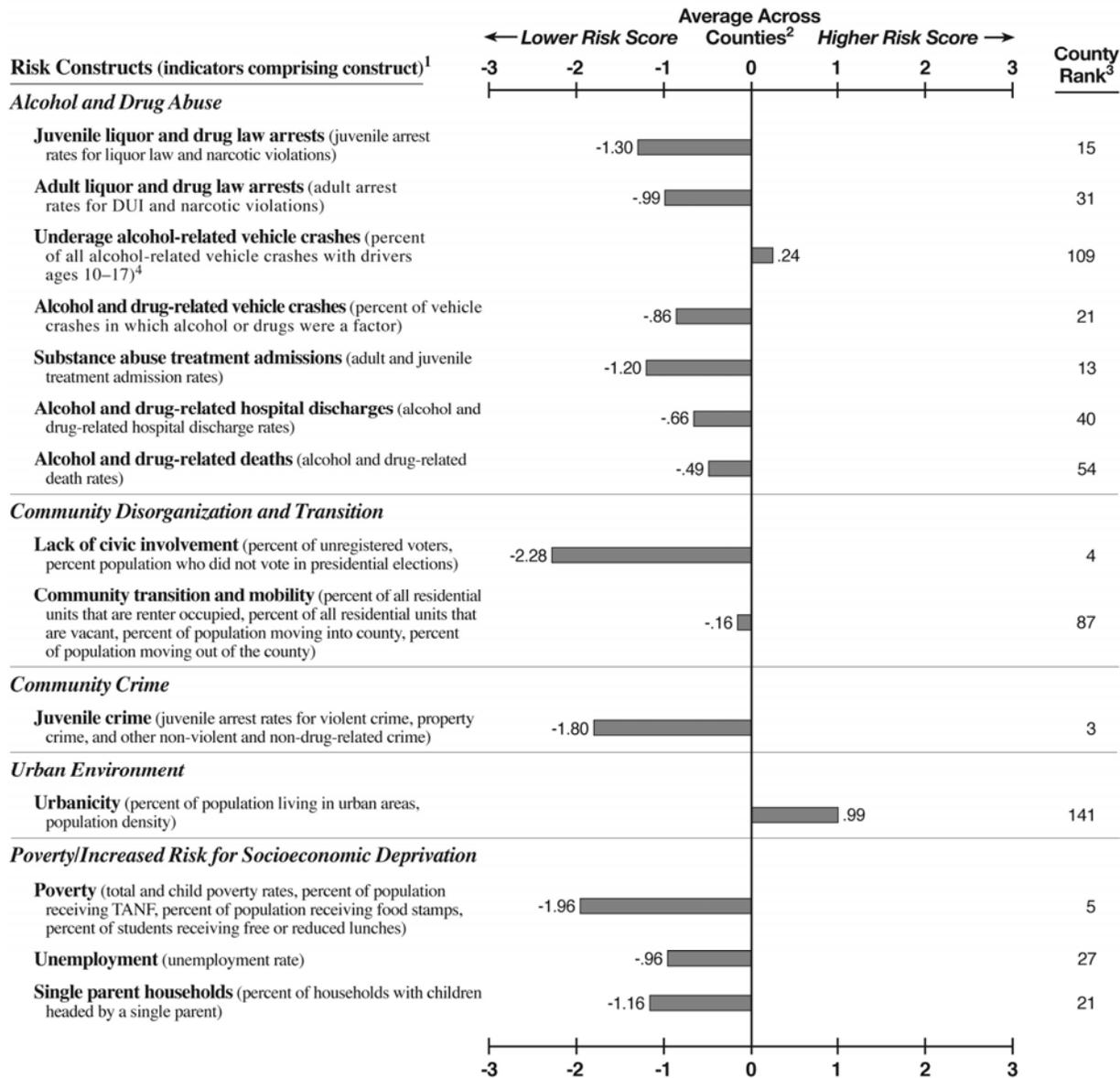
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .93 (county rank=136). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.94 (county rank=23).

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

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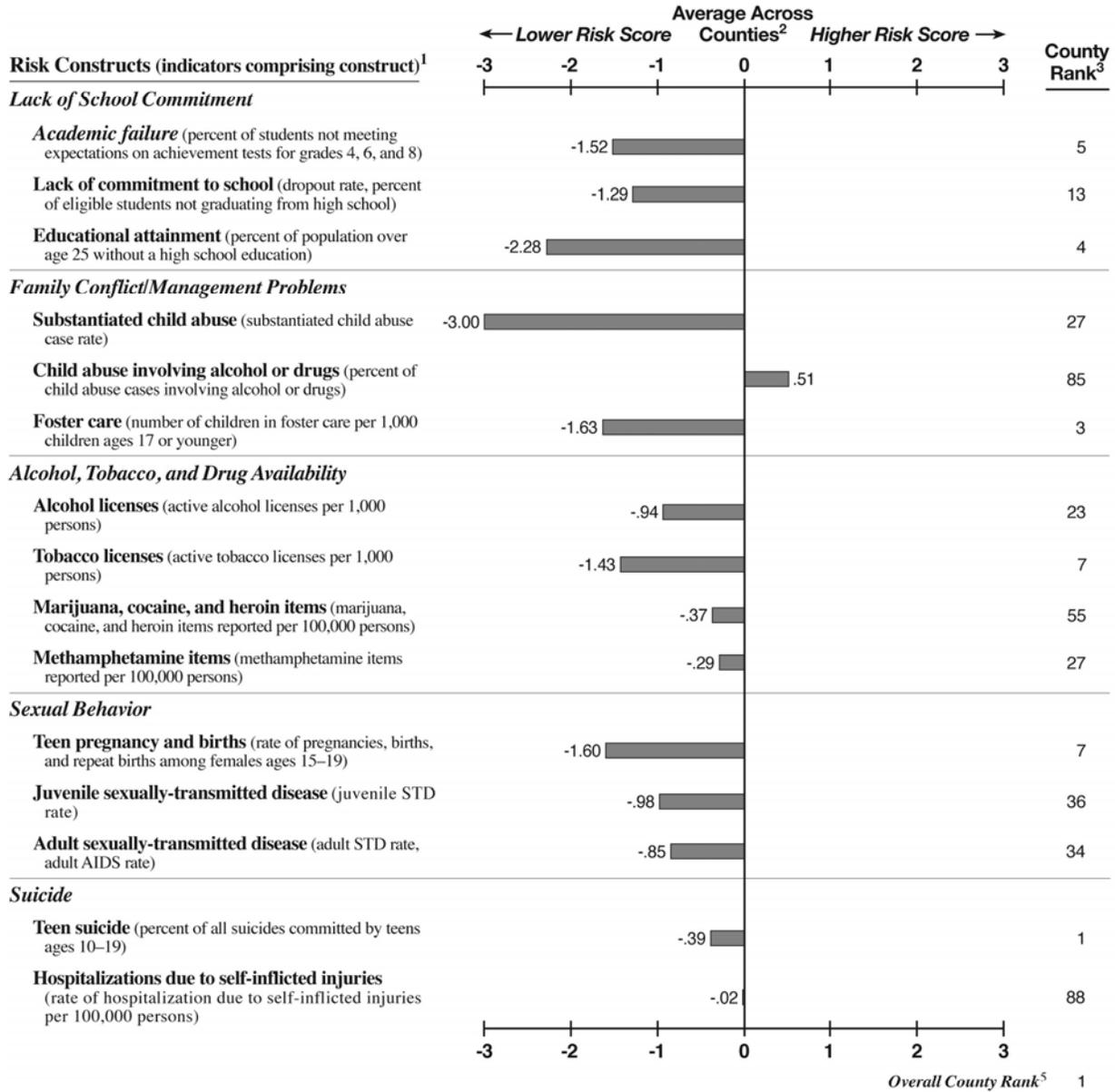
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Columbia County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 109,100	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,928	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	76.7% Other 5.3%
Black	14.9% Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

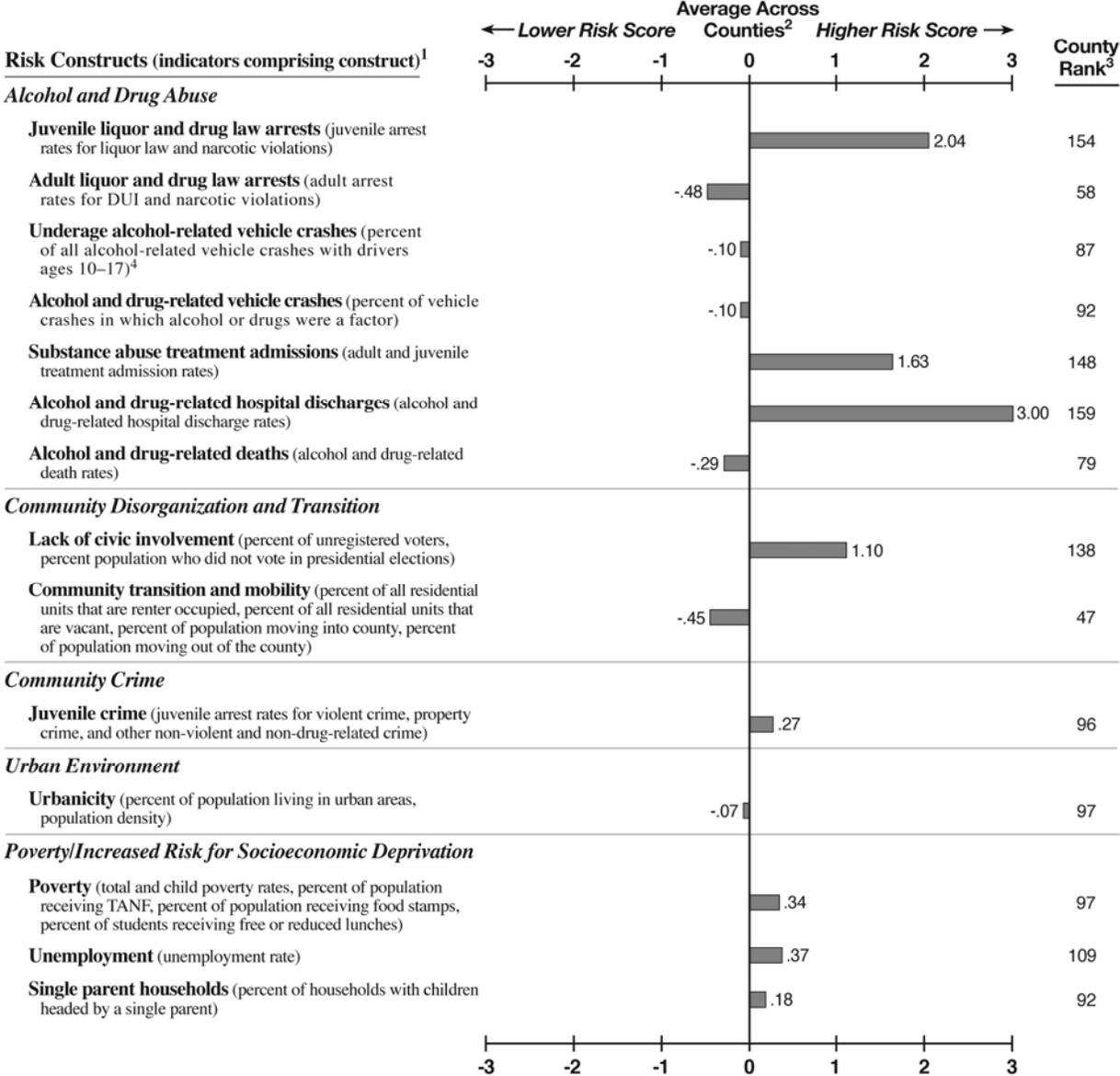
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .79 (county rank=133). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.82 (county rank=26).

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

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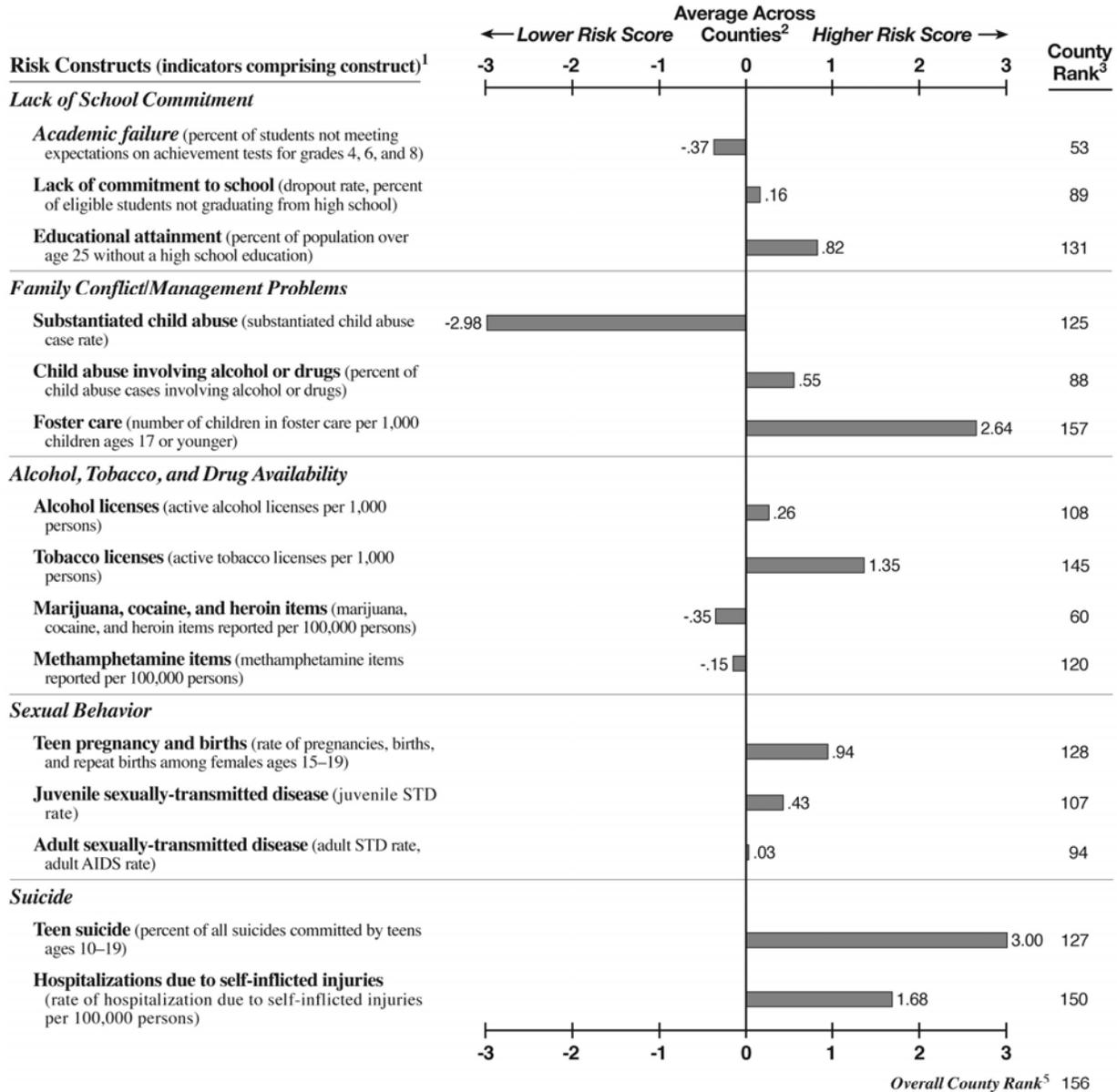
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cook County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,432	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,428	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	65.8% Other 1.7%
Black	27.8% Hispanic/Latino 4.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Cook County**

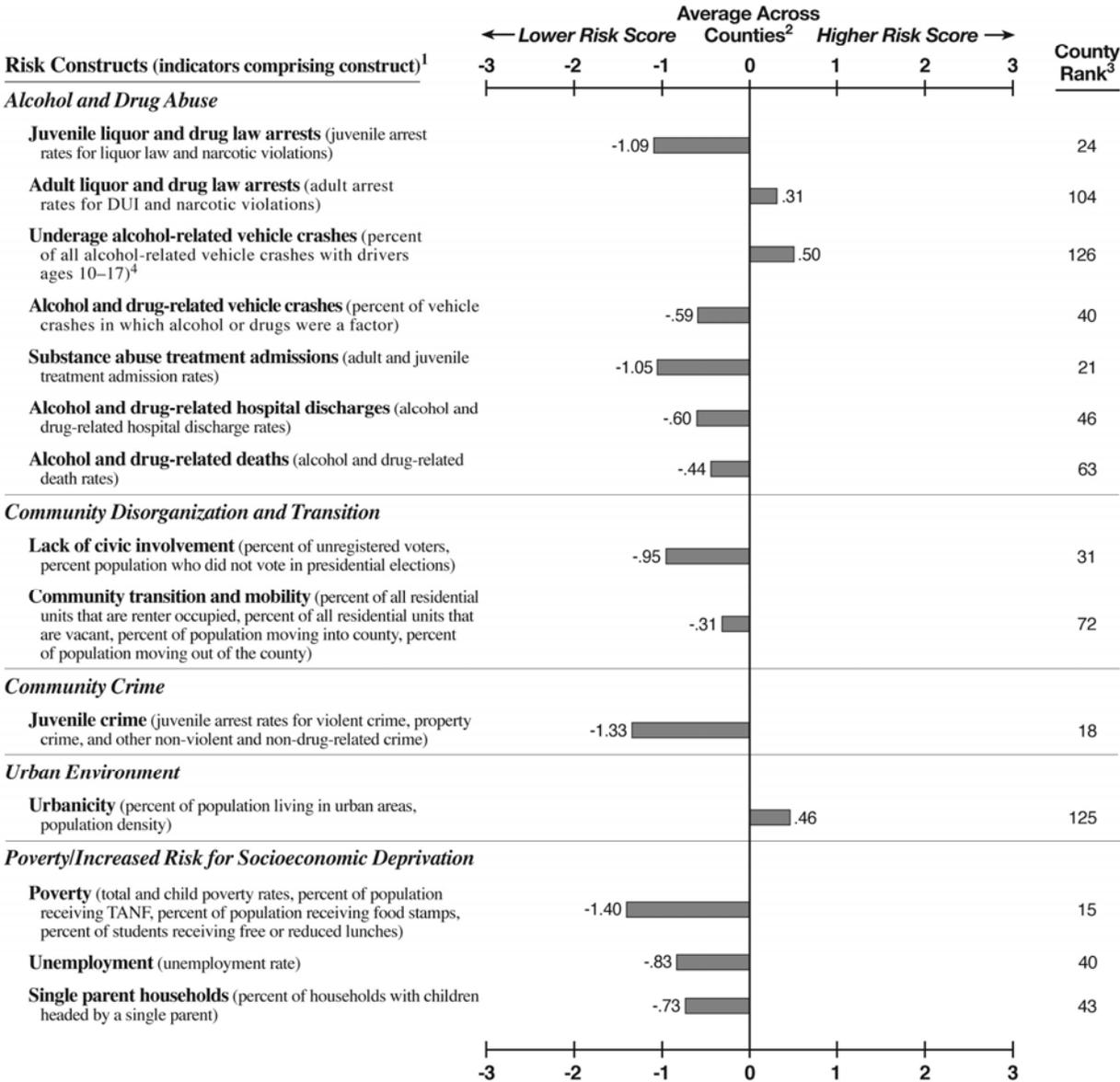


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 -.27 (county rank=66). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .28 (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.

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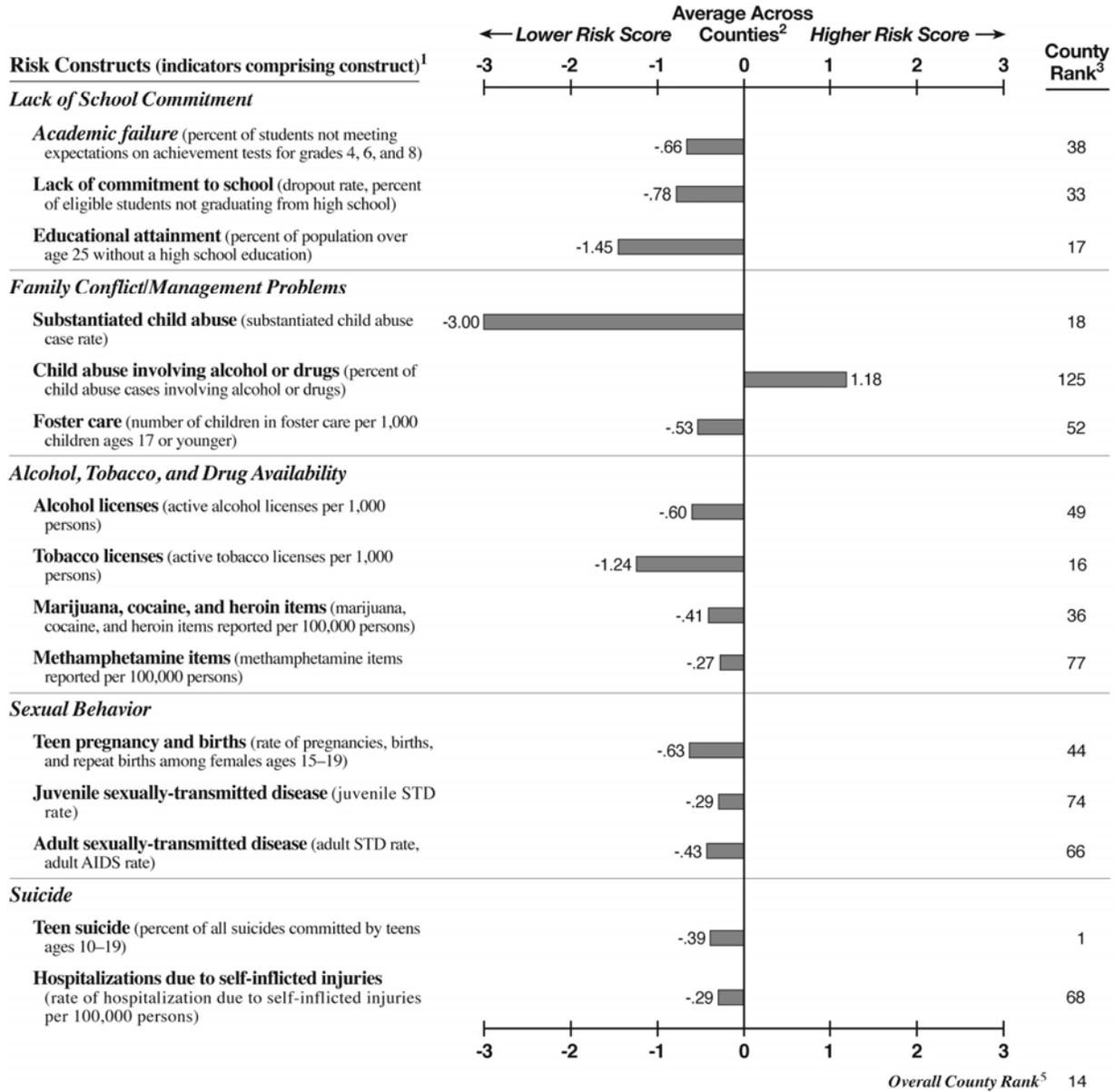
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Coweta County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 118,936	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 33,605	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	74.9% Other 2.3%
Black	17.3% Hispanic/Latino 5.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

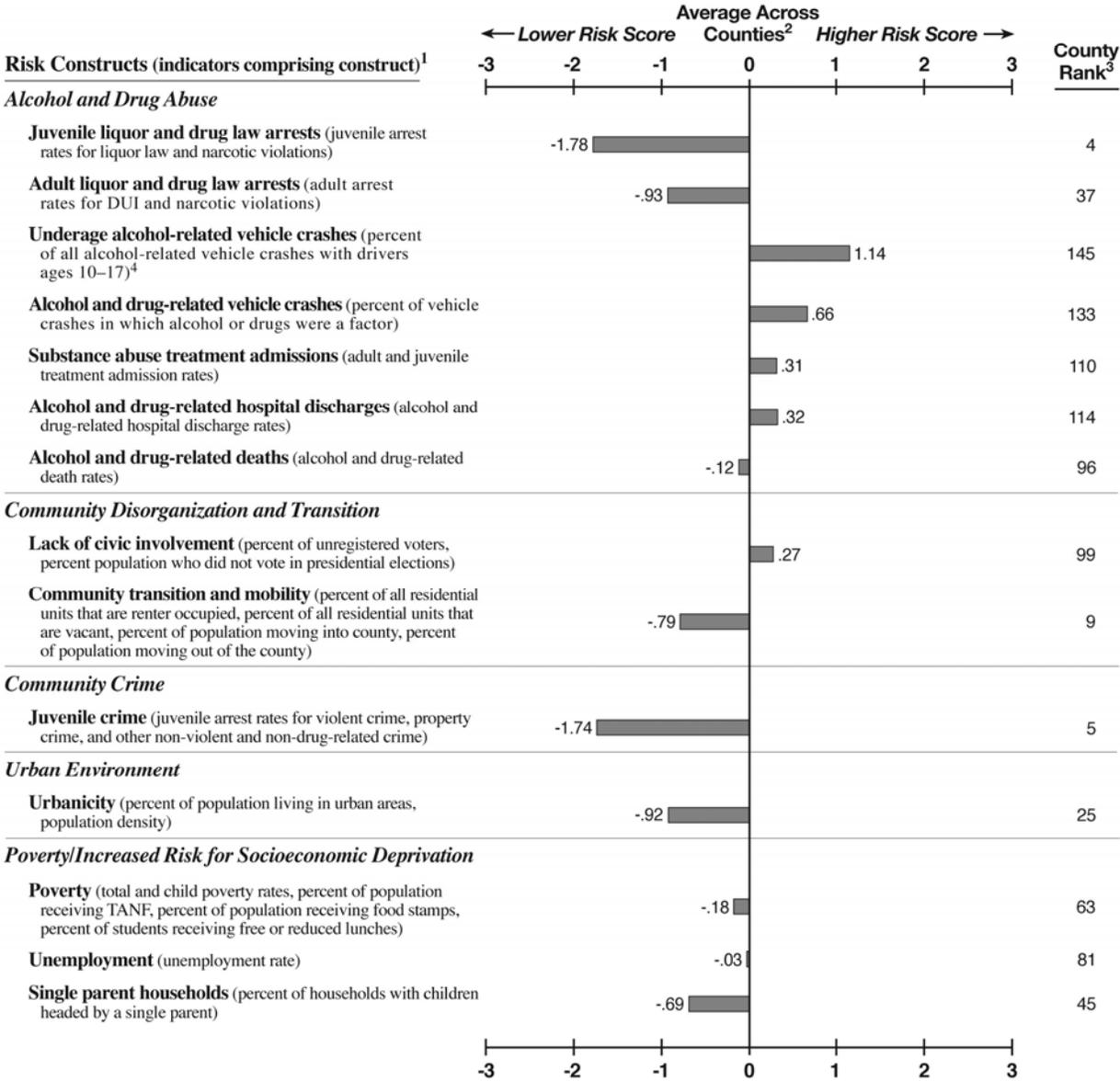
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=126). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.58 (county rank=37).

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

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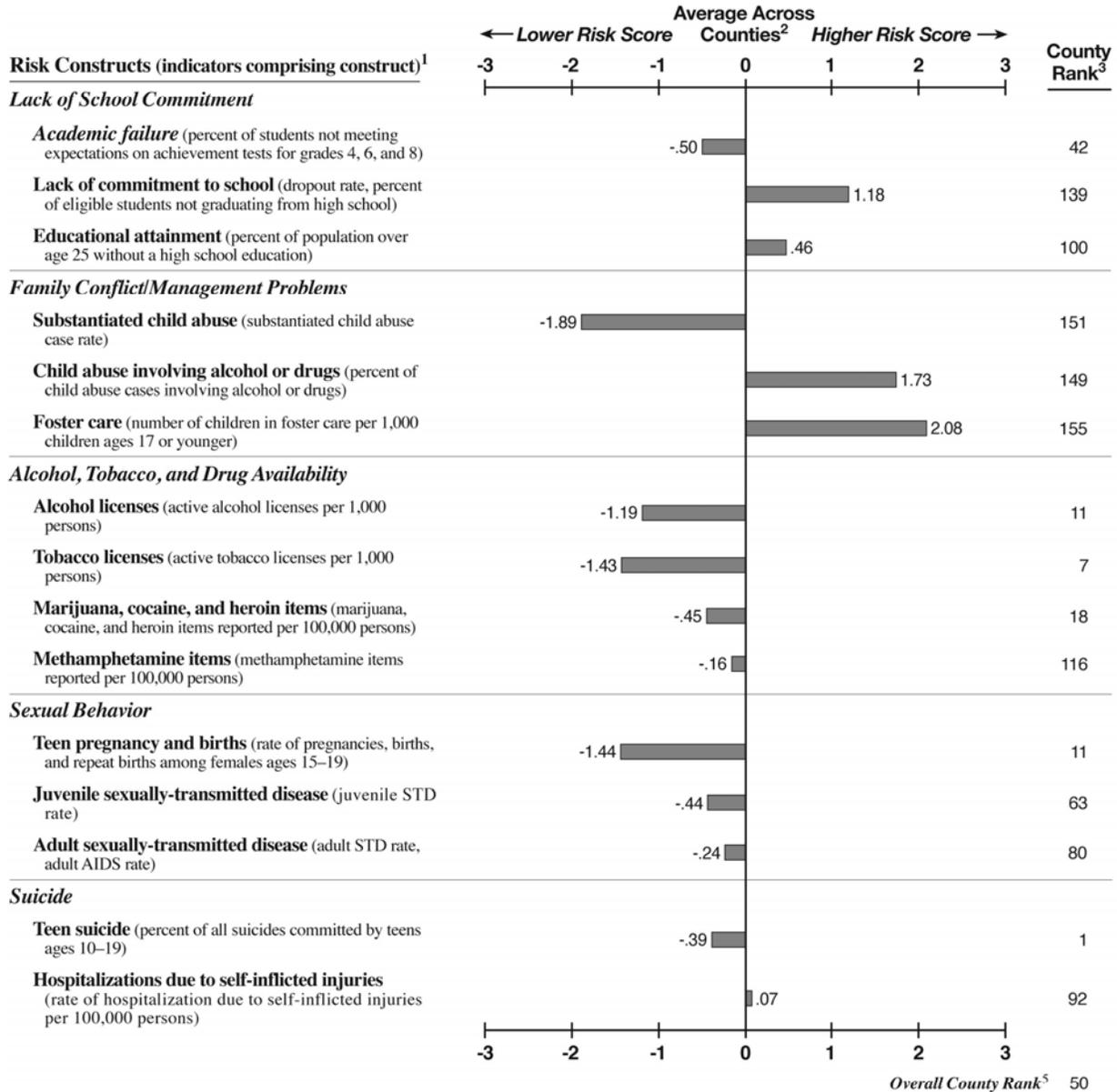
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Crawford County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 12,483			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,017			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	73.3%	Other	1.5%
Black	22.8%	Hispanic/Latino	2.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Crawford County**

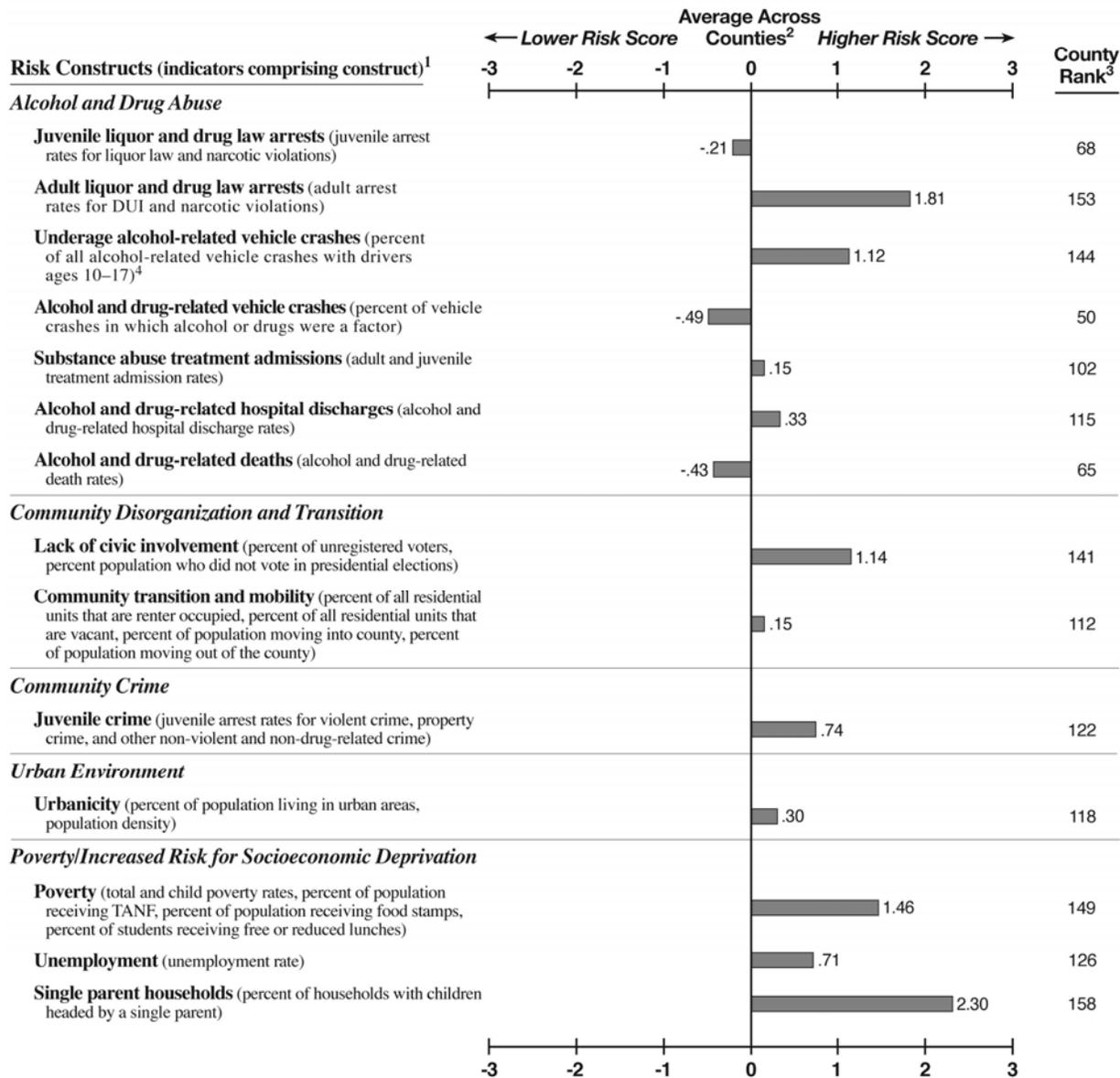


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.50 (county rank=149). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.75 (county rank=9).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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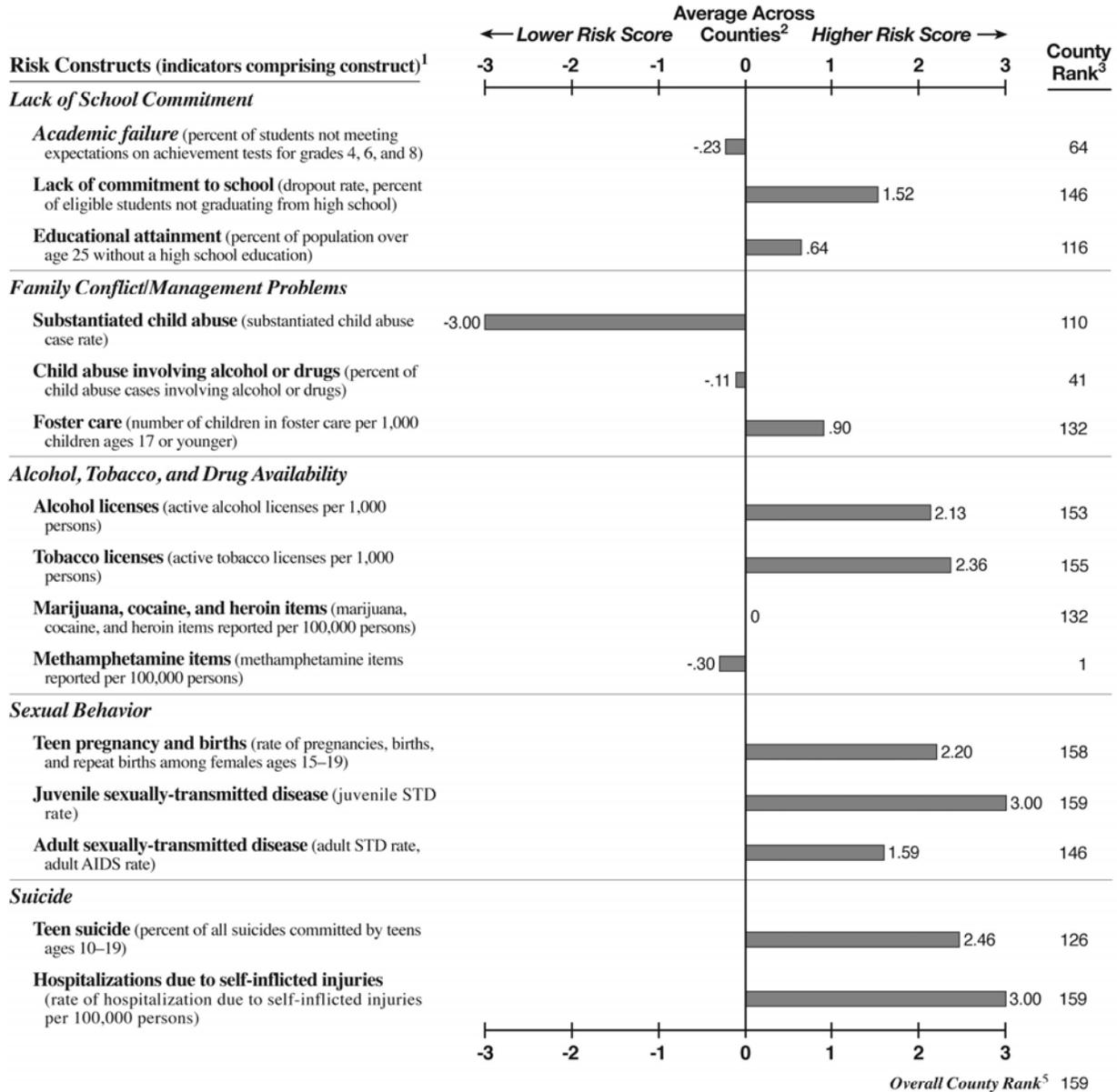
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Crisp County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 22,125	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,176	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	51.5% Other 2.1%
Black	43.4% Hispanic/Latino 3.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

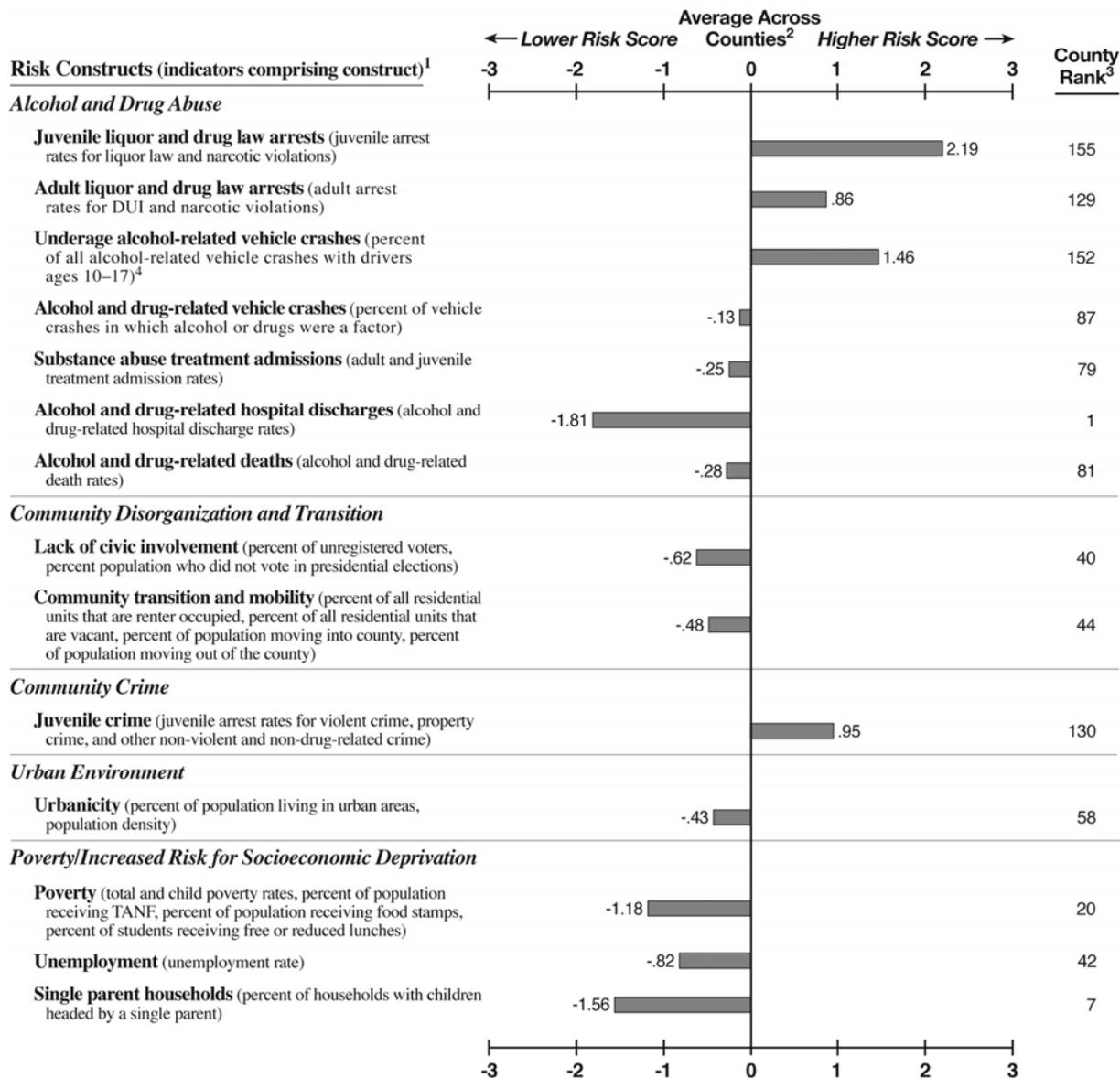
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.23 (county rank=71). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.09 (county rank=67).

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

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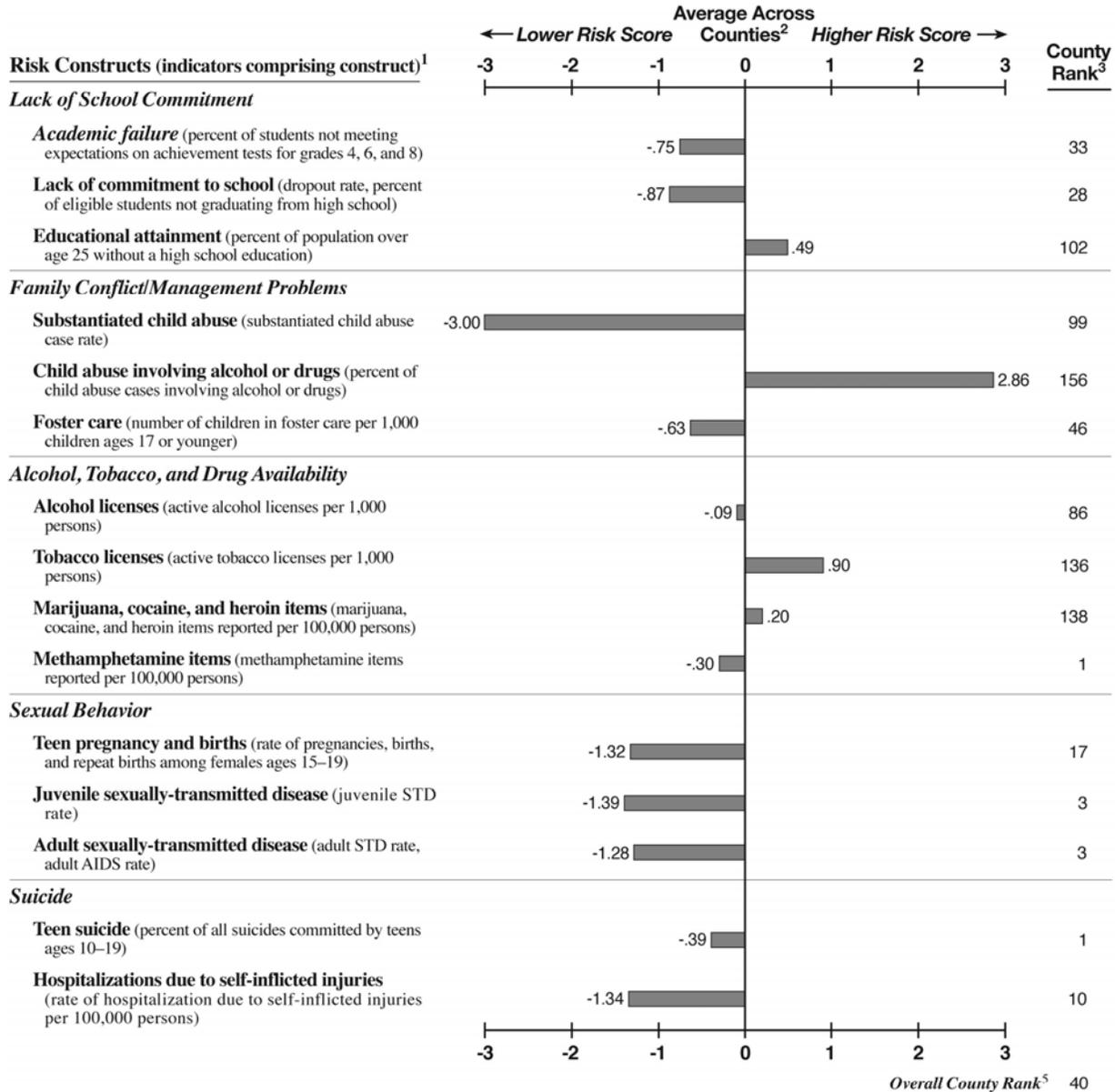
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dade County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,098	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,576	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	95.2% Other 1.7%
Black	1.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dade County**

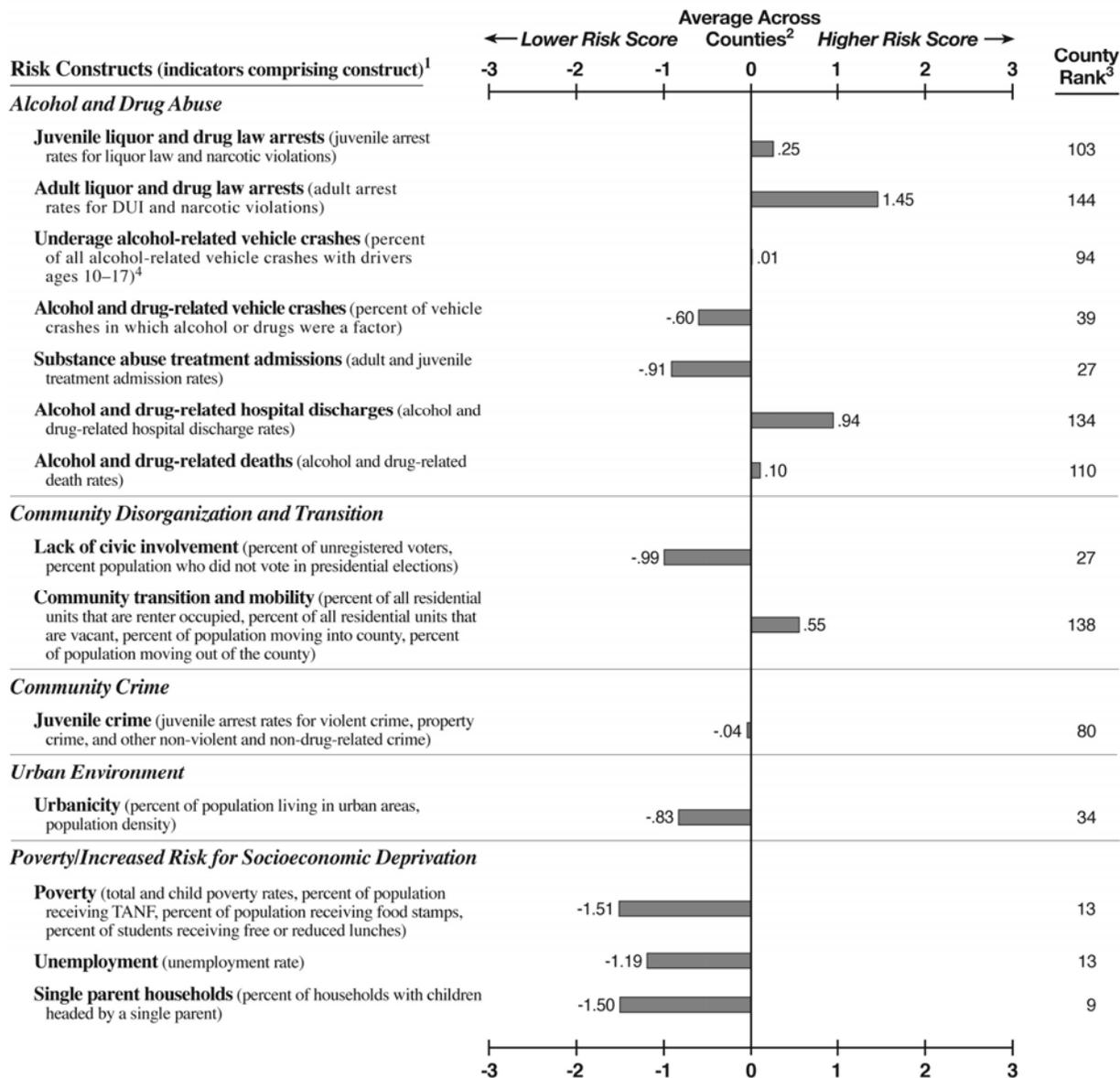


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -0.92 (county rank=19). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .47 (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.

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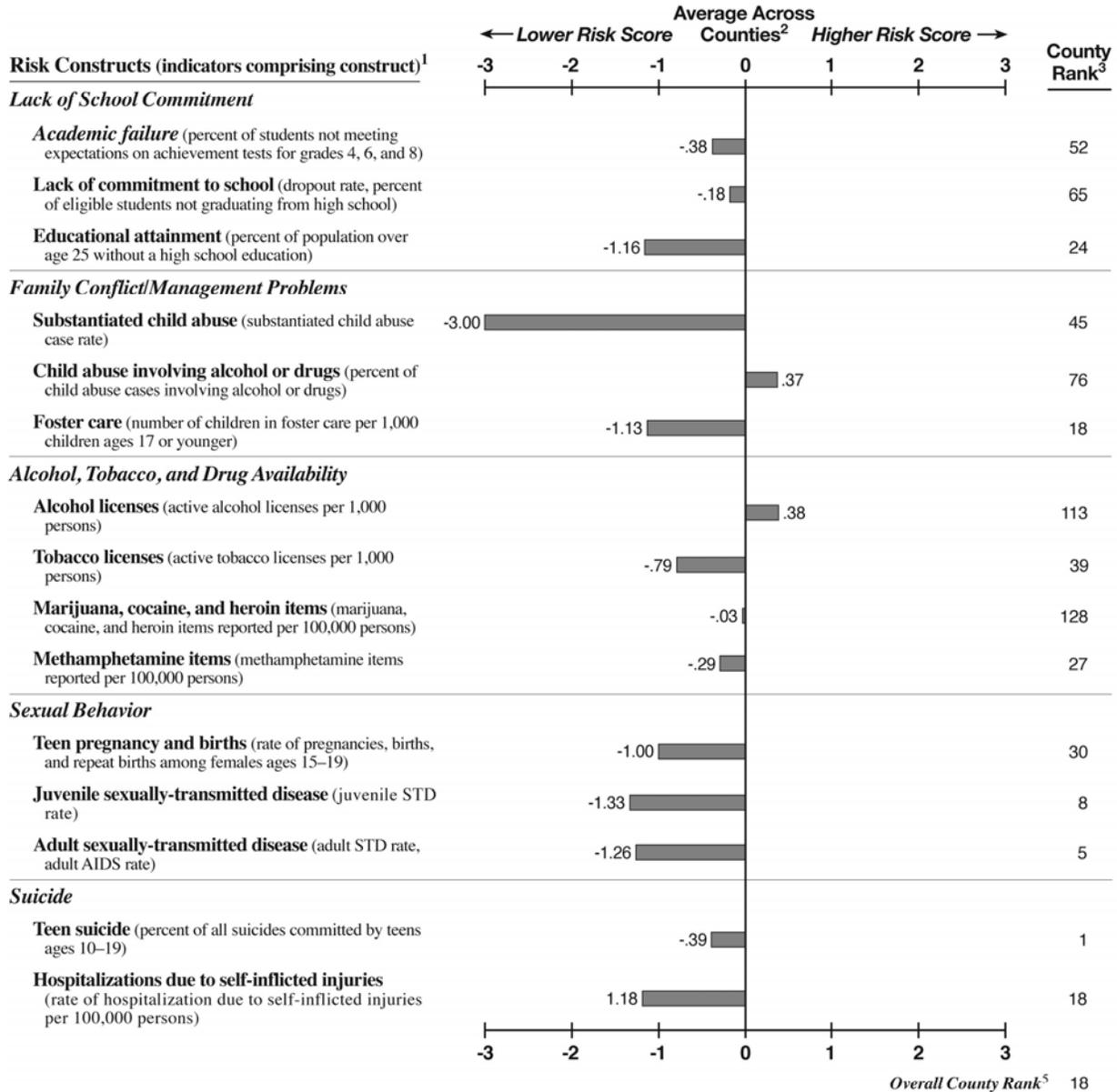
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dawson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 21,484	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,437	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	94.1% Other 1.7%
Black	1.6% Hispanic/Latino 2.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dawson County**

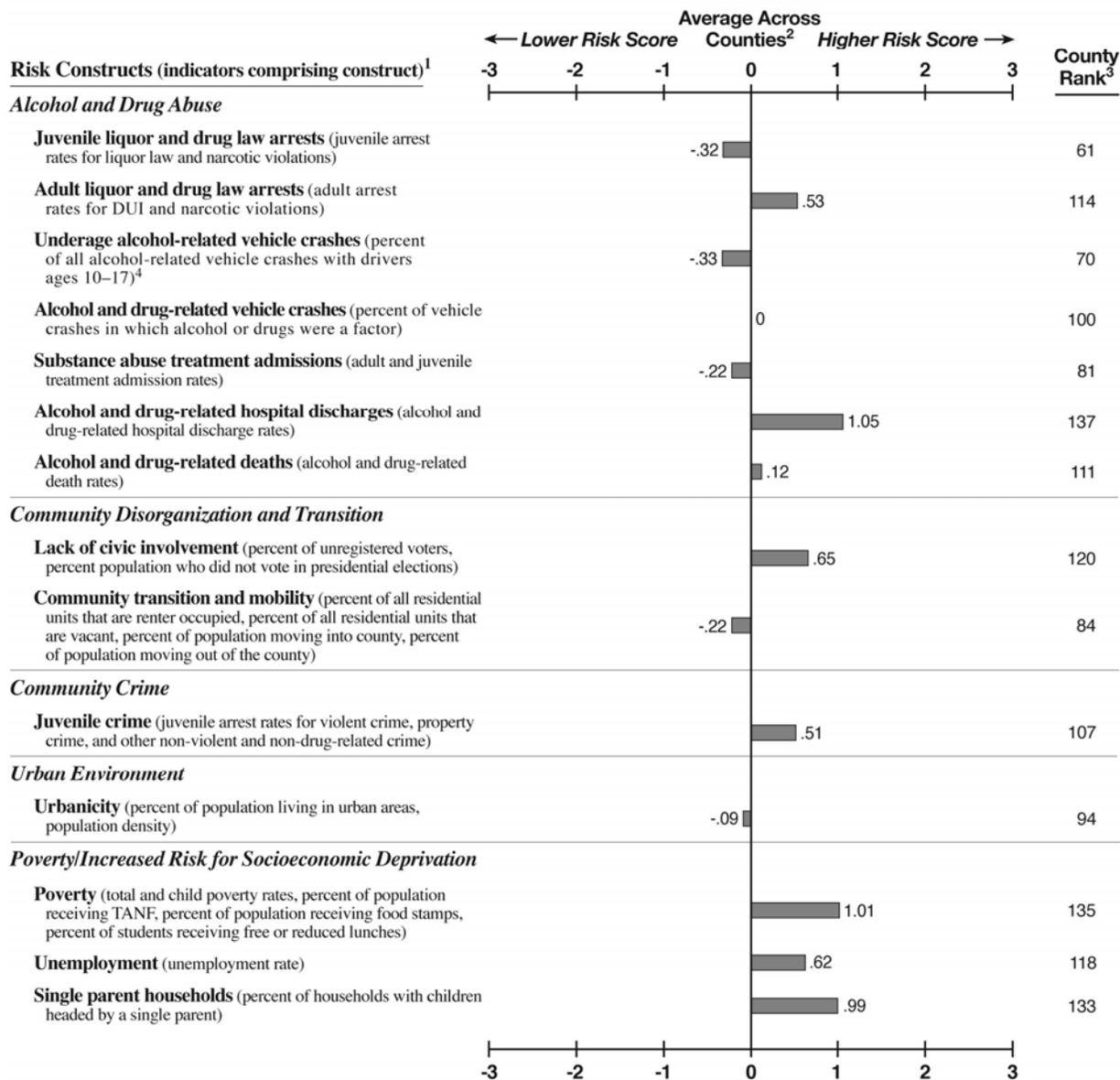


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.49 (county rank=46). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .47 (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.

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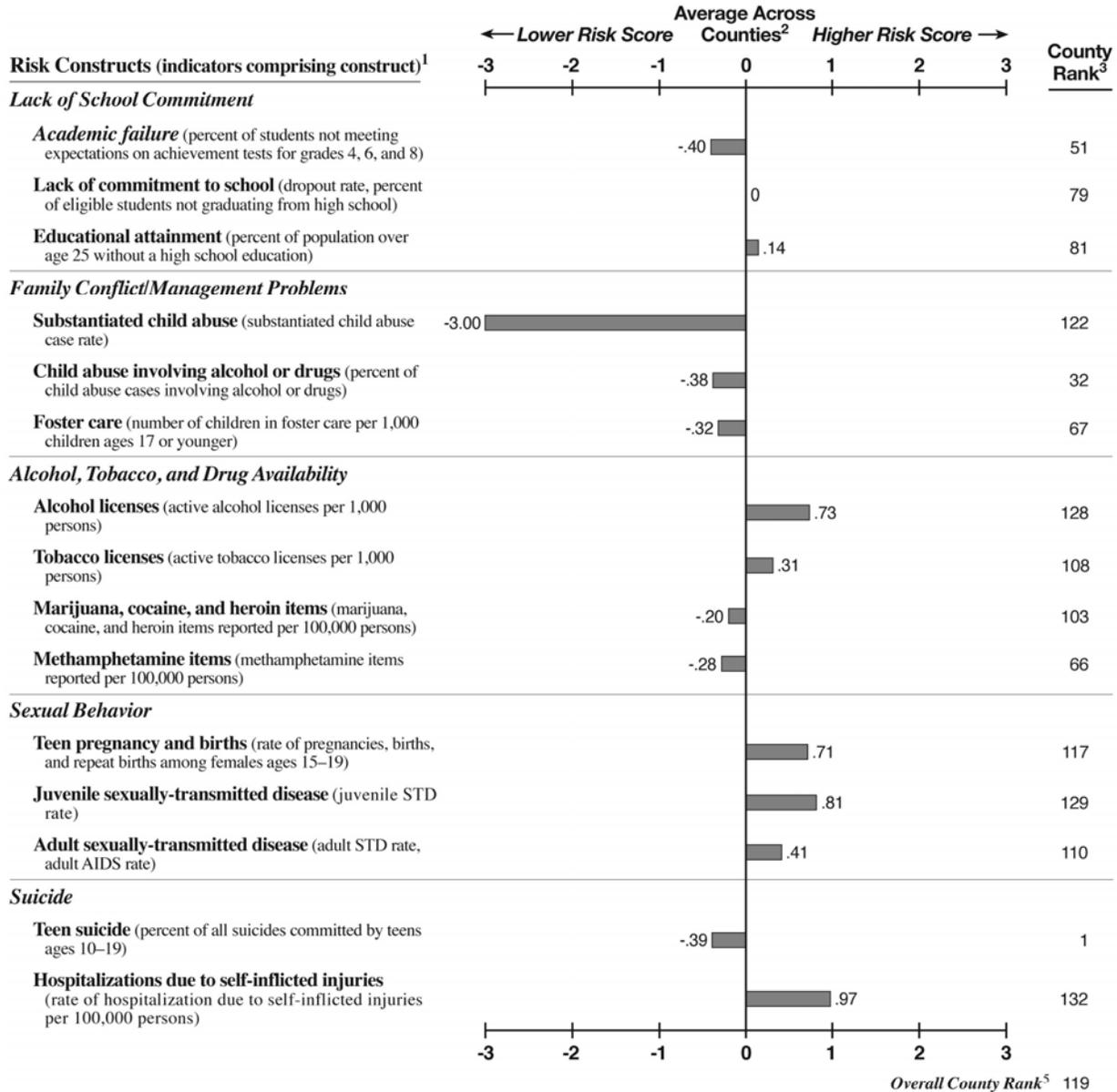
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Decatur County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 28,544	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,617	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	54.9% Other 1.4%
Black	39.8% Hispanic/Latino 3.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Decatur County**

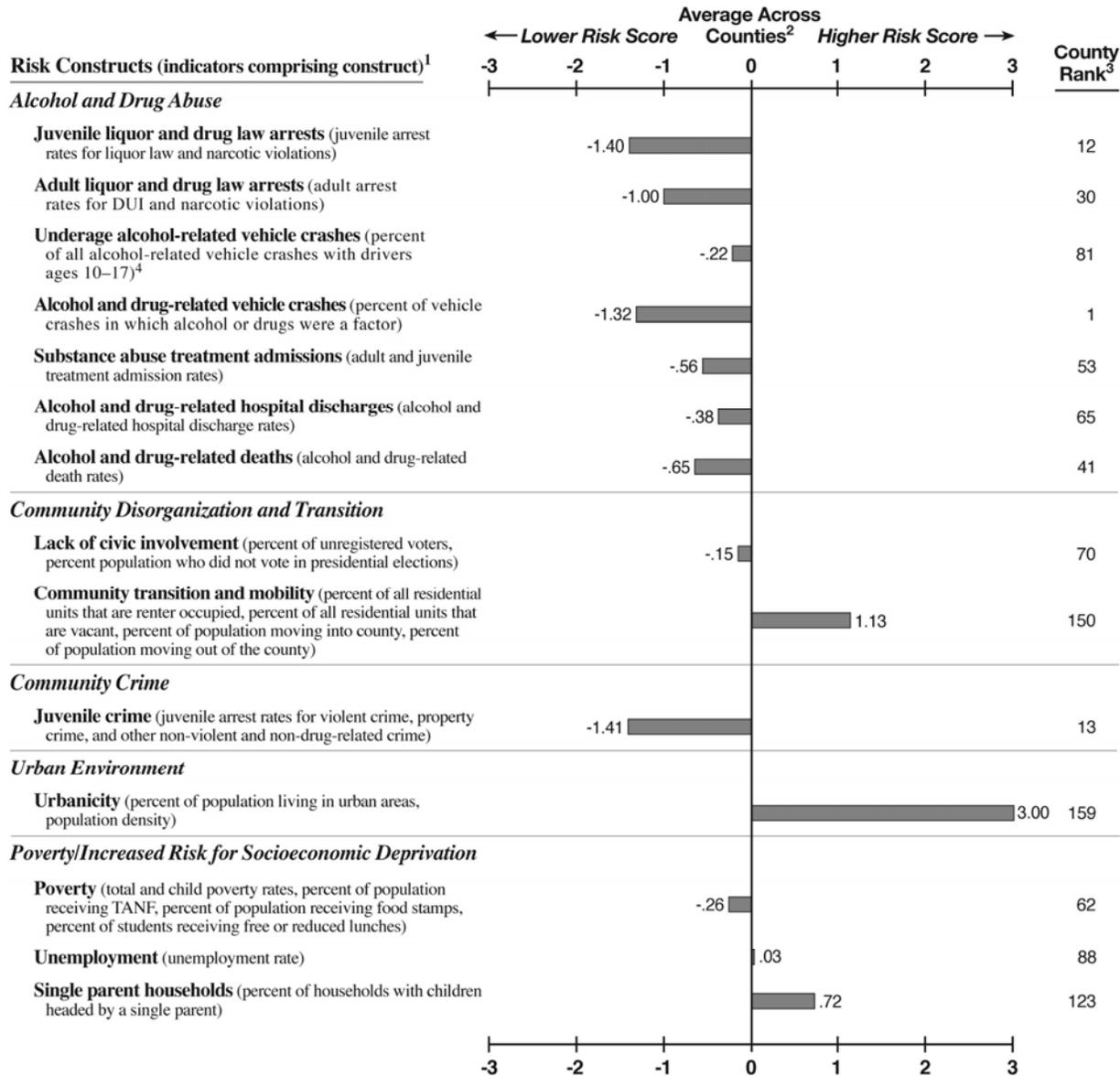


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 -.12 (county rank=83). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .21 (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.

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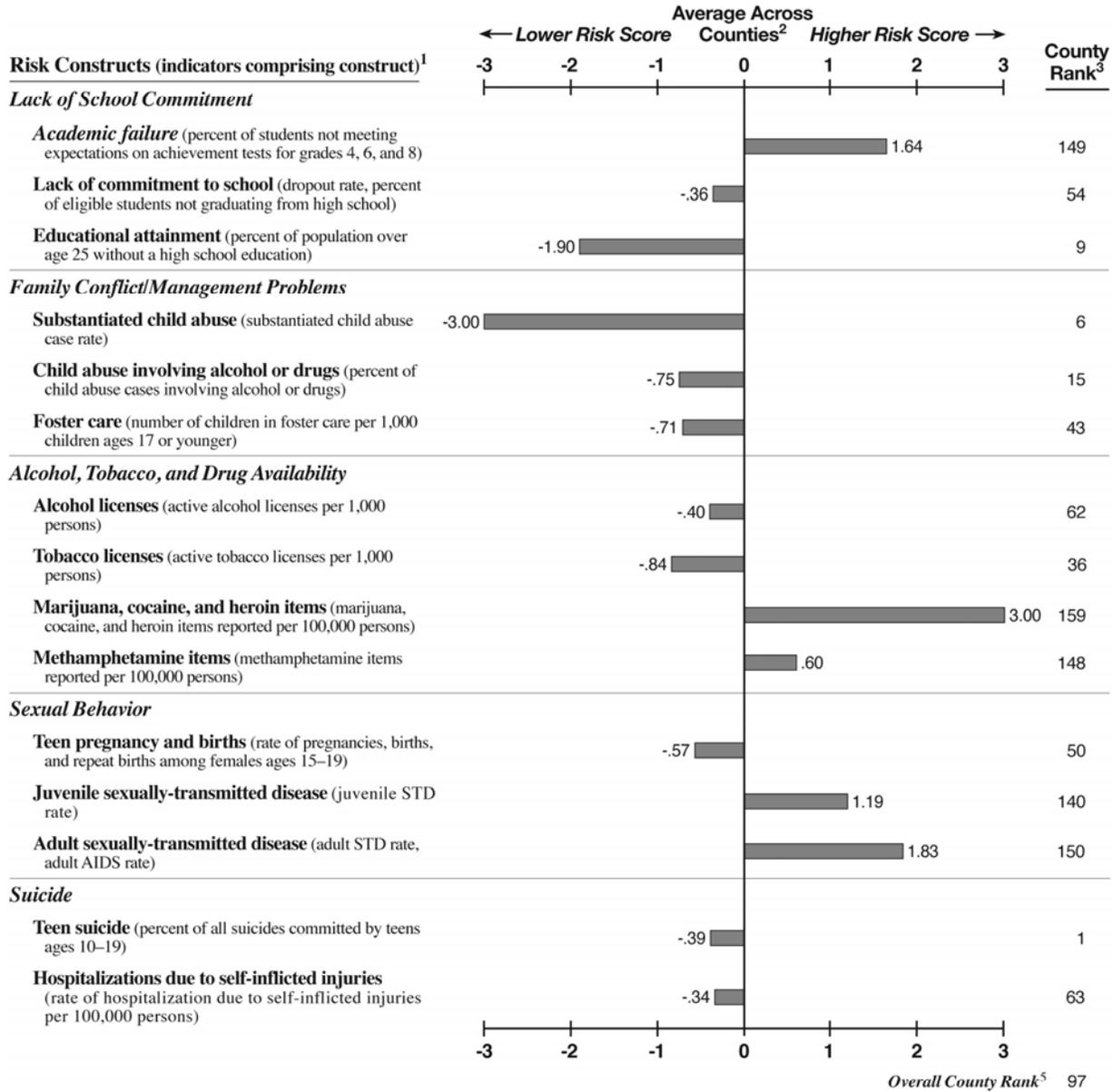
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
DeKalb County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 737,093	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 178,533	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	30.9% Other 5.4%
Black	53.6% Hispanic/Latino 10.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

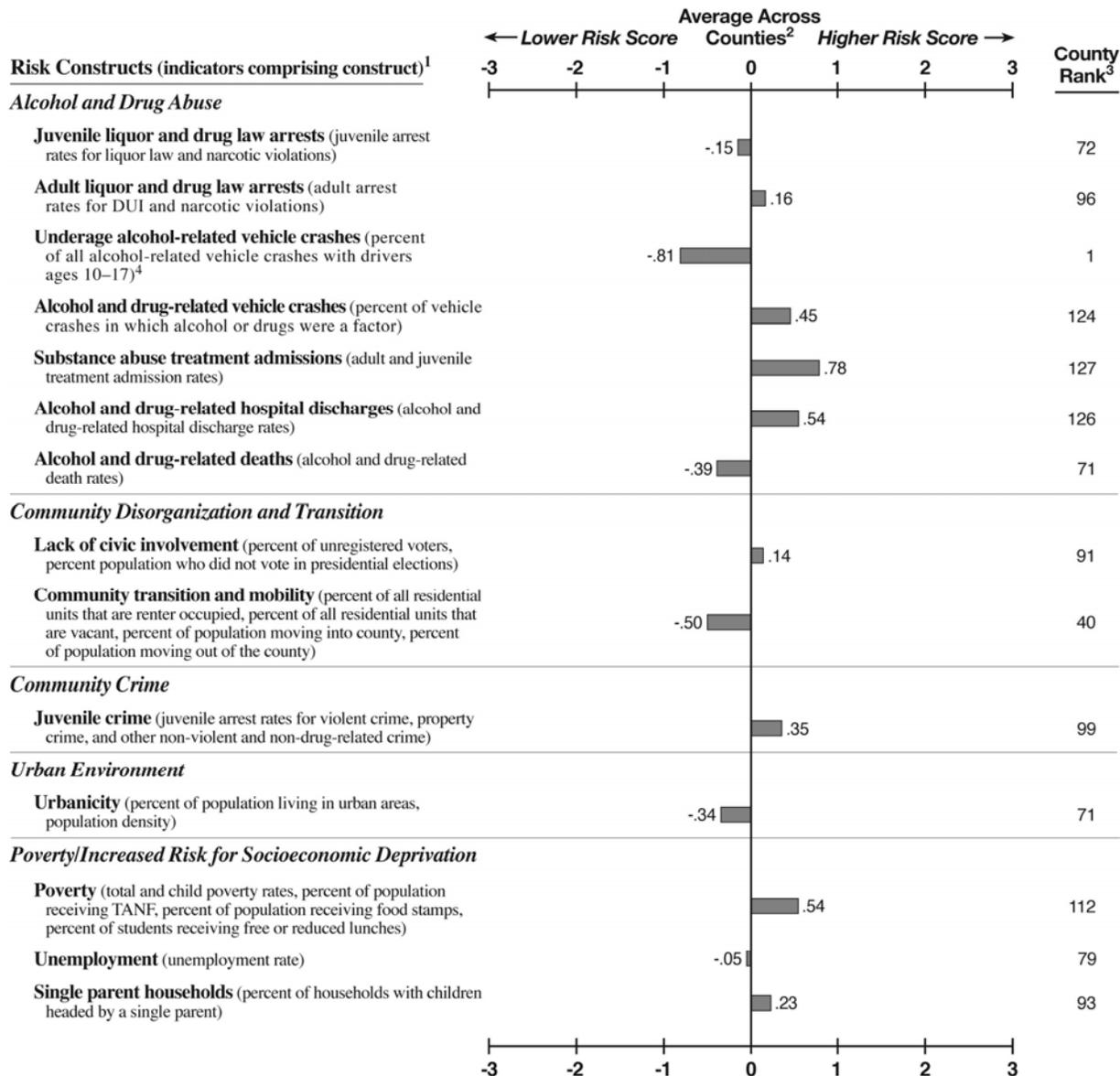
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.64 (county rank=37). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .67 (county rank=125).

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

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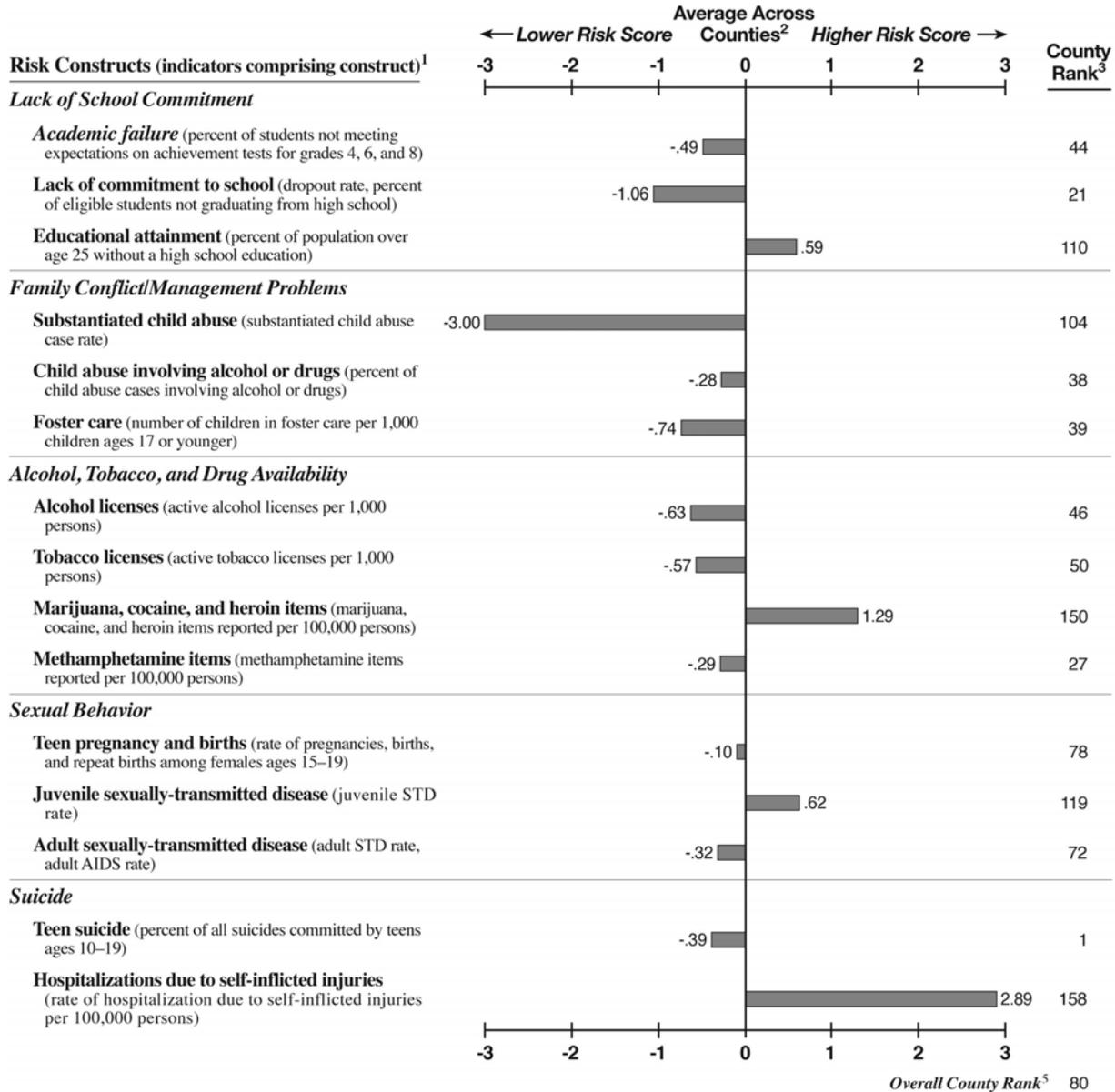
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dodge County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 20,042	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,971	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	67.3% Other 1.0%
Black	29.7% Hispanic/Latino 2.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

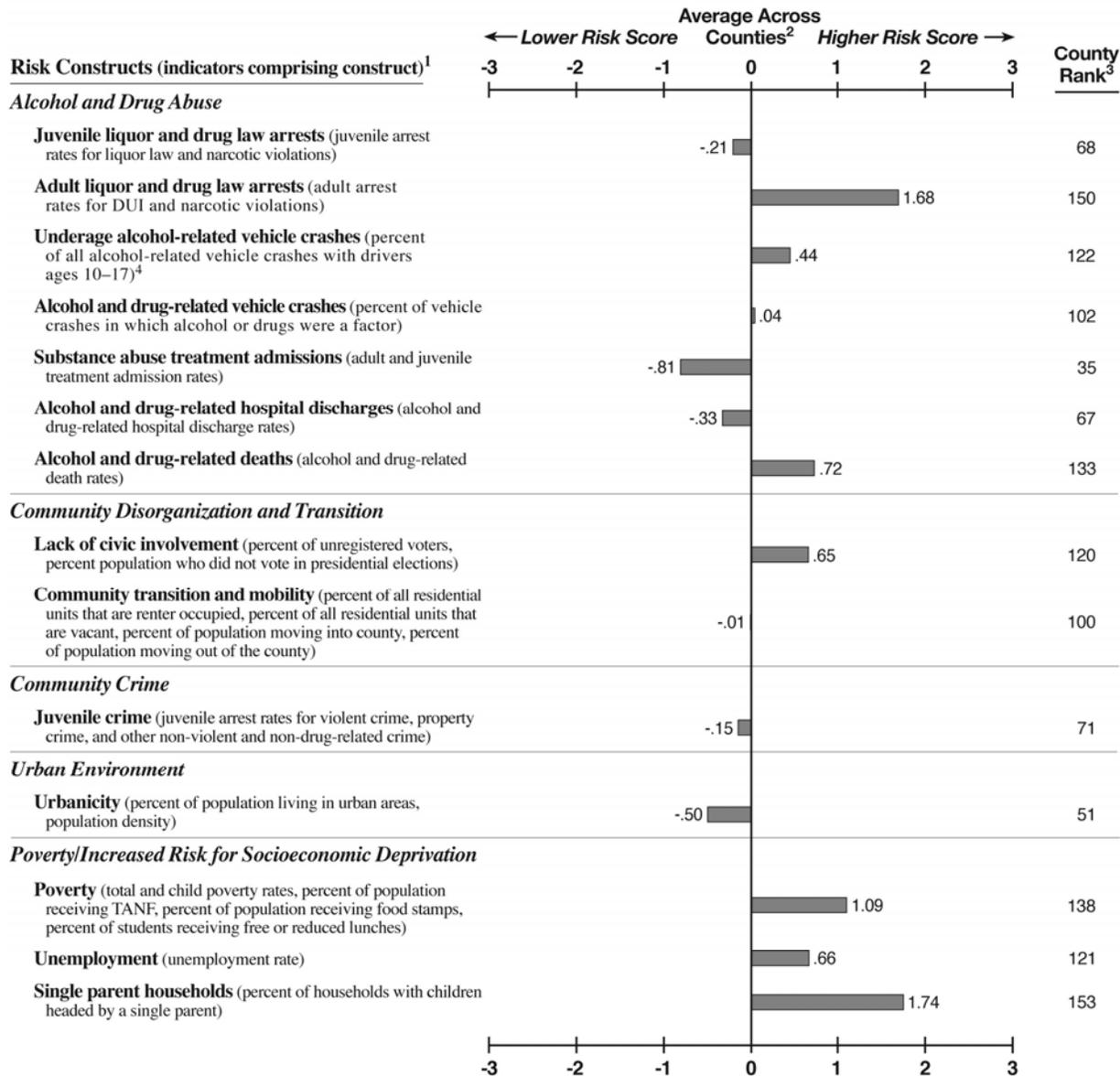
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .08 (county rank=92). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .15 (county rank=82).

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

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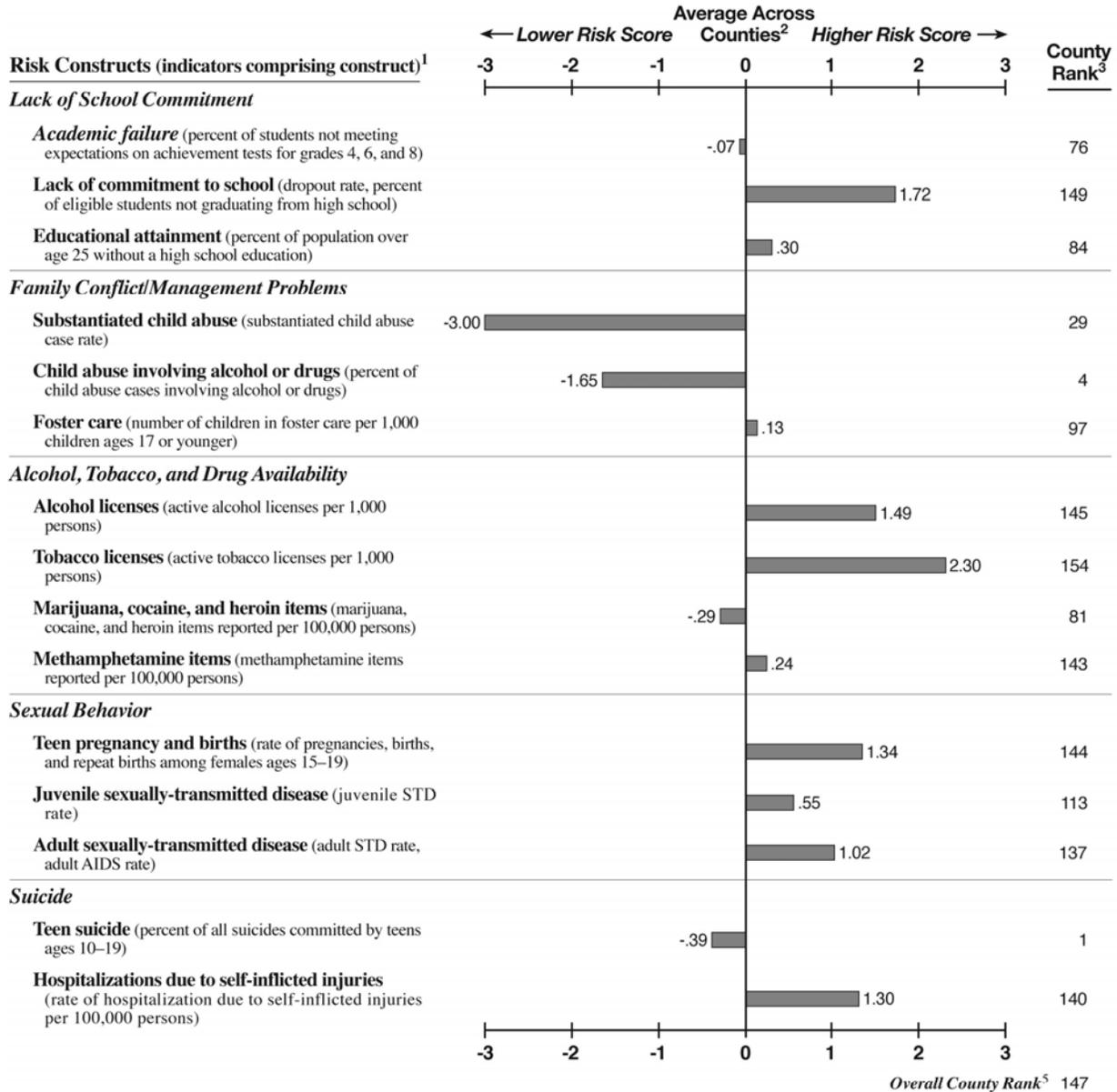
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dooly County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,592	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,771	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	44.6% Other 1.7%
Black	48.5% Hispanic/Latino 5.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dooly County**

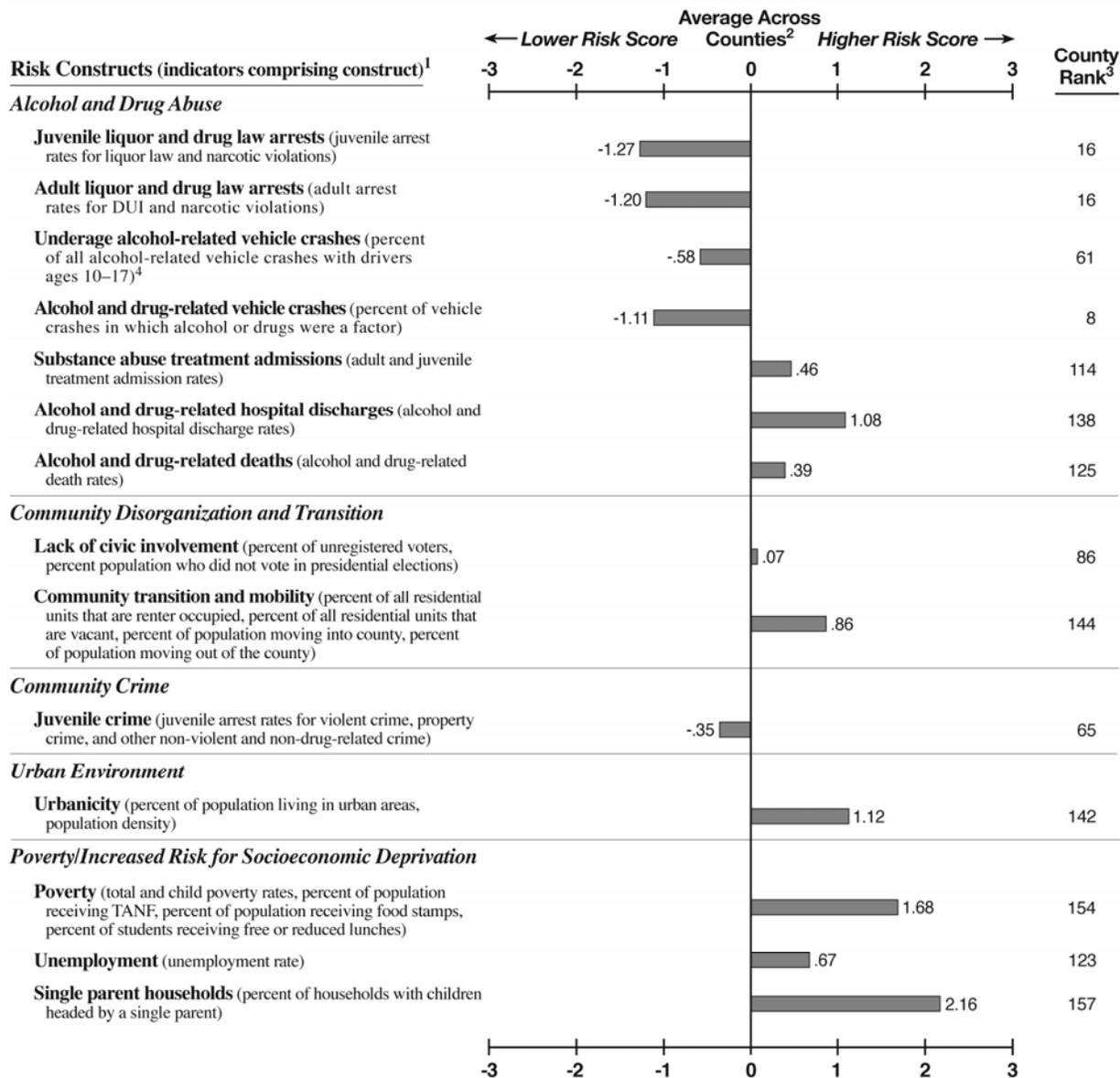


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.18 (county rank=15). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.01 (county rank=142).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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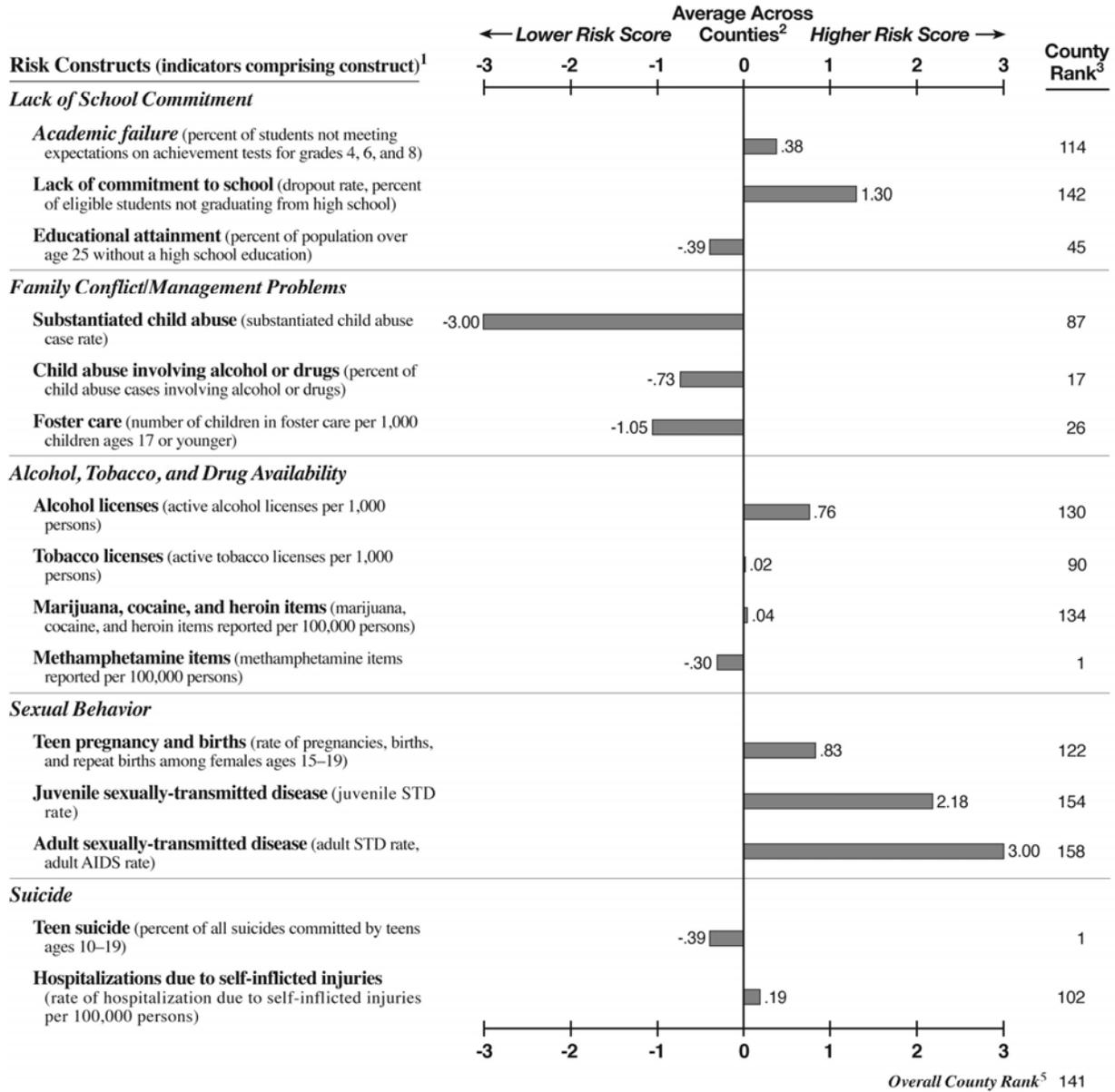
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dougherty County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 95,693			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,003			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	32.9%	Other	2.0%
Black	63.7%	Hispanic/Latino	1.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Dougherty County**

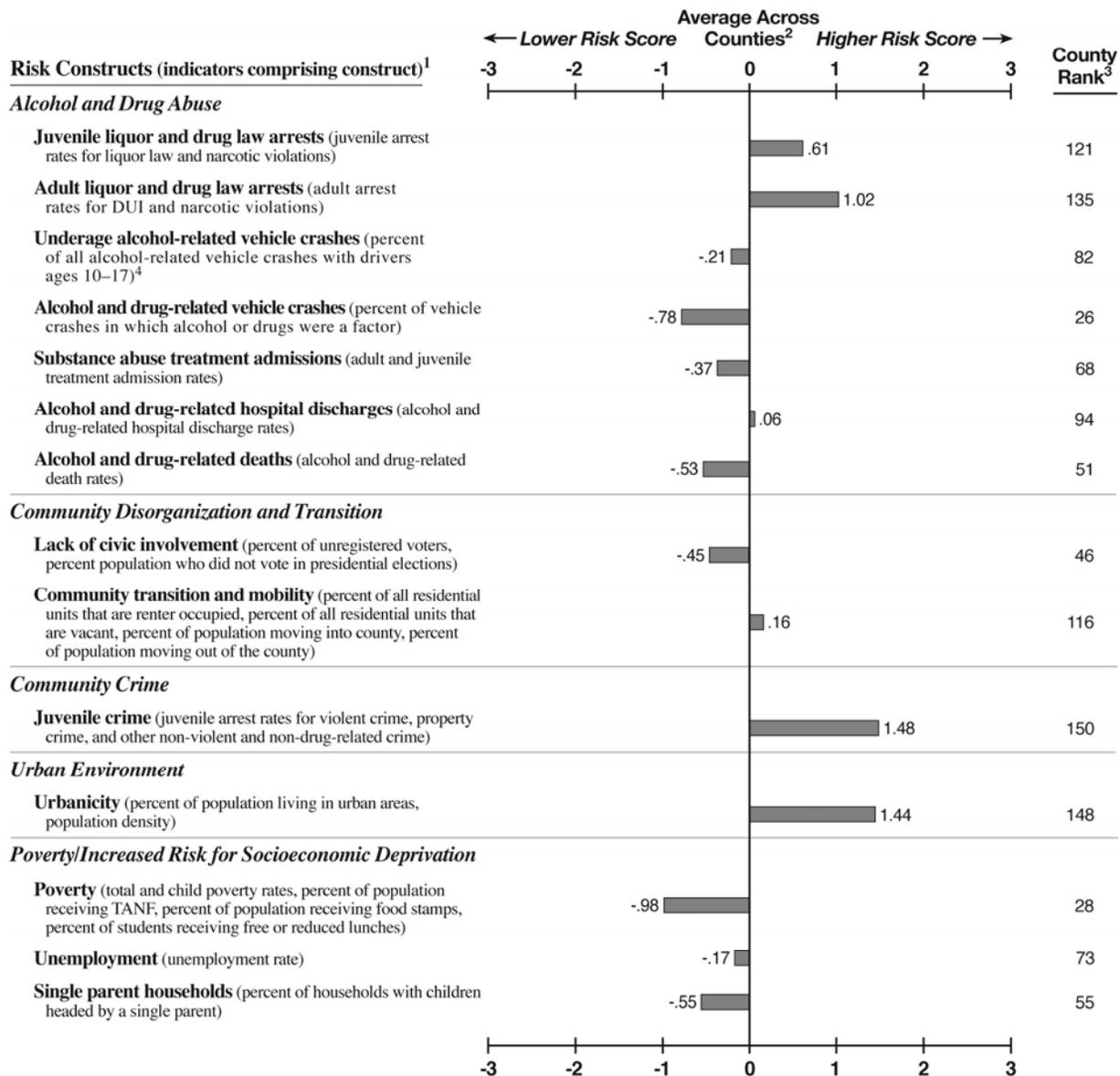


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.85 (county rank=21). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .97 (county rank=141).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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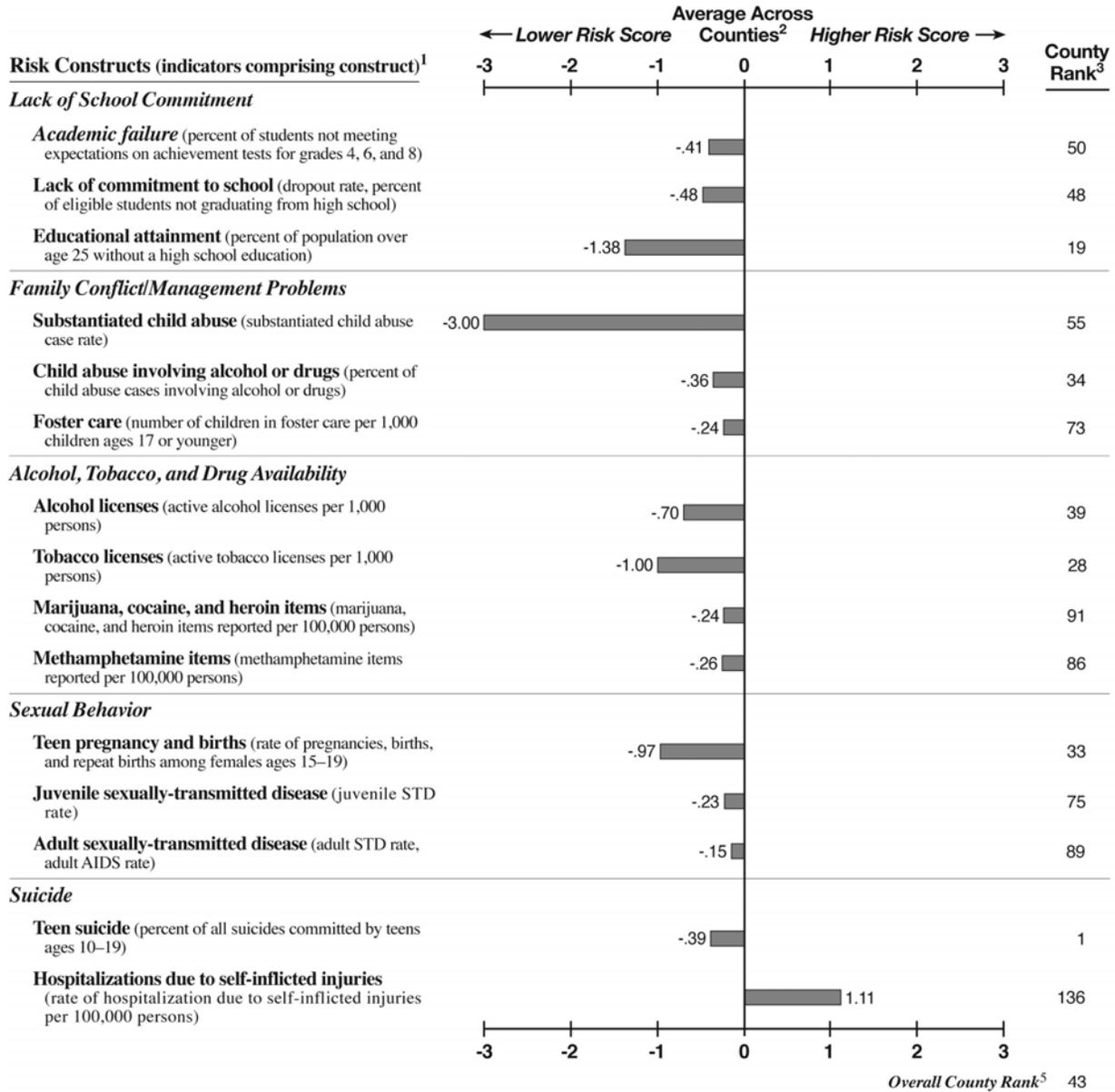
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Douglas County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 124,495	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 36,131	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 57.1%	Other 3.3%
Black 33.8%	Hispanic/Latino 5.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

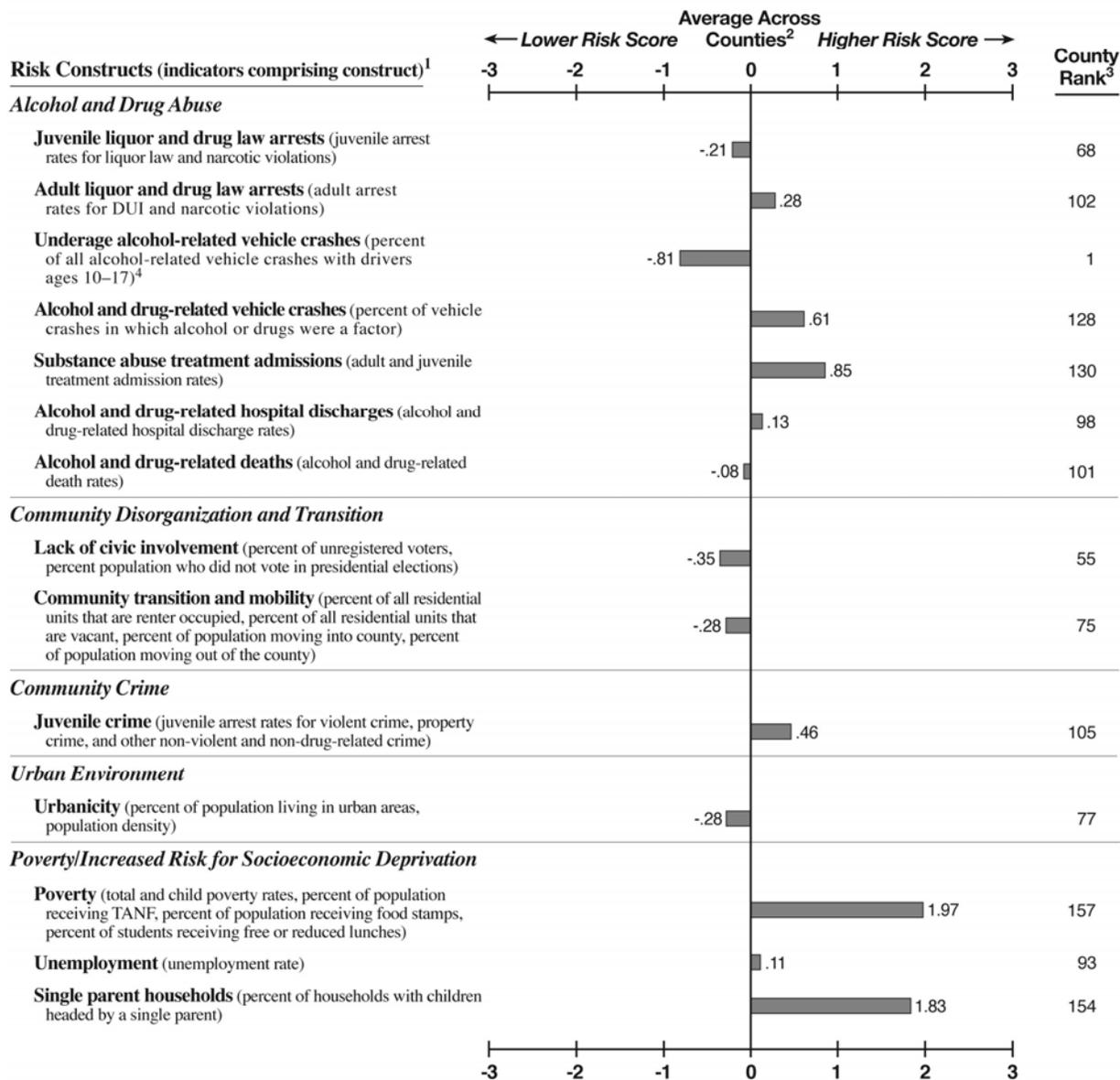
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.27 (county rank=66). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .31 (county rank=98).

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

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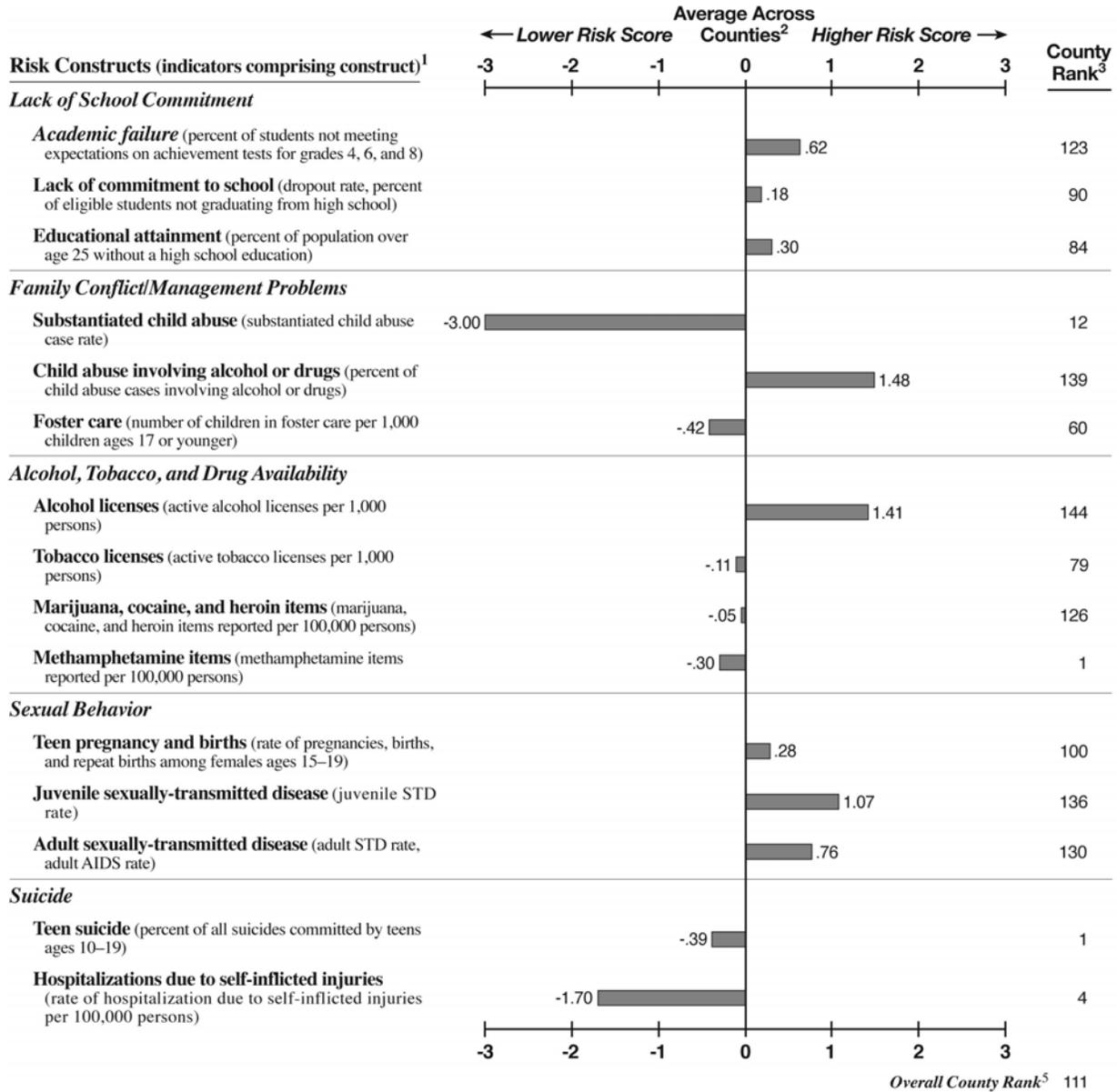
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Early County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,836	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,243	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 48.1%	Other 1.3%
Black 48.9%	Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Early County**

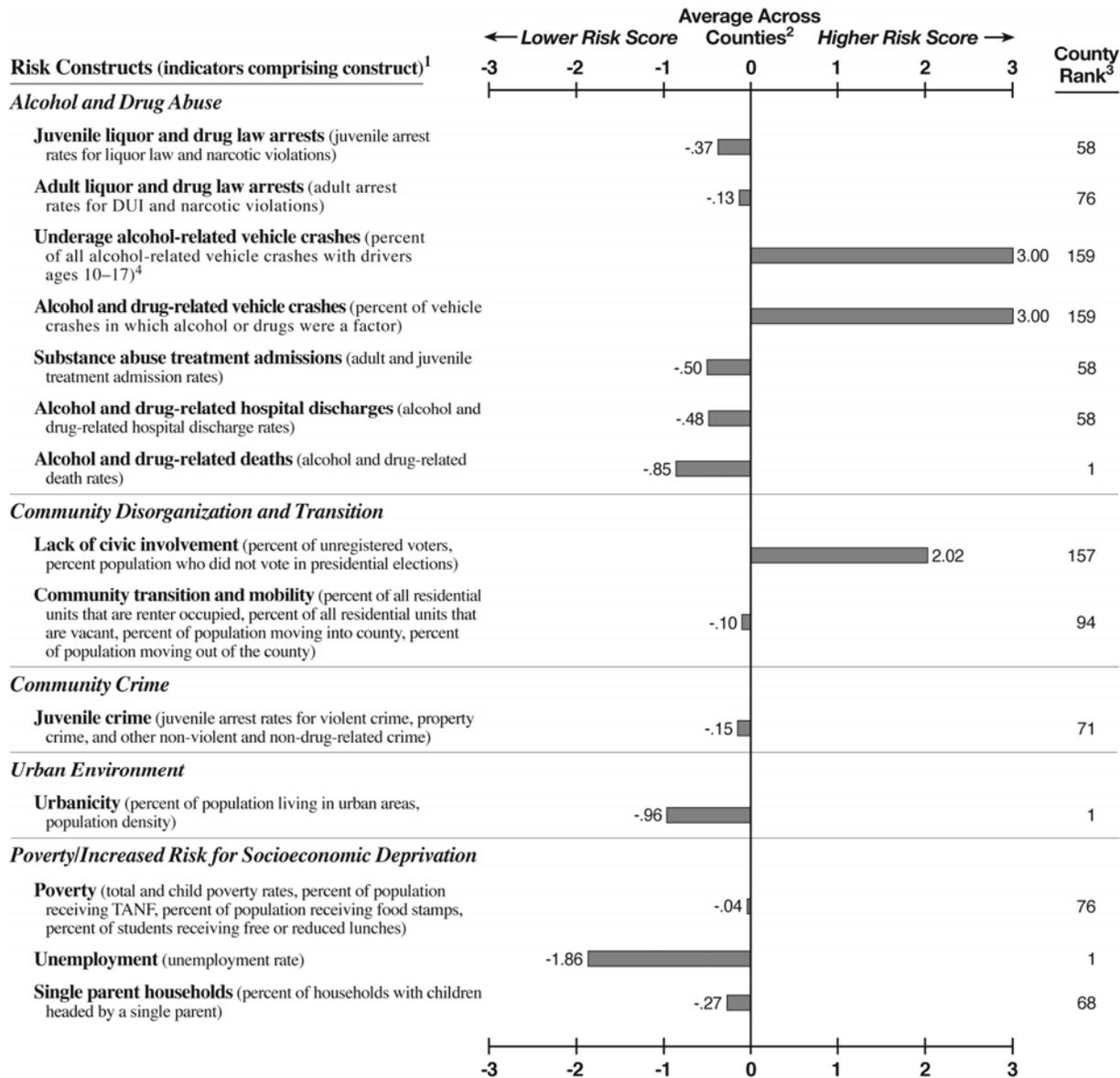


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.73 (county rank=27). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages .92 or older is 0 (county rank=140).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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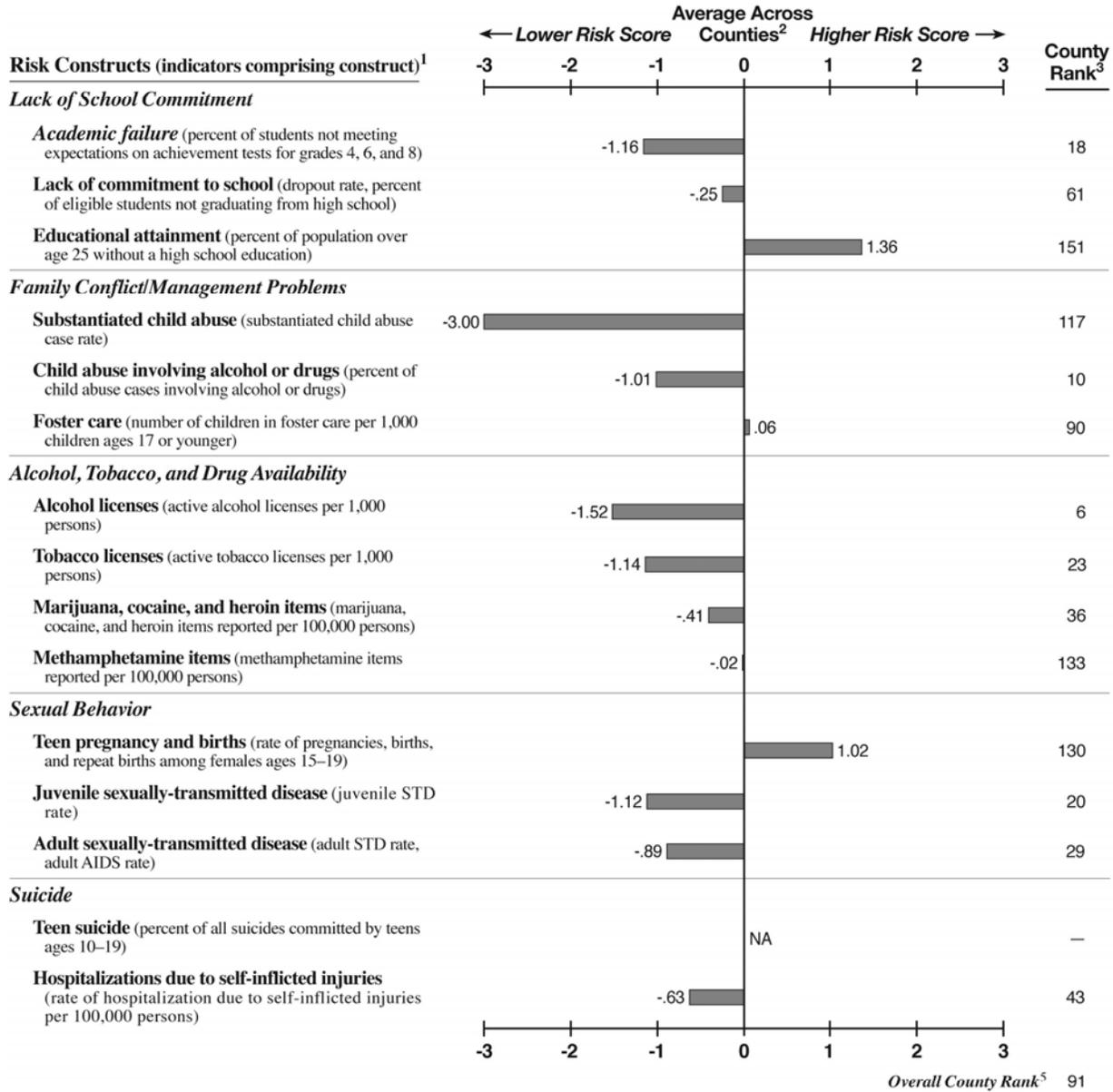
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Echols County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 4,093			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,042			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	62.9%	Other	1.8%
Black	7.3%	Hispanic/Latino	28.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(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.

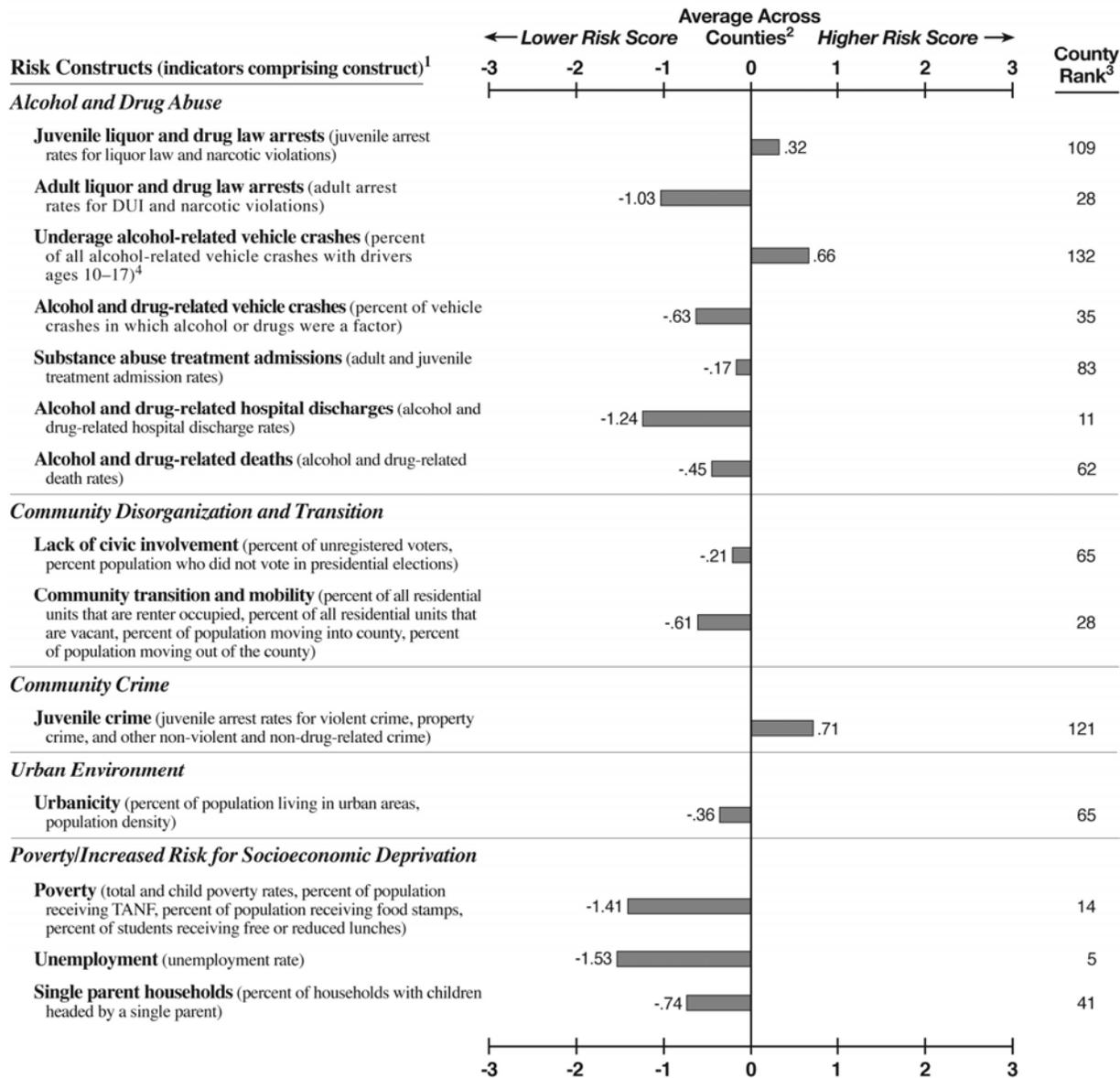
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .12 (county rank=99). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.44 (county rank=14).

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

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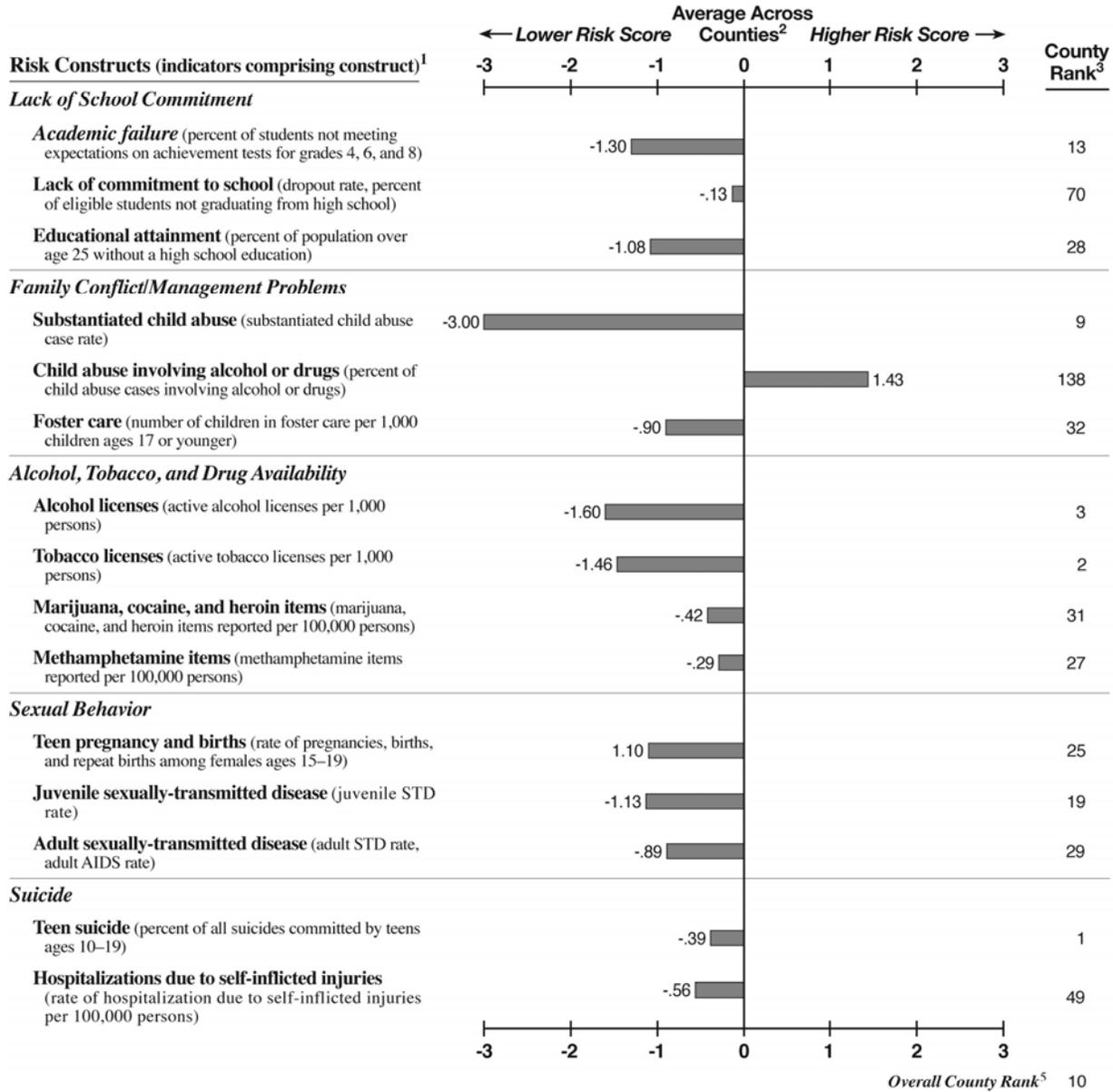
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Effingham County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 50,728	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,104	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	81.8% Other 2.0%
Black	13.9% Hispanic/Latino 2.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Effingham County**

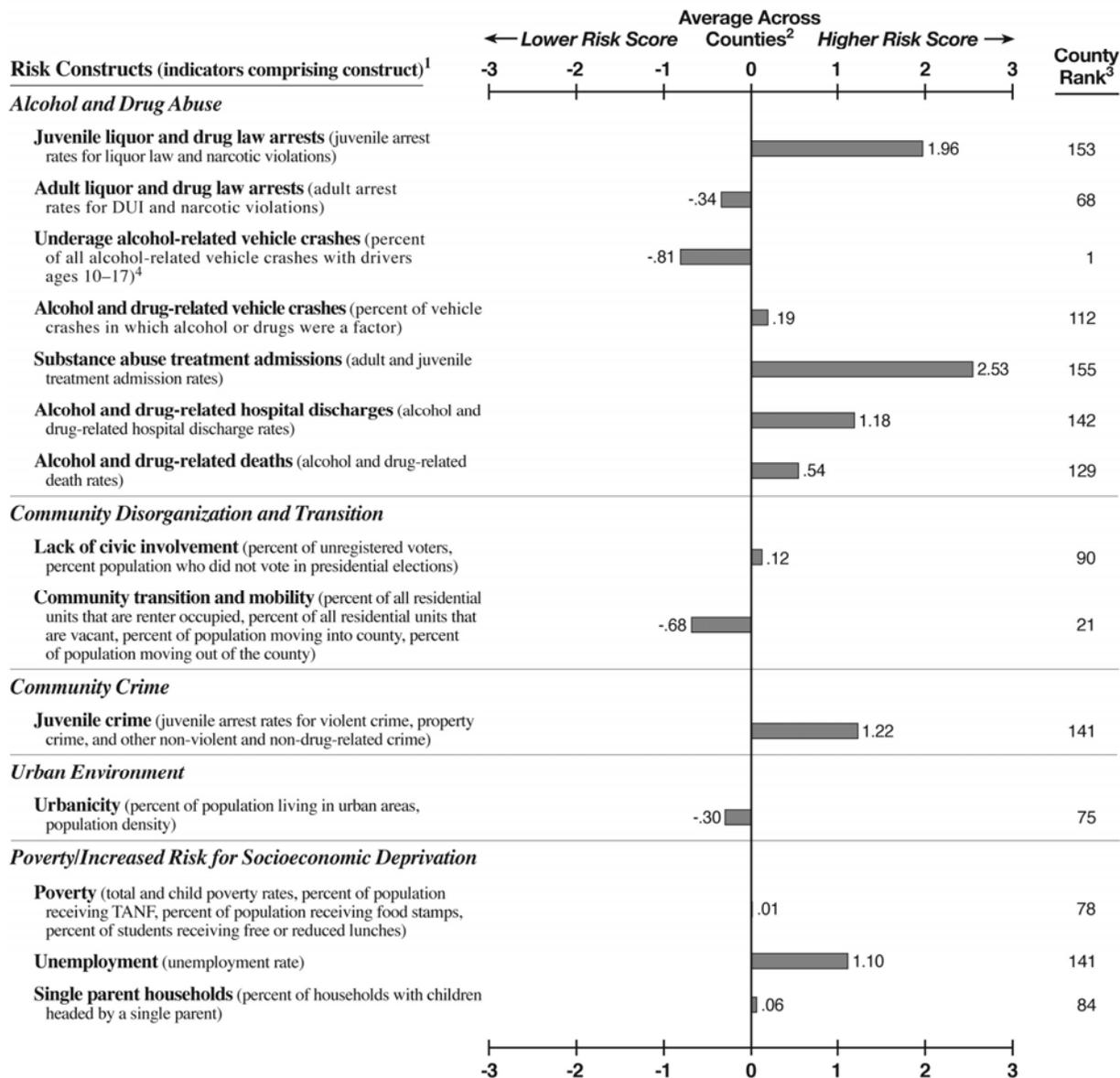


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.07 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.21 (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.

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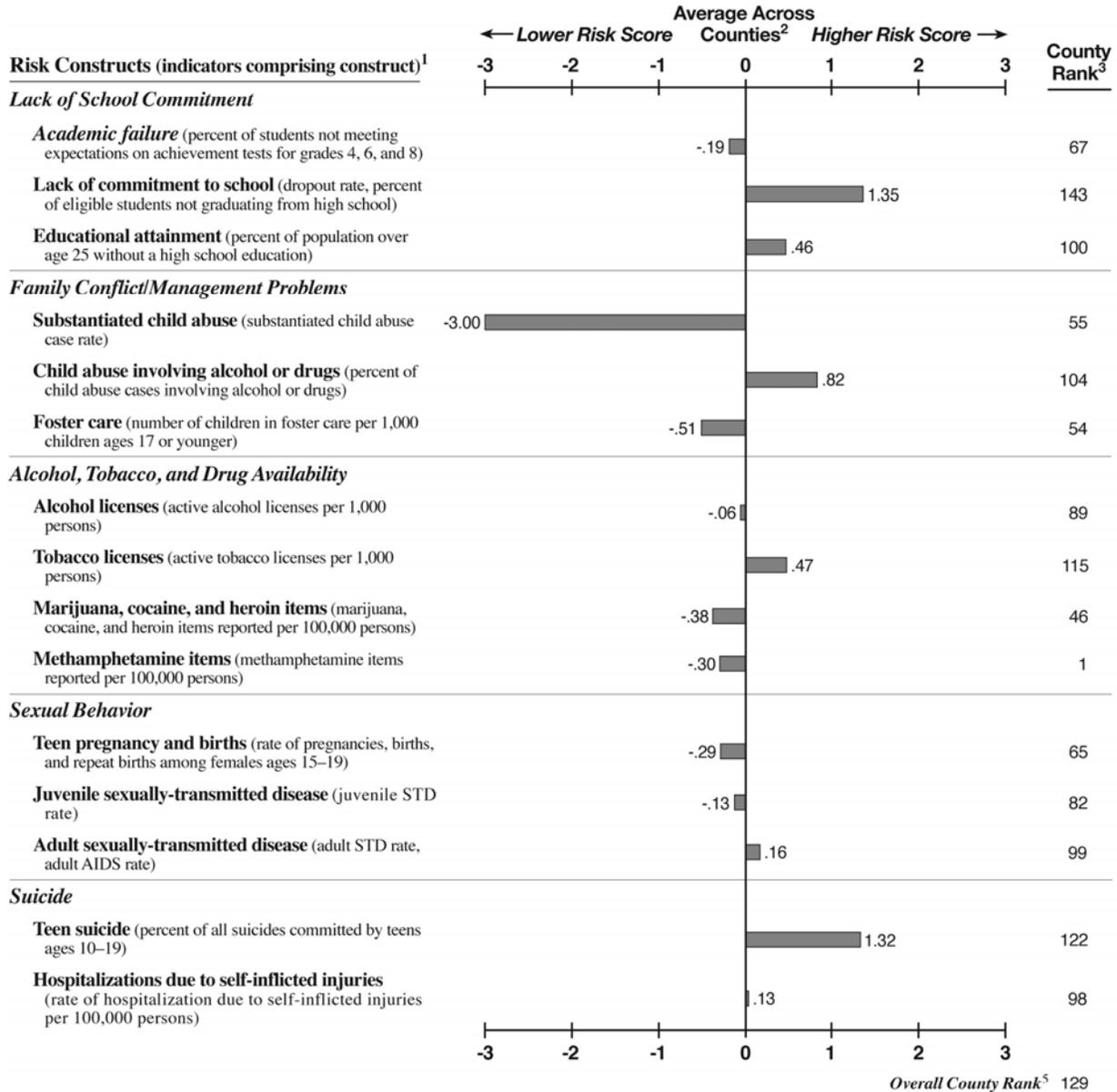
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Elbert County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 20,525	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,884	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	65.7% Other 1.1%
Black	29.6% Hispanic/Latino 3.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Elbert County**

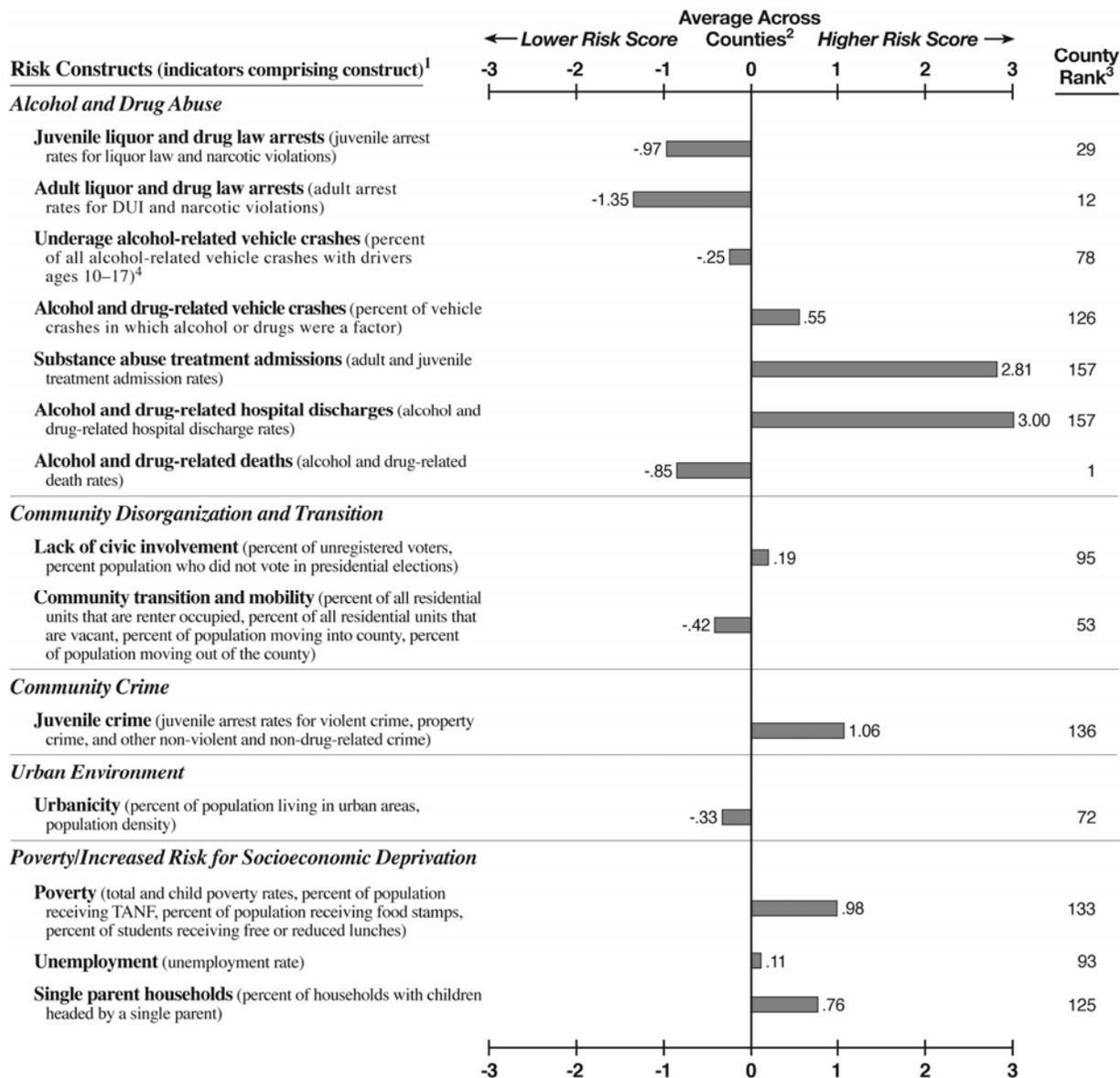


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.47 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .67 (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.

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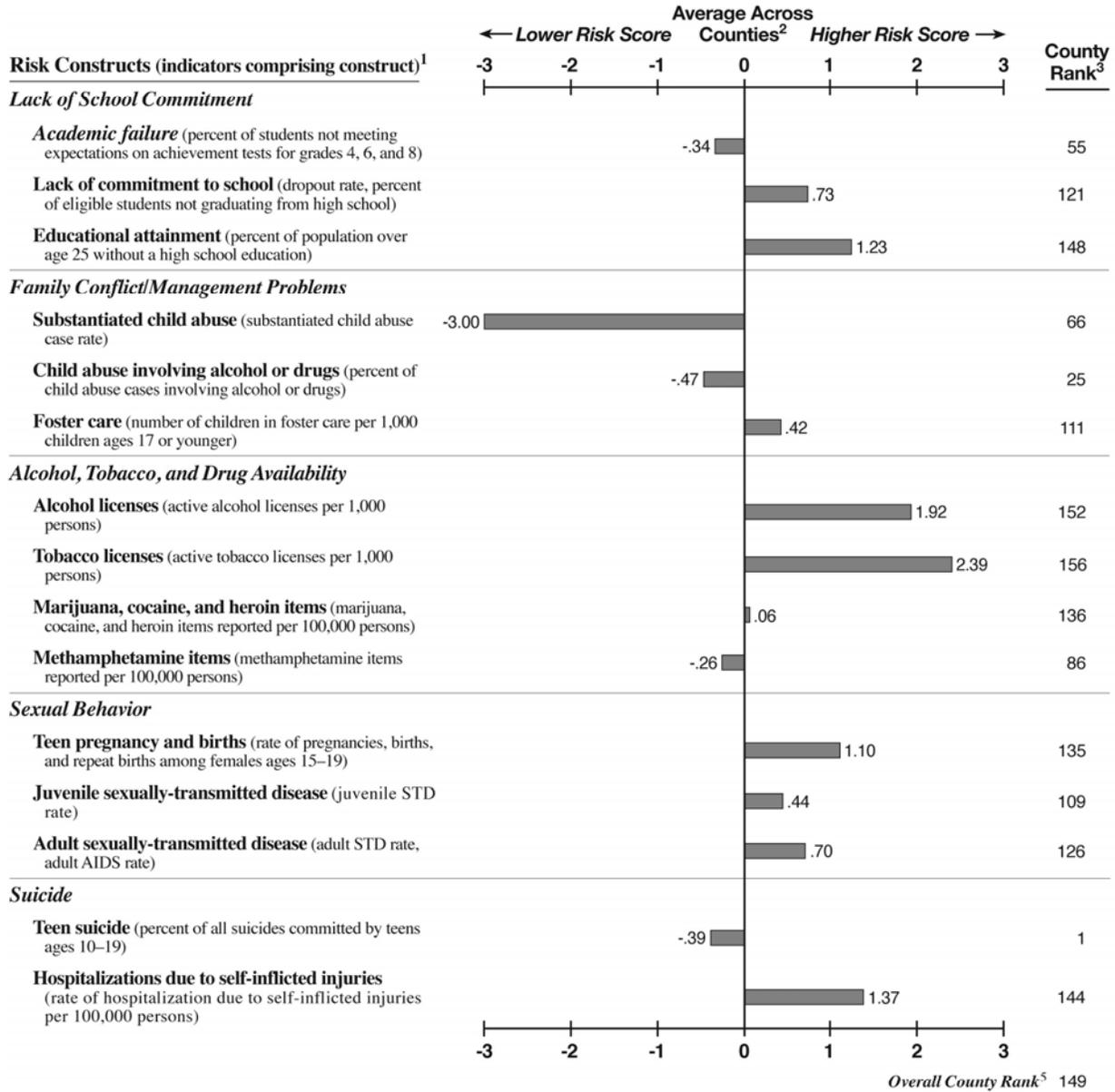
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Emanuel County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 22,469	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,777	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 60.3%	Other 0.8%
Black 32.5%	Hispanic/Latino 6.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Emanuel County**

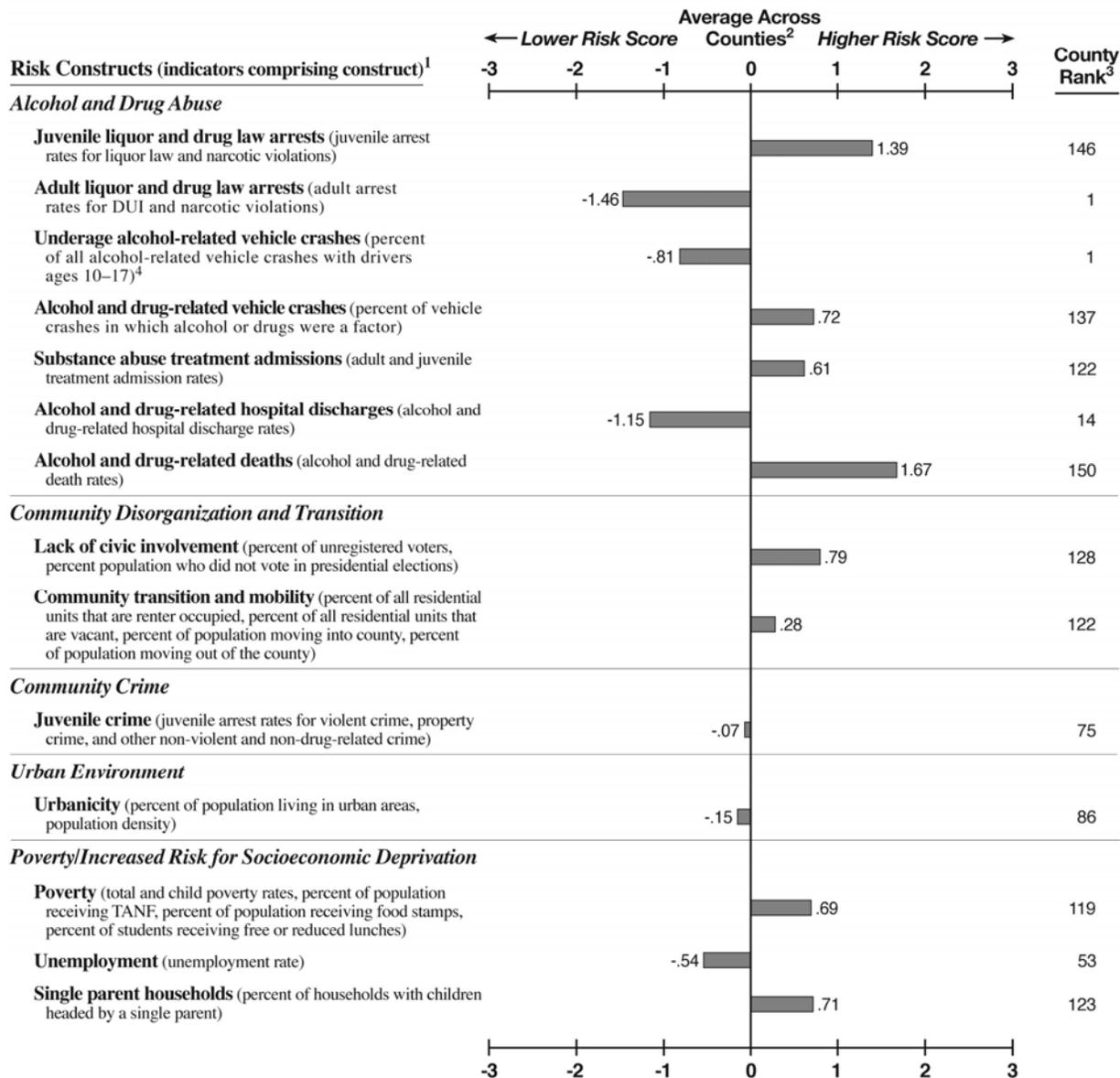


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.14 (county rank=81). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .20 (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.

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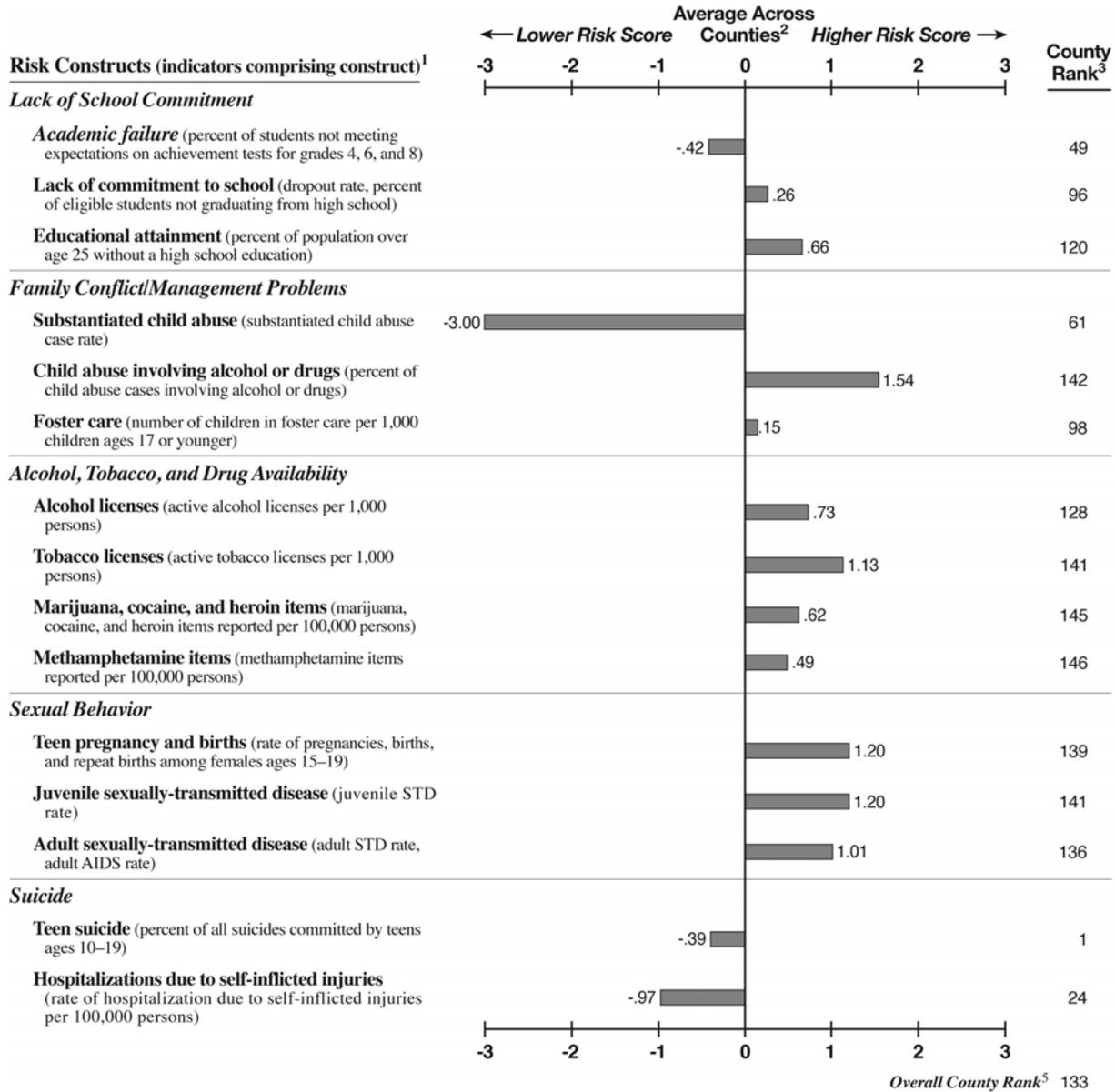
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Evans County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,505	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,140	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 58.1%	Other 0.8%
Black 31.6%	Hispanic/Latino 9.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Evans County**

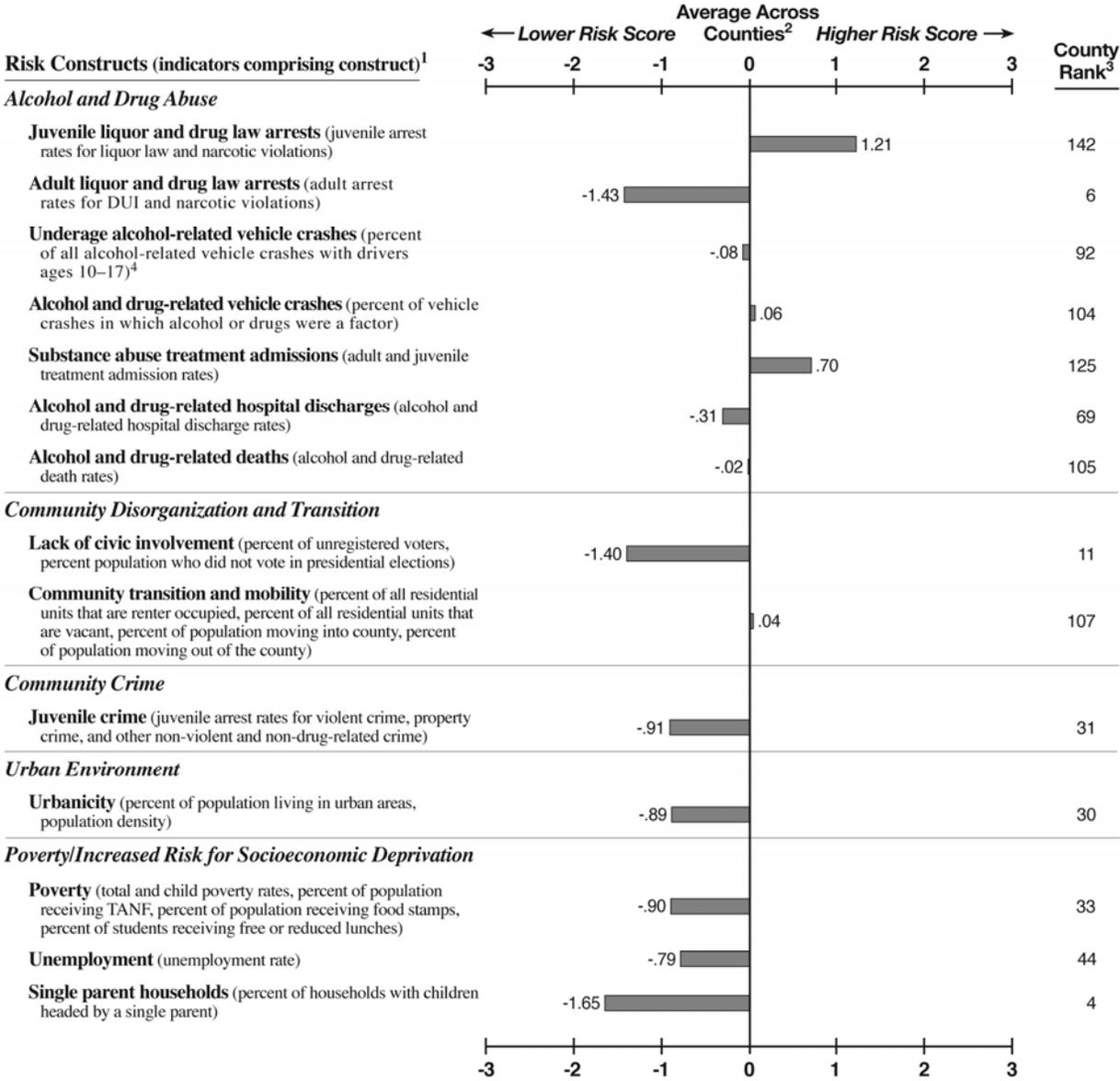


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.88 (county rank=152). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.57 (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.

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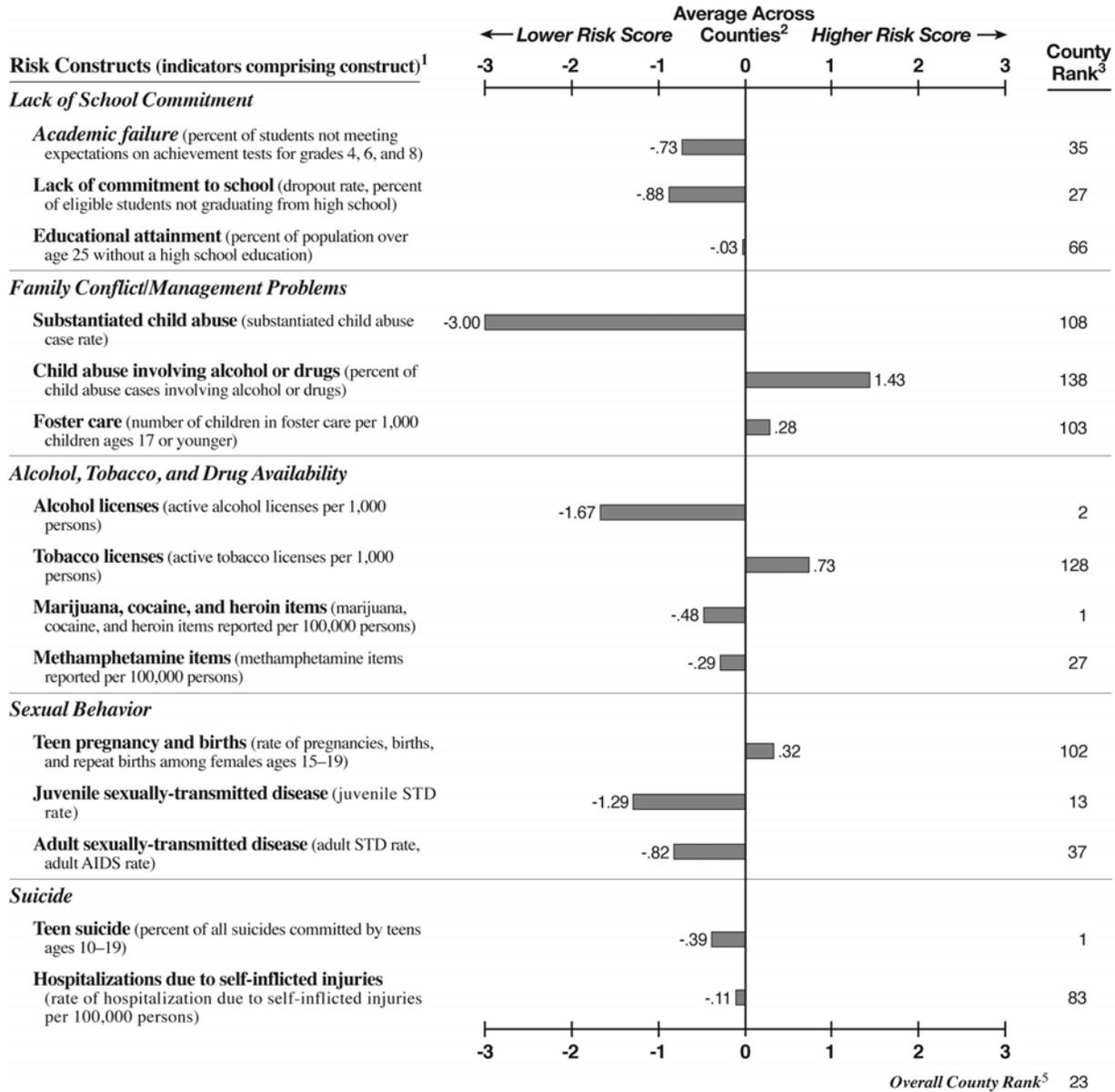
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fannin County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 22,580			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,805			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	95.8%	Other	1.7%
Black	0.9%	Hispanic/Latino	1.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fannin County**

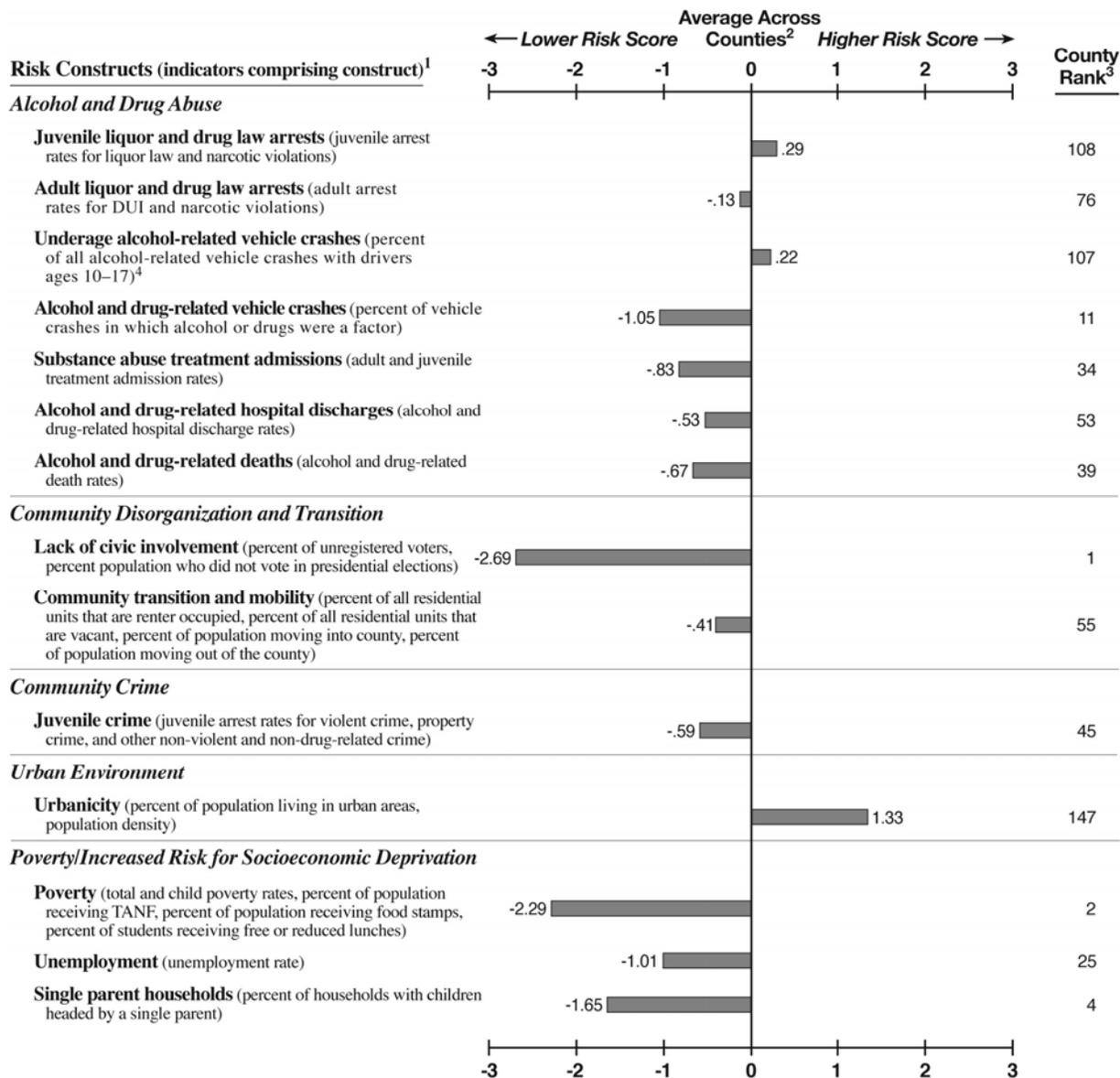


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .42 (county rank=119). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.38 (county rank=47).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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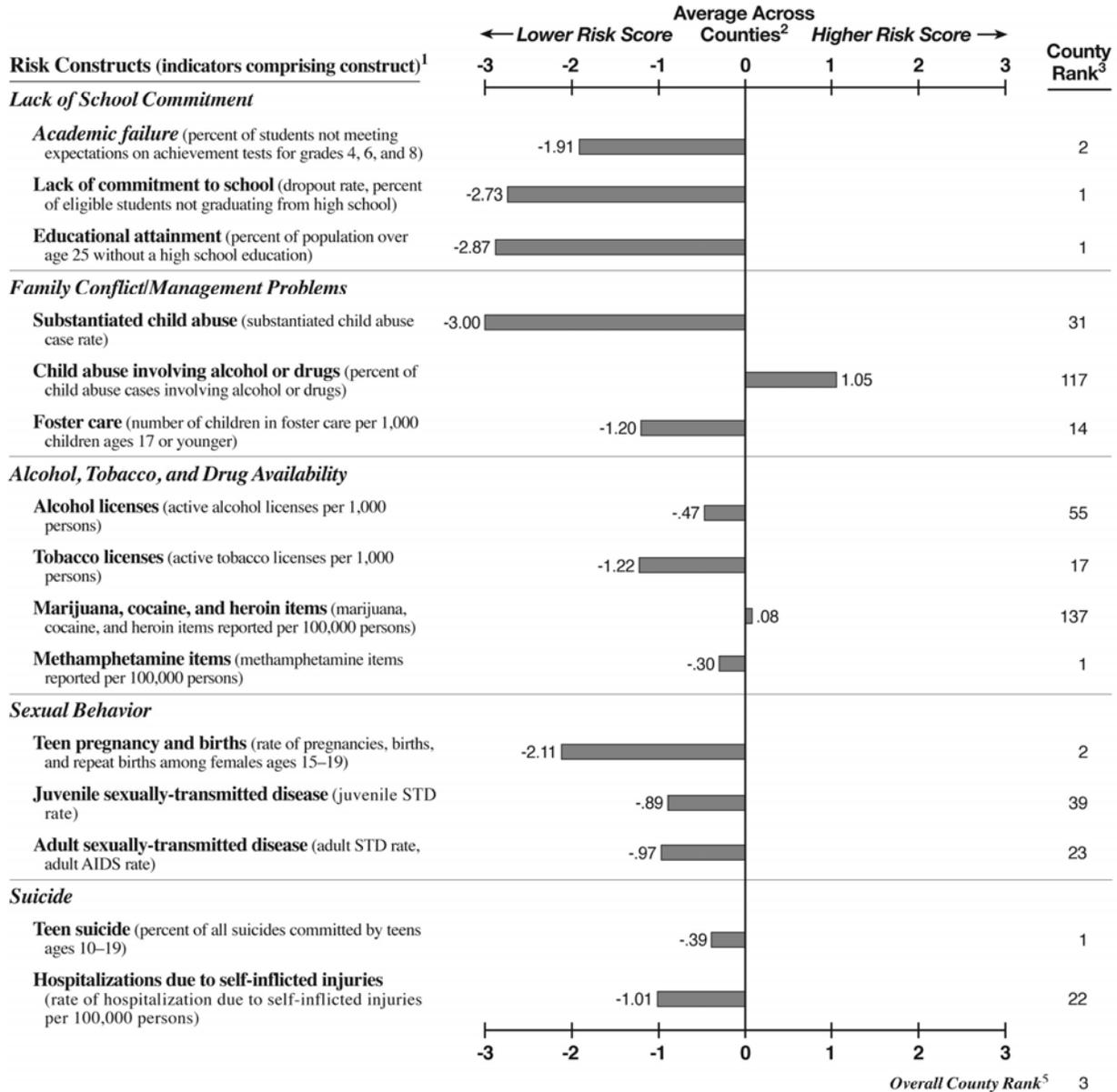
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fayette County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 106,144			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 25,263			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	72.4%	Other	4.9%
Black	18.7%	Hispanic/Latino	4.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fayette County**

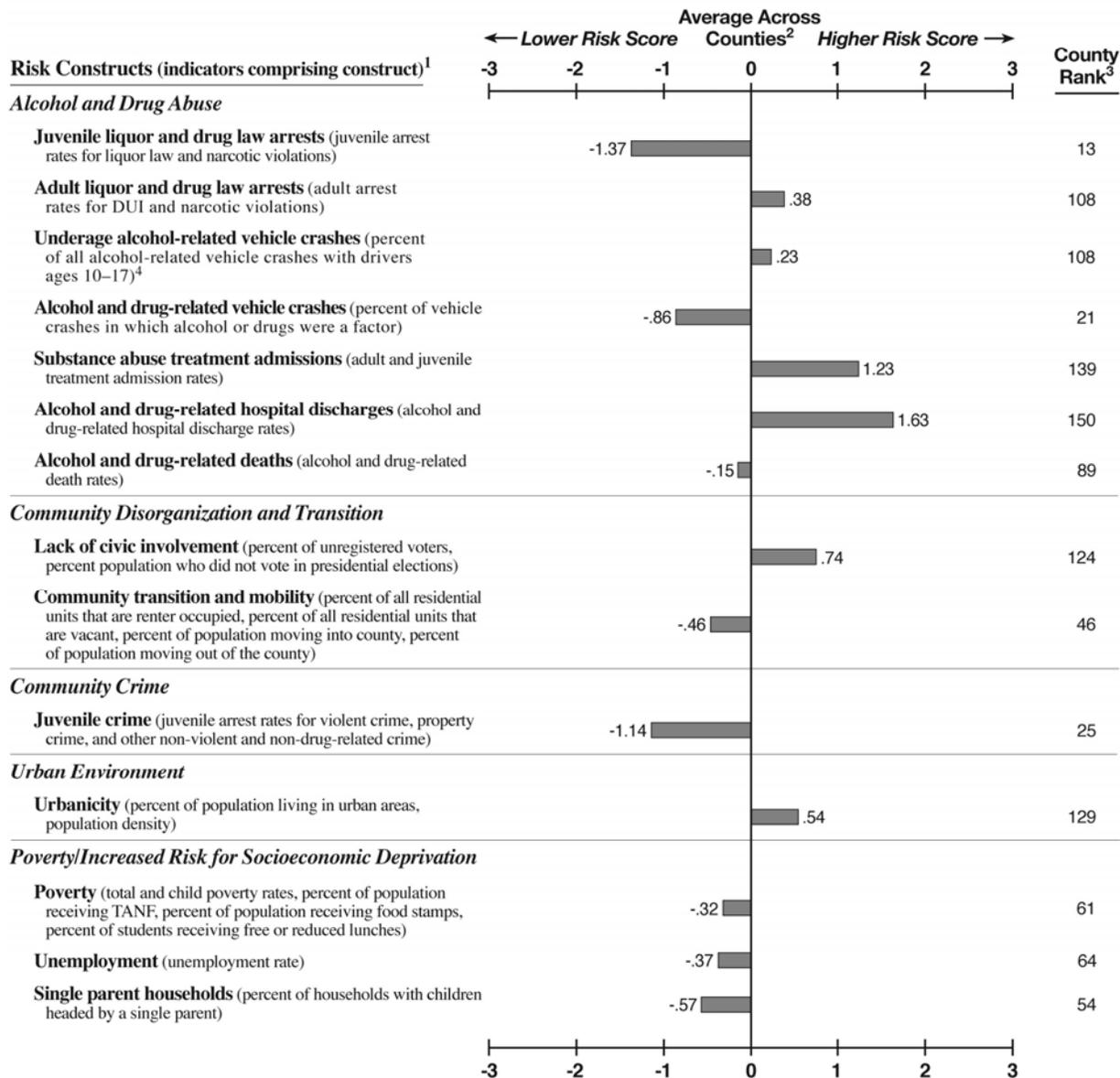


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .26 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.30 (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.

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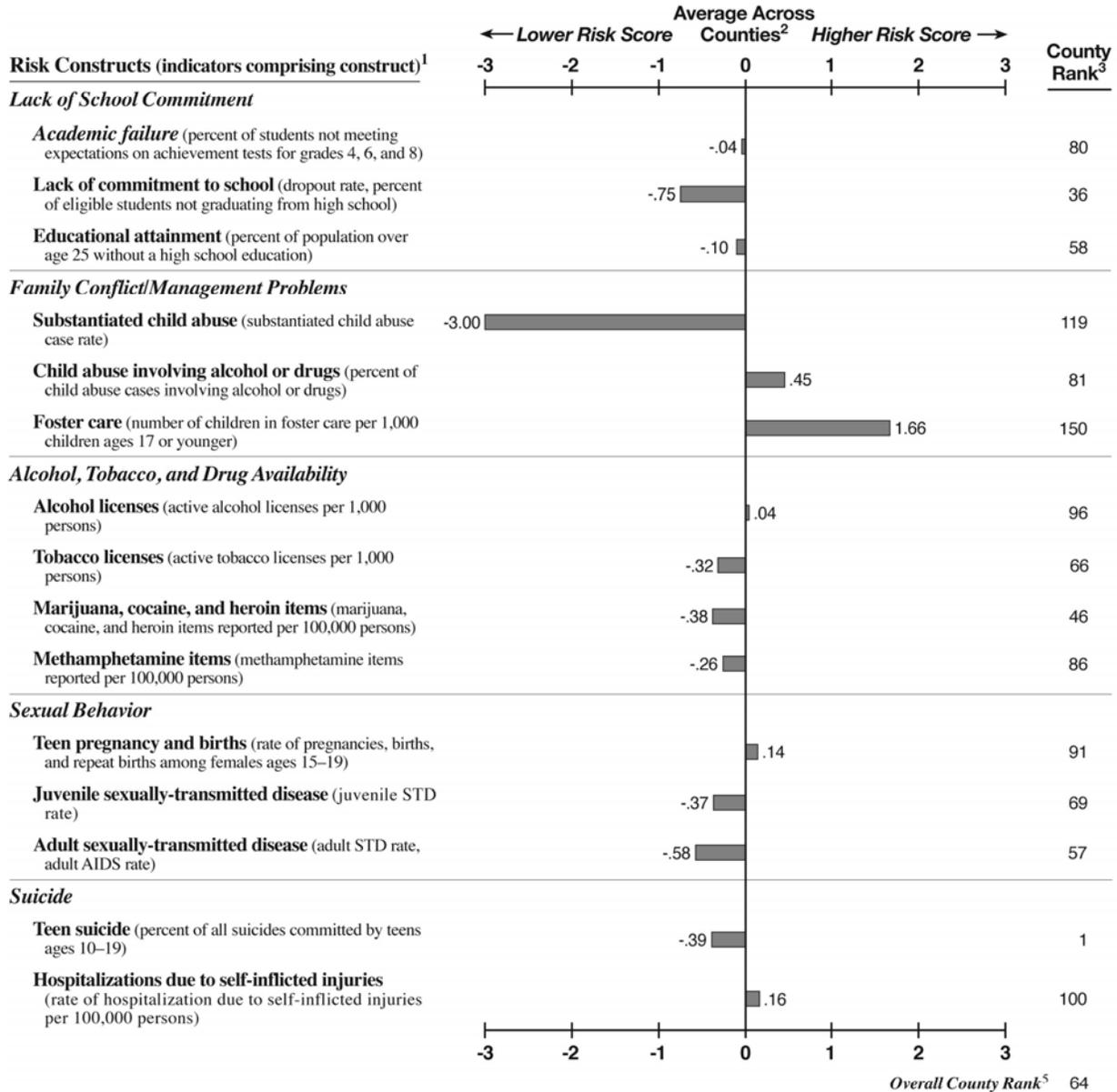
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Floyd County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 95,618	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 23,801	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	76.4% Other 2.6%
Black	13.2% Hispanic/Latino 7.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Floyd County**

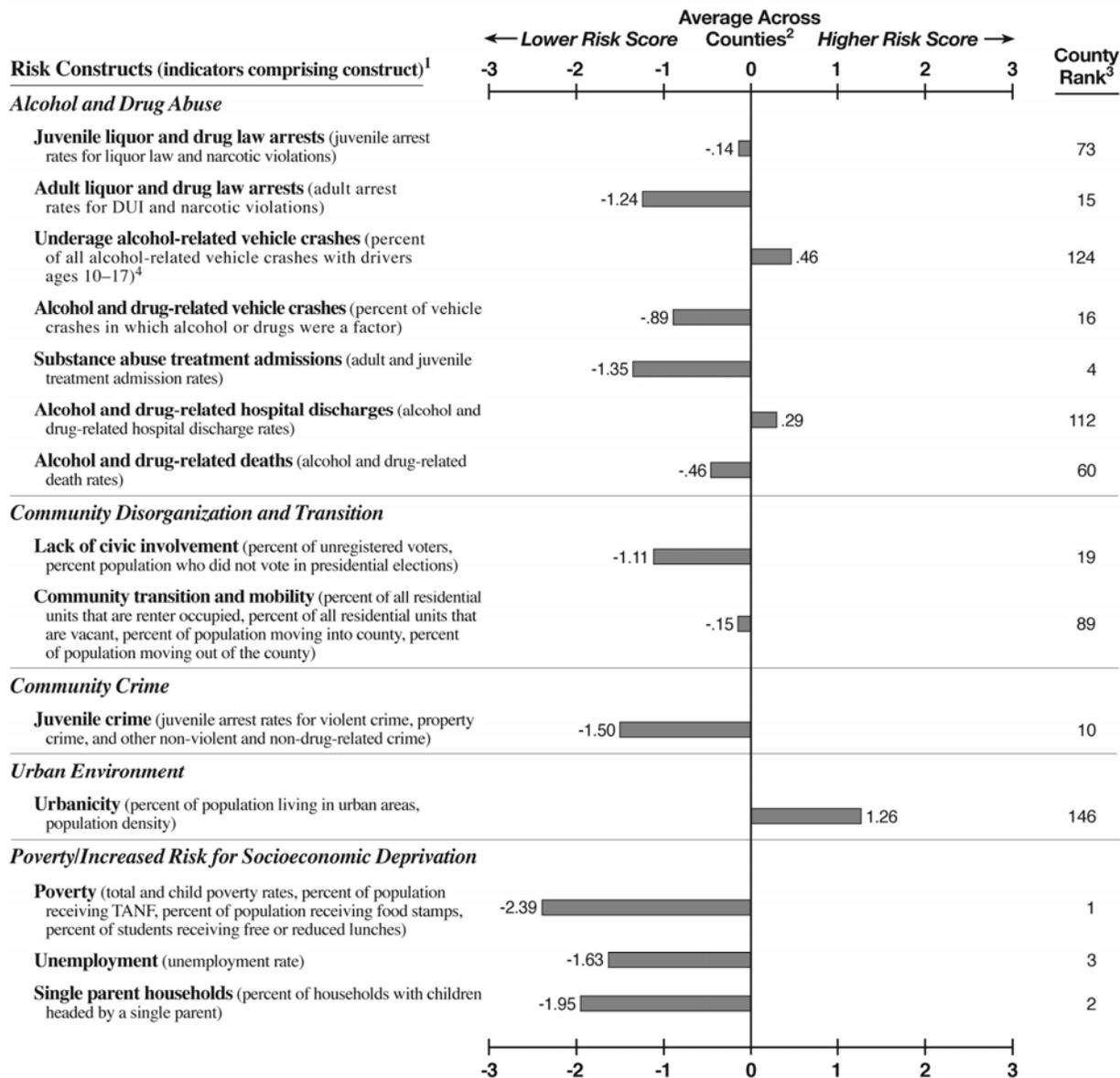


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.16 (county rank=76). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .09 (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.

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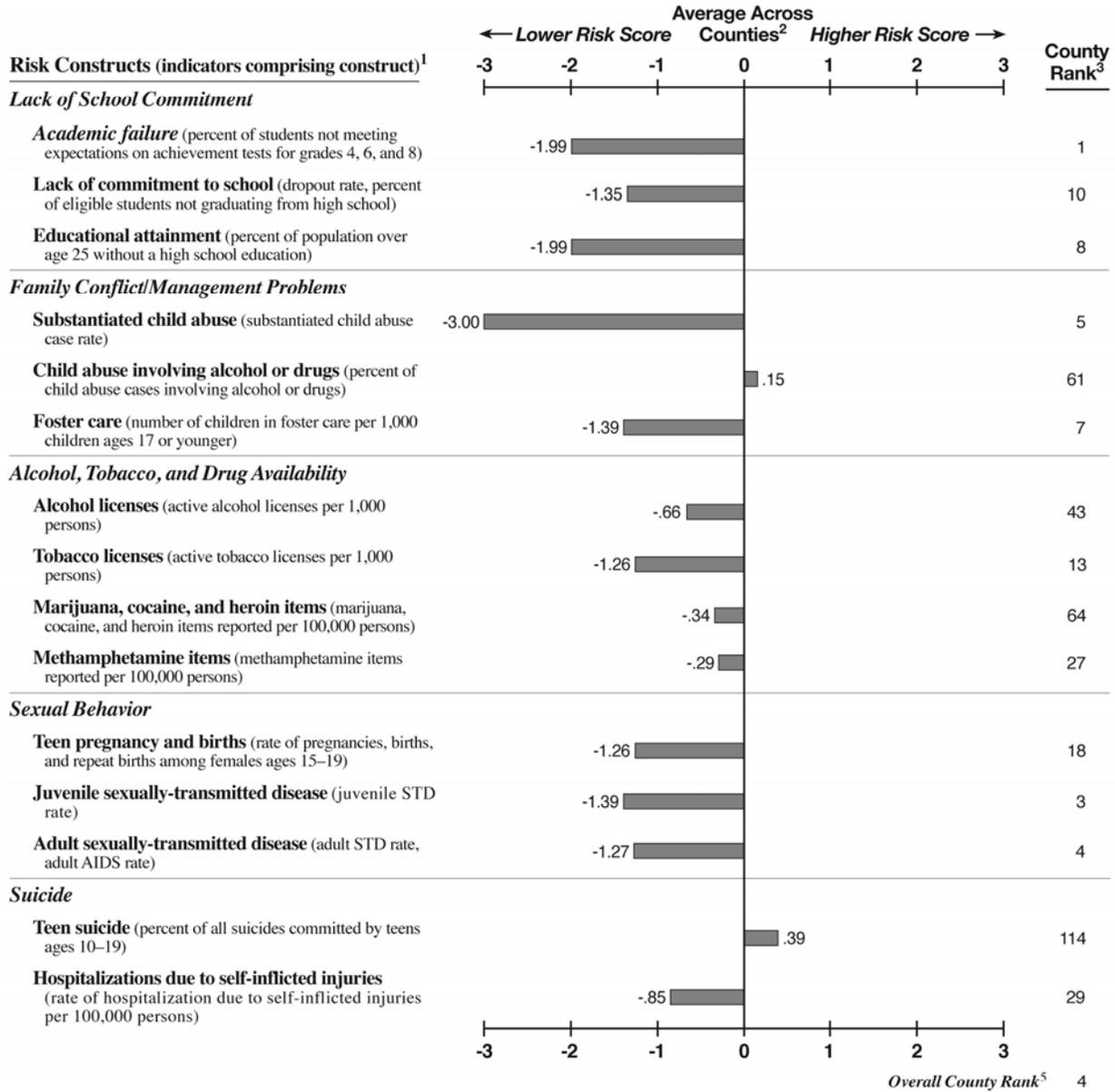
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Forsyth County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 158,914	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 46,837	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 83.5%	Other 5.2%
Black 3.3%	Hispanic/Latino 8.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Forsyth County**

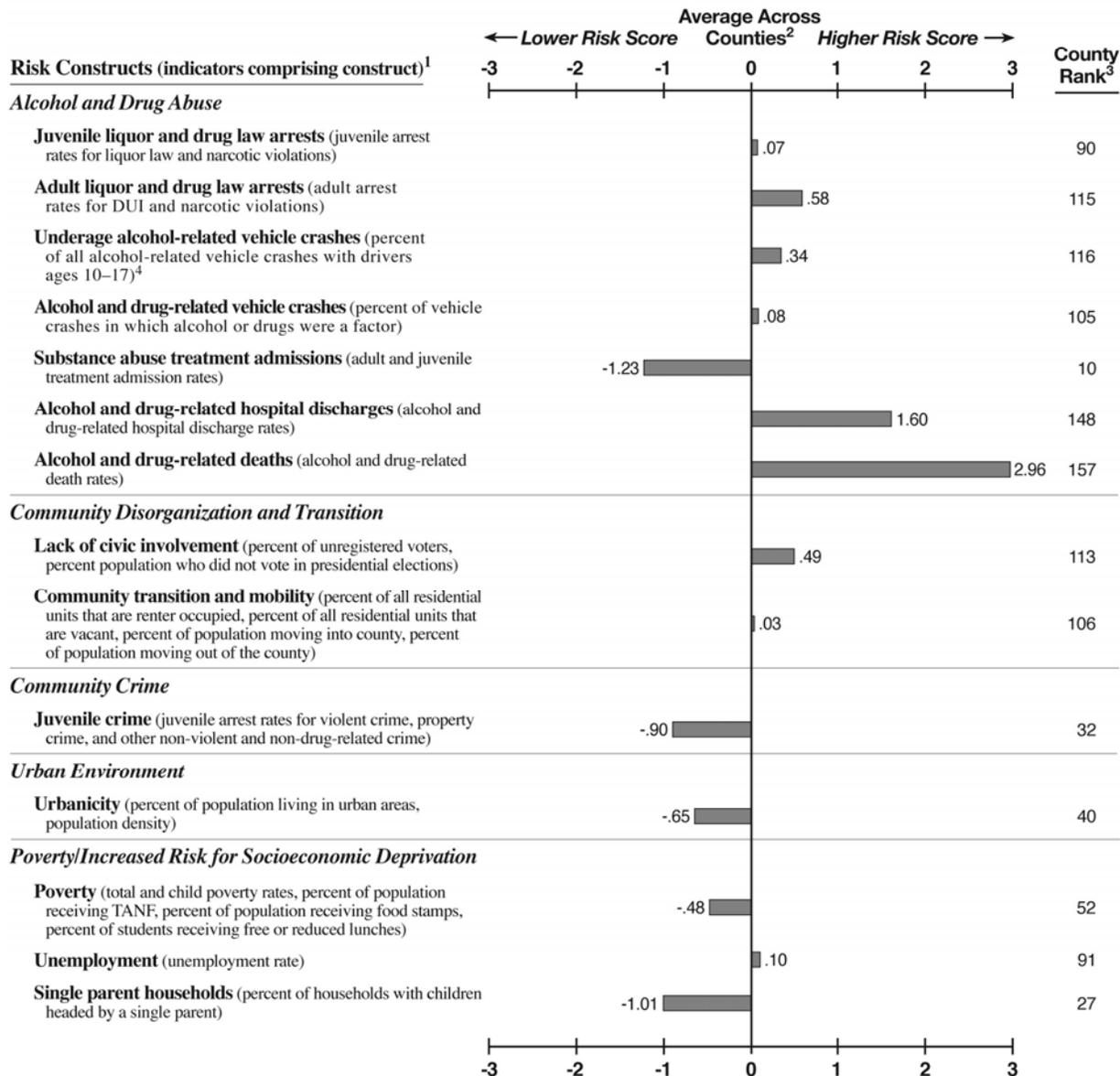


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .39 (county rank=117). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.50 (county rank=40).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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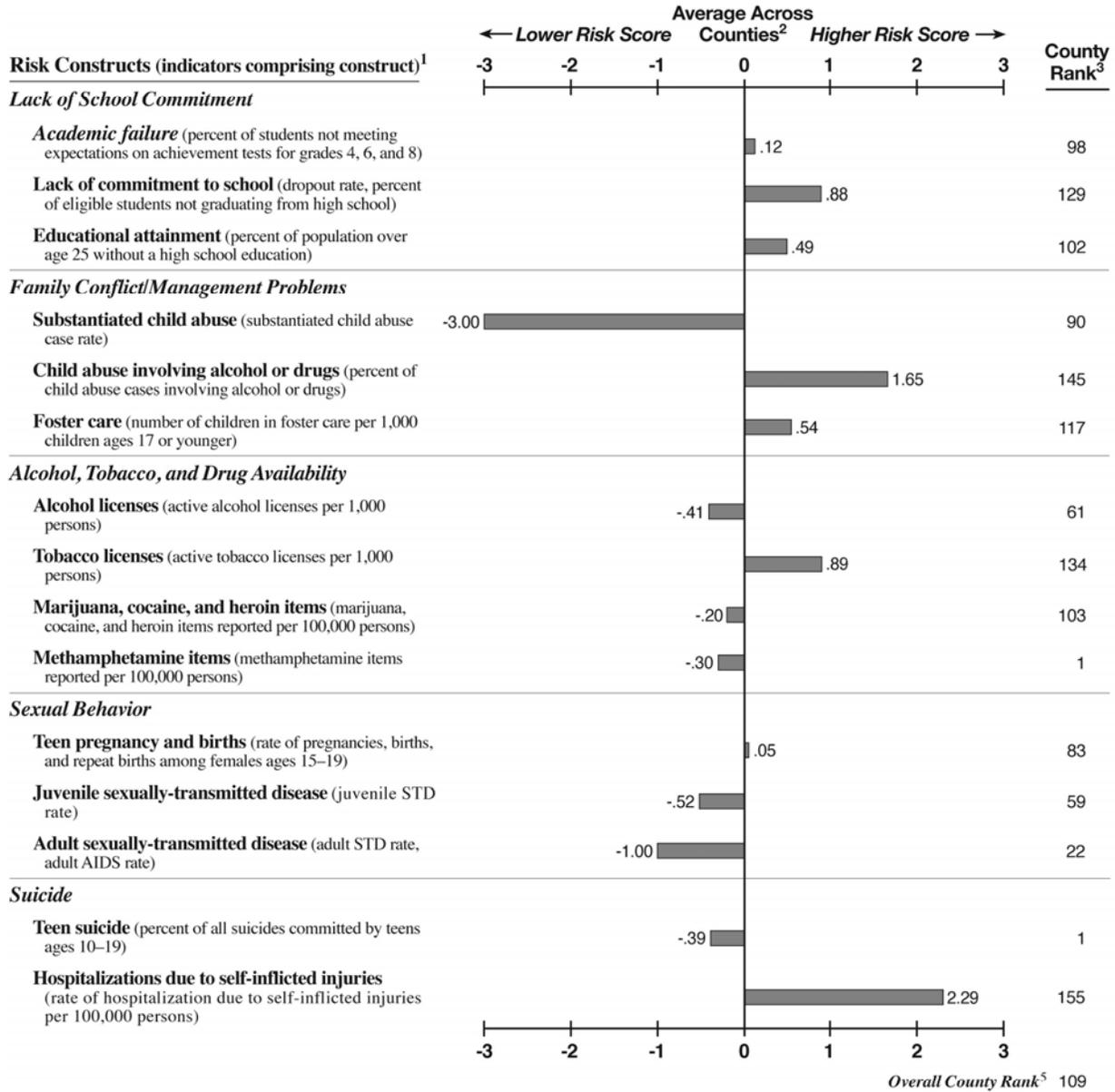
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Franklin County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 21,793	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,199	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	87.8% Other 1.5%
Black	8.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Franklin County**

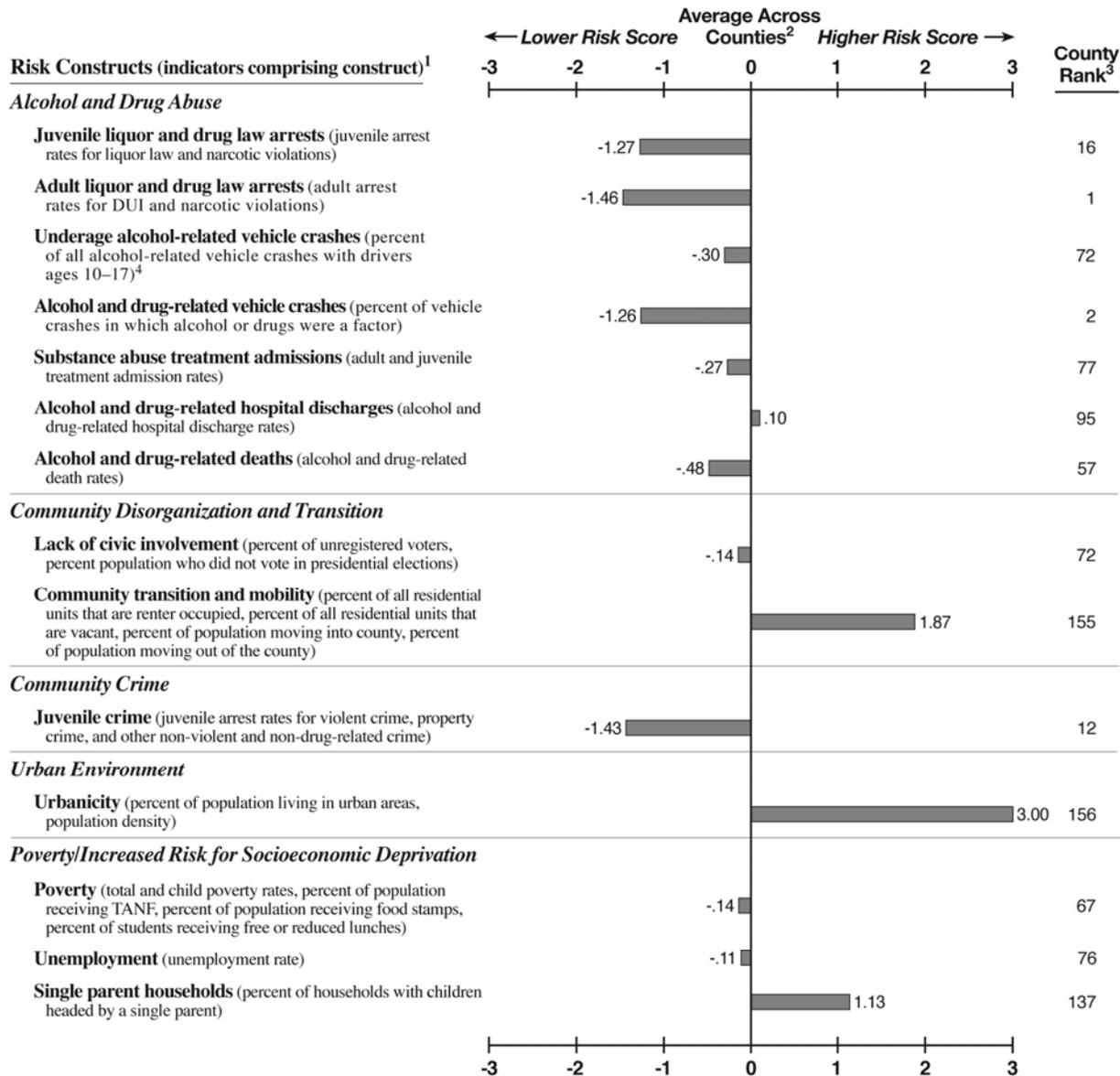


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.74 (county rank=25). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .62 (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.

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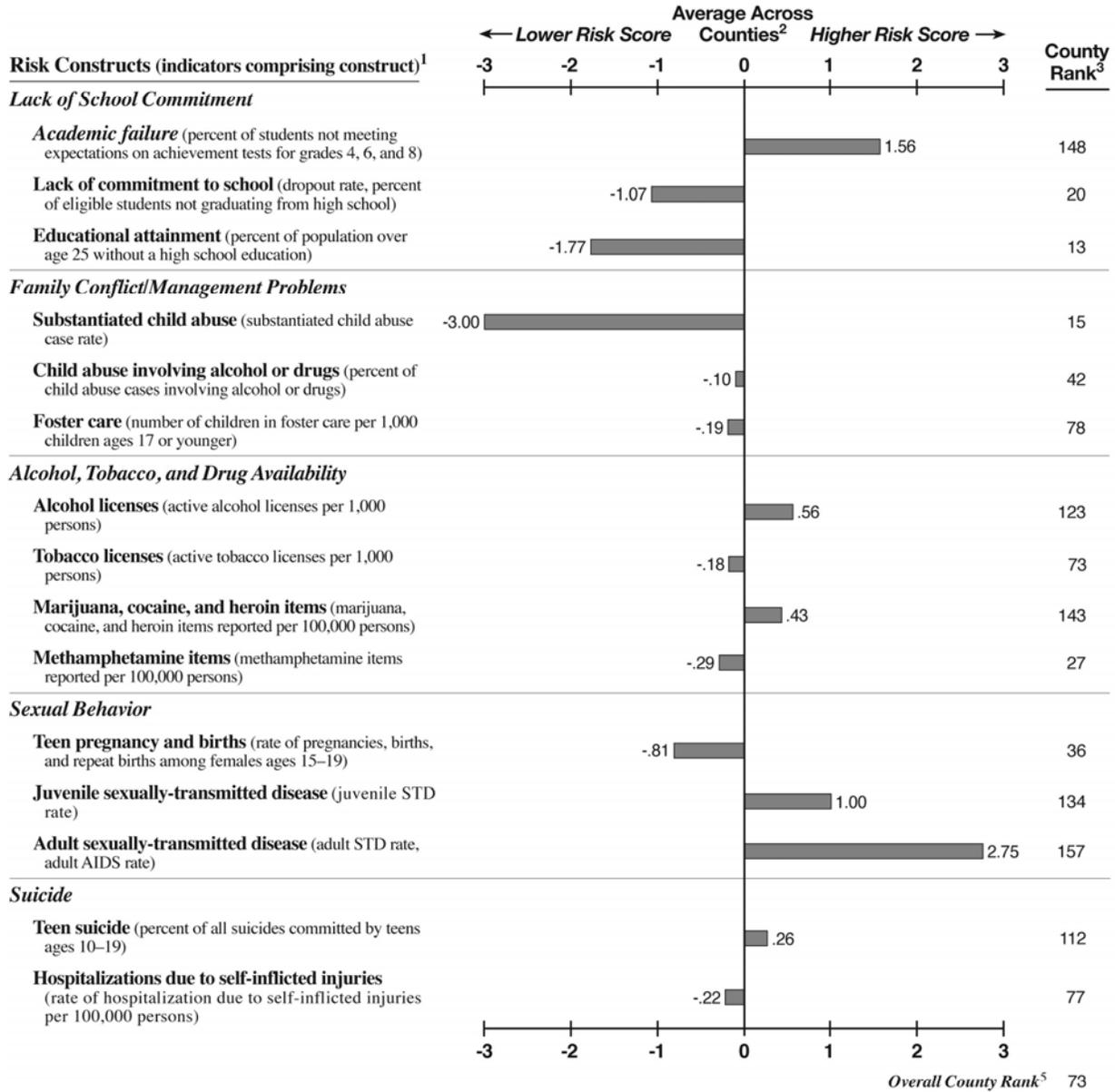
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fulton County**

County Population Characteristics
2007 Total Population: 992,137
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 248,717
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:
White 44.1% Other 5.4%
Black 42.3% Hispanic/Latino 8.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Fulton County**

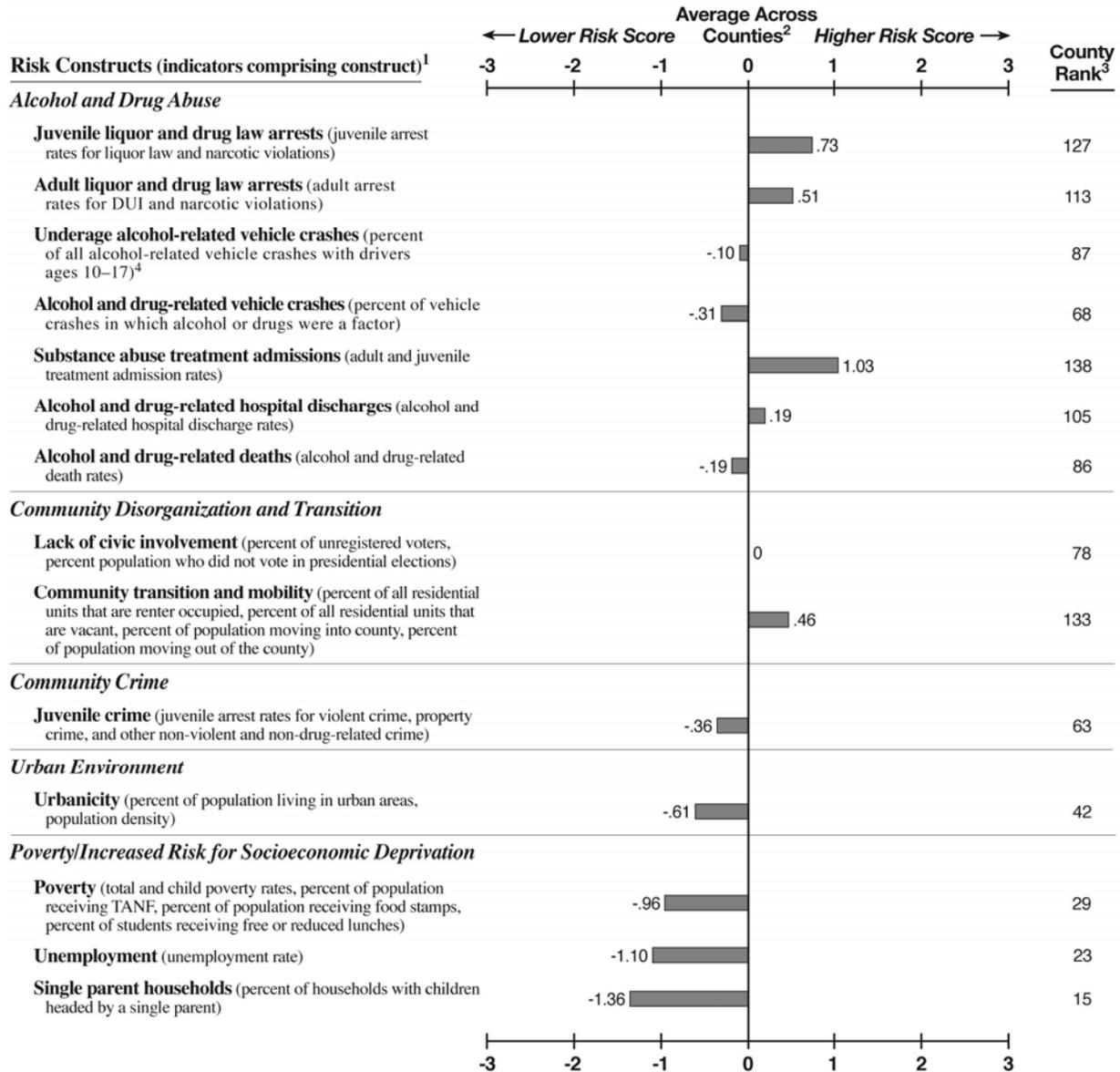


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.69 (county rank=30). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .74 (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.

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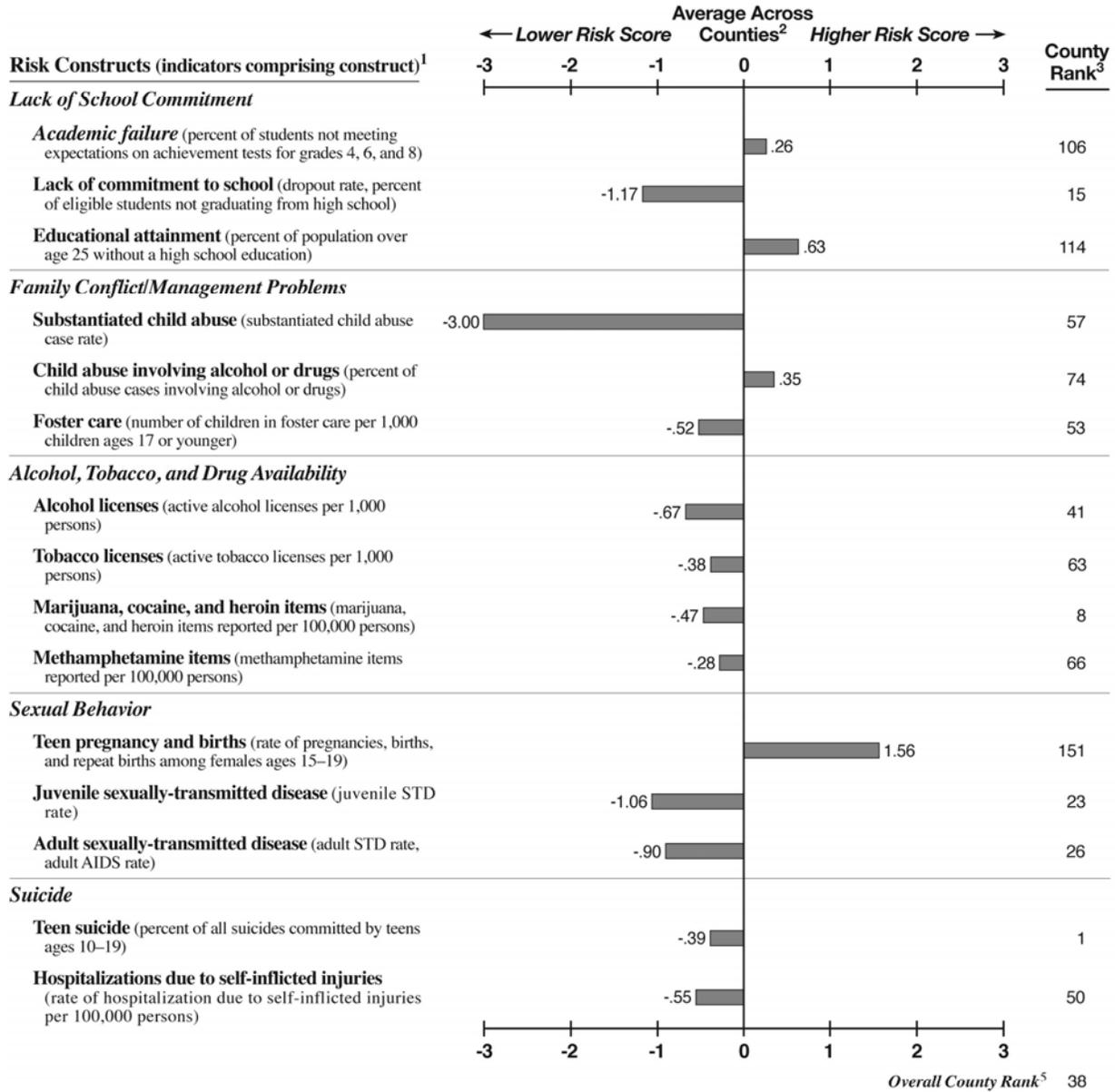
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Gilmer County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 28,389	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,081	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	88.5% Other 1.3%
Black	0.7% Hispanic/Latino 9.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Gilmer County**

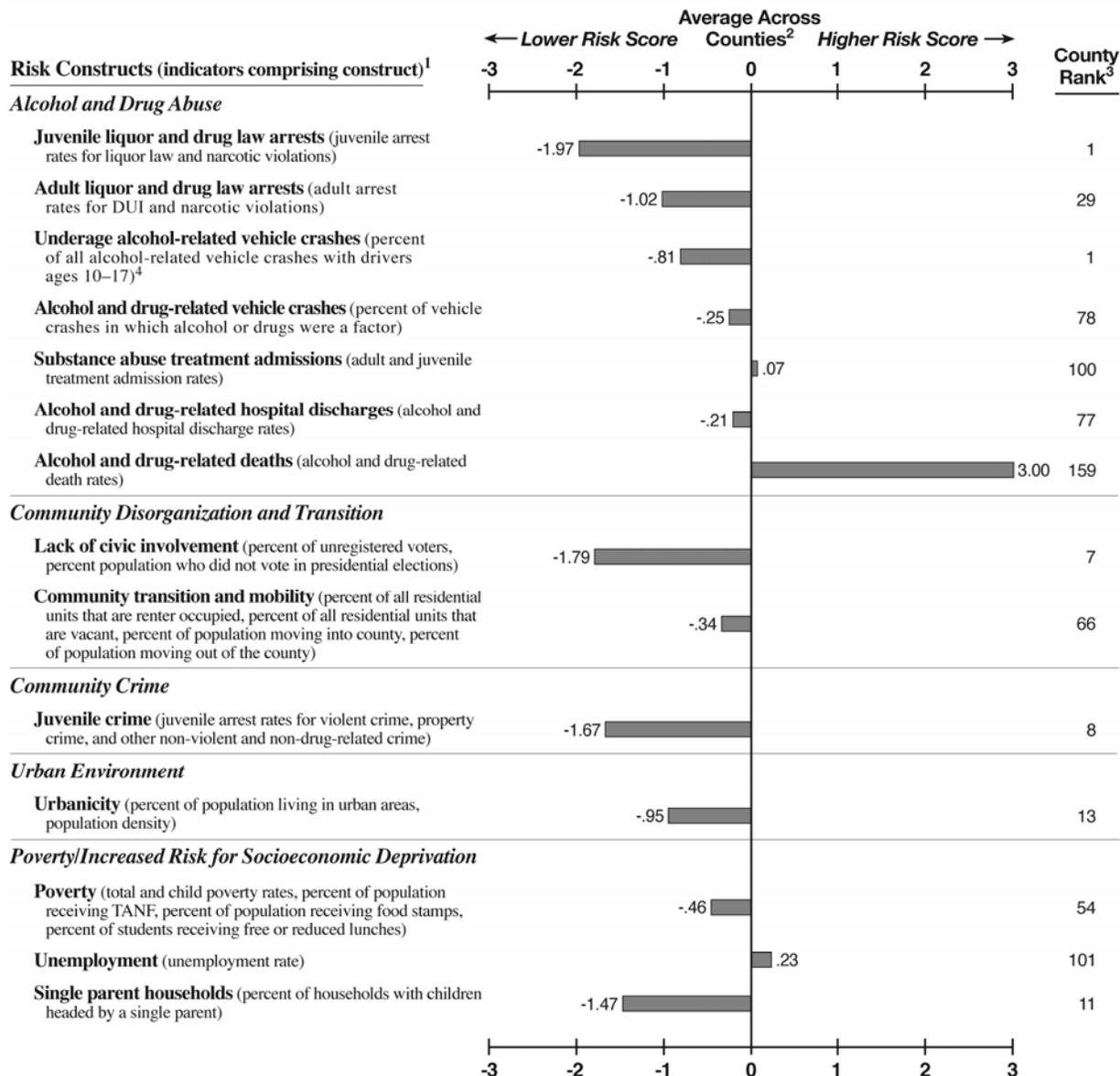


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.47 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .48 (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.

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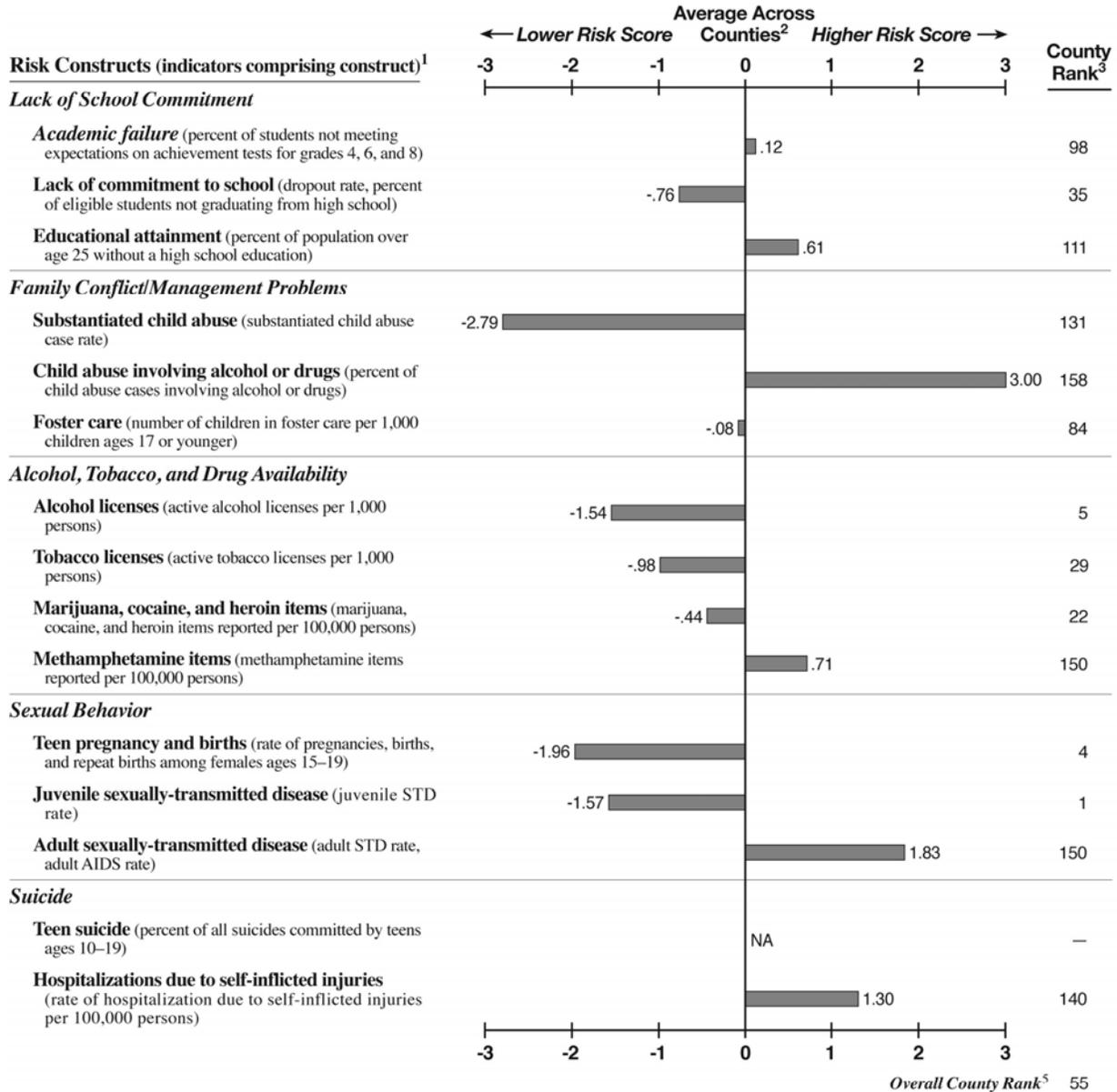
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Glascock County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 2,771			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 672			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	89.0%	Other	0.8%
Black	9.7%	Hispanic/Latino	0.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Glascock County**

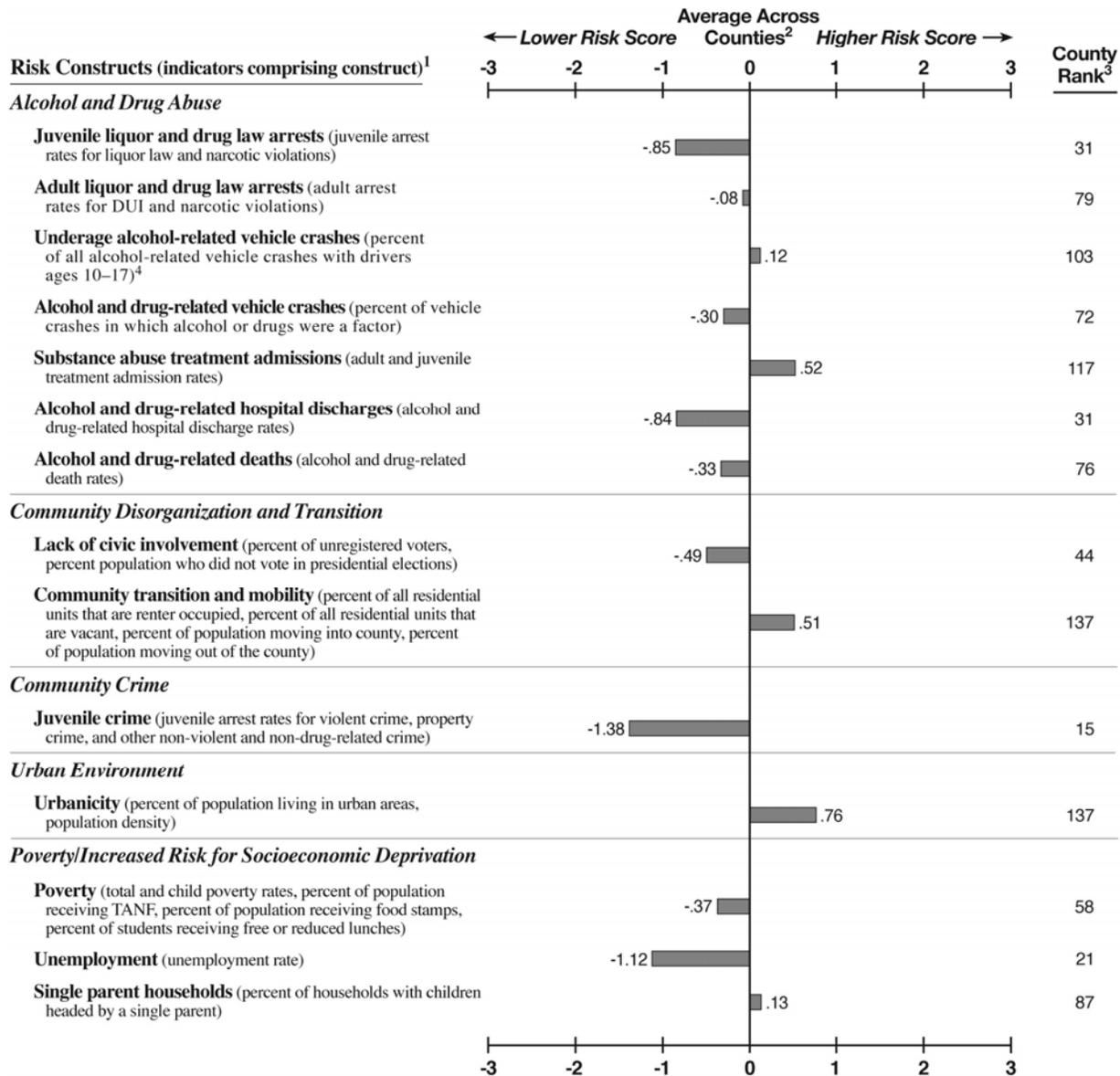


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 3.00 (county rank=159). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -3.00 (county rank=1).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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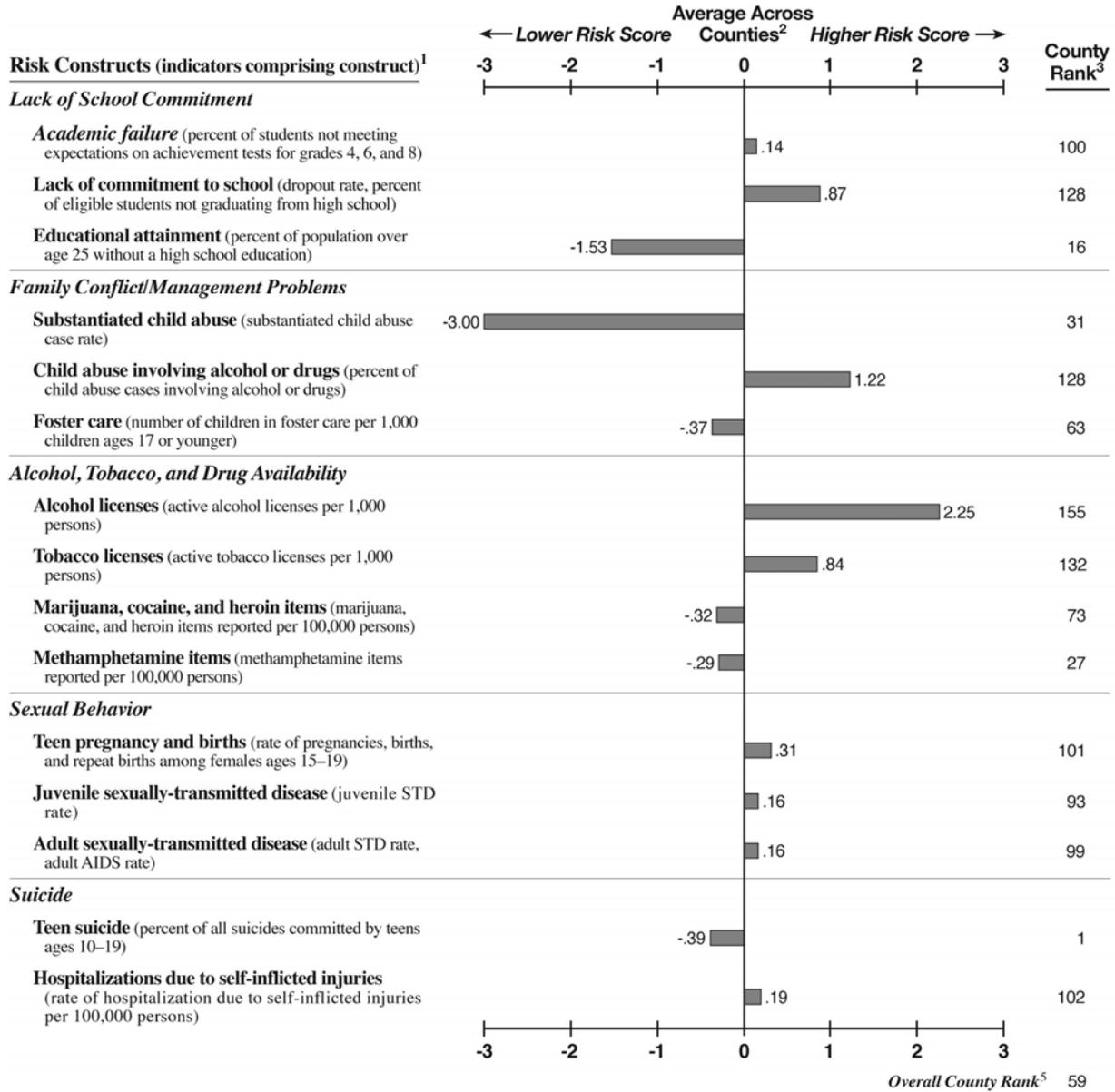
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Glynn County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 74,932	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 18,917	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	67.9% Other 2.2%
Black	25.3% Hispanic/Latino 4.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

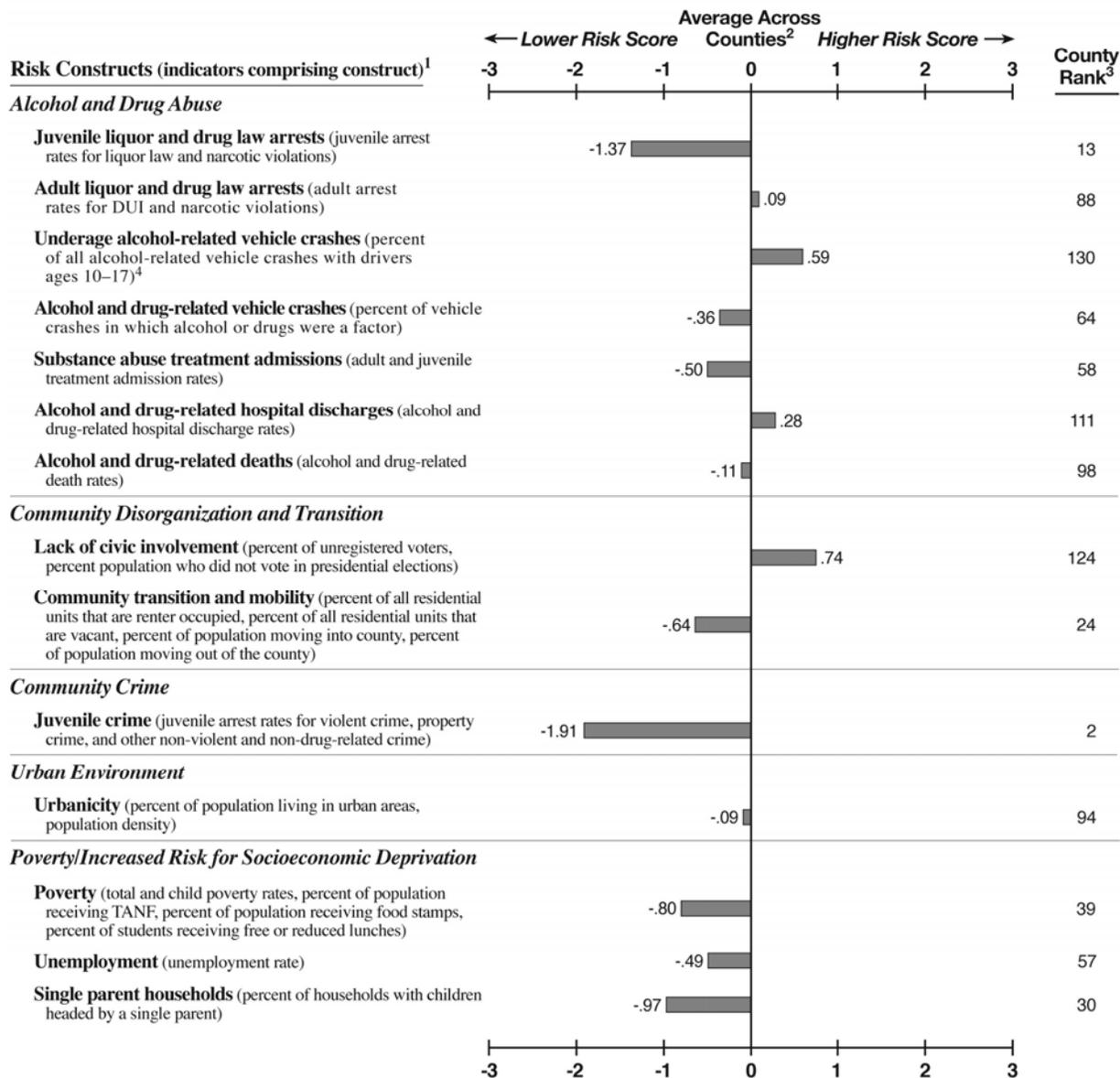
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.22 (county rank=73). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .18 (county rank=85).

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

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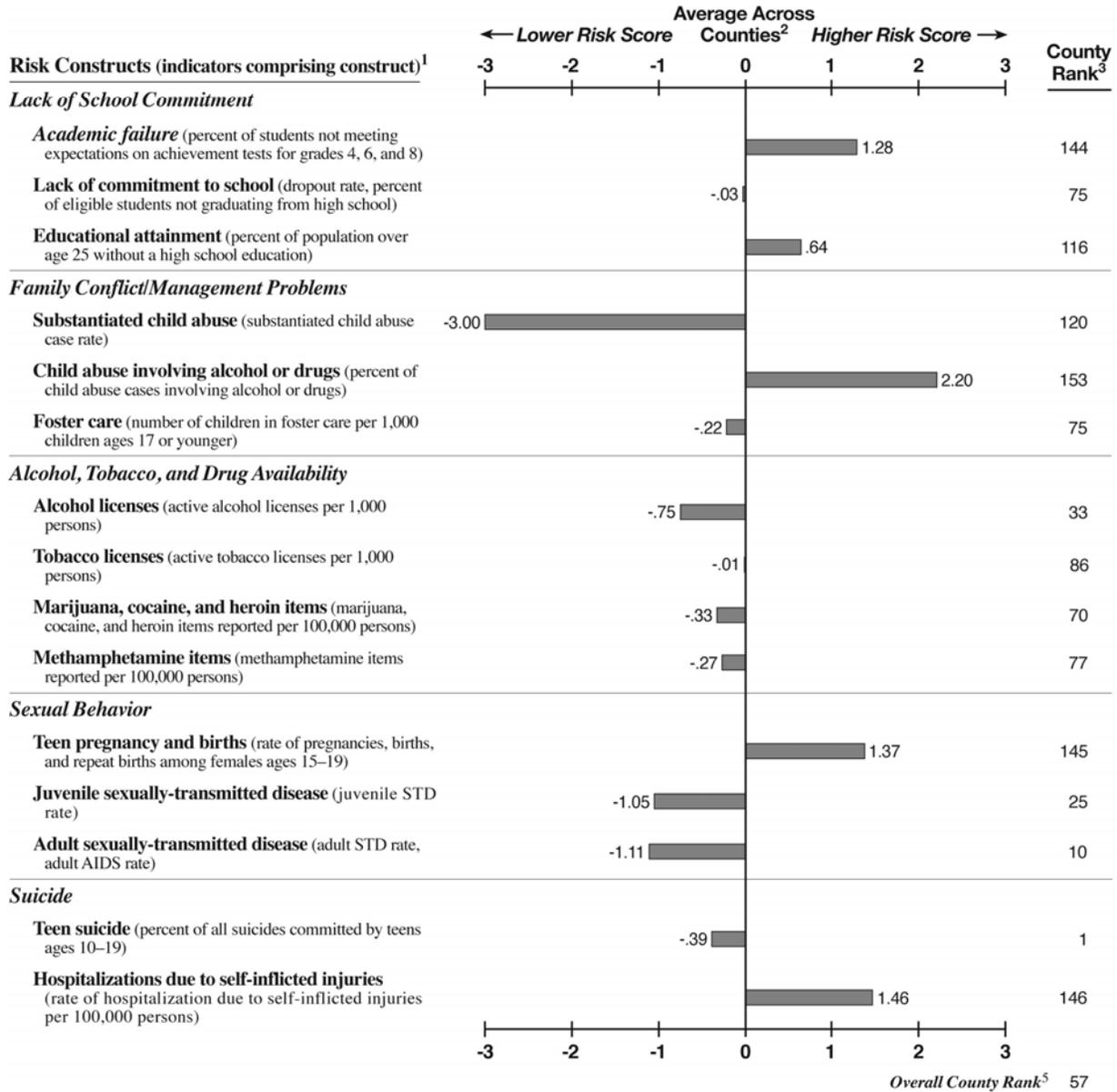
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Gordon County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 52,044			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,062			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	81.1%	Other	1.8%
Black	3.5%	Hispanic/Latino	13.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(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.

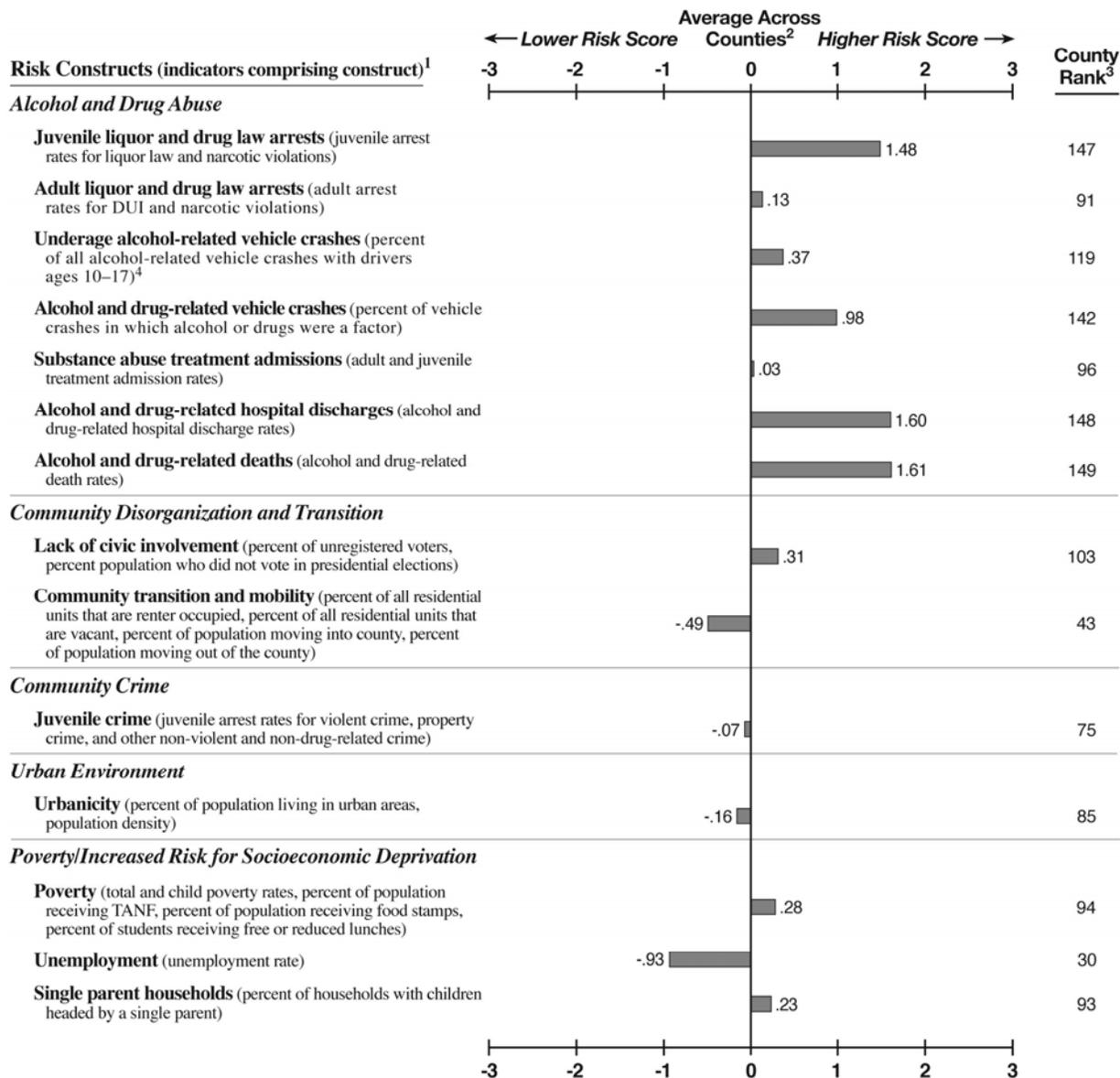
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .12 (county rank=99). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.27 (county rank=52).

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

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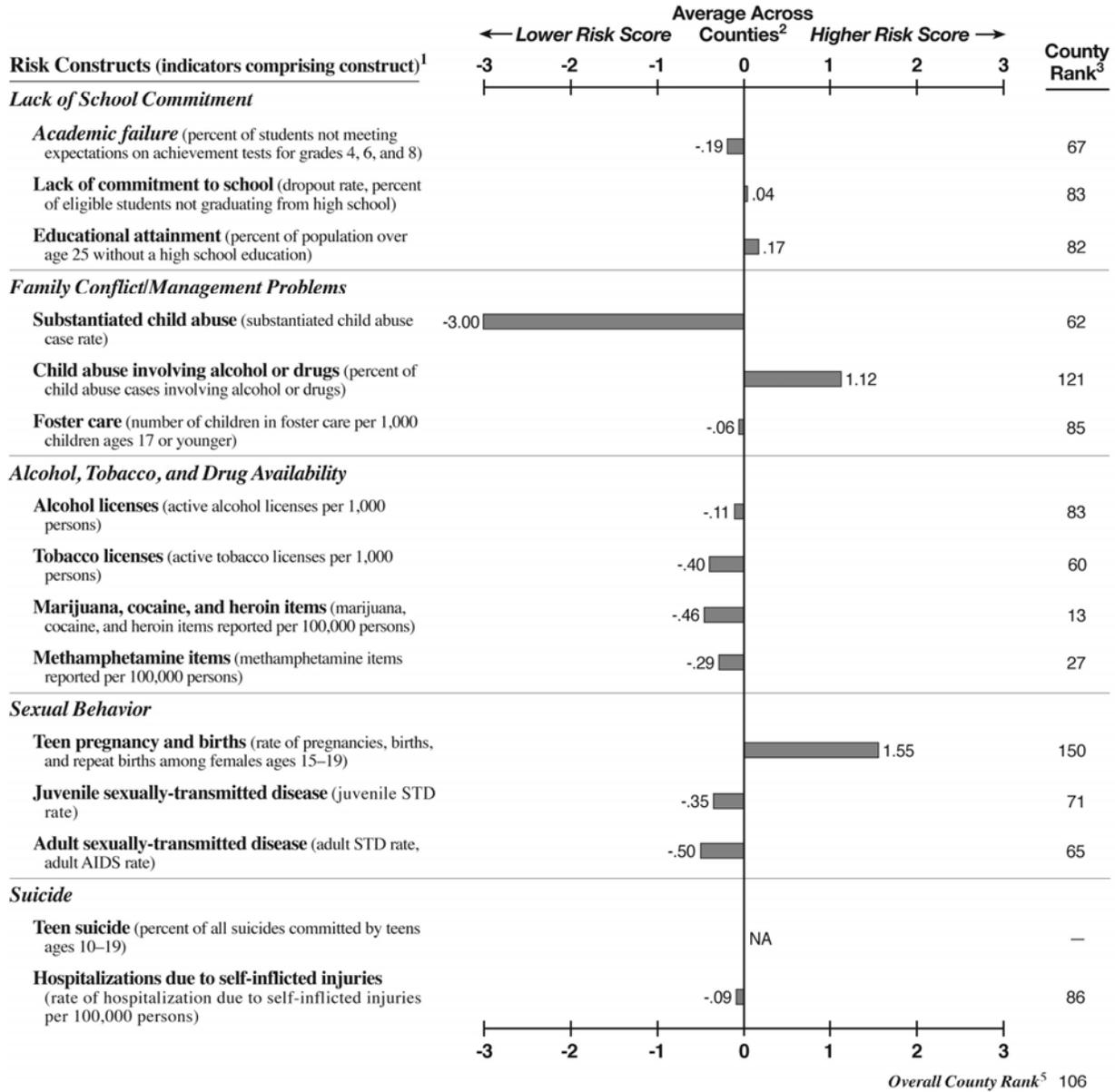
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Grady County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 25,042	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,642	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	60.6% Other 1.9%
Black	28.1% Hispanic/Latino 9.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

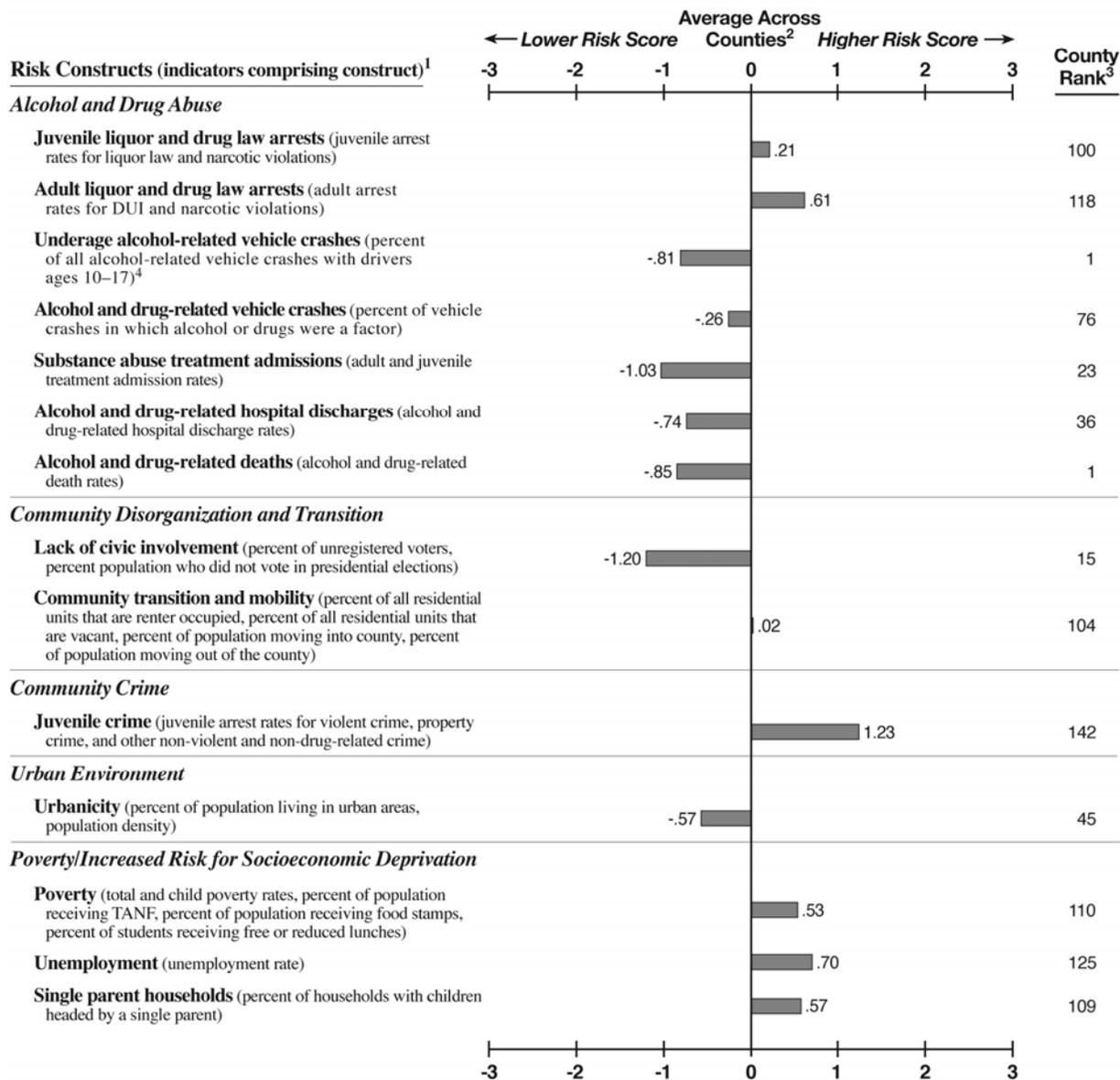
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .49 (county rank=127). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.57 (county rank=38).

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

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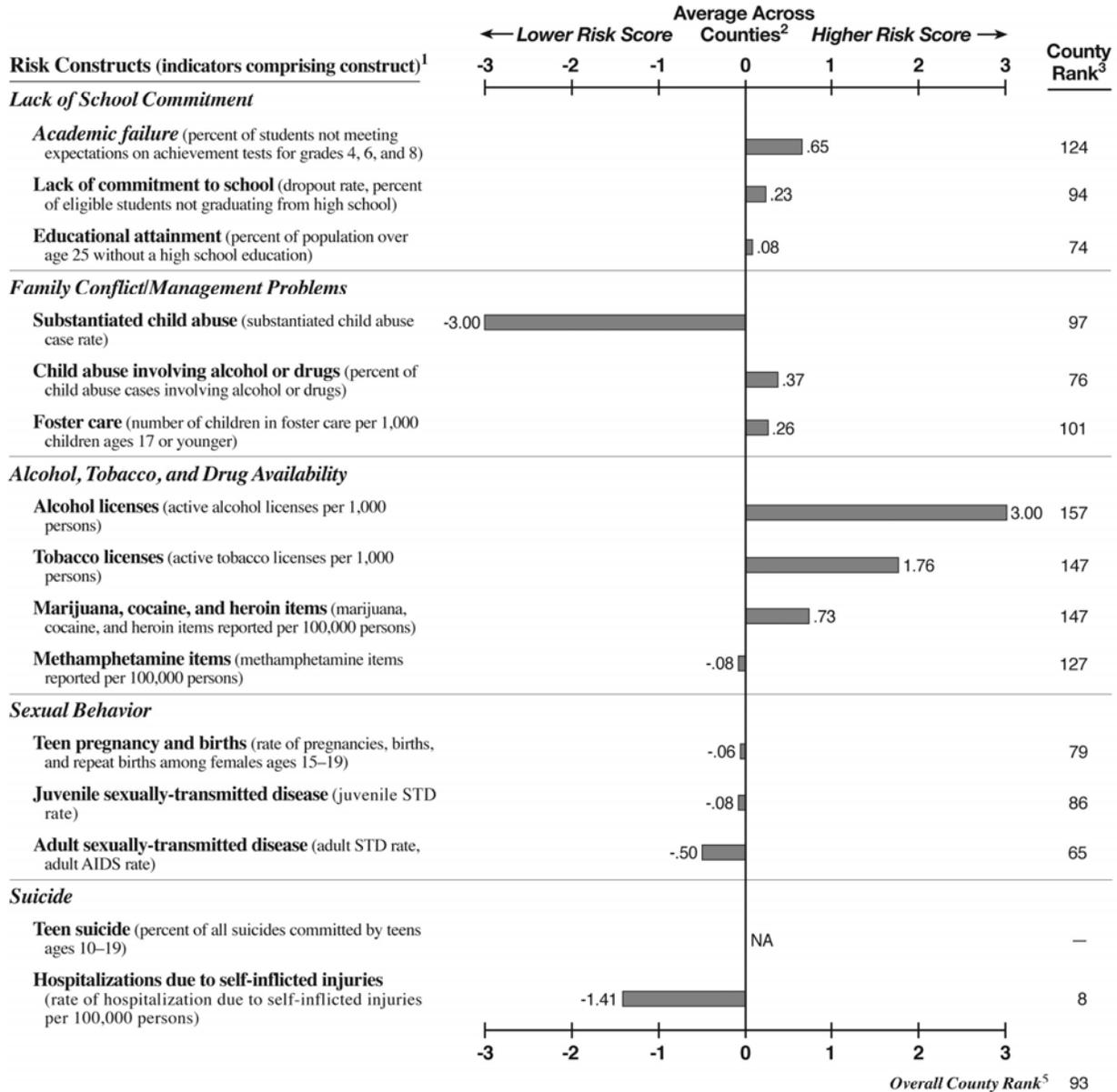
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Greene County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 15,662	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,629	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 56.5%	Other 1.1%
Black 38.5%	Hispanic/Latino 3.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Greene County**

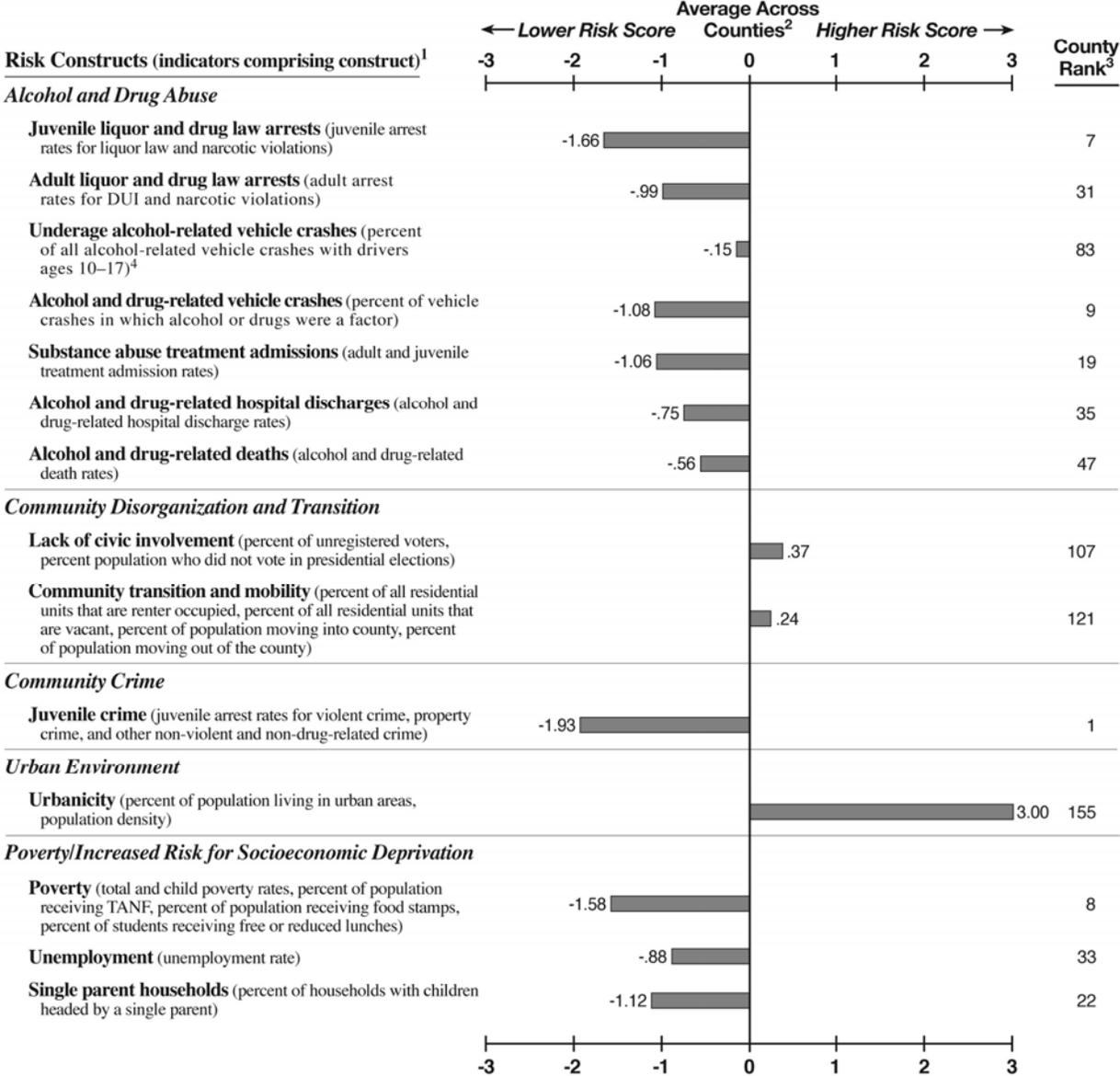


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.98 (county rank=18). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.16 (county rank=145).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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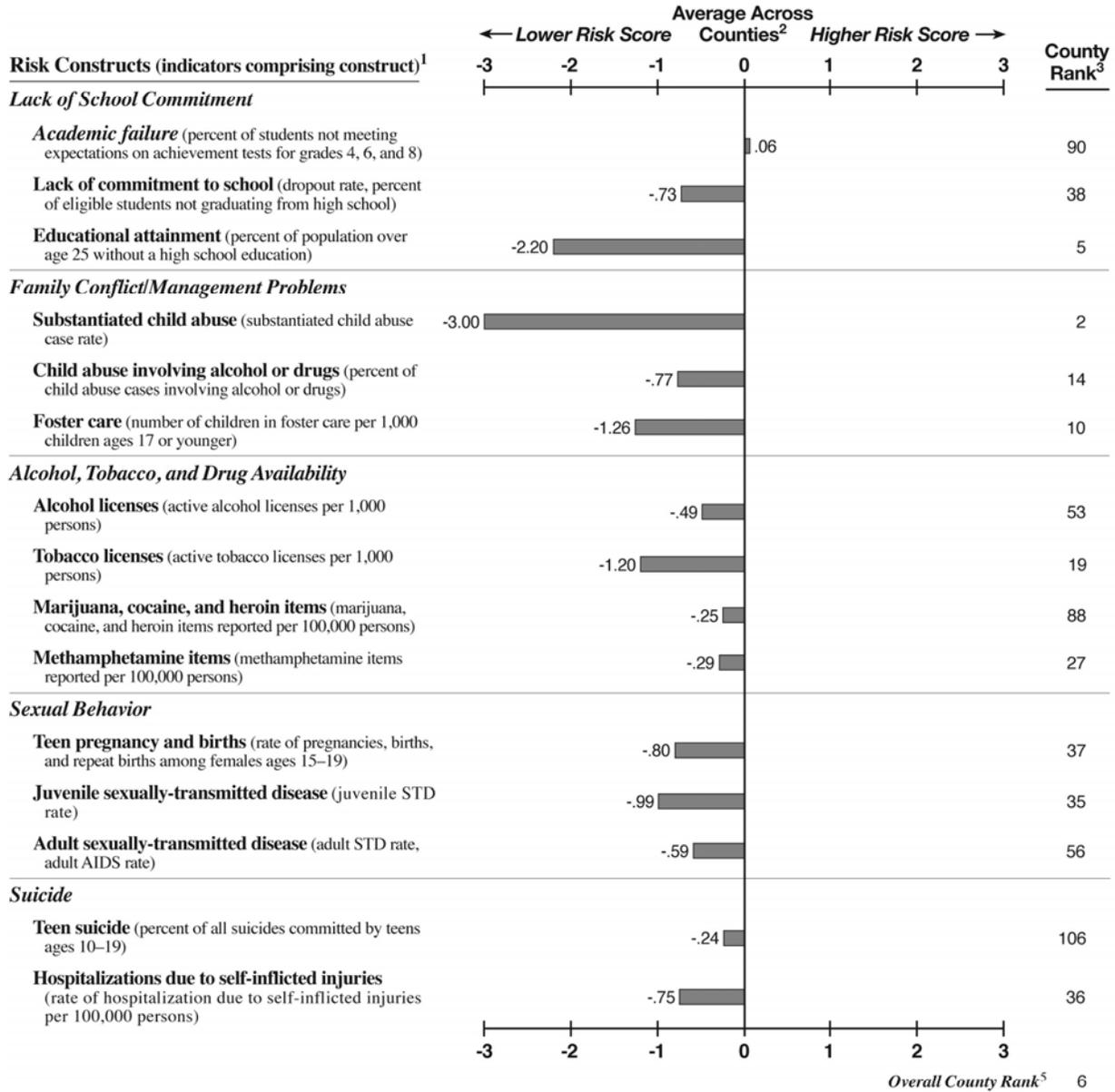
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Gwinnett County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 776,380	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 226,121	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 51.7%	Other 10.8%
Black 20.5%	Hispanic/Latino 17.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

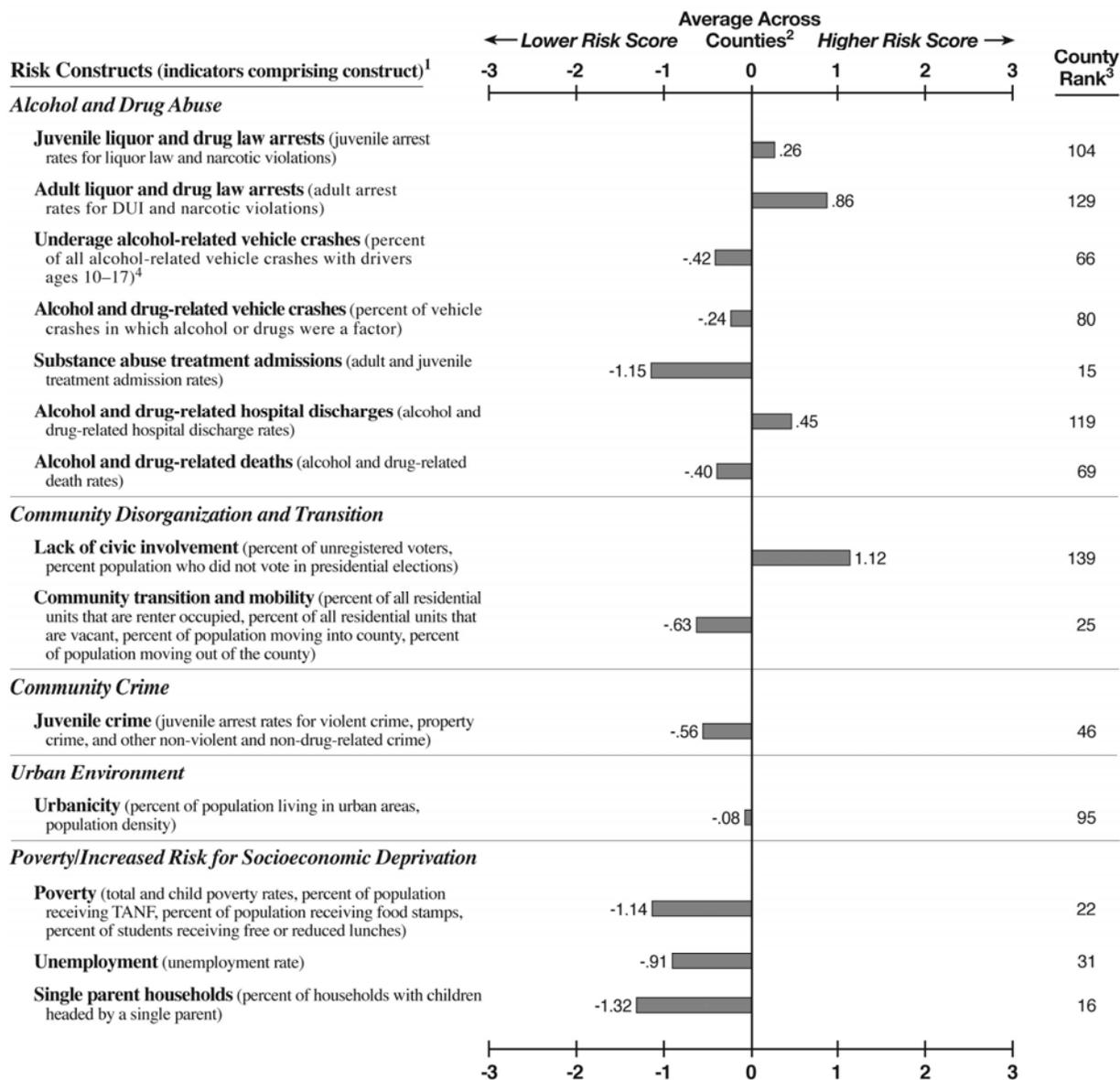
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .10 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.05 (county rank=68).

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

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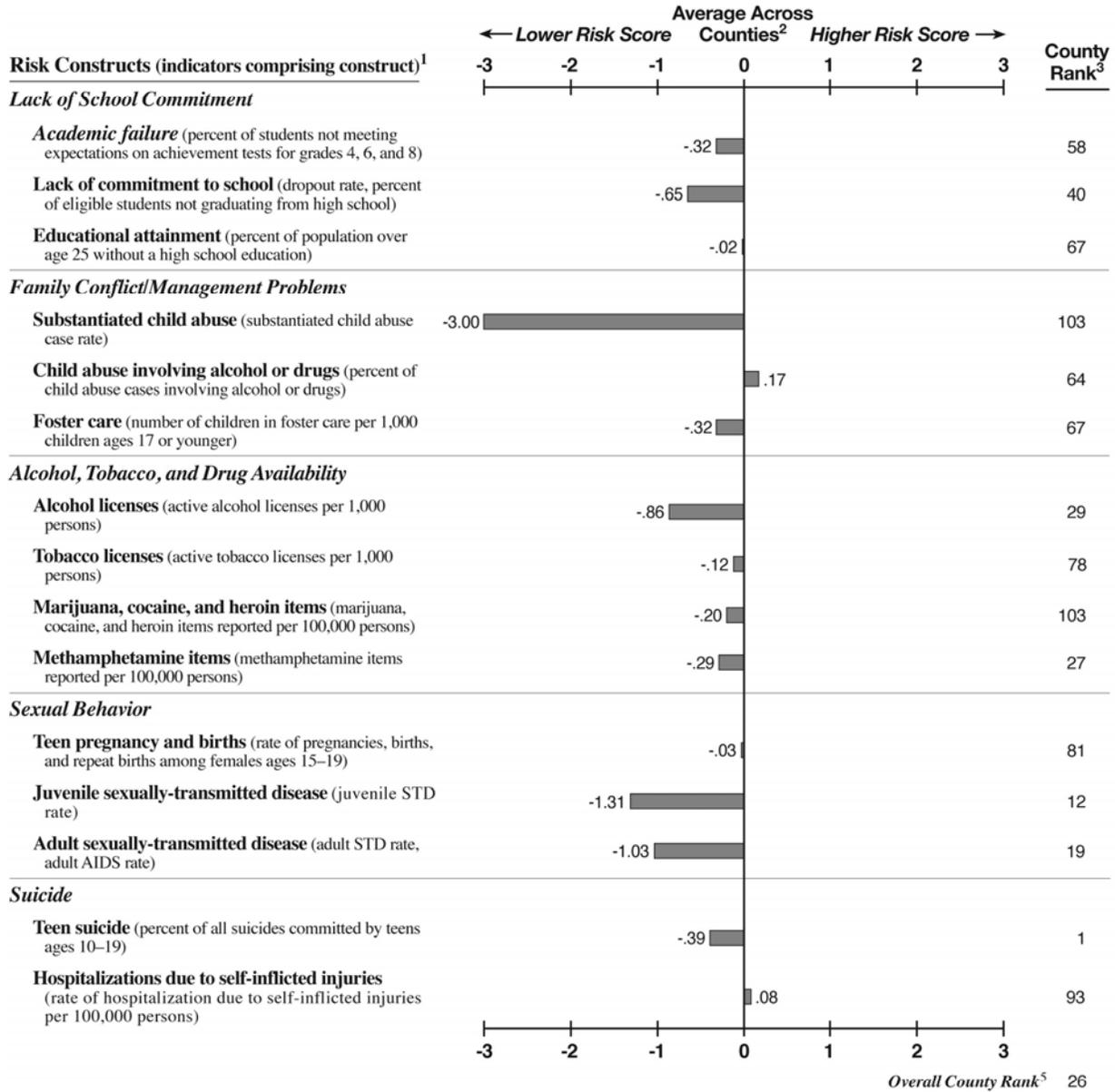
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Habersham County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 42,272			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 10,188			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	81.2%	Other	2.9%
Black	4.7%	Hispanic/Latino	11.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Habersham County**

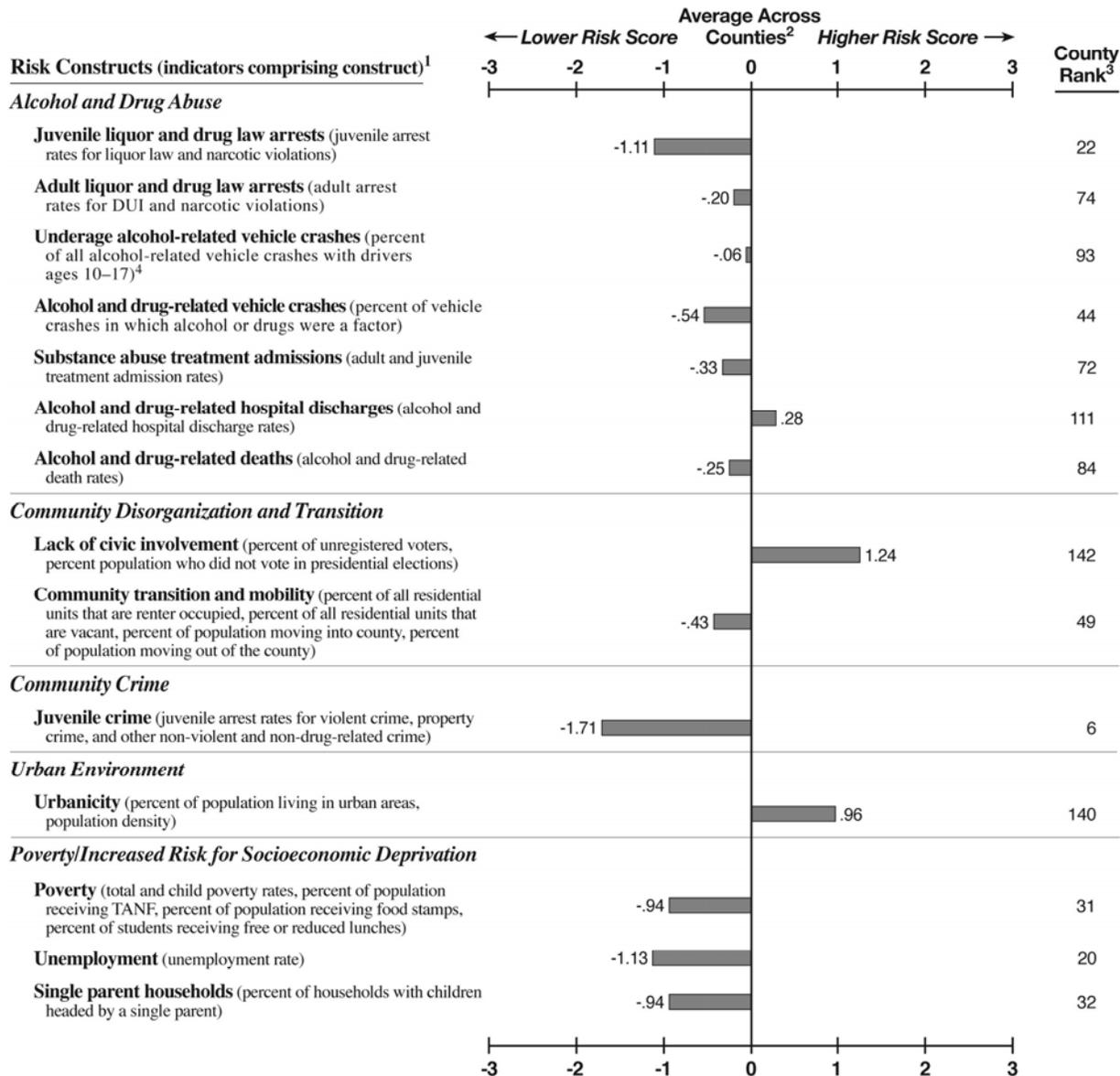


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.02 (county rank=138). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.86 (county rank=24).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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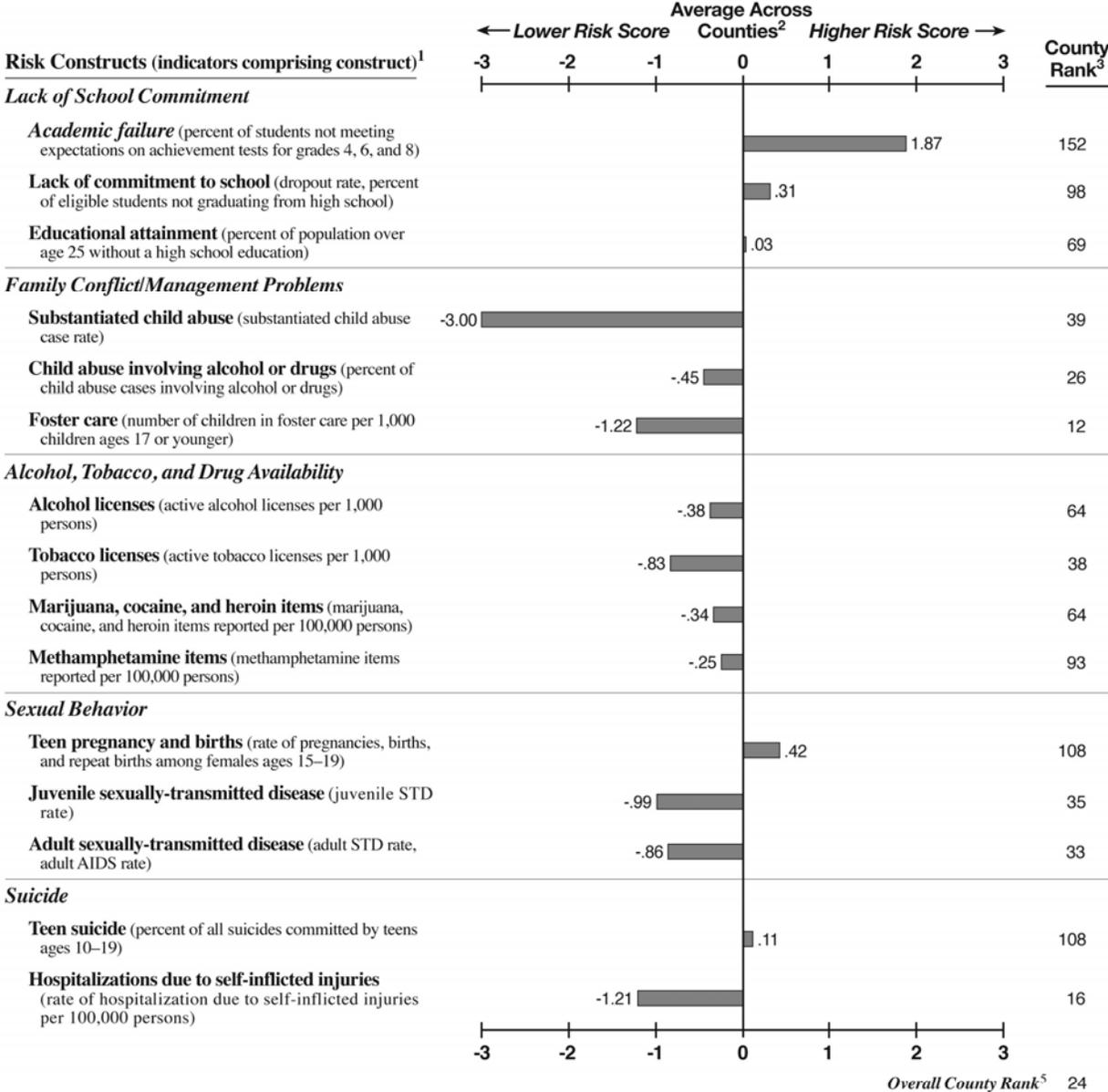
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Hall County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 180,175	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 51,685	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	64.9% Other 2.6%
Black	6.6% Hispanic/Latino 26.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Hall County**

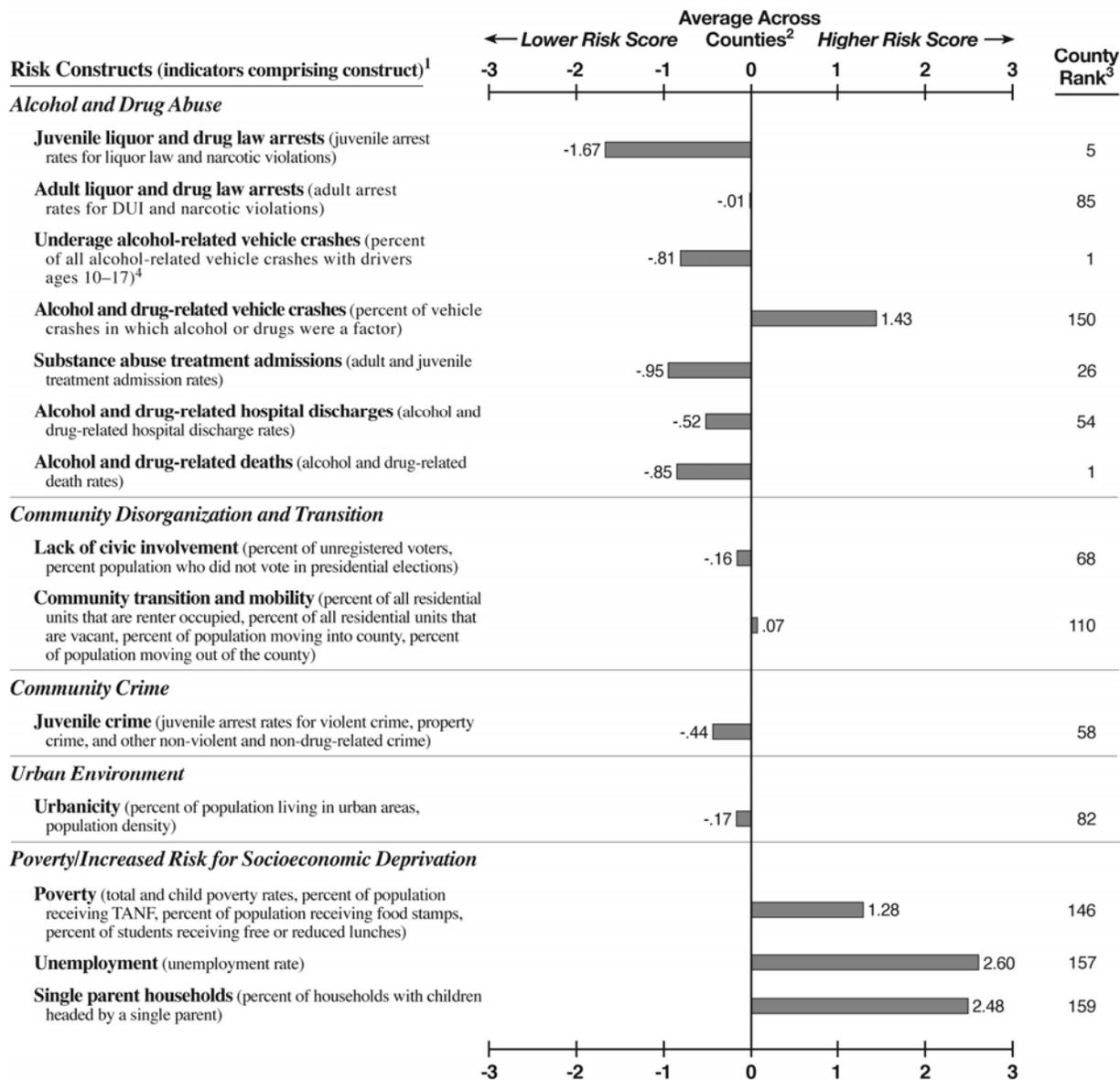


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .20 (county rank=103). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.17 (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.

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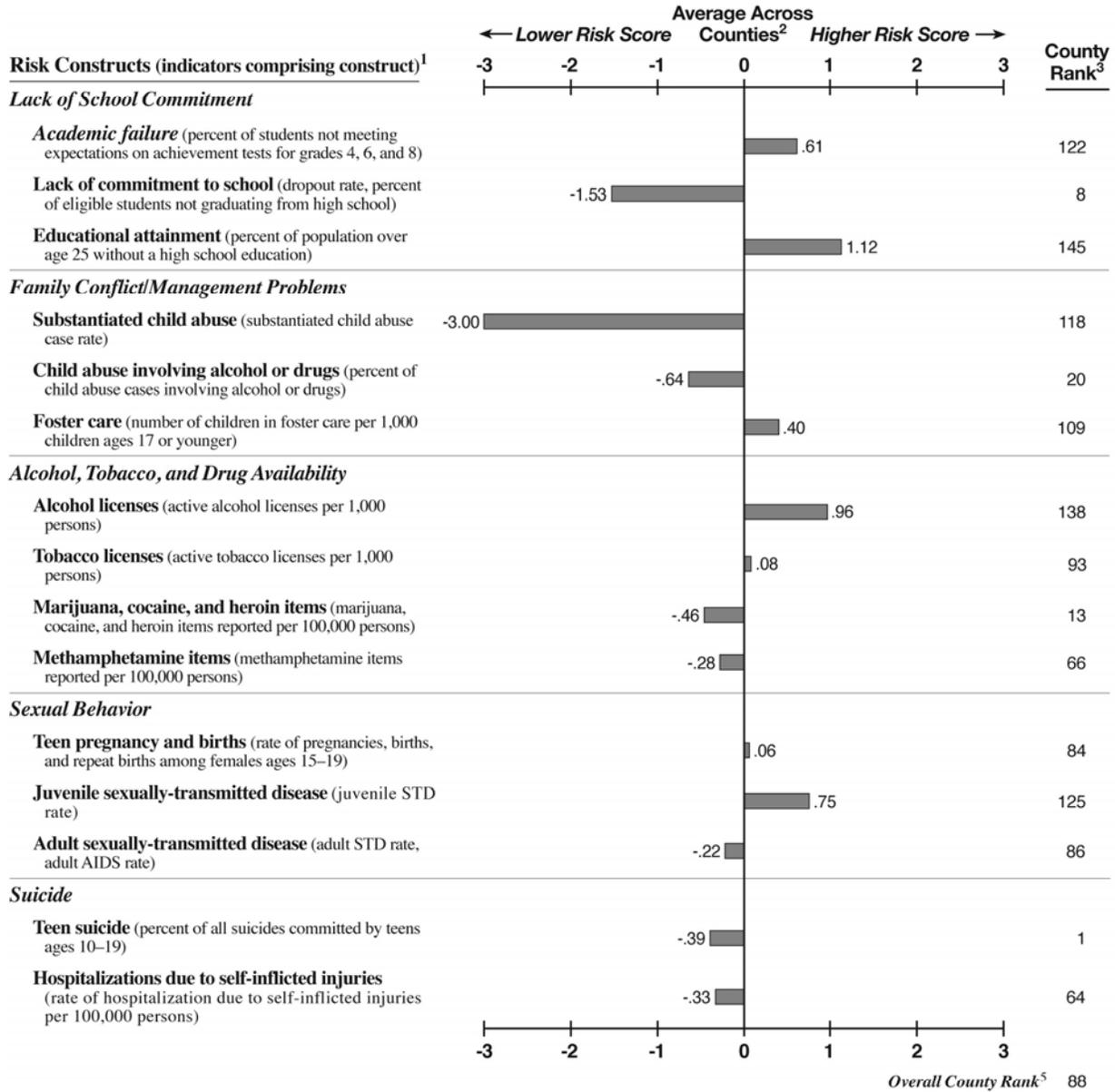
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Hancock County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,568	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,987	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	22.8% Other 0.8%
Black	75.5% Hispanic/Latino 0.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Hancock County**

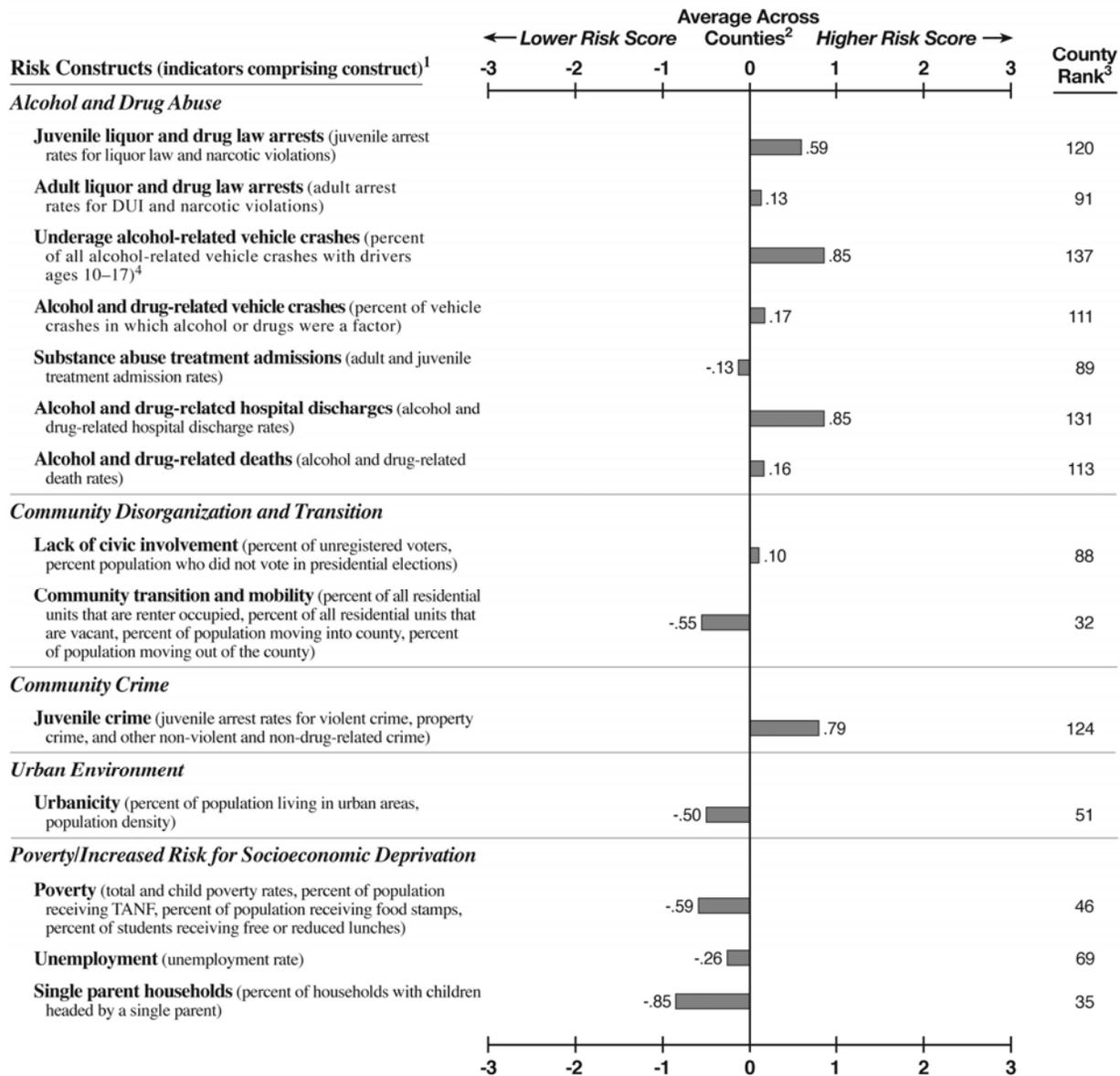


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.68 (county rank=33). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .87 (county rank=136).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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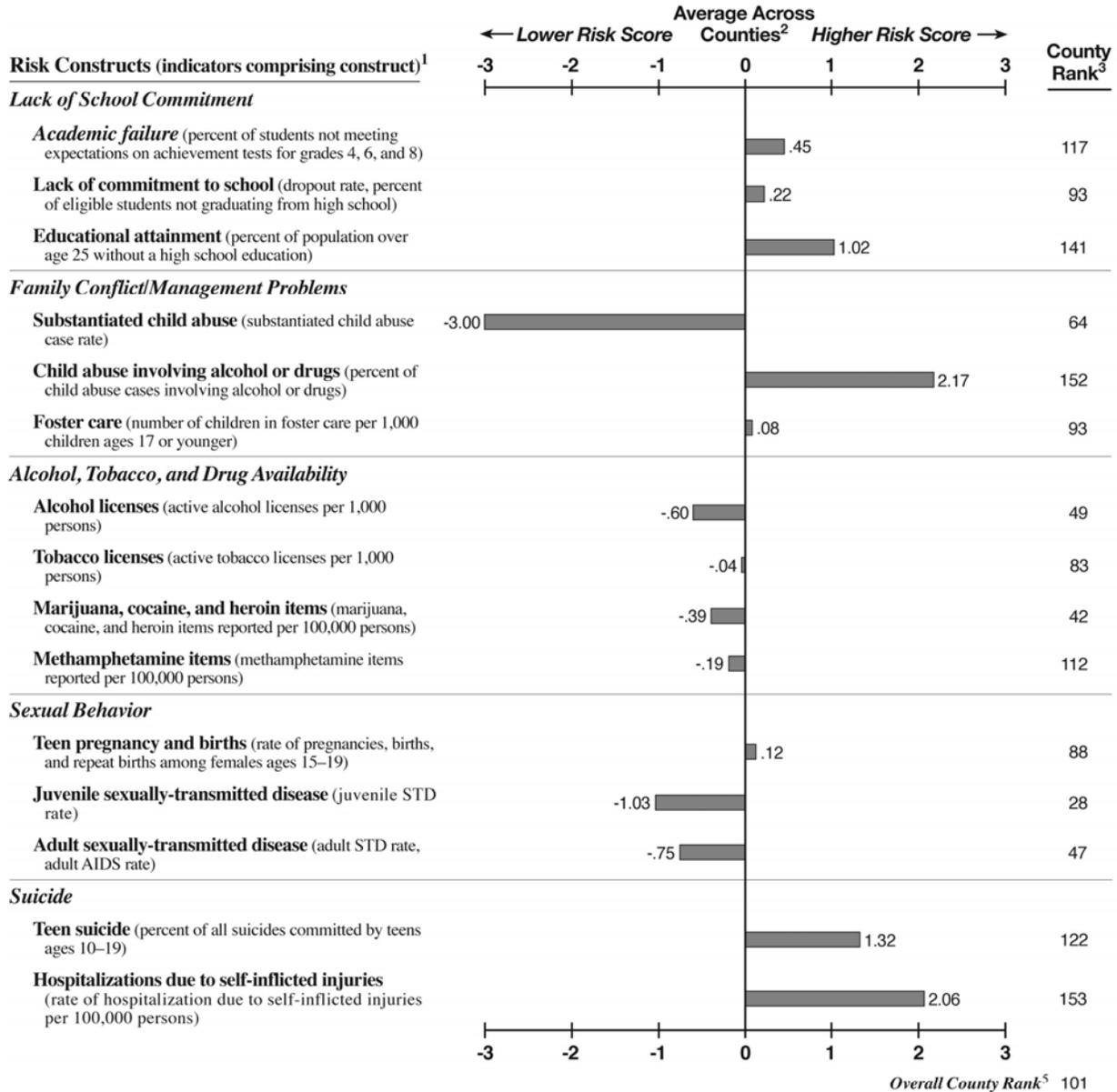
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Haralson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 28,718	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,310	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	91.4% Other 1.5%
Black	5.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Haralson County**

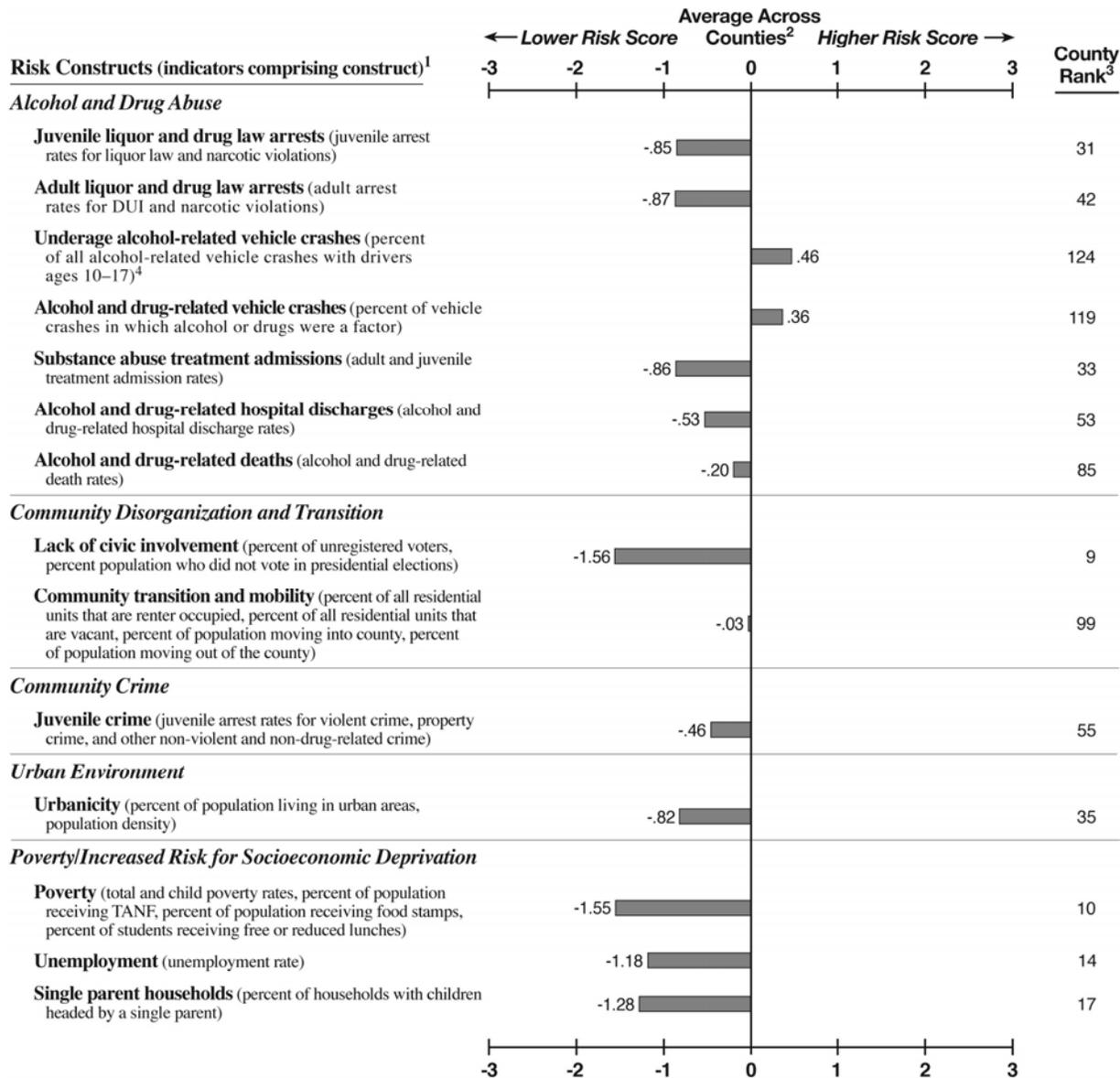


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.46 (county rank=50). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .20 (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.

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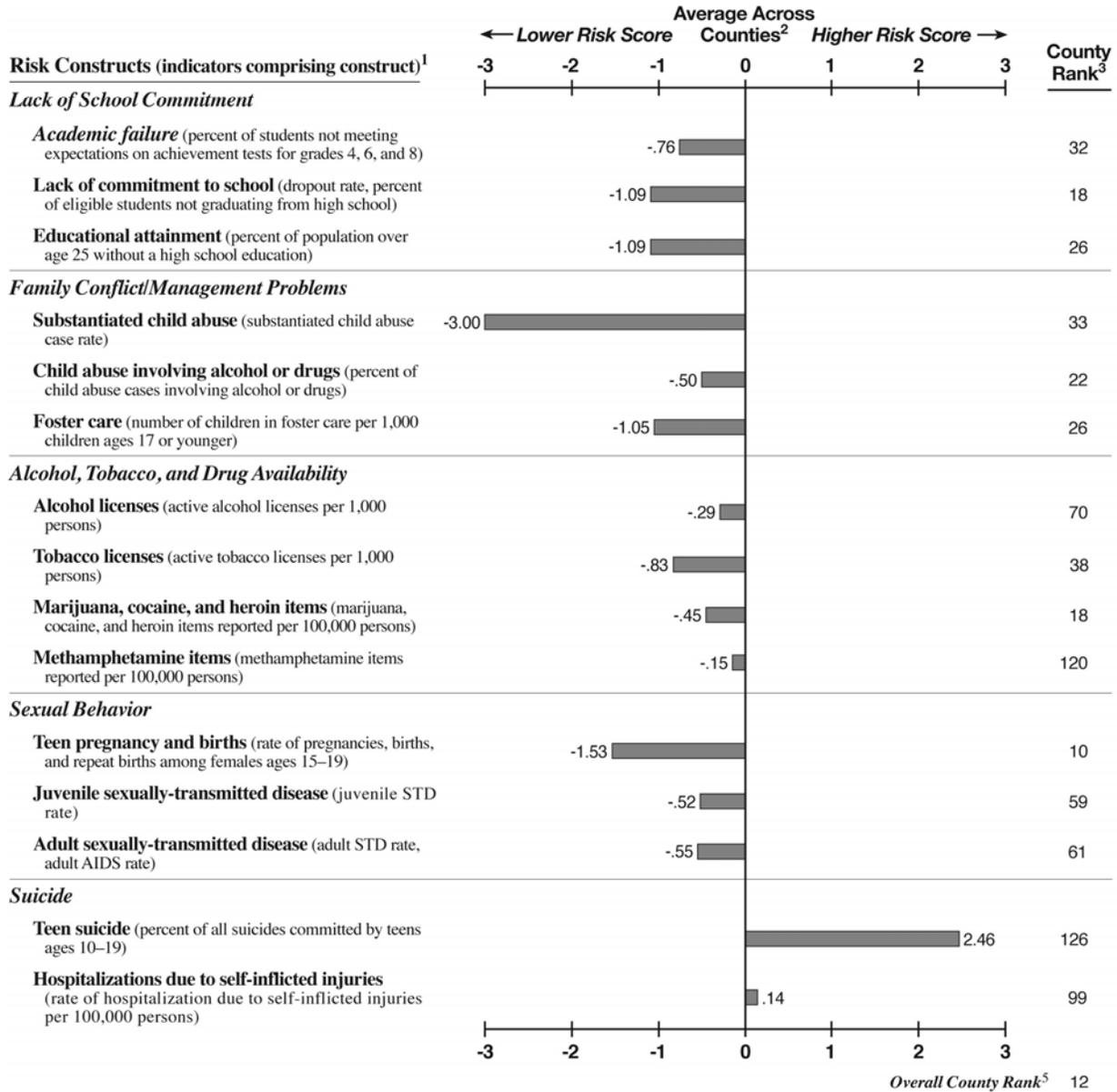
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Harris County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 29,073	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,059	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 77.2%	Other 2.0%
Black 18.7%	Hispanic/Latino 2.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Harris County**

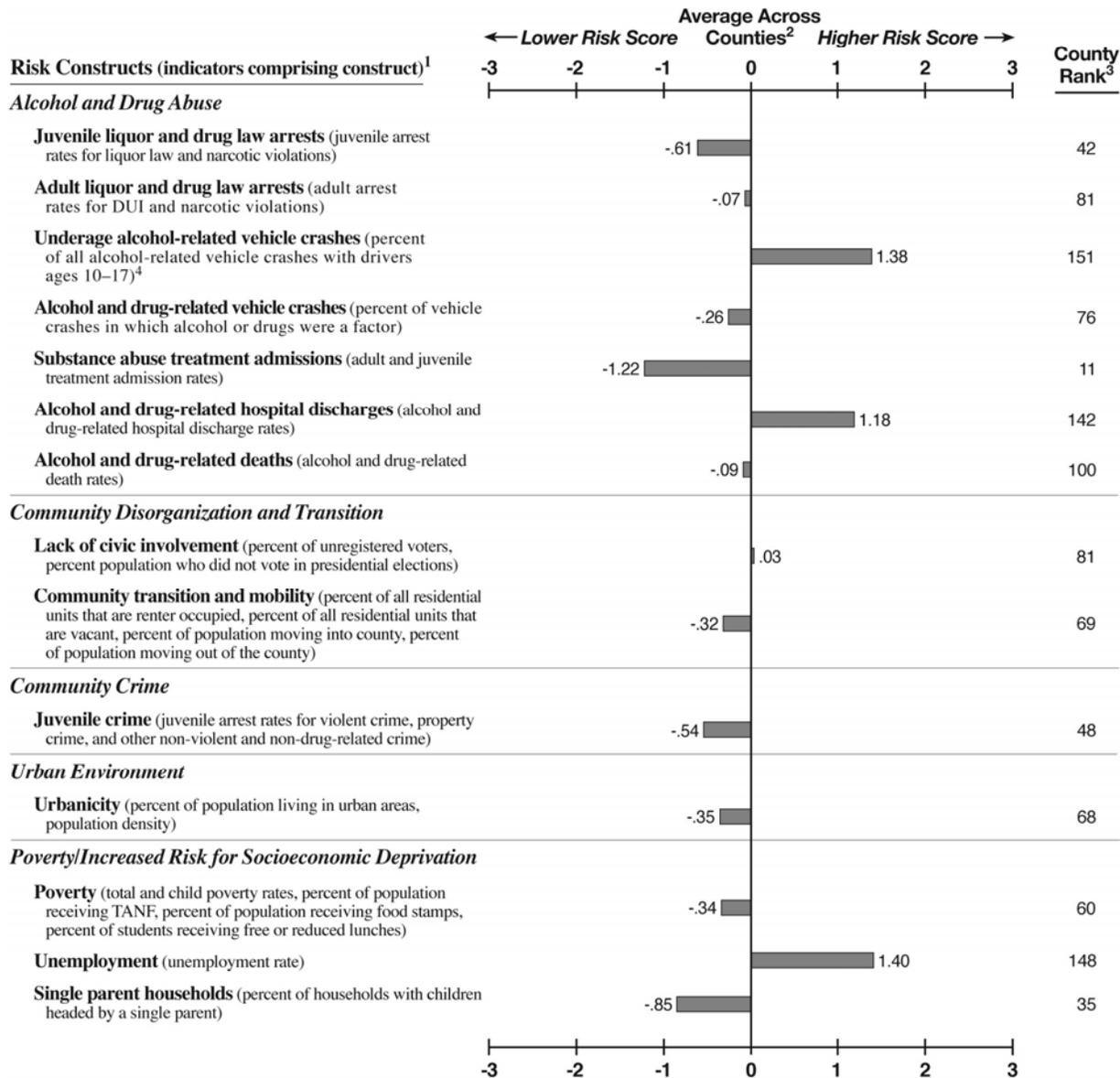


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.04 (county rank=139). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.12 (county rank=18).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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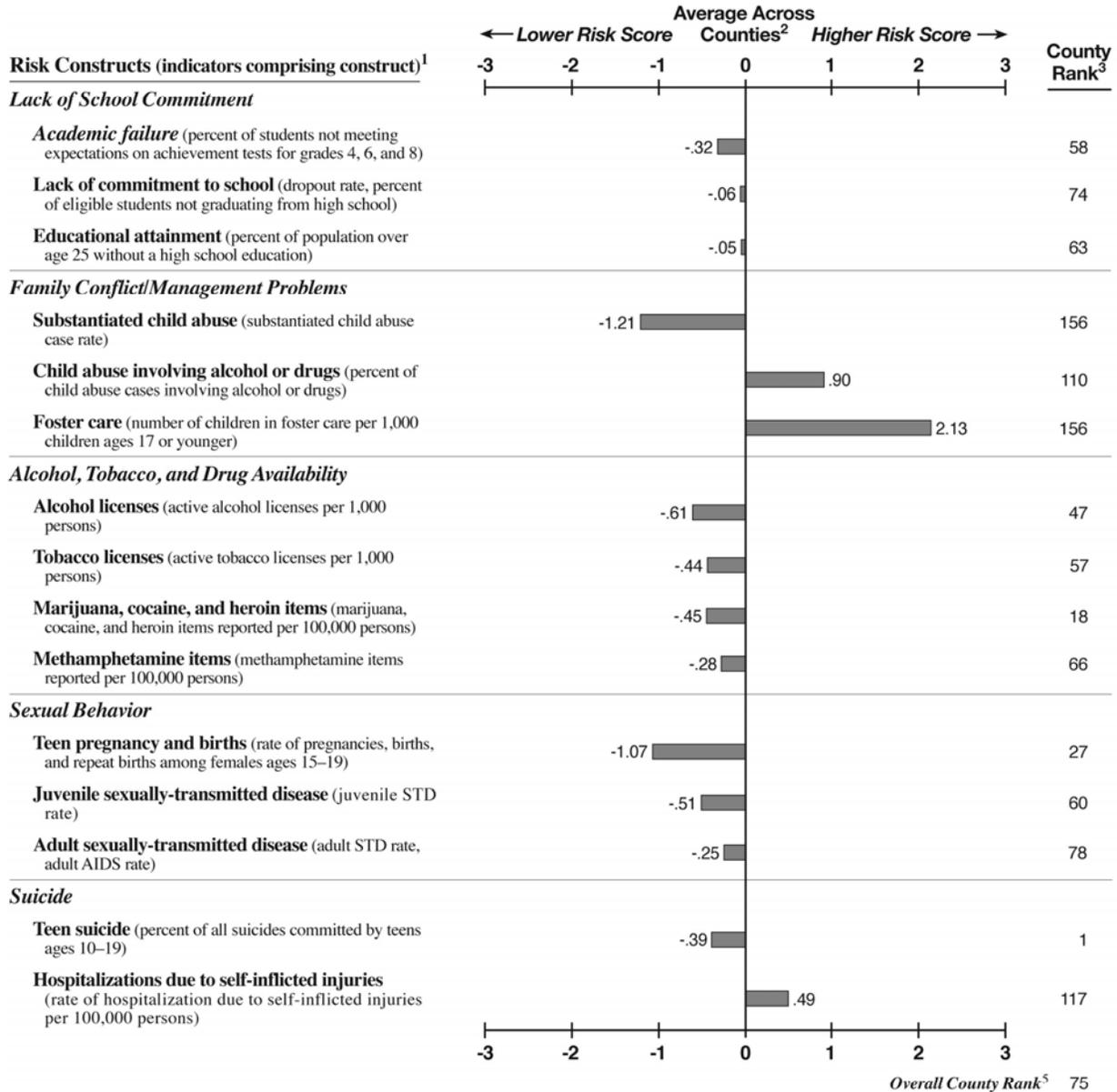
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Hart County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 24,240	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,589	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	77.9% Other 1.3%
Black	19.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

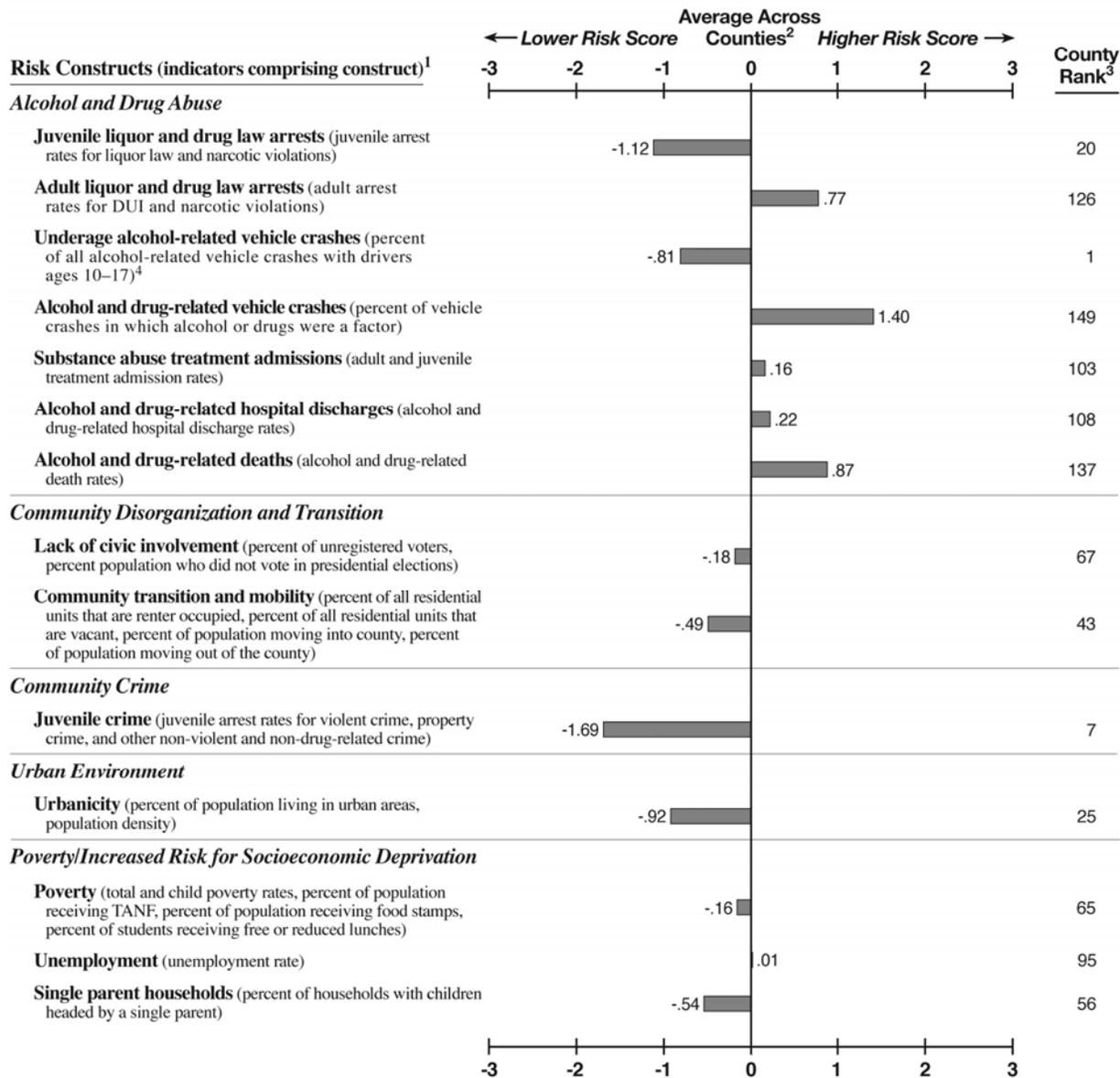
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.43 (county rank=53). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .03 (county rank=73).

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

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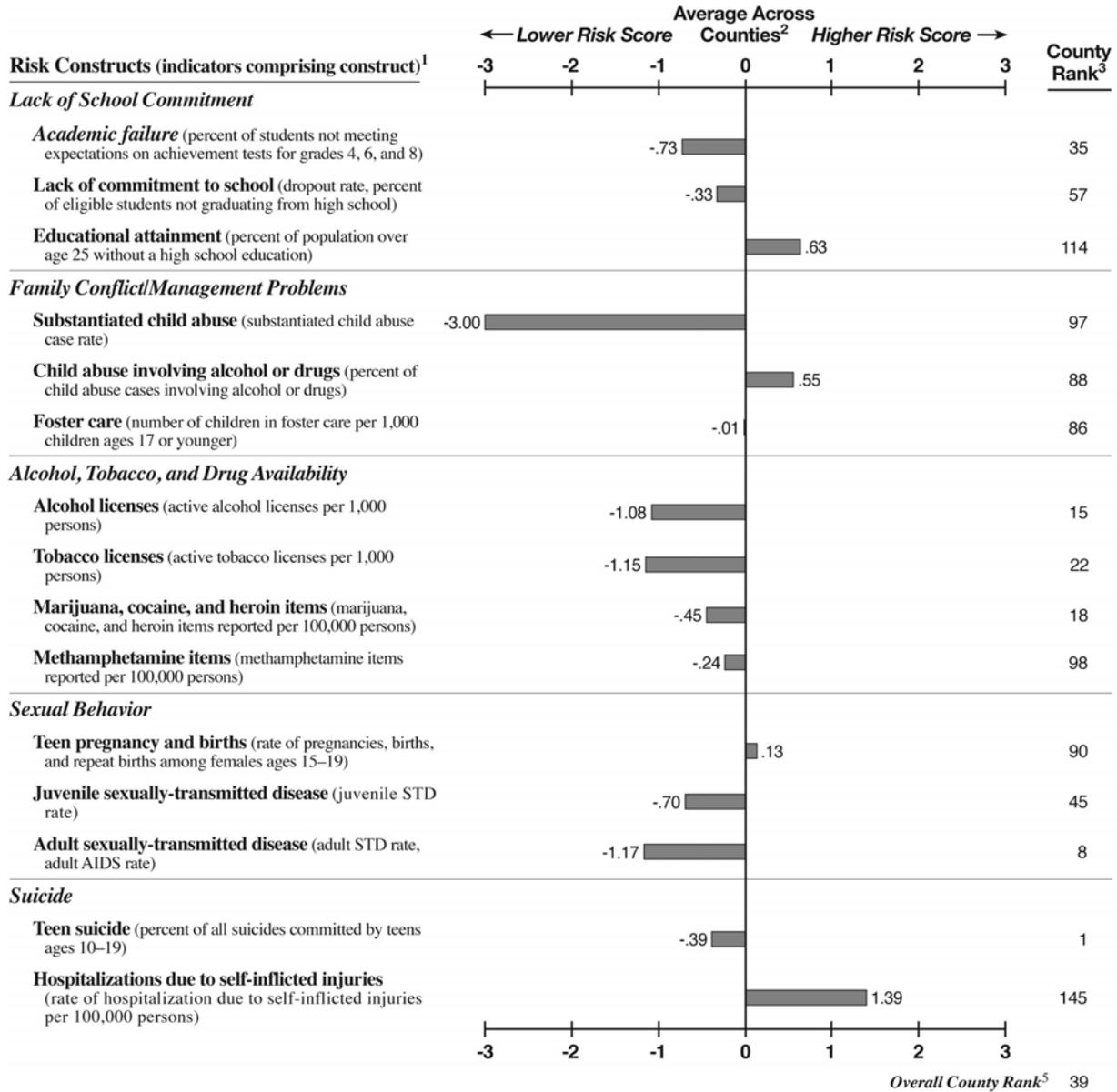
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Heard County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,387	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,038	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	86.5% Other 1.3%
Black	10.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Heard County**

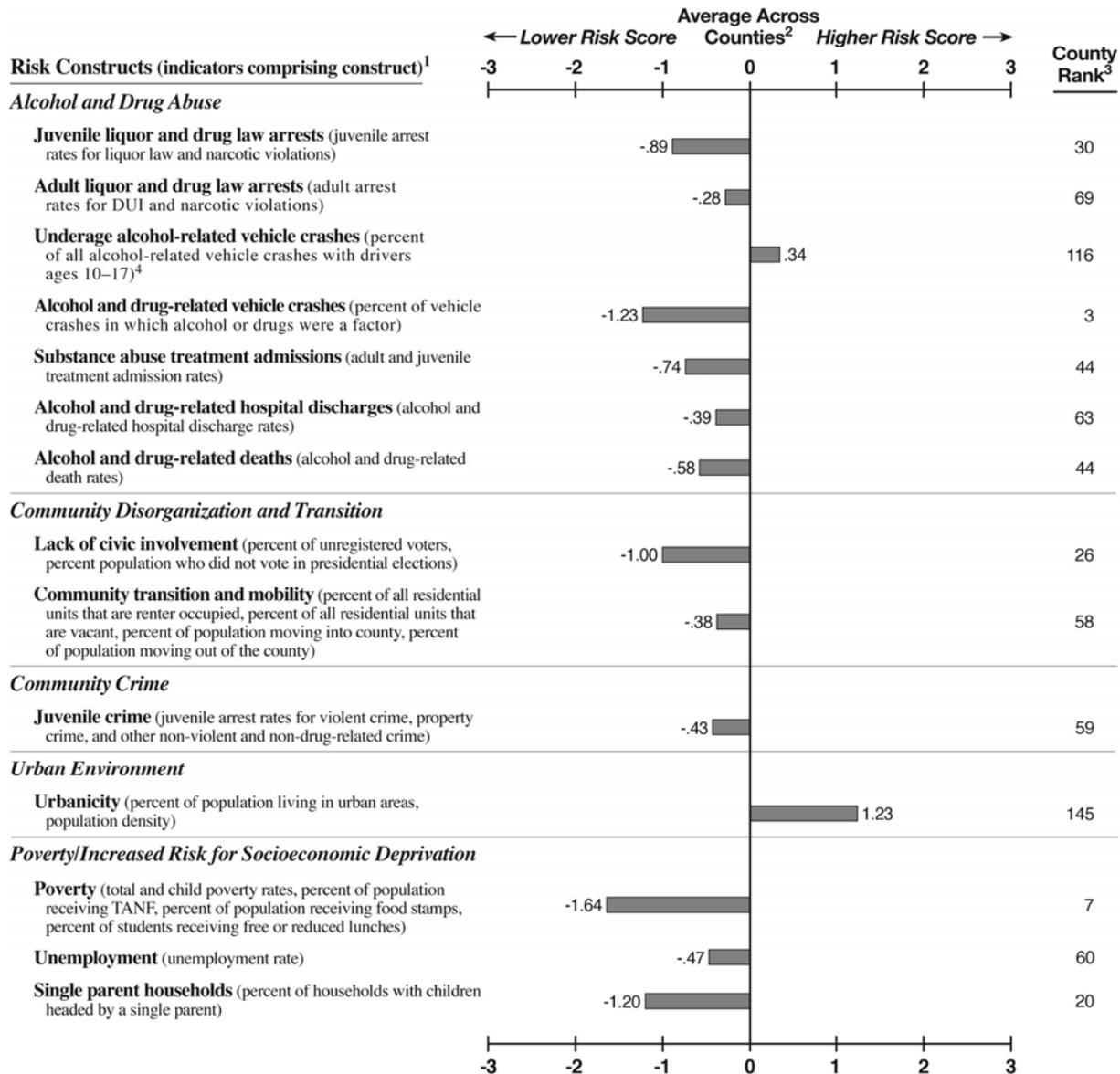


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 2.09 (county rank=155). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.78 (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.

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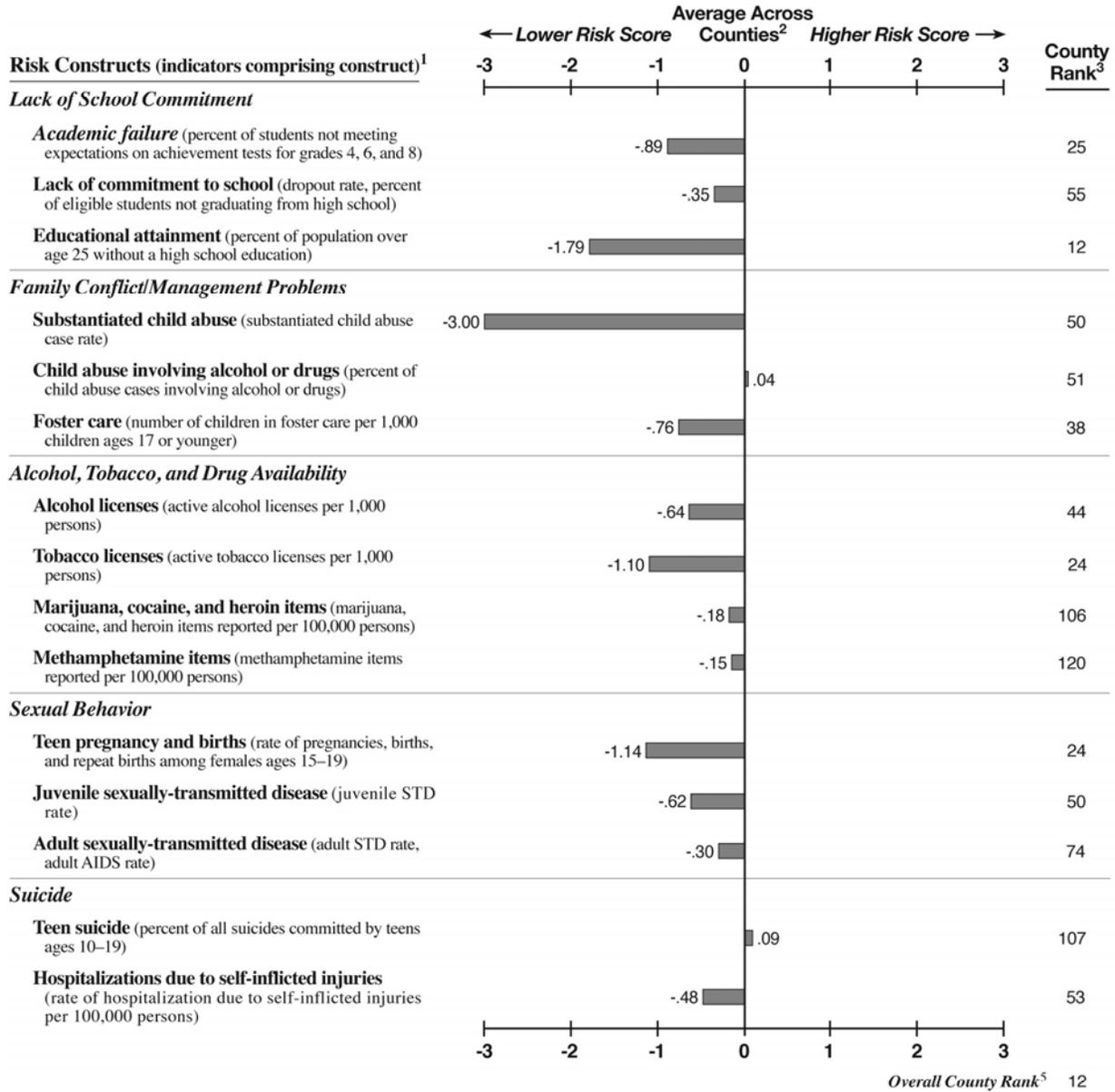
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Henry County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 186,037	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 56,232	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	59.9% Other 4.3%
Black	30.9% Hispanic/Latino 5.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Henry County**

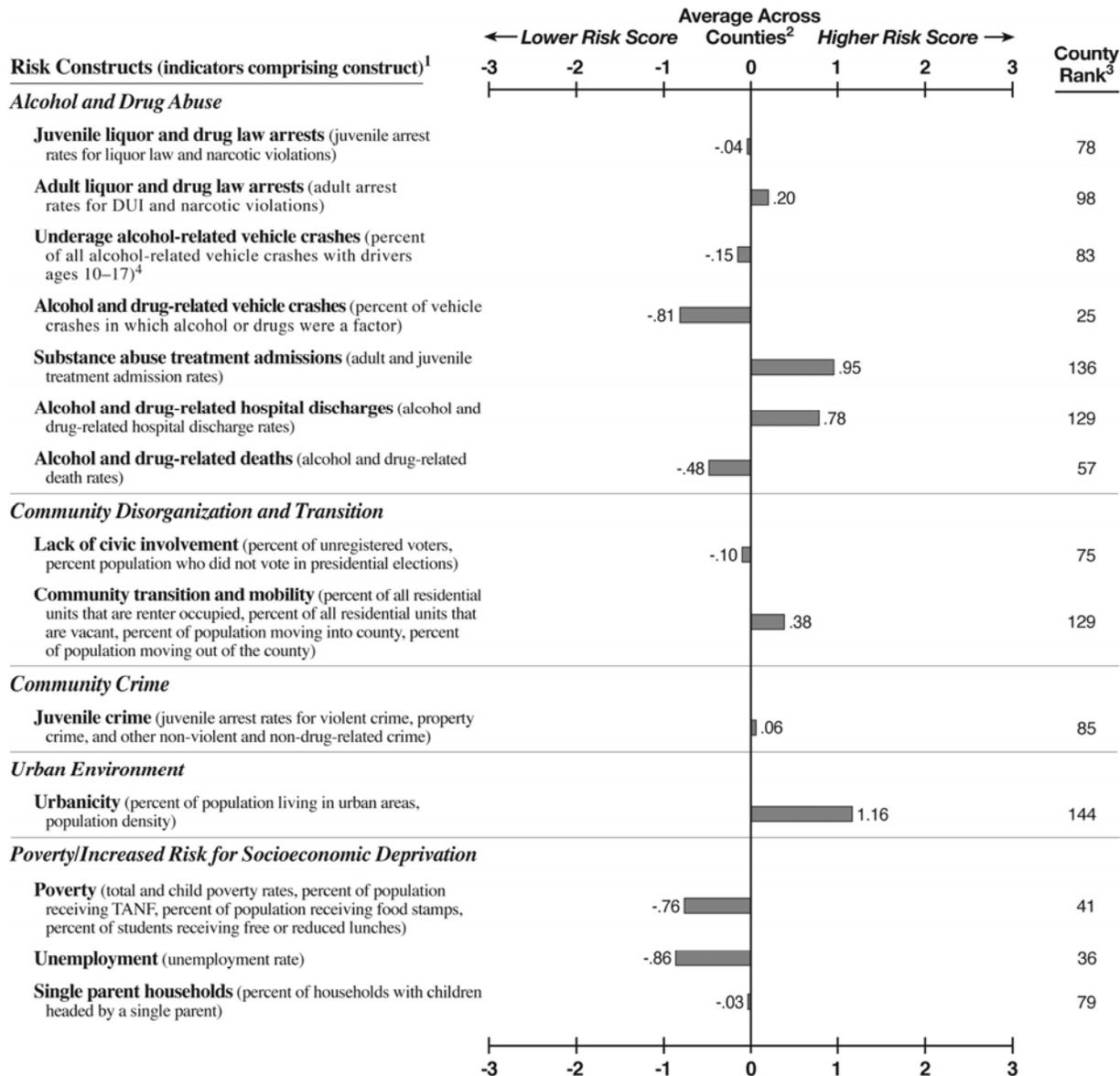


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.16 (county rank=76). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .06 (county rank=74).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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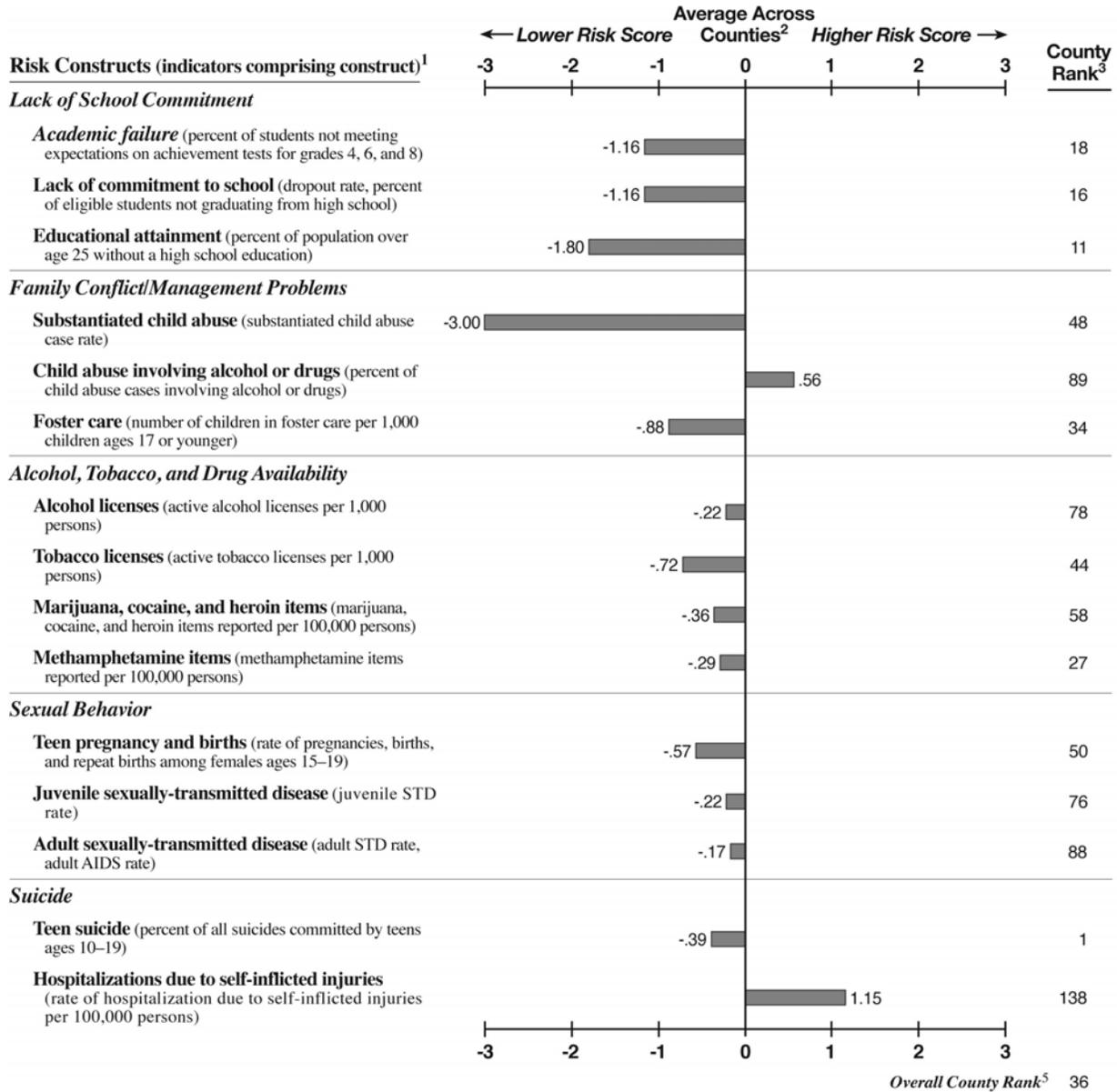
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Houston County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 131,016	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 35,762	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 65.2%	Other 3.9%
Black 27.0%	Hispanic/Latino 3.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Houston County**

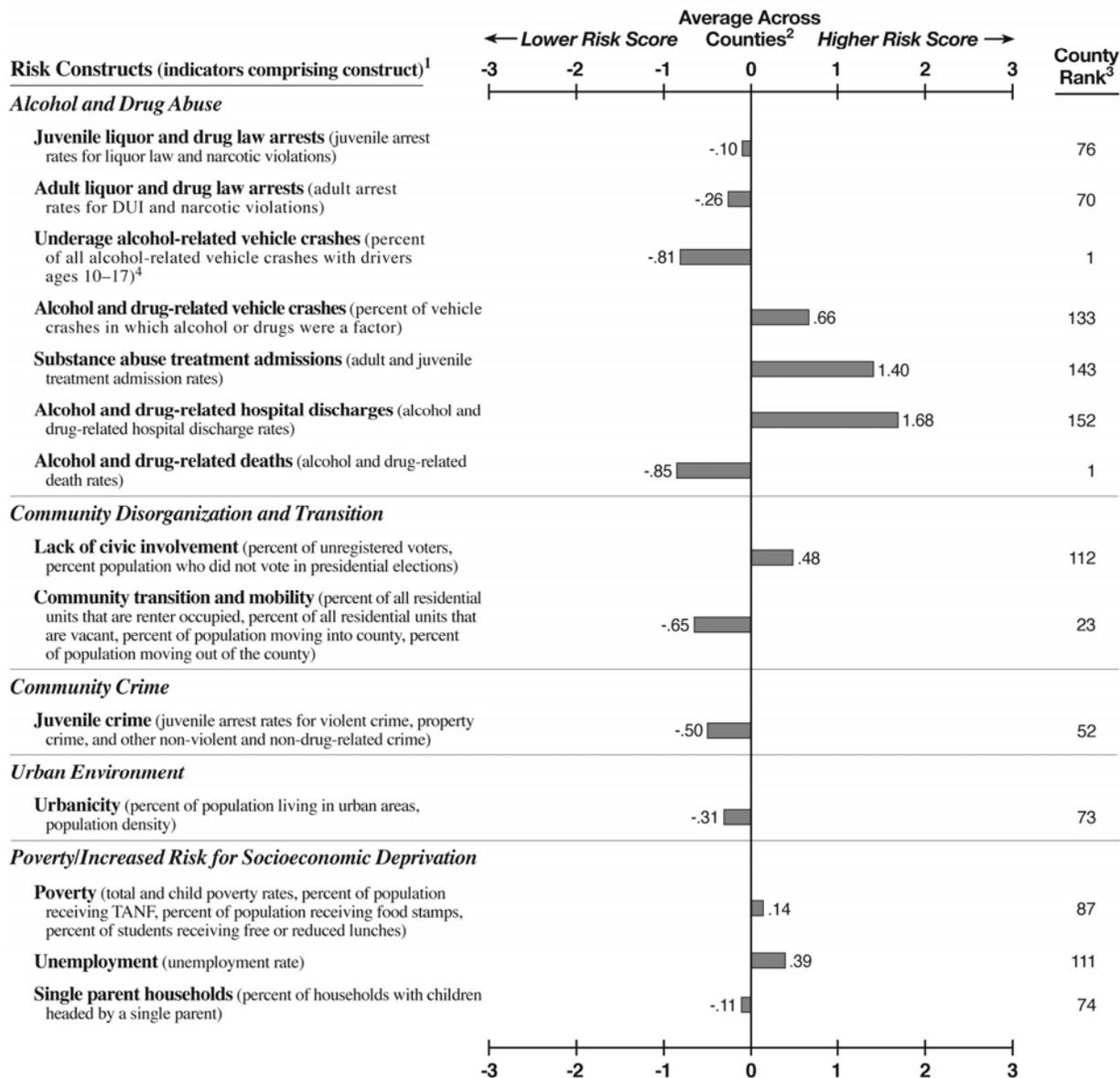


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.24 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .27 (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.

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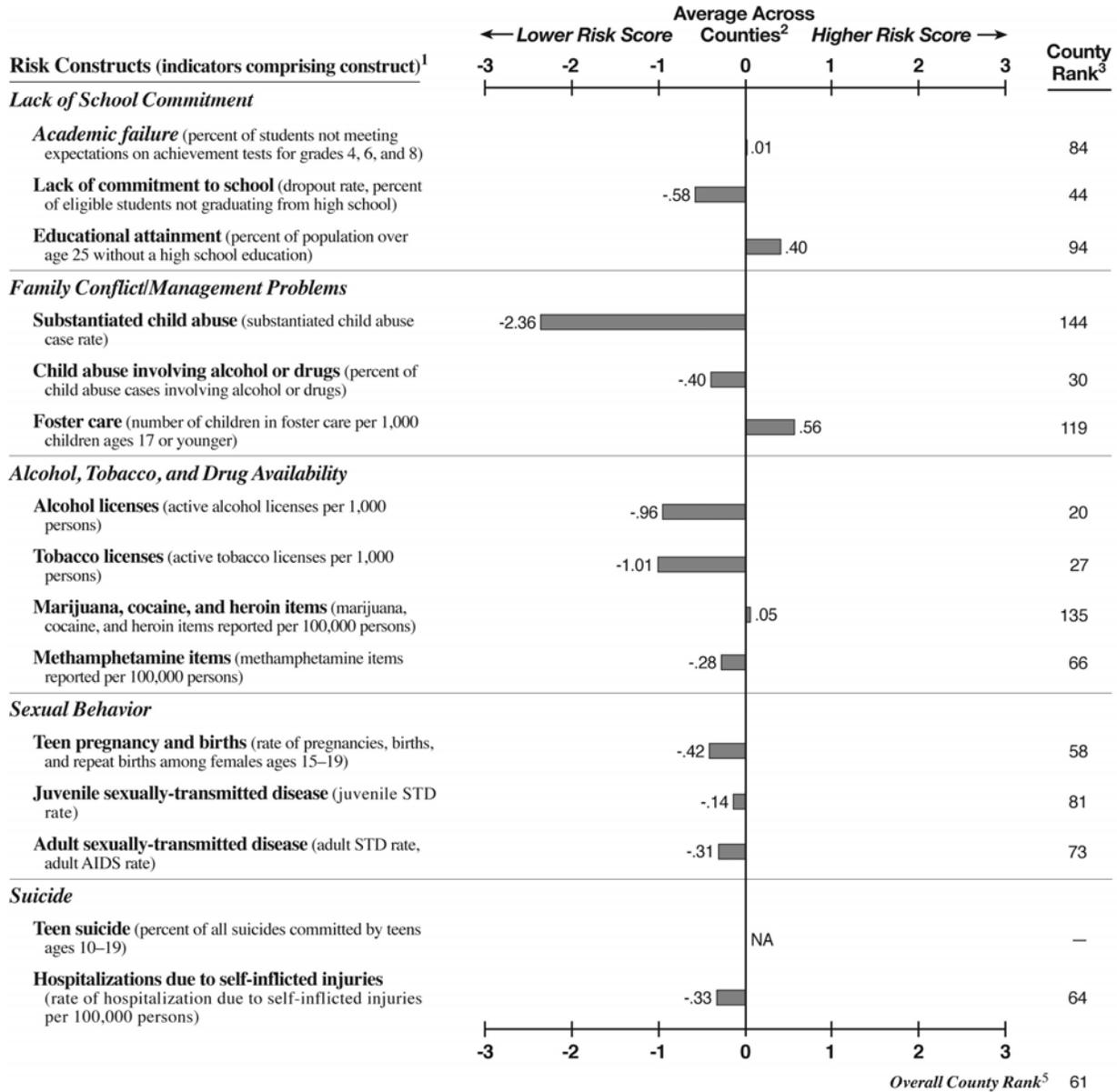
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Irwin County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,934	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,570	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	69.9% Other 1.0%
Black	25.8% Hispanic/Latino 3.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Irwin County**

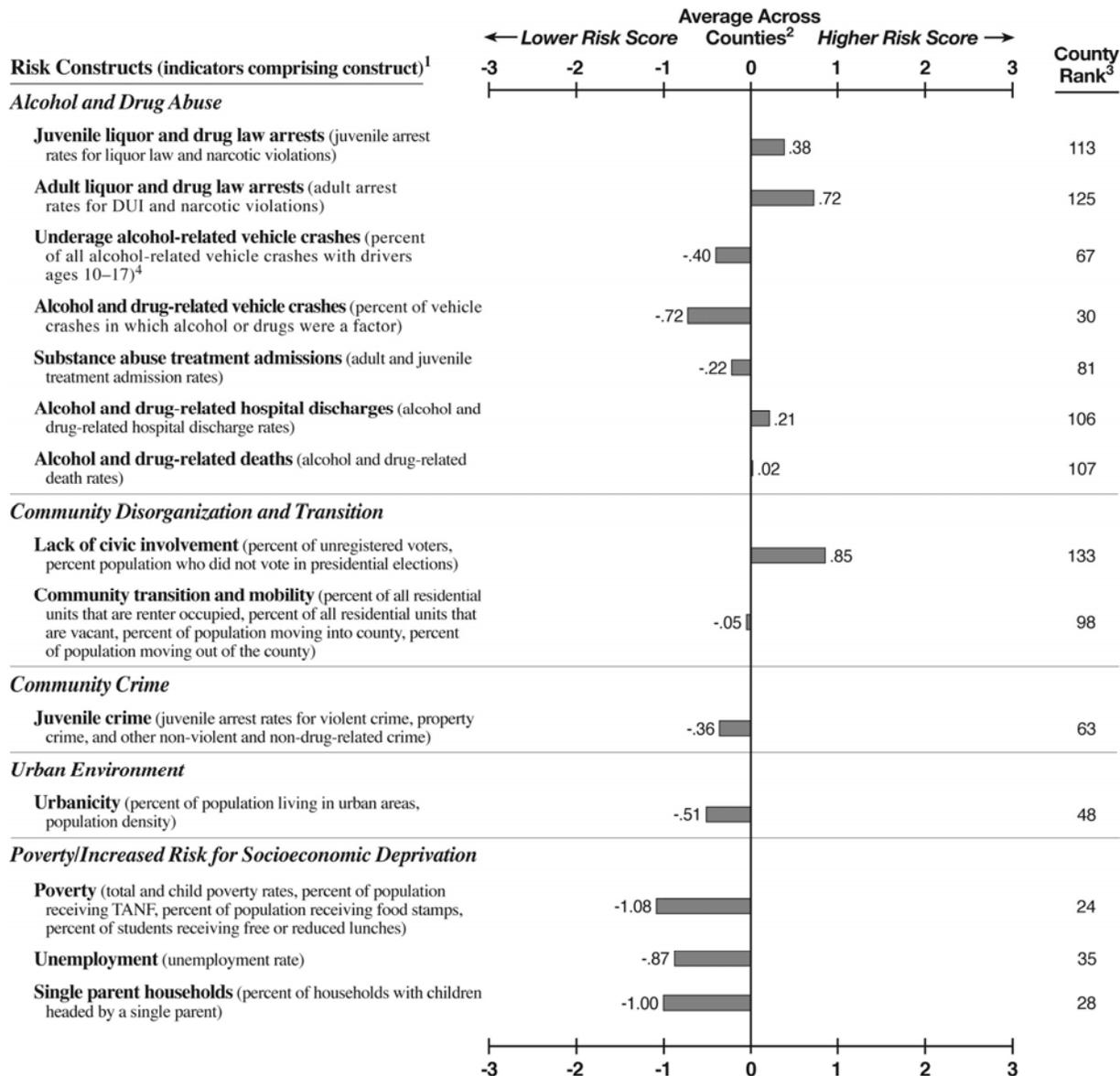


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.21 (county rank=74). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .42 (county rank=107).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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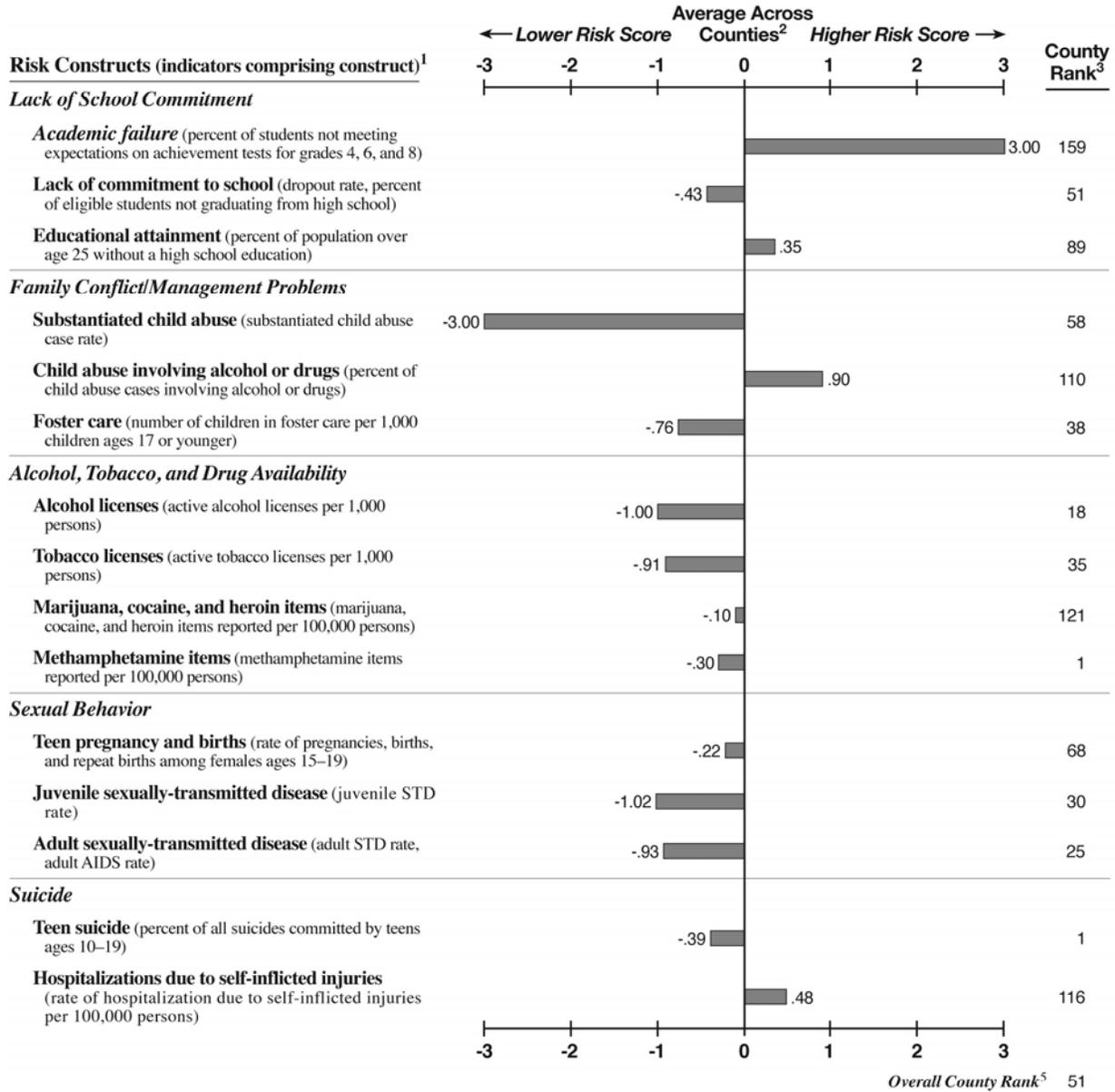
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jackson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 59,254	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 16,127	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	84.9% Other 2.6%
Black	7.6% Hispanic/Latino 4.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

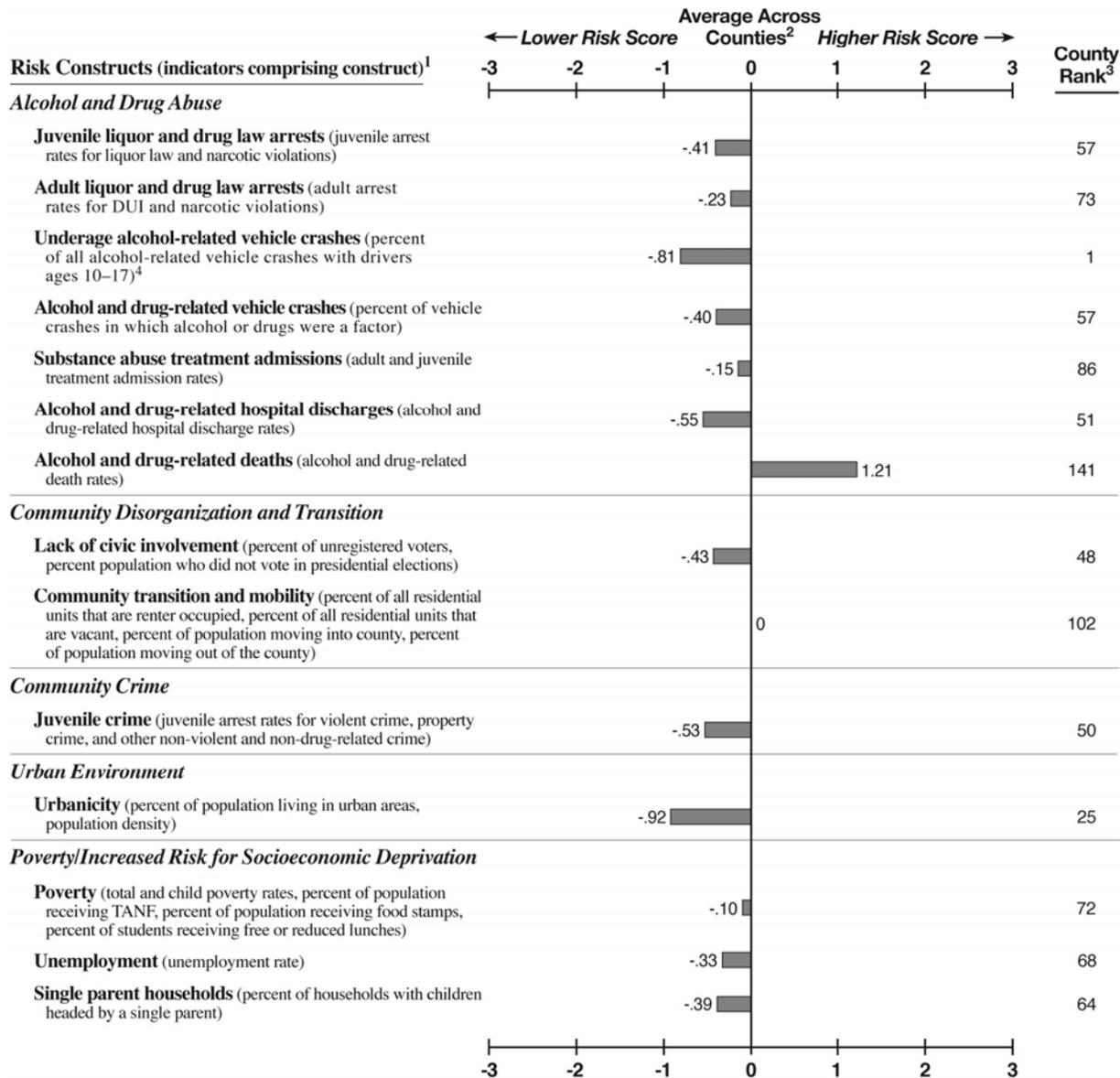
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.03 (county rank=87). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .15 (county rank=82).

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

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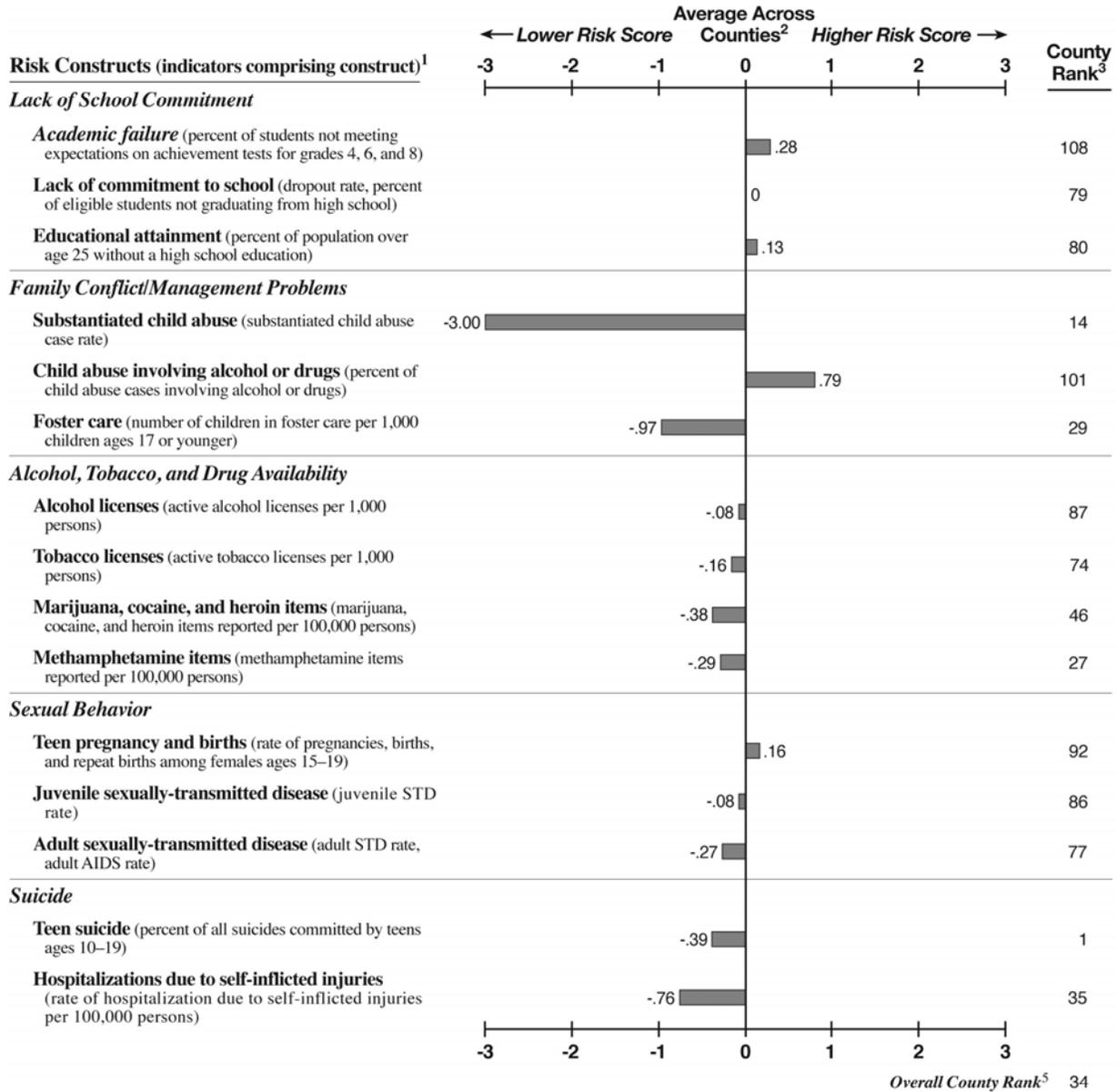
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jasper County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 13,660	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,555	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	73.3% Other 1.0%
Black	22.7% Hispanic/Latino 3.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jasper County**

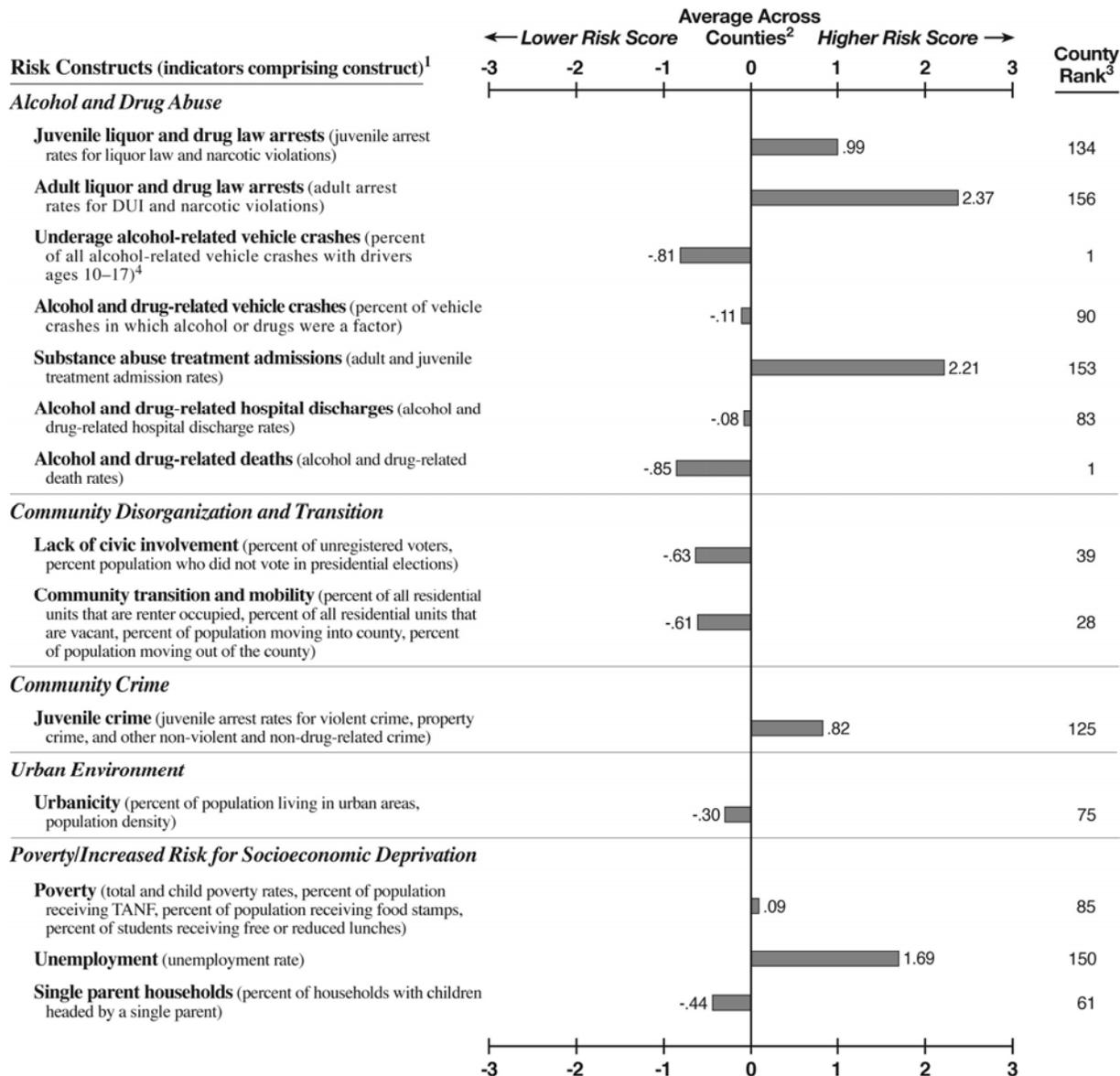


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.37 (county rank=12). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.53 (county rank=150).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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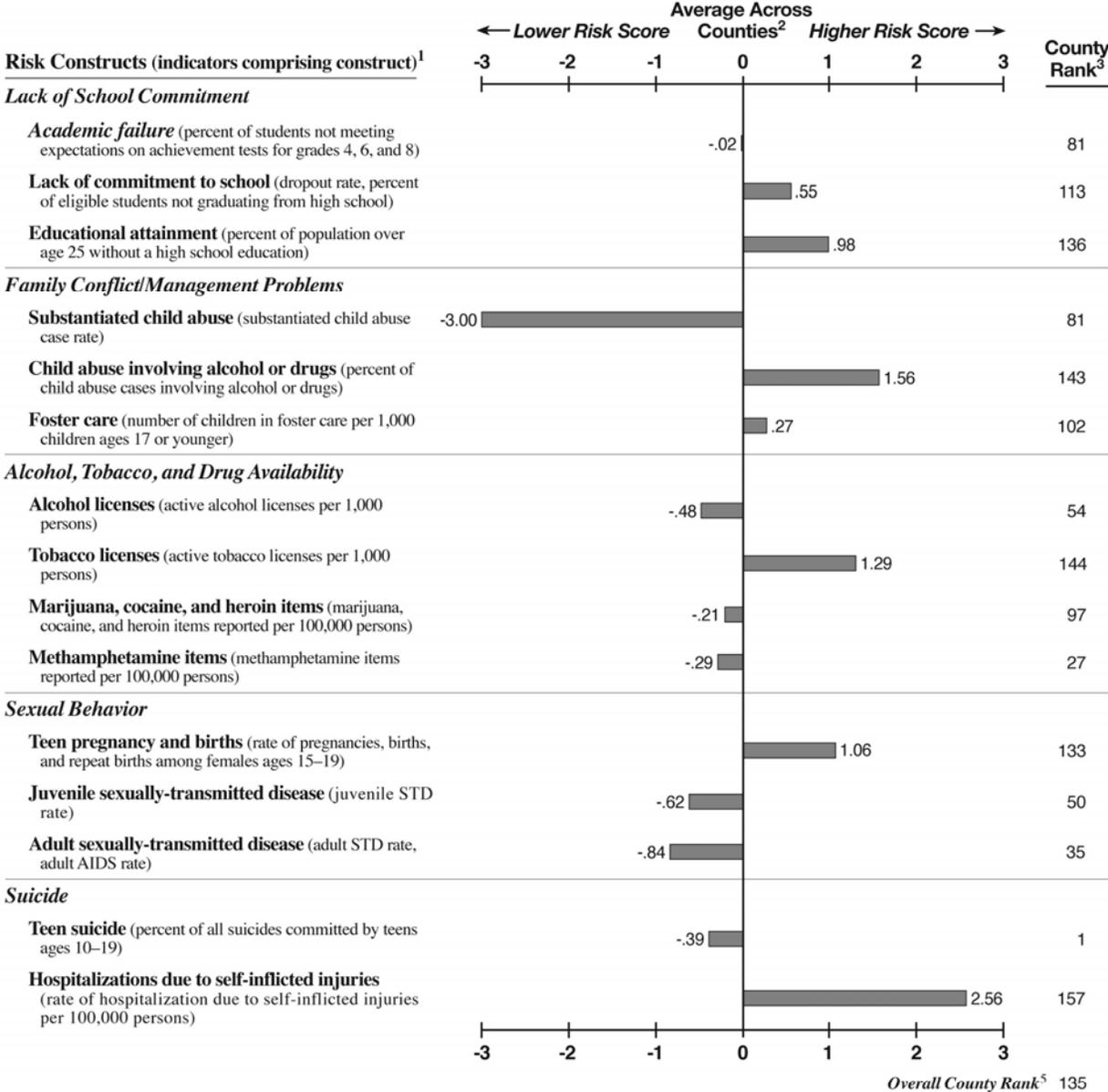
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jeff Davis County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 13,291	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,636	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 76.2%	Other 1.5%
Black 14.8%	Hispanic/Latino 7.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jeff Davis County**

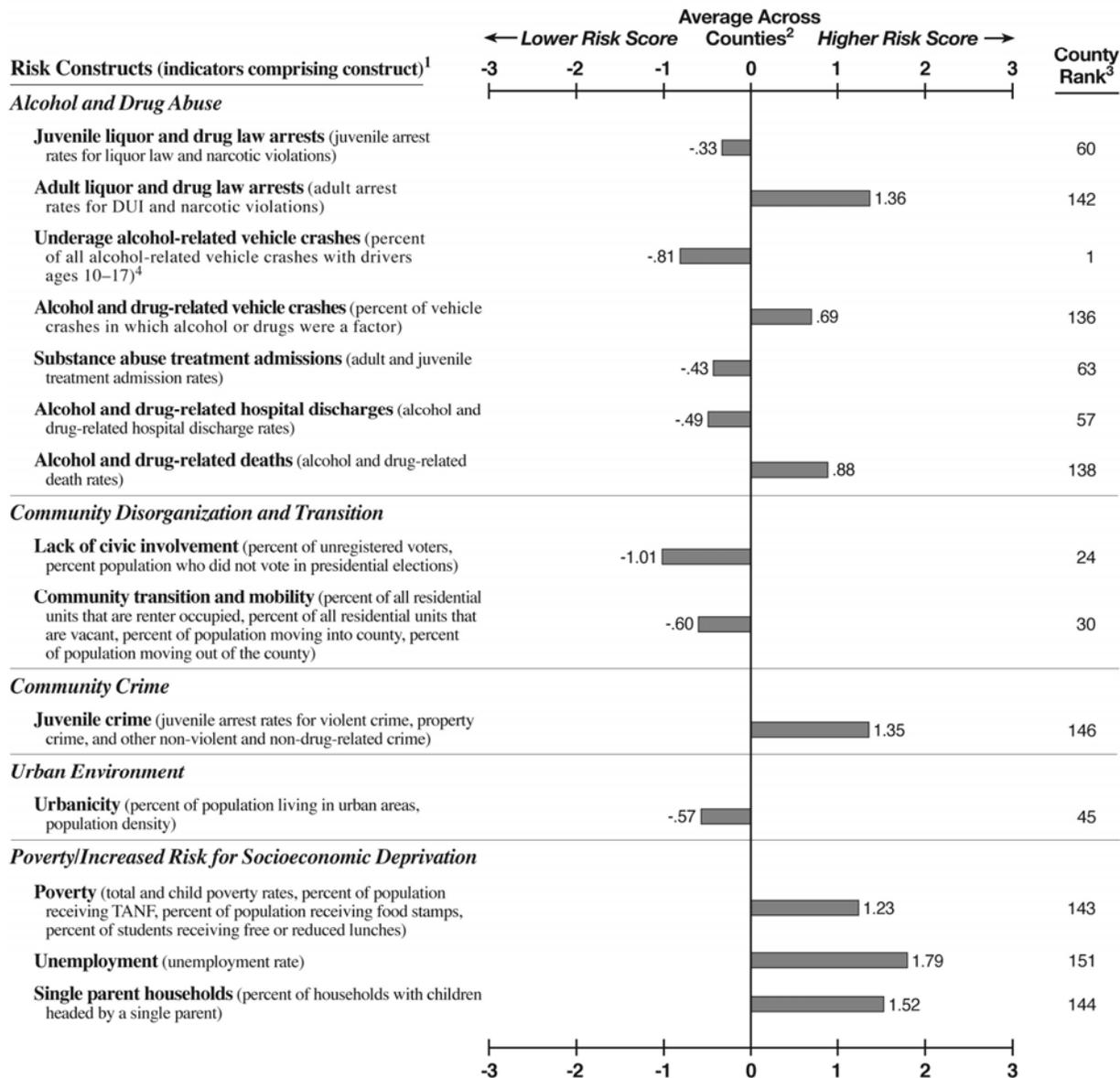


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 2.15 (county rank=156). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.83 (county rank=6).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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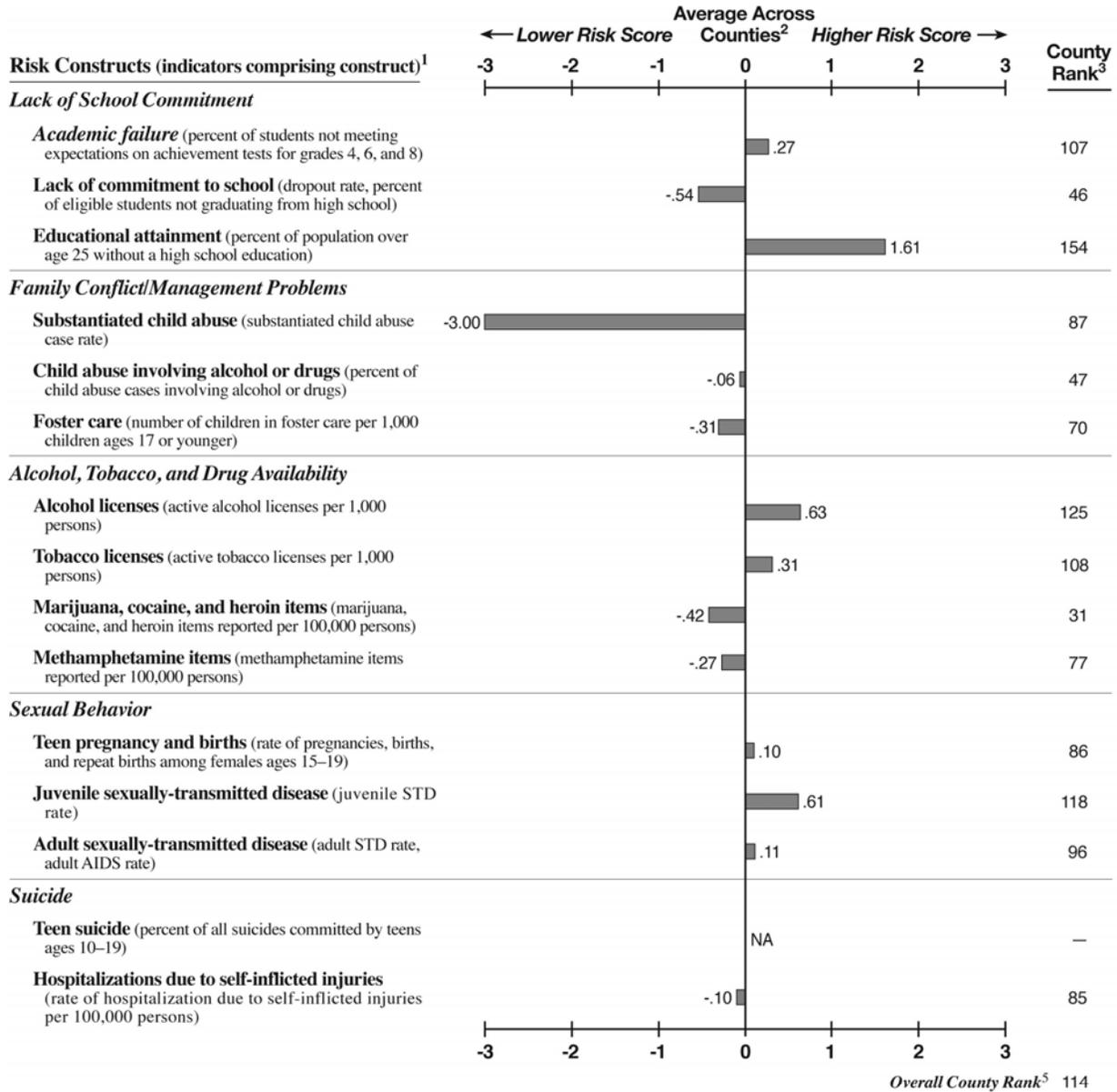
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jefferson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,454	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,389	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 42.1%	Other 0.8%
Black 55.1%	Hispanic/Latino 2.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jefferson County**

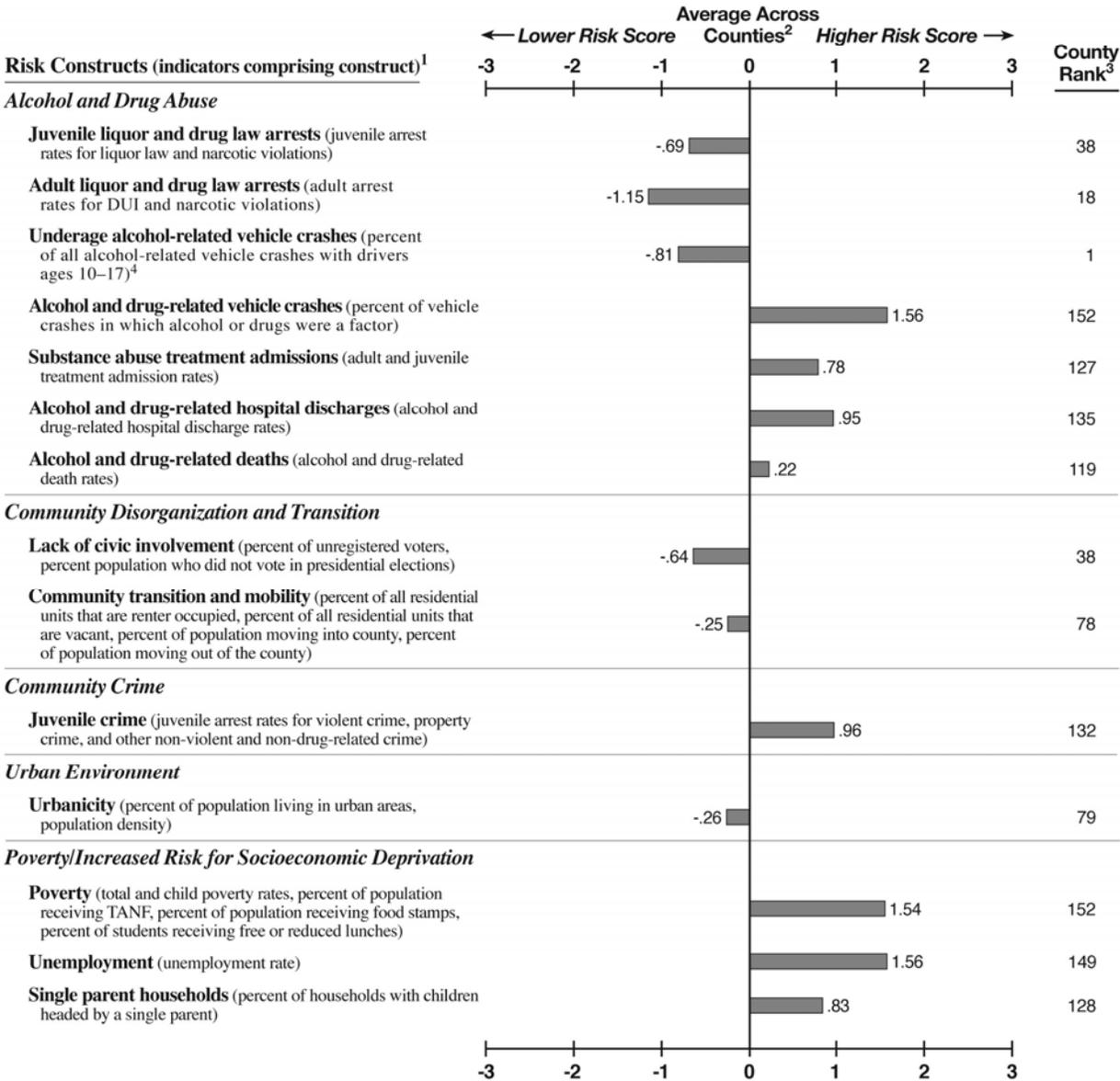


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.00 (county rank=17). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.18 (county rank=146).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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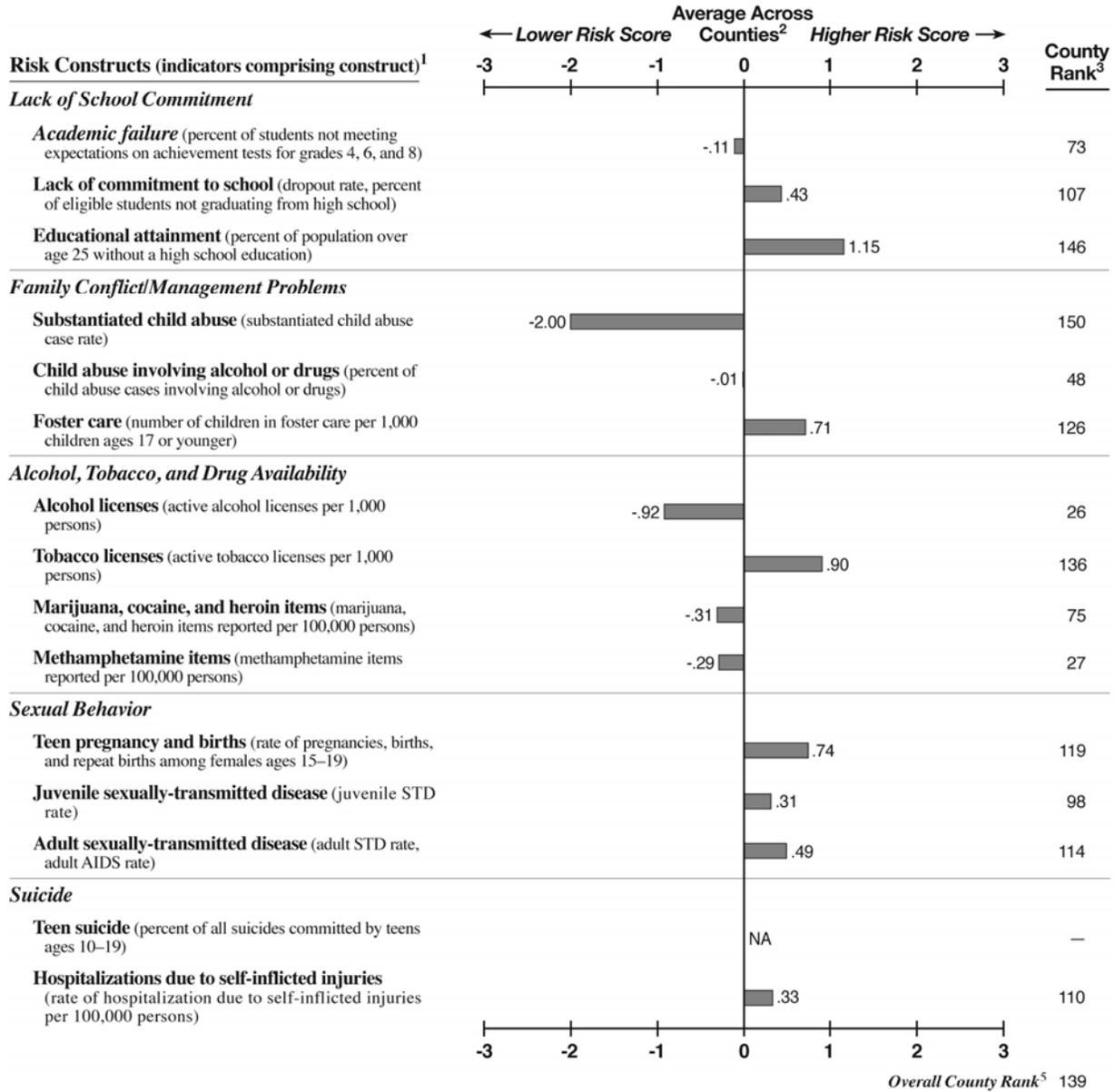
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jenkins County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 8,595	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,278	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	54.1% Other 1.1%
Black	40.0% Hispanic/Latino 4.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jenkins County**

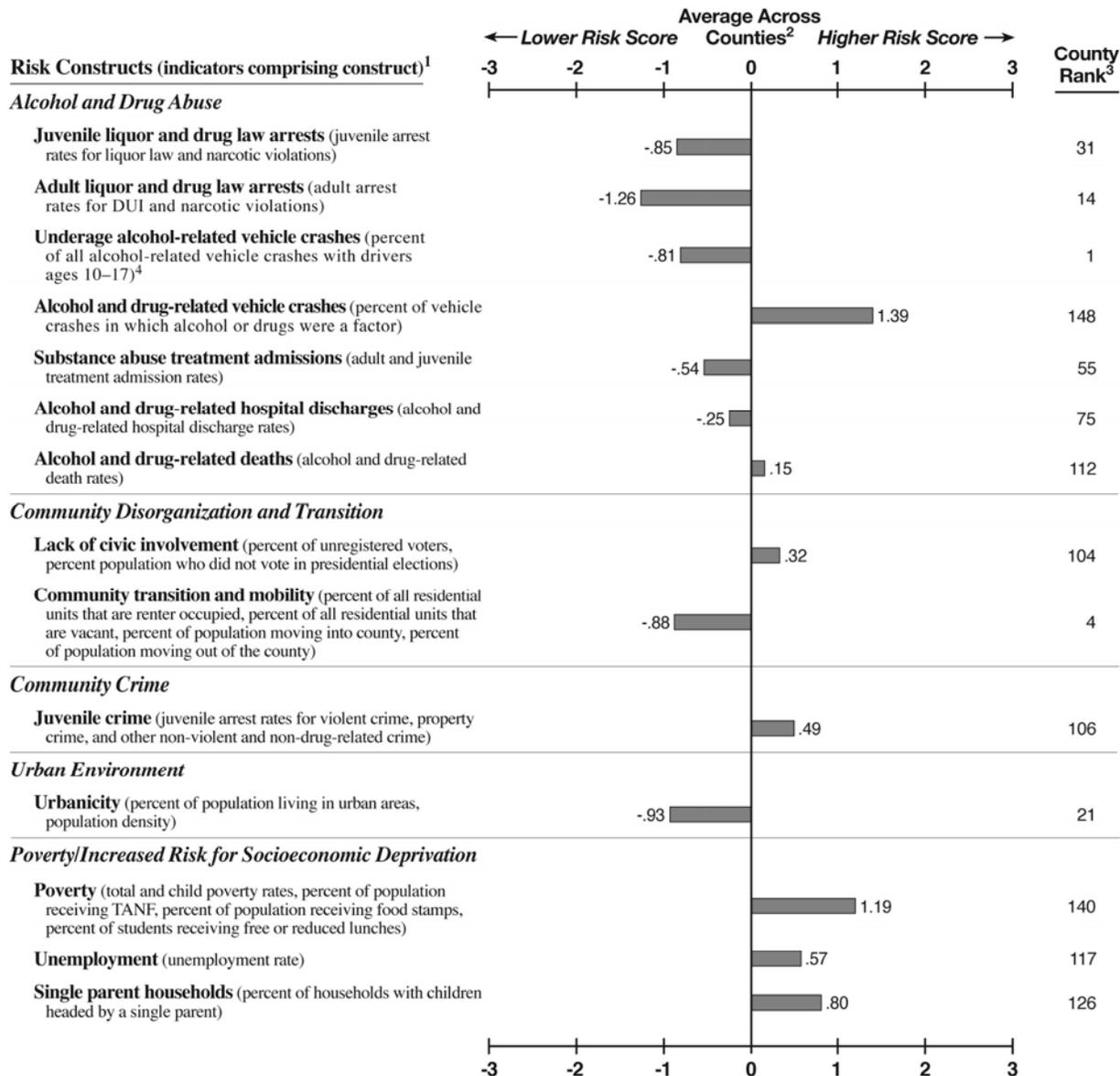


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .22 (county rank=104). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .02 (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.

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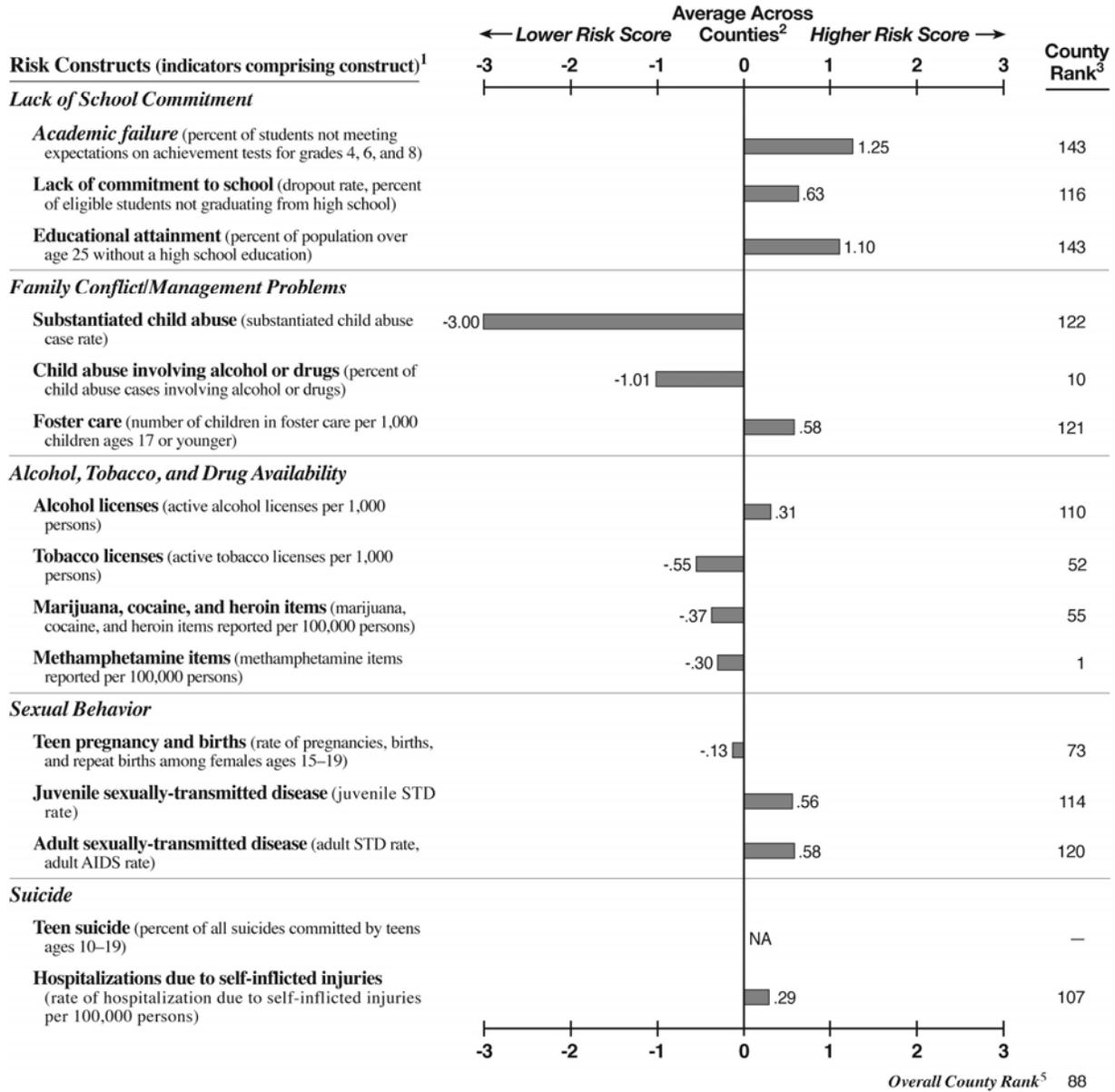
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Johnson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,533	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,056	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.7% Other 0.5%
Black	39.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Johnson County**

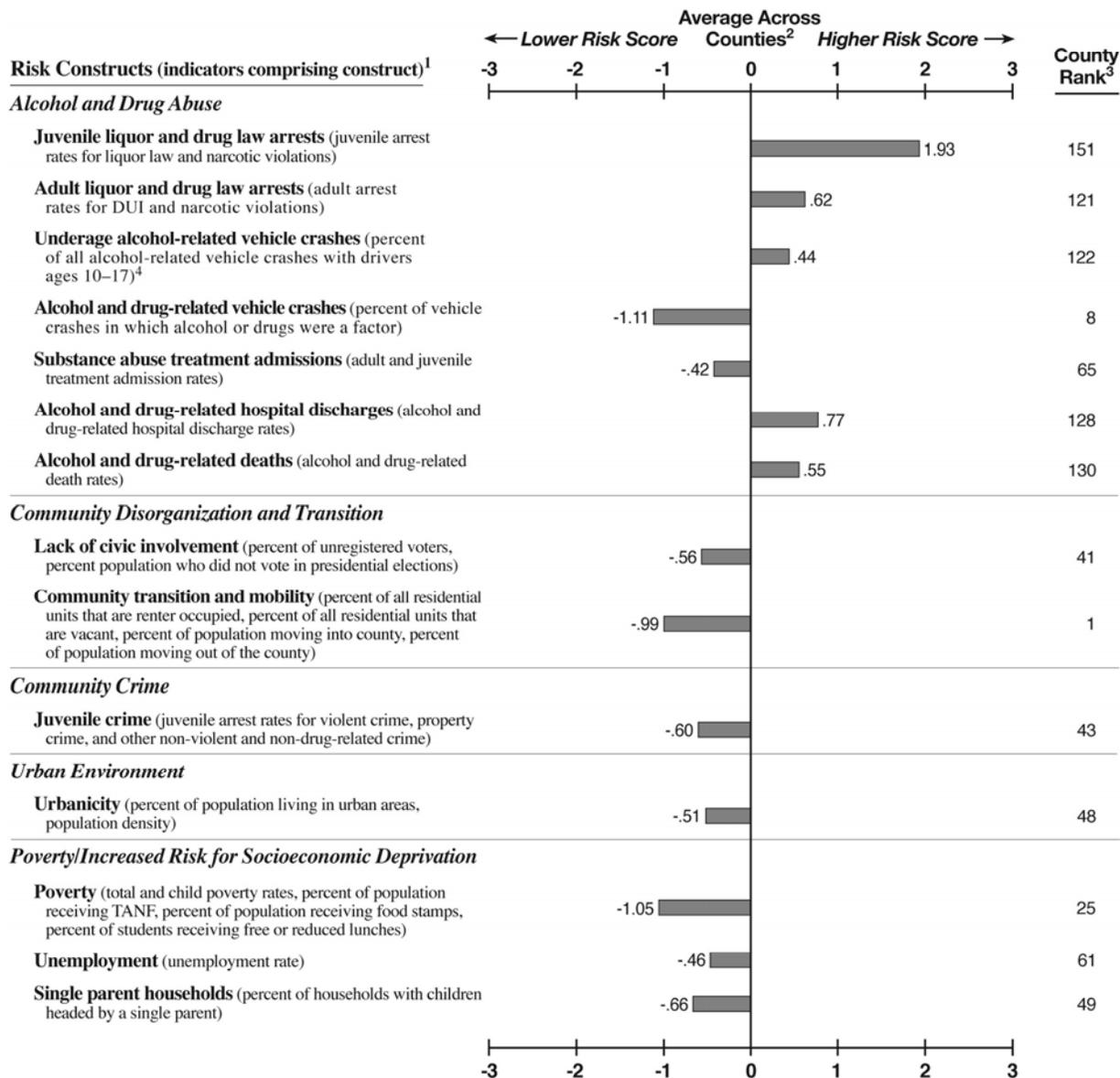


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .45 (county rank=125). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=59).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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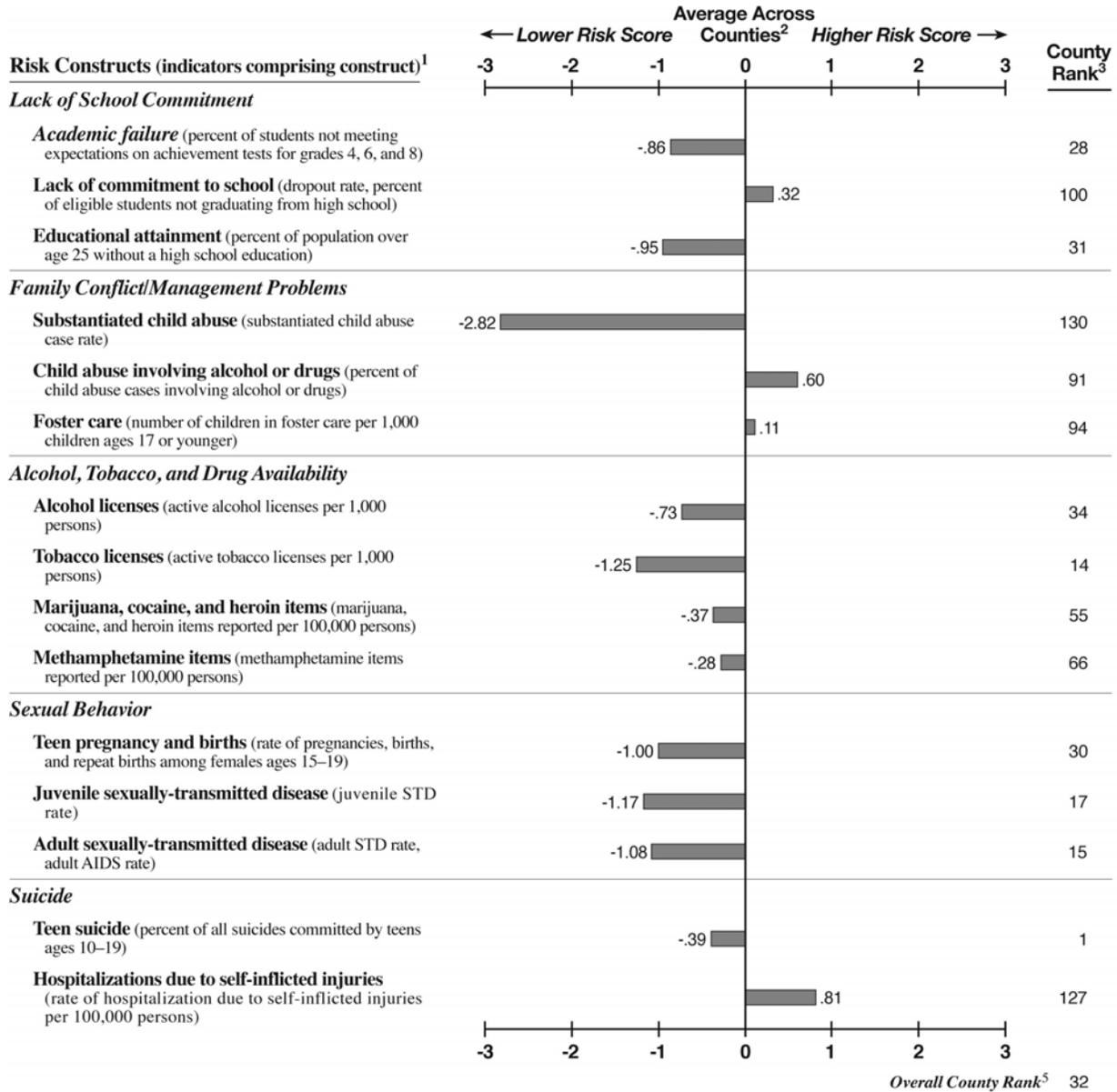
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jones County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 27,229	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,714	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	73.8% Other 1.8%
Black	23.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Jones County**

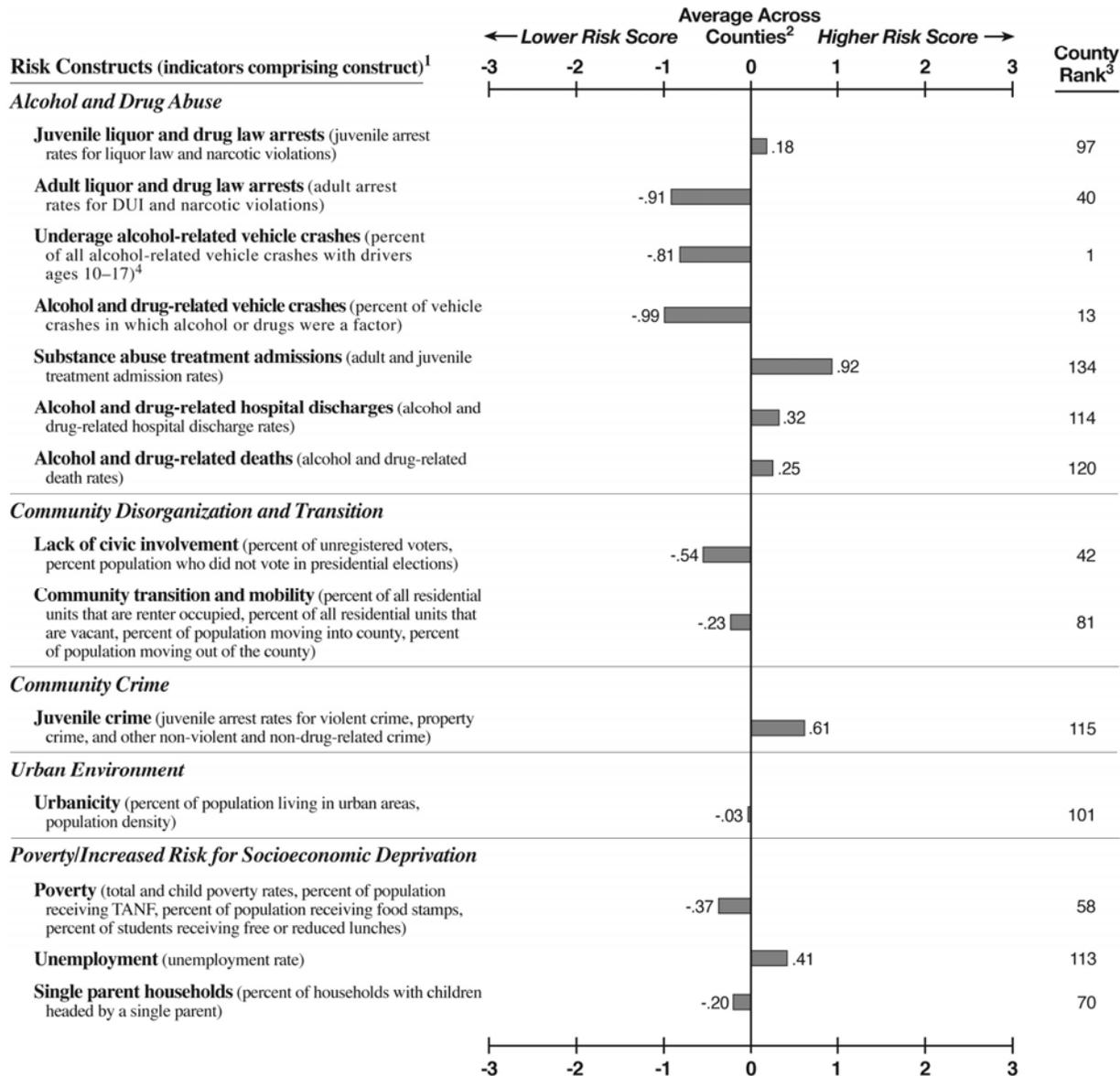


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 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=131). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.73 (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.

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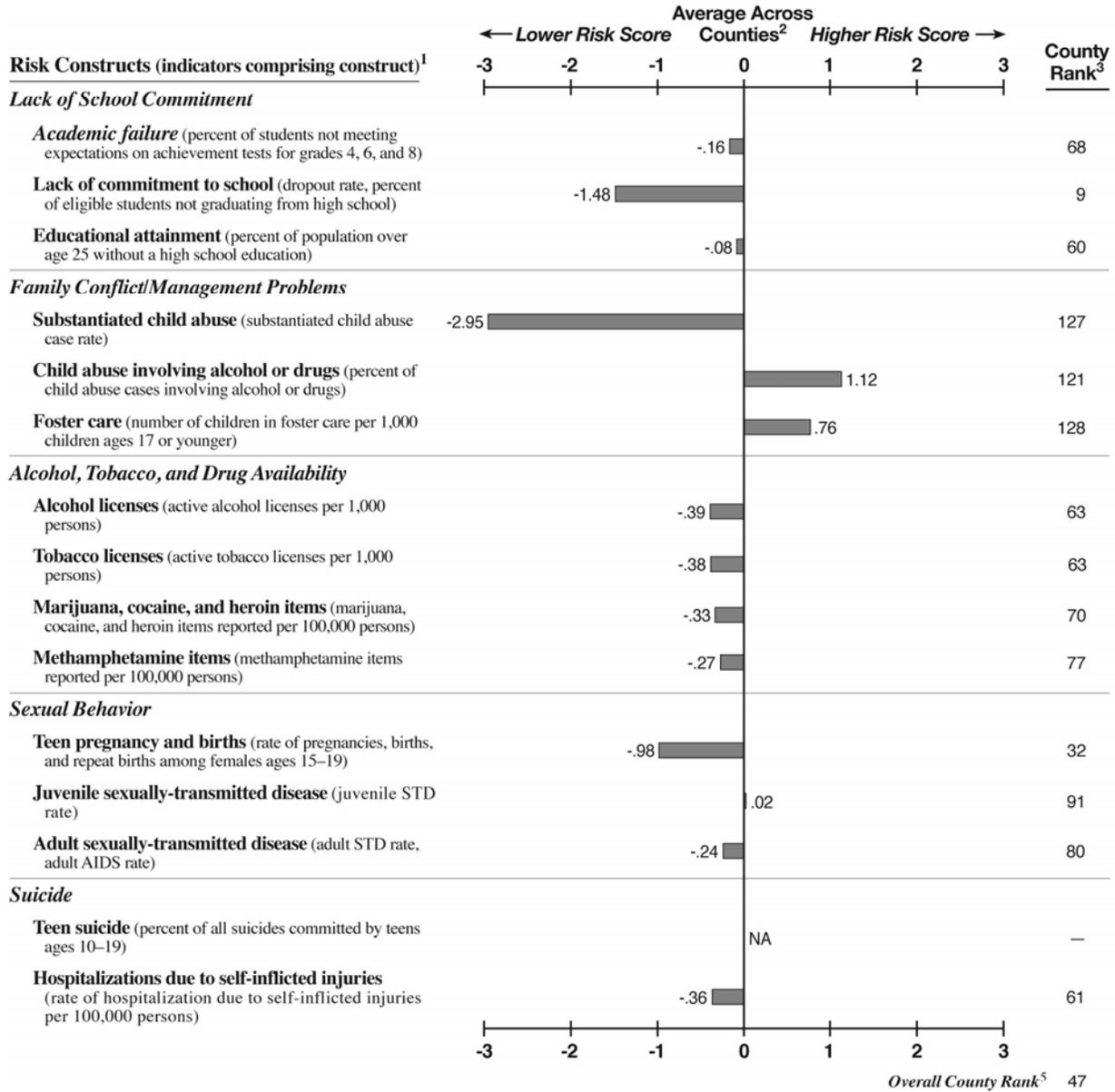
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lamar County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,961	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,061	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 68.3%	Other 1.5%
Black 28.6%	Hispanic/Latino 1.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

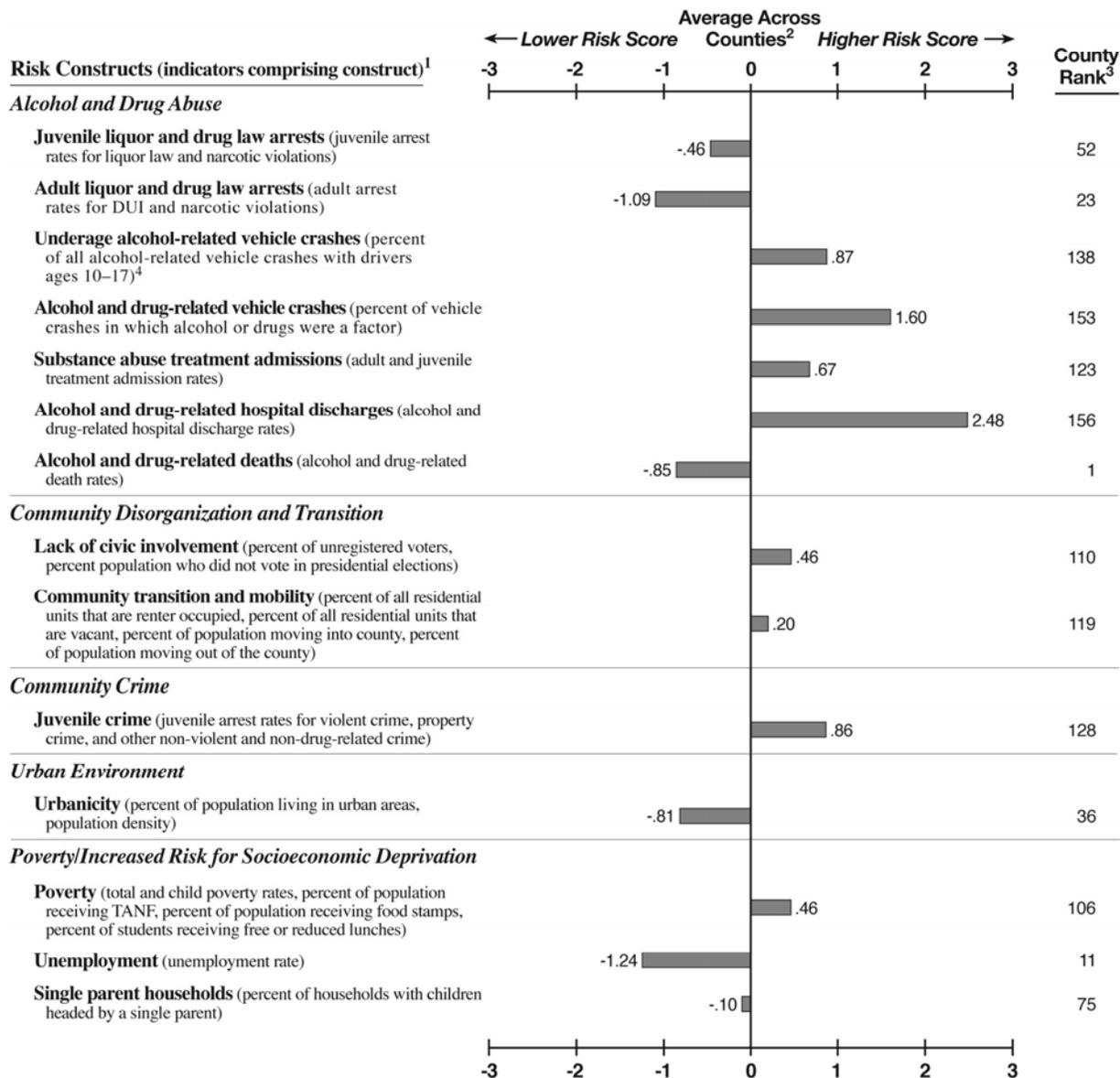
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .27 (county rank=110). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.04 (county rank=70).

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

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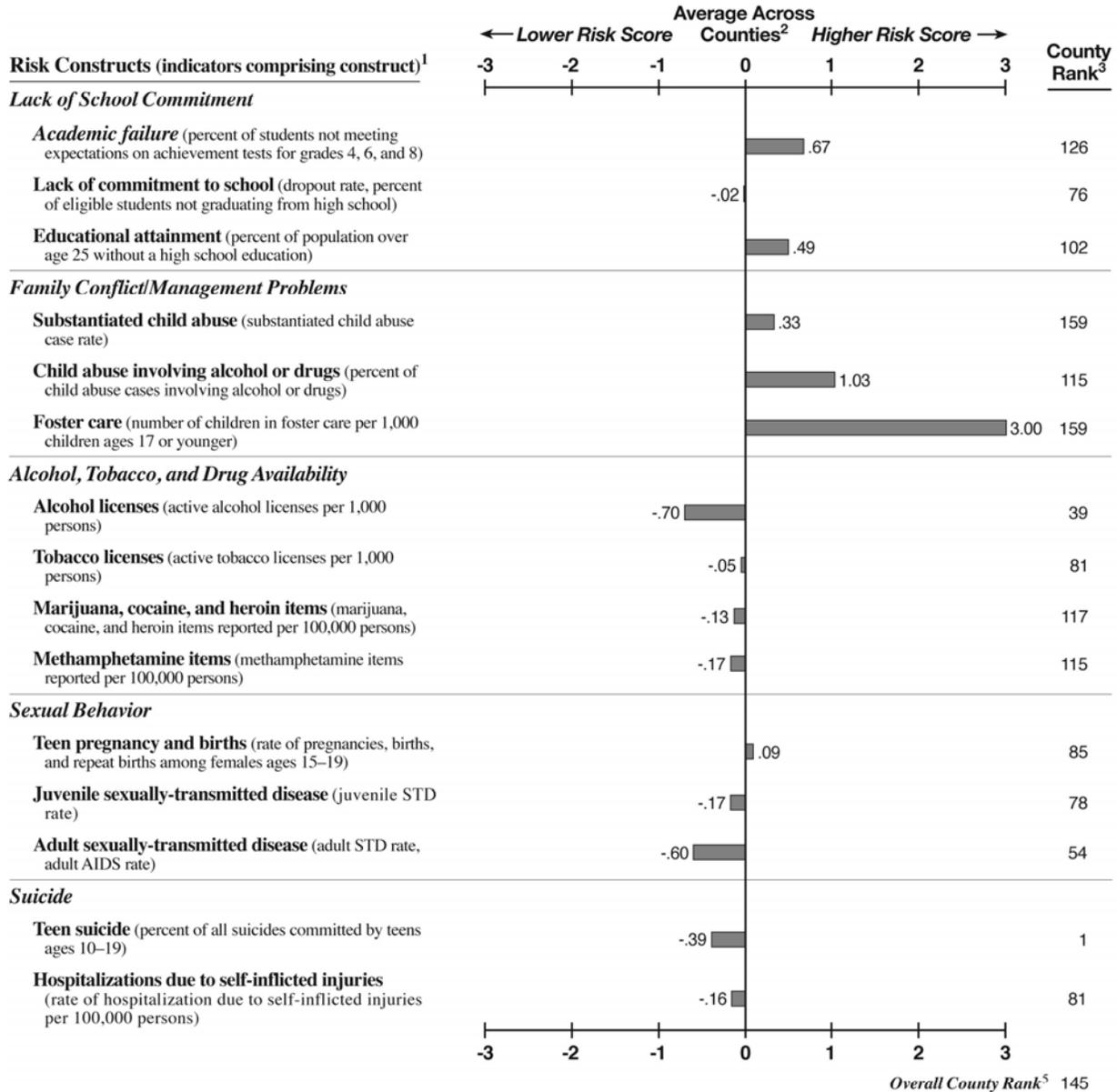
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lanier County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 7,947	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,051	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 69.9%	Other 2.3%
Black 25.0%	Hispanic/Latino 2.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lanier County**

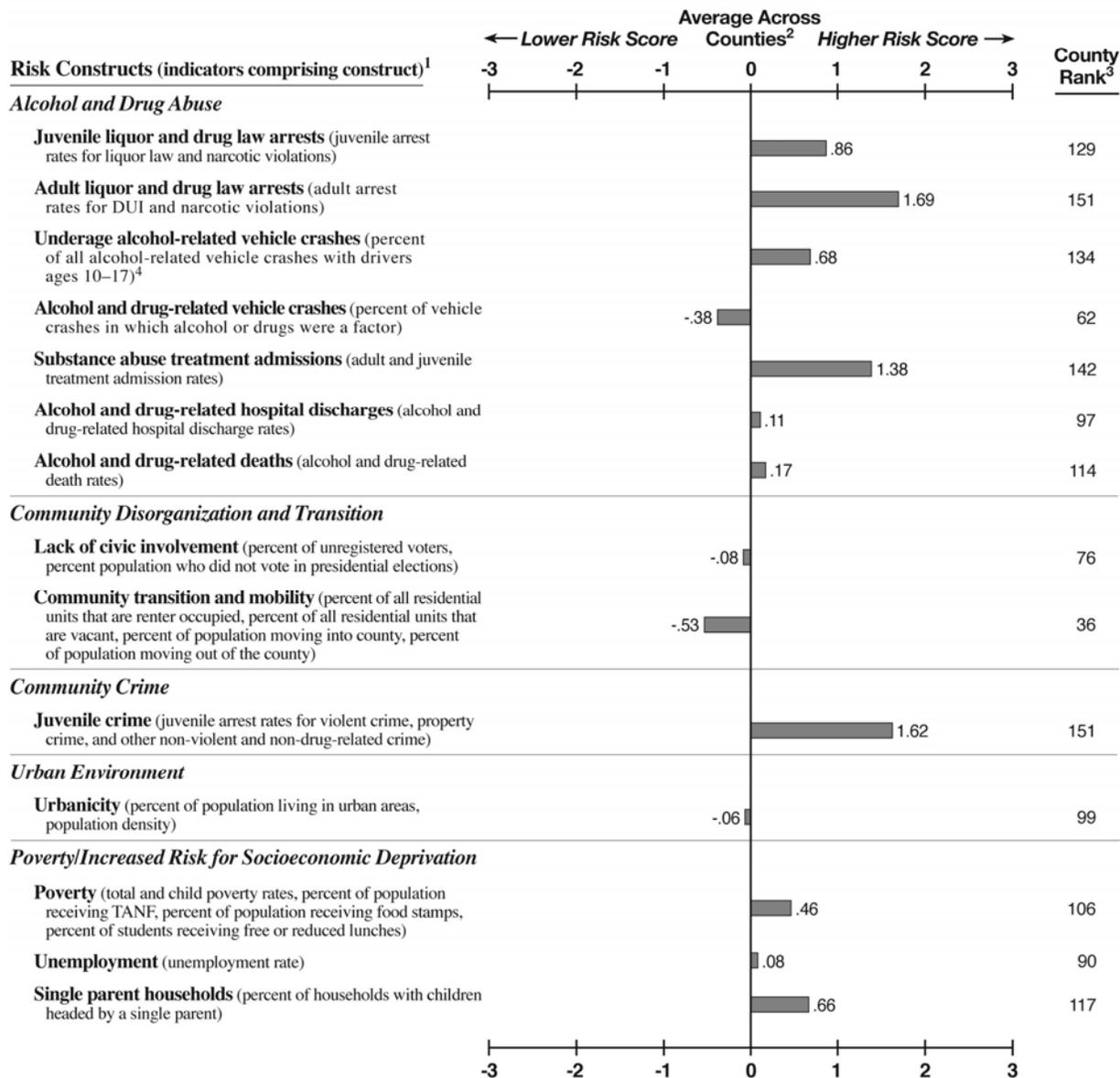


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .54 (county rank=128). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.76 (county rank=31).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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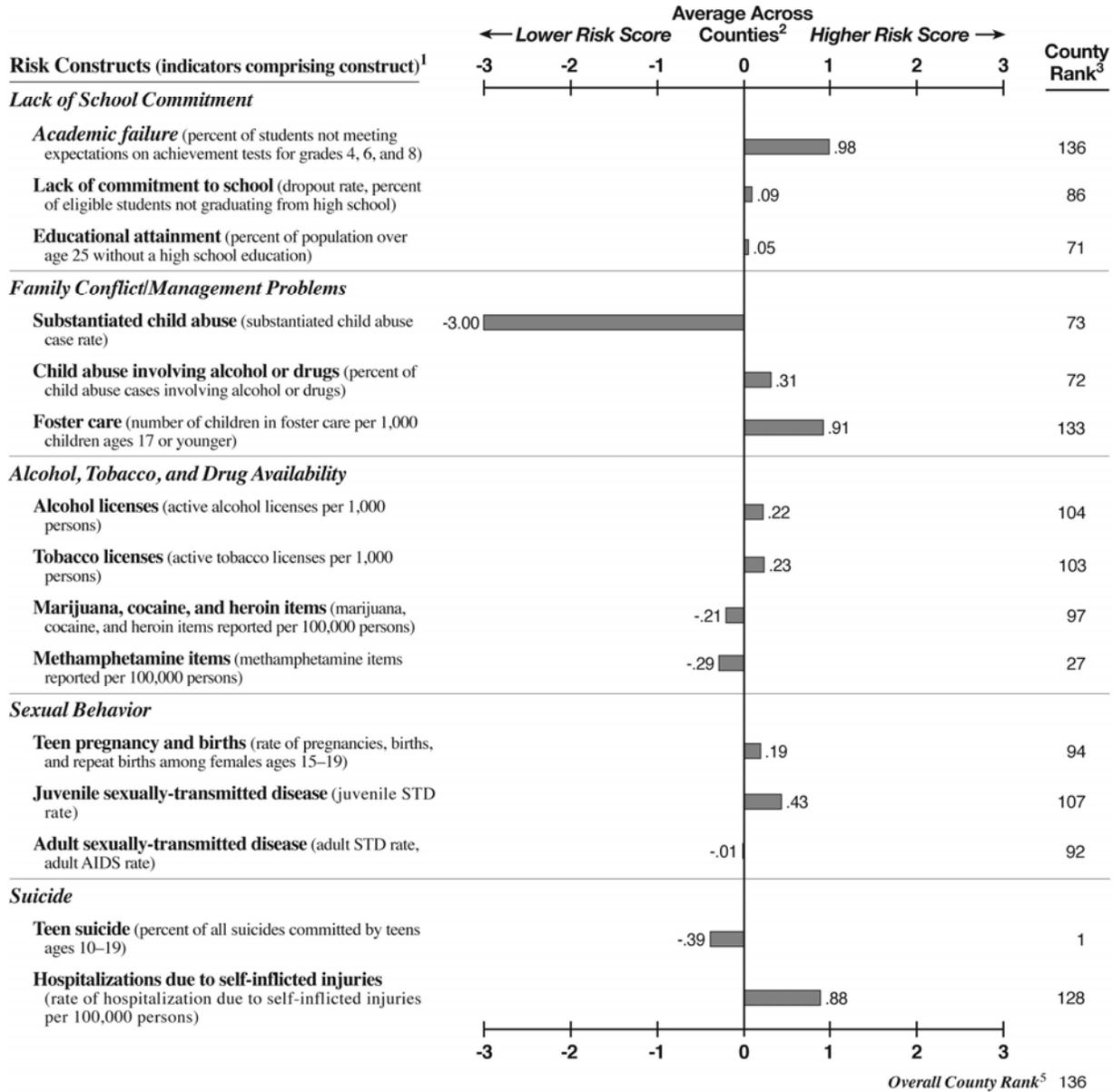
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Laurens County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 47,520			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,288			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	61.9%	Other	1.8%
Black	34.8%	Hispanic/Latino	1.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Laurens County**

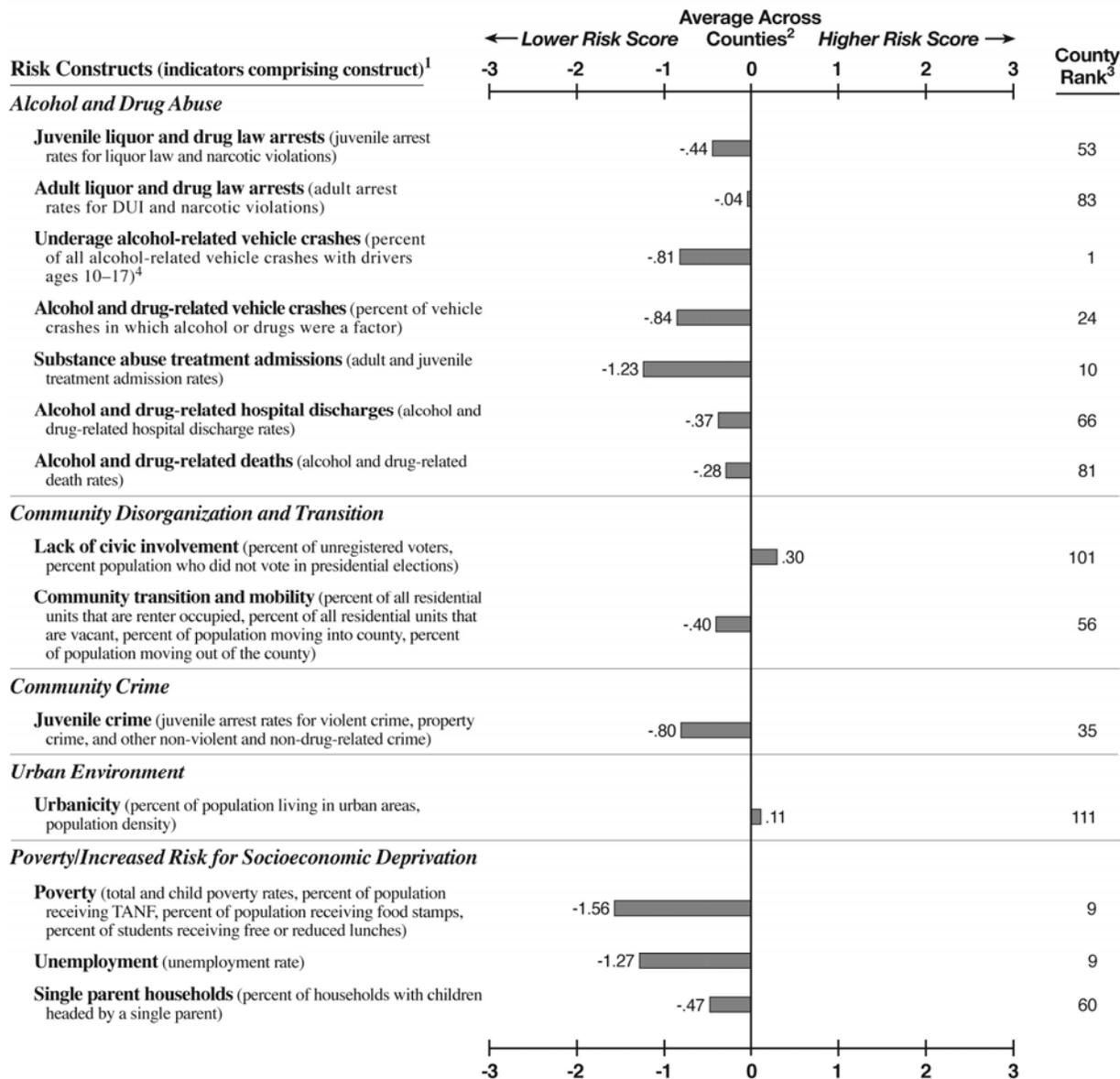


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.44 (county rank=51). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .23 (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.

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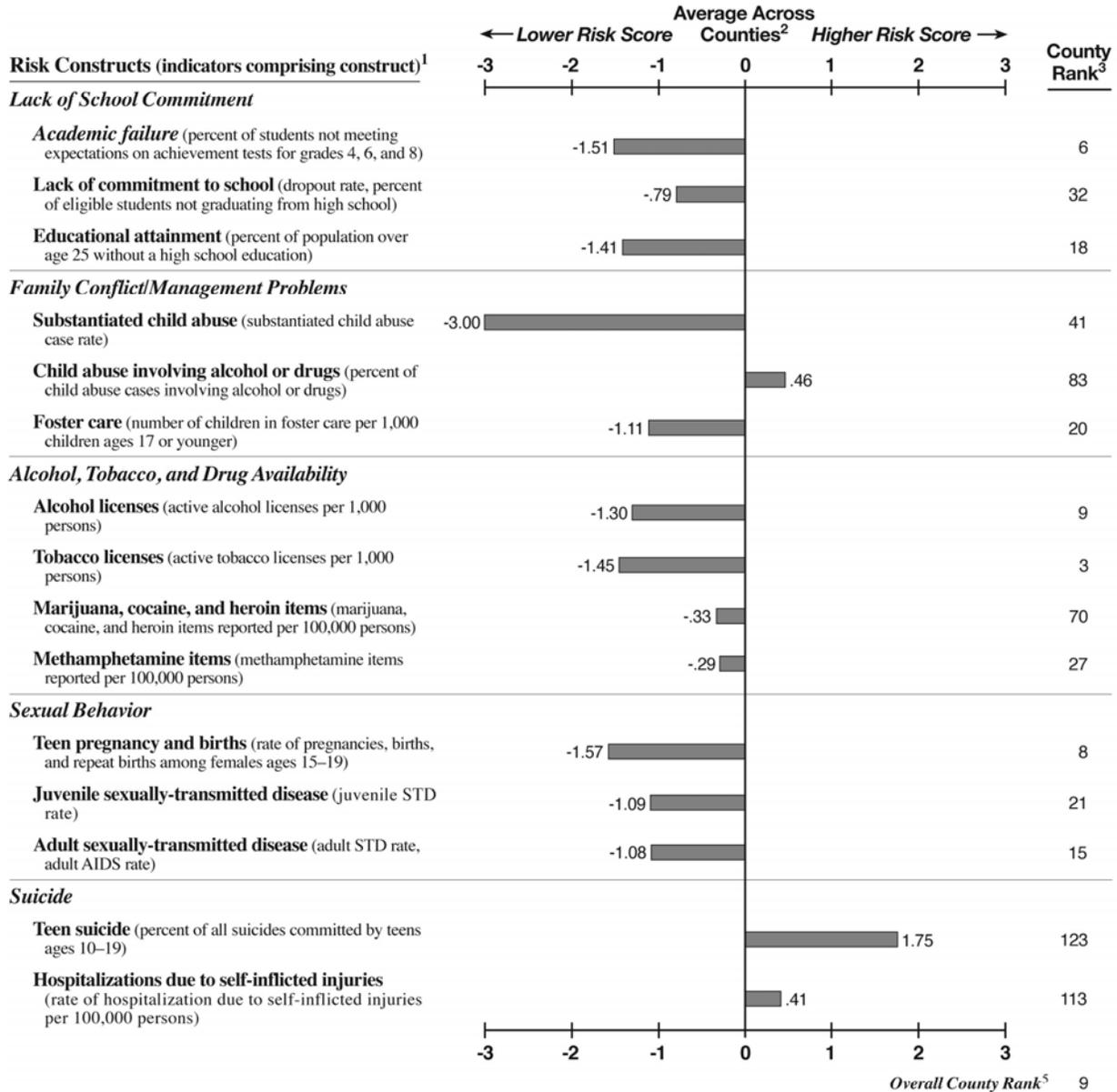
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lee County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 33,050	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,623	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	77.5% Other 2.4%
Black	18.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lee County**

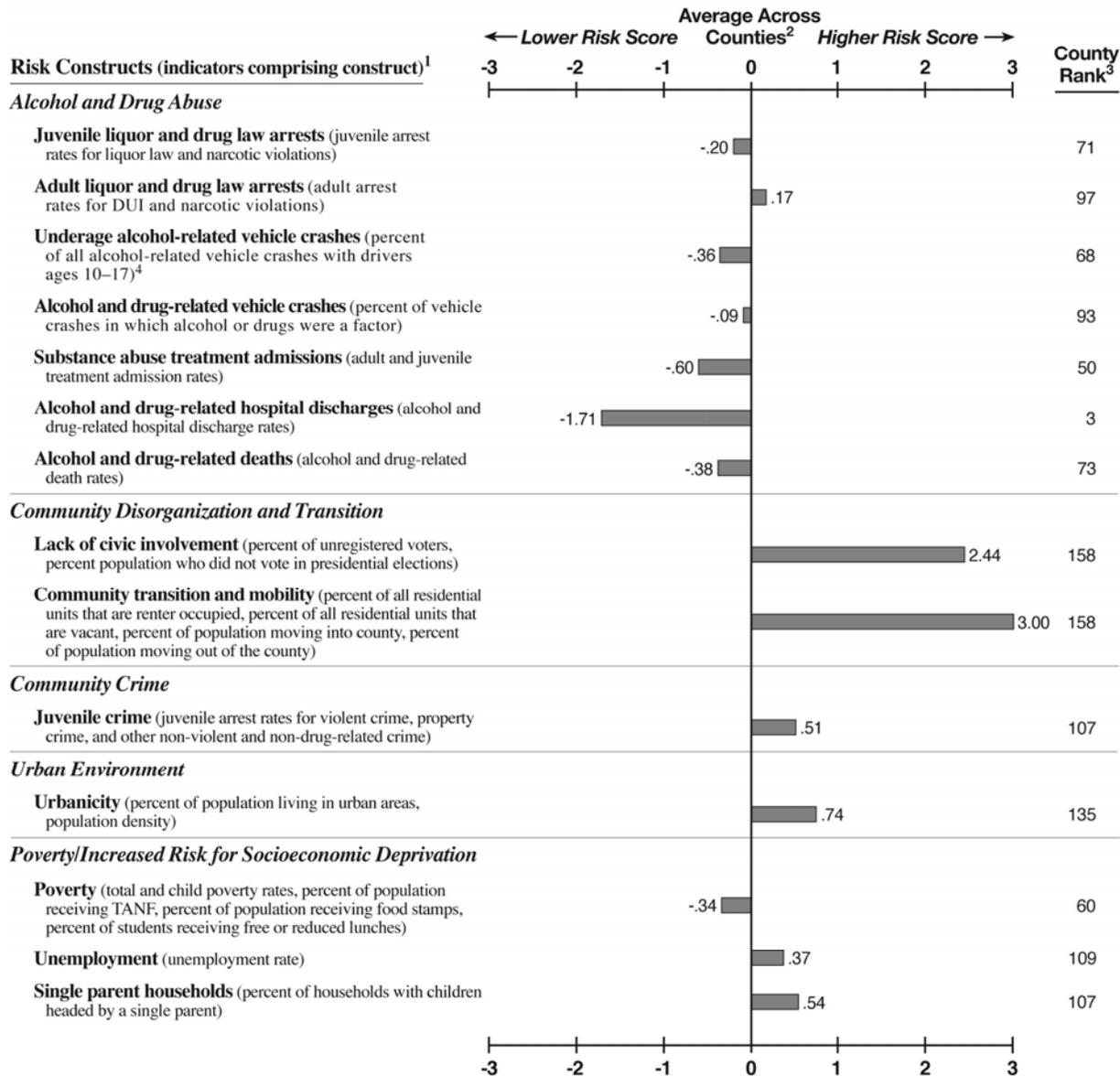


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .45 (county rank=125). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=59).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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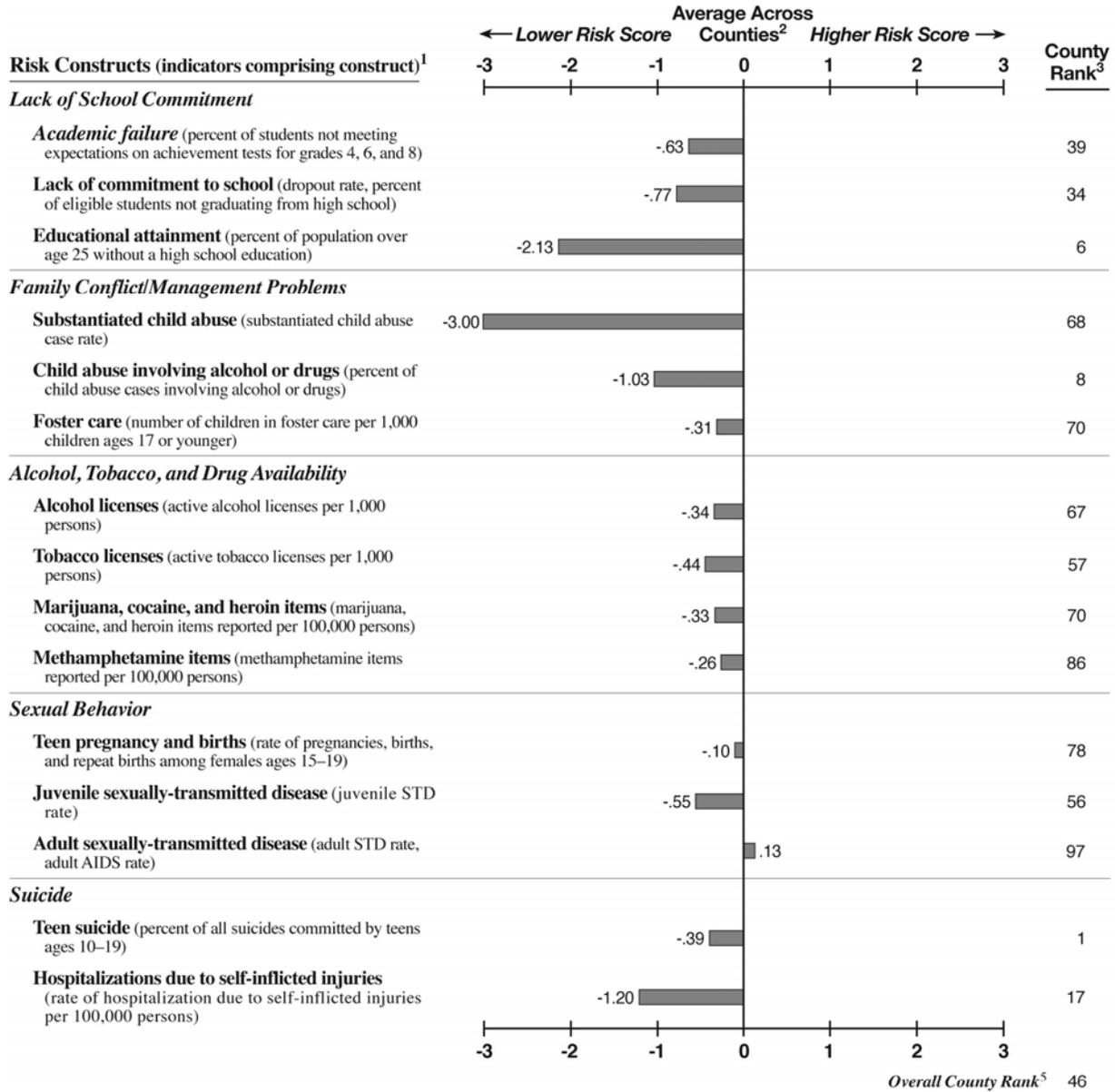
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Liberty County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 60,503	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 20,897	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 47.0%	Other 5.5%
Black 40.5%	Hispanic/Latino 7.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

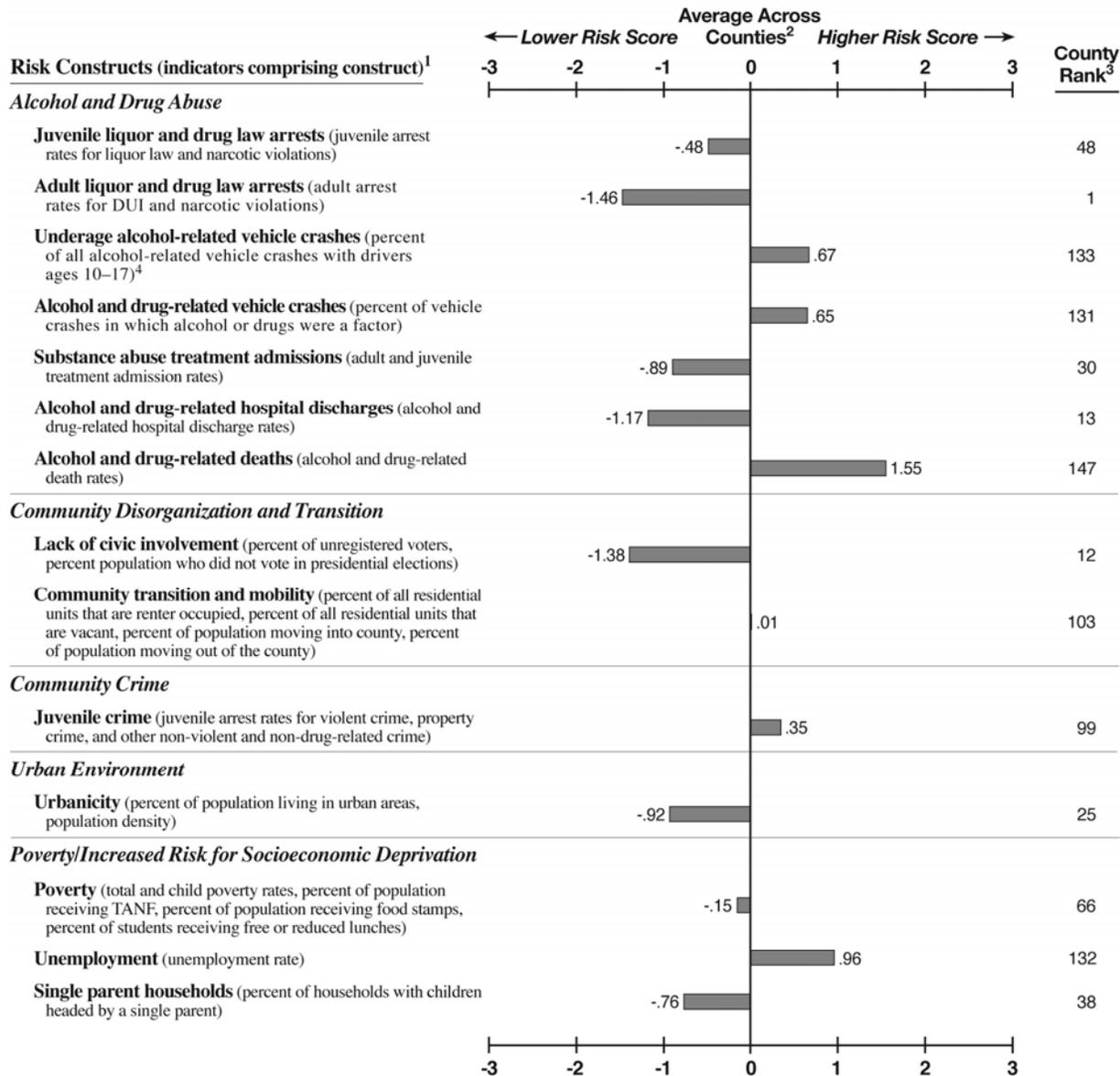
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.02 (county rank=89). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .12 (county rank=79).

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

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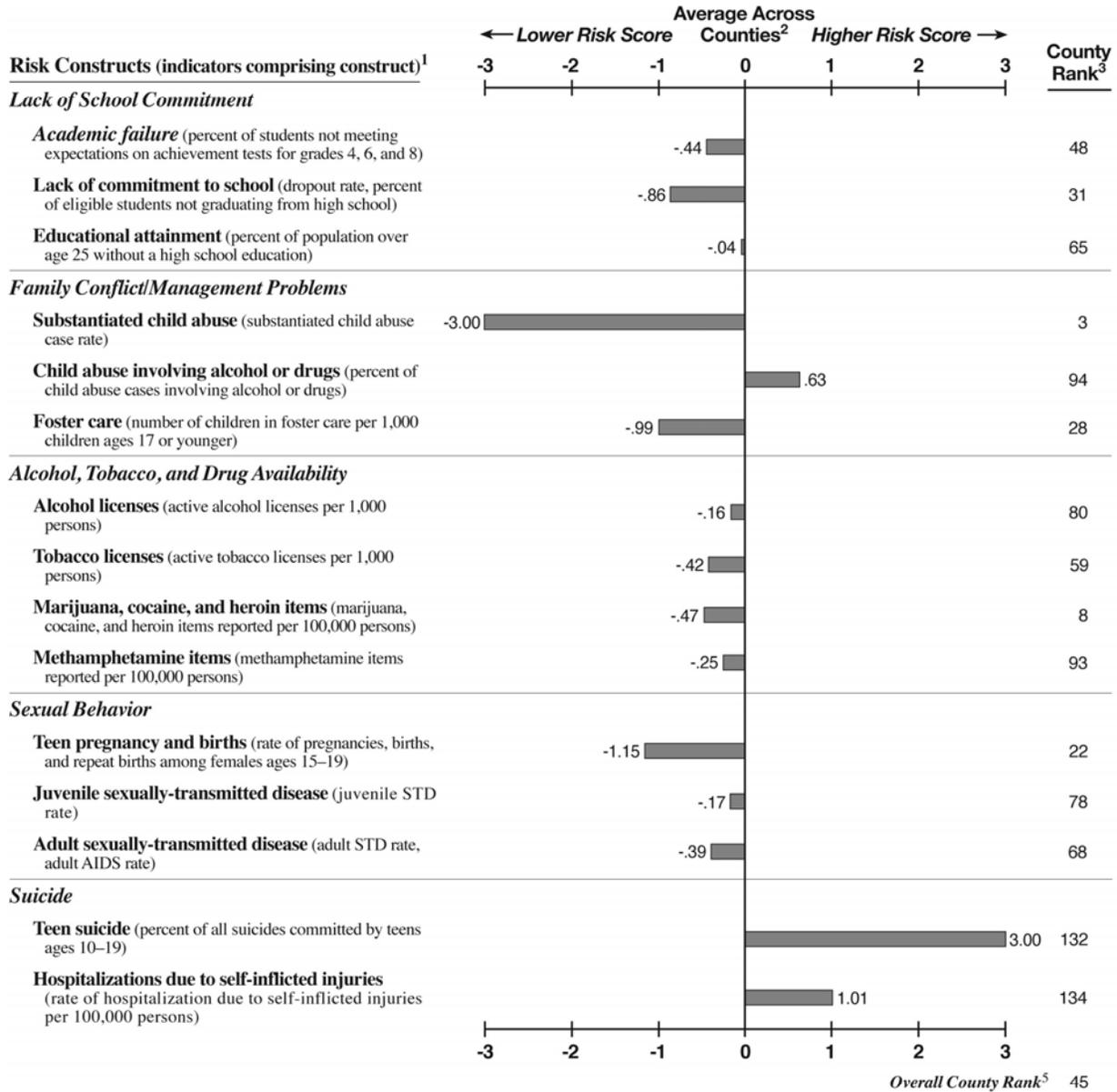
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lincoln County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 8,098	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,684	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	65.8% Other 1.0%
Black	32.2% Hispanic/Latino 1.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lincoln County**

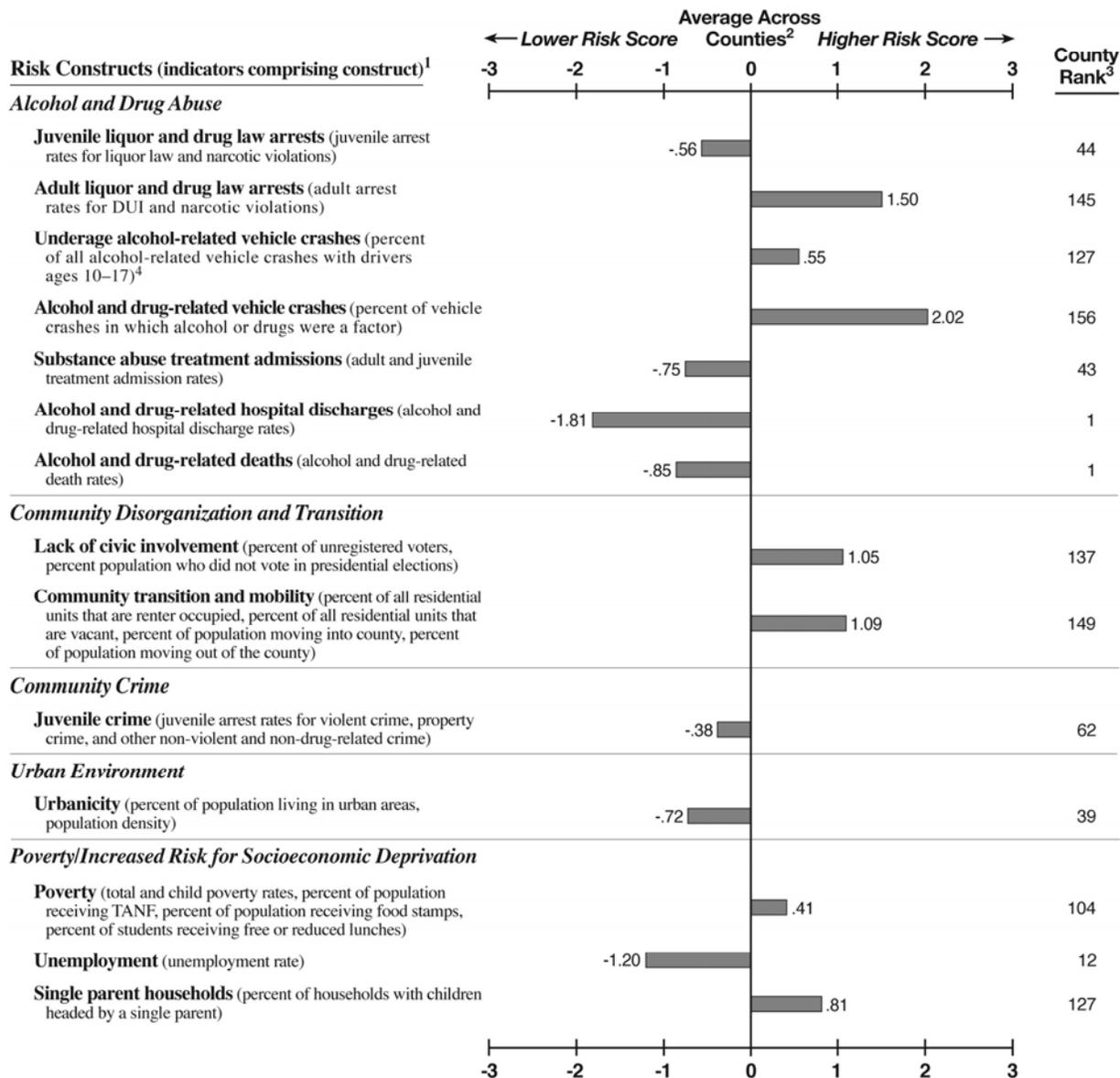


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .24 (county rank=106). 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.

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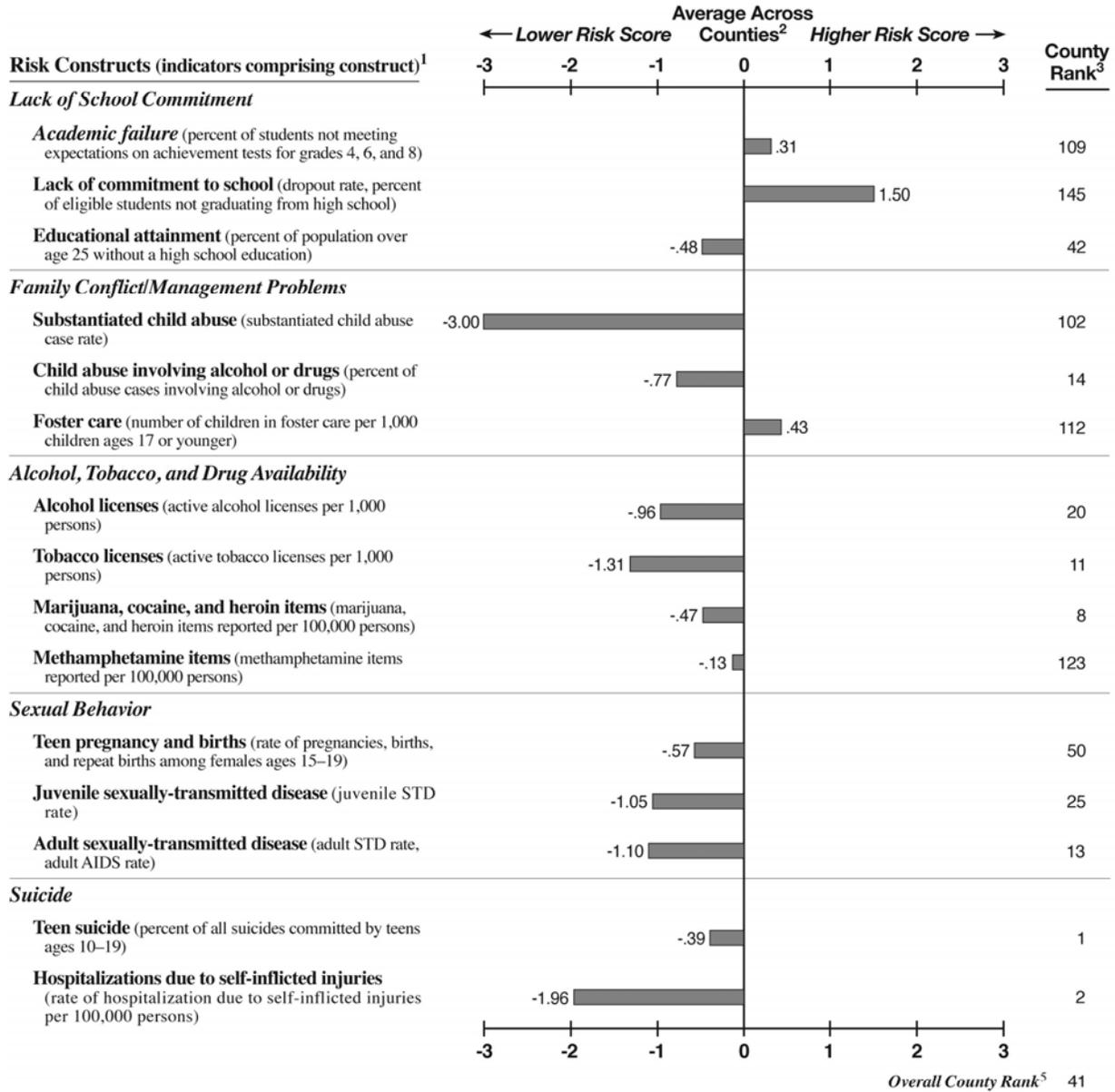
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Long County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,300	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,471	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	64.2% Other 3.5%
Black	22.8% Hispanic/Latino 9.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Long County**

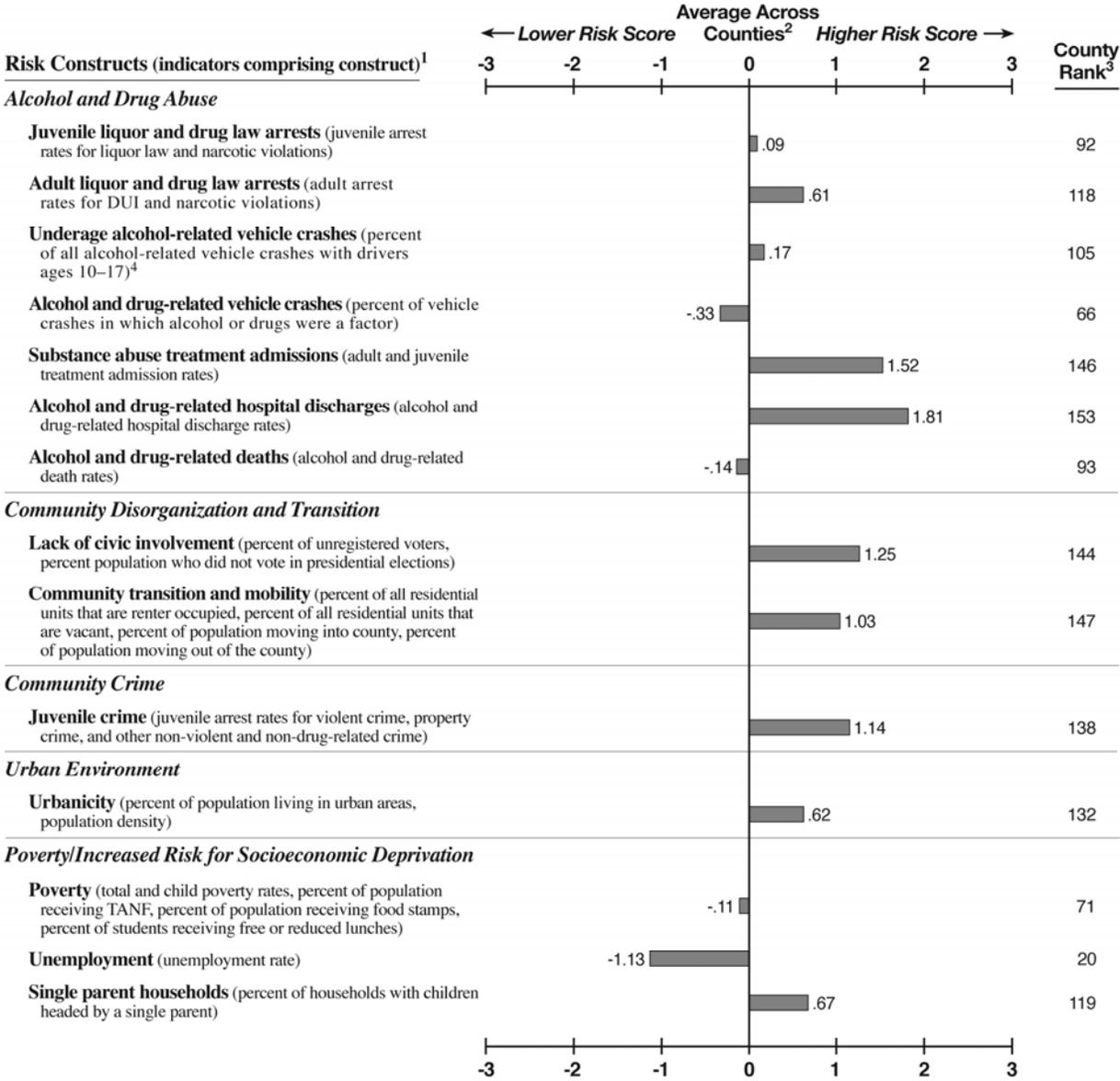


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .45 (county rank=125). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.59 (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.

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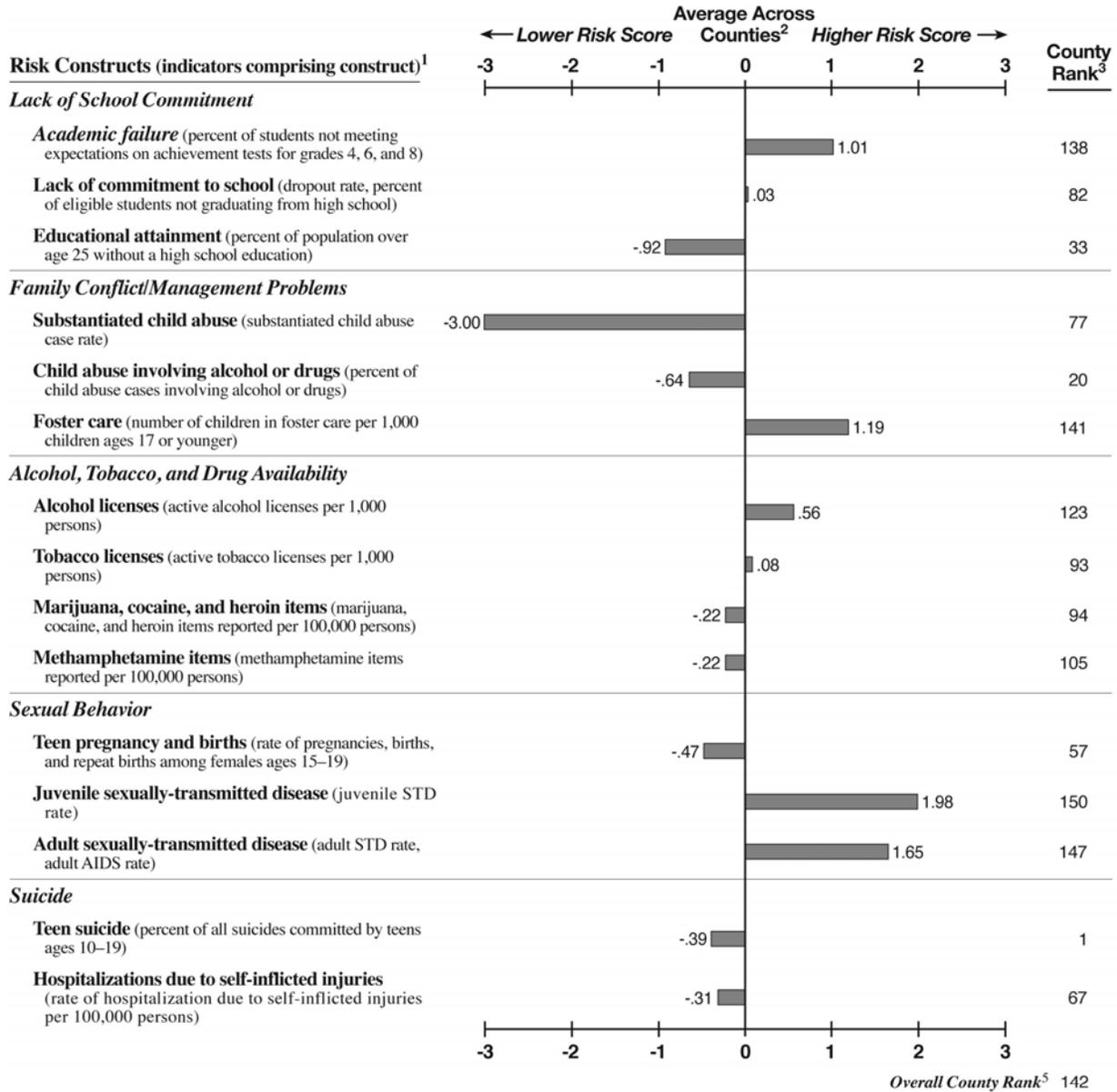
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lowndes County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 101,790	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,670	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	60.3% Other 2.8%
Black	33.9% Hispanic/Latino 3.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lowndes County**

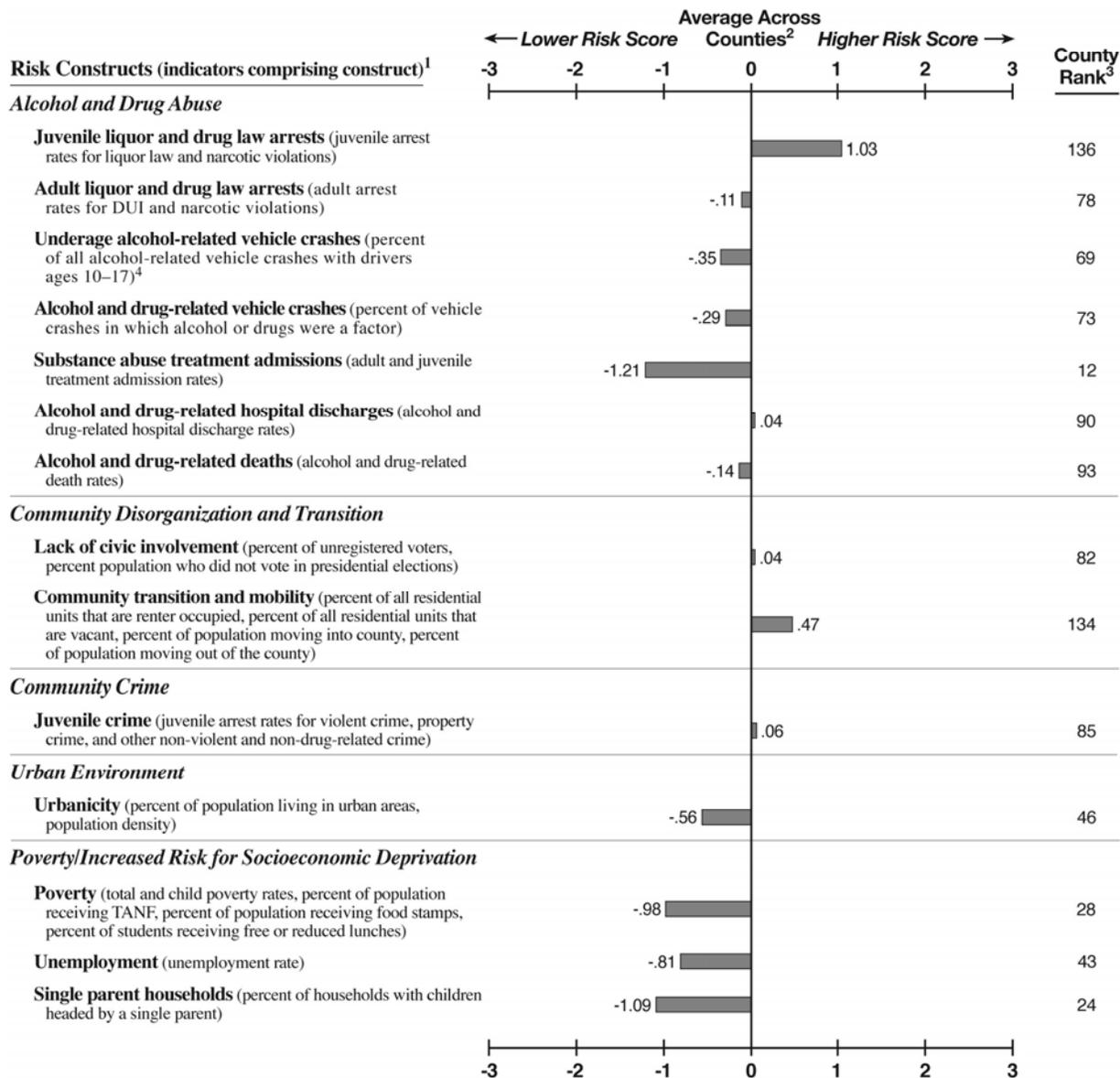


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.07 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.08 (county rank=20).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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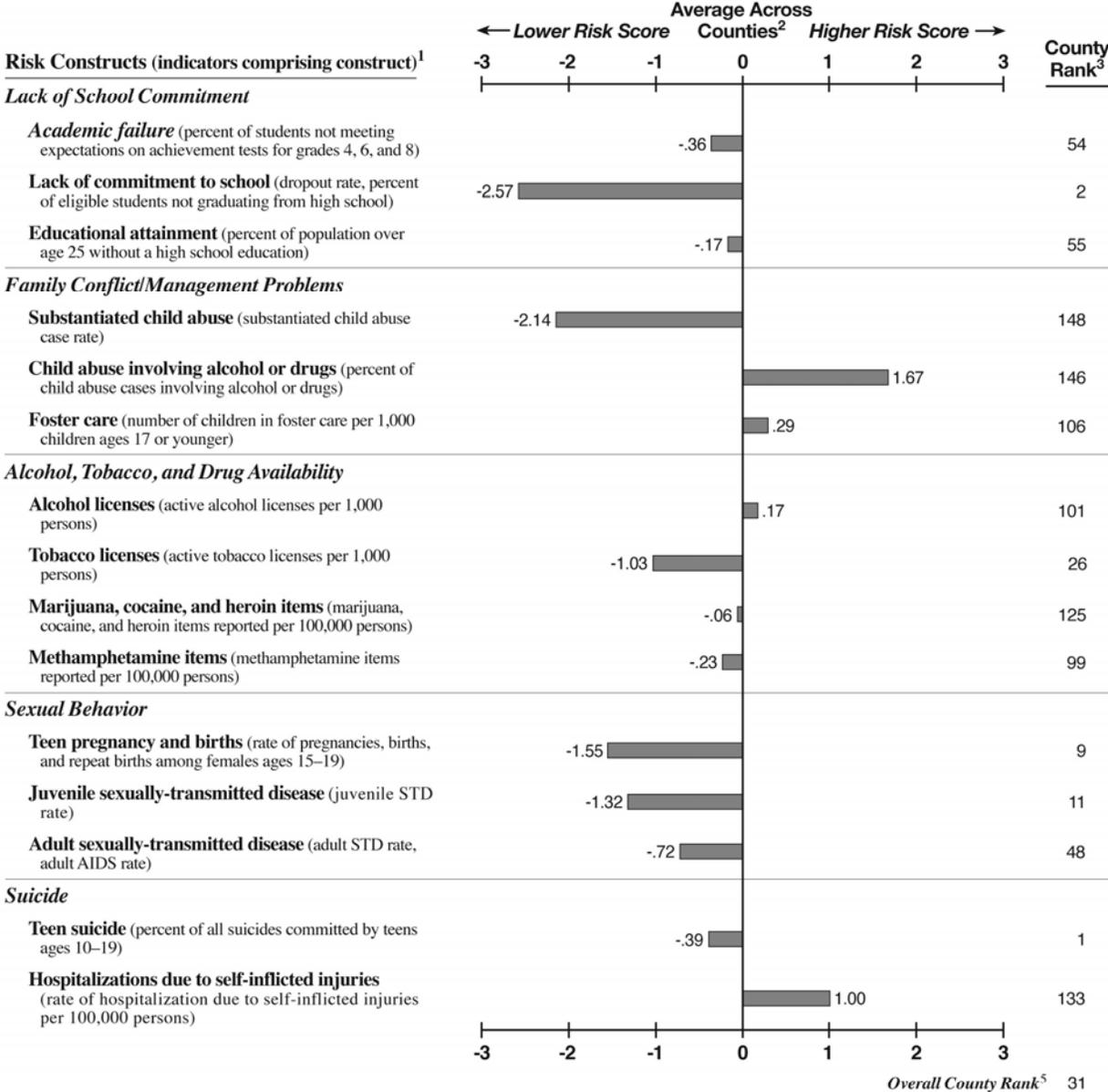
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lumpkin County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 26,554	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,332	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	90.5% Other 2.8%
Black	2.1% Hispanic/Latino 4.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Lumpkin County**

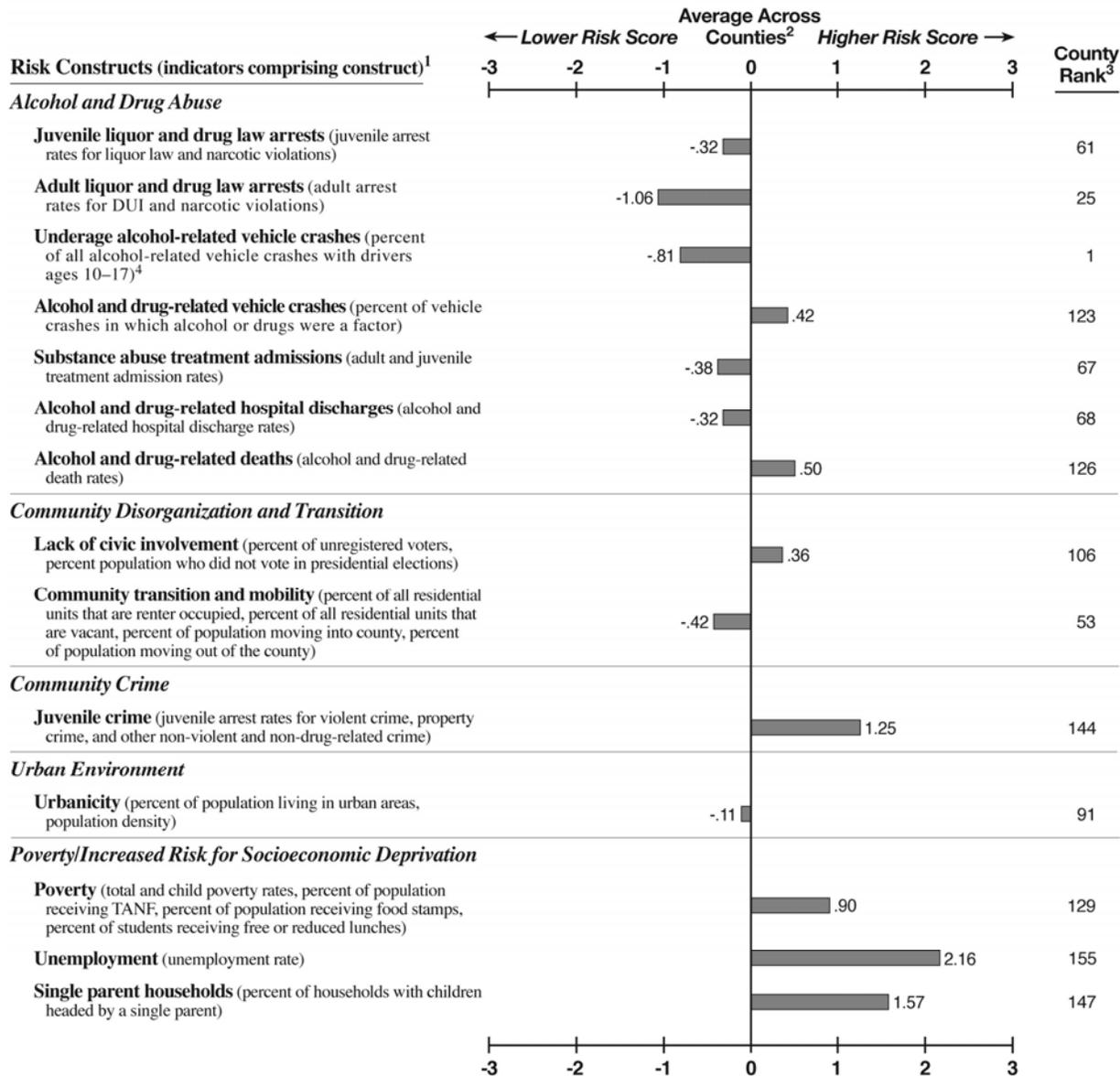


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.33 (county rank=62). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .42 (county rank=107).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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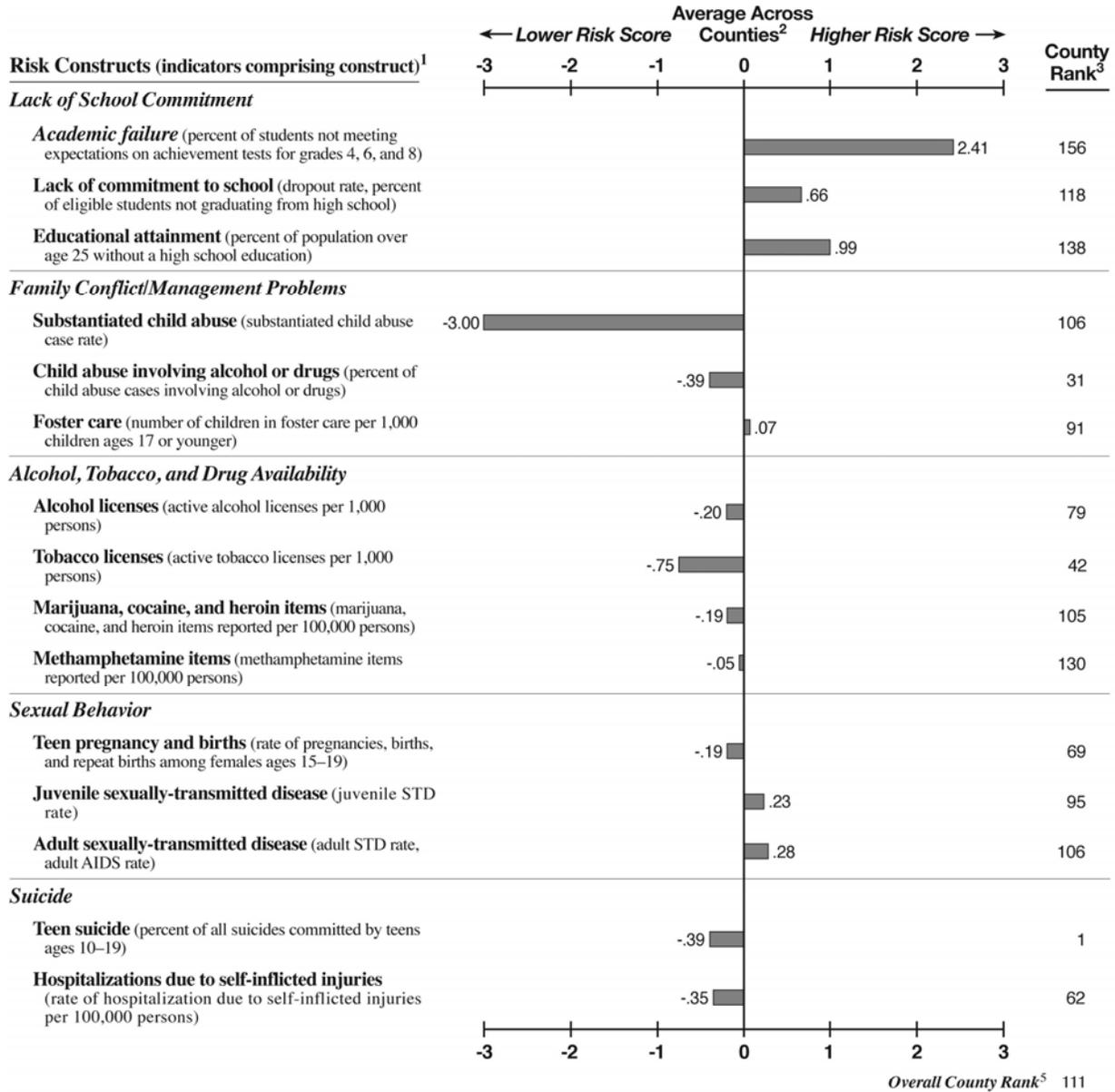
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Macon County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 13,524	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,313	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	36.1% Other 1.7%
Black	58.4% Hispanic/Latino 3.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

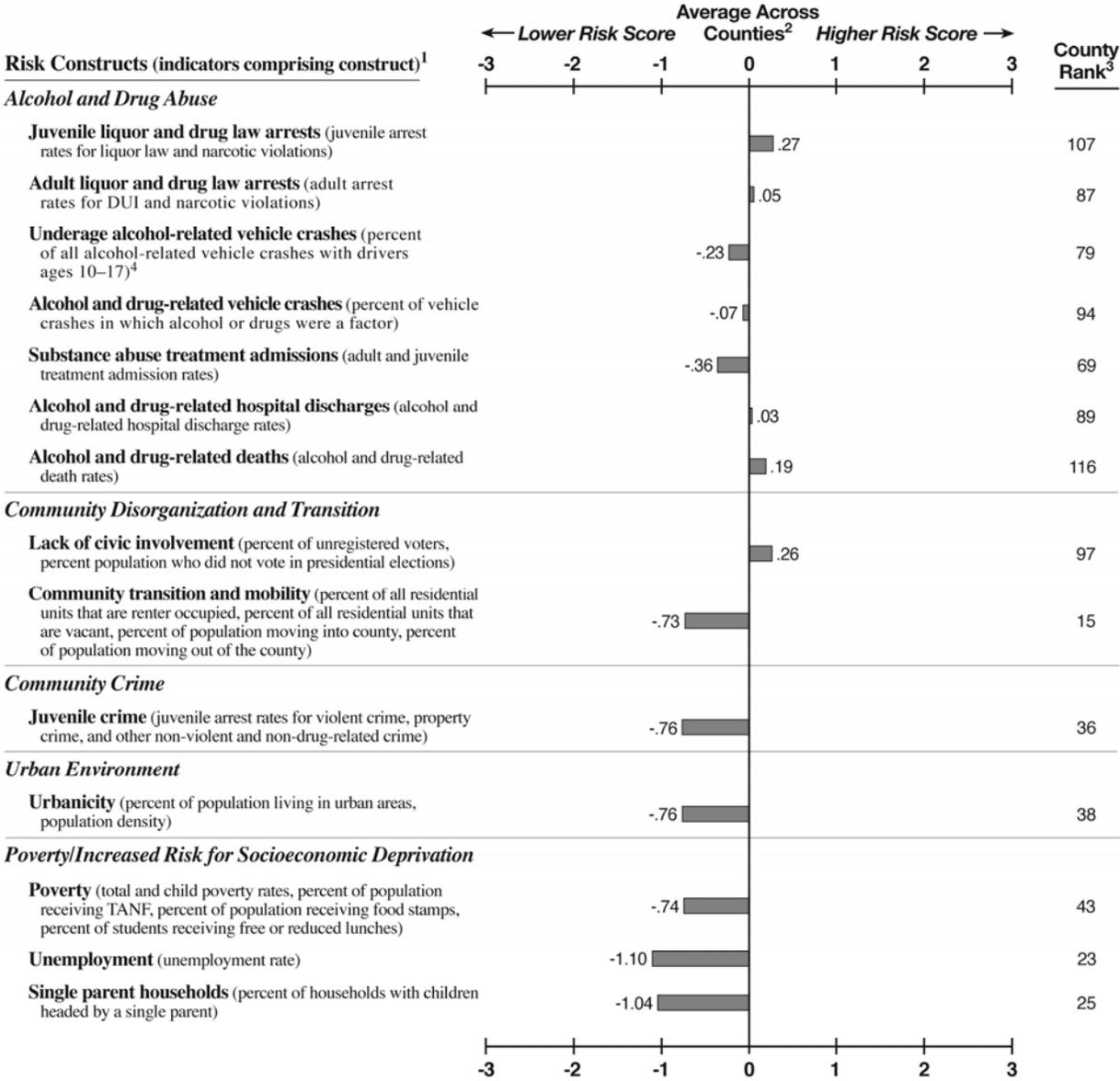
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .27 (county rank=110). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.04 (county rank=70).

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

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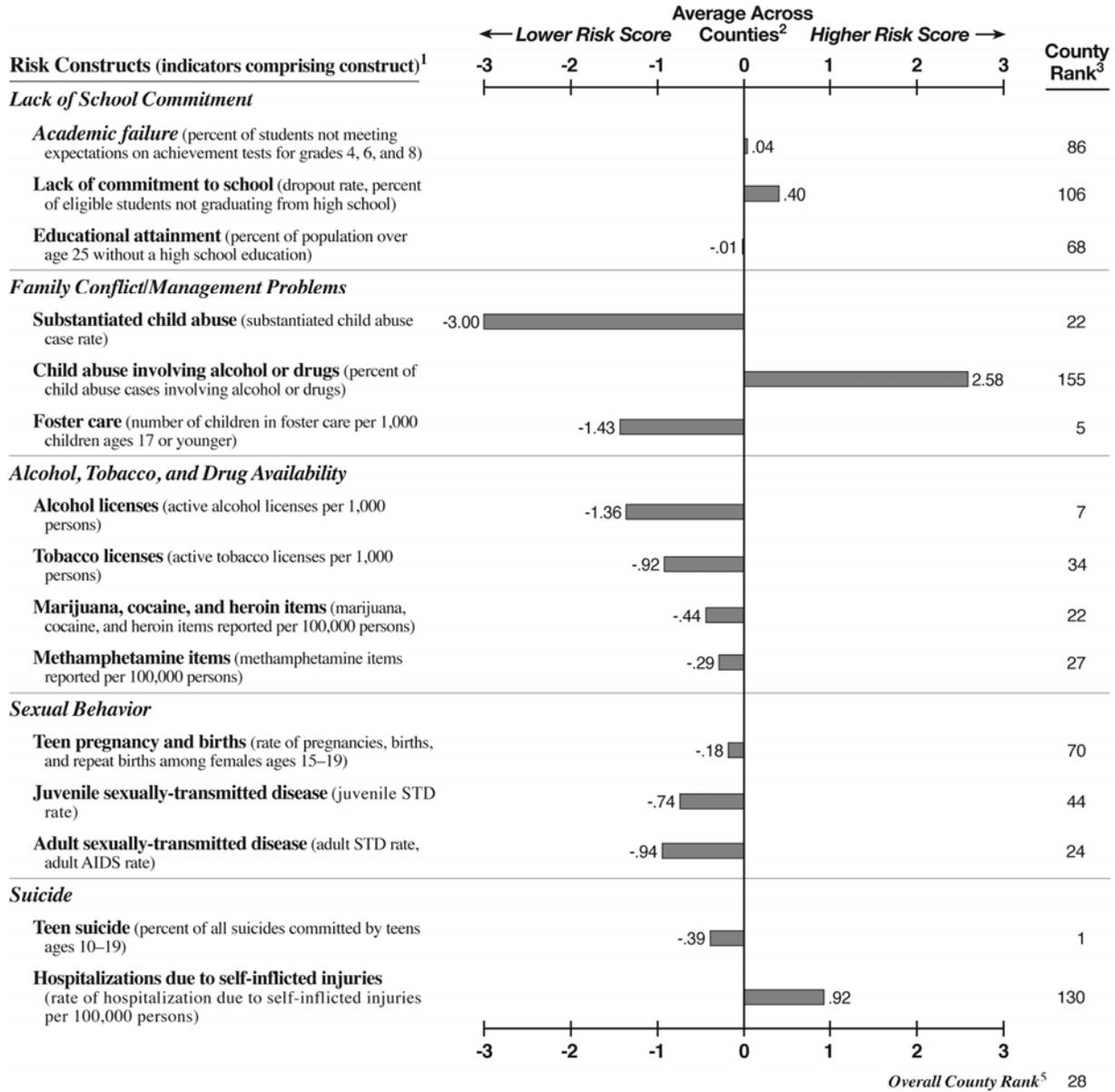
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Madison County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 28,012	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,938	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	86.7% Other 1.7%
Black	8.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Madison County**

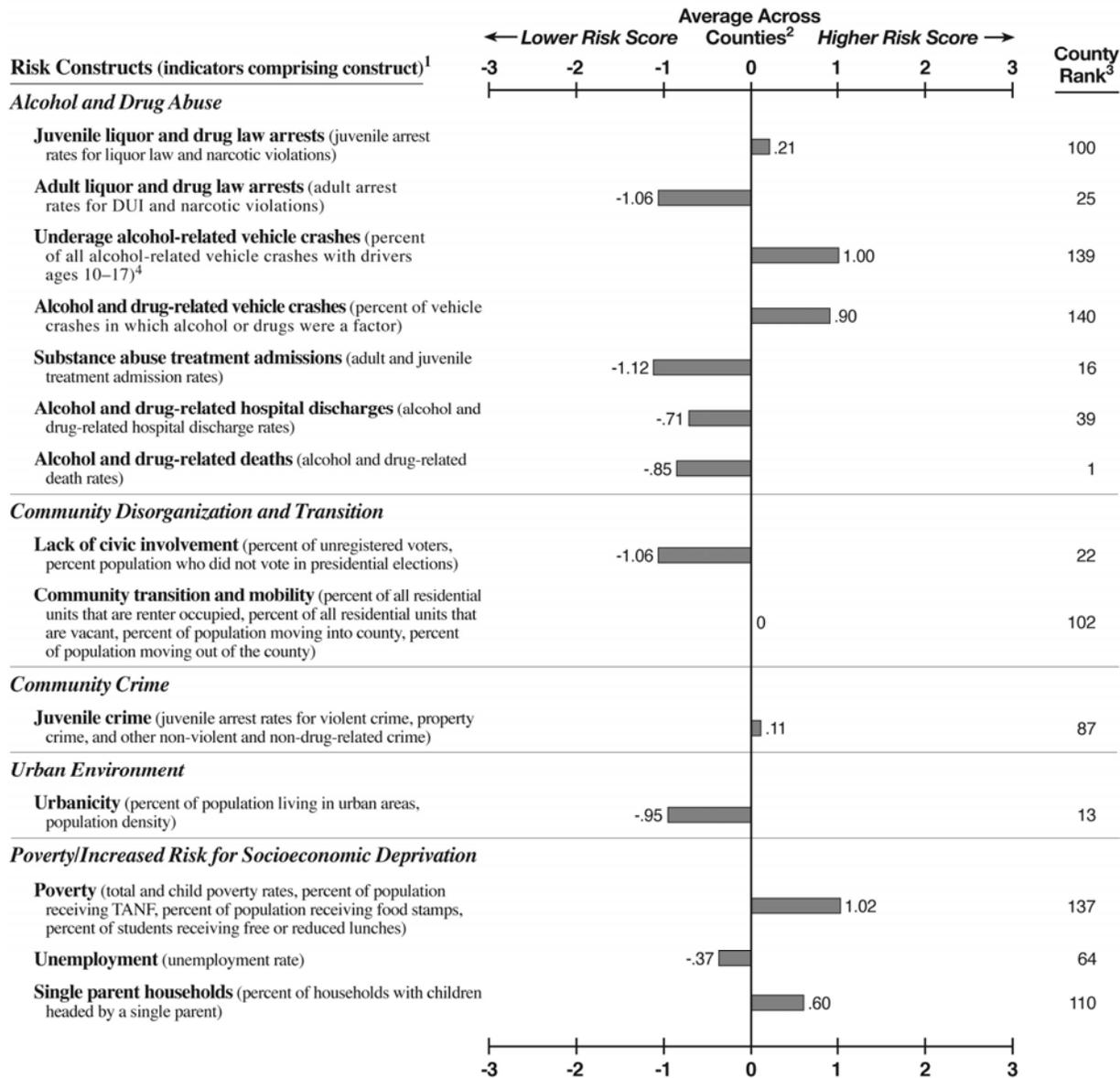


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .43 (county rank=120). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.34 (county rank=49).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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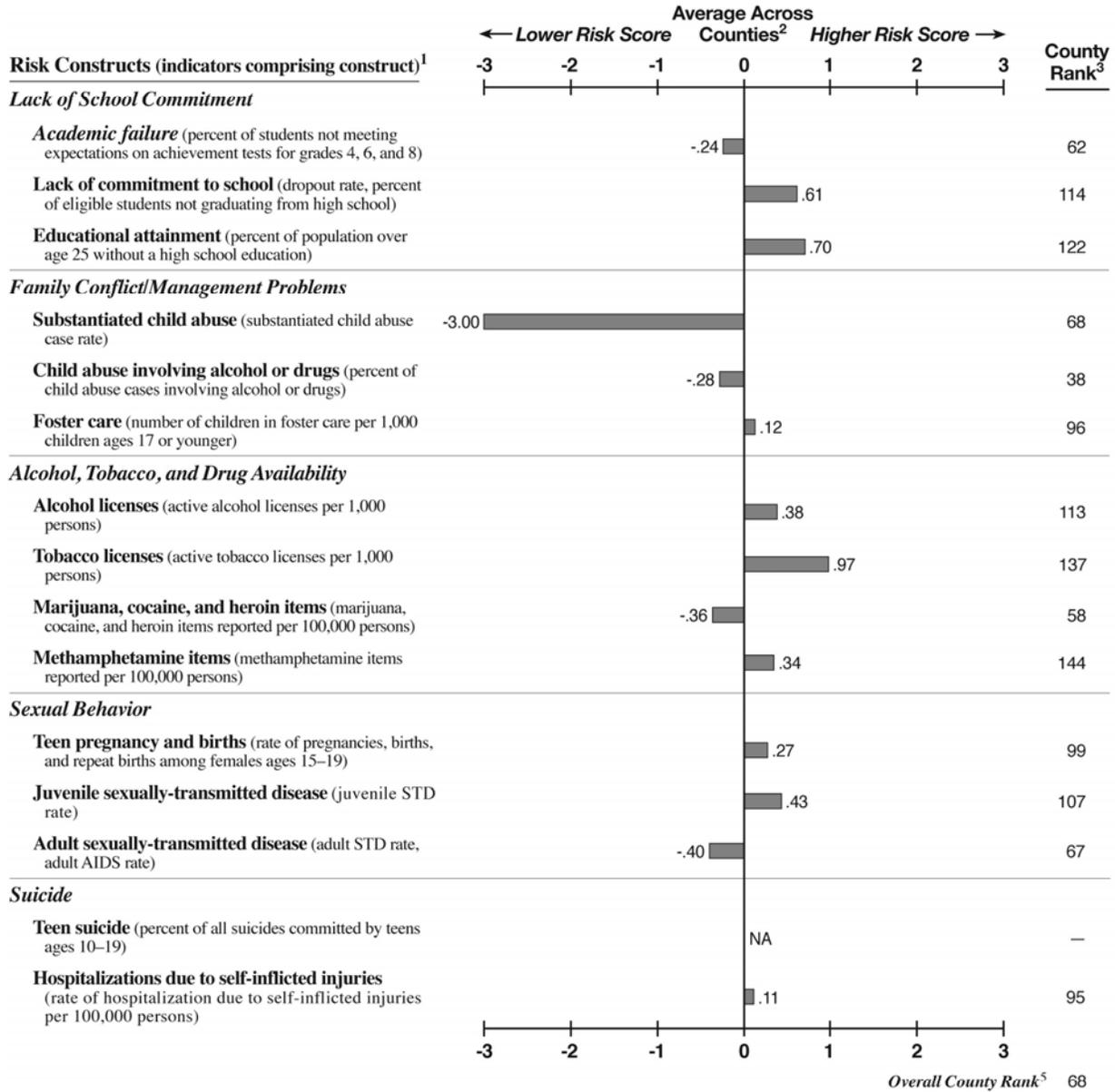
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Marion County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 7,024	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,873	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 57.7%	Other 2.1%
Black 32.7%	Hispanic/Latino 7.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Marion County**

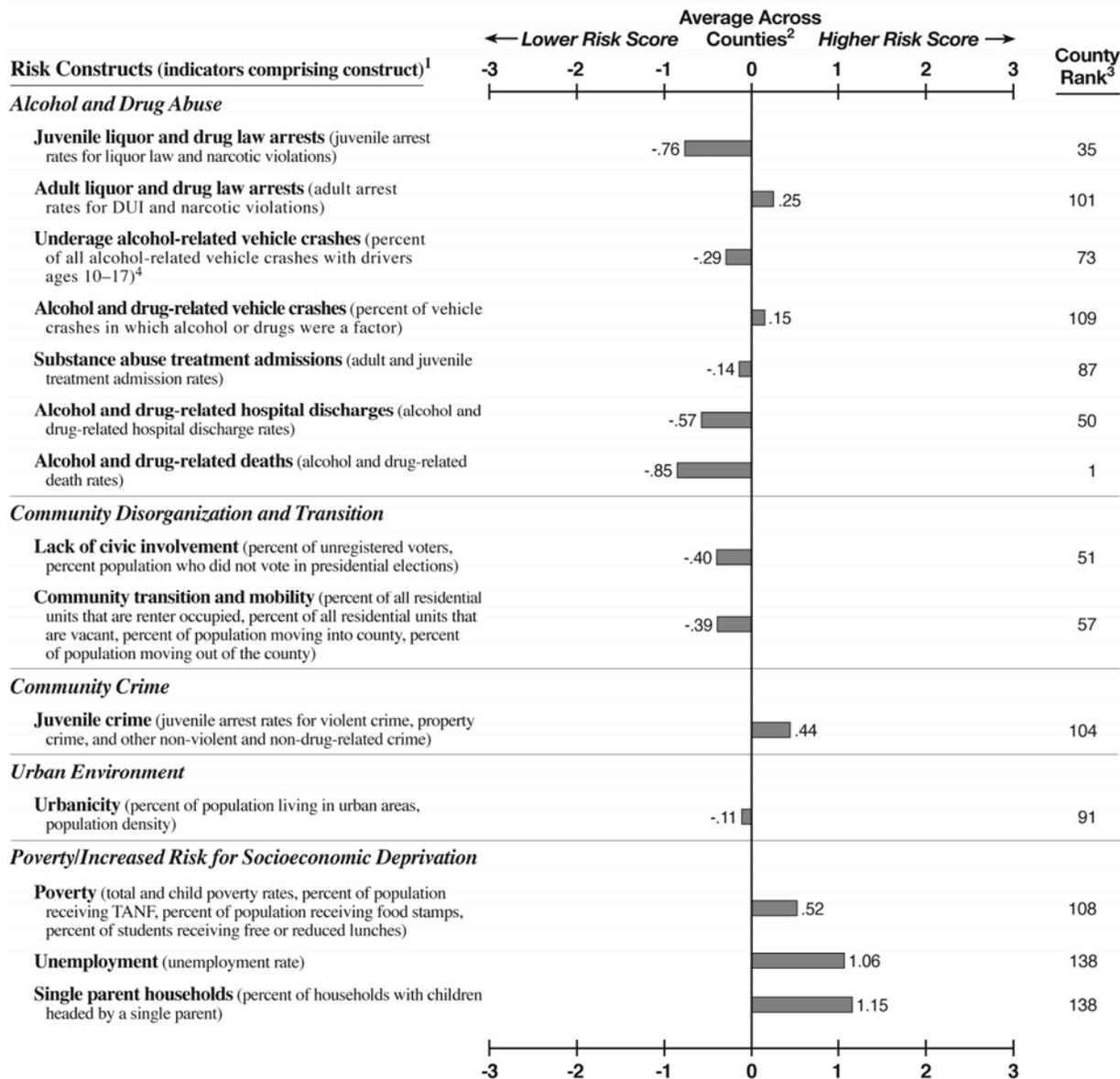


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.77 (county rank=151). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.97 (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.

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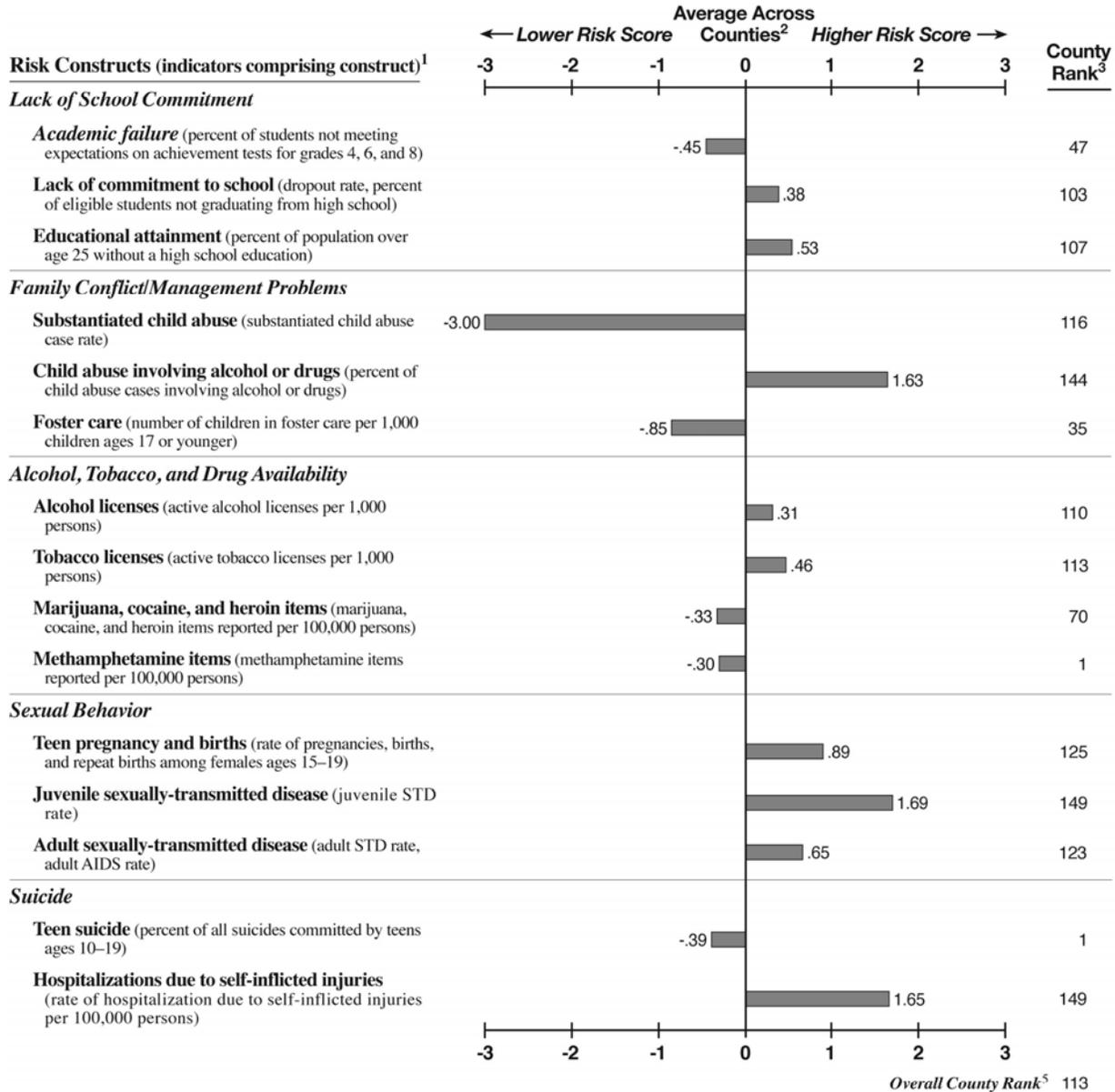
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
McDuffie County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 21,551	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,727	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	59.4% Other 1.3%
Black	37.3% Hispanic/Latino 2.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
McDuffie County**

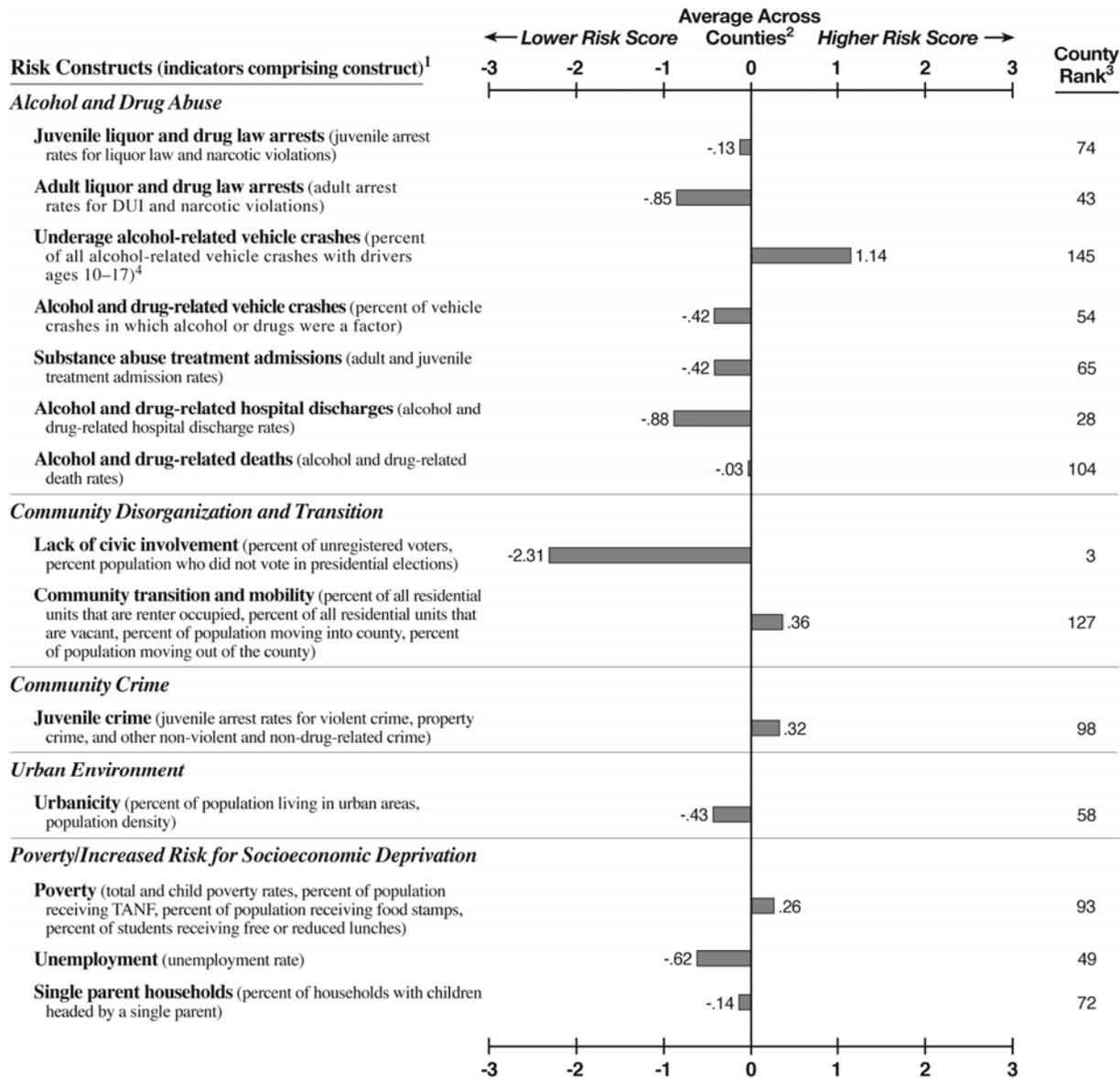


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.31 (county rank=13). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.33 (county rank=148).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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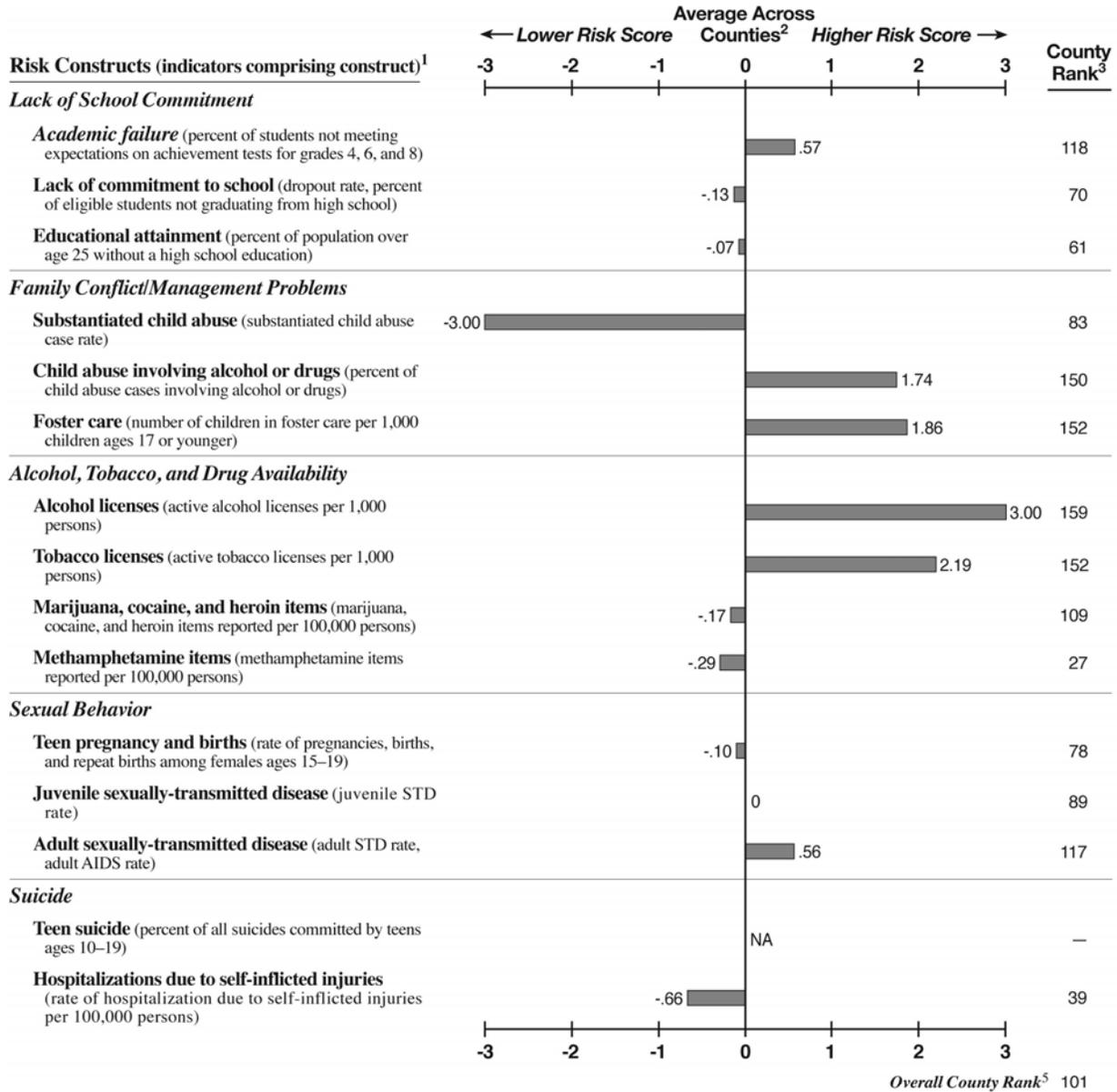
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
McIntosh County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 11,420	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,924	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	63.6% Other 1.7%
Black	33.2% Hispanic/Latino 1.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
McIntosh County**

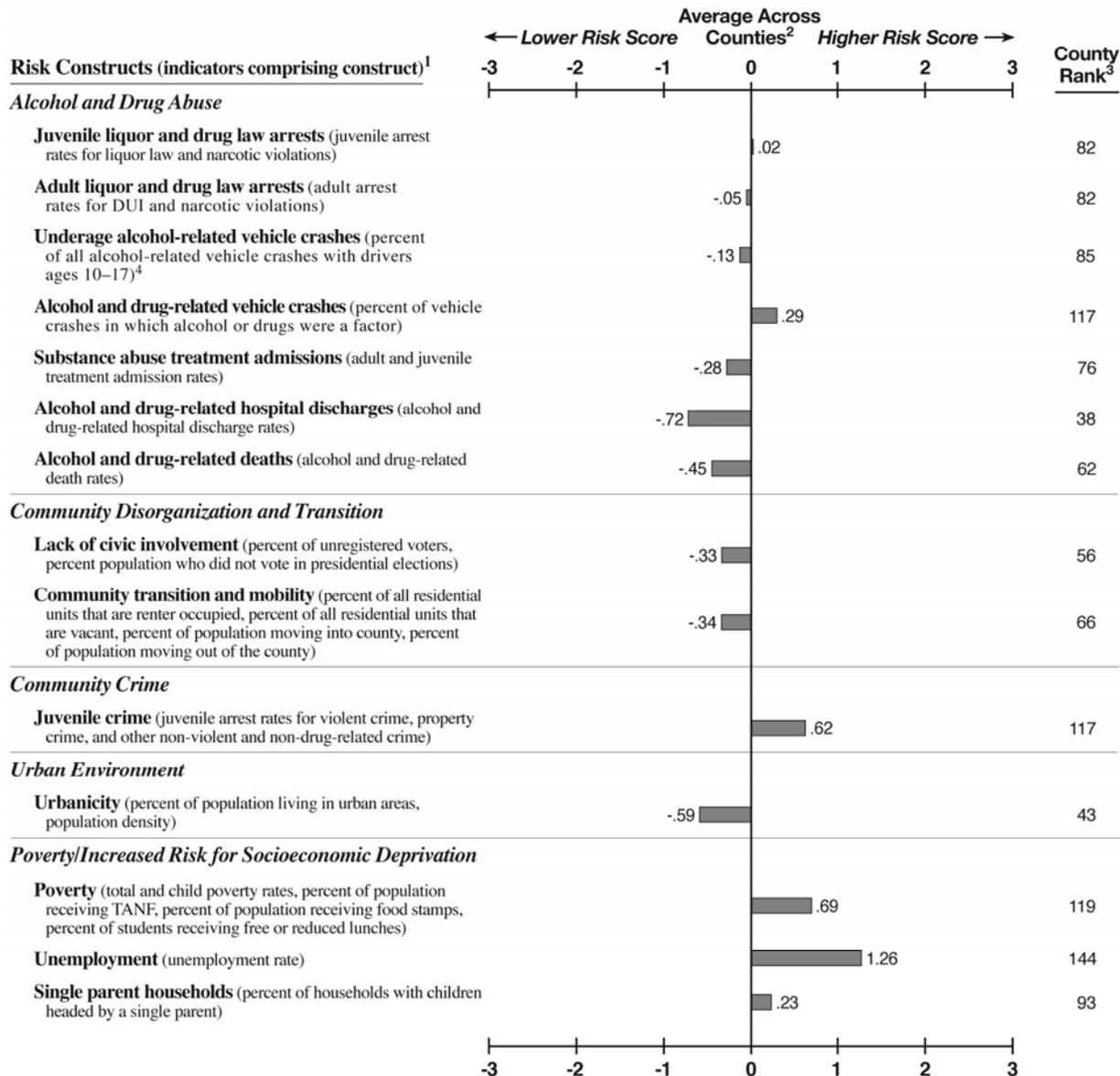


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .36 (county rank=116). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.66 (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.

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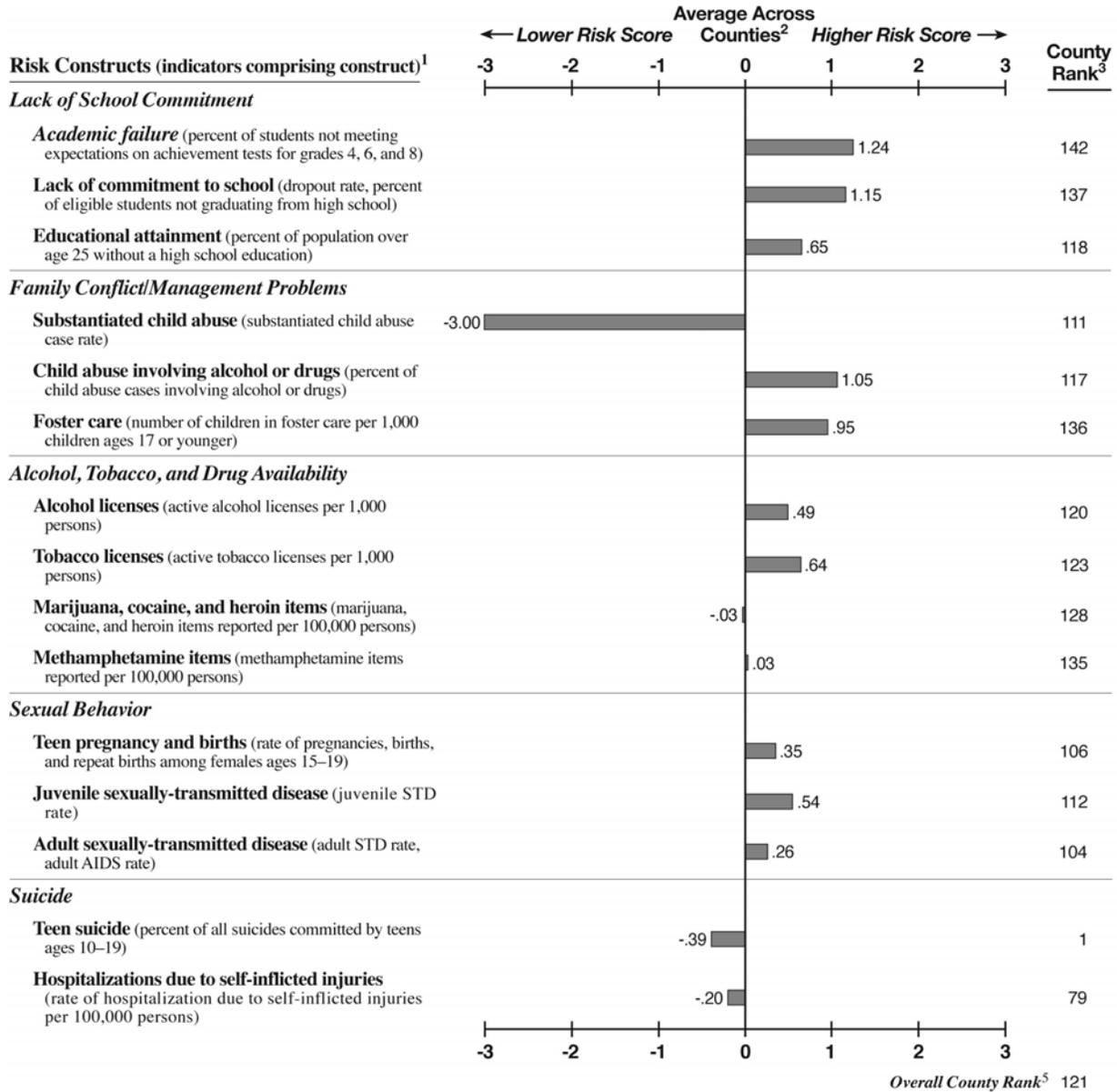
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Meriwether County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 22,748	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,689	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	57.6% Other 1.4%
Black	39.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Meriwether County**

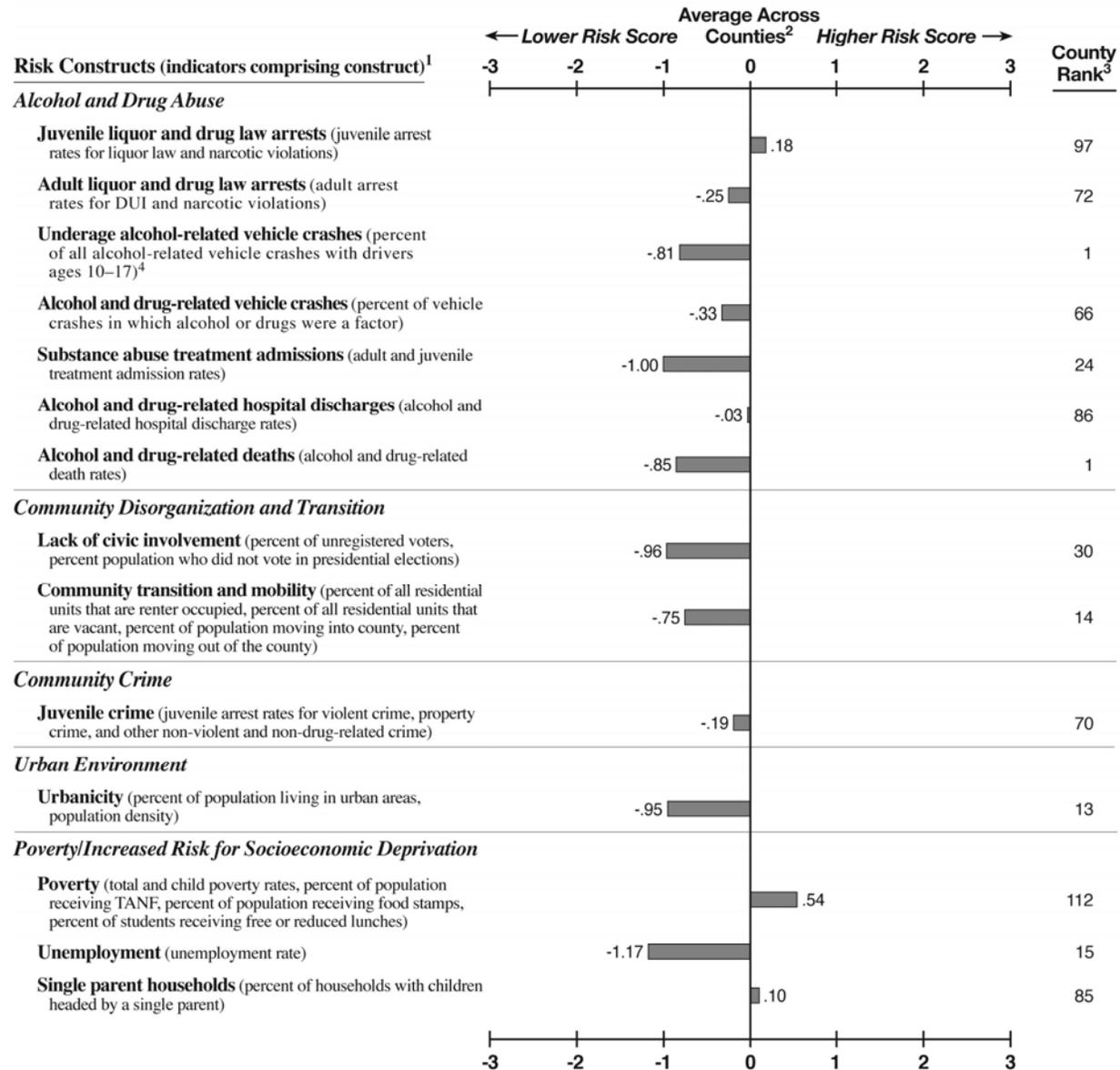


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.33 (county rank=62). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .36 (county rank=102).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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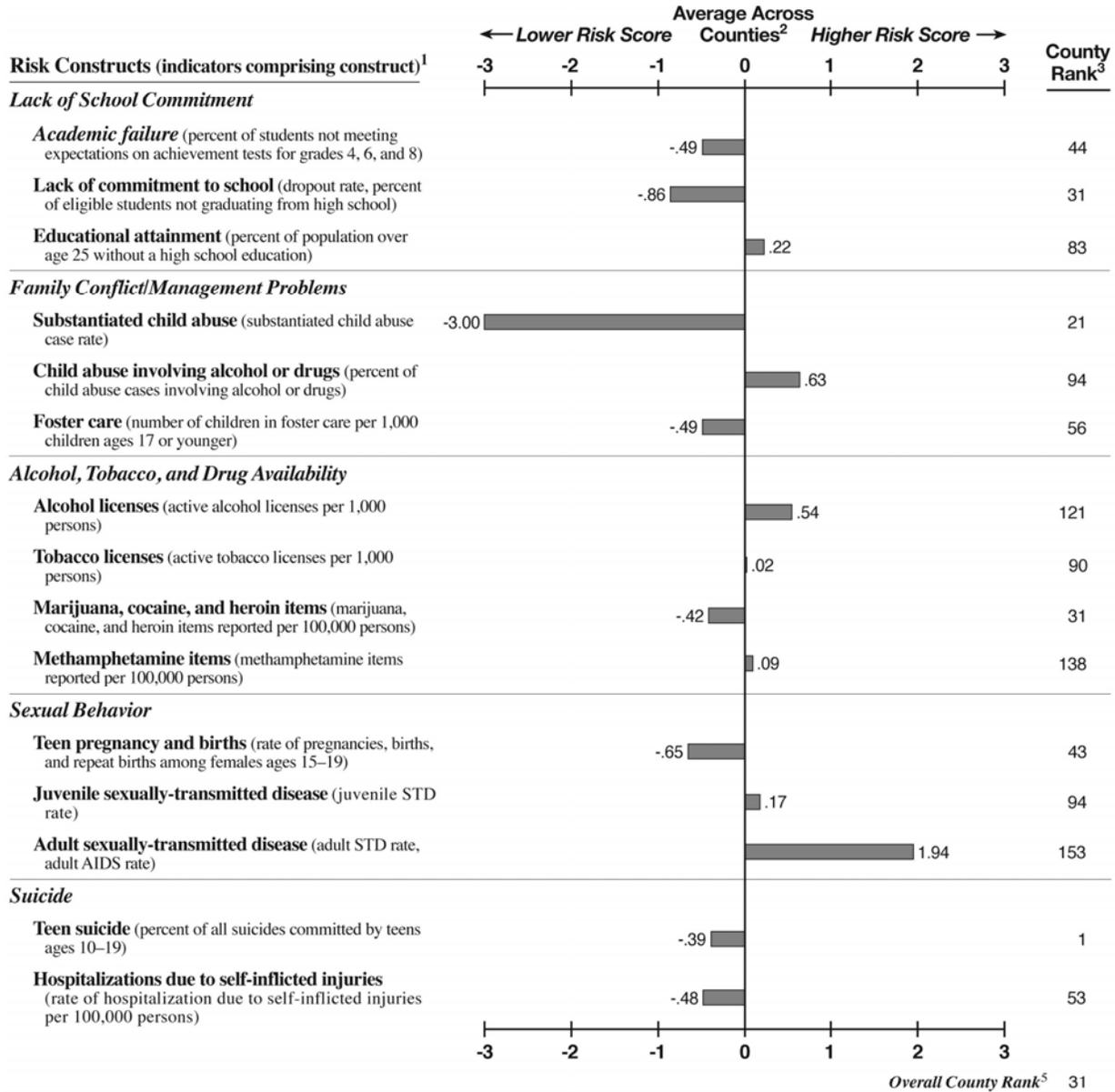
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Miller County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 6,163	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,492	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.7% Other 0.6%
Black	29.7% Hispanic/Latino 1.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Miller County**

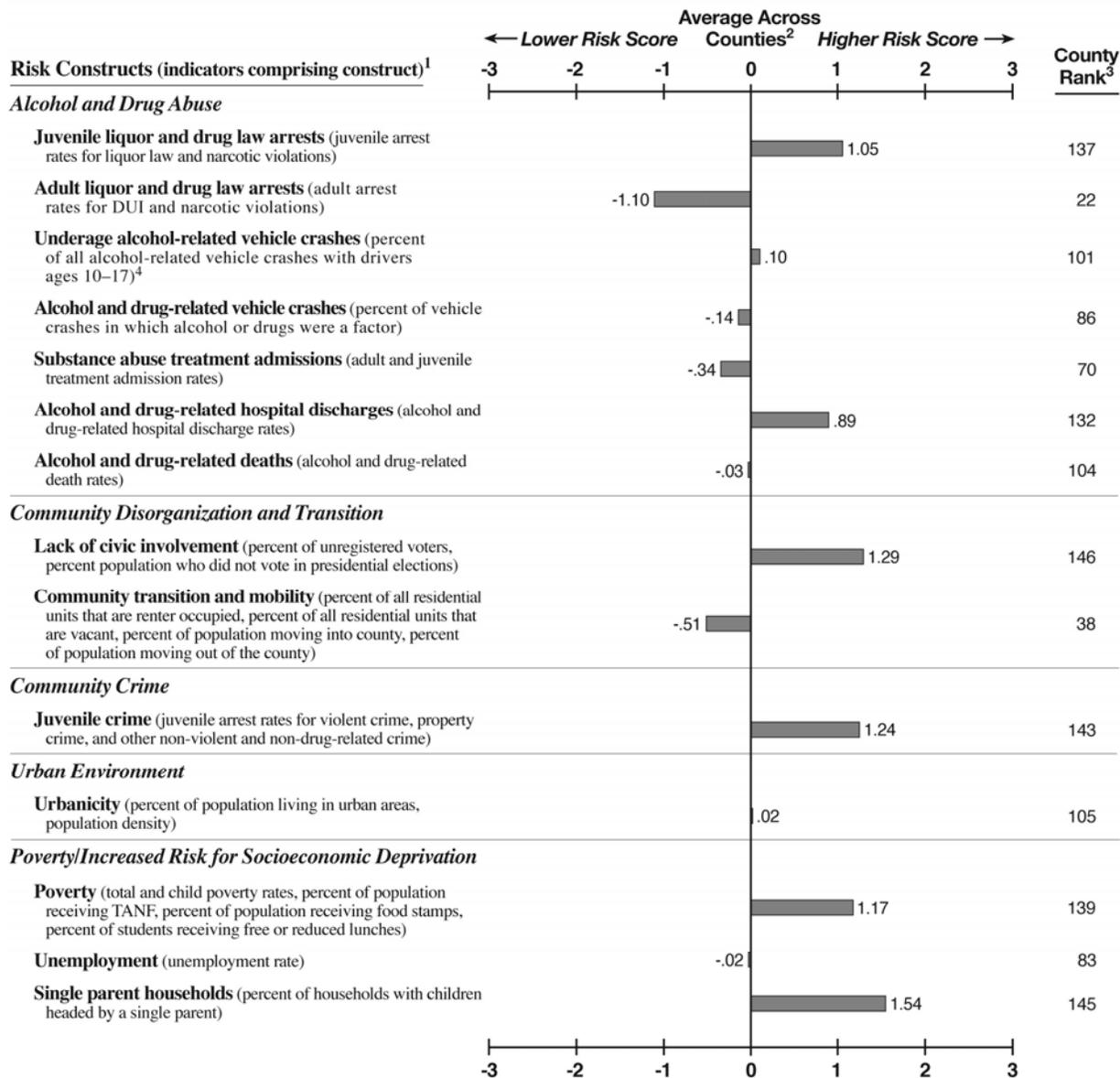


<sup>1</sup> In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup> The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the 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 .93 (county rank=136). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.66 (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.

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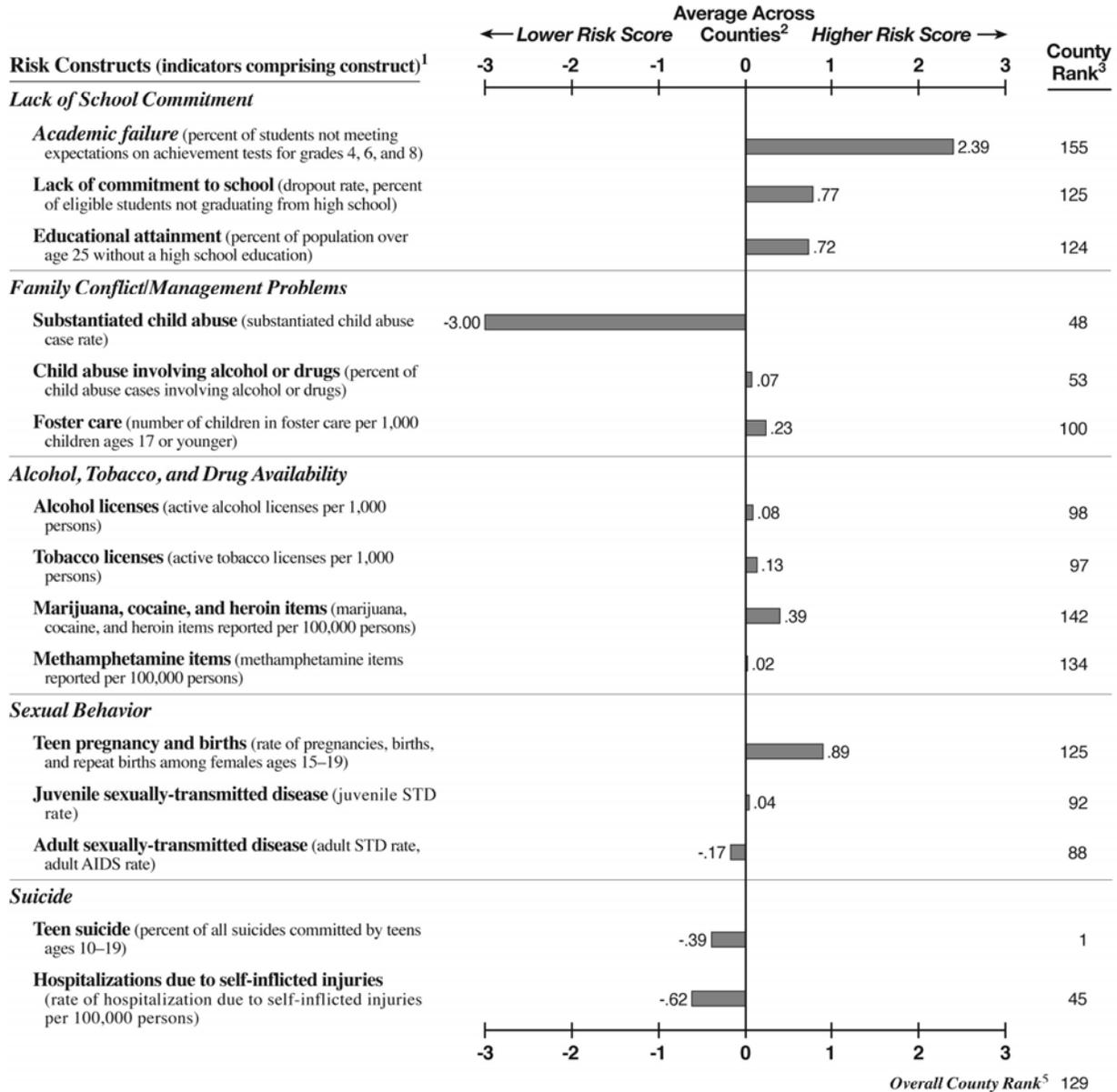
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Mitchell County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 24,139	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,036	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	49.1% Other 1.3%
Black	46.7% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Mitchell County**

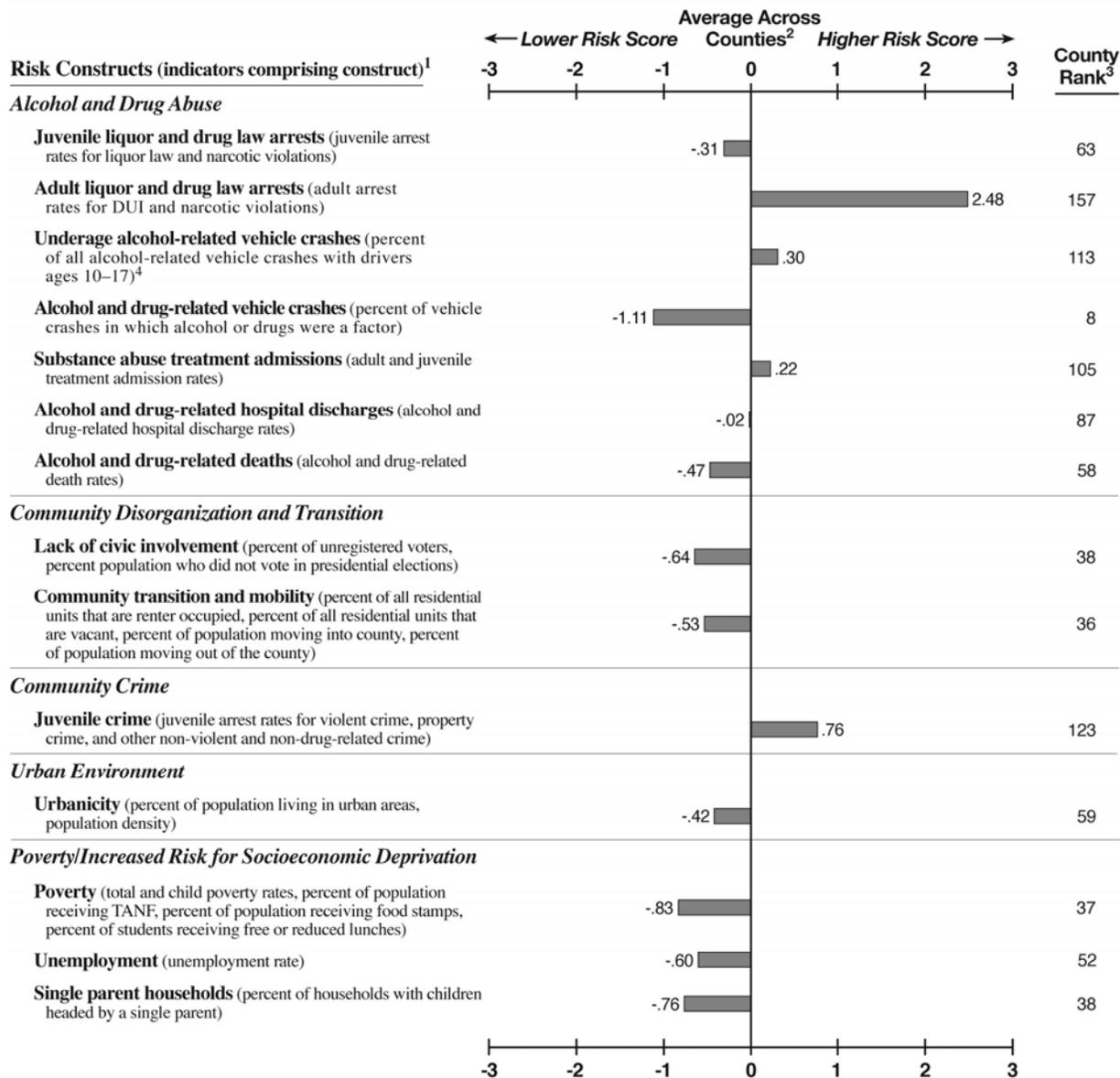


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.39 (county rank=11). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.30 (county rank=147).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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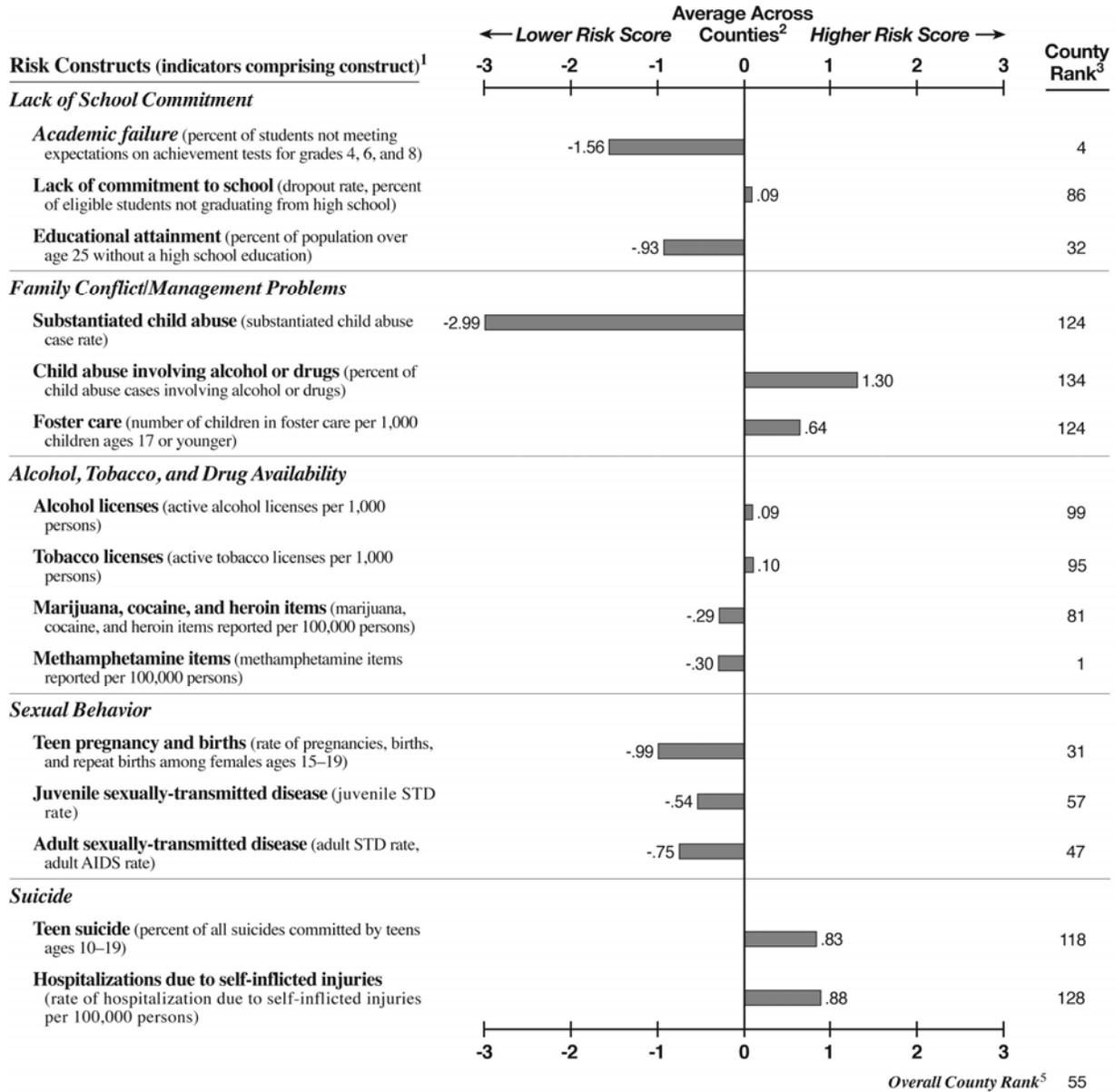
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Monroe County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 25,145	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,820	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	70.6% Other 1.6%
Black	26.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Monroe County**

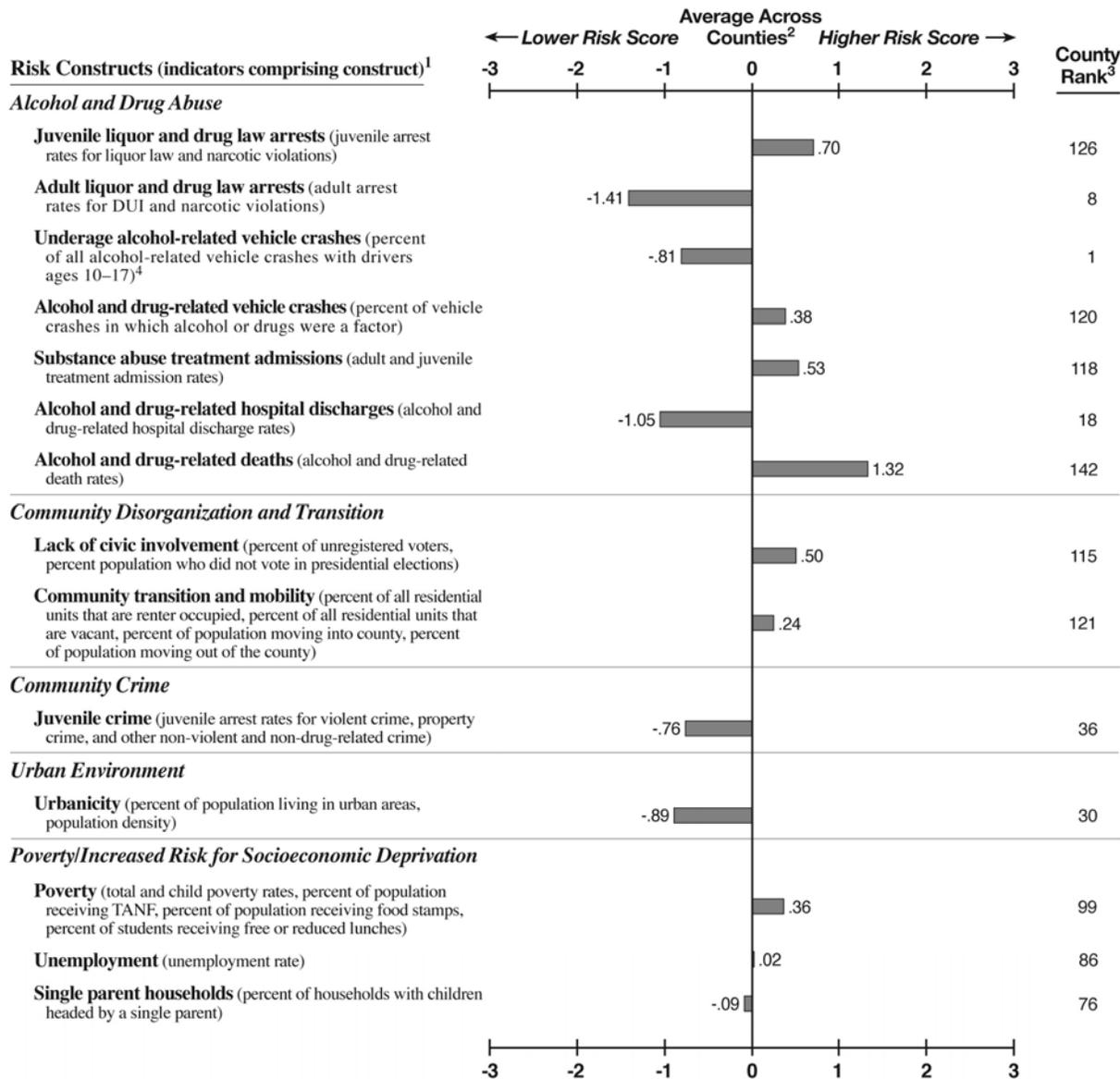


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .35 (county rank=114). 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.

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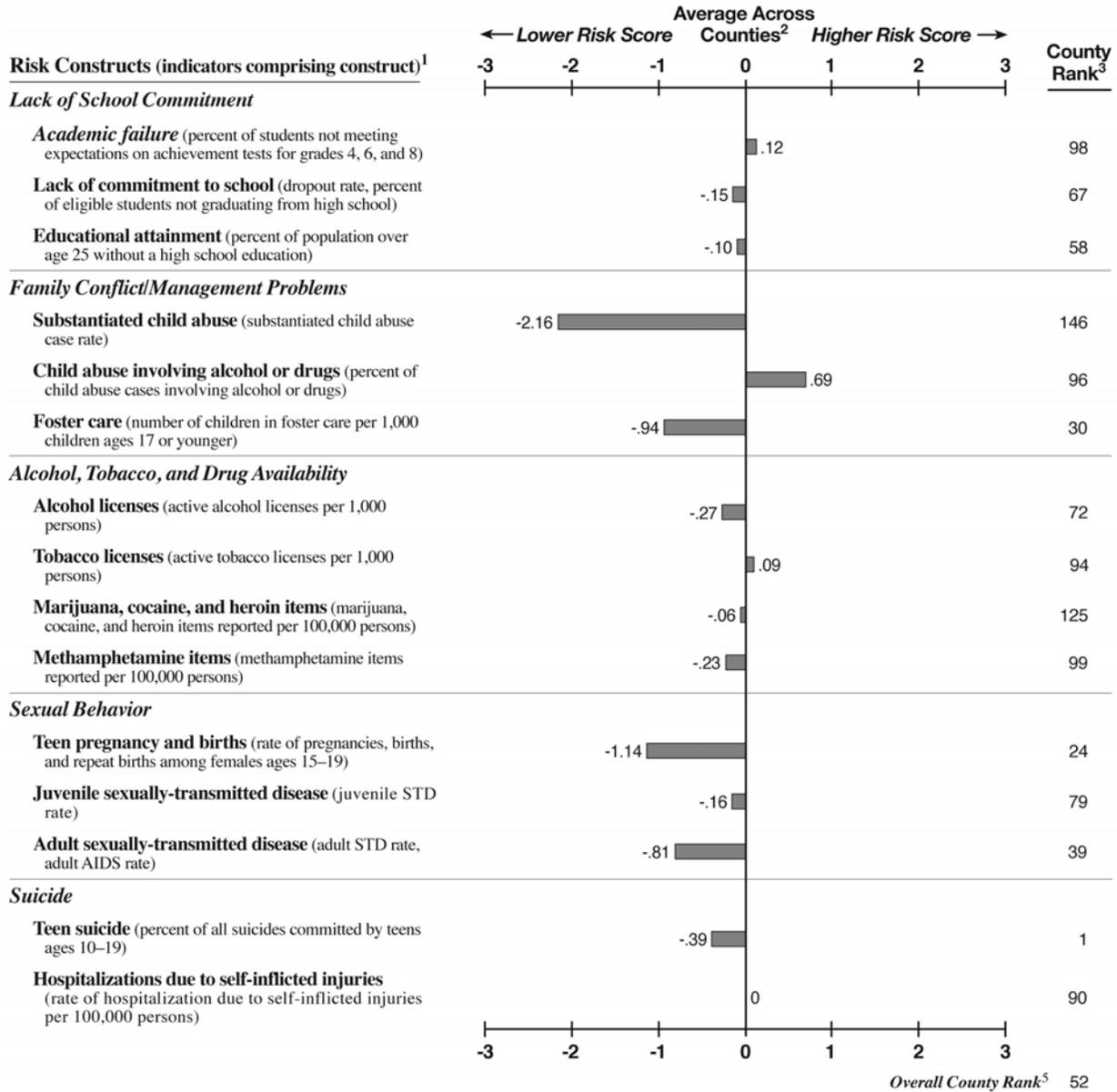
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Montgomery County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,060	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,227	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.6% Other 1.0%
Black	26.4% Hispanic/Latino 4.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Montgomery County**

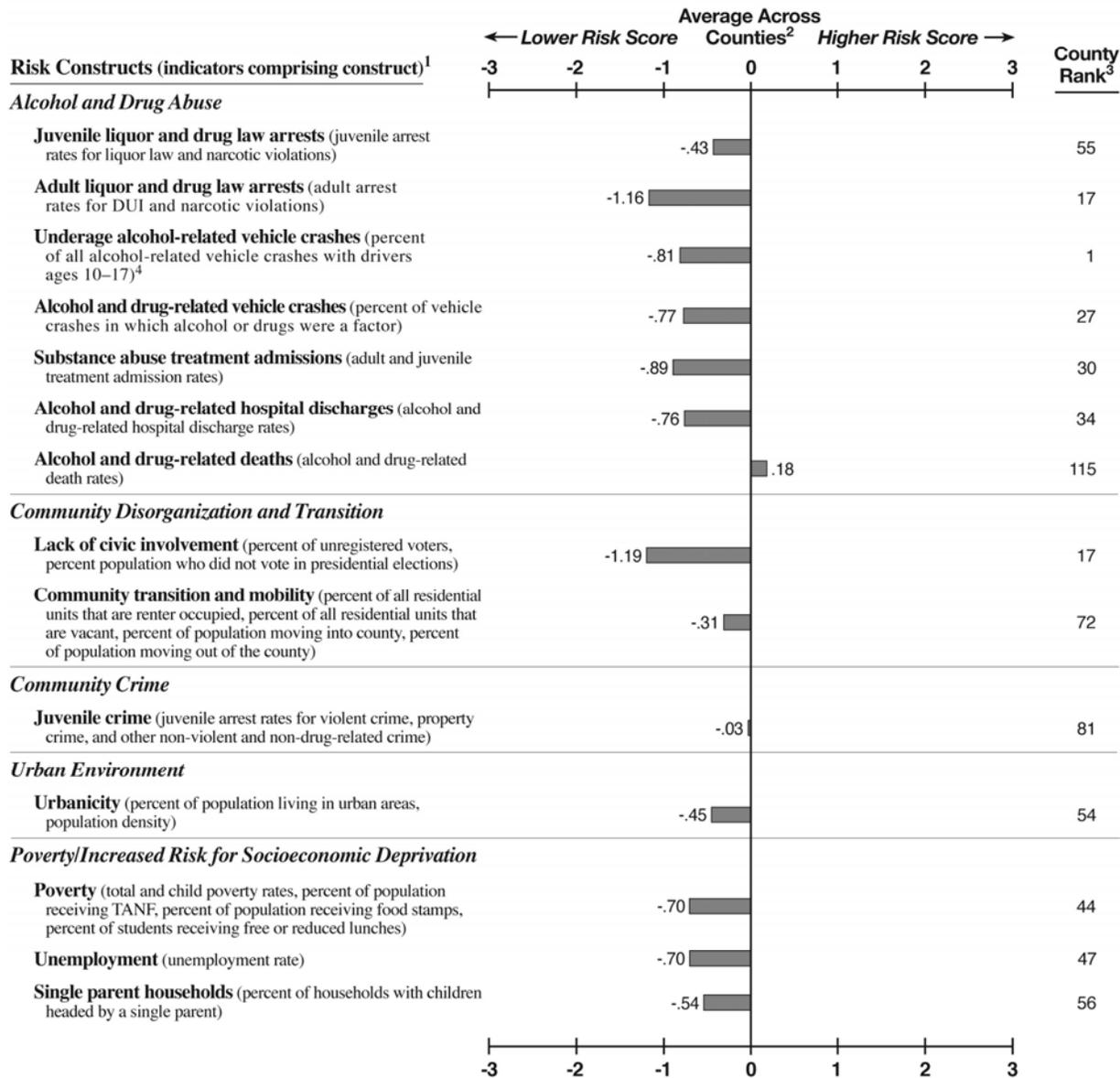


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.96 (county rank=153). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.65 (county rank=10).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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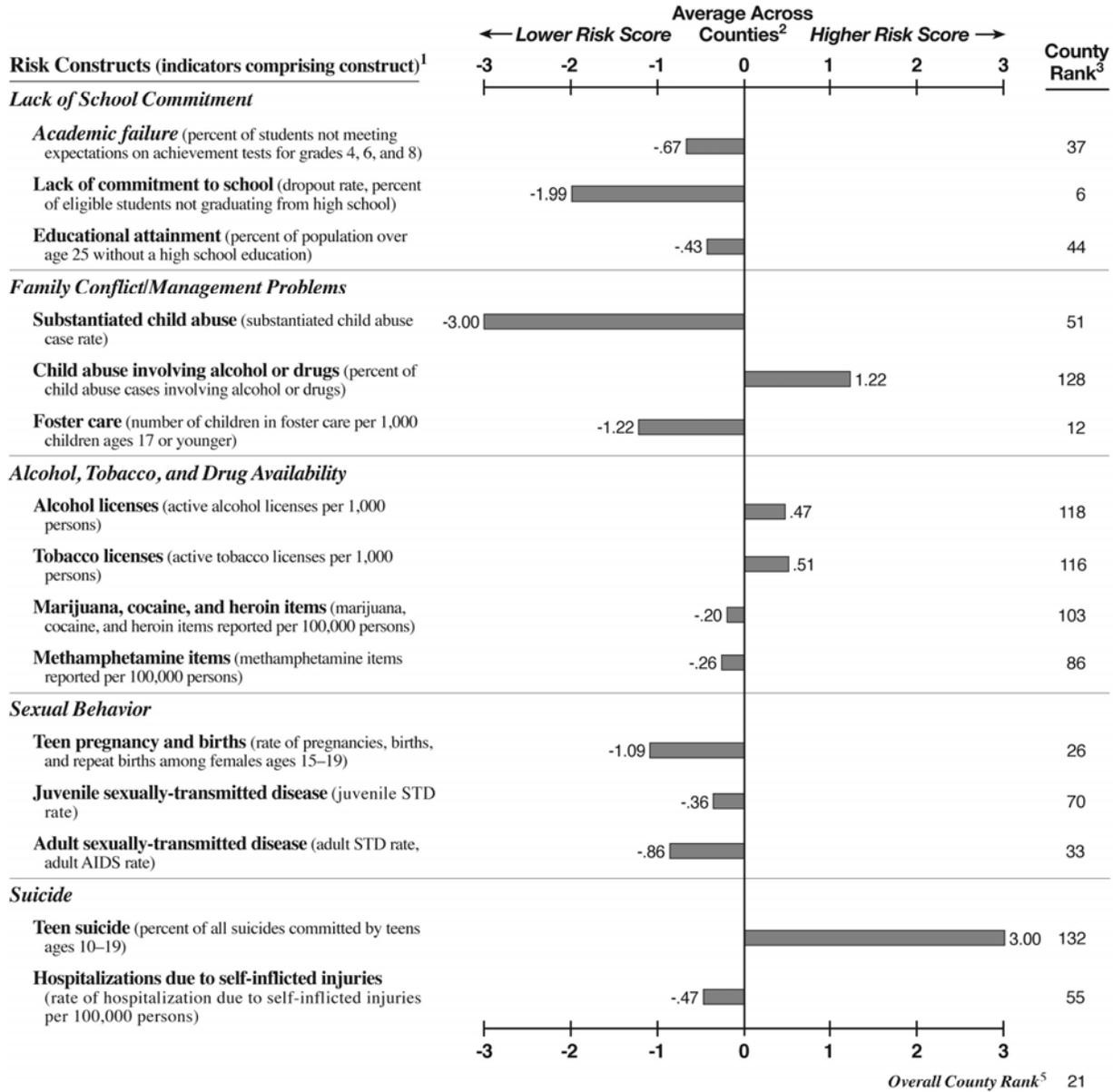
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Morgan County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 18,165	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,595	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	71.7% Other 1.5%
Black	24.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Morgan County**

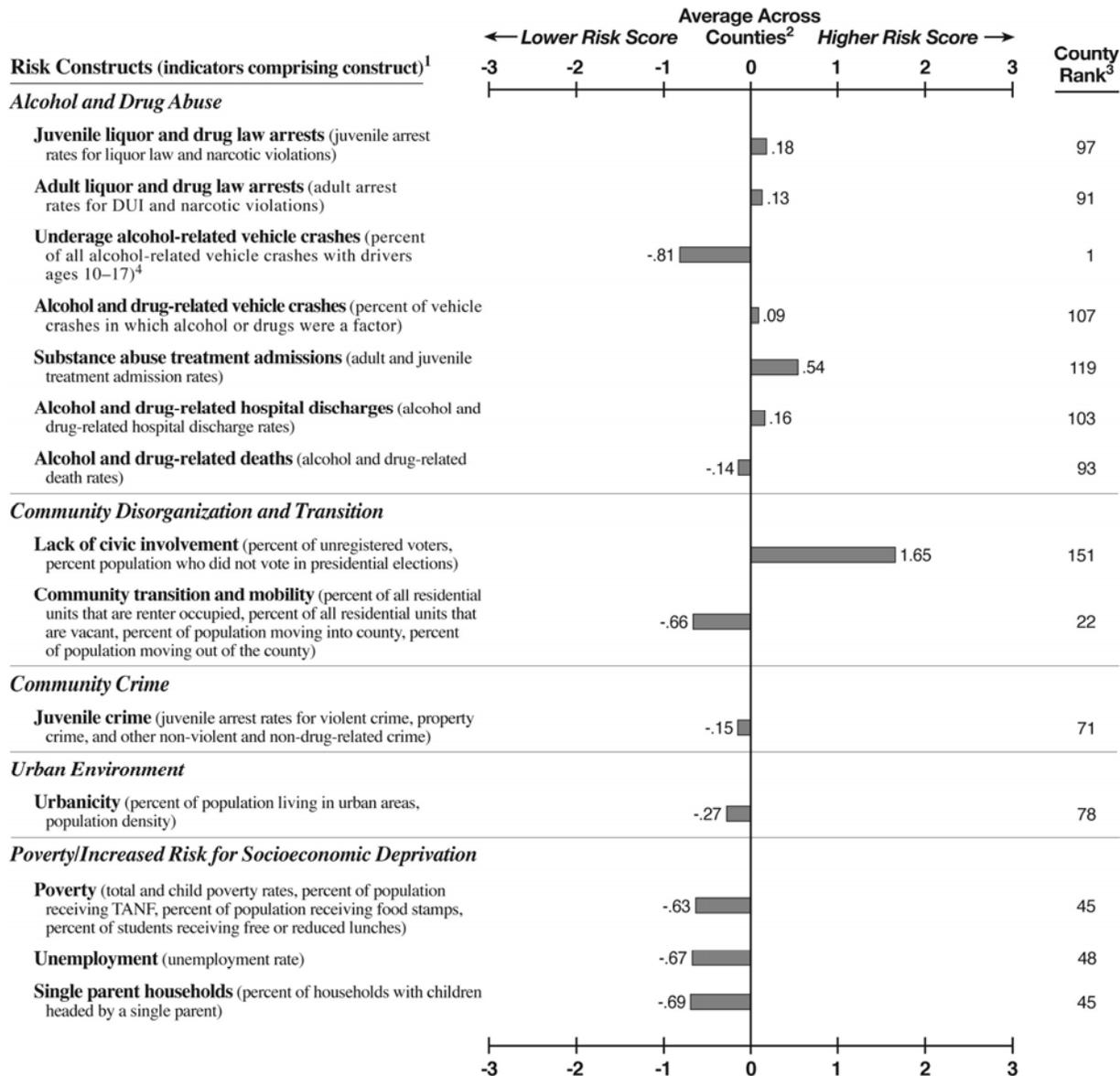


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.42 (county rank=9). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.58 (county rank=153).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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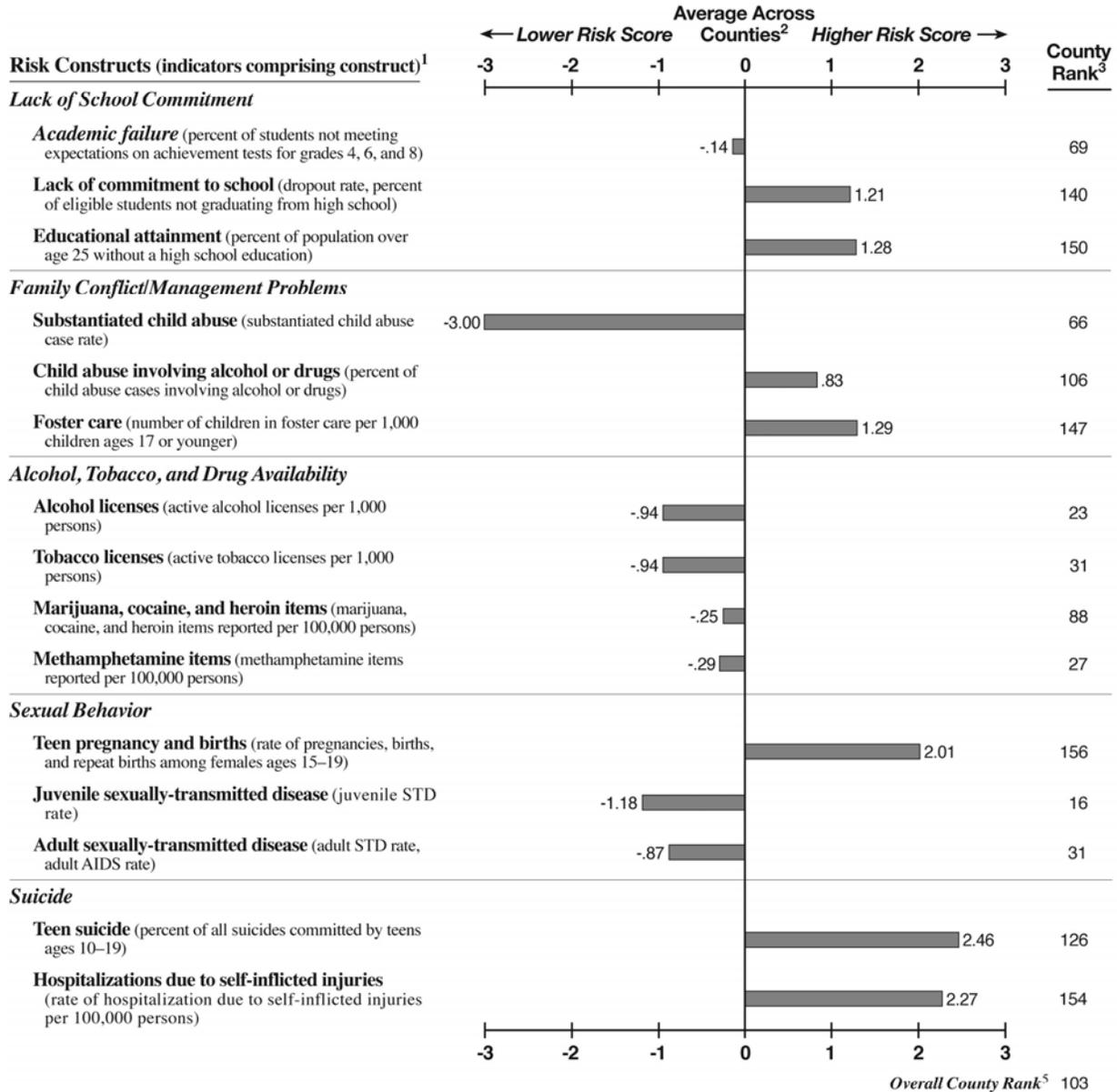
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Murray County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 40,664	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,376	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 85.9%	Other 1.4%
Black 1.3%	Hispanic/Latino 11.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

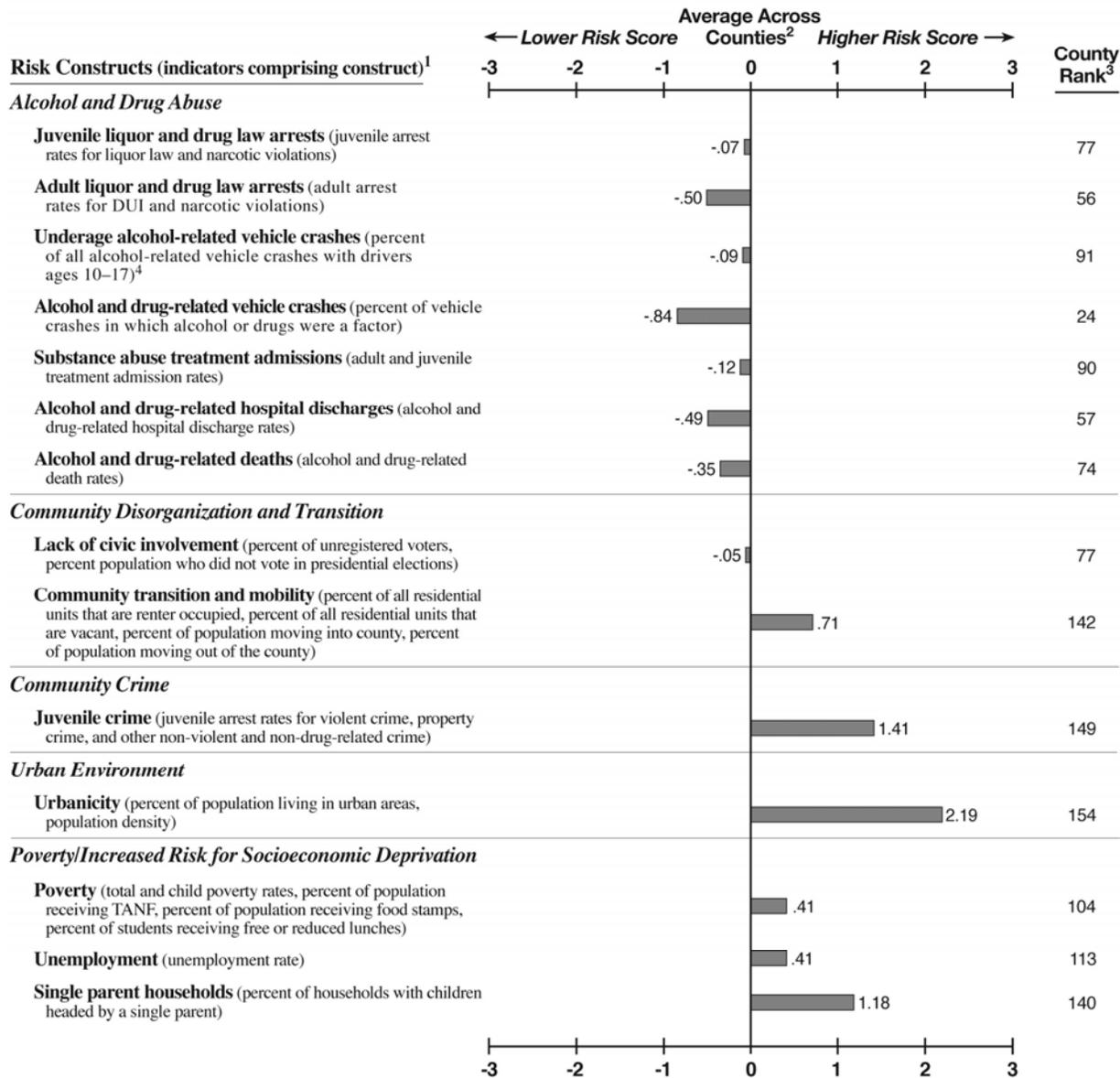
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .45 (county rank=125). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=59).

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

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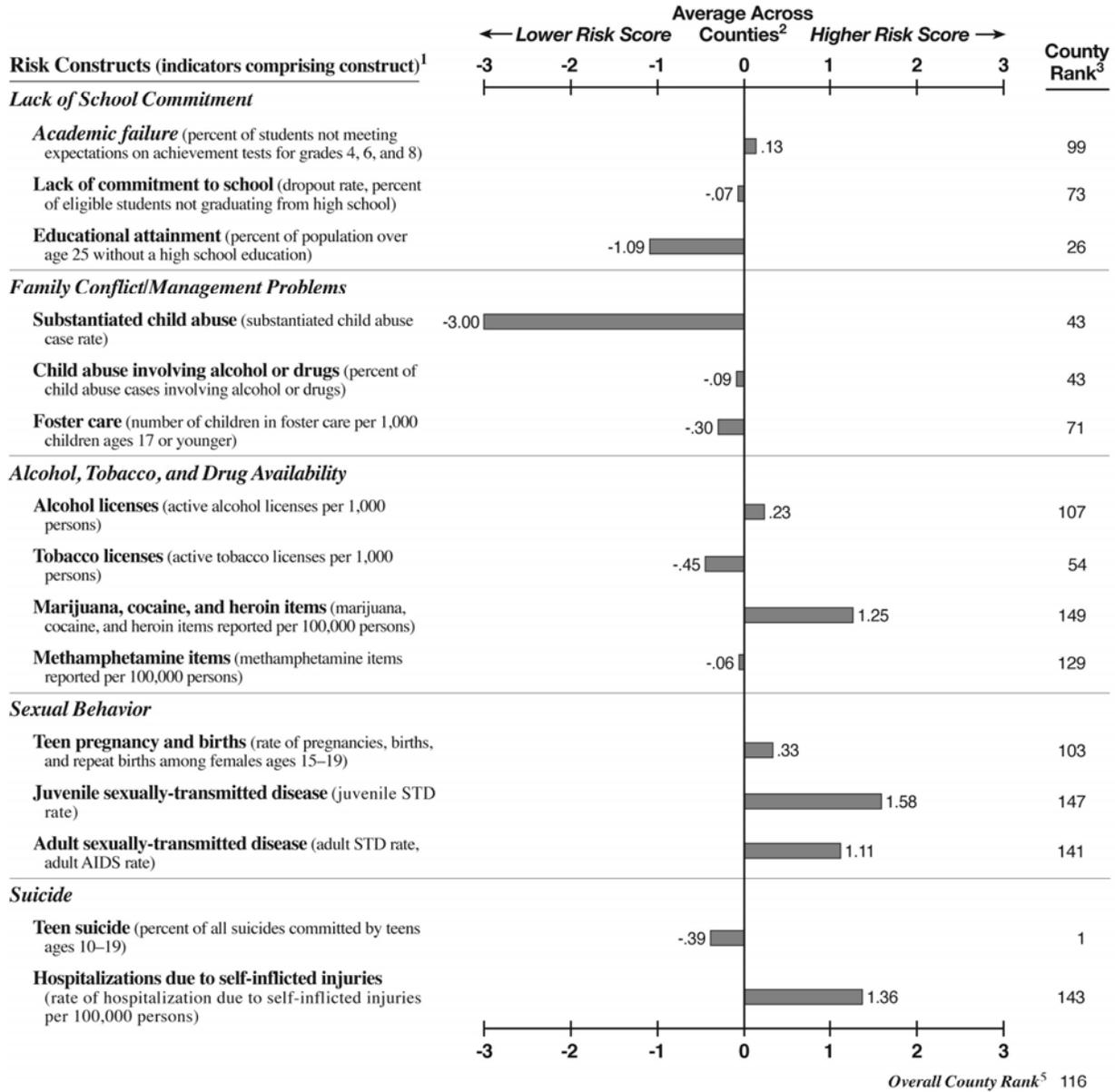
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Muscogee County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 187,046	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 51,119	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	46.2% Other 4.1%
Black	45.8% Hispanic/Latino 3.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

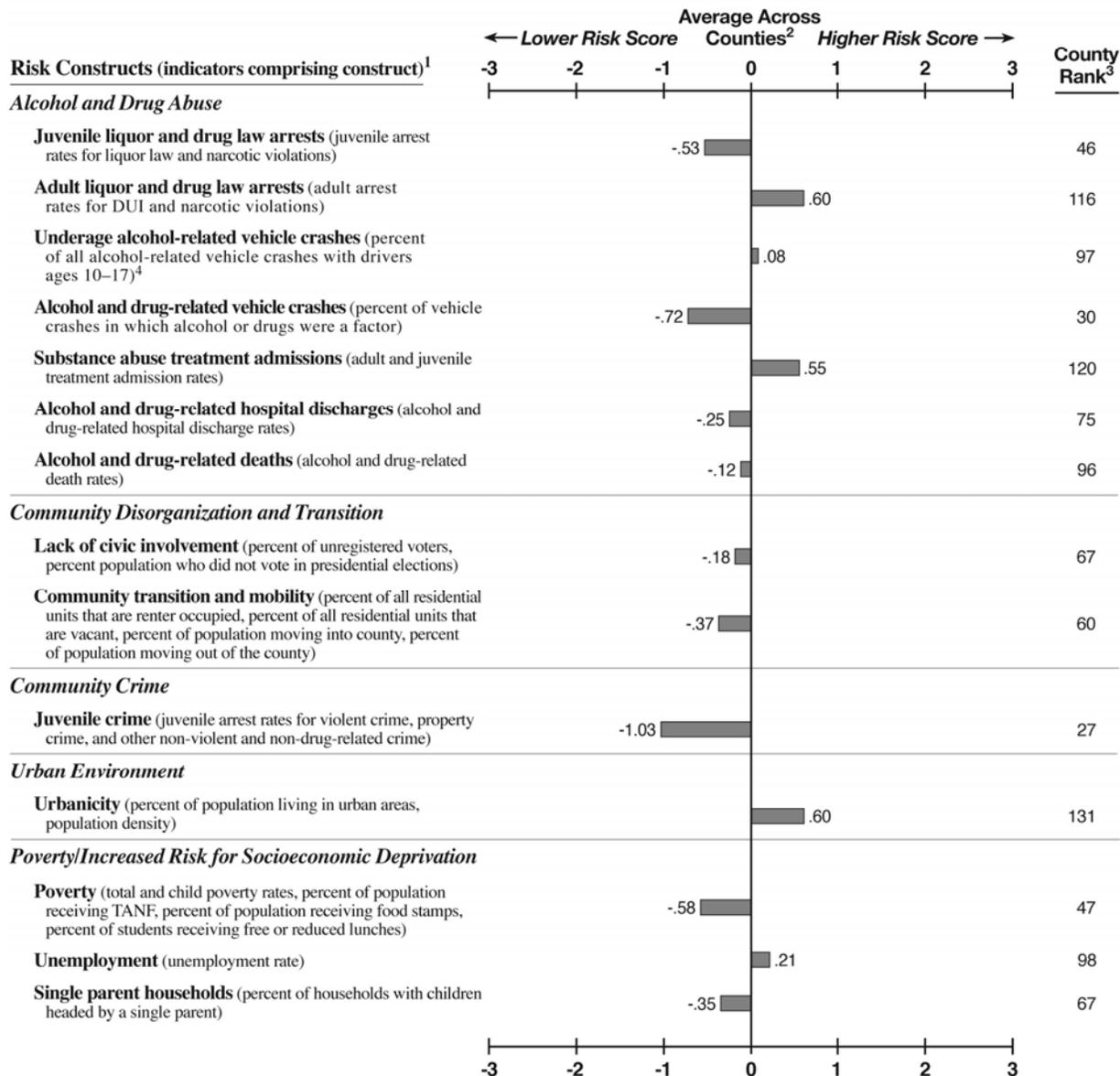
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.37 (county rank=58). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .38 (county rank=104).

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

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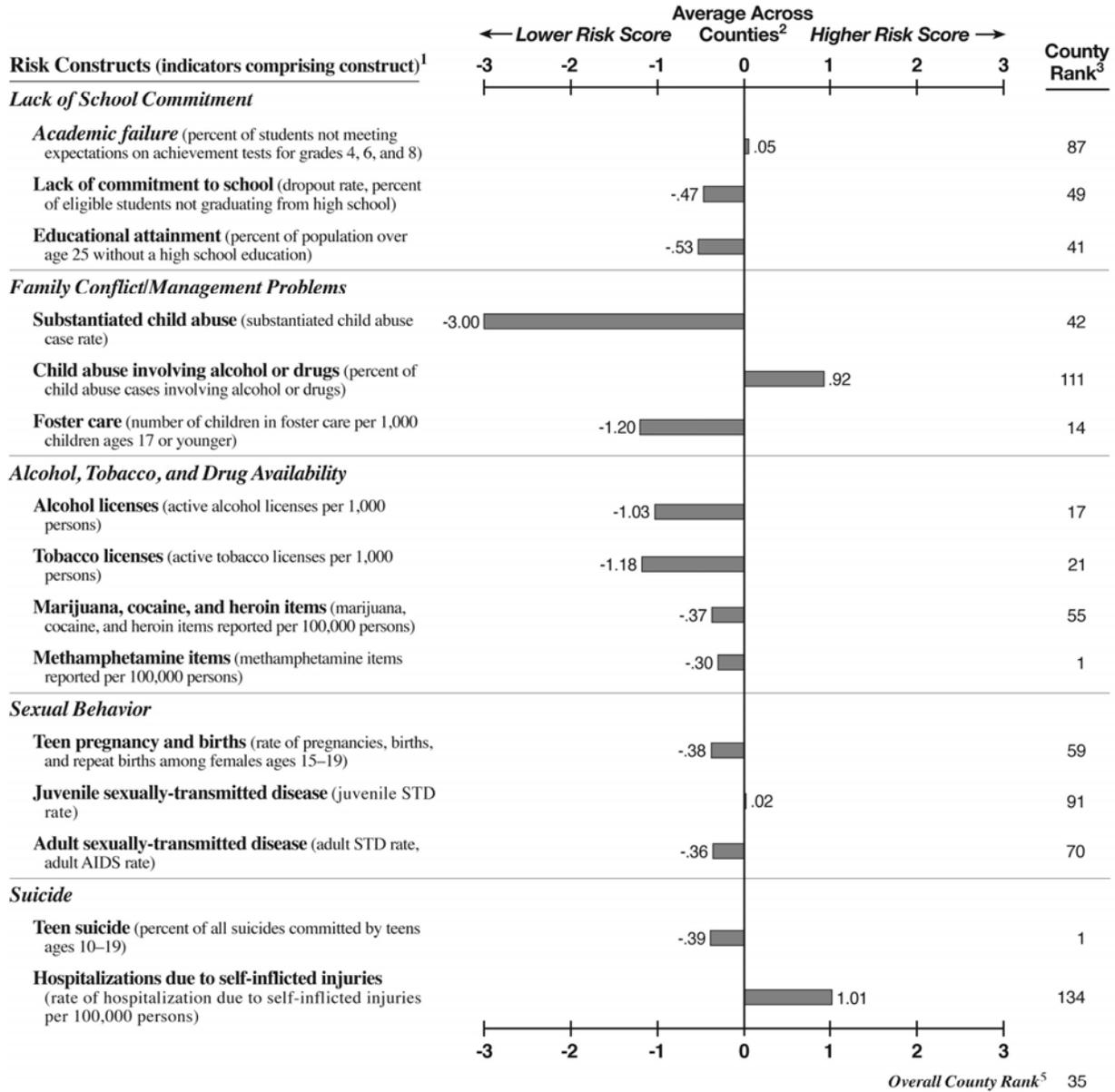
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Newton County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 96,019	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 28,729	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.8% Other 2.3%
Black	35.1% Hispanic/Latino 3.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

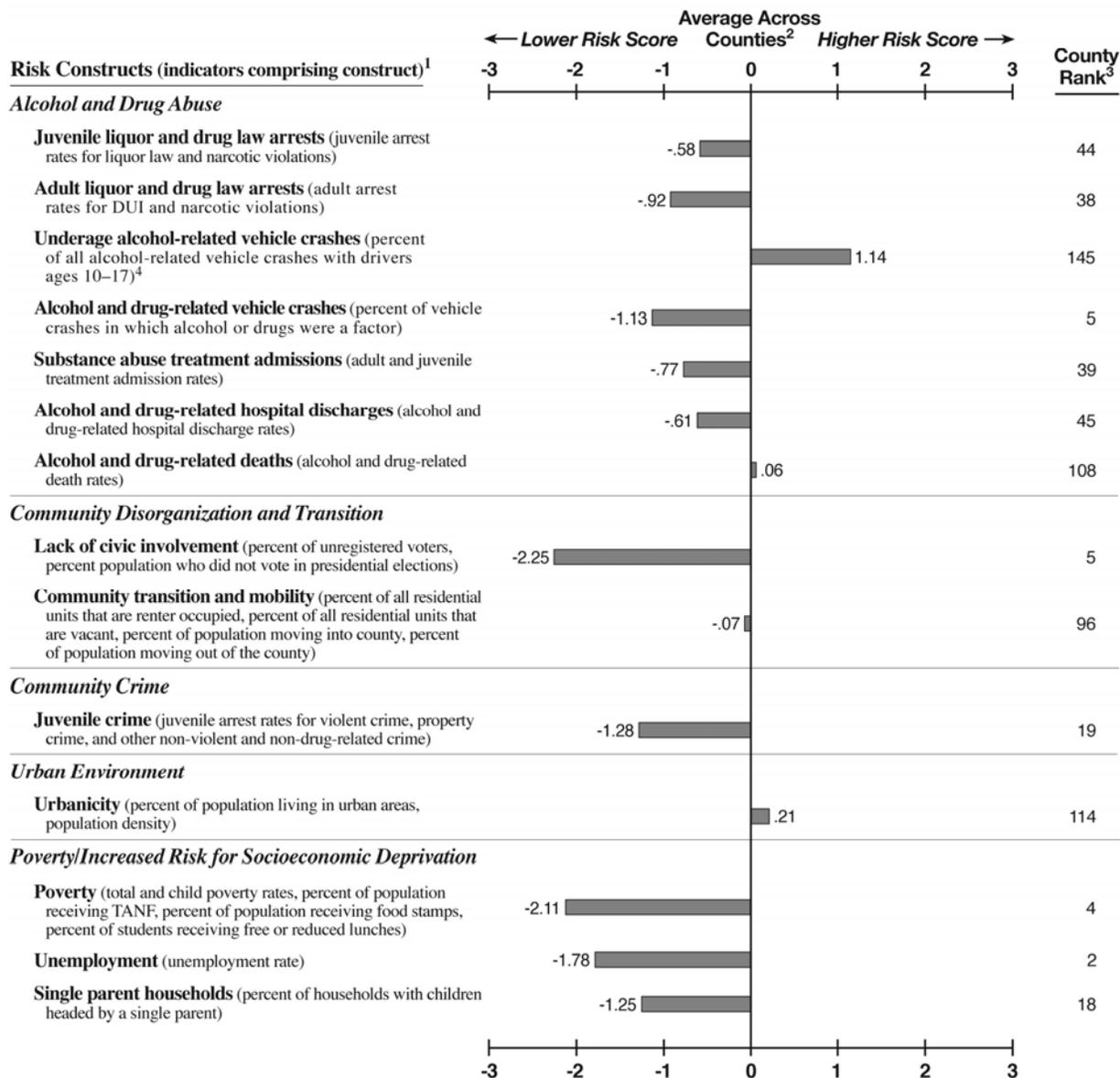
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.50 (county rank=43). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .46 (county rank=110).

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

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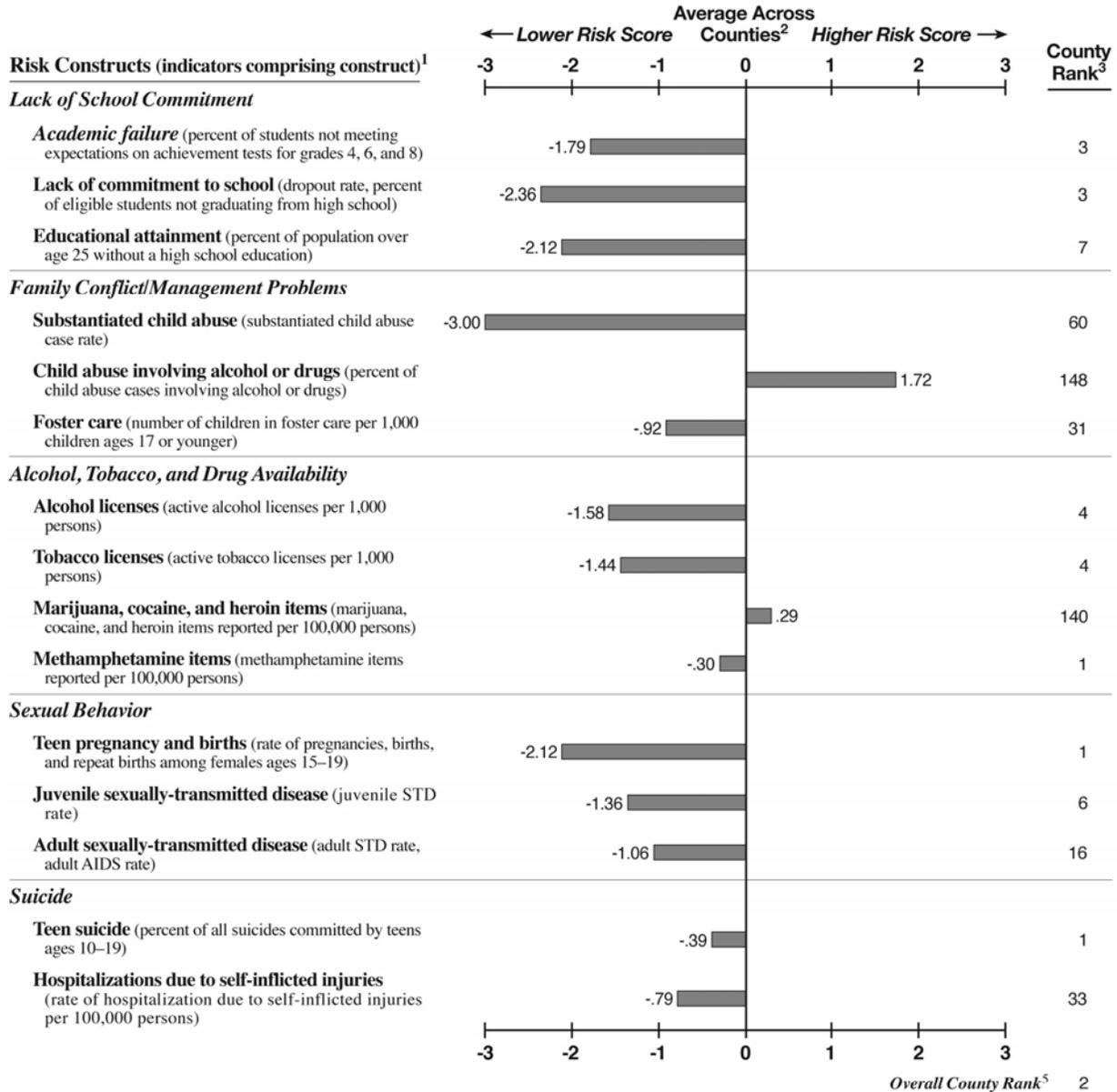
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Oconee County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 31,367			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,264			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	86.5%	Other	3.2%
Black	6.6%	Hispanic/Latino	3.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Oconee County**

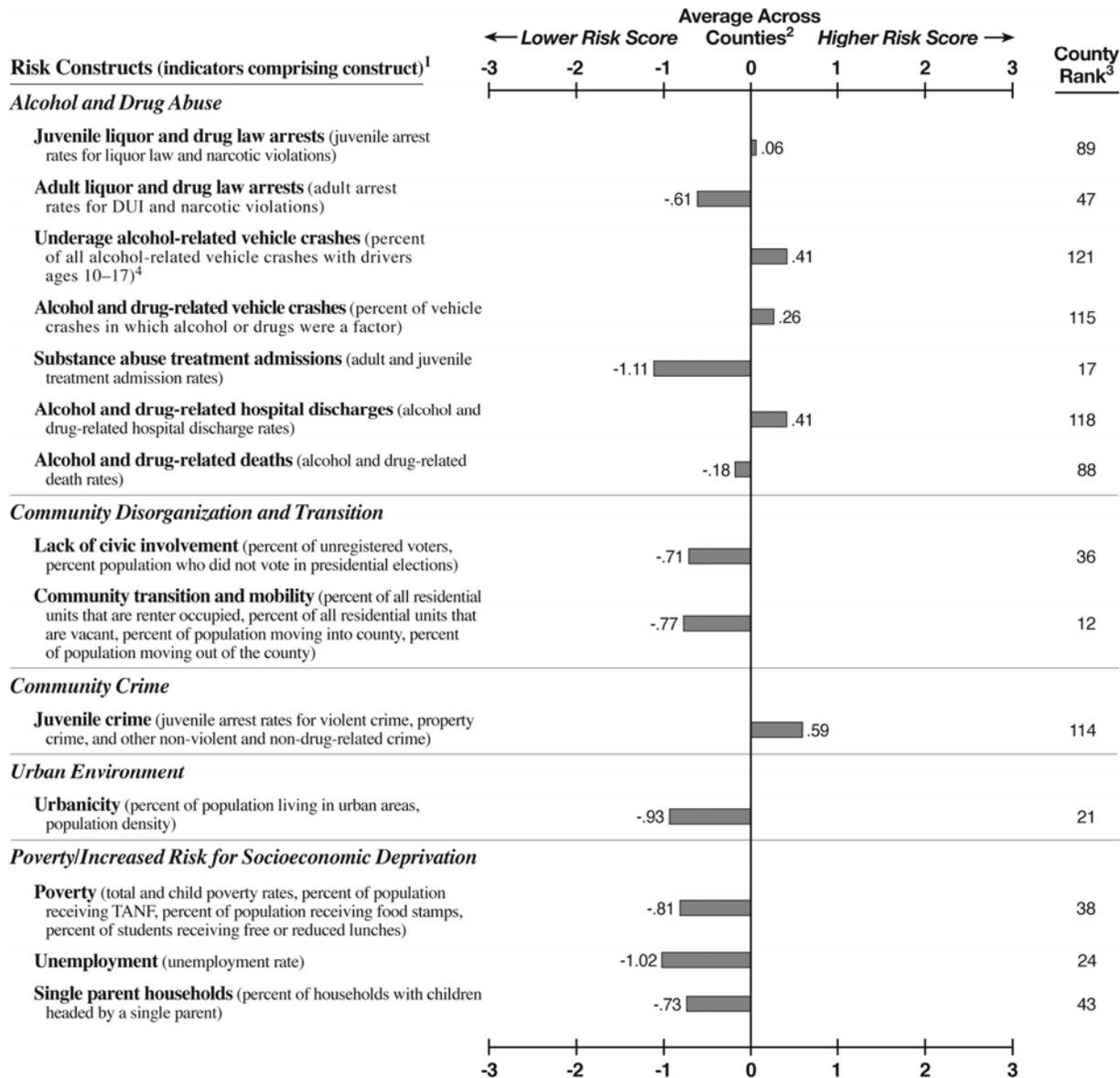


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 2.06 (county rank=154). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -2.29 (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.

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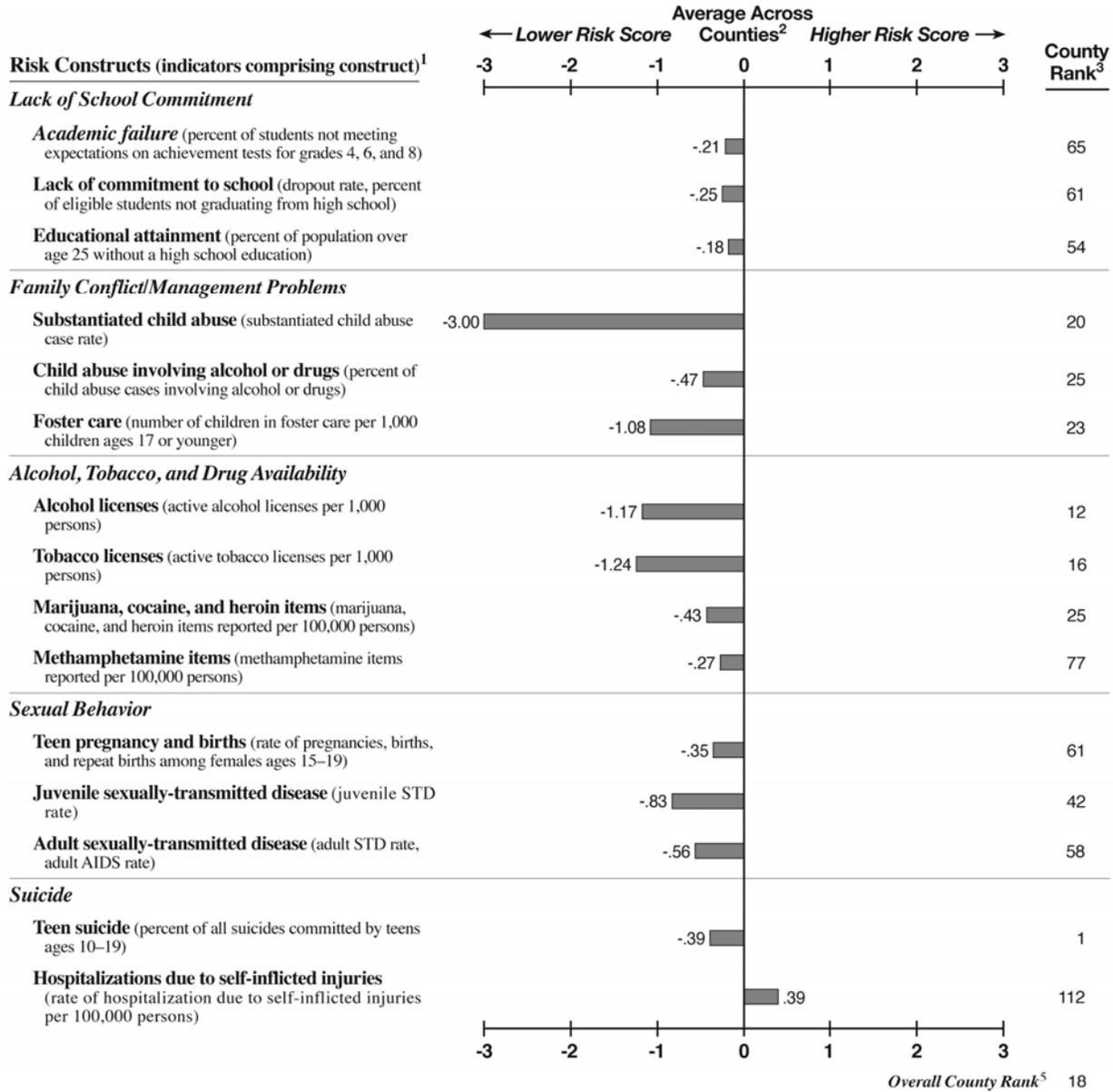
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Oglethorpe County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 13,963	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,505	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	77.5% Other 1.5%
Black	18.1% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Oglethorpe County**

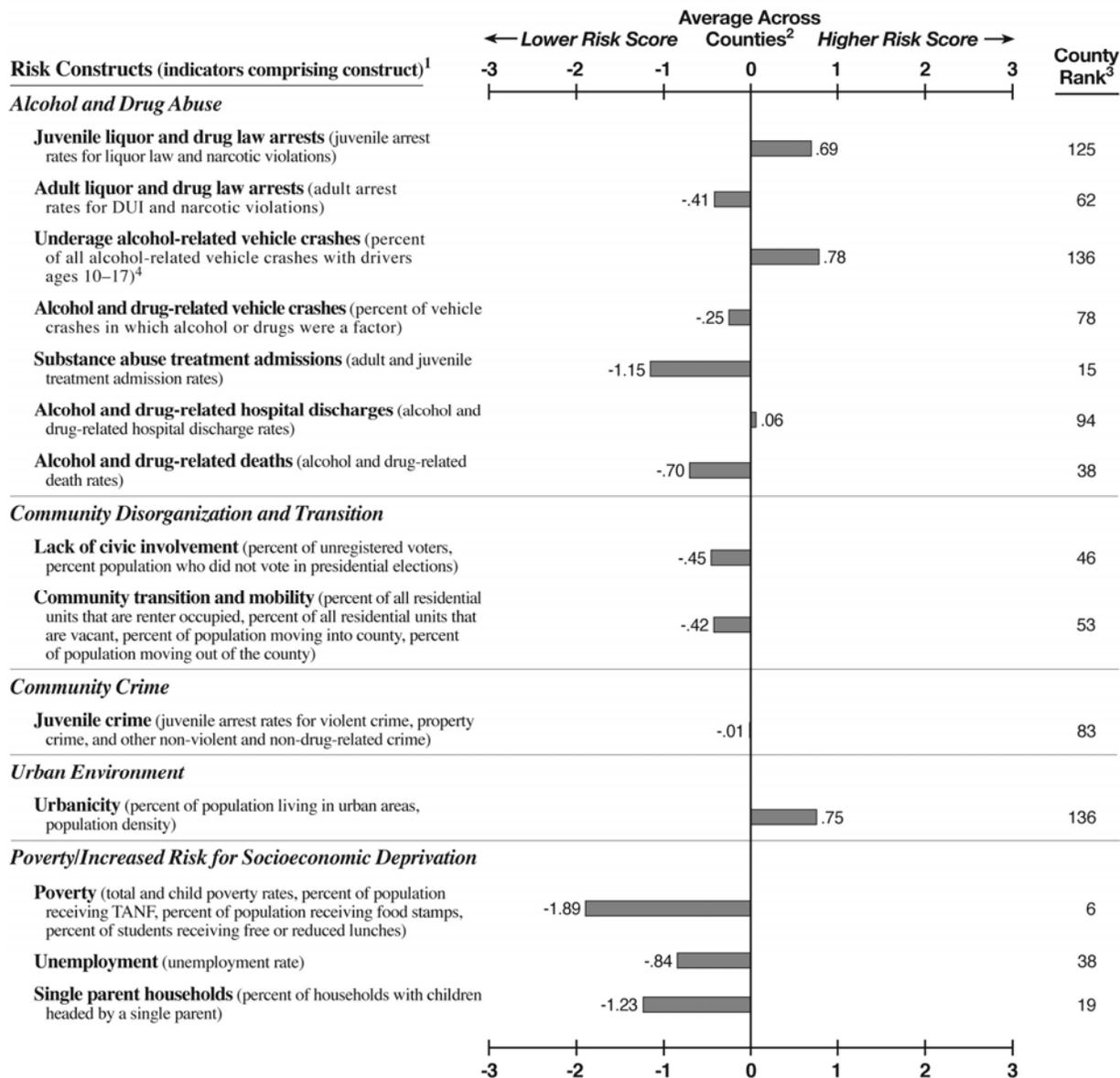


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.20 (county rank=14). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.03 (county rank=143).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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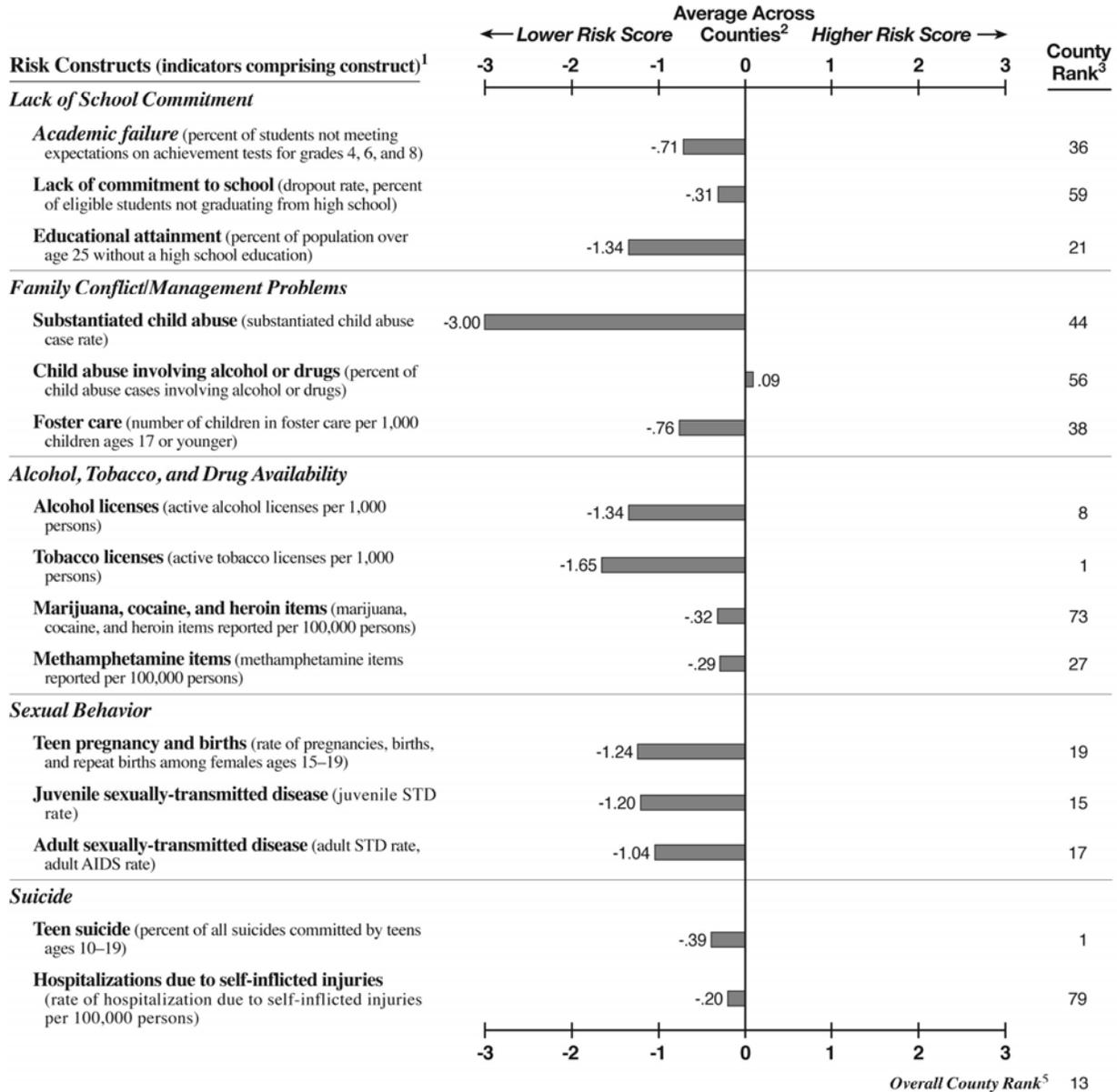
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Paulding County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 127,906	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 39,845	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	78.4% Other 2.3%
Black	14.9% Hispanic/Latino 4.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Paulding County**

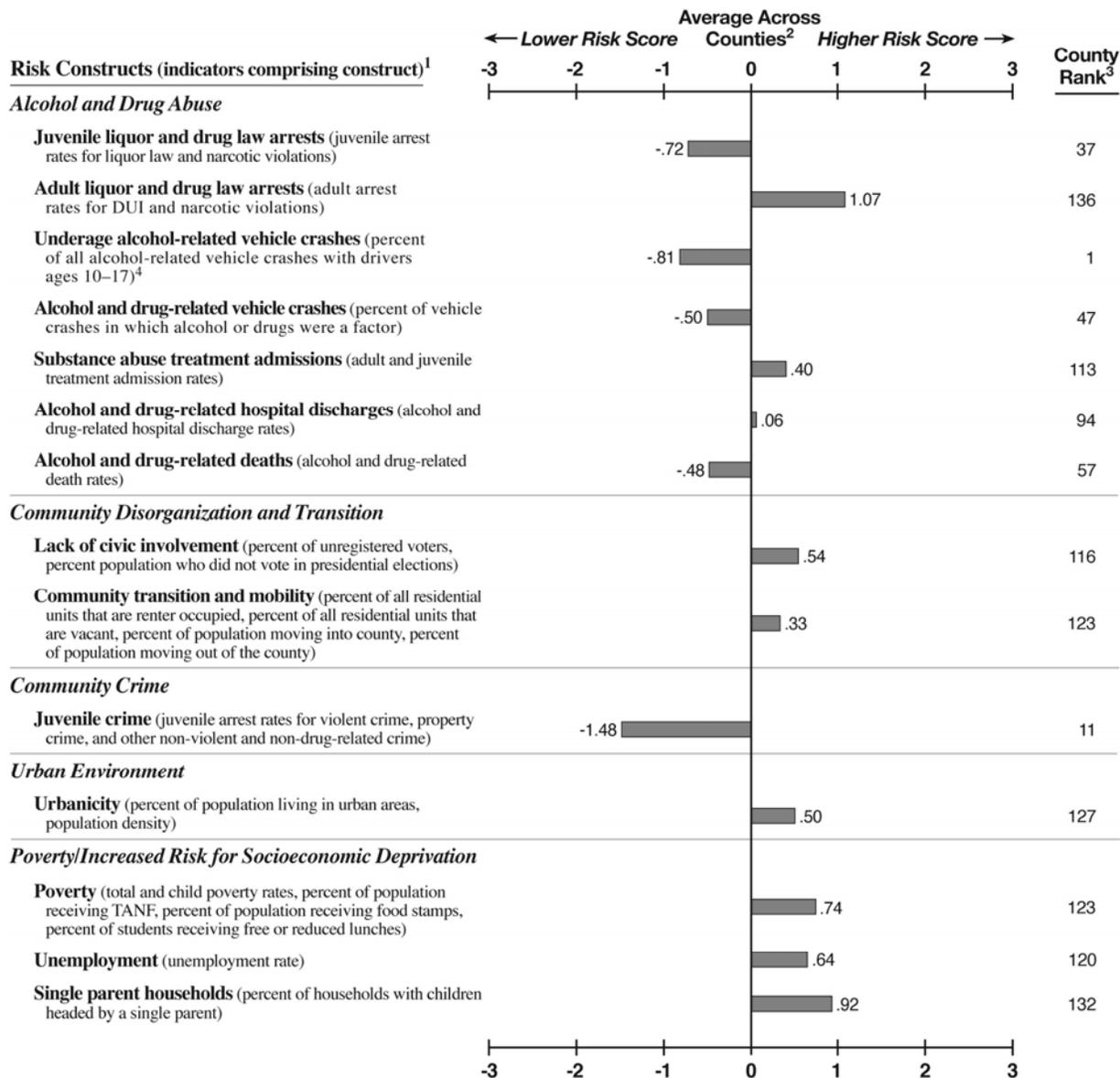


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .28 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.49 (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.

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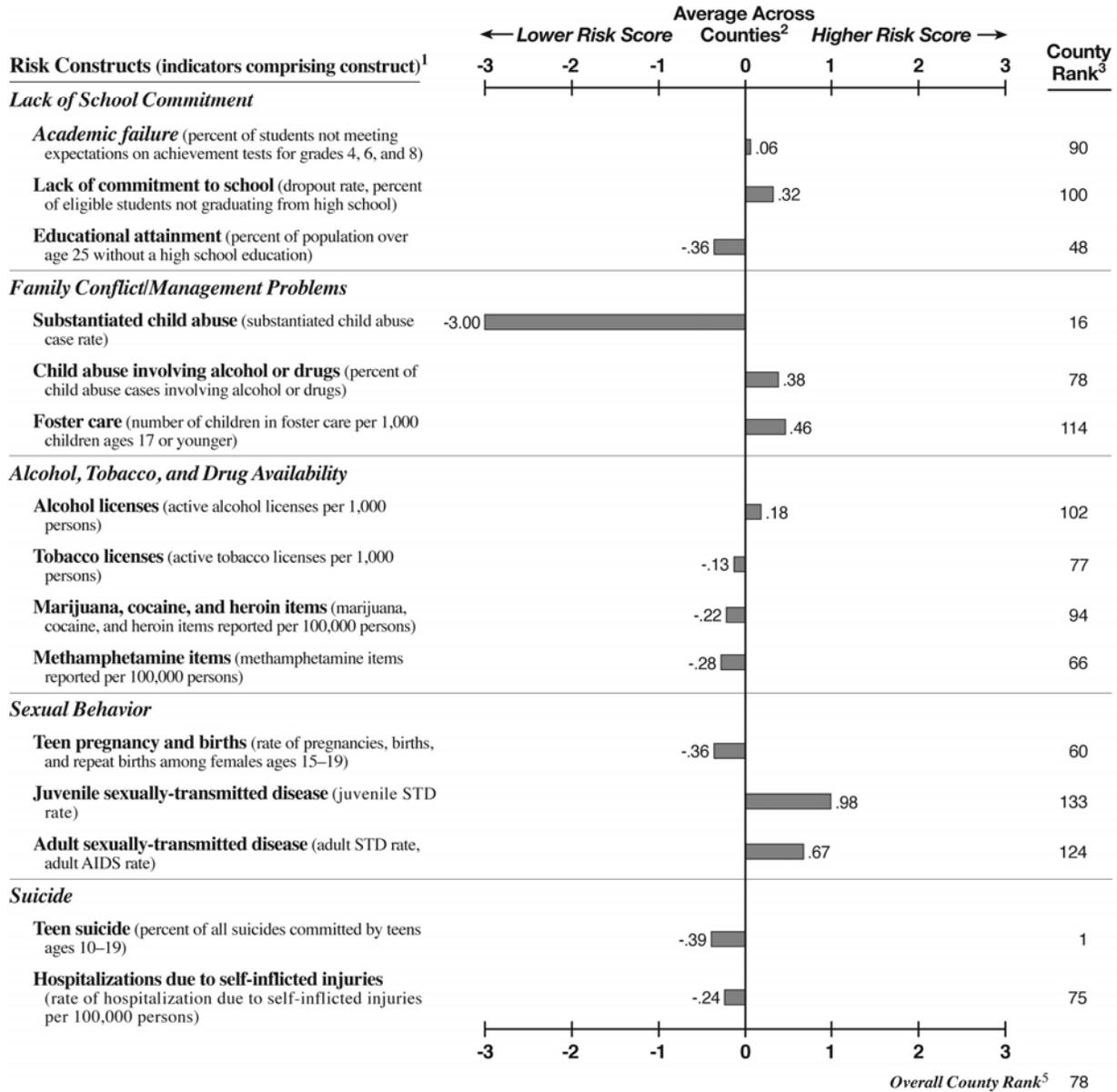
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Peach County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 25,672			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,387			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	50.1%	Other	1.6%
Black	42.9%	Hispanic/Latino	5.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Peach County**

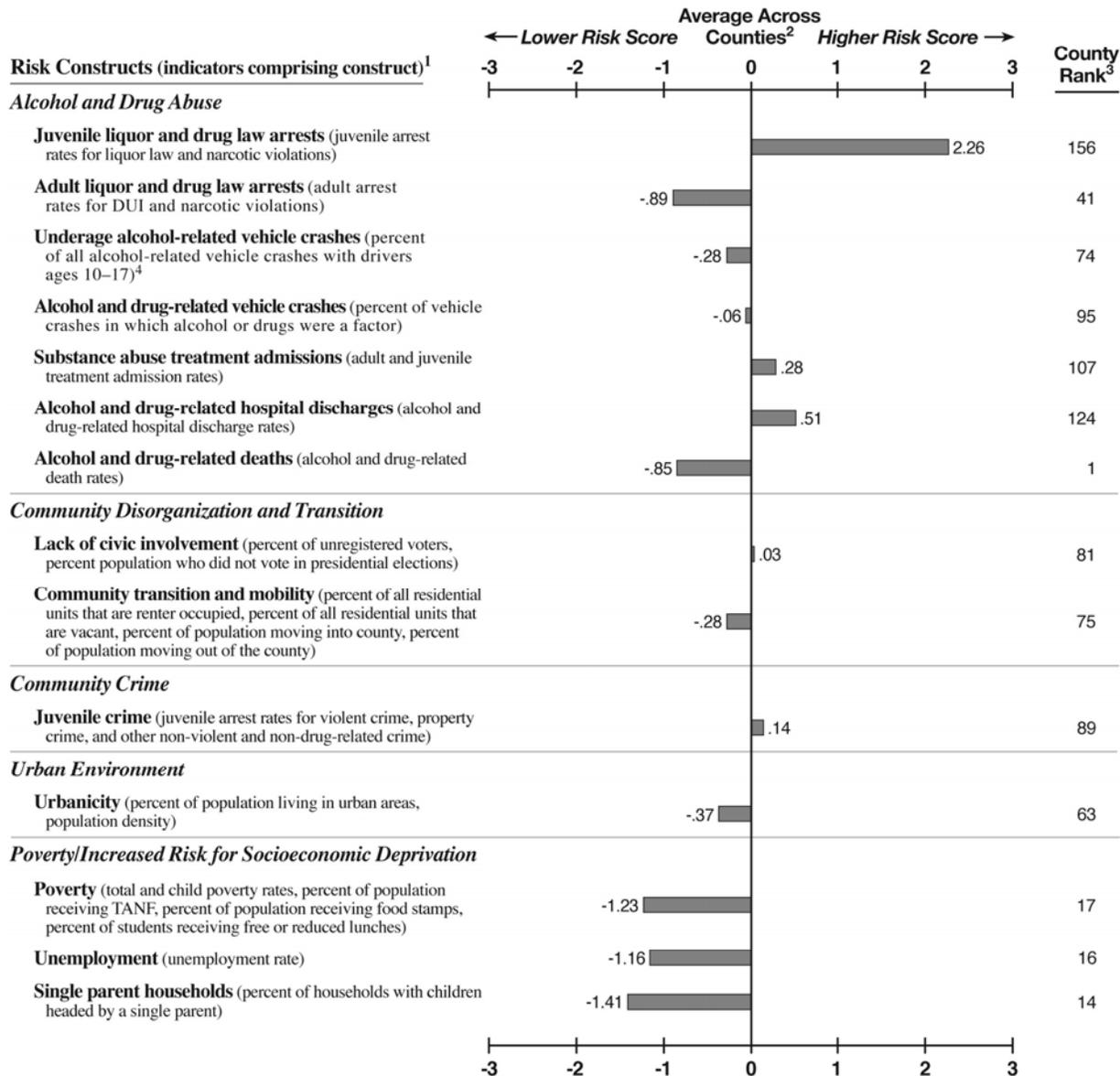


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.65 (county rank=35). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .85 (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.

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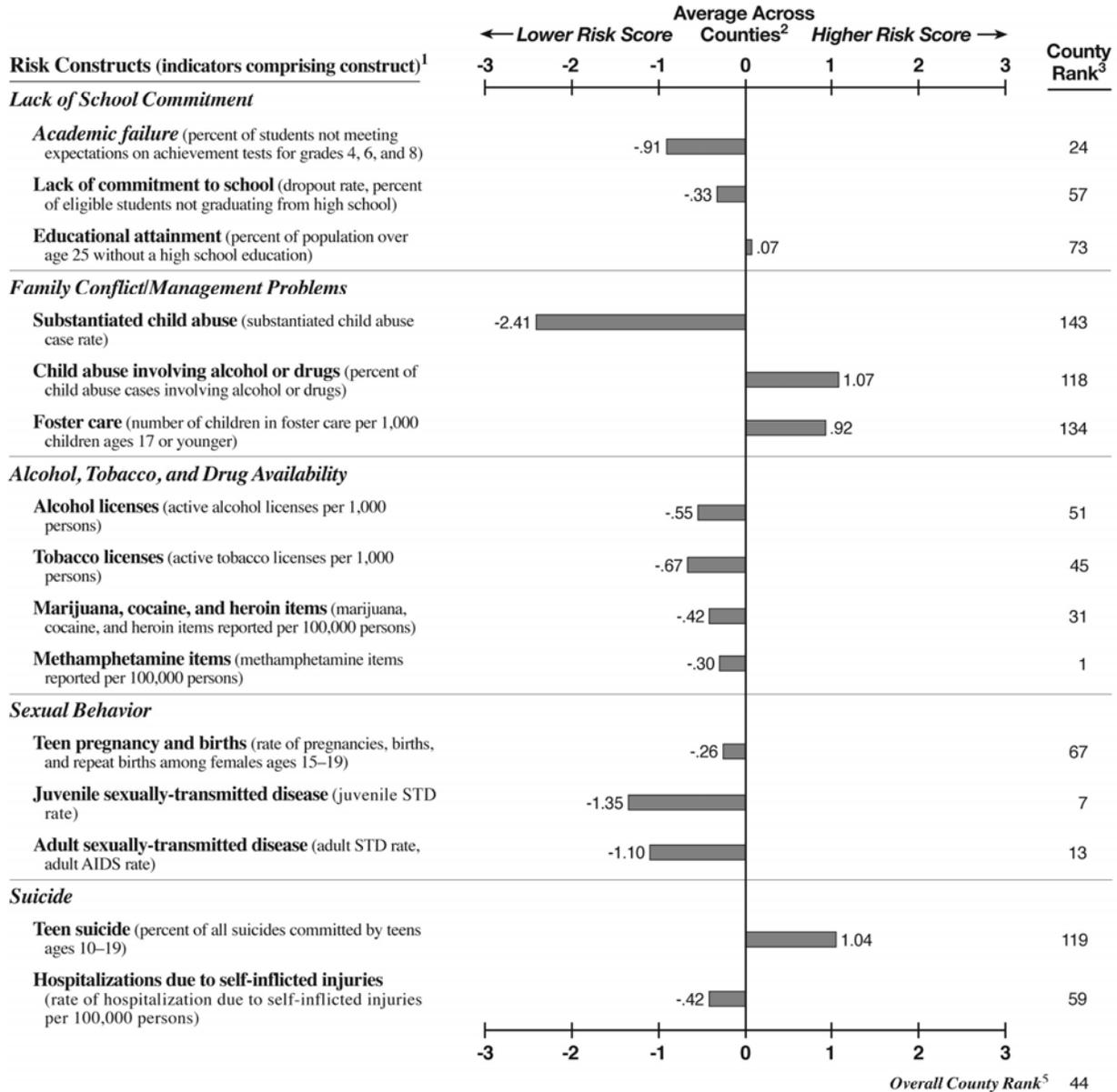
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pickens County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 30,488	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,109	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	93.7% Other 1.4%
Black	2.3% Hispanic/Latino 2.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pickens County**

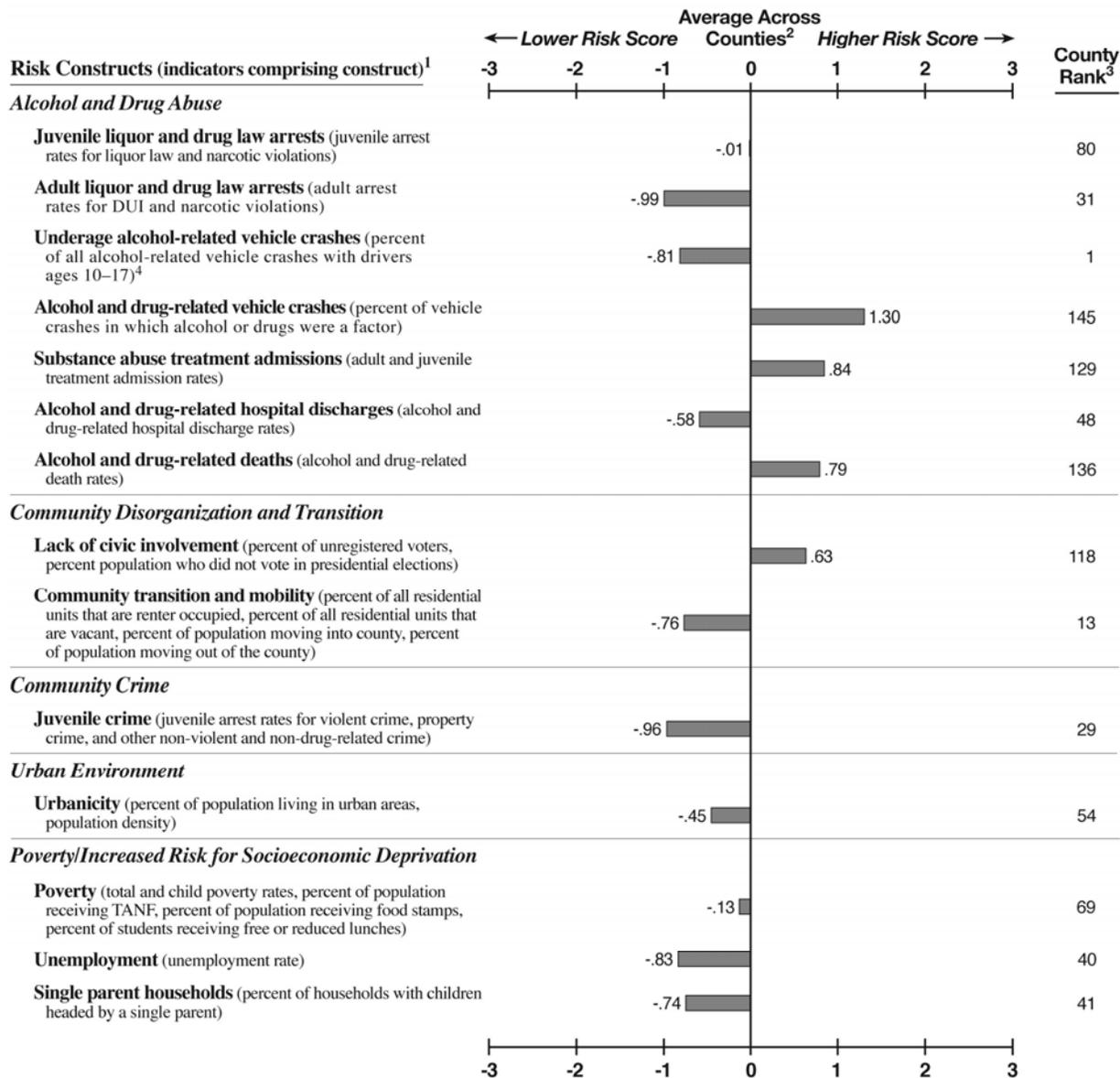


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.68 (county rank=33). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .72 (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.

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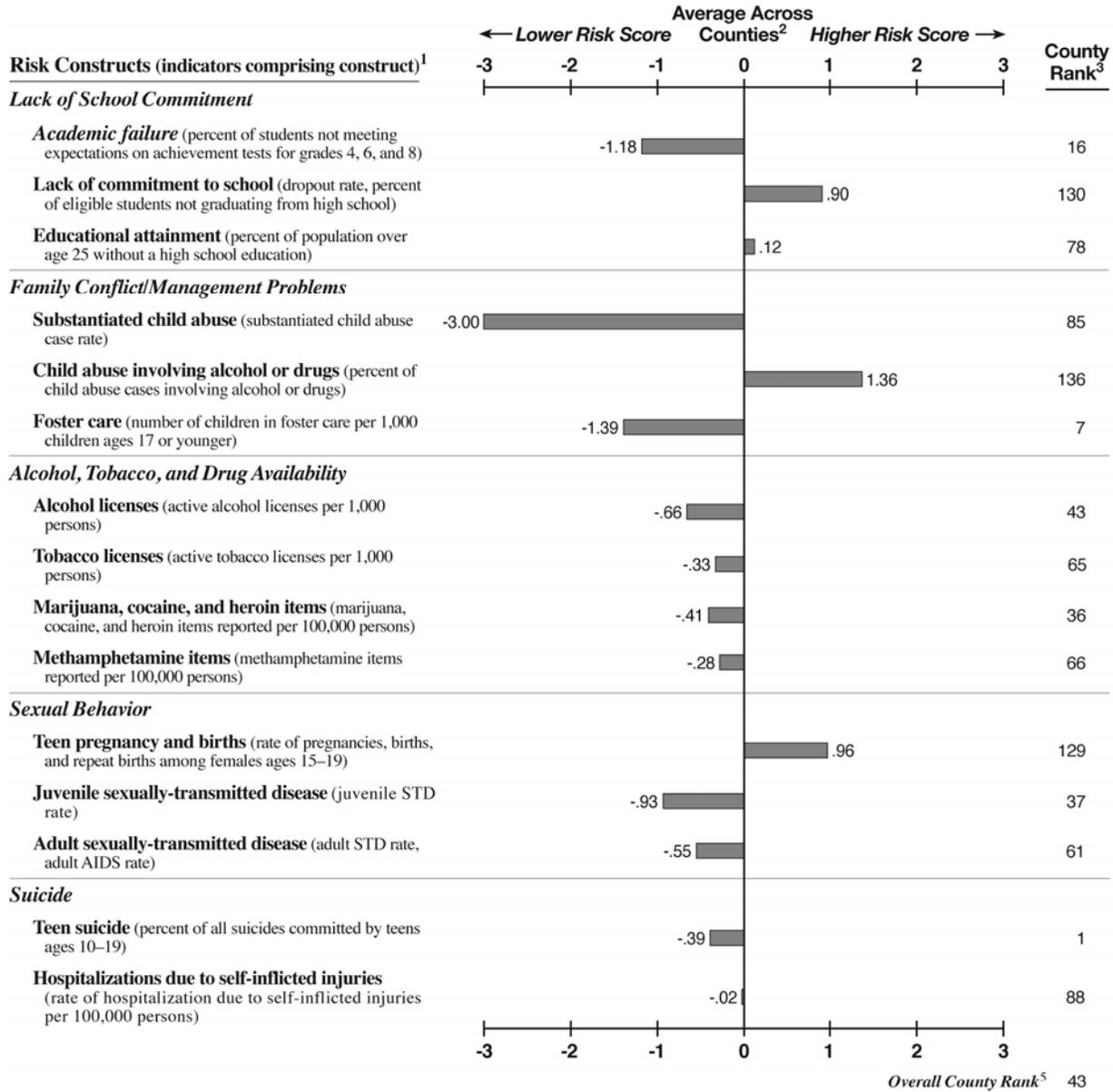
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pierce County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 76,881	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,673	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 85.6%	Other 0.9%
Black 10.2%	Hispanic/Latino 3.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

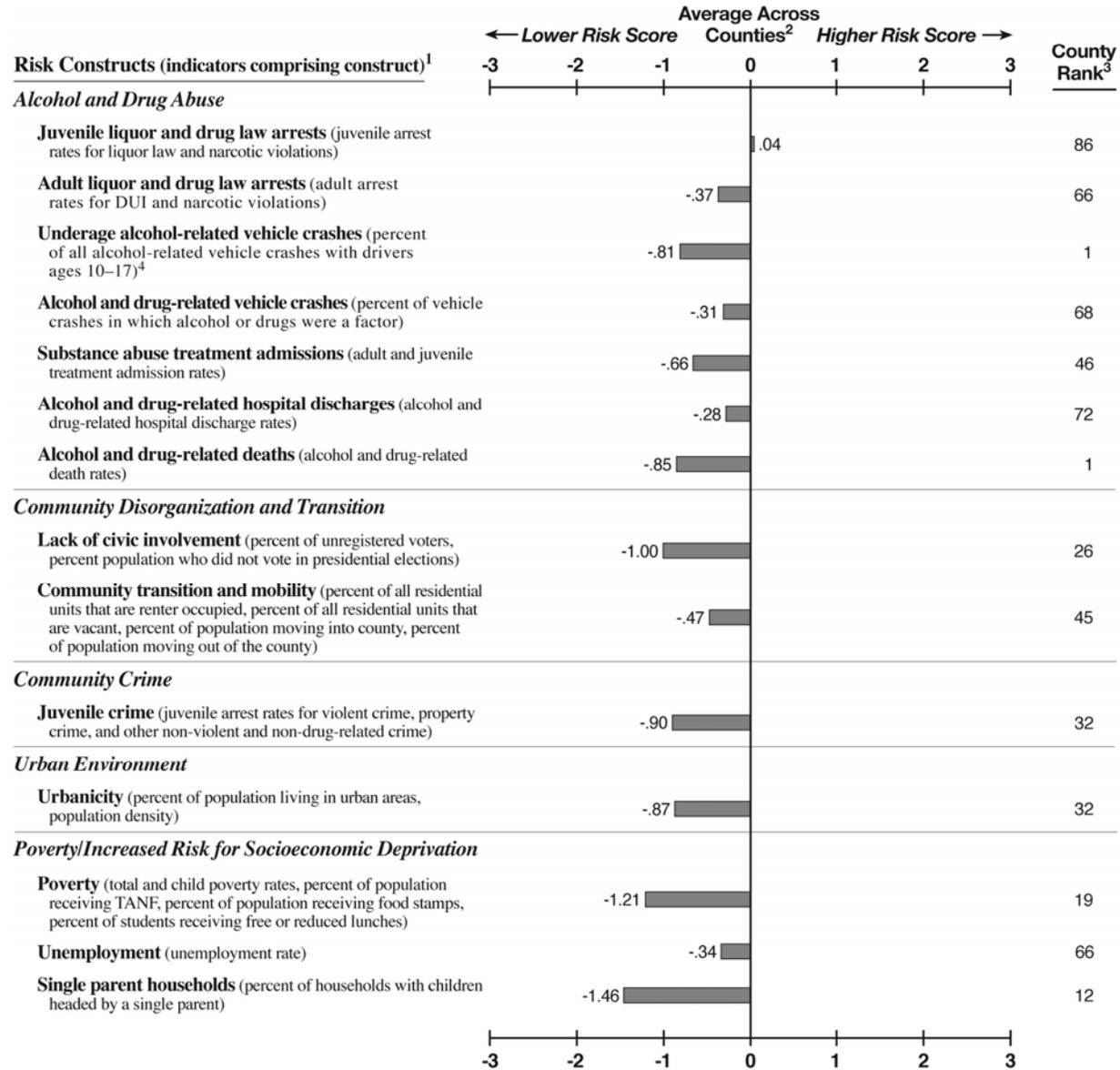
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.70 (county rank=29). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .90 (county rank=138).

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

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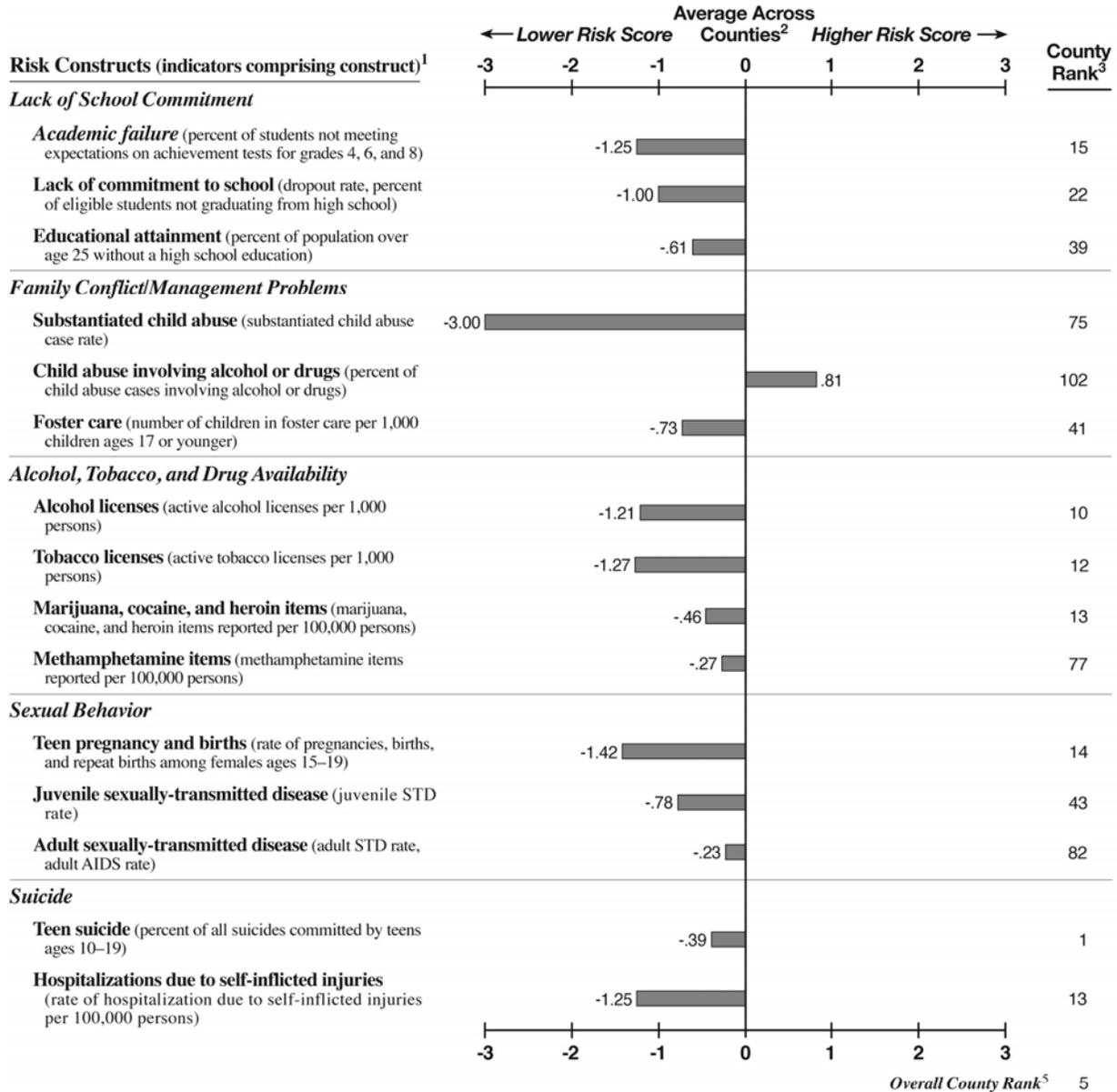
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pike County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 17,204			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,402			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	83.9%	Other	1.0%
Black	13.7%	Hispanic/Latino	1.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pike County**

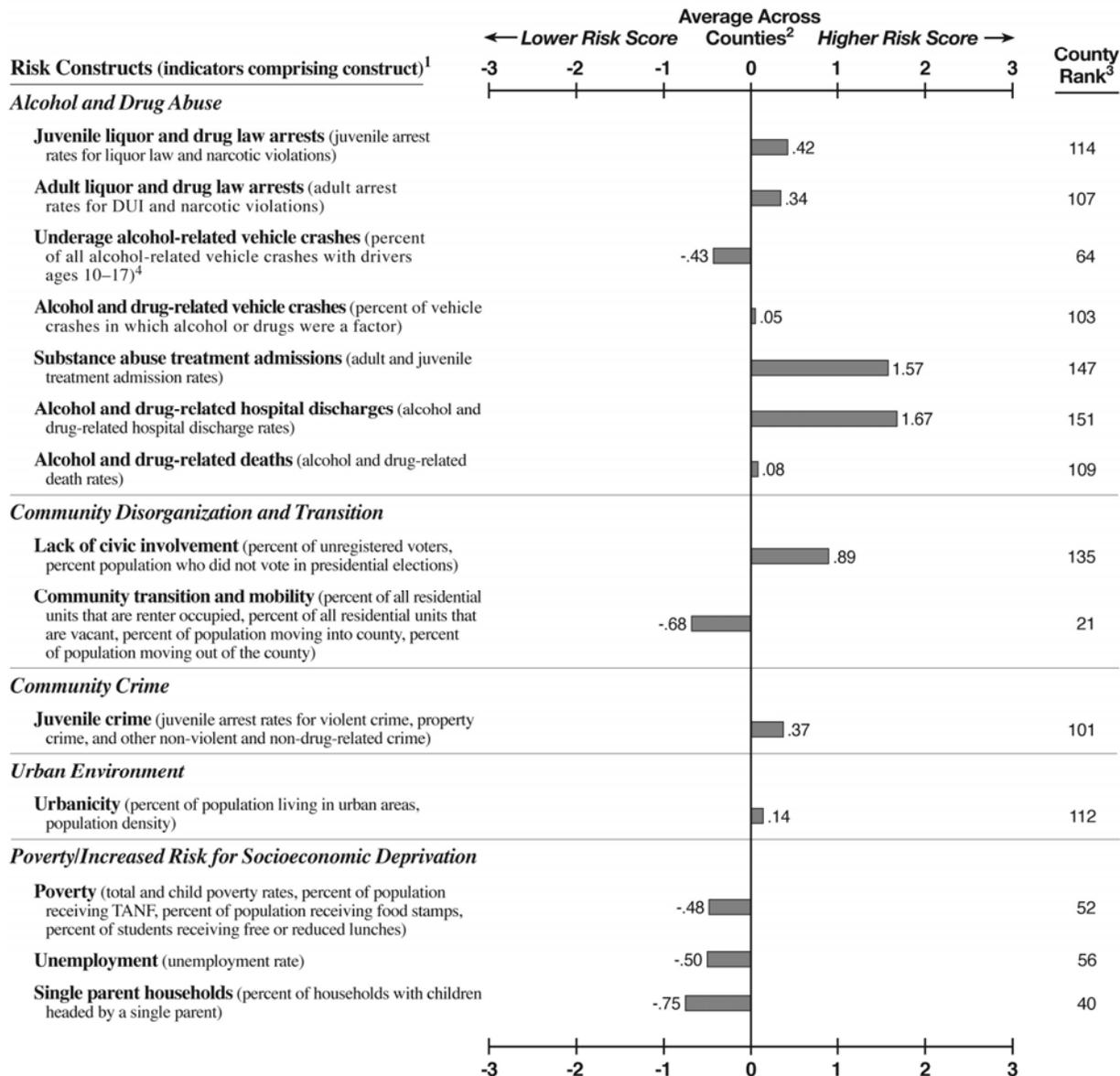


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.58 (county rank=39). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .78 (county rank=130).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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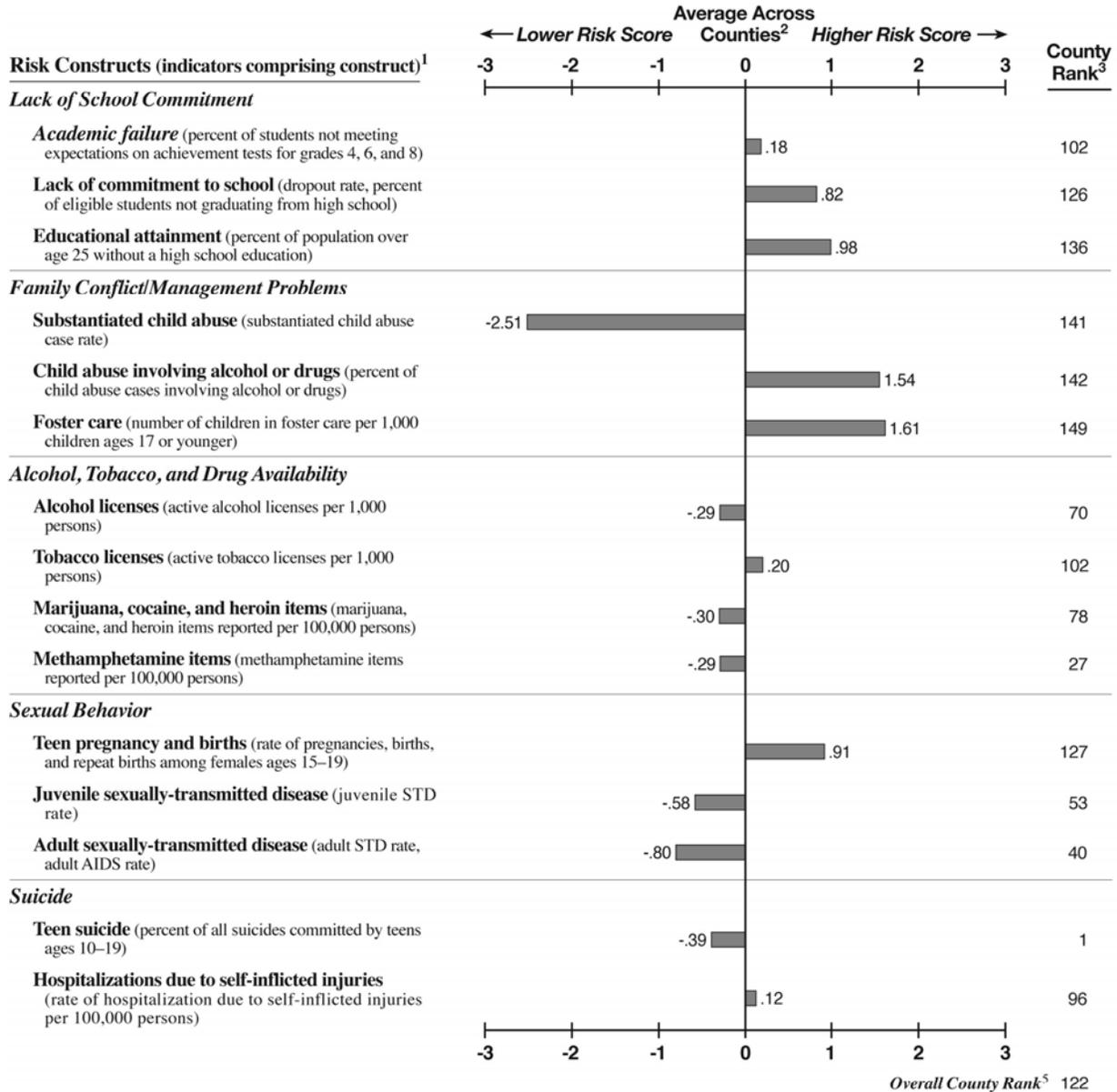
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Polk County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 41,460	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,137	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	75.0% Other 1.4%
Black	12.7% Hispanic/Latino 10.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

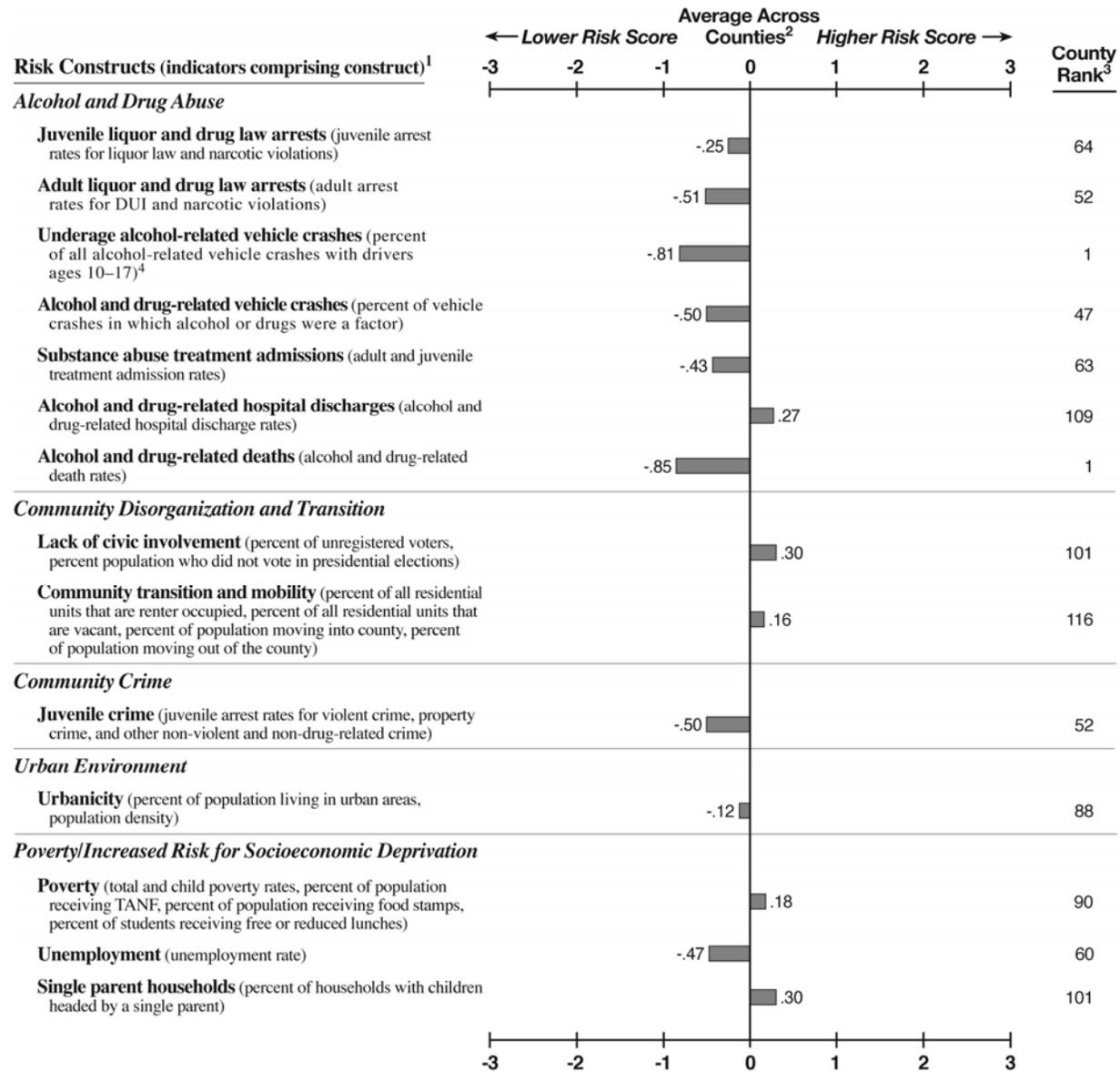
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .04 (county rank=91). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .08 (county rank=75).

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

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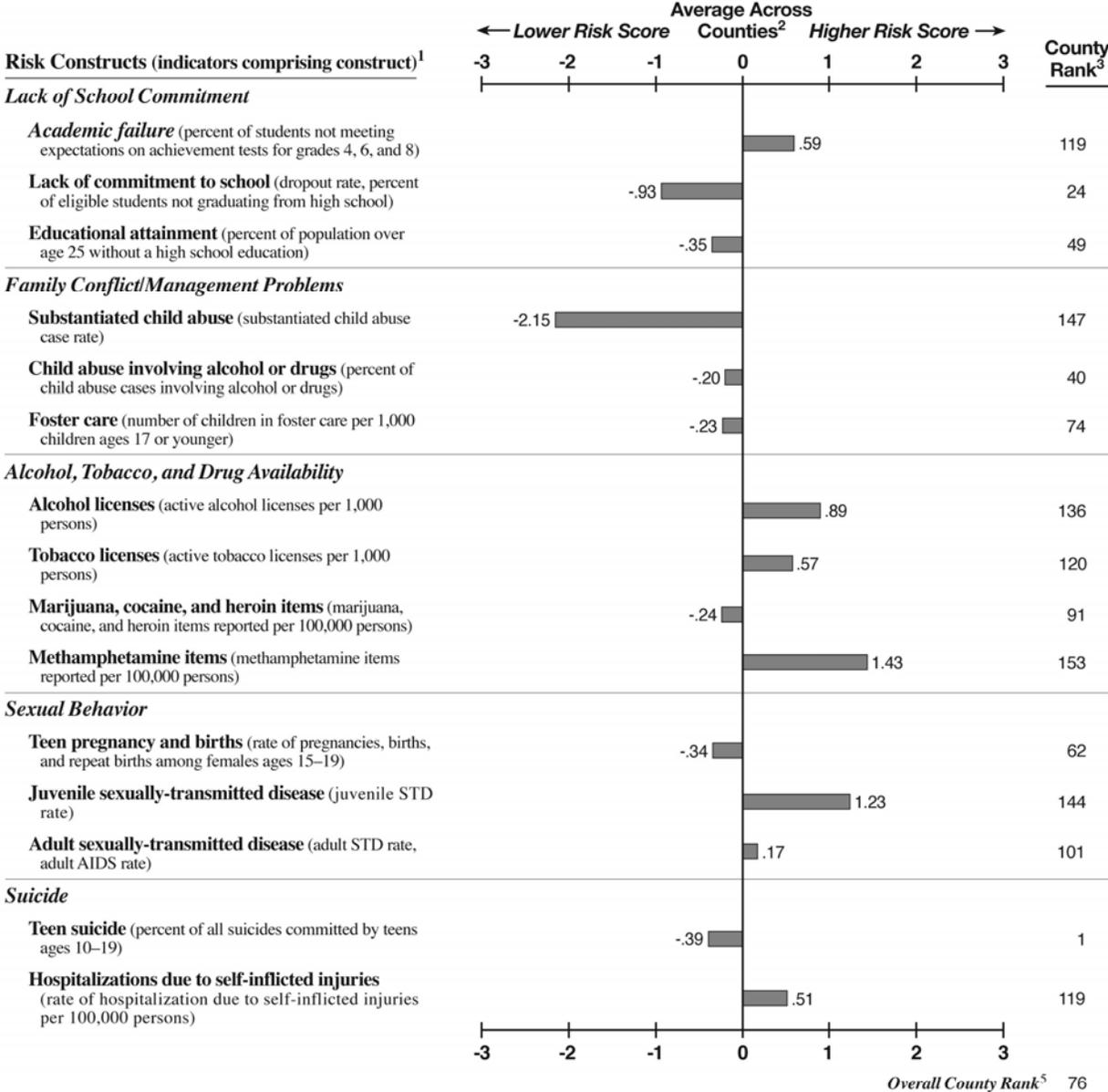
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pulaski County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,843	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,170	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	61.2% Other 1.6%
Black	32.7% Hispanic/Latino 4.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Pulaski County**

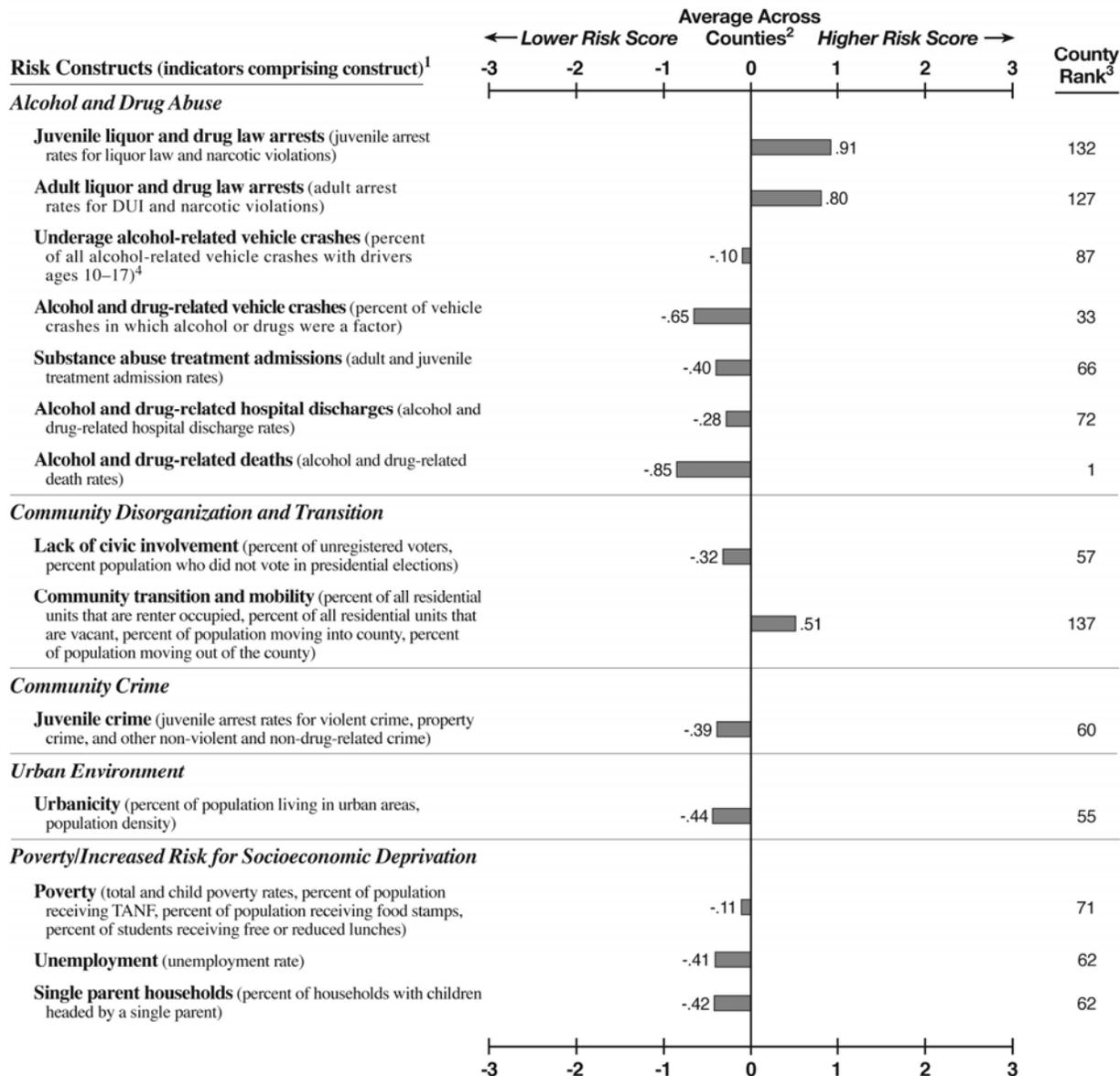


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.42 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .62 (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.

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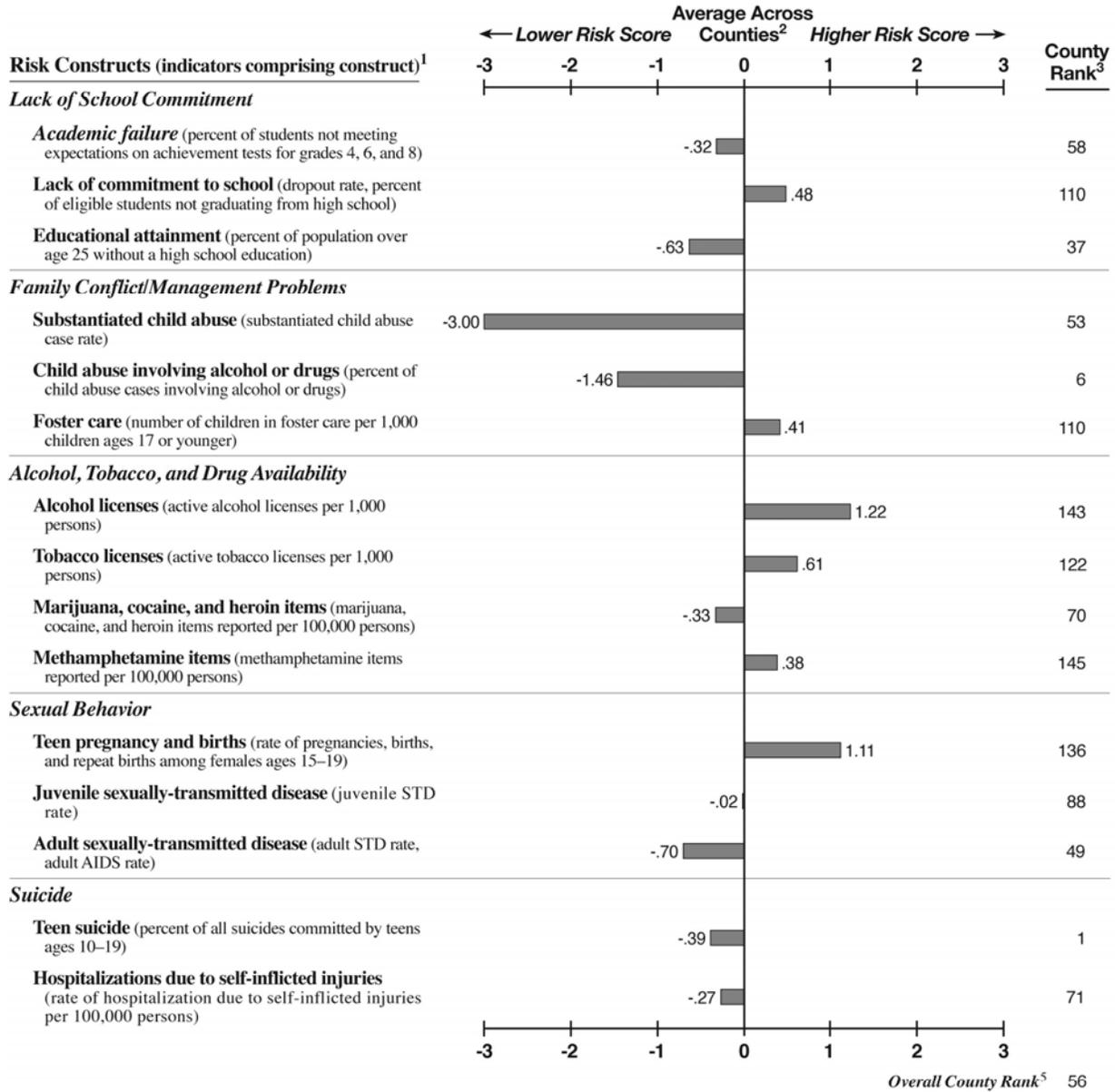
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Putnam County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 20,251	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,557	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	66.9% Other 1.6%
Black	26.9% Hispanic/Latino 4.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Putnam County**

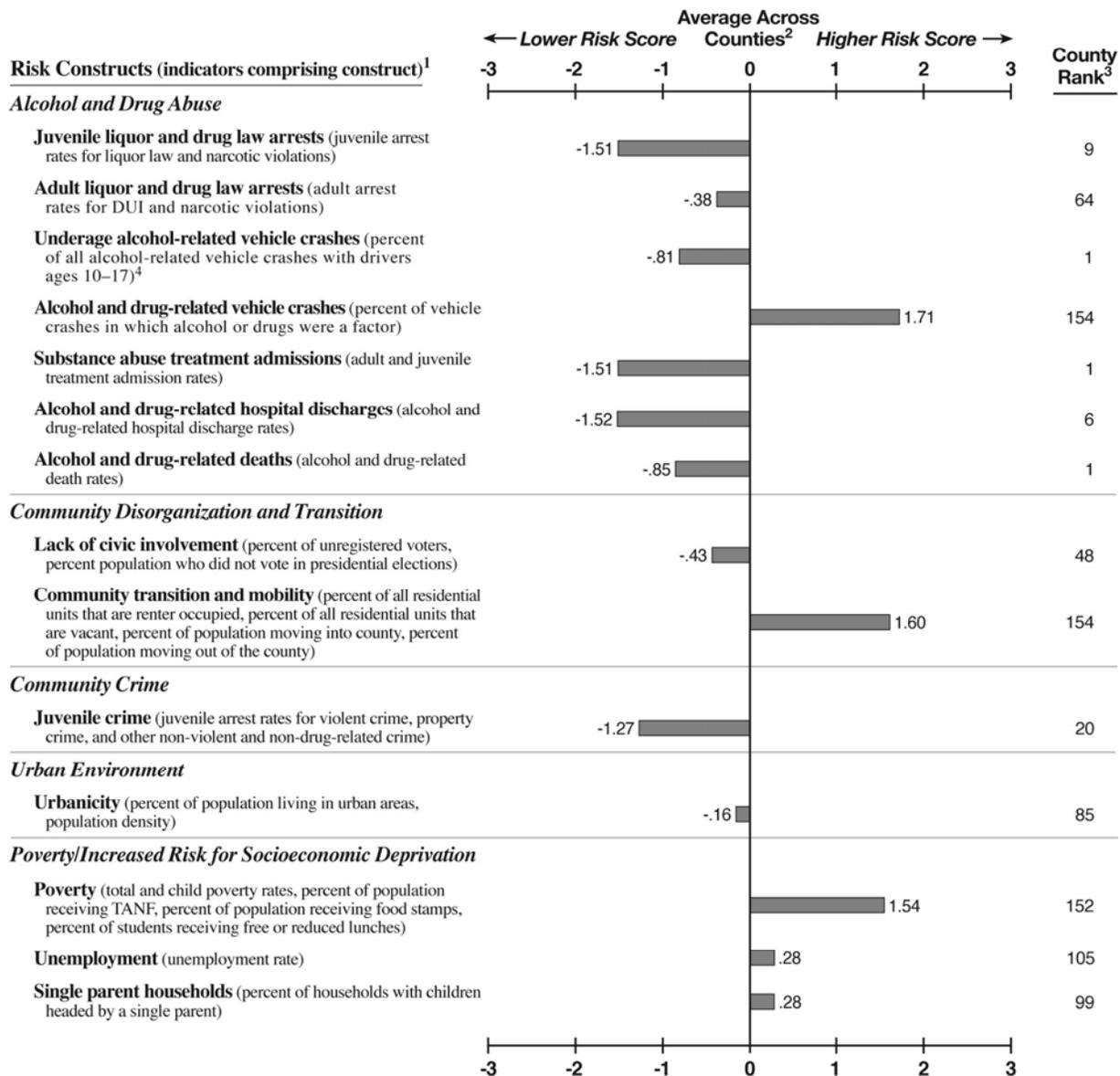


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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=85). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .09 (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.

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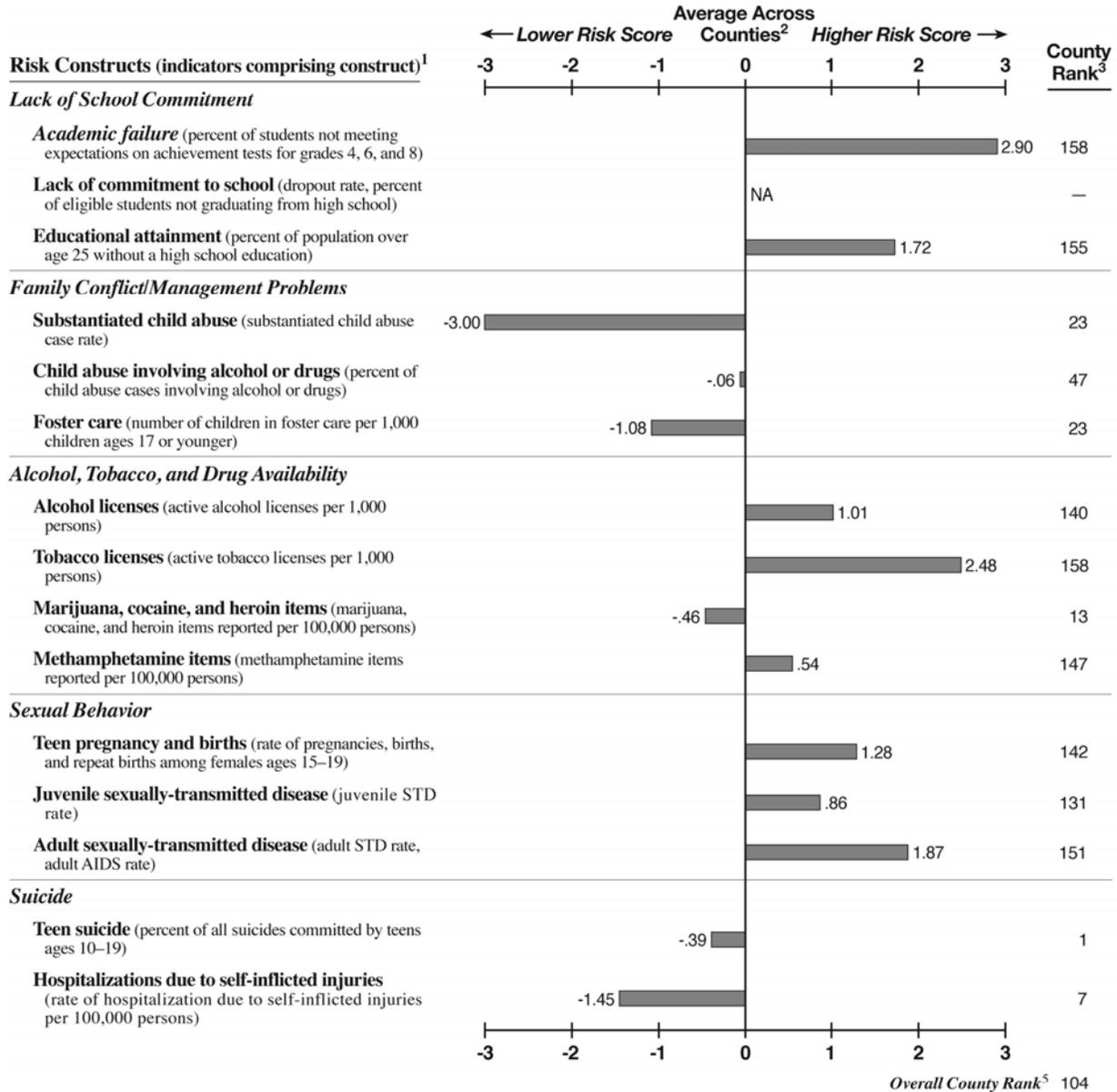
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Quitman County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 2,666	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 654	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 51.1%	Other 1.2%
Black 46.7%	Hispanic/Latino 1.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Quitman County**

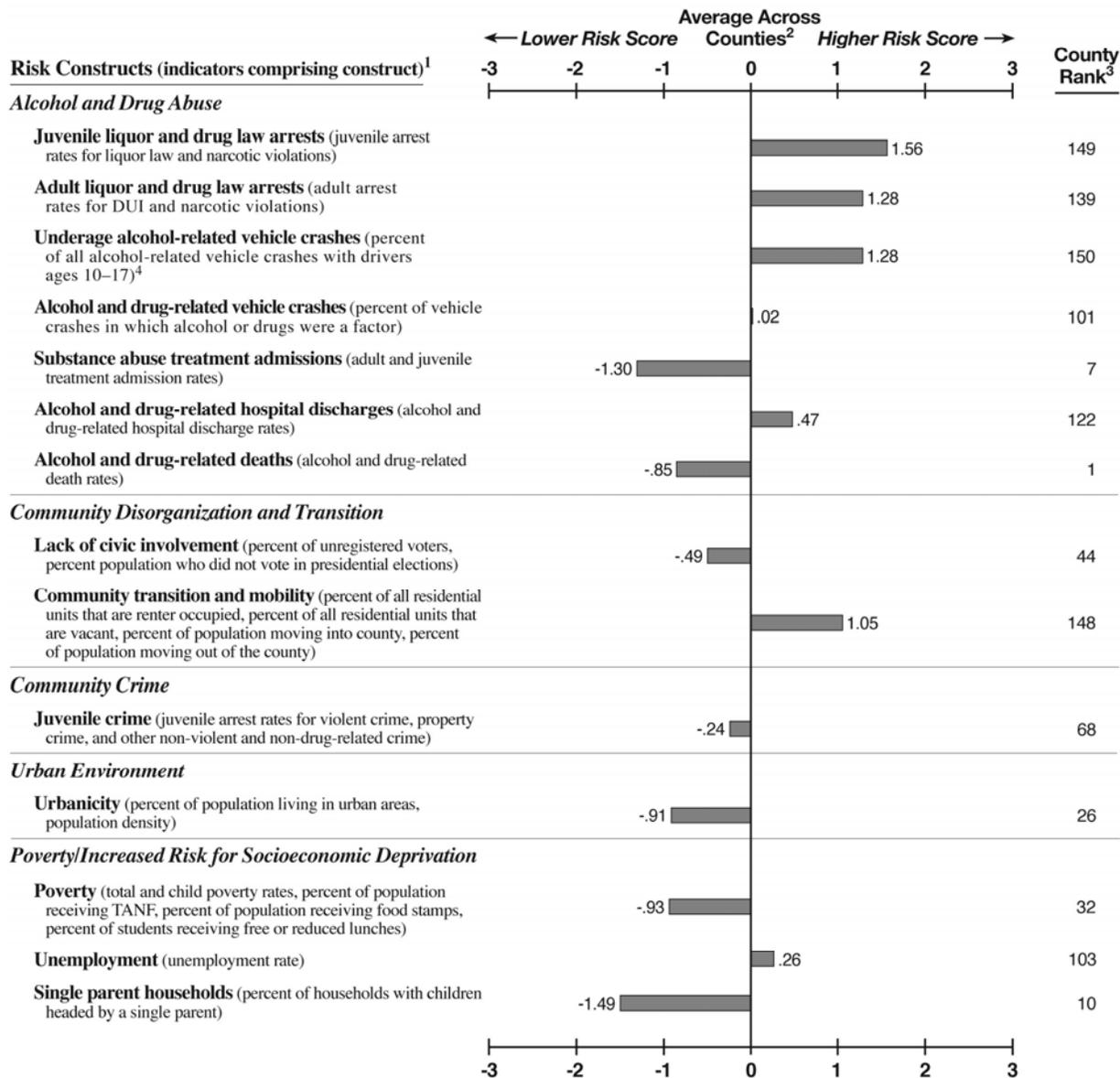


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.24 (county rank=145). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.96 (county rank=22).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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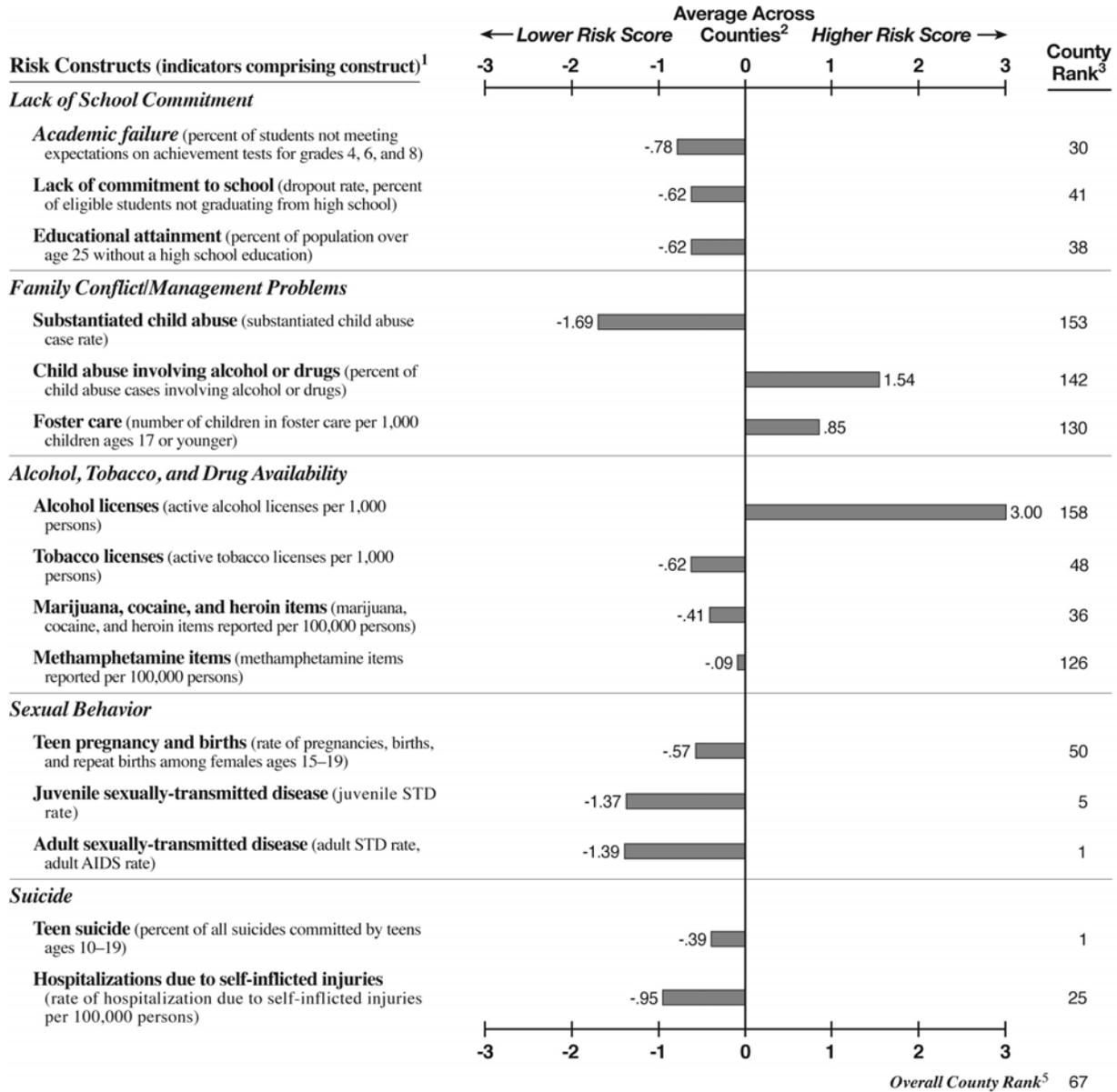
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Rabun County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 16,519	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,681	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 89.1%	Other 1.5%
Black 1.9%	Hispanic/Latino 7.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Rabun County**

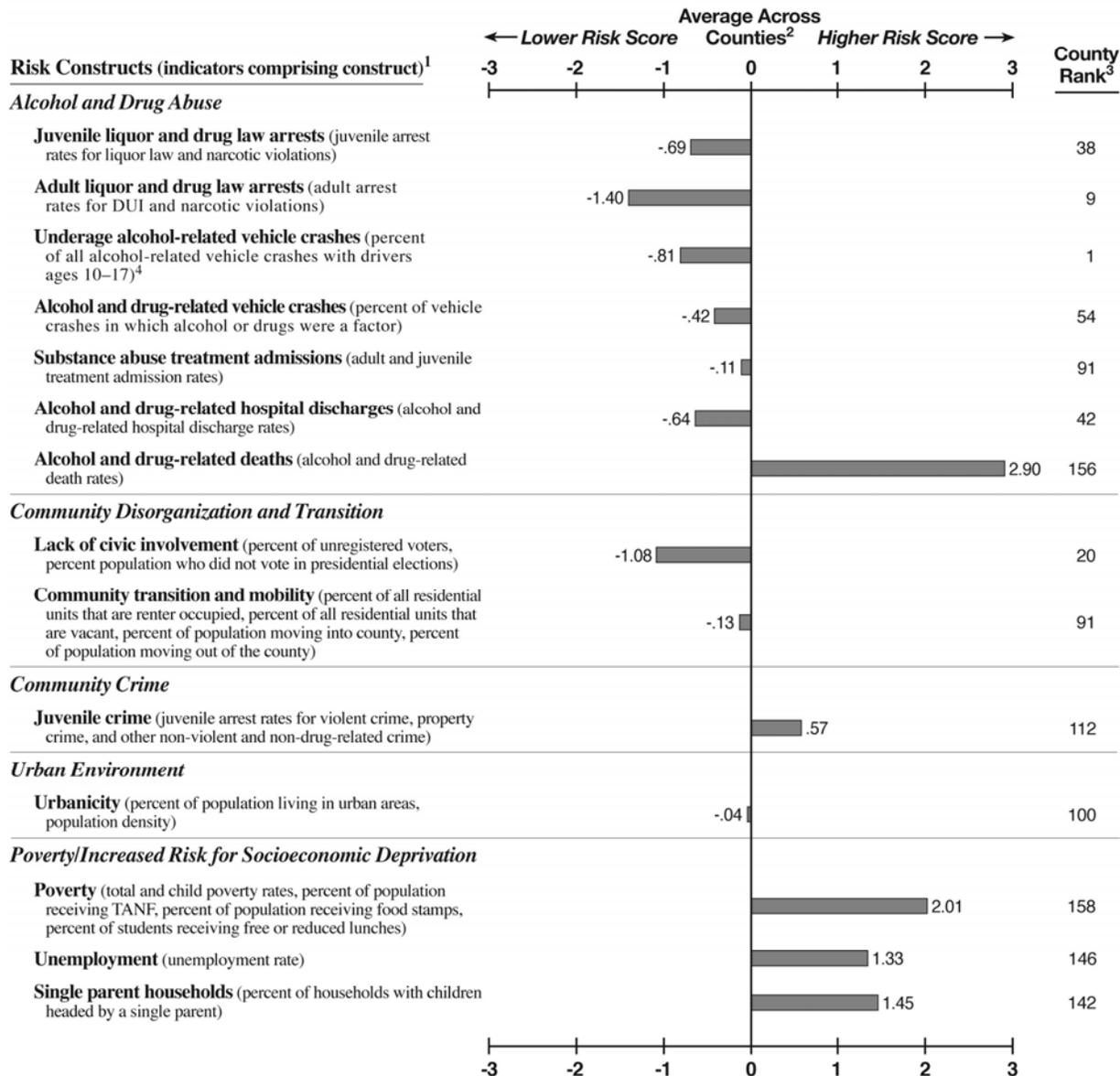


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .12 (county rank=99). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.47 (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.

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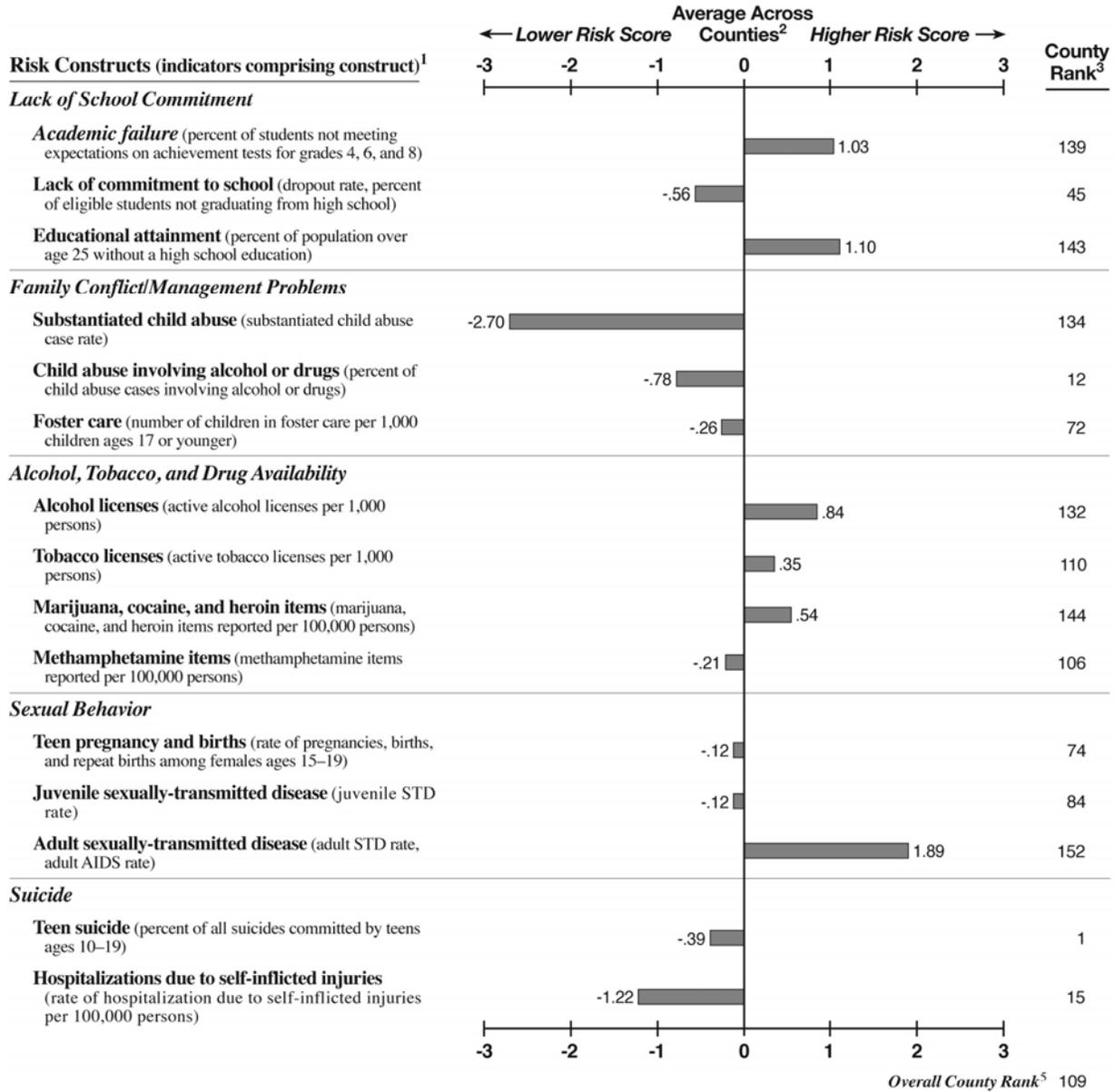
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Randolph County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 7,294	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,837	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 36.9%	Other 1.1%
Black 60.3%	Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Randolph County**

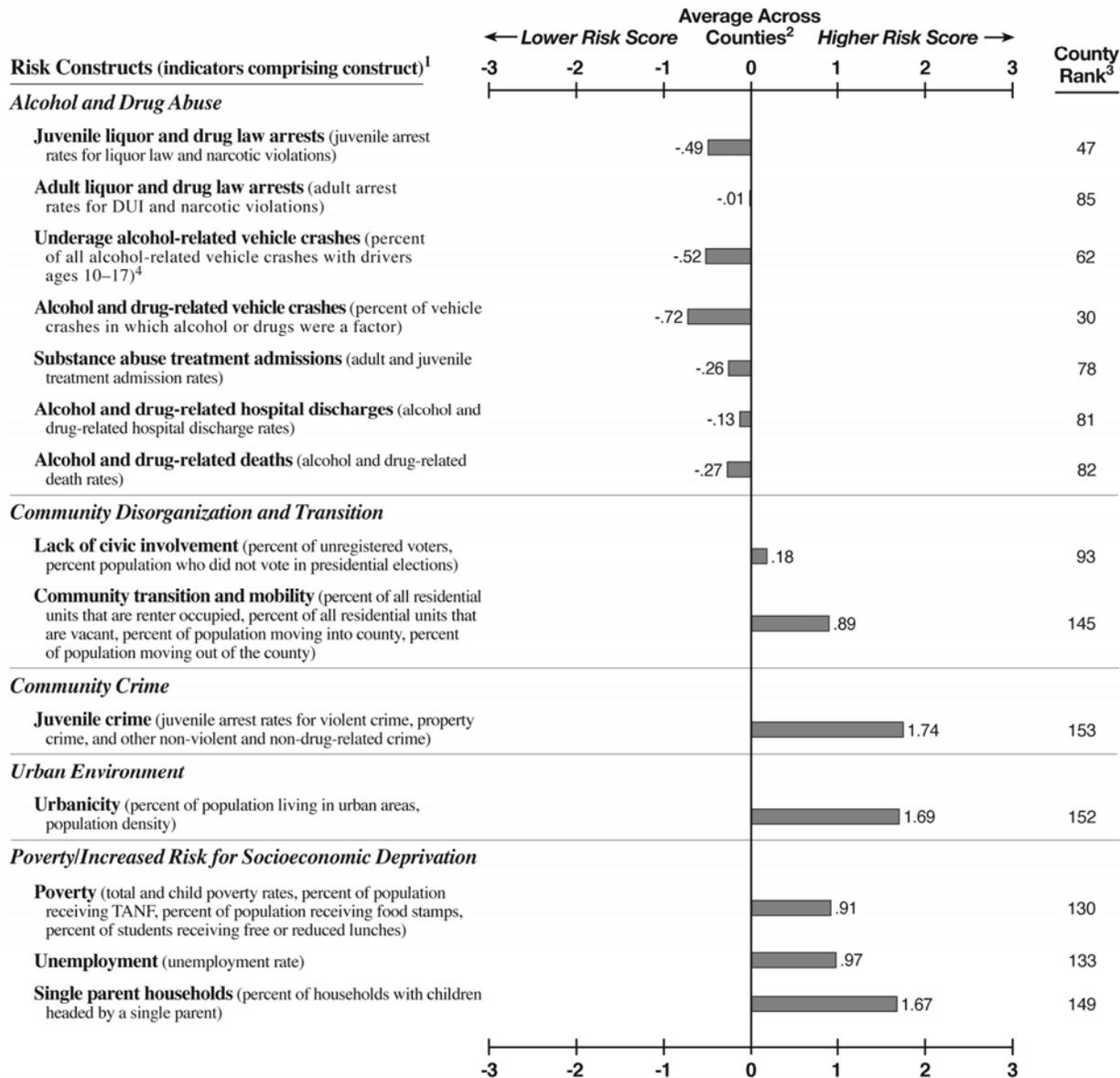


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .45 (county rank=125). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=59).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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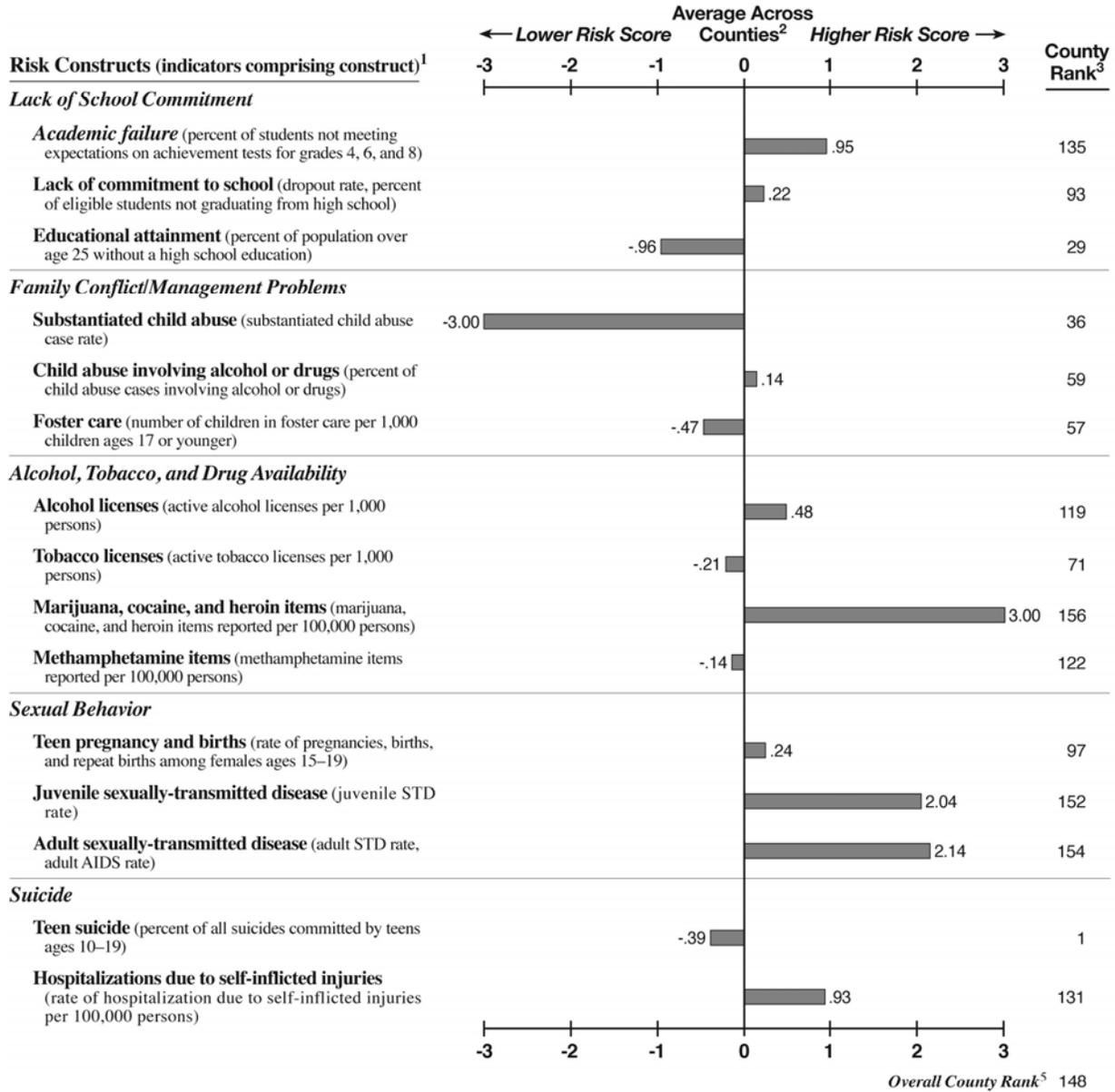
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Richmond County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 197,372	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 52,455	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	42.1% Other 3.6%
Black	51.7% Hispanic/Latino 2.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Richmond County**

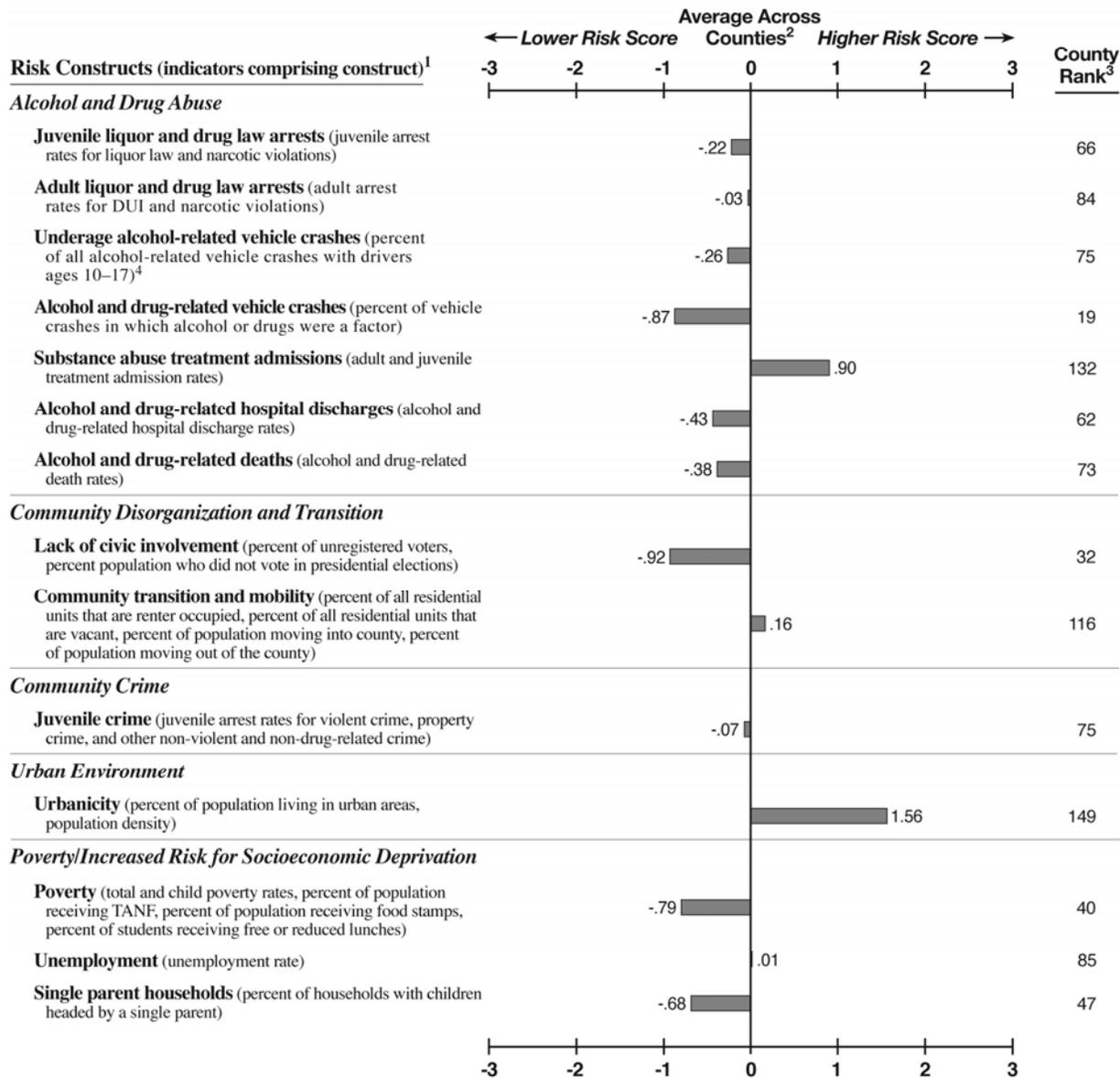


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.42 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .54 (county rank=119).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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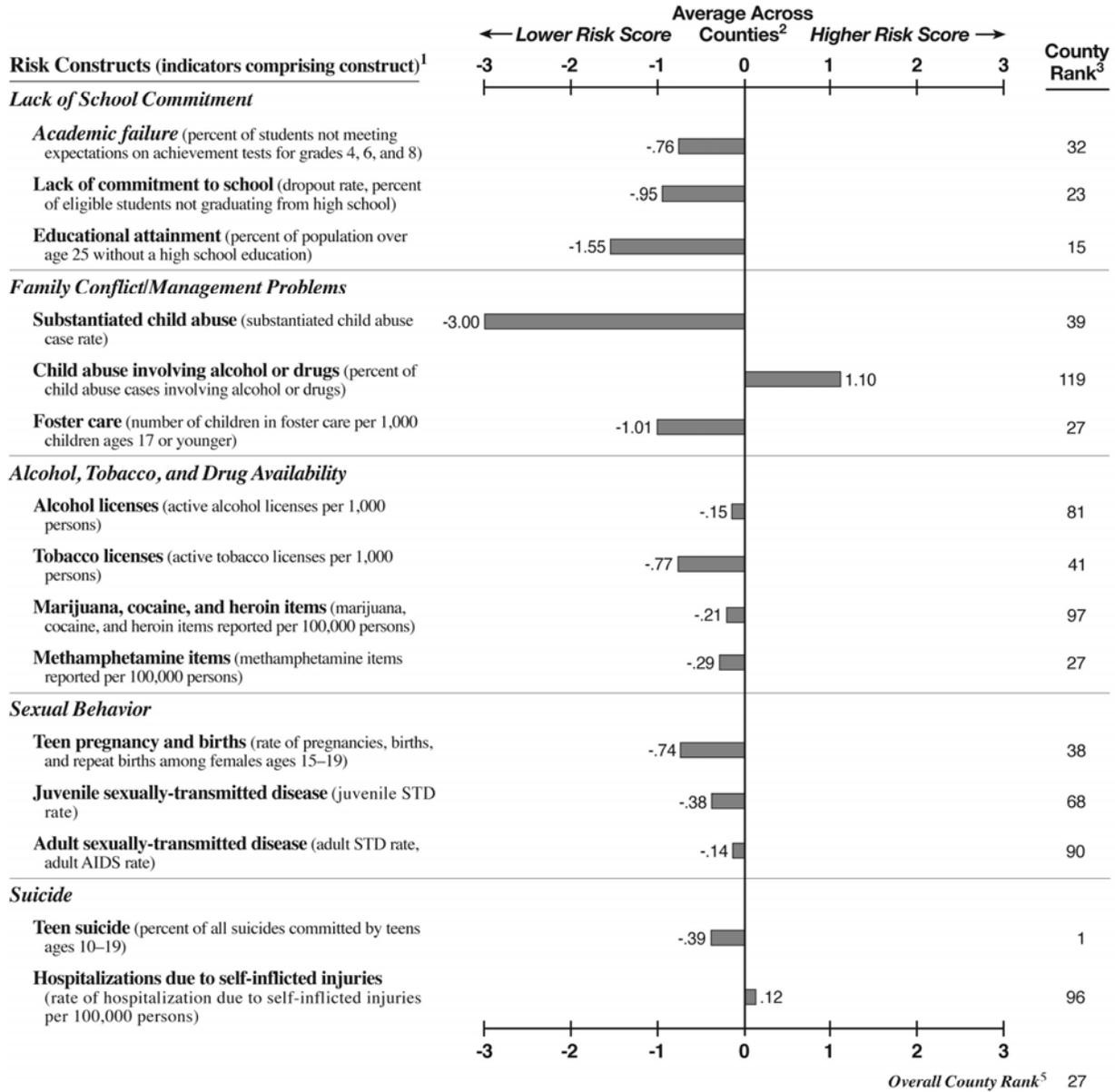
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Rockdale County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 82,052	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 22,455	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	49.0% Other 3.5%
Black	38.0% Hispanic/Latino 9.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Rockdale County**

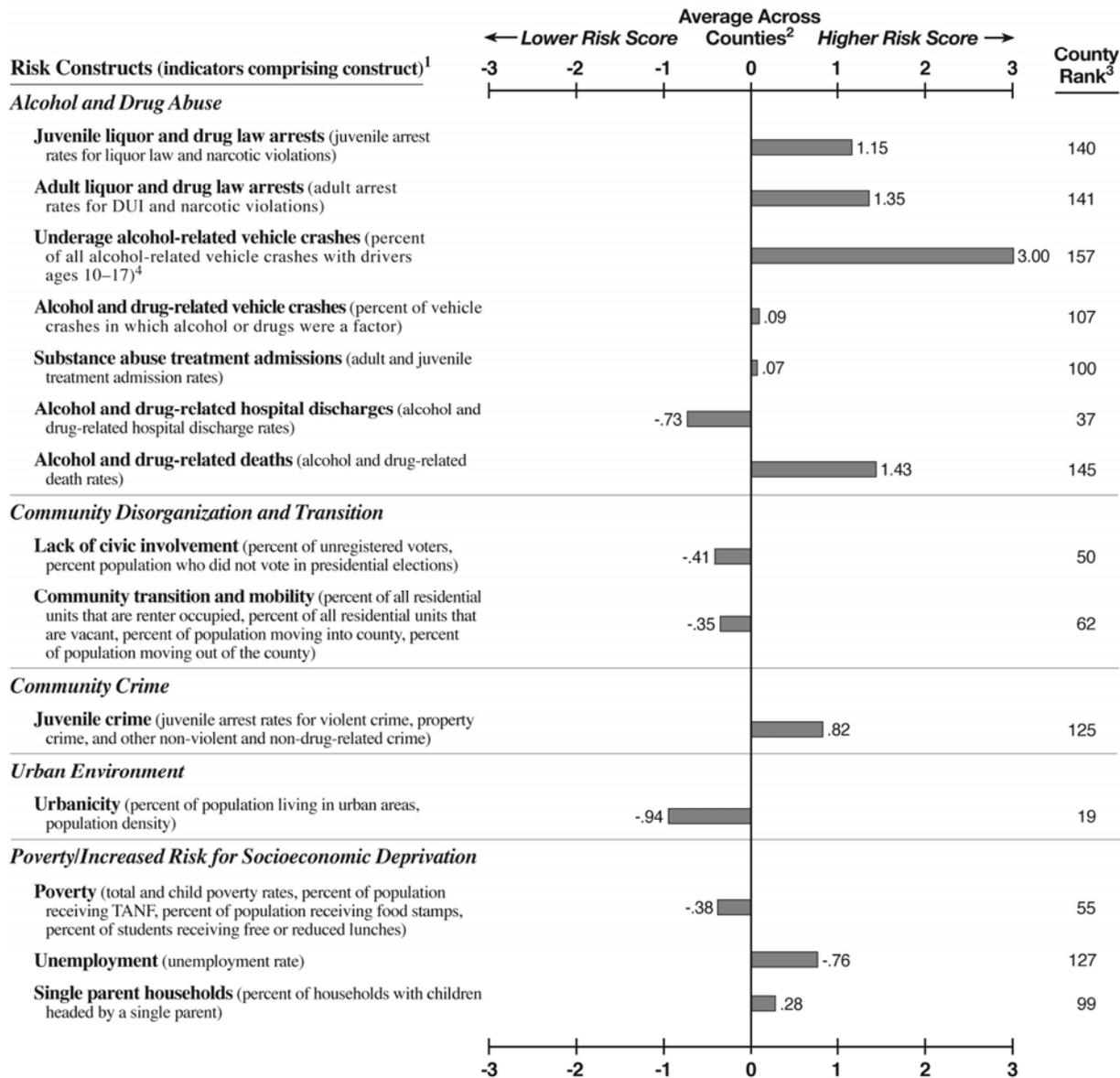


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.31 (county rank=63). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .37 (county rank=103).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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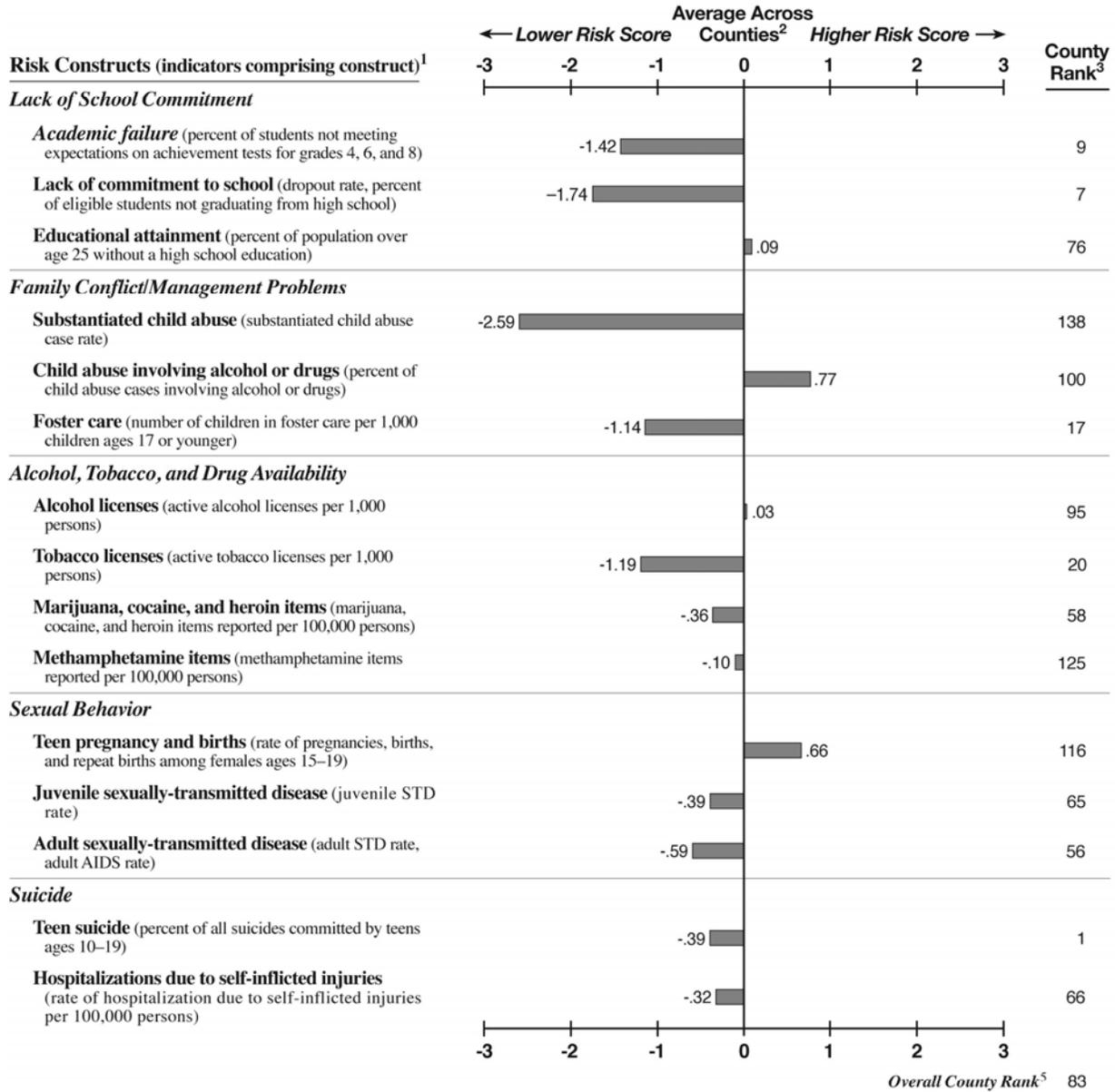
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Schley County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 4,123	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,144	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.2% Other 1.3%
Black	27.4% Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Schley County**

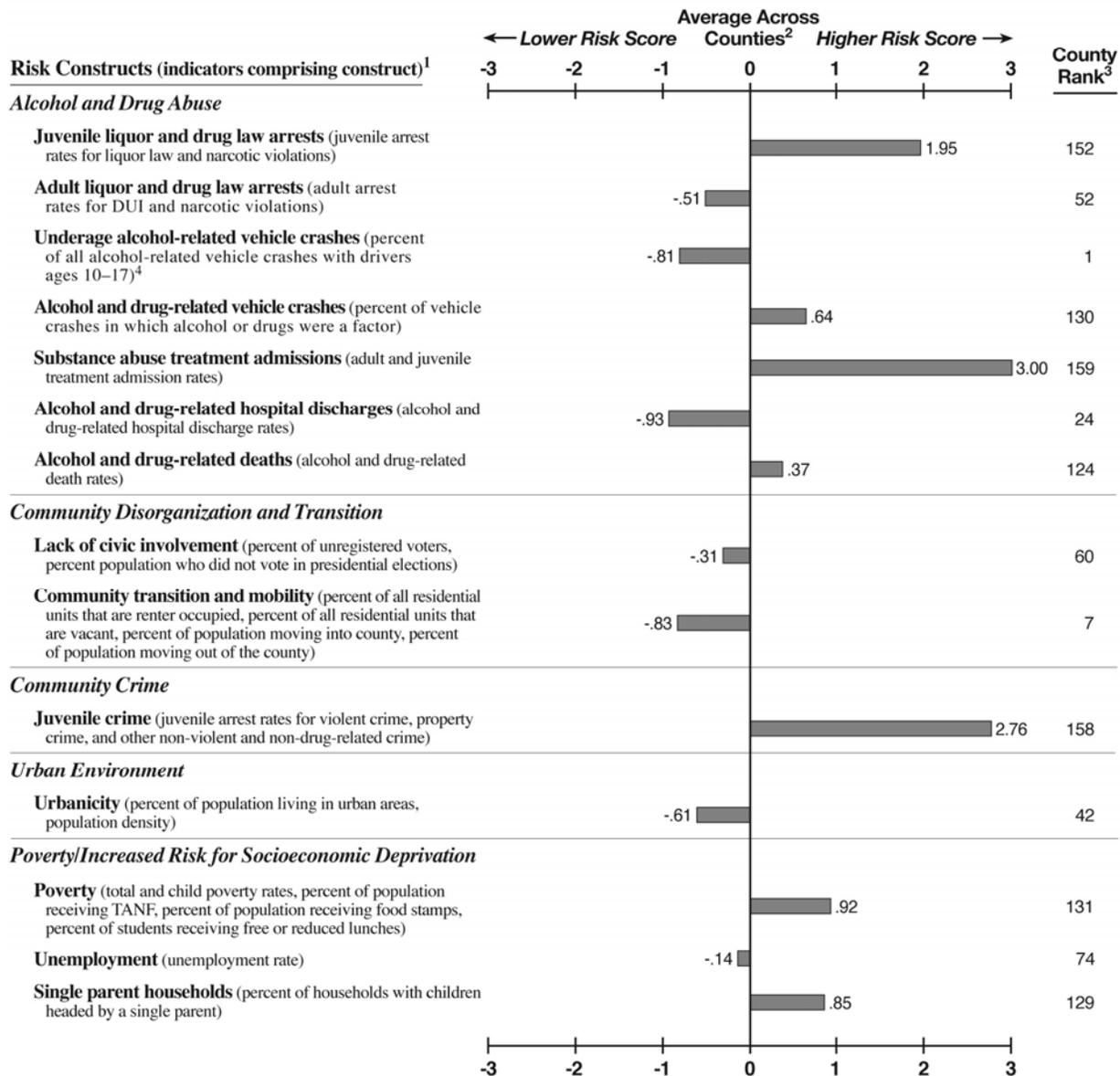


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.49 (county rank=46). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.66 (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.

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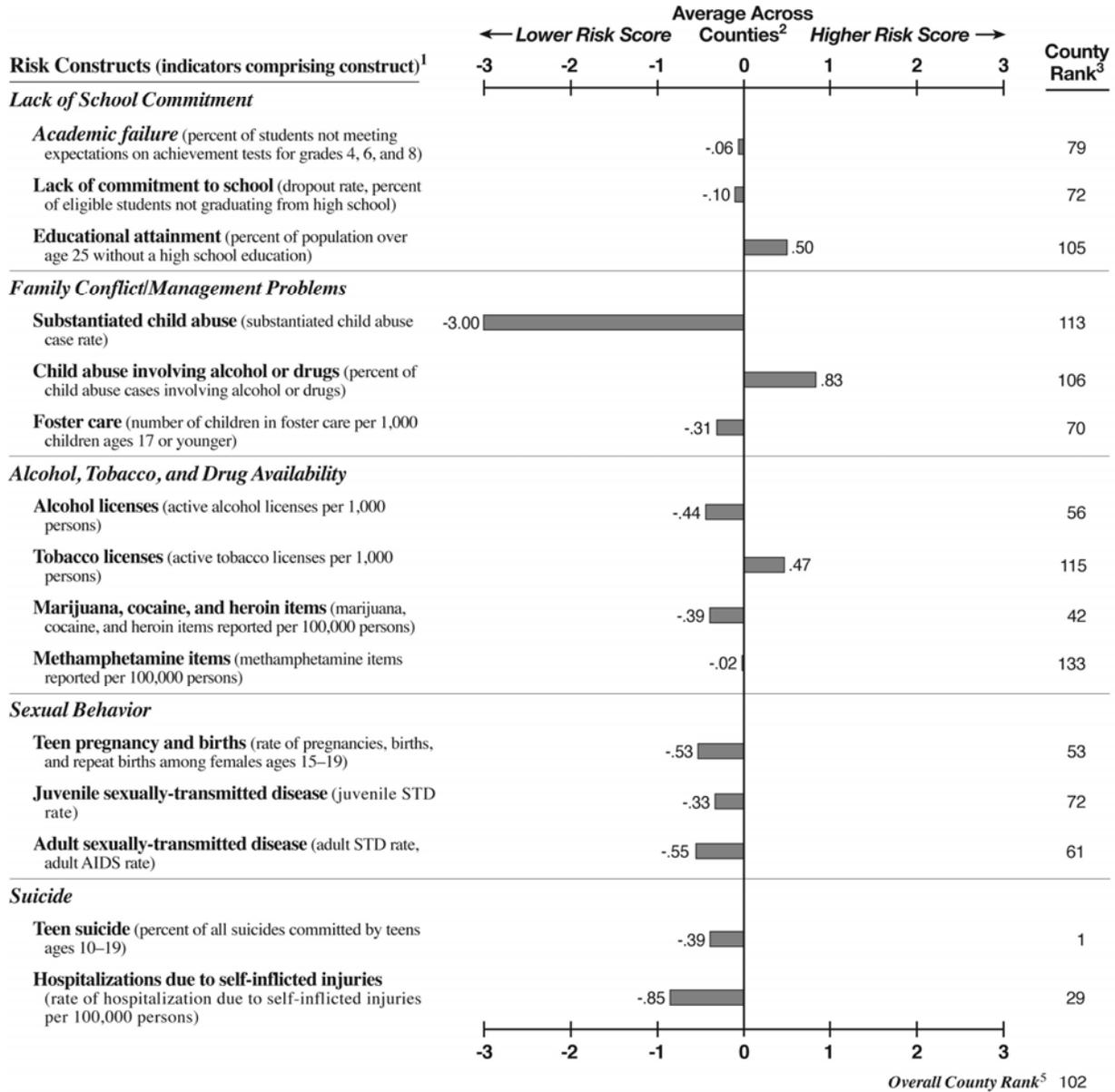
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Screven County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 15,037	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,814	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	53.6% Other 1.1%
Black	43.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Screven County**

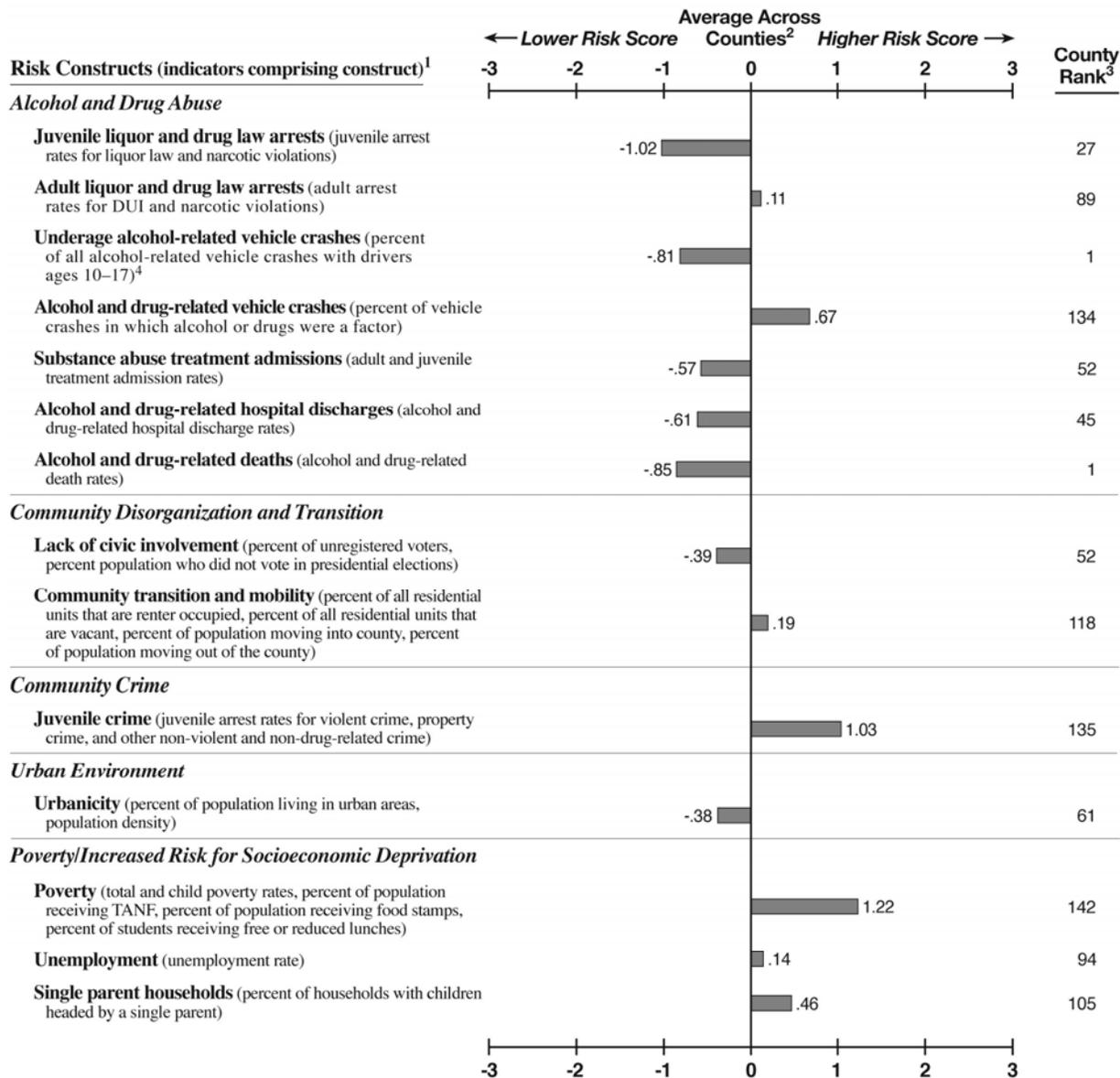


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.67 (county rank=34). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .86 (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.

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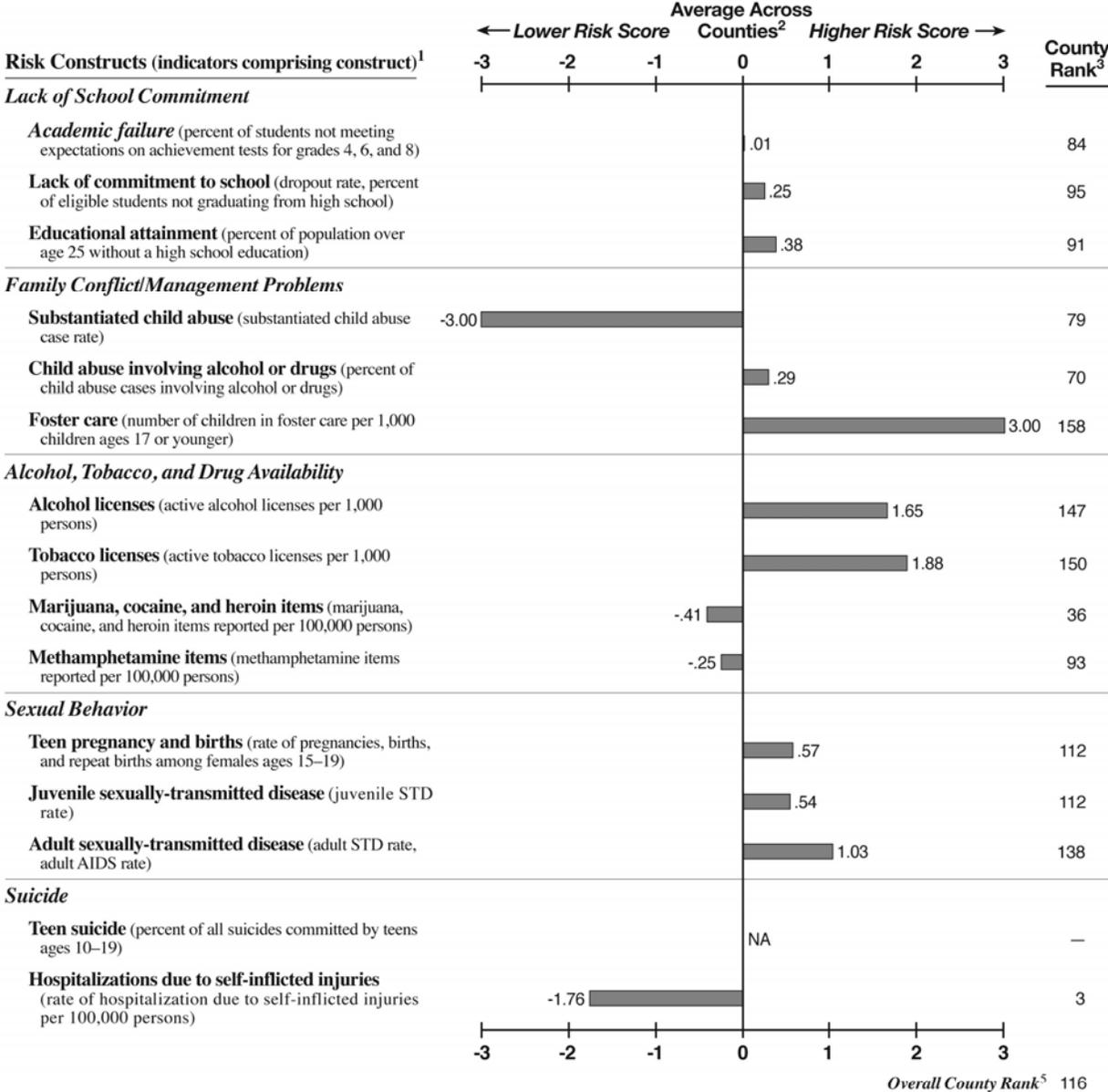
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Seminole County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,081	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,261	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 60.6%	Other 0.7%
Black 34.3%	Hispanic/Latino 4.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Seminole County**

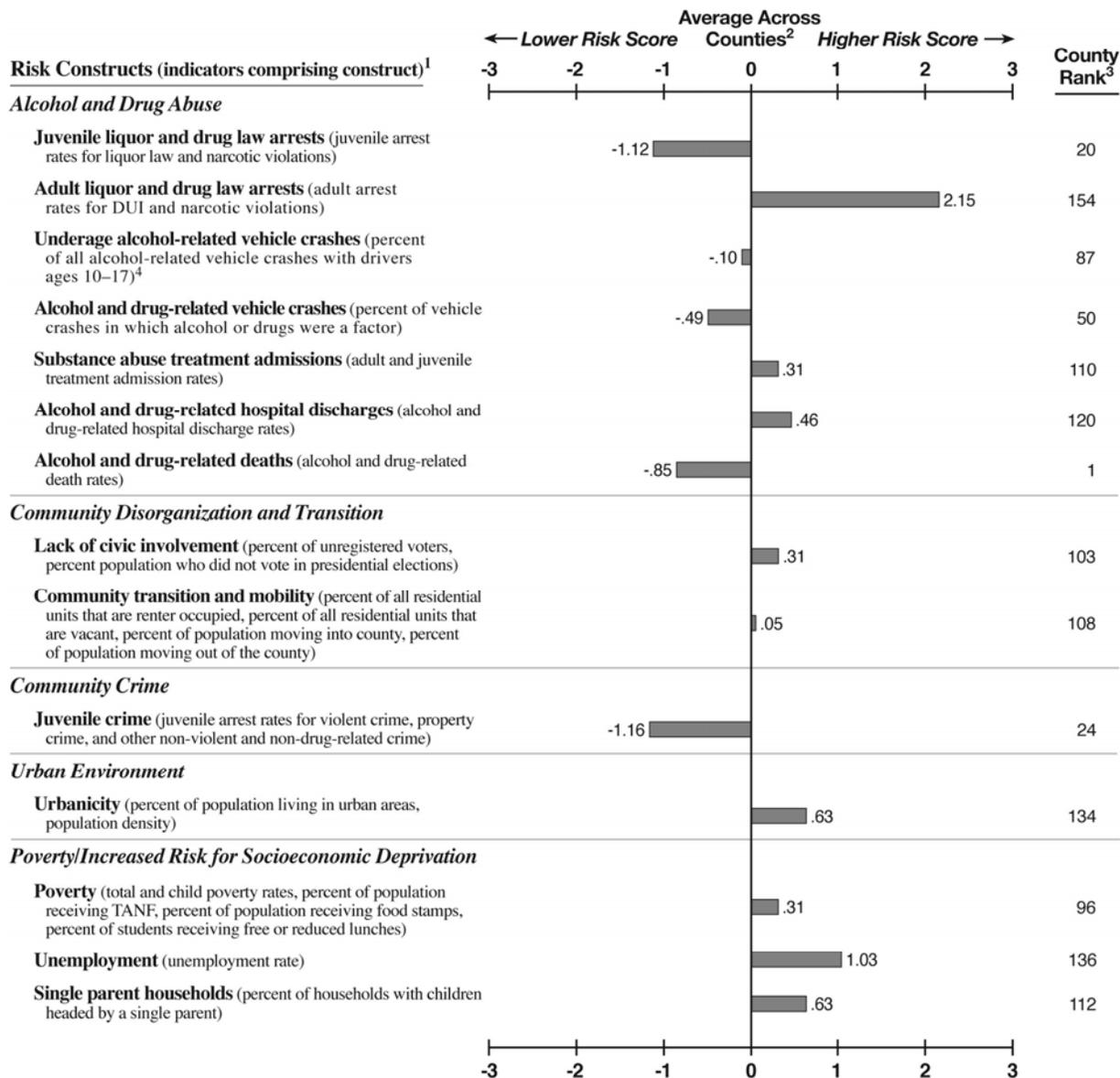


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.42 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .62 (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.

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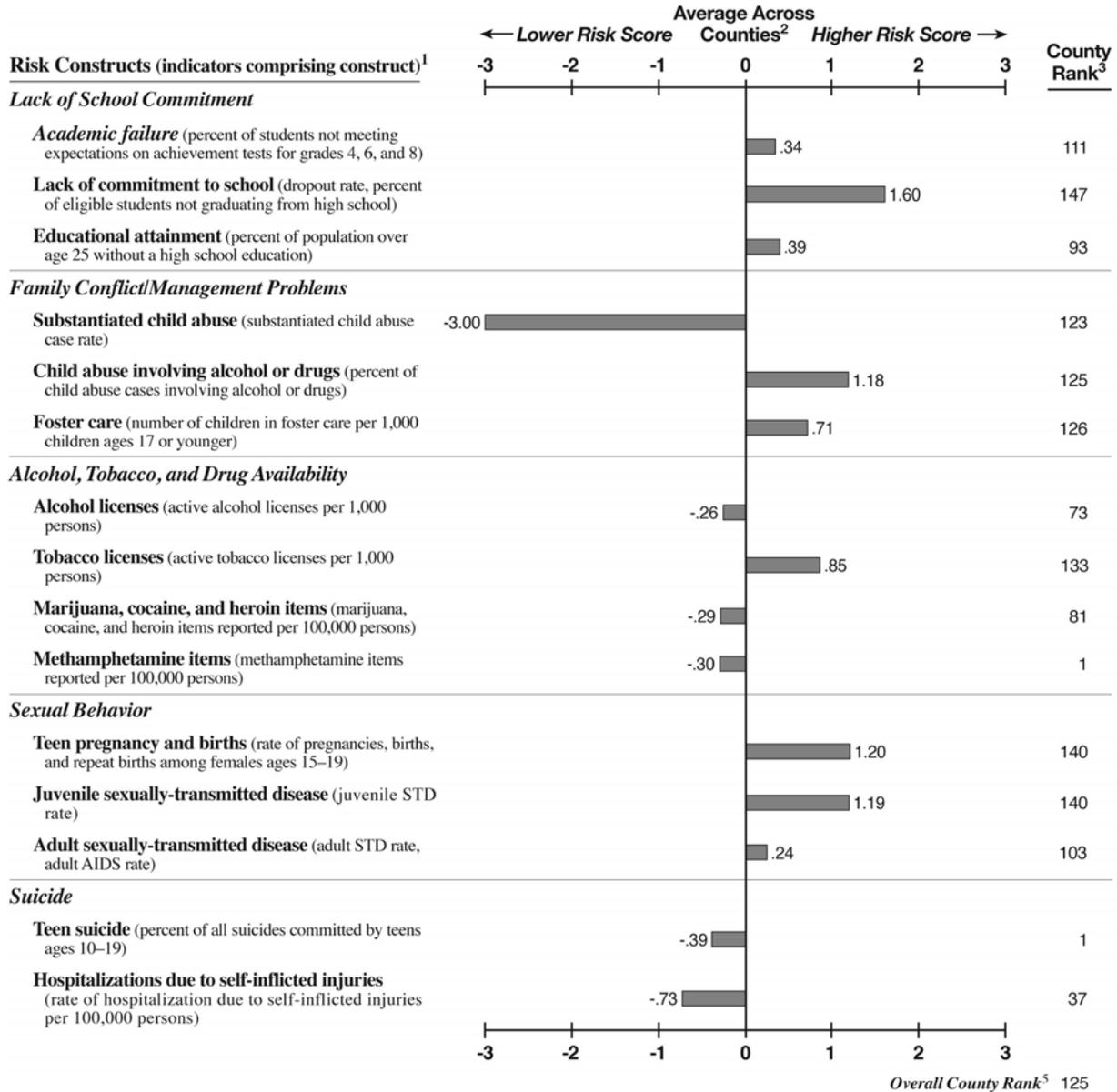
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Spalding County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 62,826			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 17,232			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	63.7%	Other	1.9%
Black	31.8%	Hispanic/Latino	2.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Spalding County**

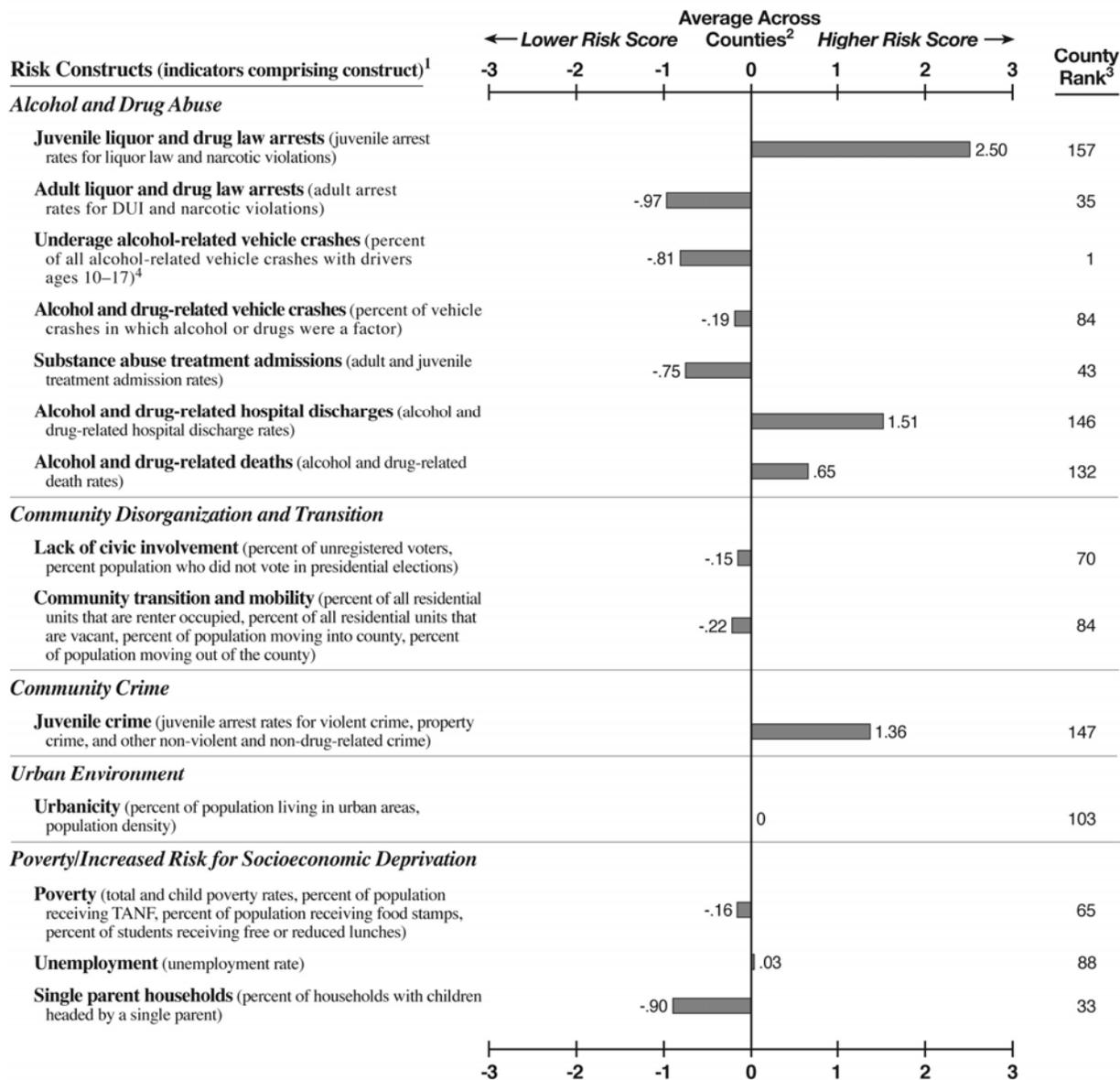


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.82 (county rank=23). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .81 (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.

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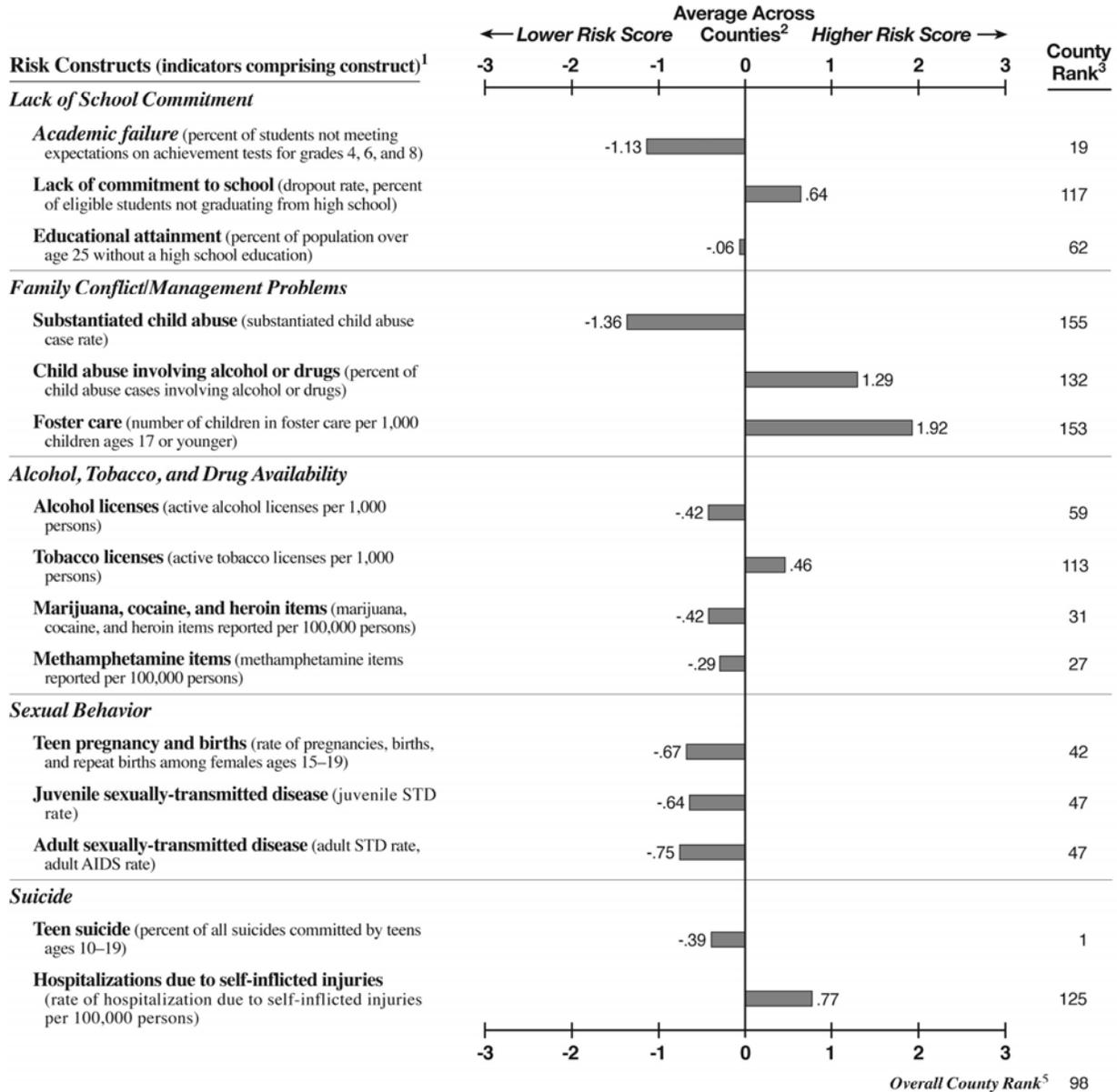
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Stephens County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 25,268	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,900	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	84.6% Other 2.2%
Black	11.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Stephens County**

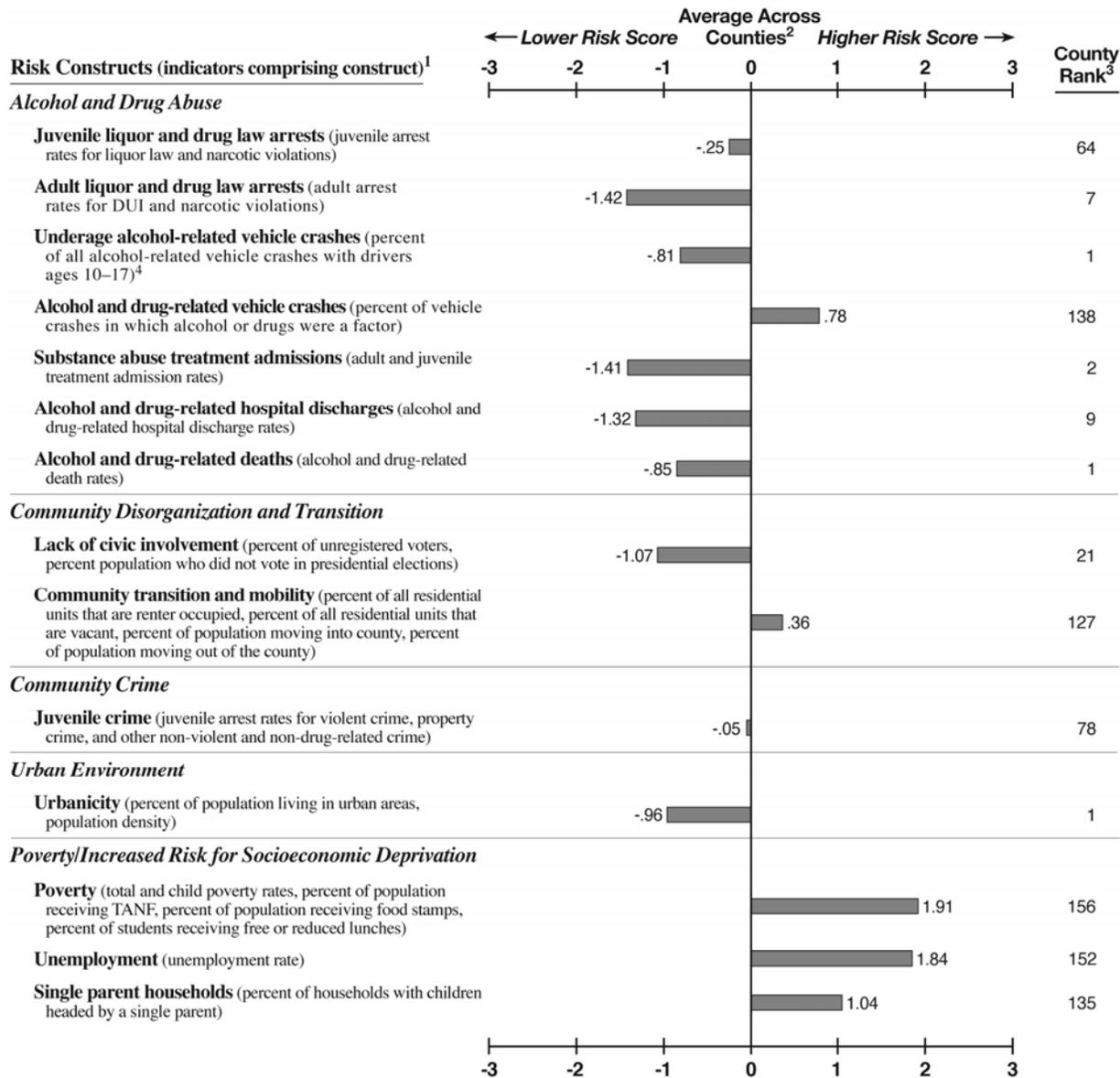


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 0 (county rank=90). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .22 (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.

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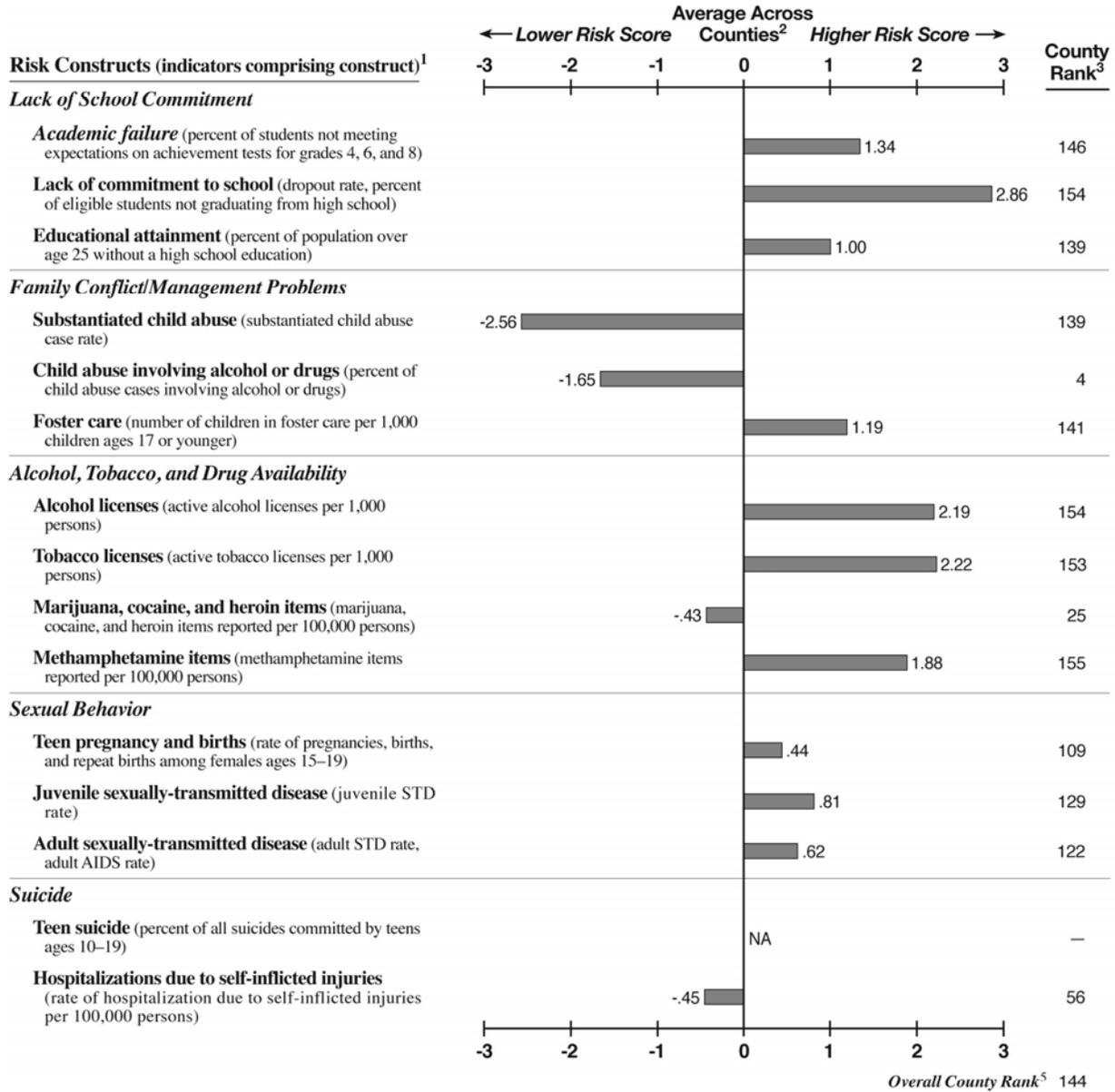
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Stewart County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 4,647	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,022	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	38.8% Other 1.2%
Black	58.2% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Stewart County**

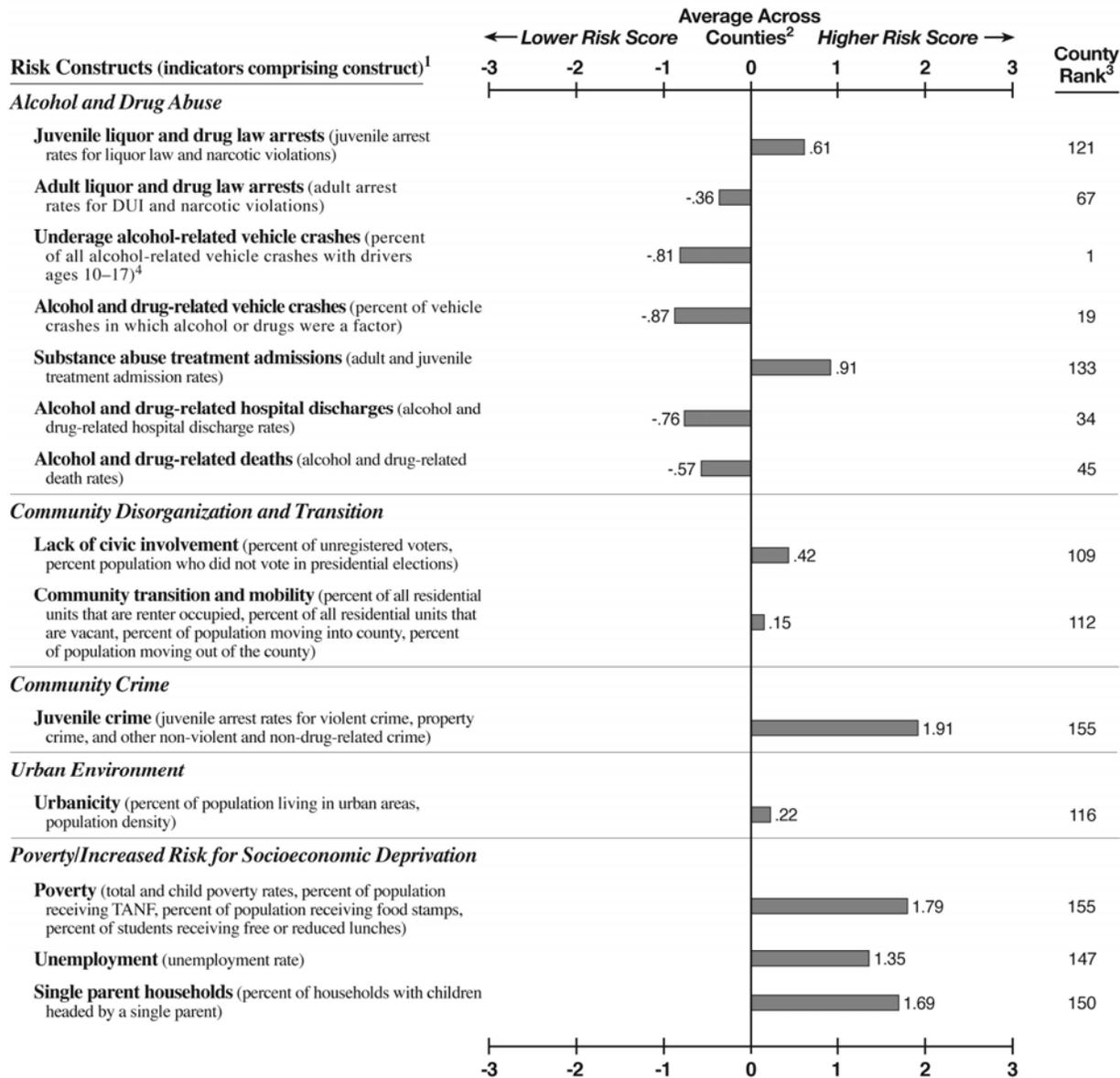


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 2.05 (county rank=159).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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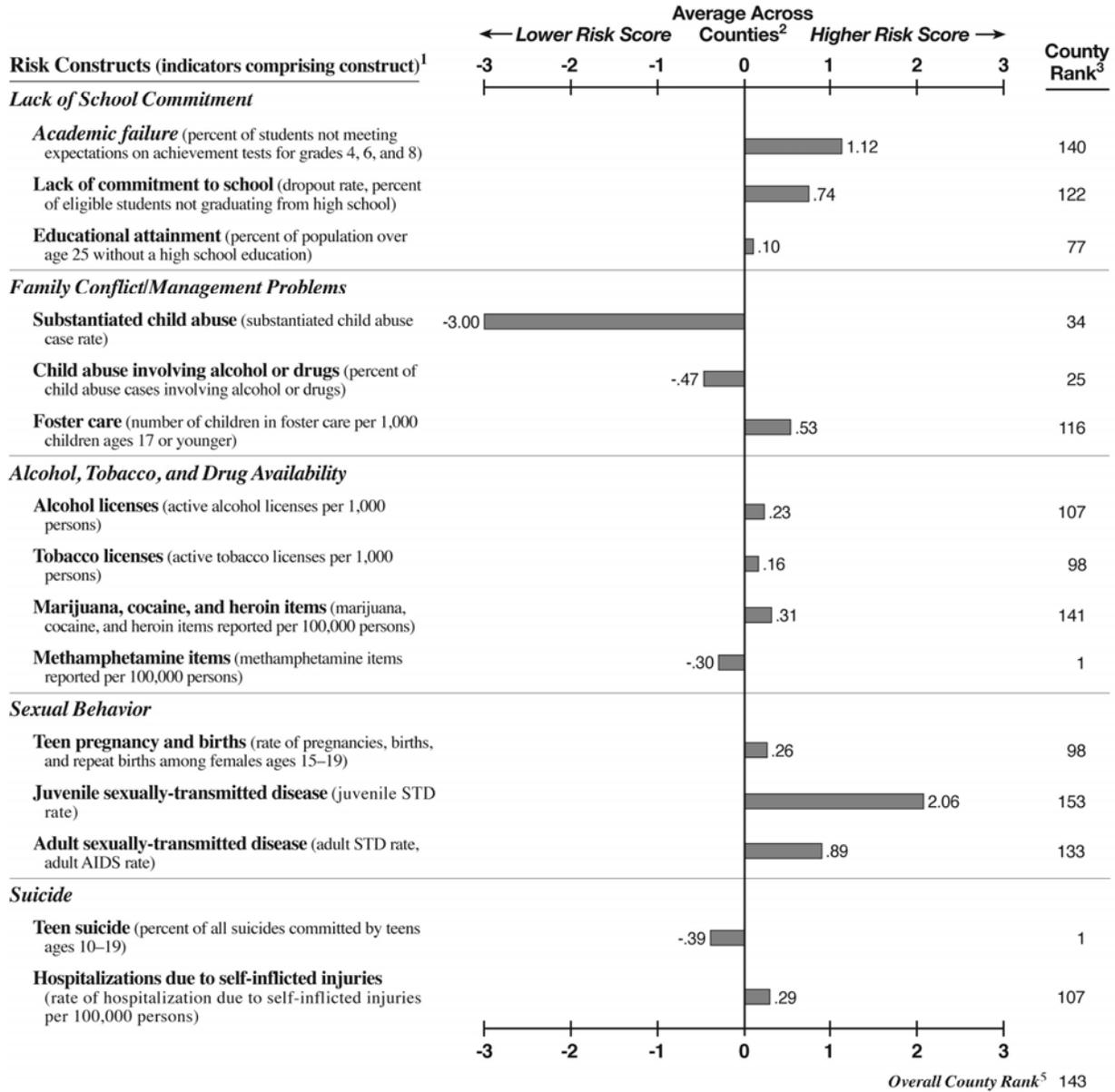
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Sumter County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 32,532	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,809	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	45.8% Other 1.5%
Black	49.2% Hispanic/Latino 3.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

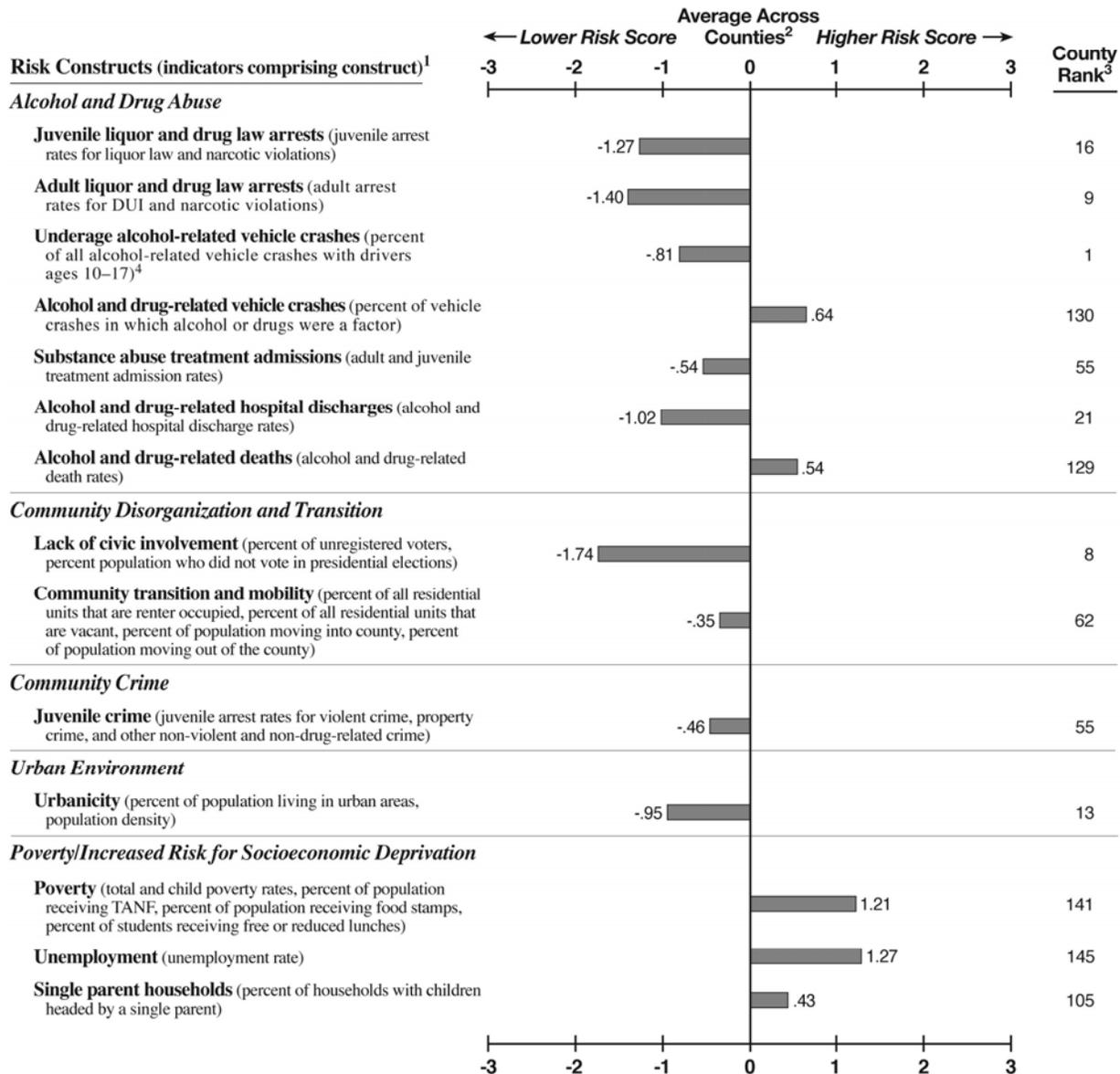
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .67 (county rank=132). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.42 (county rank=46).

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

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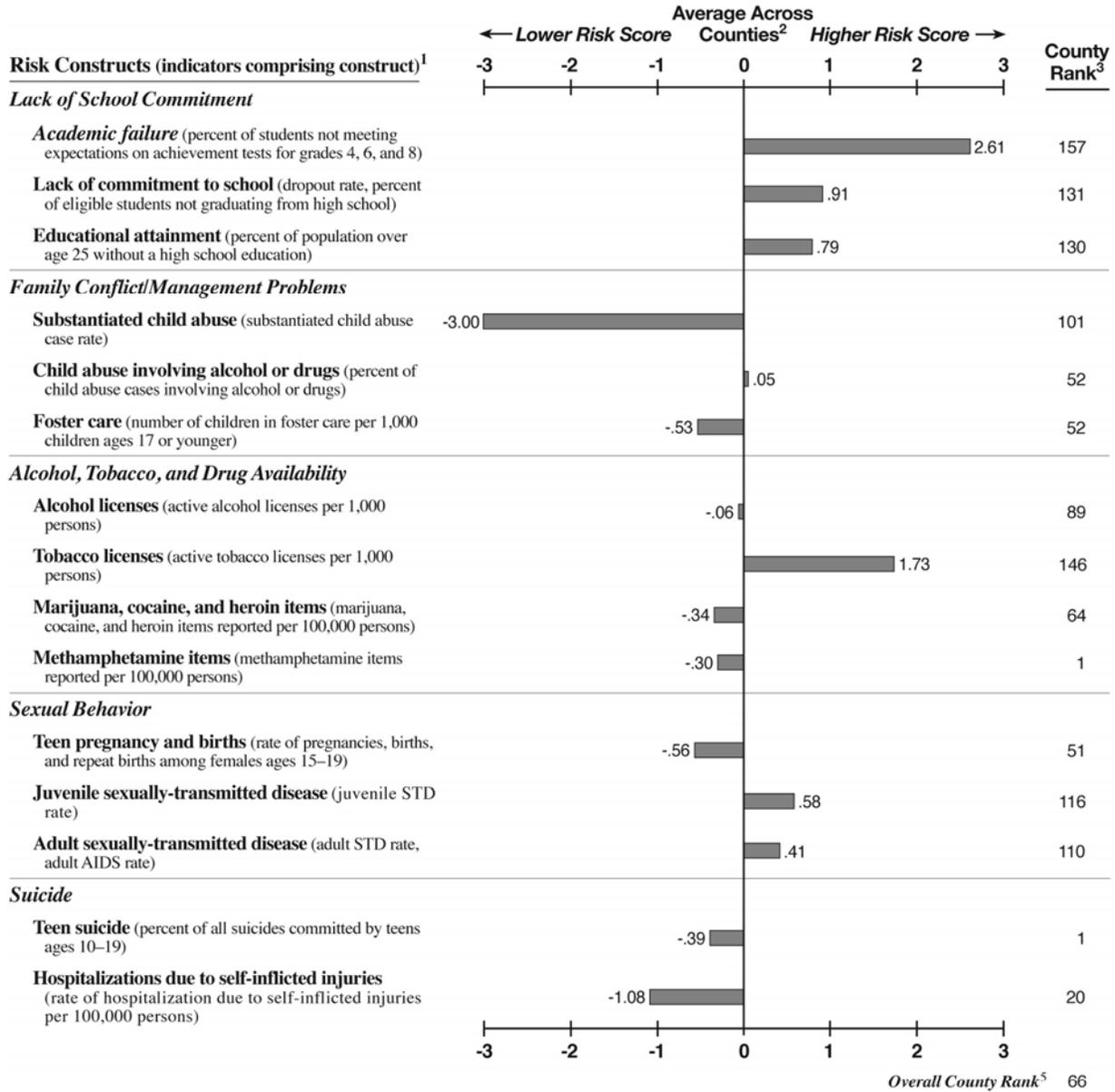
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Talbot County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 6,607	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,537	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	39.9% Other 1.5%
Black	56.4% Hispanic/Latino 2.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Talbot County**

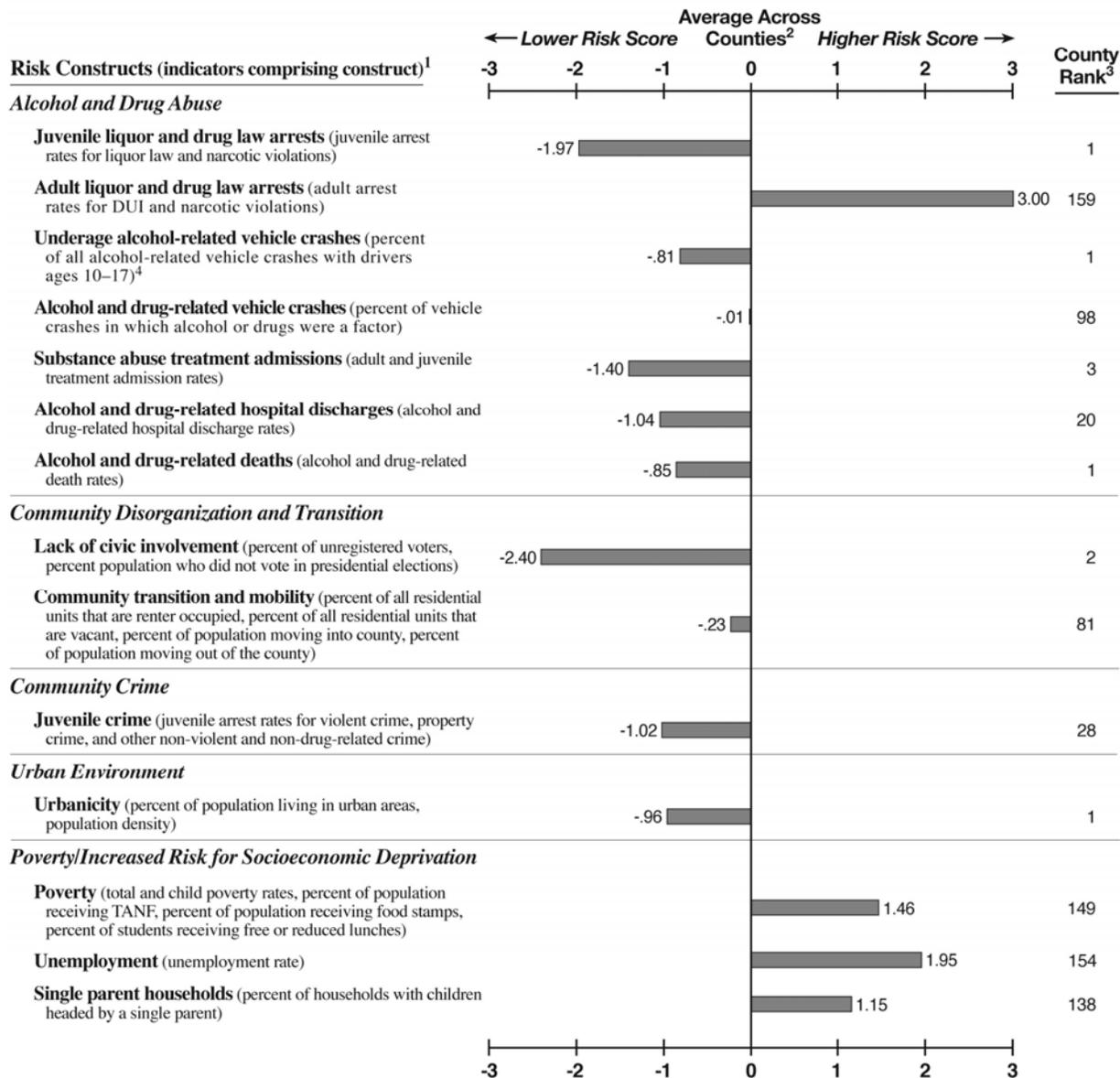


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students 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 -1.39 (county rank=11). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.55 (county rank=151).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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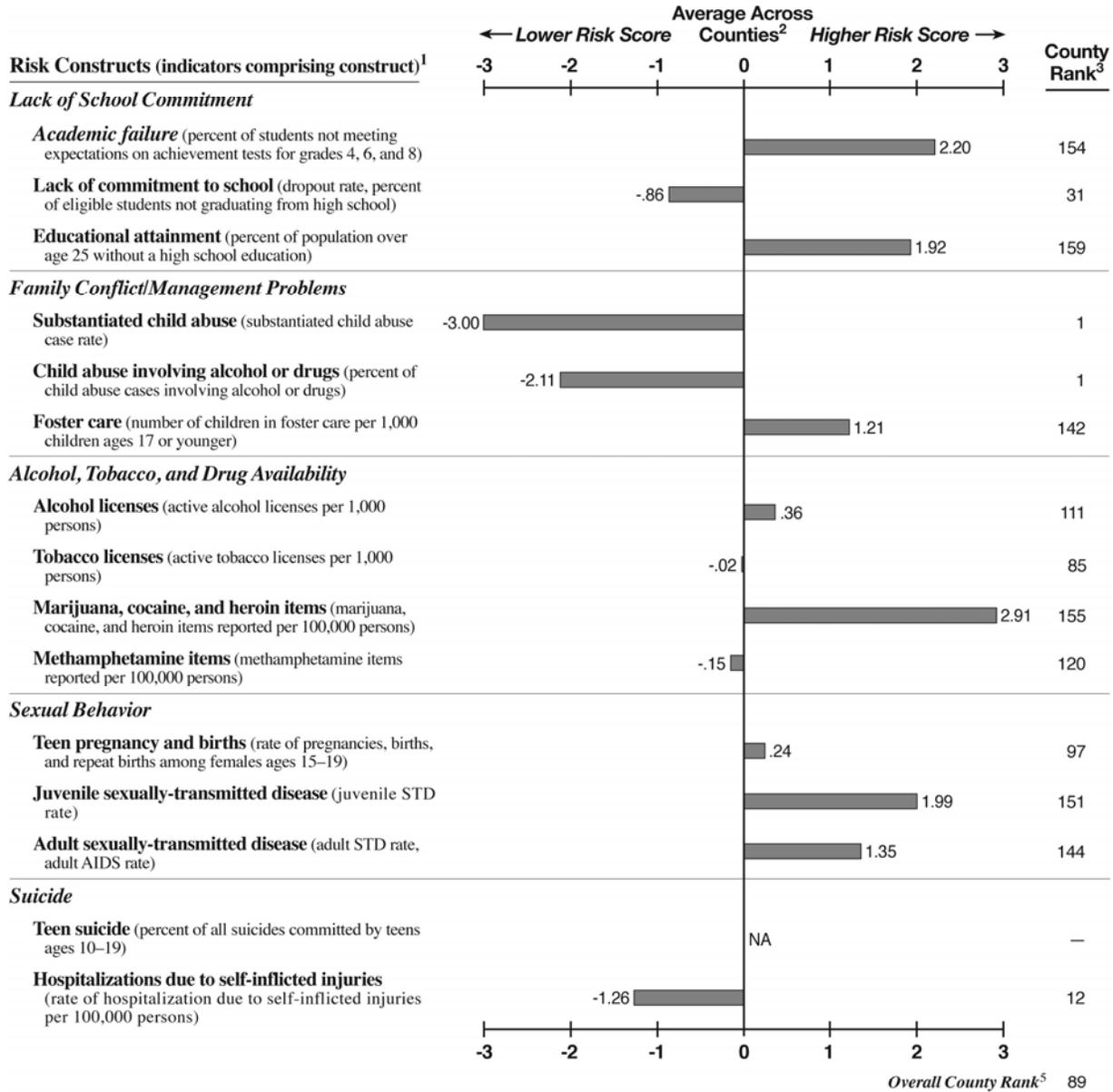
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Taliaferro County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 1,884	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 367	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 39.4%	Other 1.0%
Black 58.6%	Hispanic/Latino 1.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Taliaferro County**

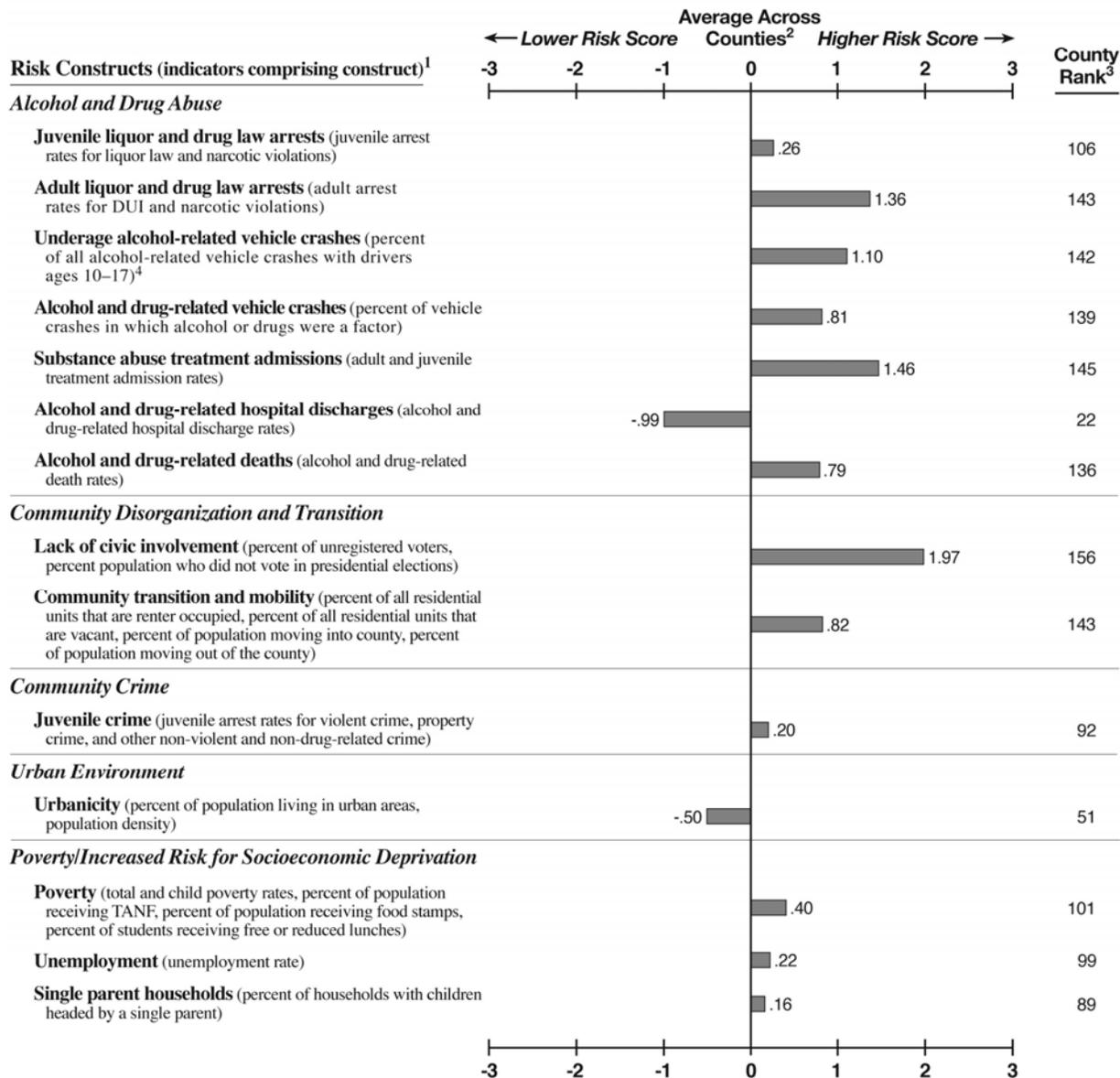


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 2.05 (county rank=159).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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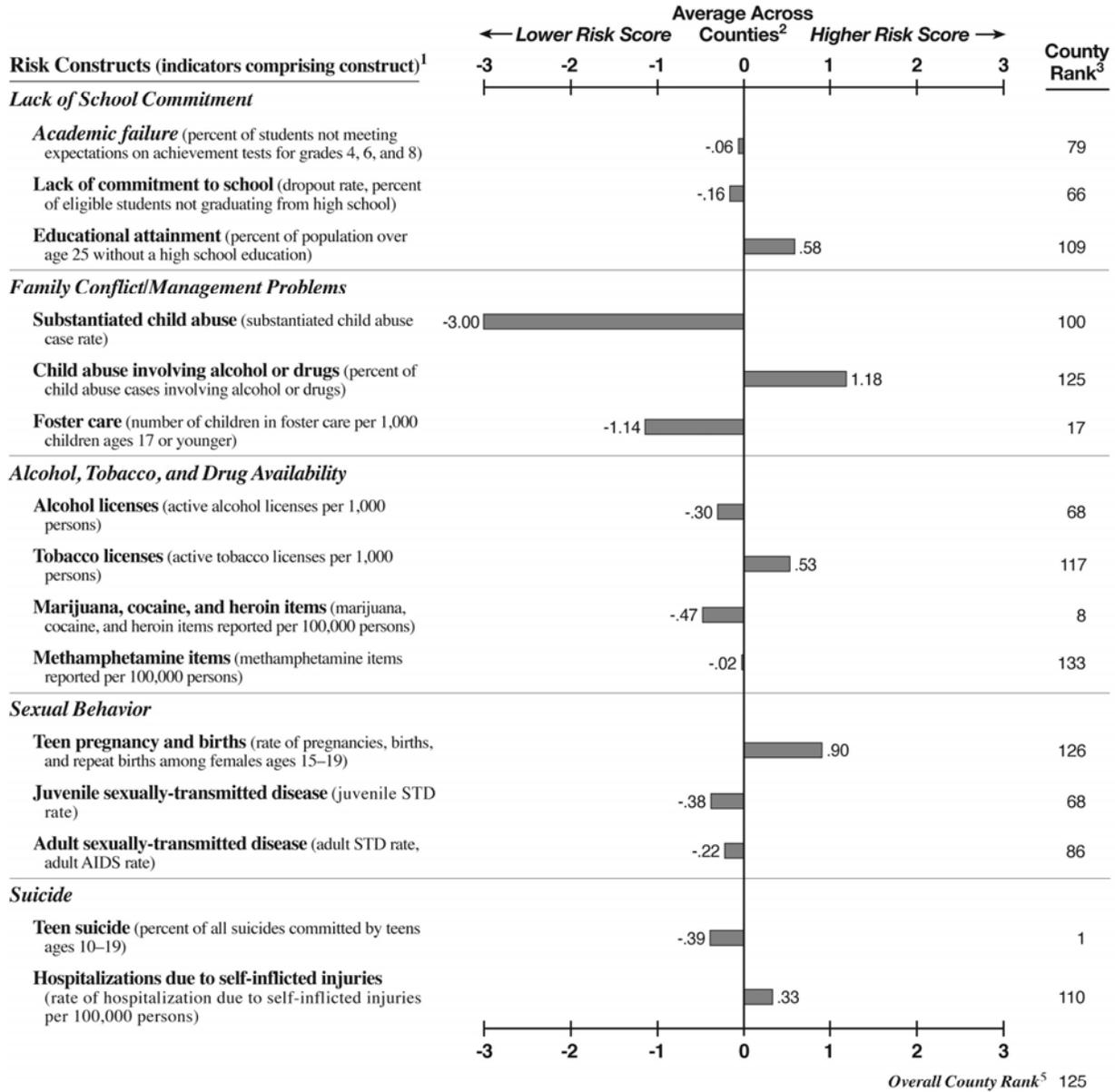
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Tattall County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 23,179	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,347	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	58.6% Other 1.2%
Black	28.3% Hispanic/Latino 11.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

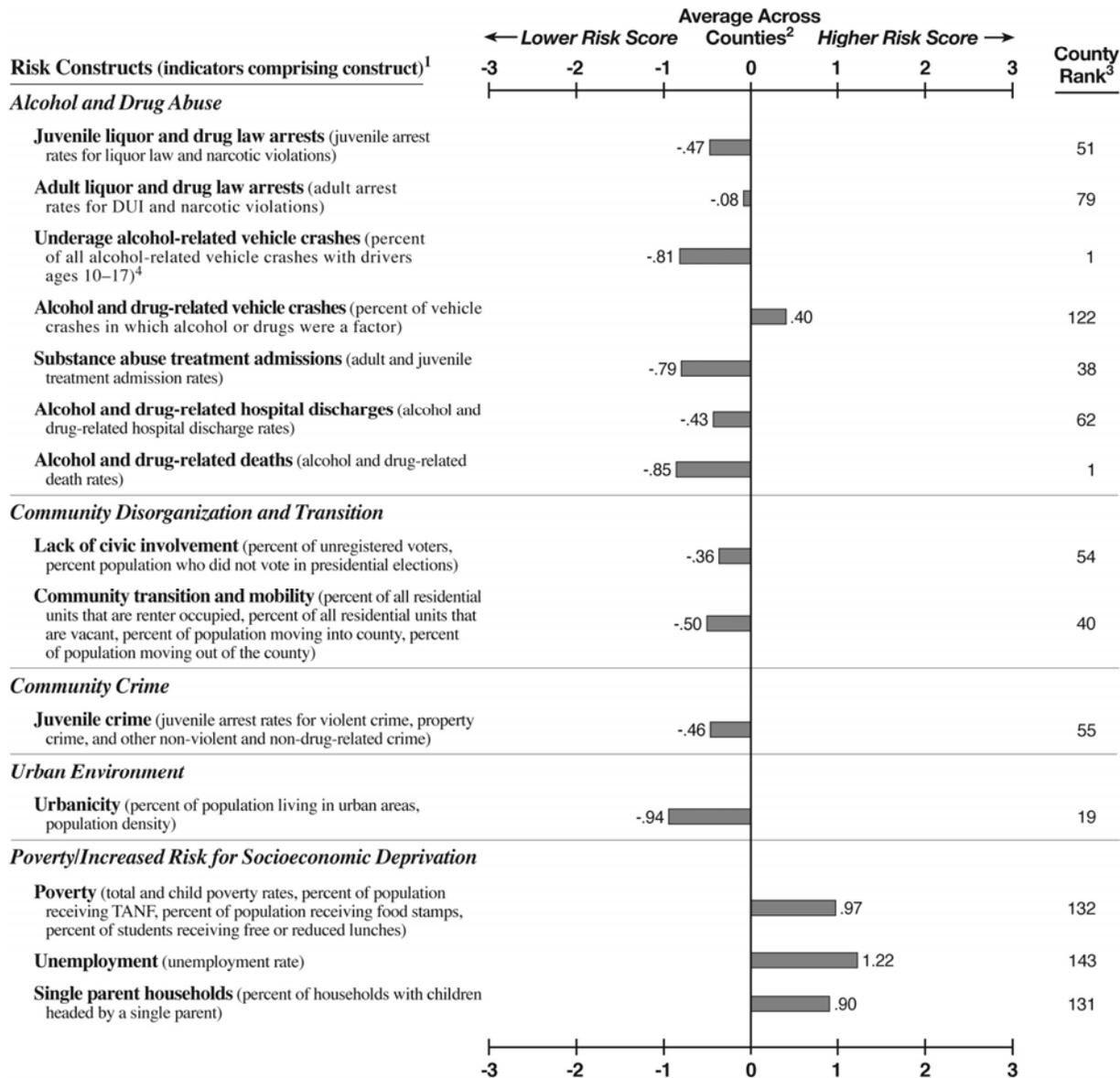
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.52 (county rank=42). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .19 (county rank=86).

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

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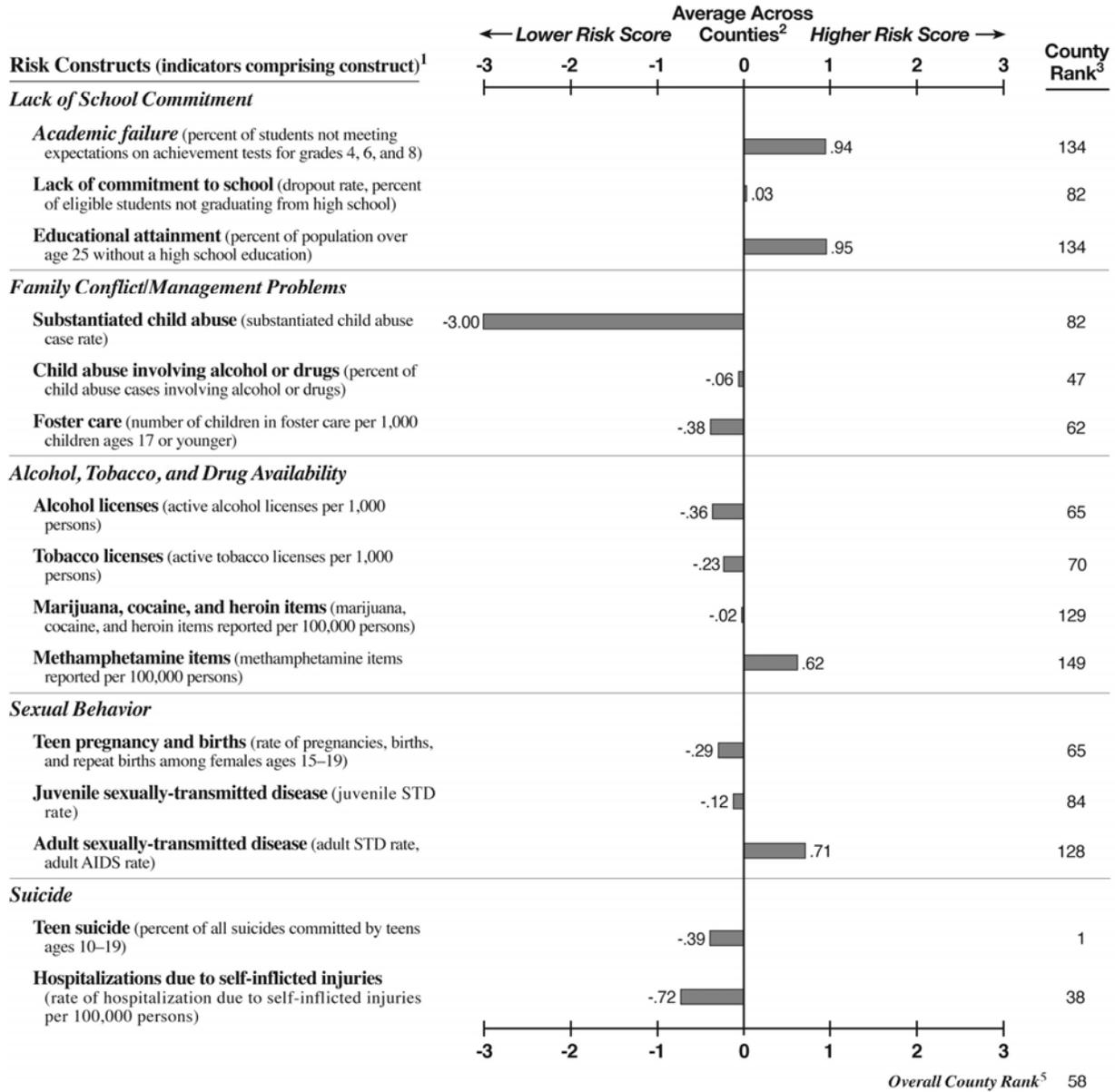
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Taylor County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 8,738	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,221	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 56.1%	Other 1.1%
Black 40.2%	Hispanic/Latino 2.5%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Taylor County**

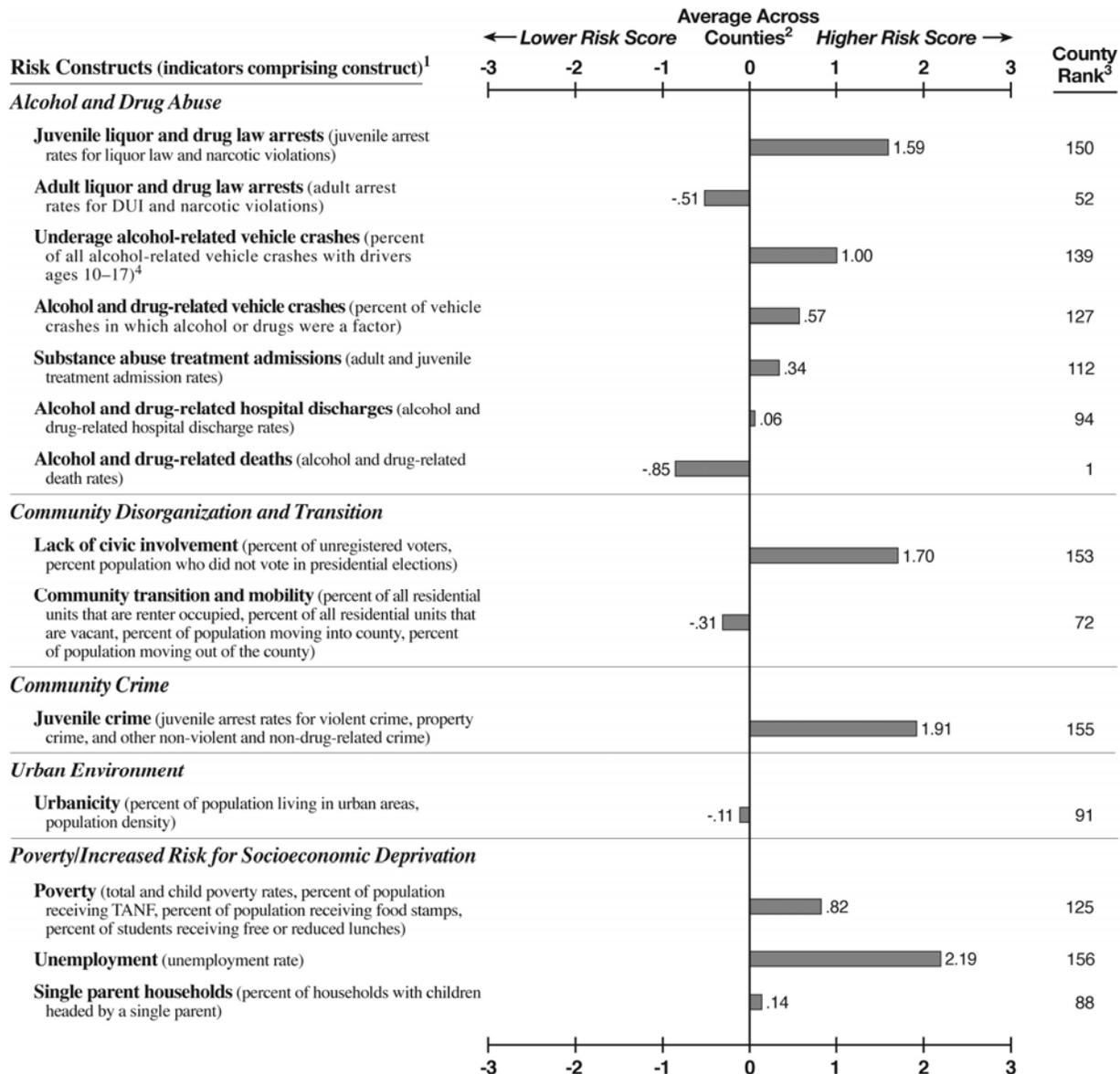


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.32 (county rank=146). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.03 (county rank=21).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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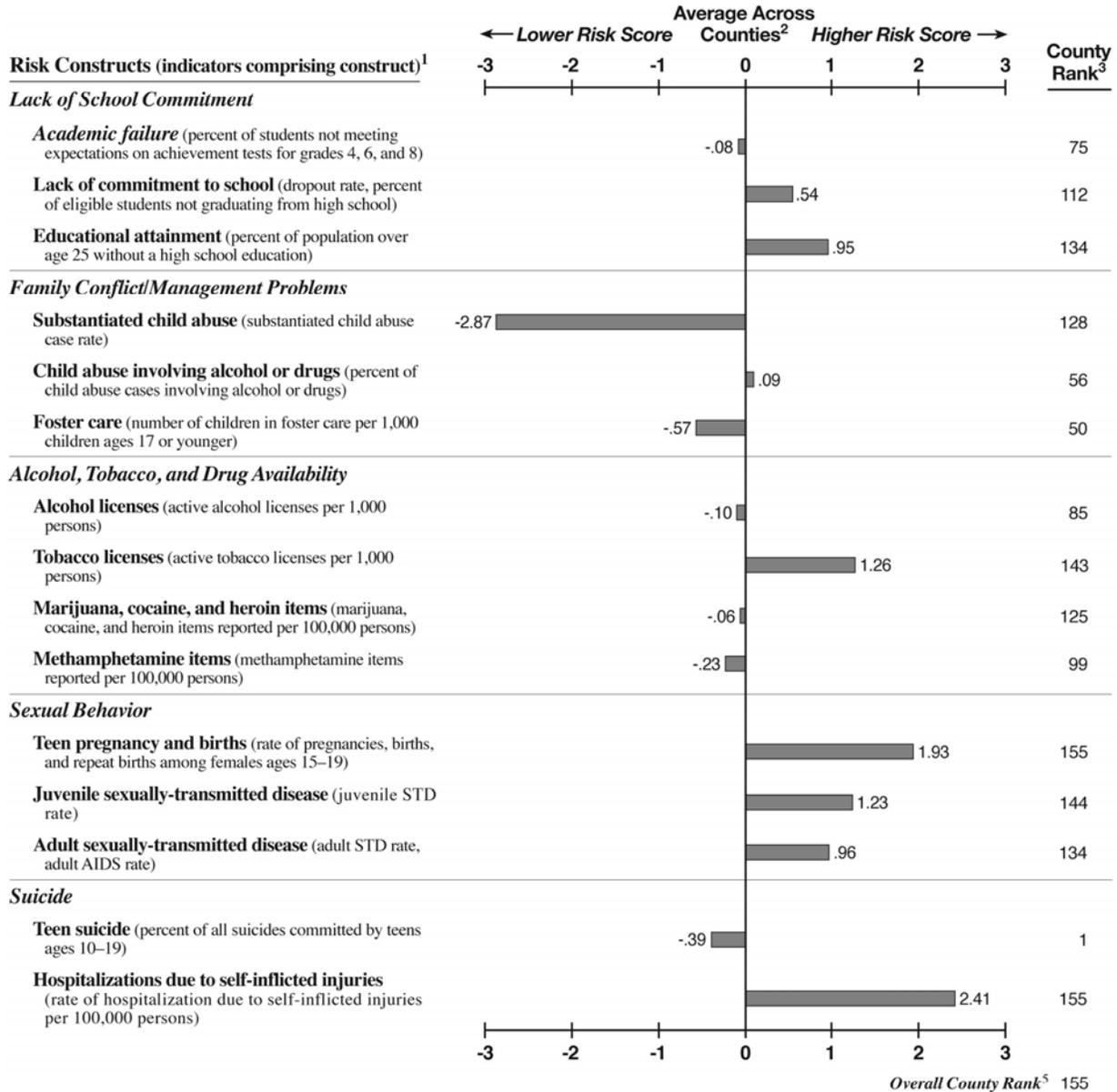
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Telfair County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 13,366	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,566	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	54.3% Other 0.7%
Black	42.1% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

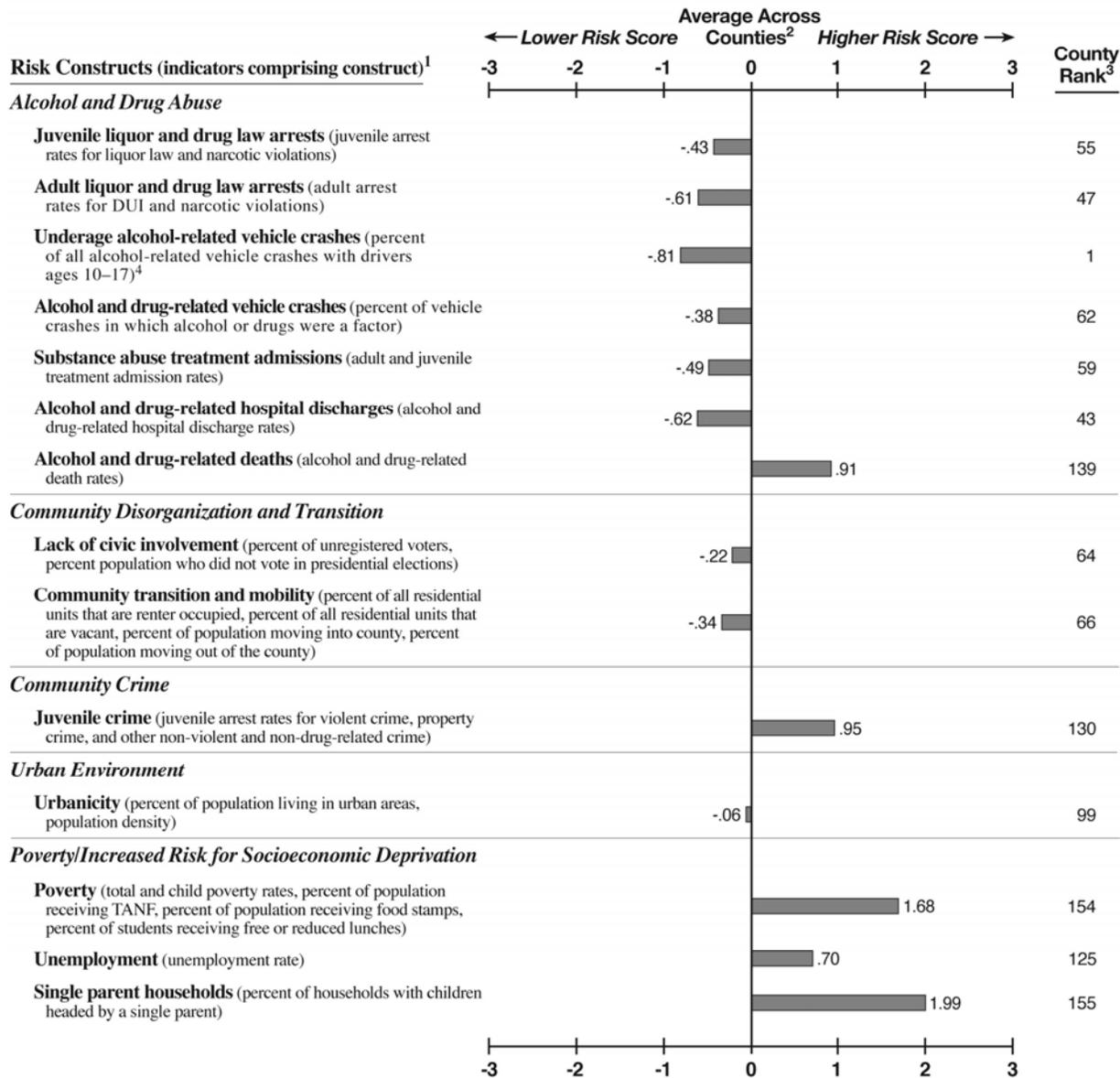
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.86 (county rank=20). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .54 (county rank=119).

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

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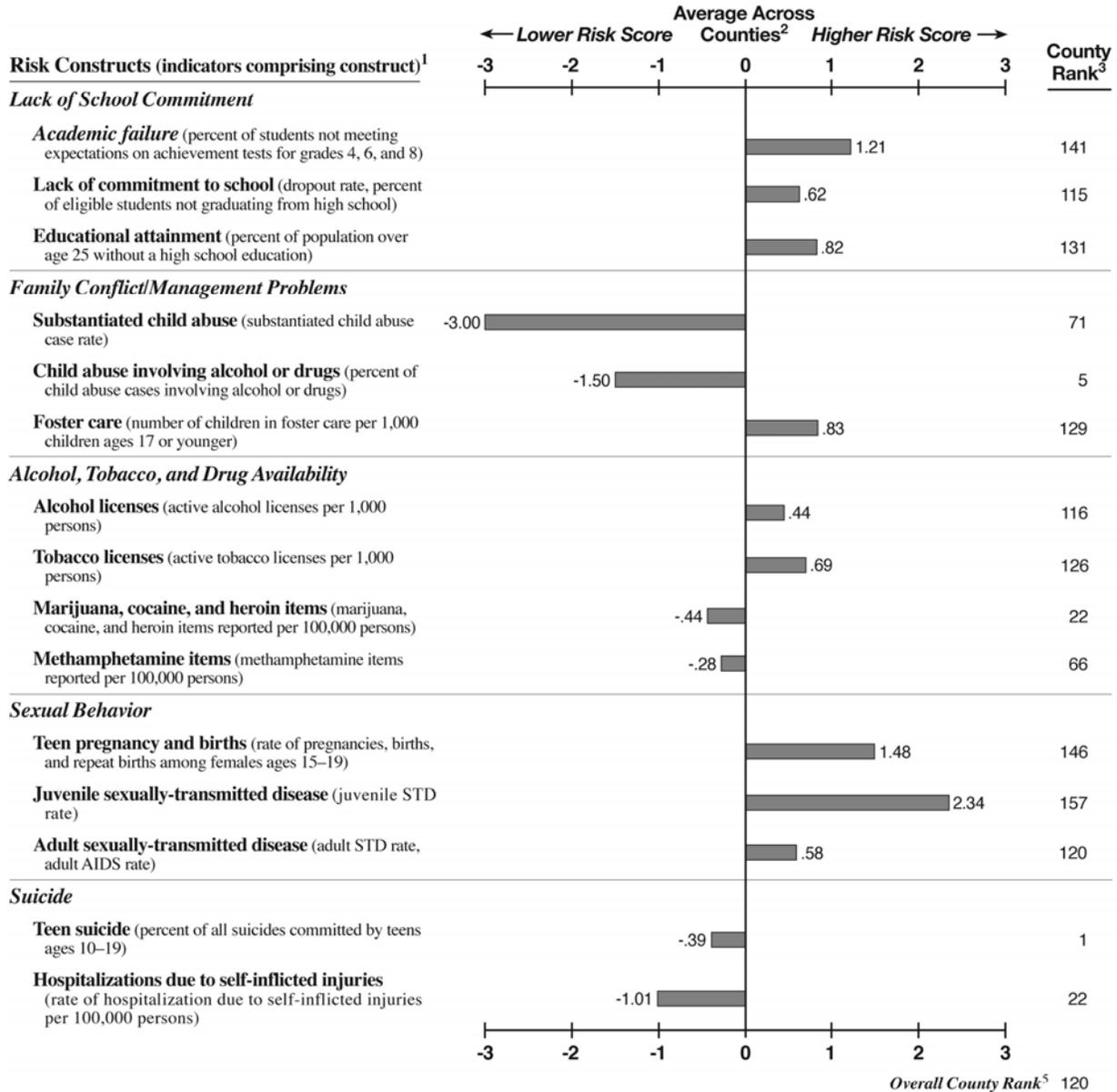
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Terrell County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,260	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,701	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 36.8%	Other 1.4%
Black 60.0%	Hispanic/Latino 1.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Terrell County**

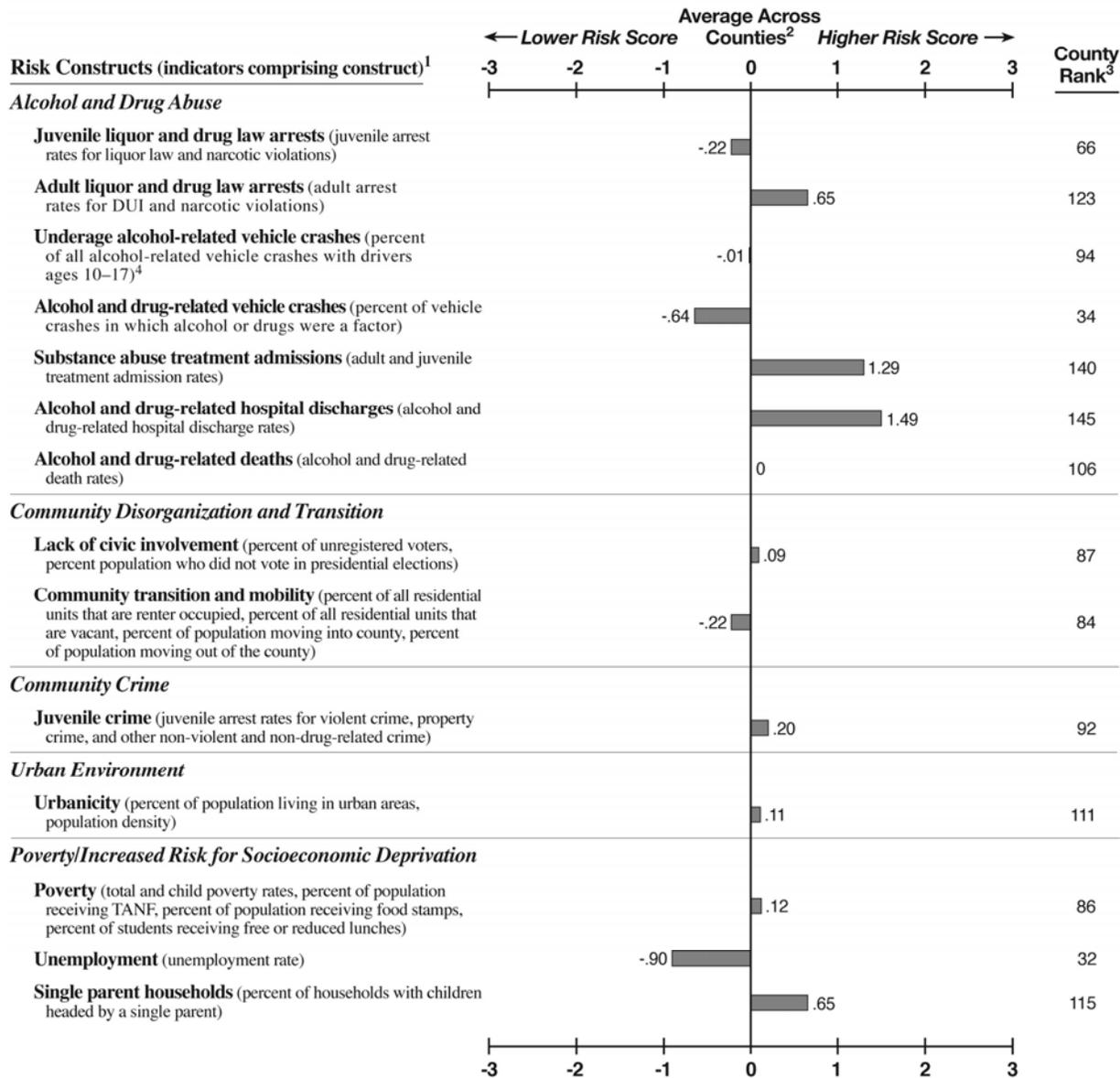


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.68 (county rank=33). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .87 (county rank=136).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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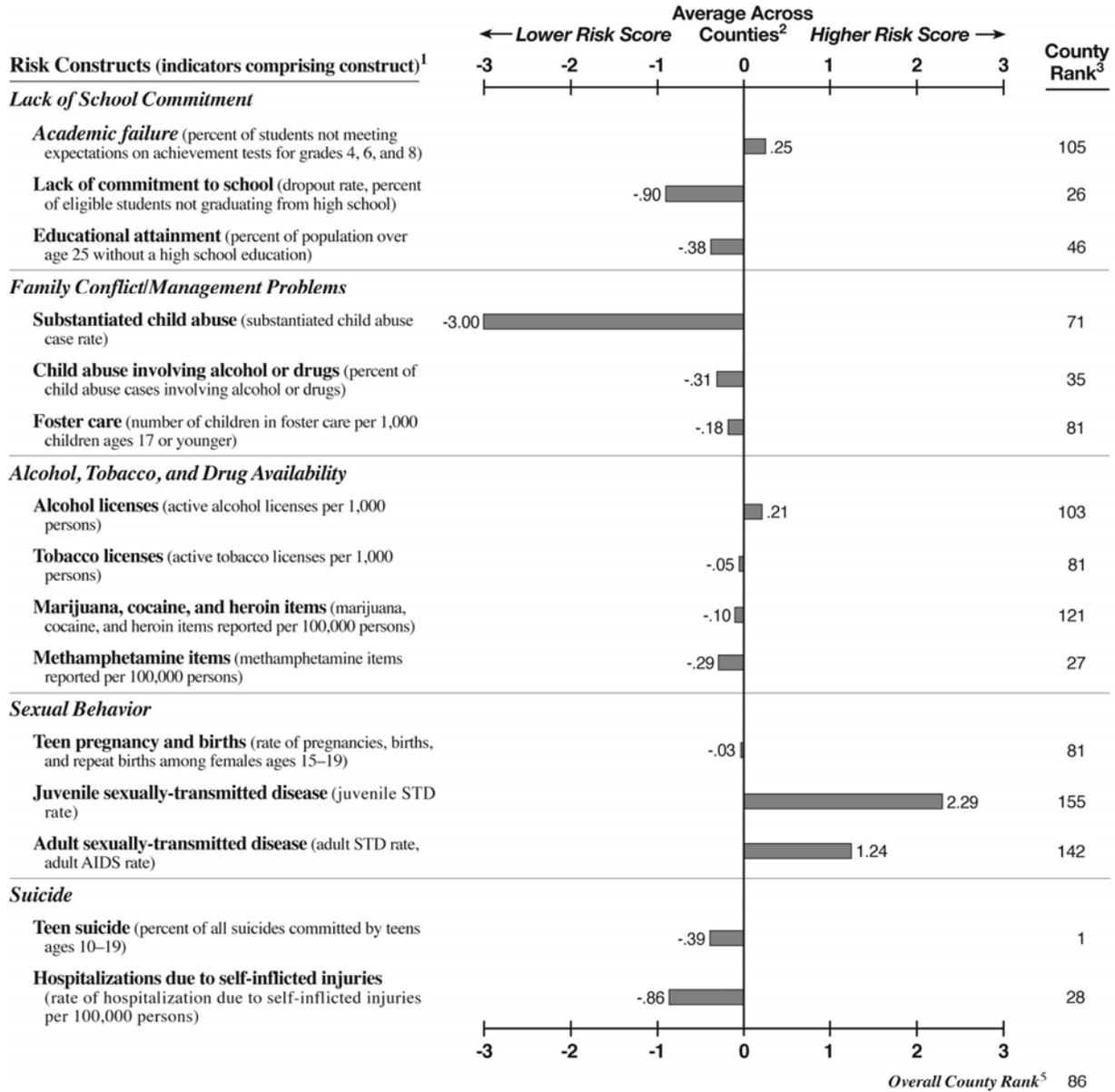
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Thomas County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 45,237	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,381	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	59.6% Other 1.6%
Black	36.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Thomas County**

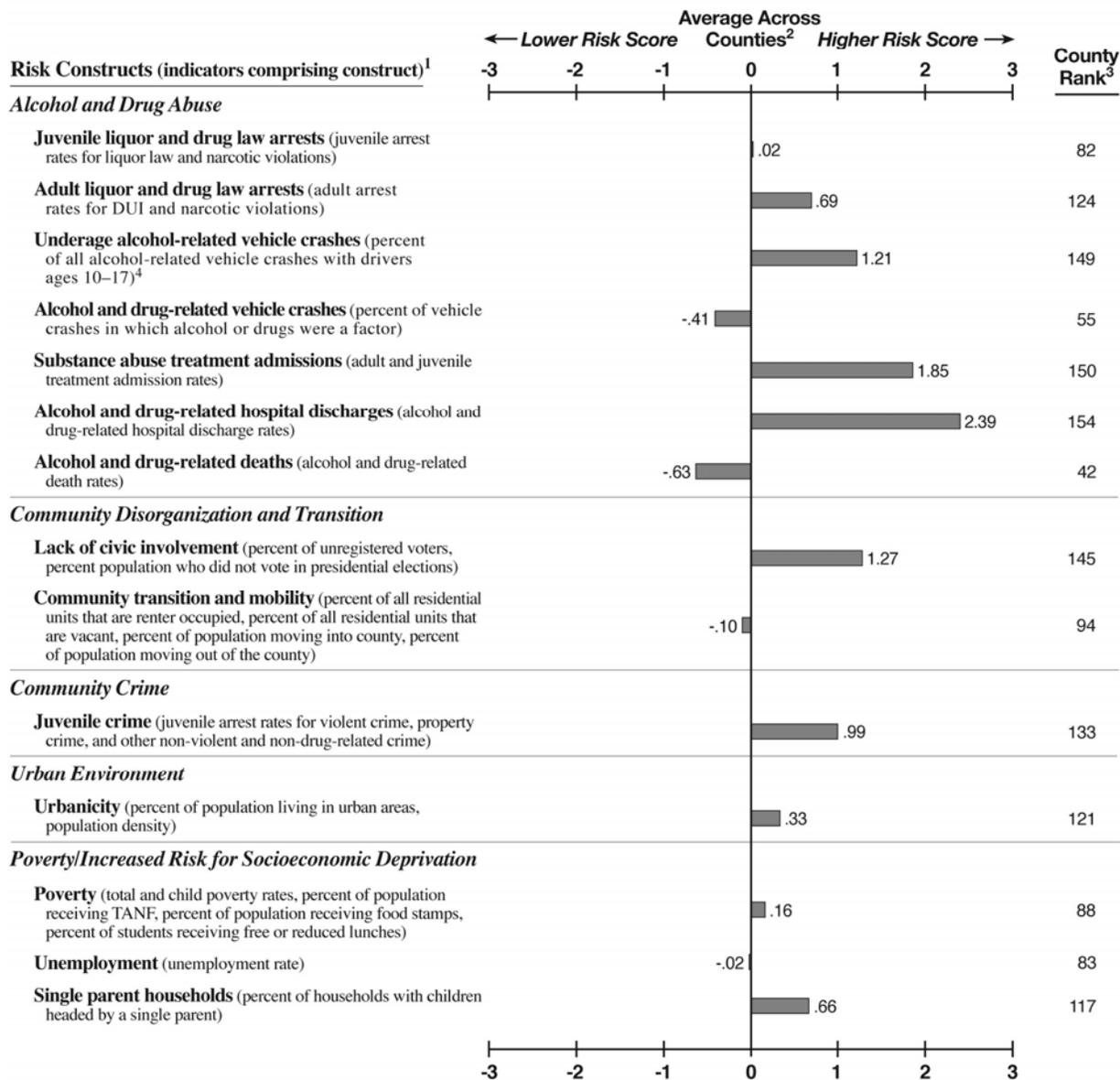


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .18 (county rank=101). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.17 (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.

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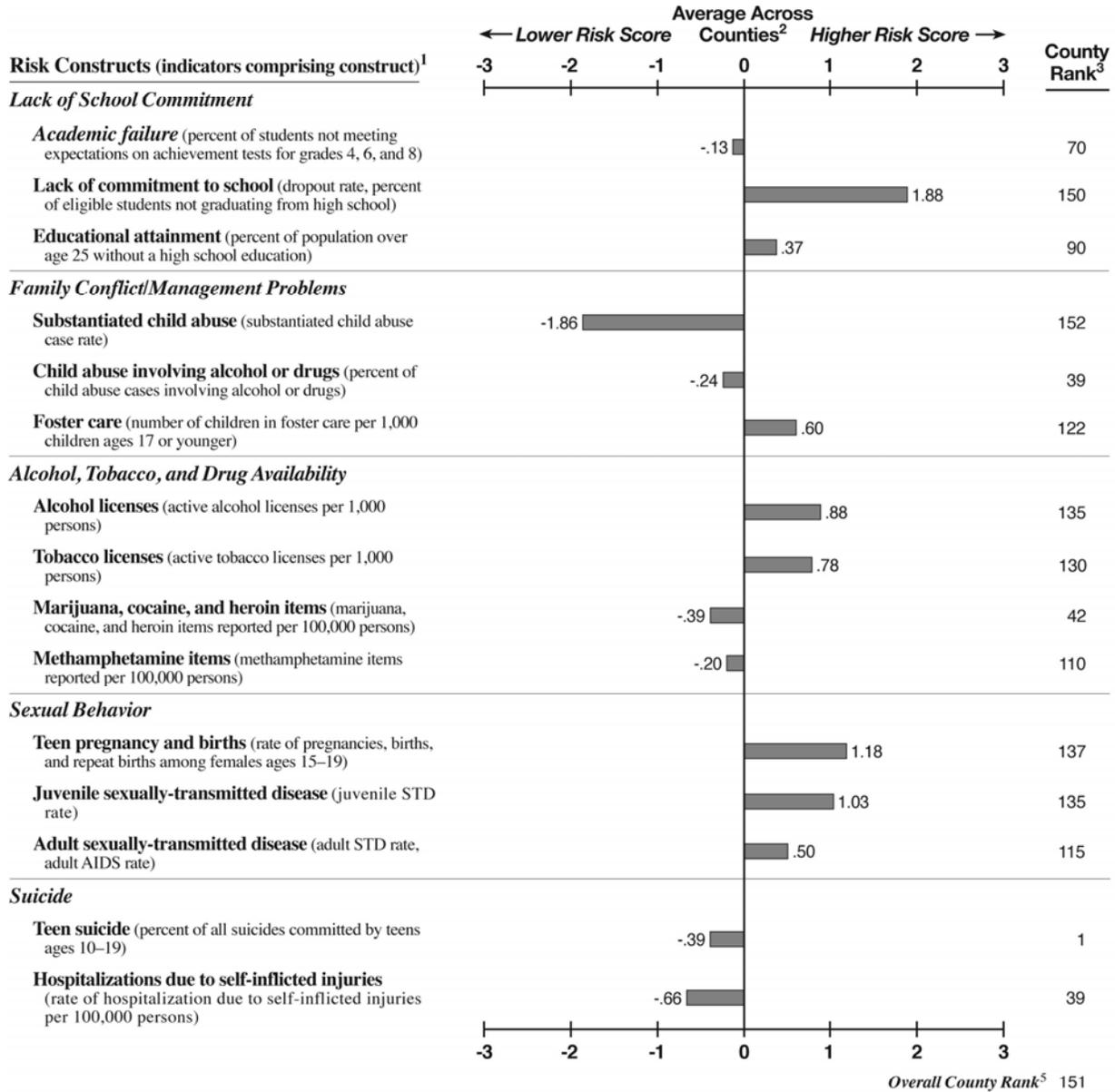
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Tift County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 41,610	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,377	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	60.0% Other 2.1%
Black	27.2% Hispanic/Latino 10.7%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

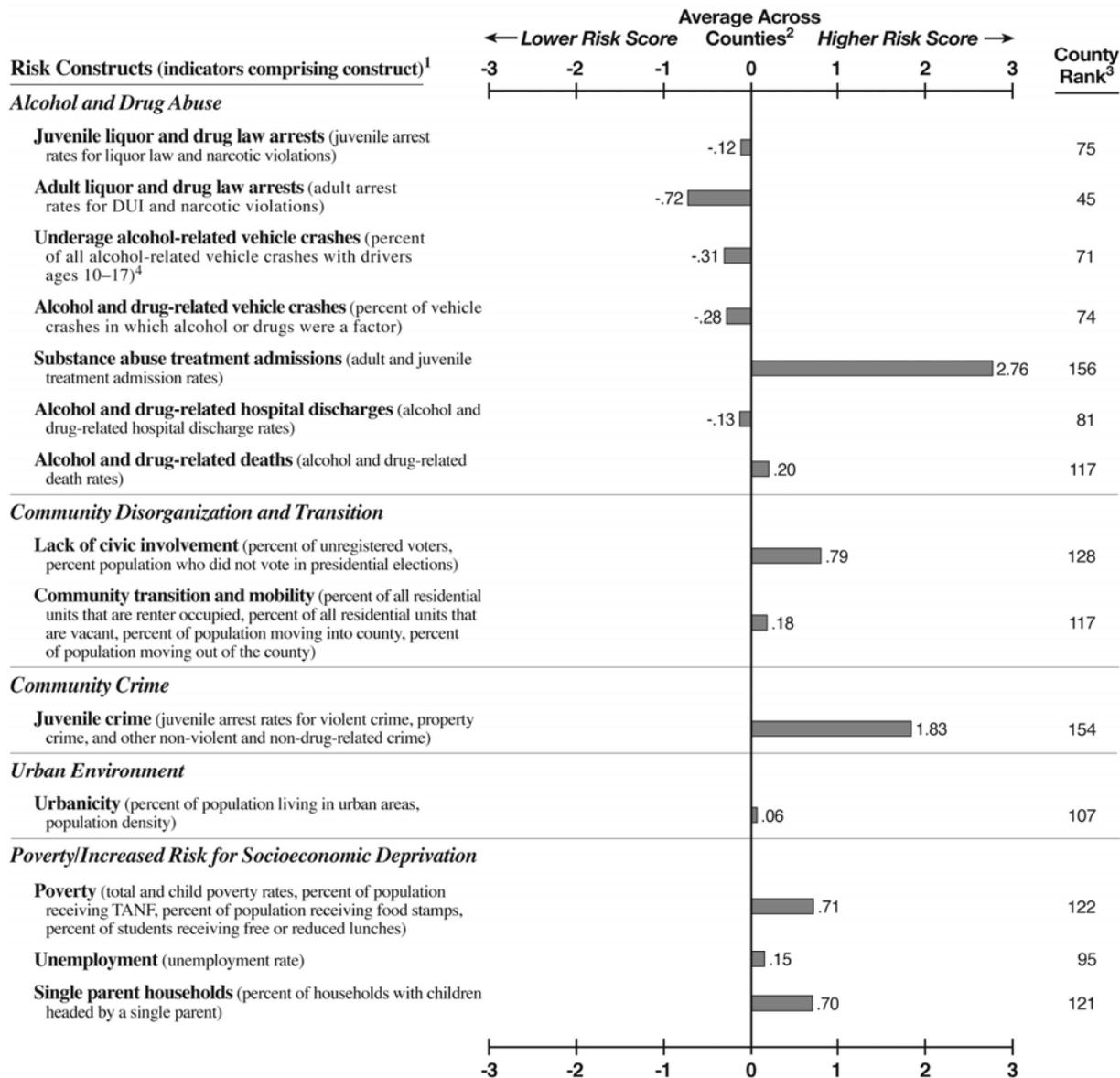
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.15 (county rank=77). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.19 (county rank=60).

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

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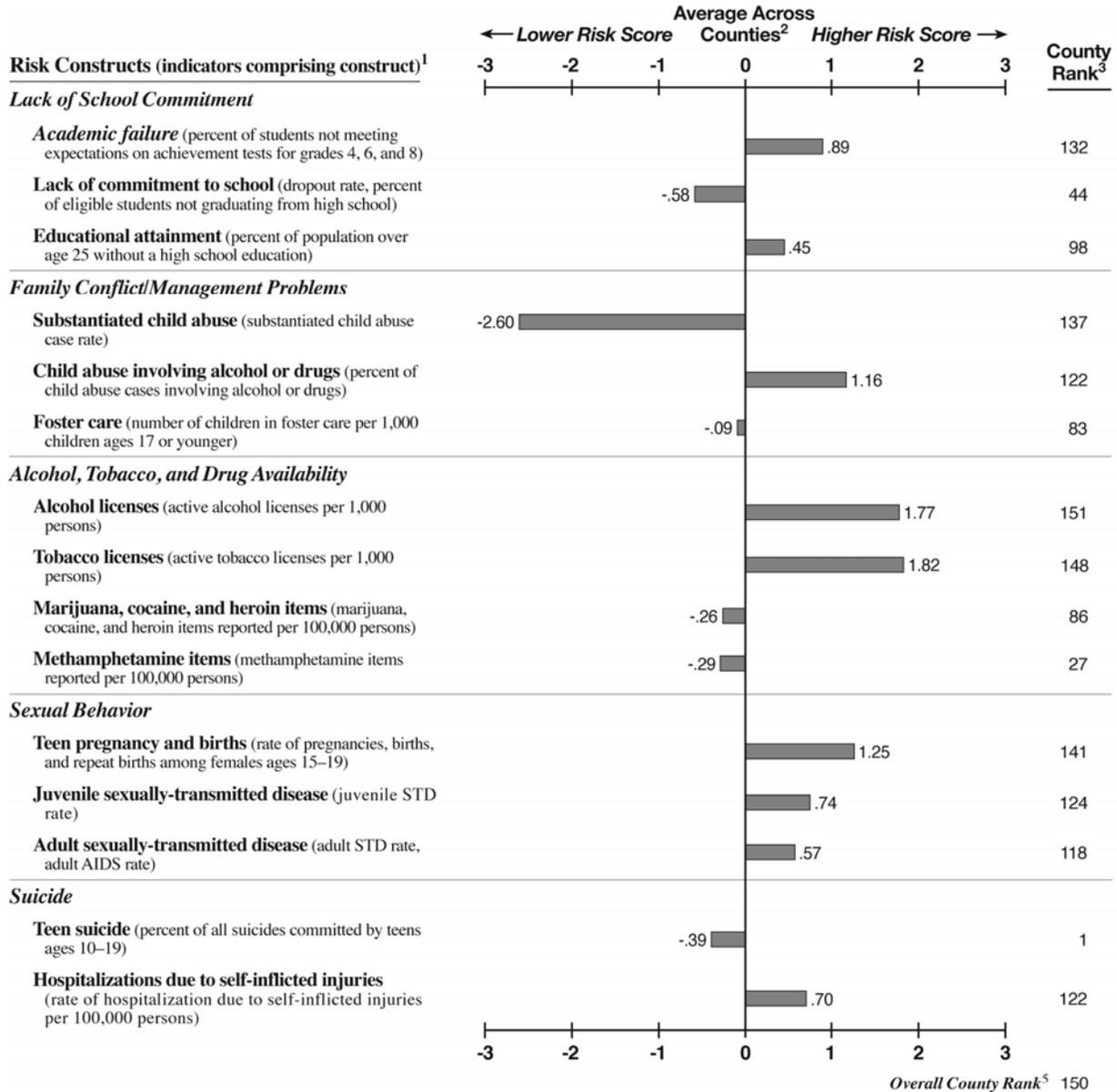
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Toombs County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 27,820			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,704			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	63.2%	Other	1.3%
Black	24.2%	Hispanic/Latino	11.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Toombs County**

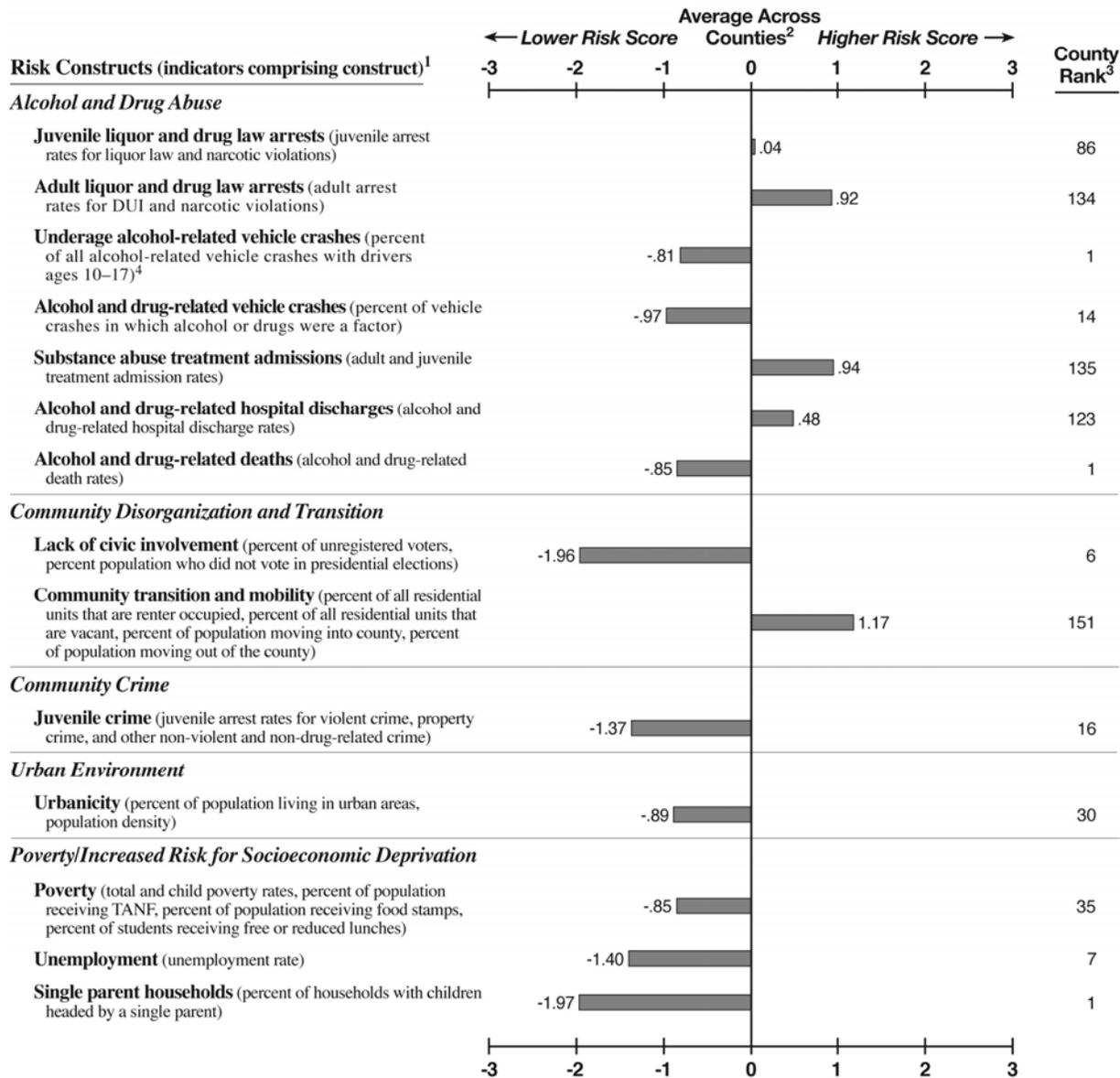


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.33 (county rank=62). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .41 (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.

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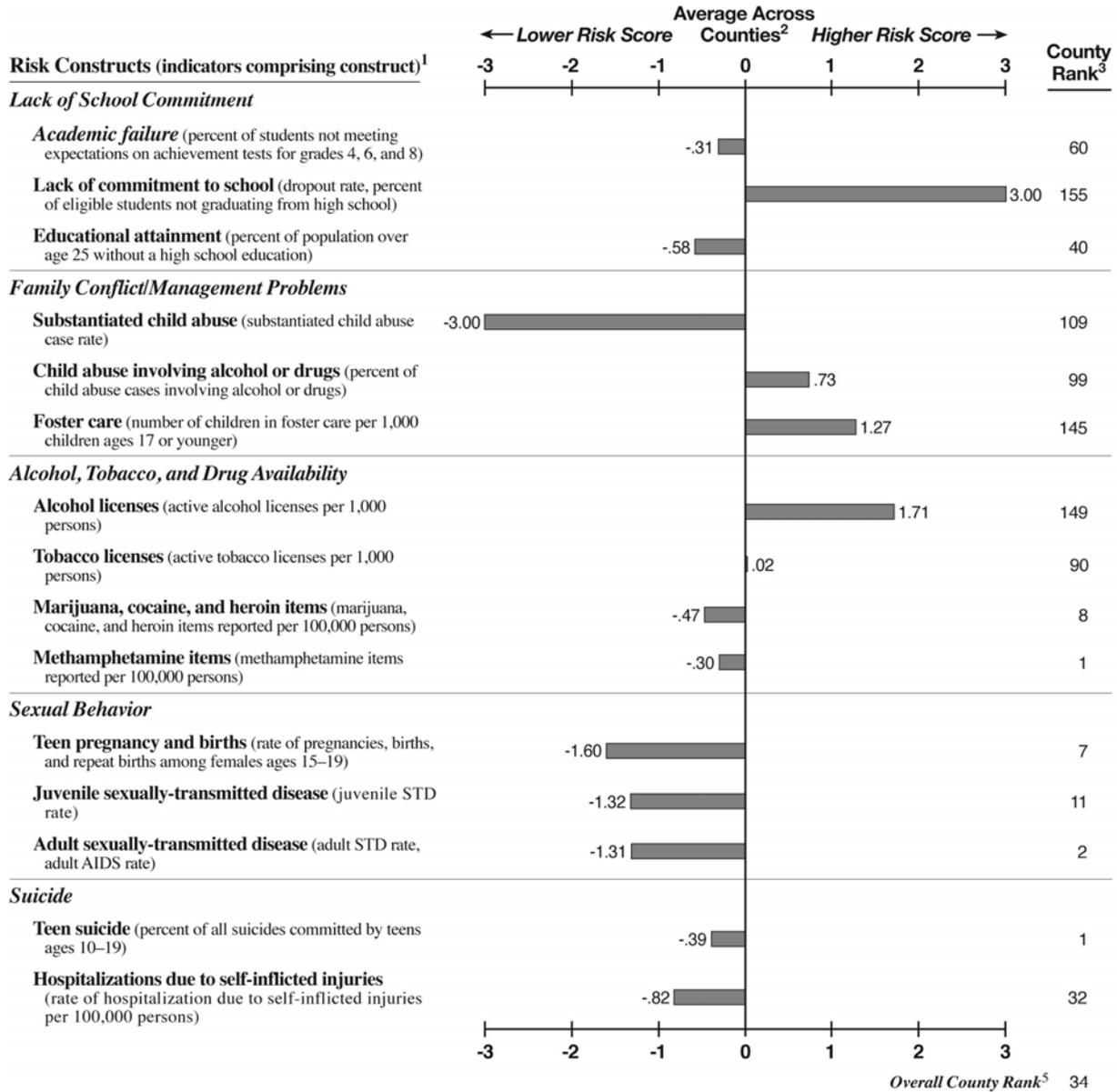
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Towns County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,894	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,901	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	95.7% Other 1.0%
Black	1.5% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Towns County**

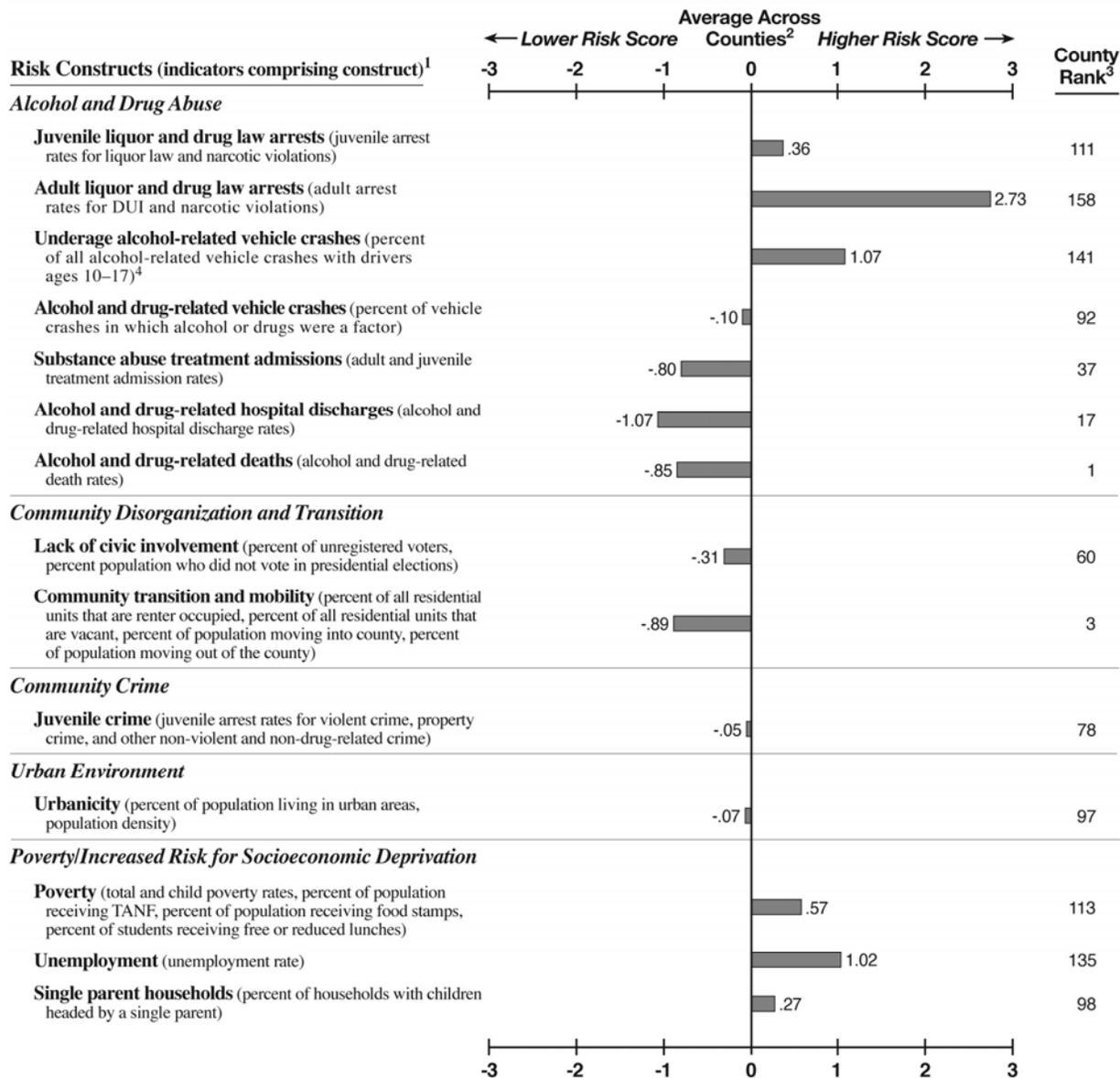


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 2.05 (county rank=159).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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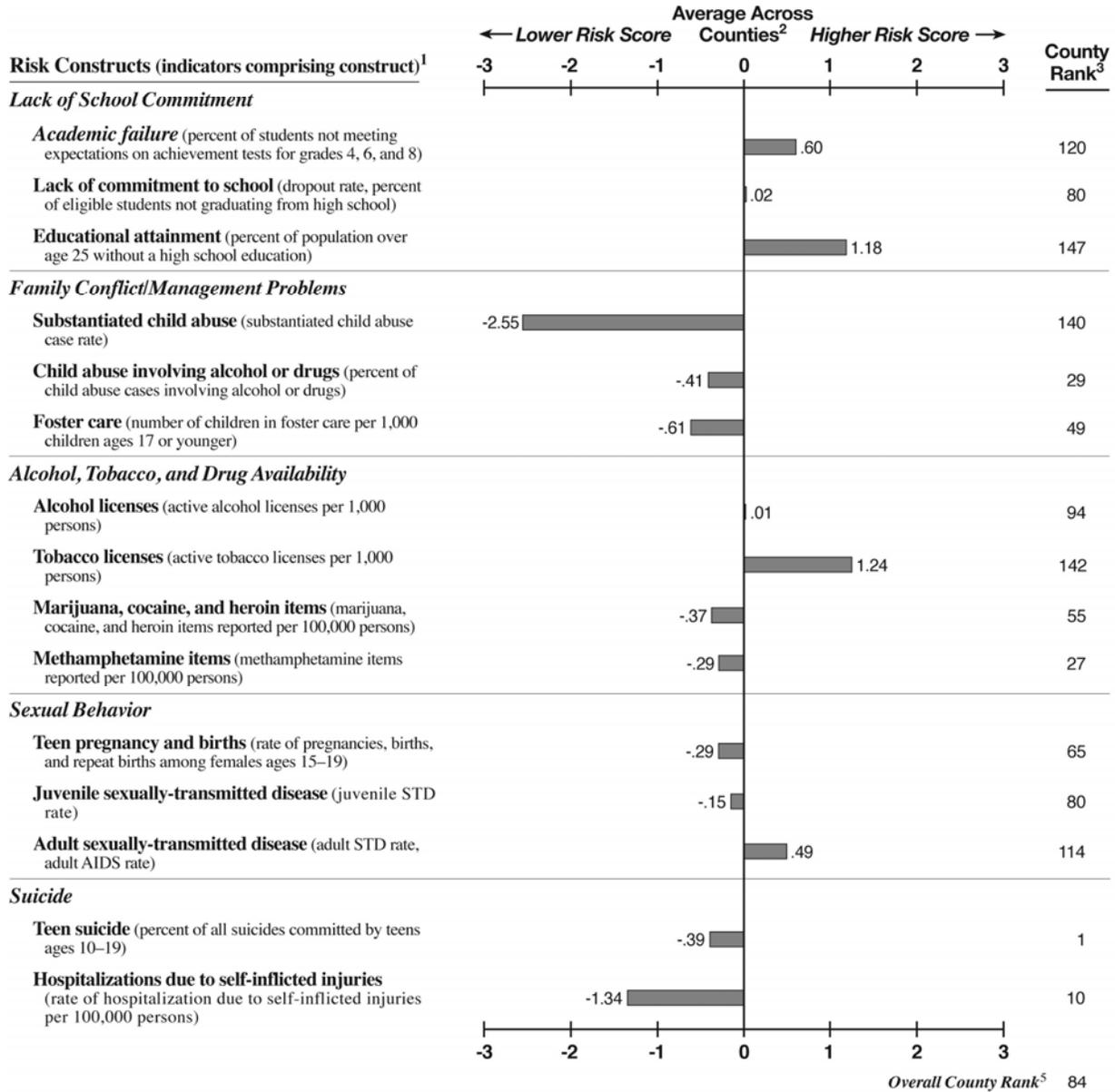
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Trentlen County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 6,938	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,639	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	65.2% Other 1.2%
Black	31.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

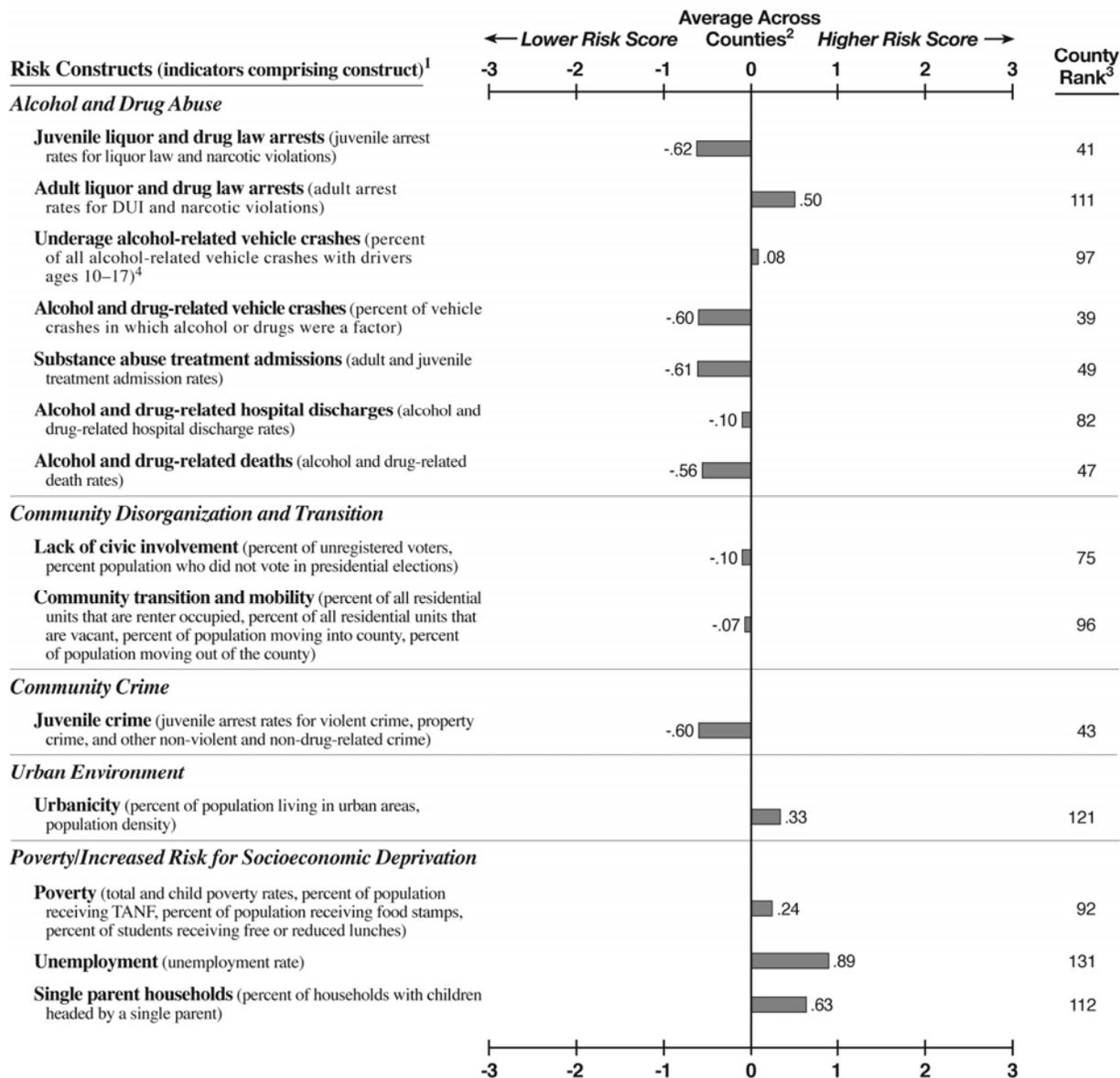
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.82 (county rank=23). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .49 (county rank=115).

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

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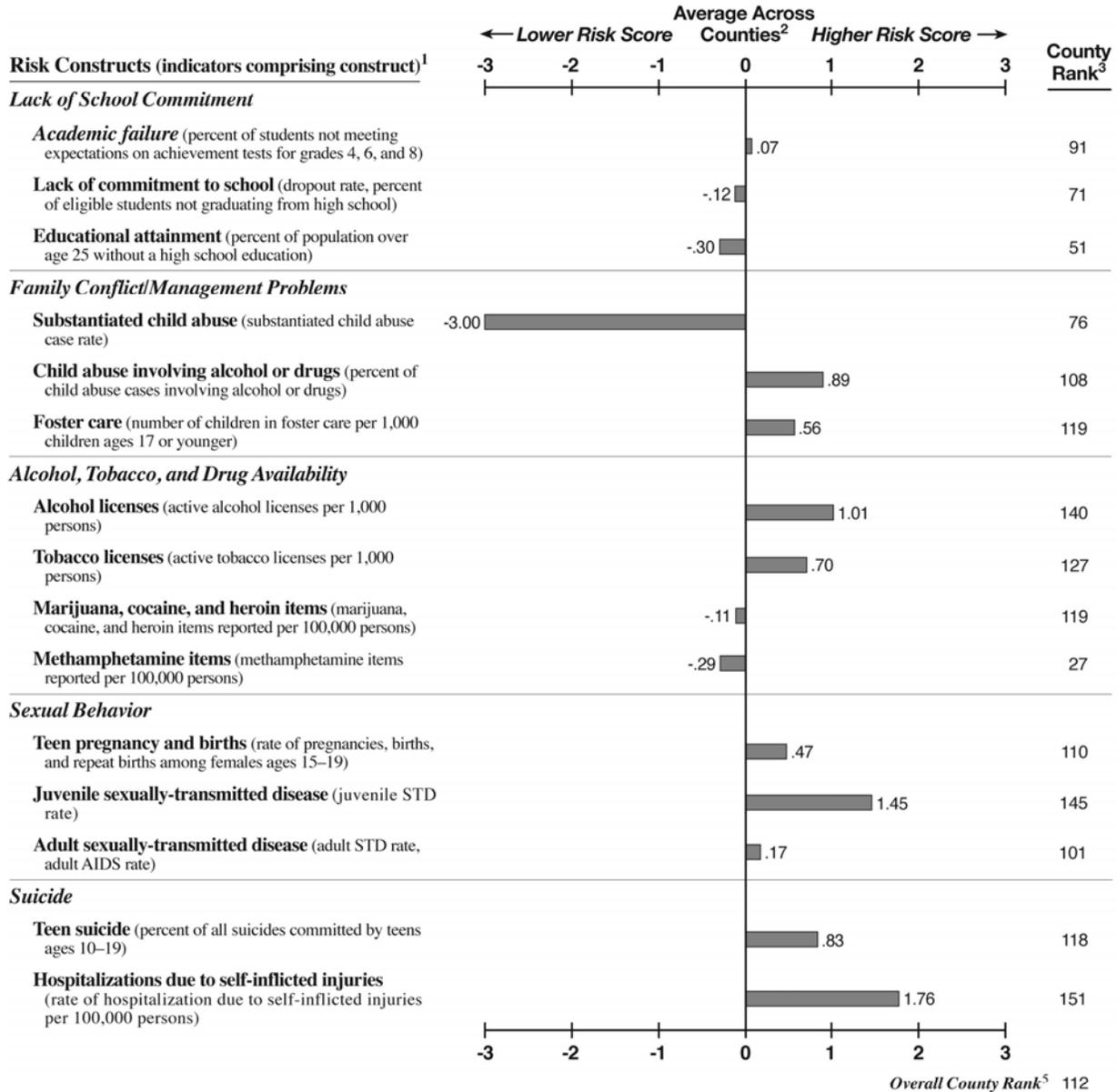
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Troup County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 63,535	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 17,151	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	63.0% Other 1.7%
Black	32.9% Hispanic/Latino 2.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Troup County**

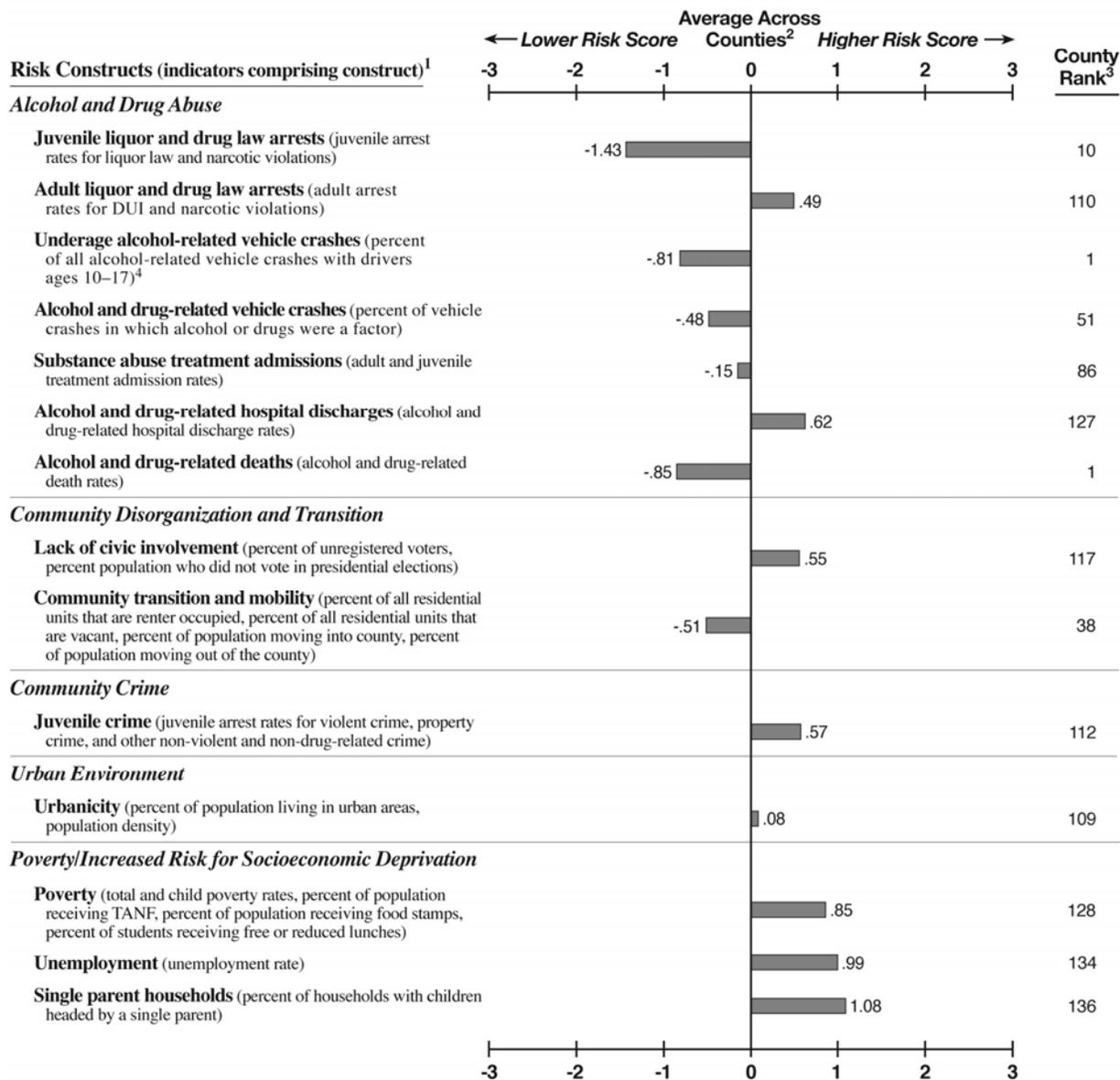


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.55 (county rank=40). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .50 (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.

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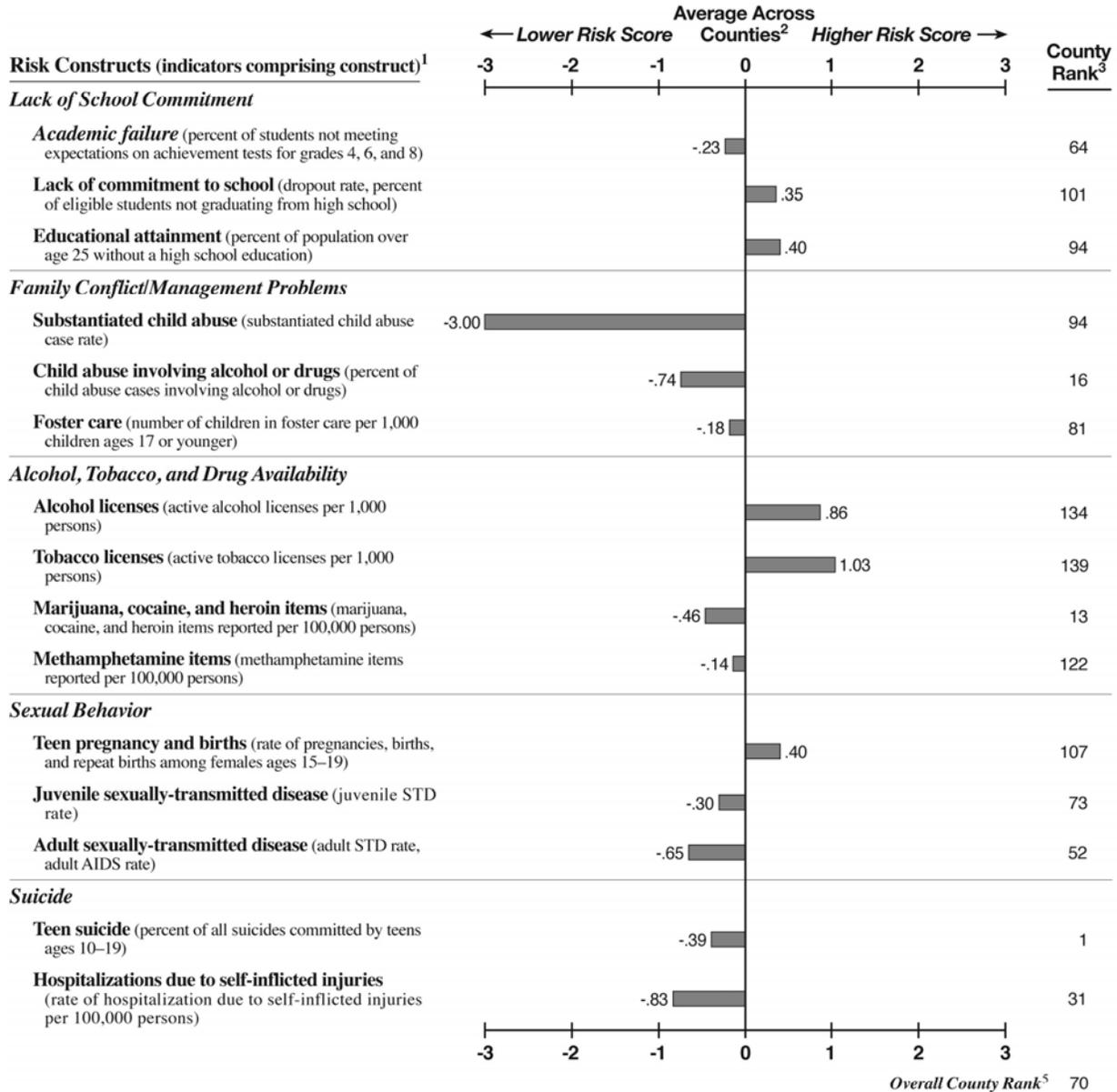
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Turner County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 9,270	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,559	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	54.3% Other 1.0%
Black	41.1% Hispanic/Latino 3.6%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Turner County**

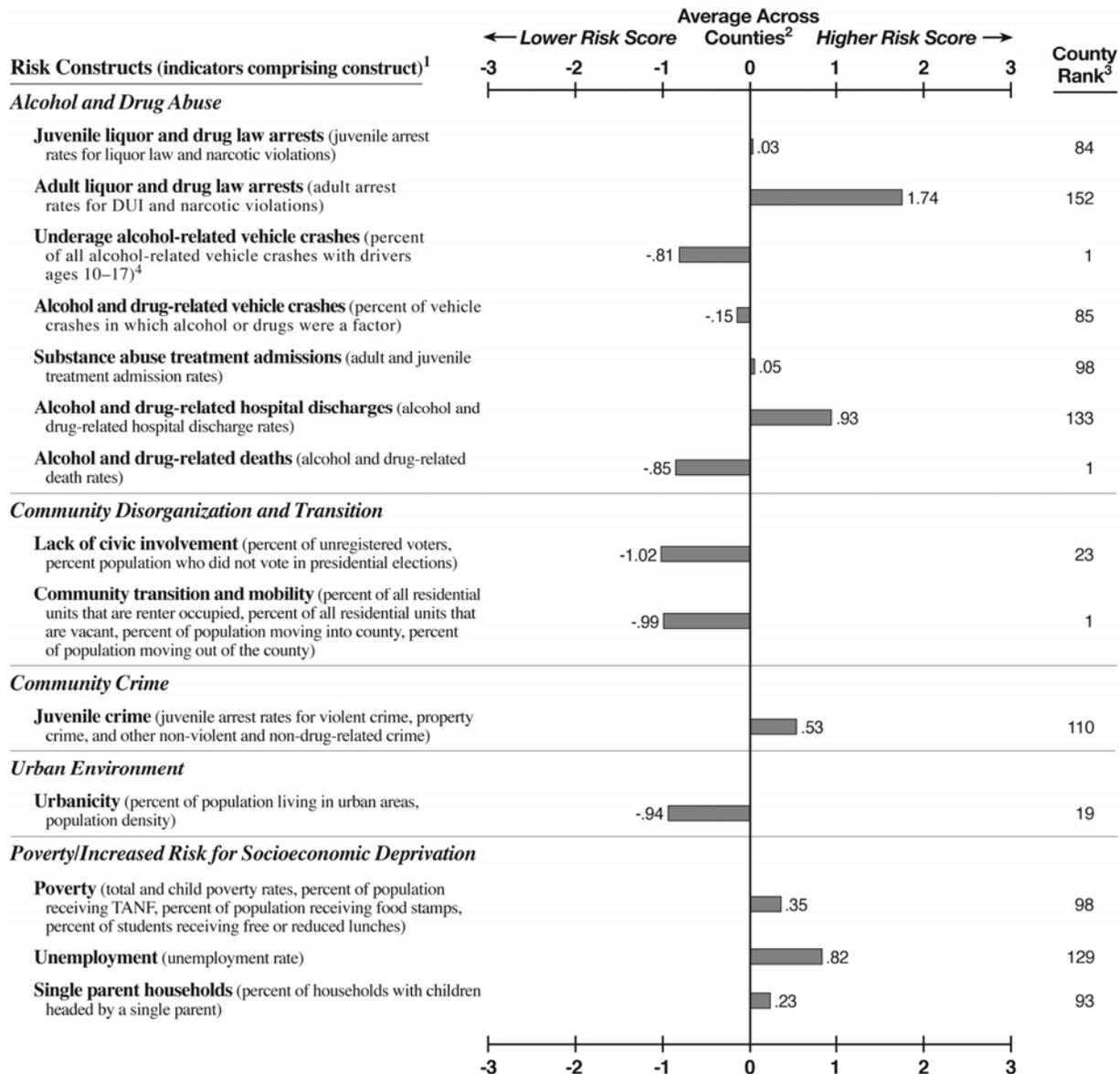


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.49 (county rank=46). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .70 (county rank=127).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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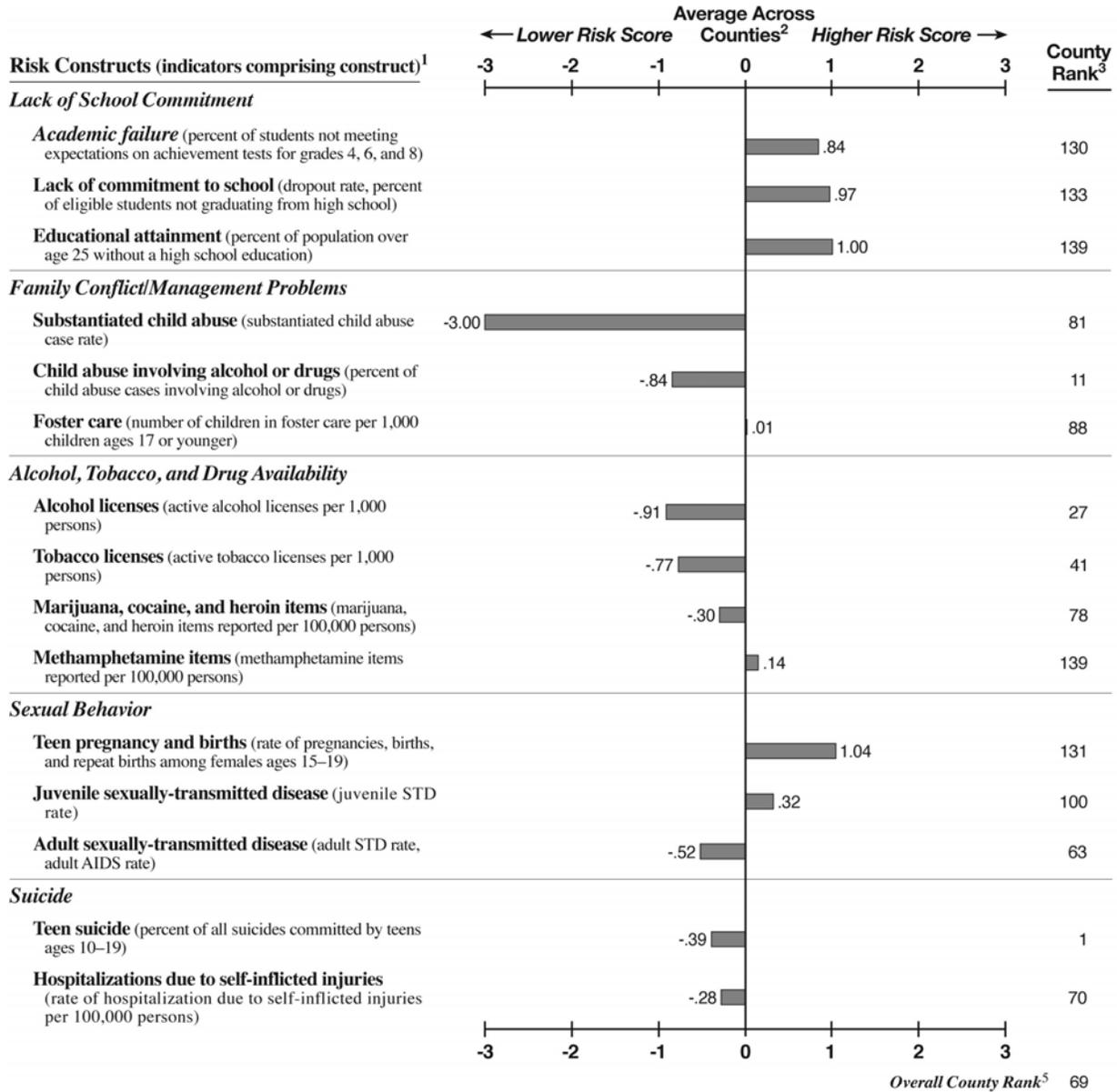
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Twiggs County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,280	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,420	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	57.7% Other 1.0%
Black	40.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Twiggs County**

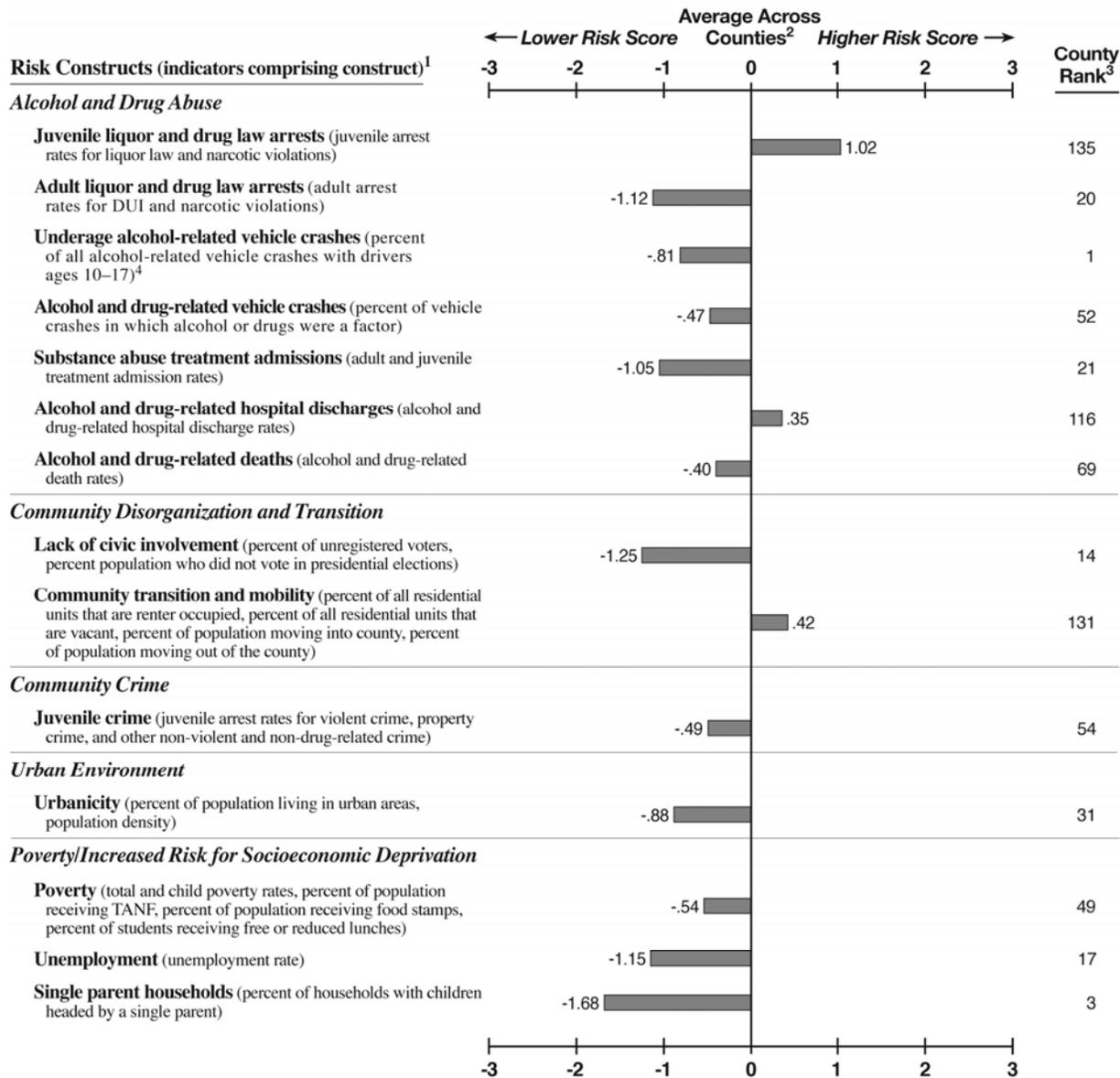


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.27 (county rank=66). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .49 (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.

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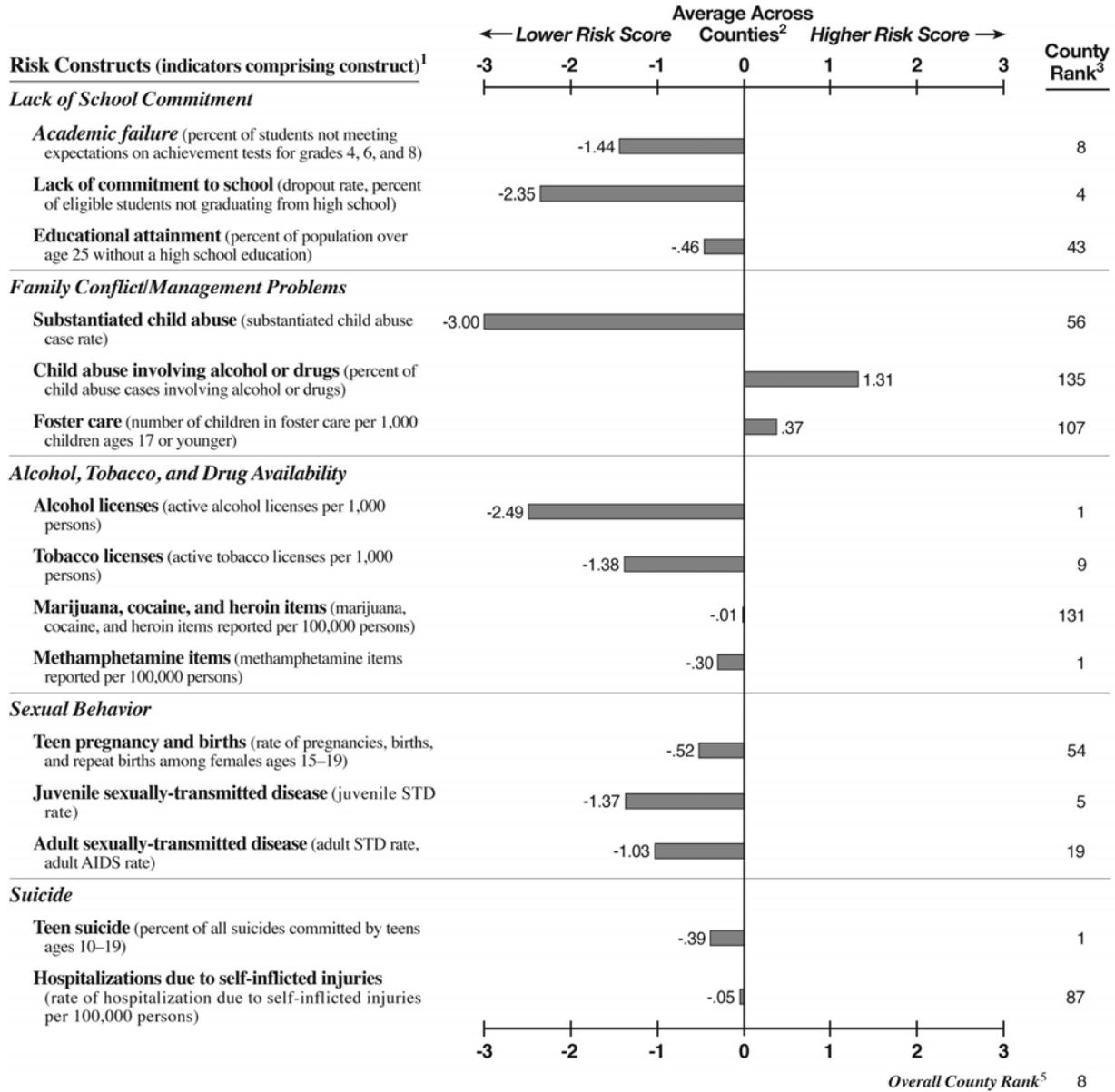
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Union County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 20,968	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,135	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	95.9% Other 1.2%
Black	1.5% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Union County**

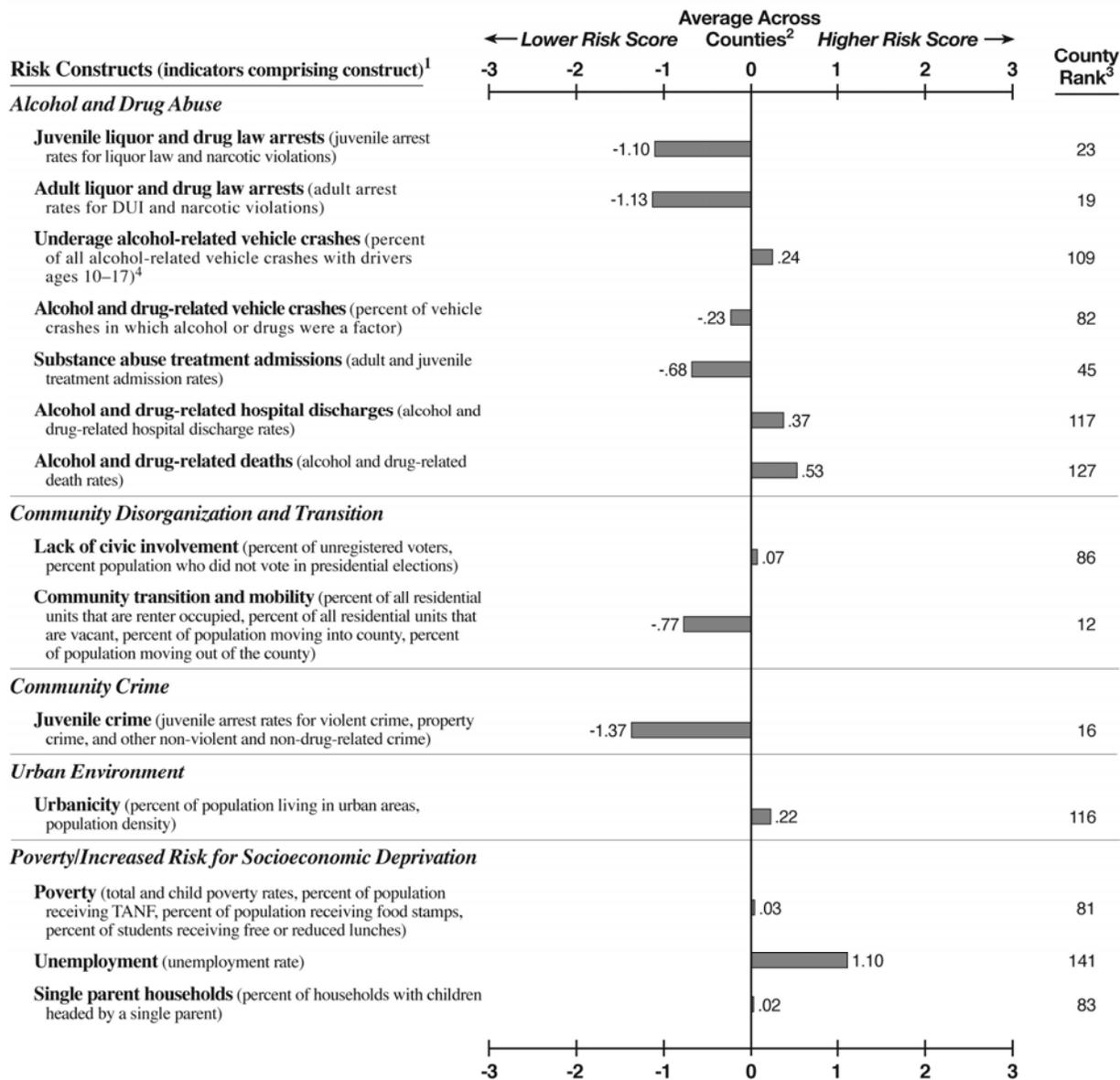


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.42 (county rank=9). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.58 (county rank=153).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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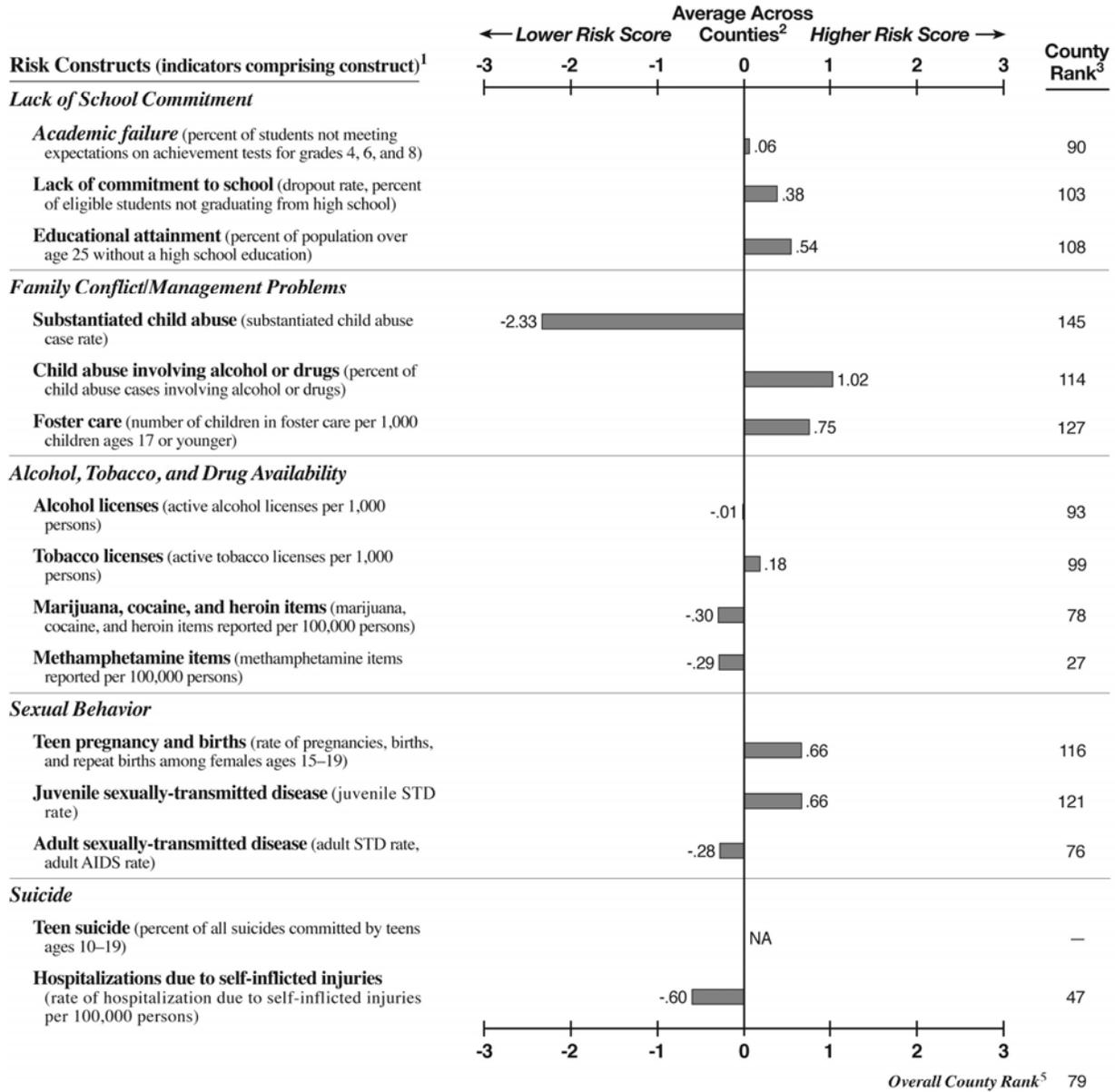
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Upson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 27,562	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,682	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.9% Other 1.5%
Black	27.6% Hispanic/Latino 2.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Upson County**

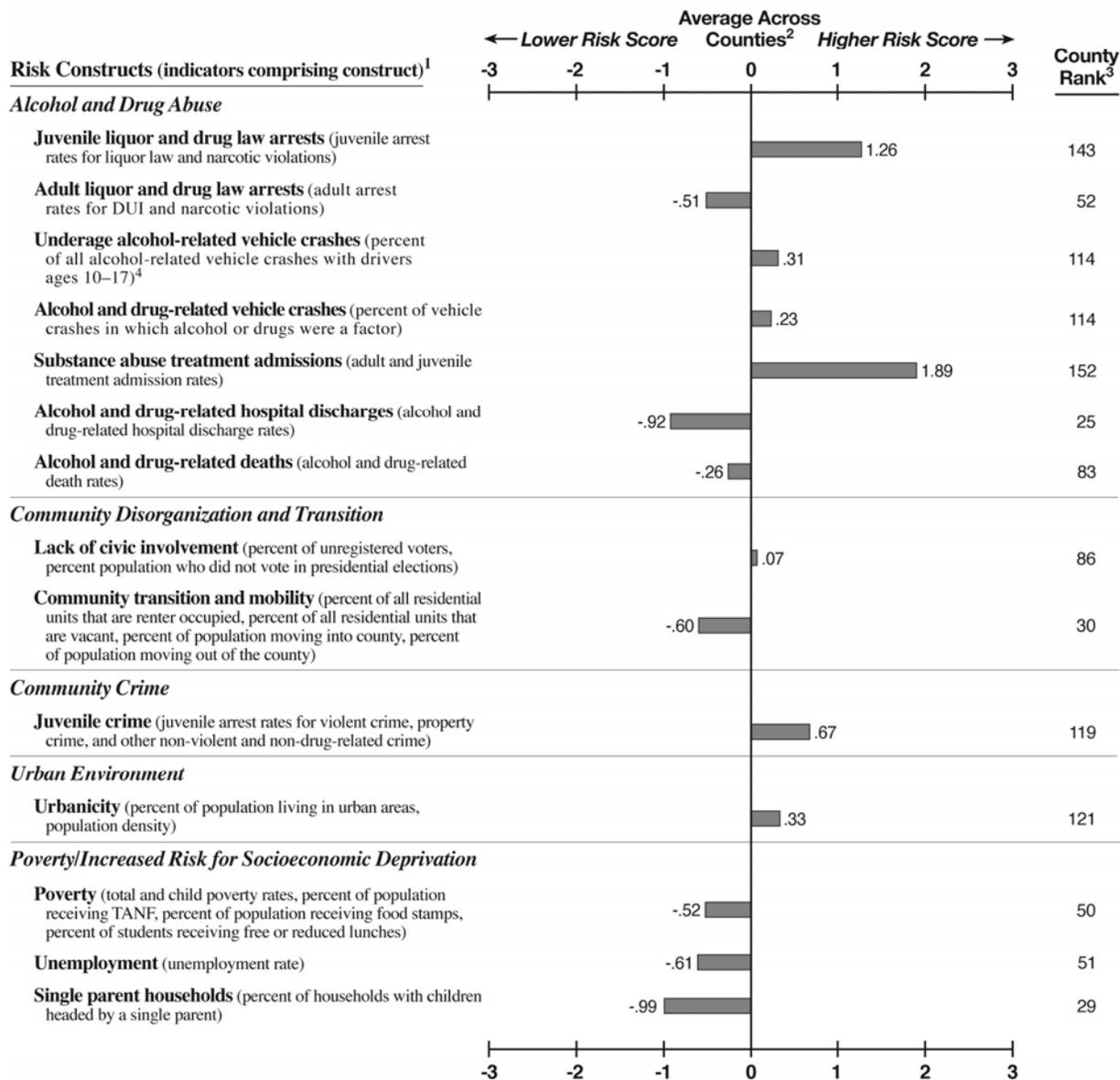


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.54 (county rank=41). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .45 (county rank=108).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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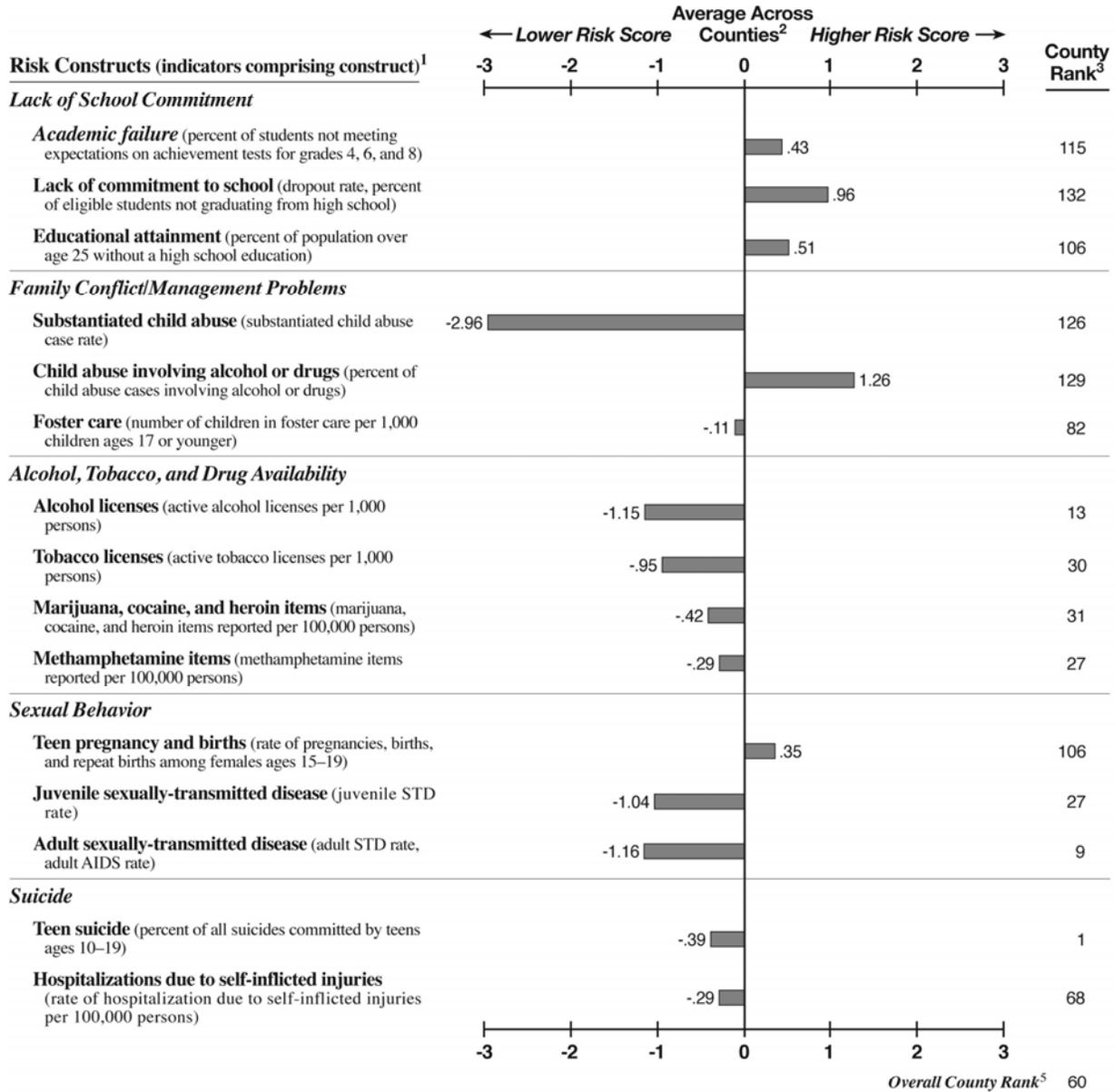
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Walker County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 64,554	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 15,318	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	92.8% Other 1.7%
Black	4.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

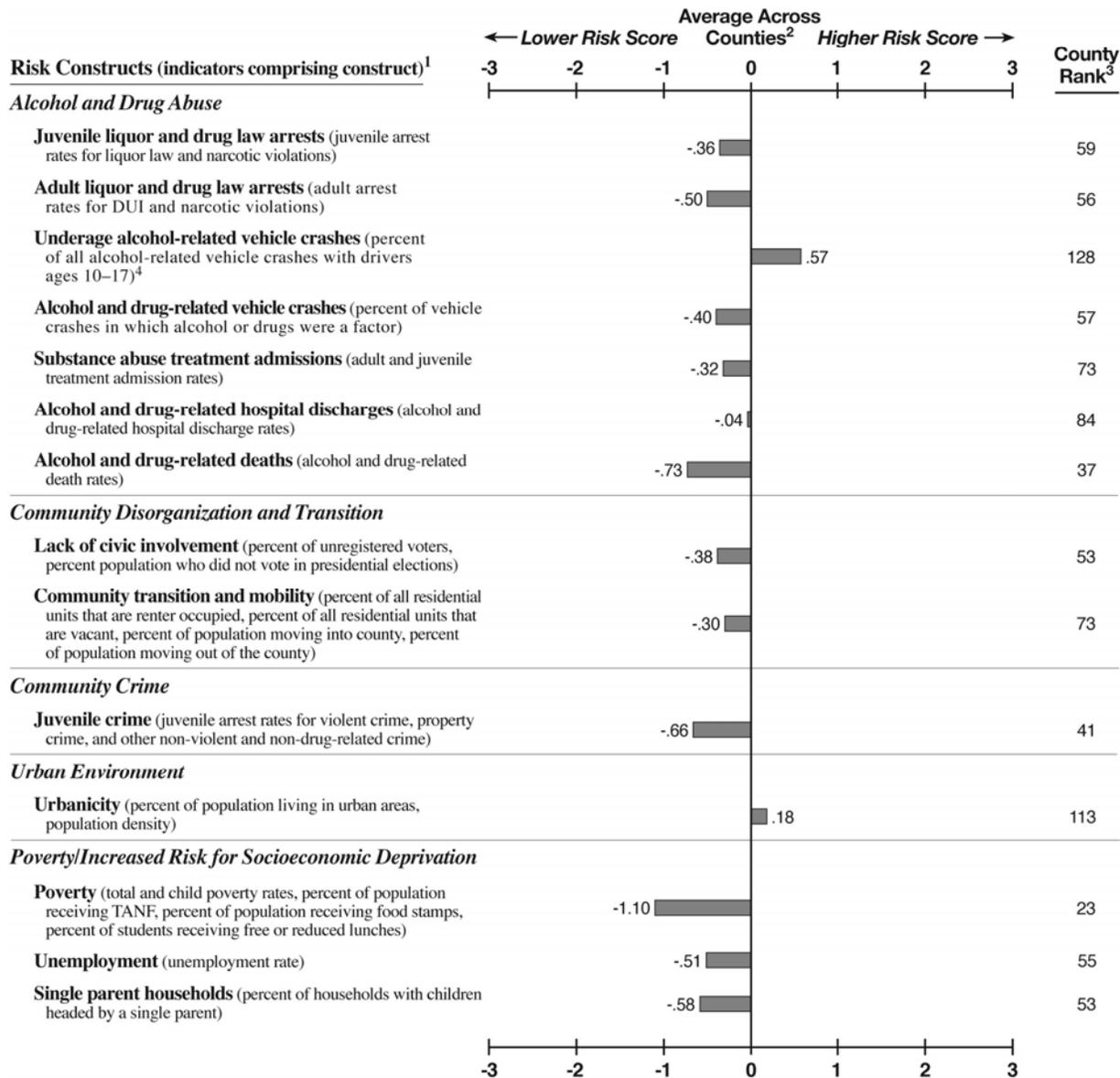
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .29 (county rank=113). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.37 (county rank=48).

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

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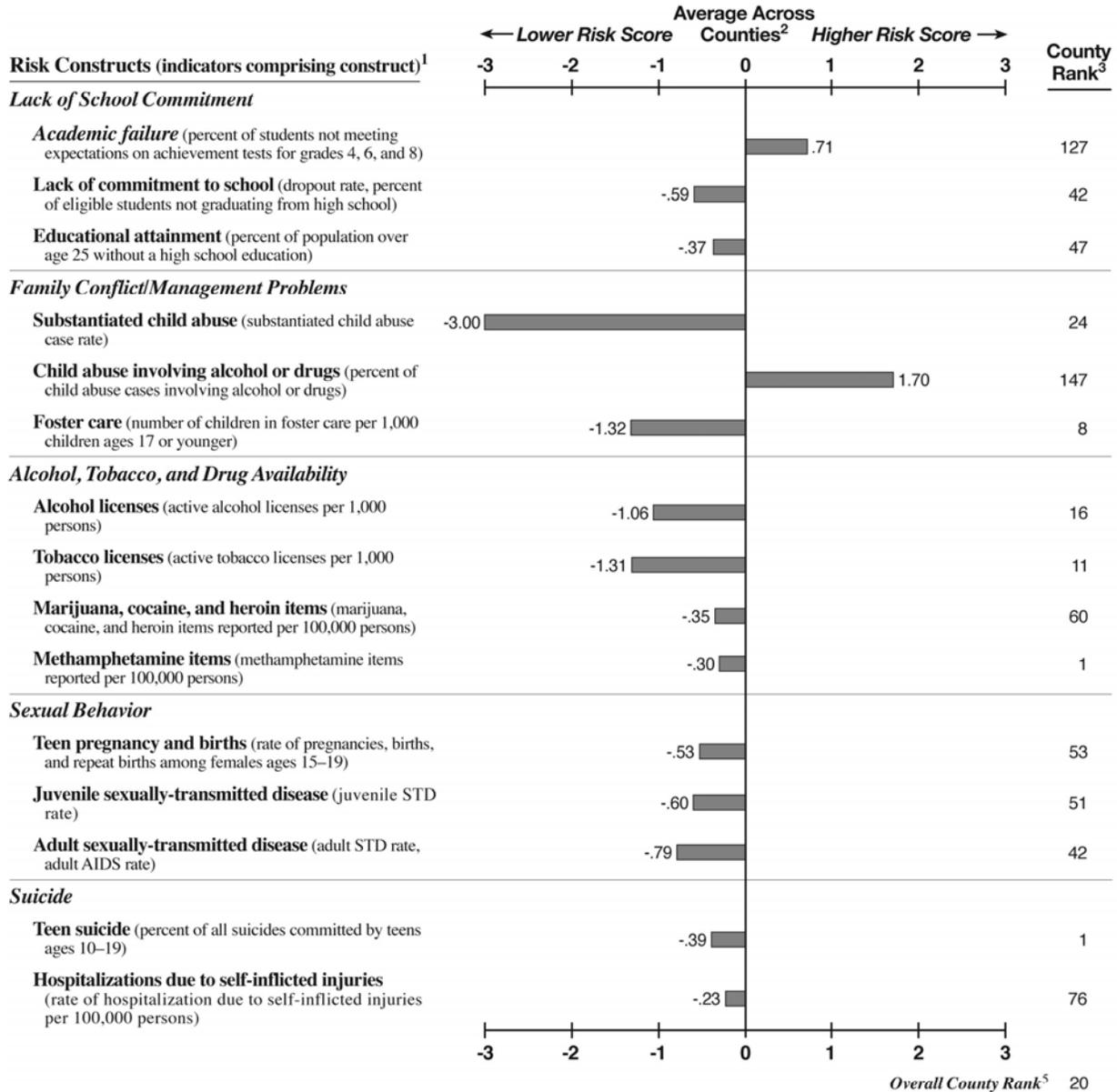
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Walton County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 83,144	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 22,801	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	79.5% Other 2.1%
Black	15.3% Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

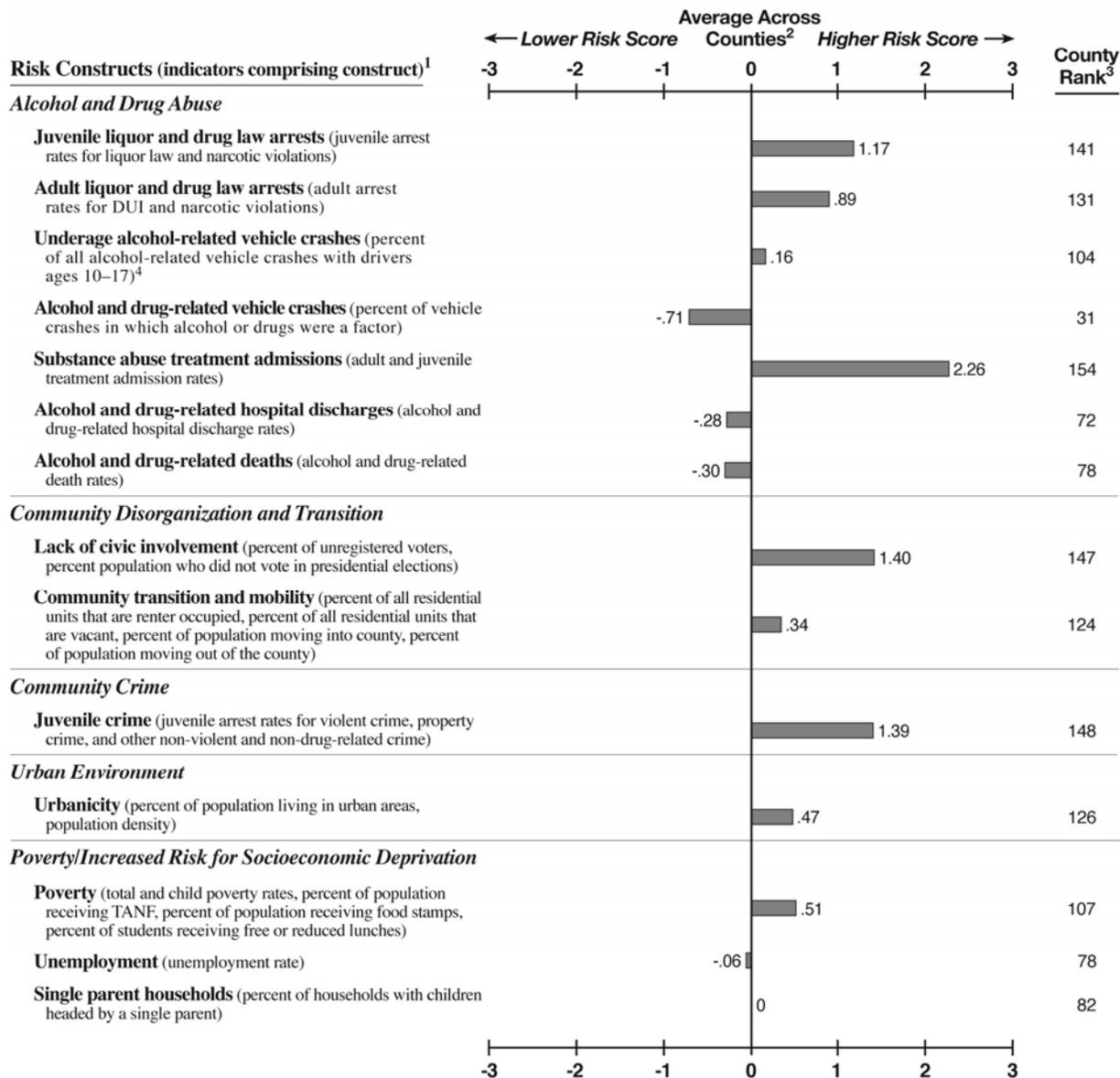
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .09 (county rank=93). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.25 (county rank=53).

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

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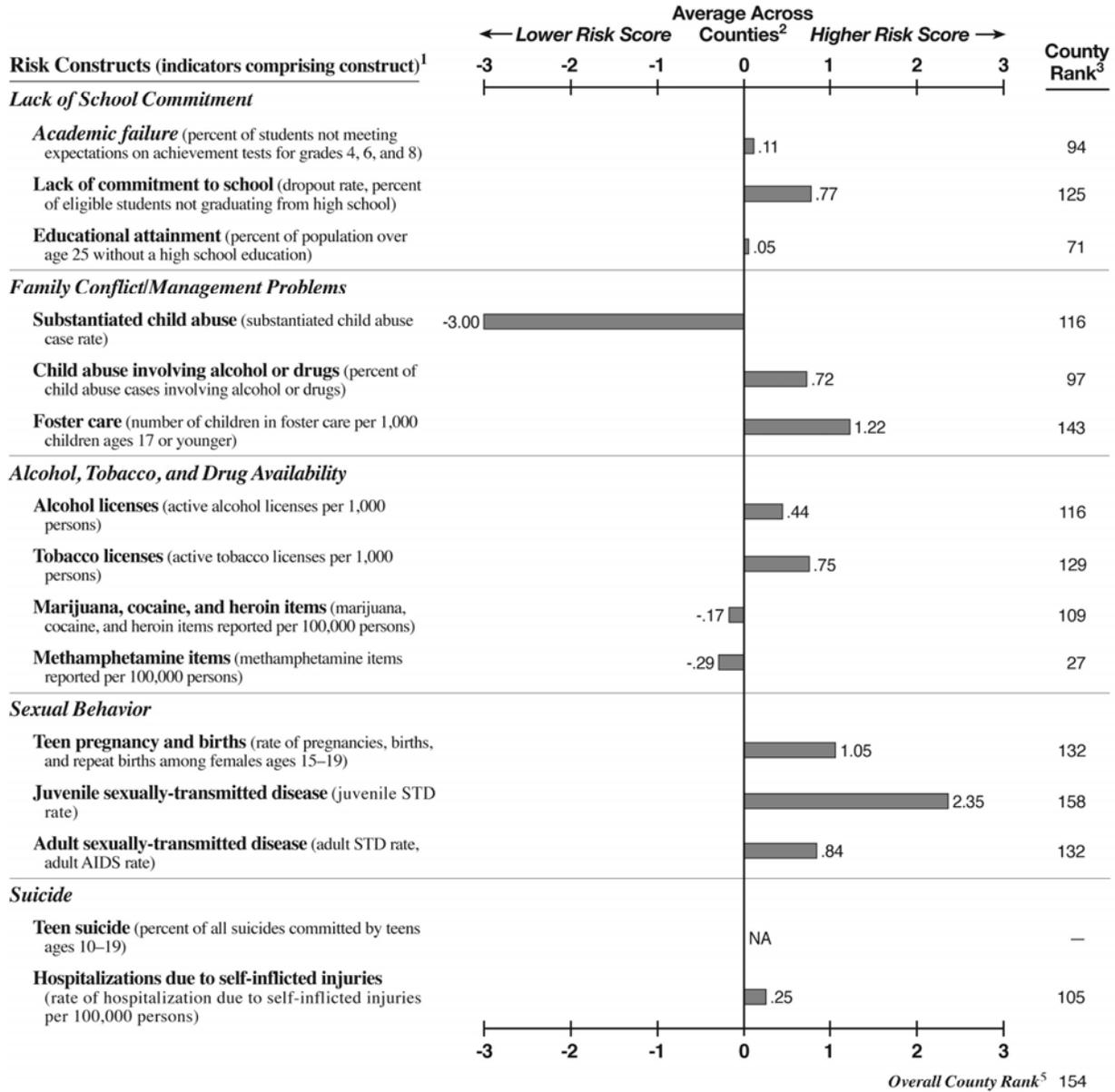
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Ware County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 35,831	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,734	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.0% Other 1.5%
Black	27.5% Hispanic/Latino 3.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

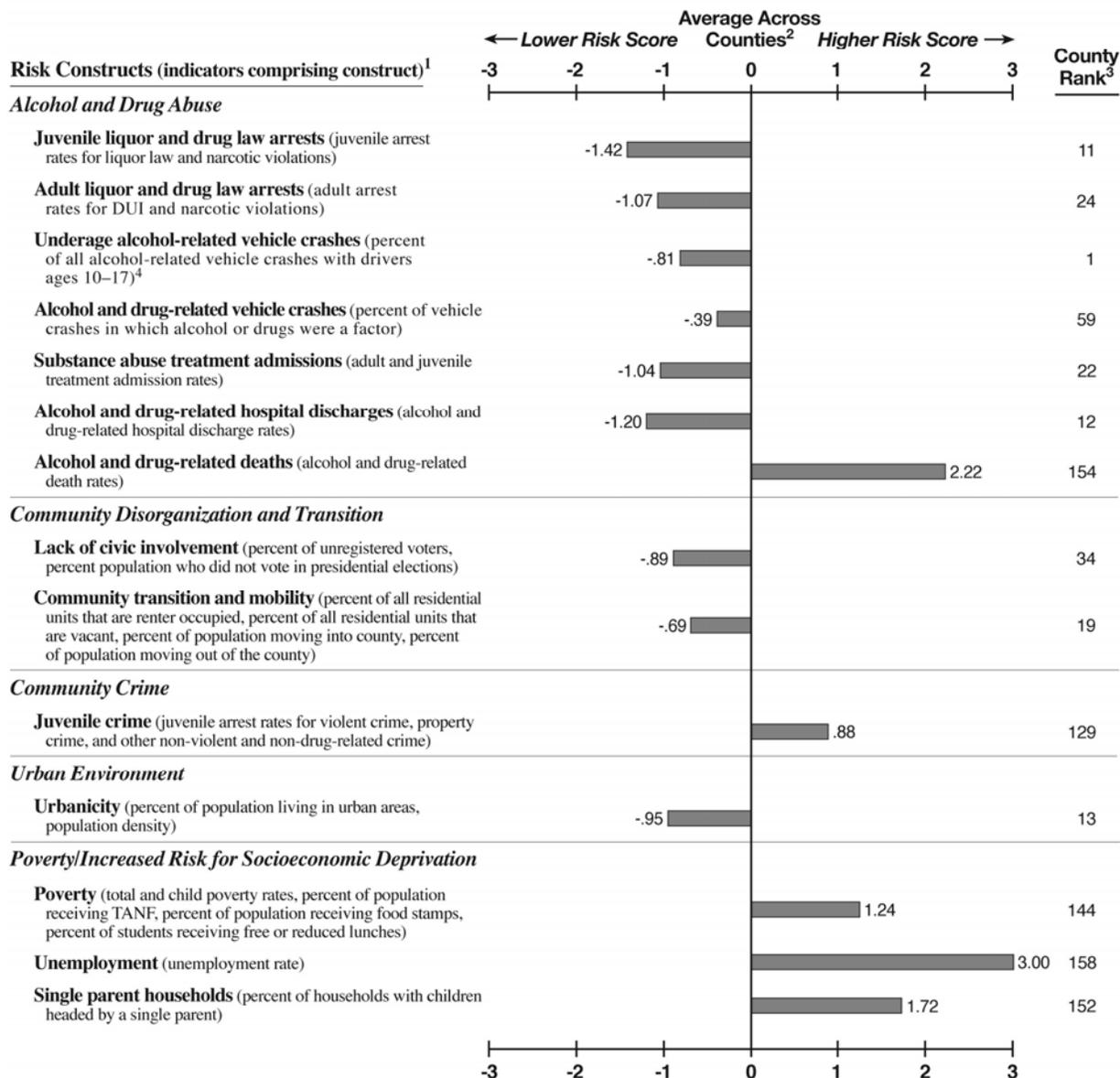
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.23 (county rank=71). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .17 (county rank=84).

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

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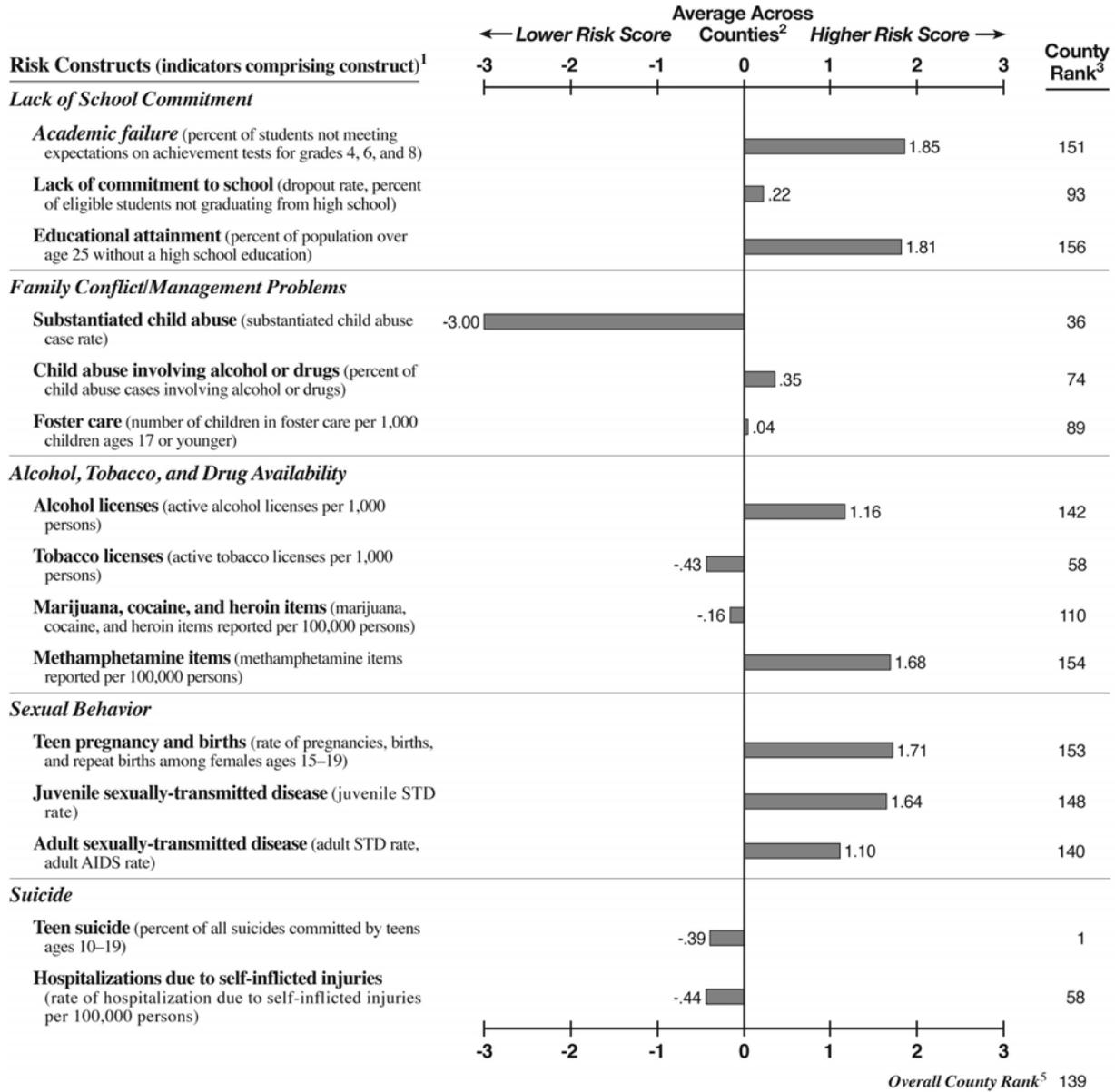
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Warren County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 5,908	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,437	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	42.2% Other 0.9%
Black	55.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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.

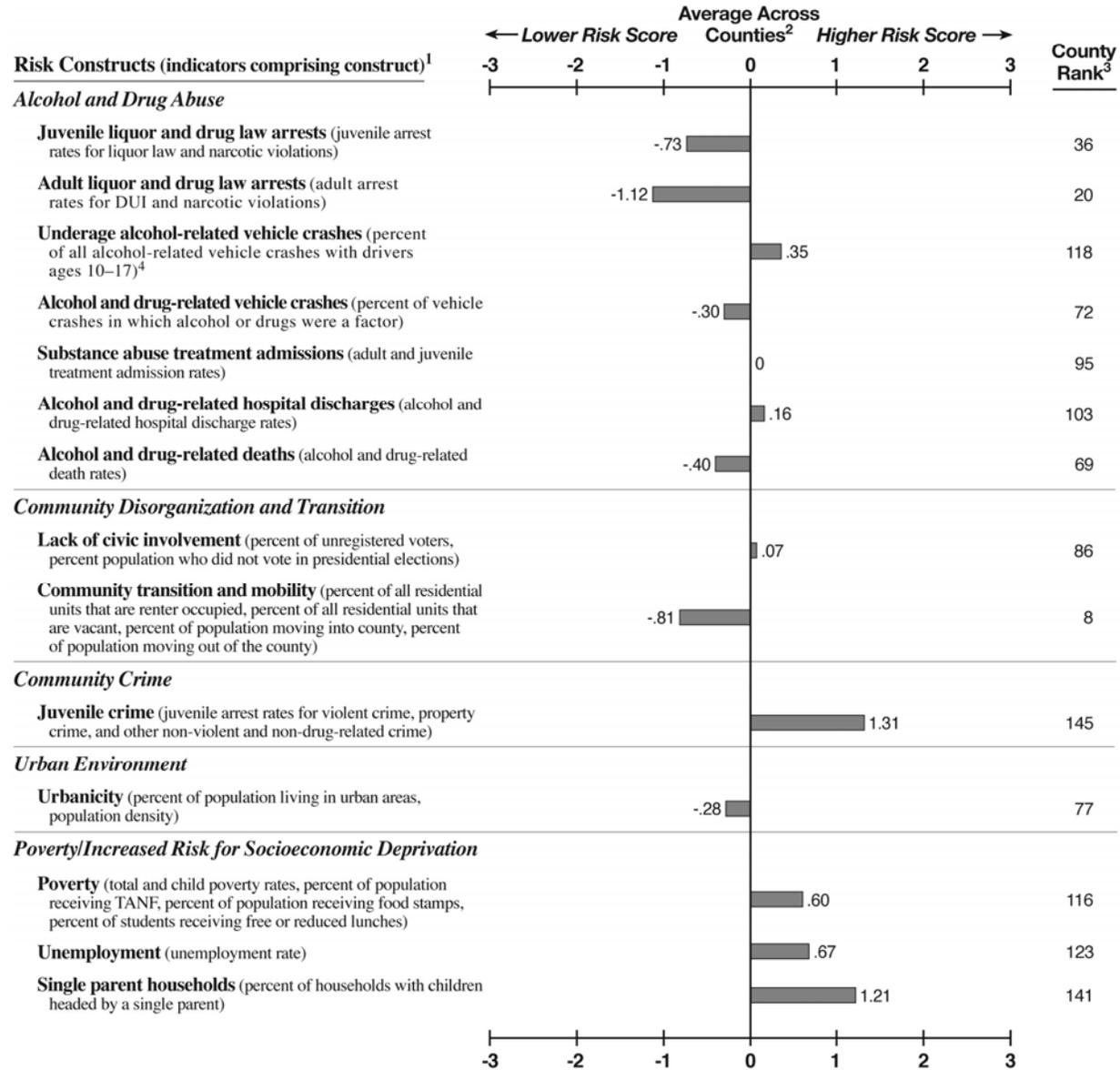
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.17 (county rank=16). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.34 (county rank=149).

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

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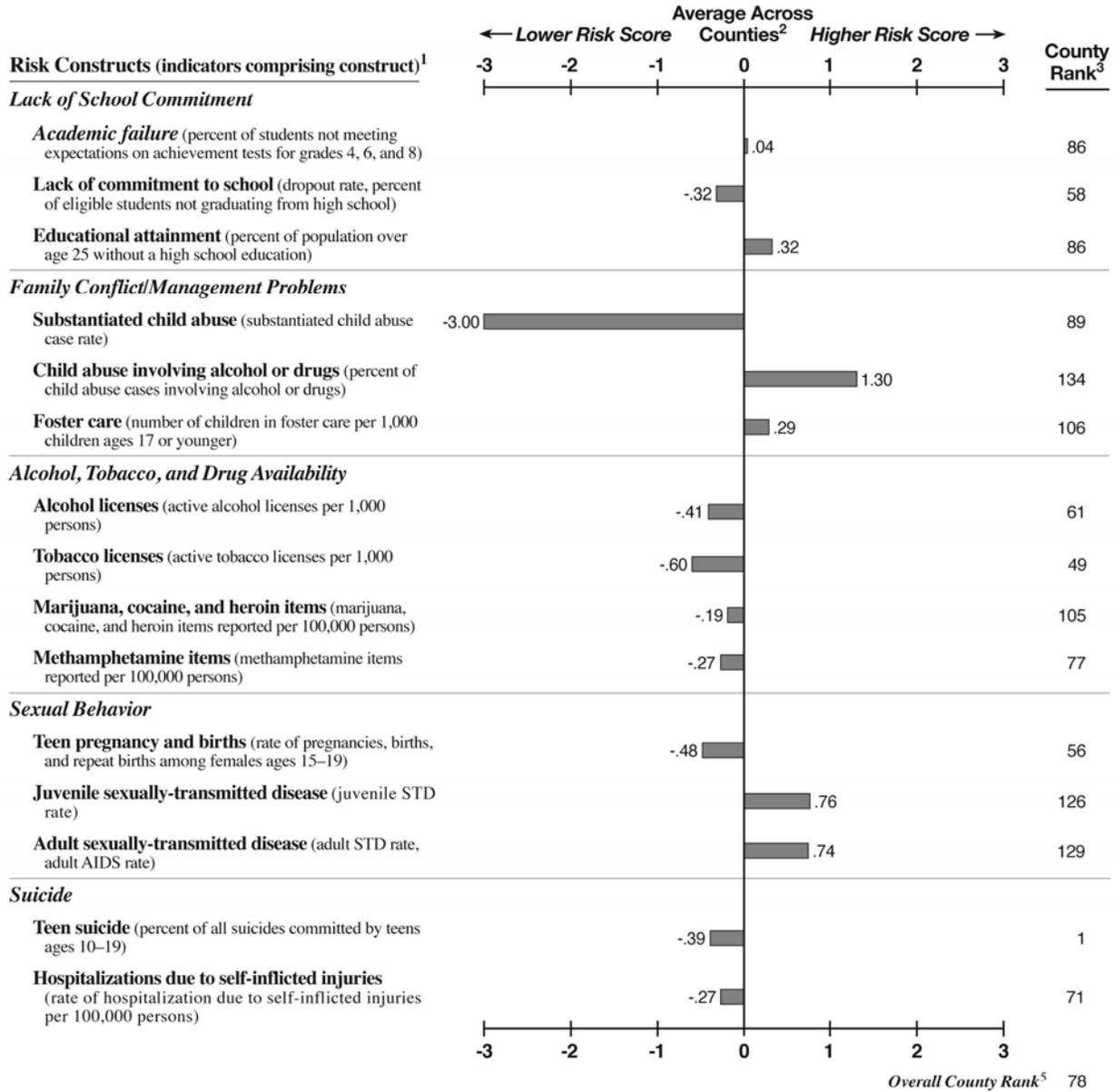
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Washington County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 20,937	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,973	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	45.6% Other 1.0%
Black	52.6% Hispanic/Latino 0.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Washington County**

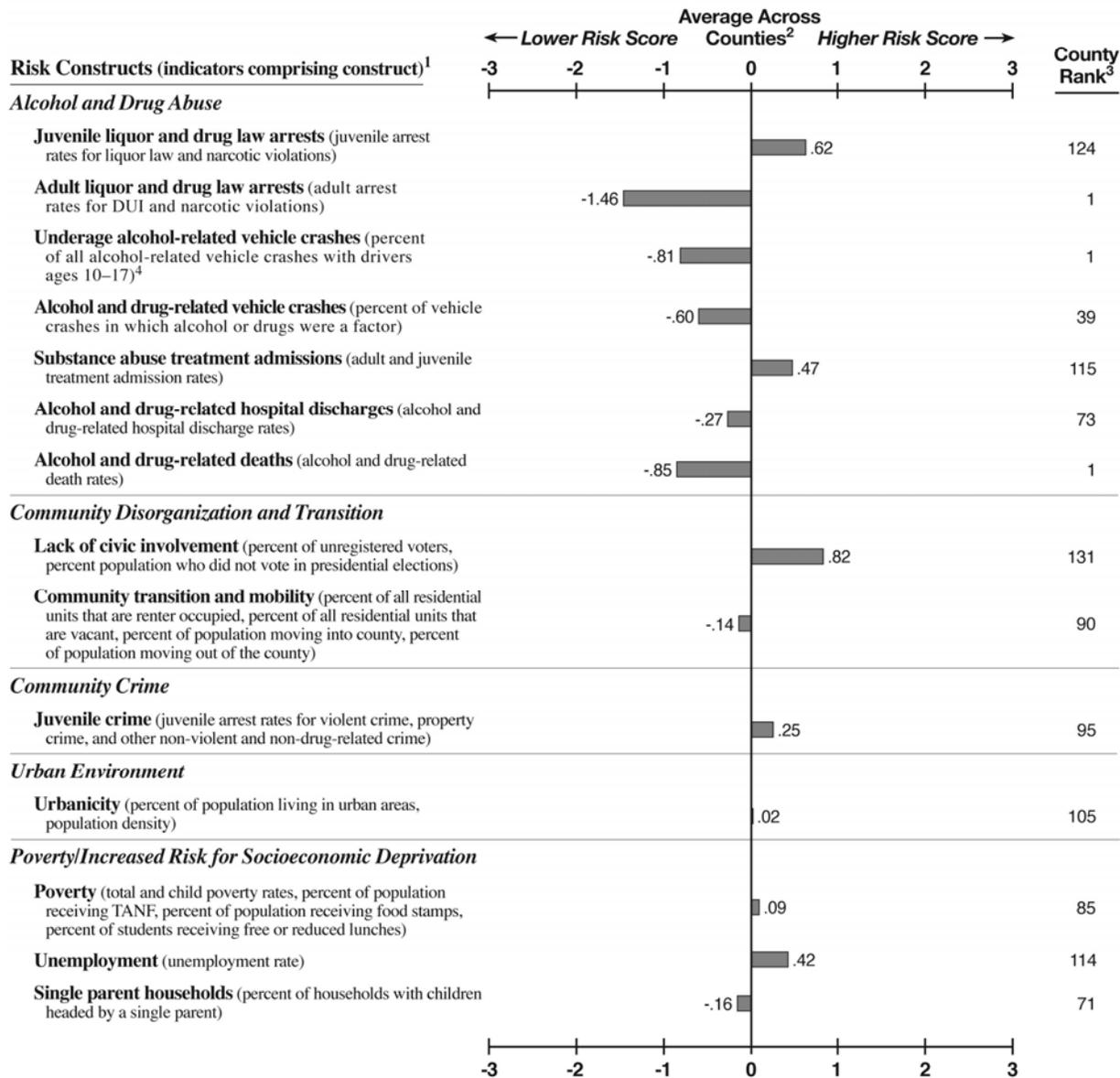


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.22 (county rank=73). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .11 (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.

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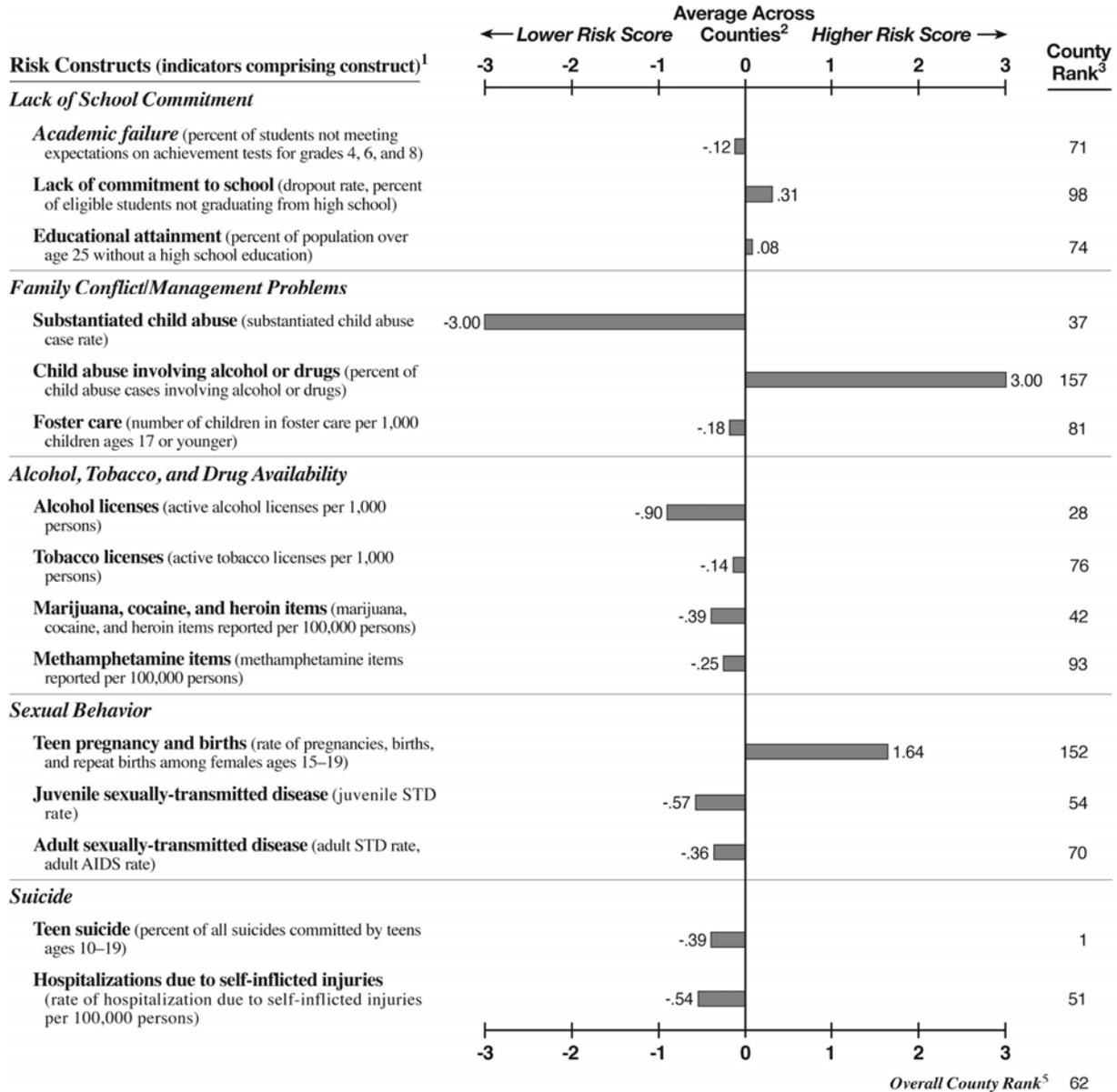
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wayne County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 29,046	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,294	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 74.4%	Other 1.6%
Black 19.6%	Hispanic/Latino 4.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wayne County**

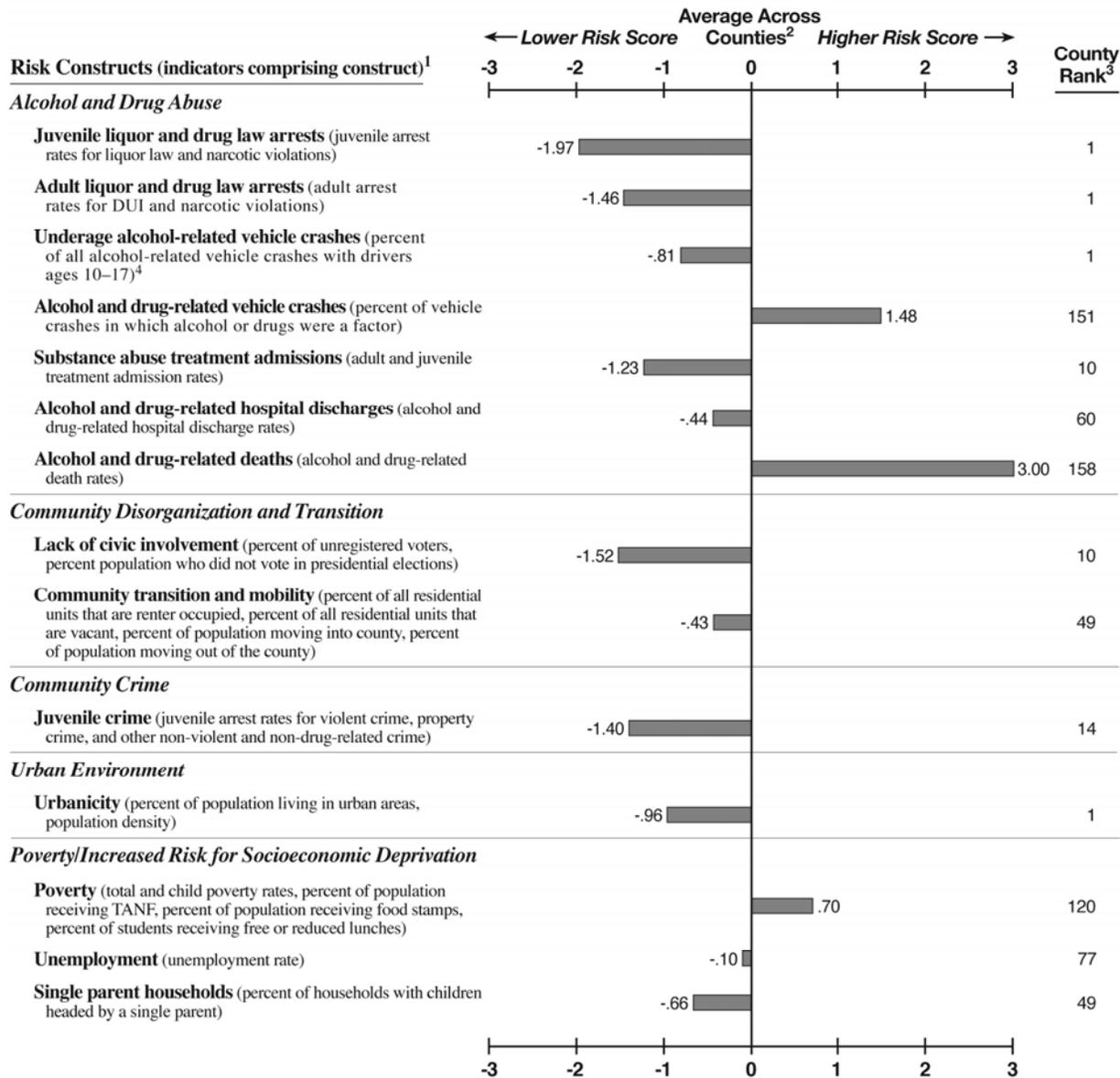


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.59 (county rank=38). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .79 (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.

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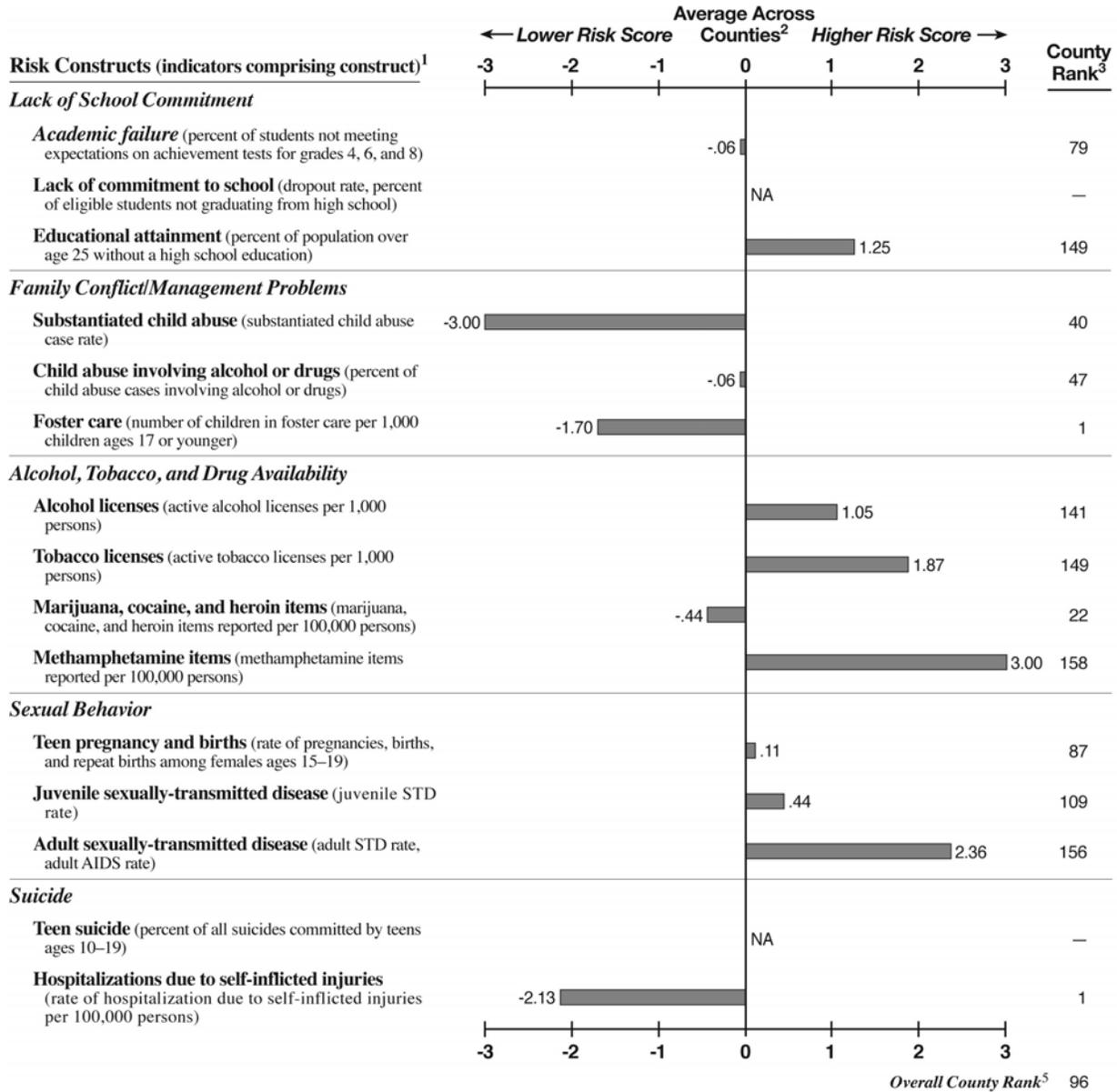
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Webster County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 2,245	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 537	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	50.1% Other 0.6%
Black	44.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Webster County**

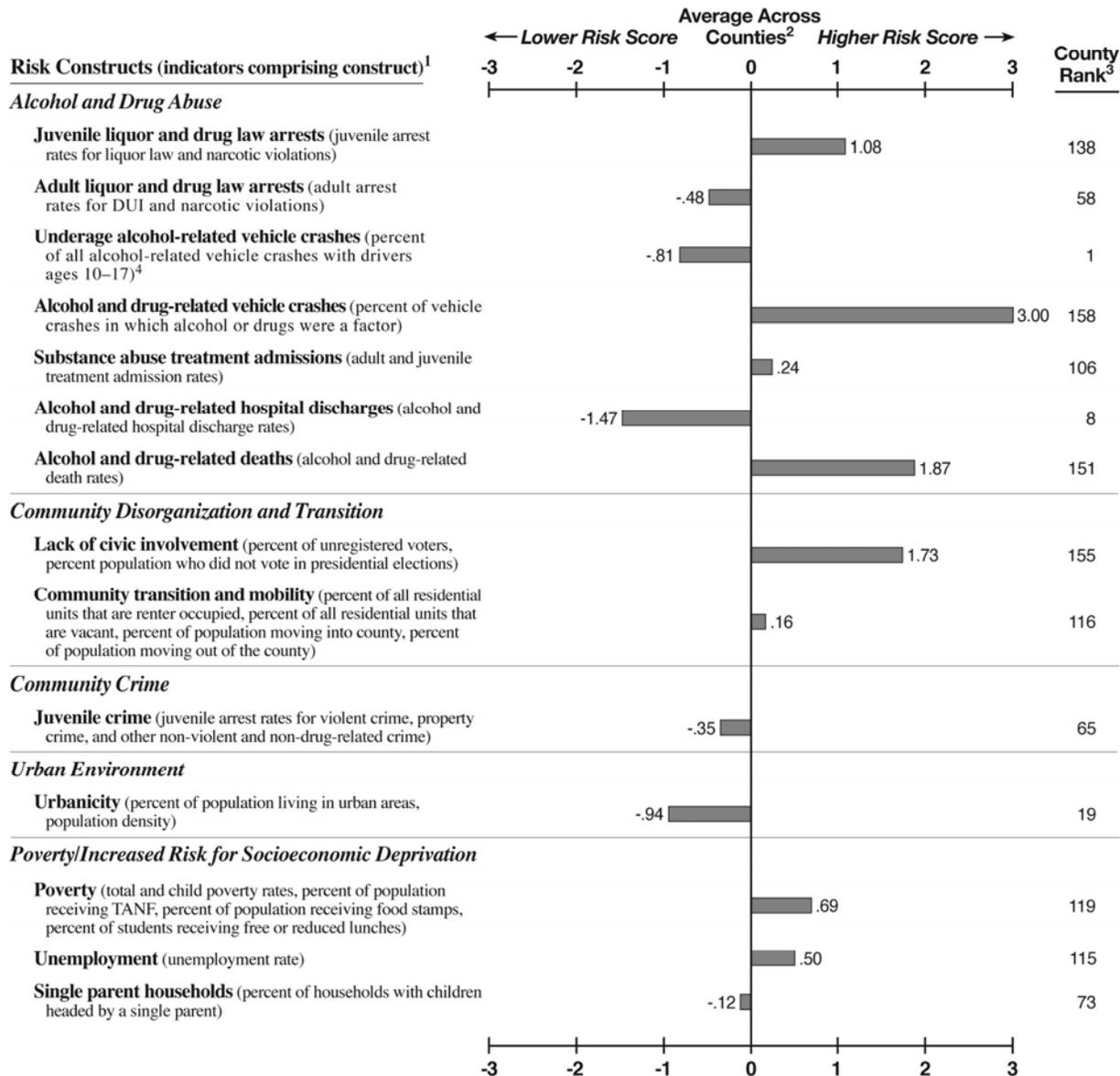


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 2.35 (county rank=157). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -2.02 (county rank=4).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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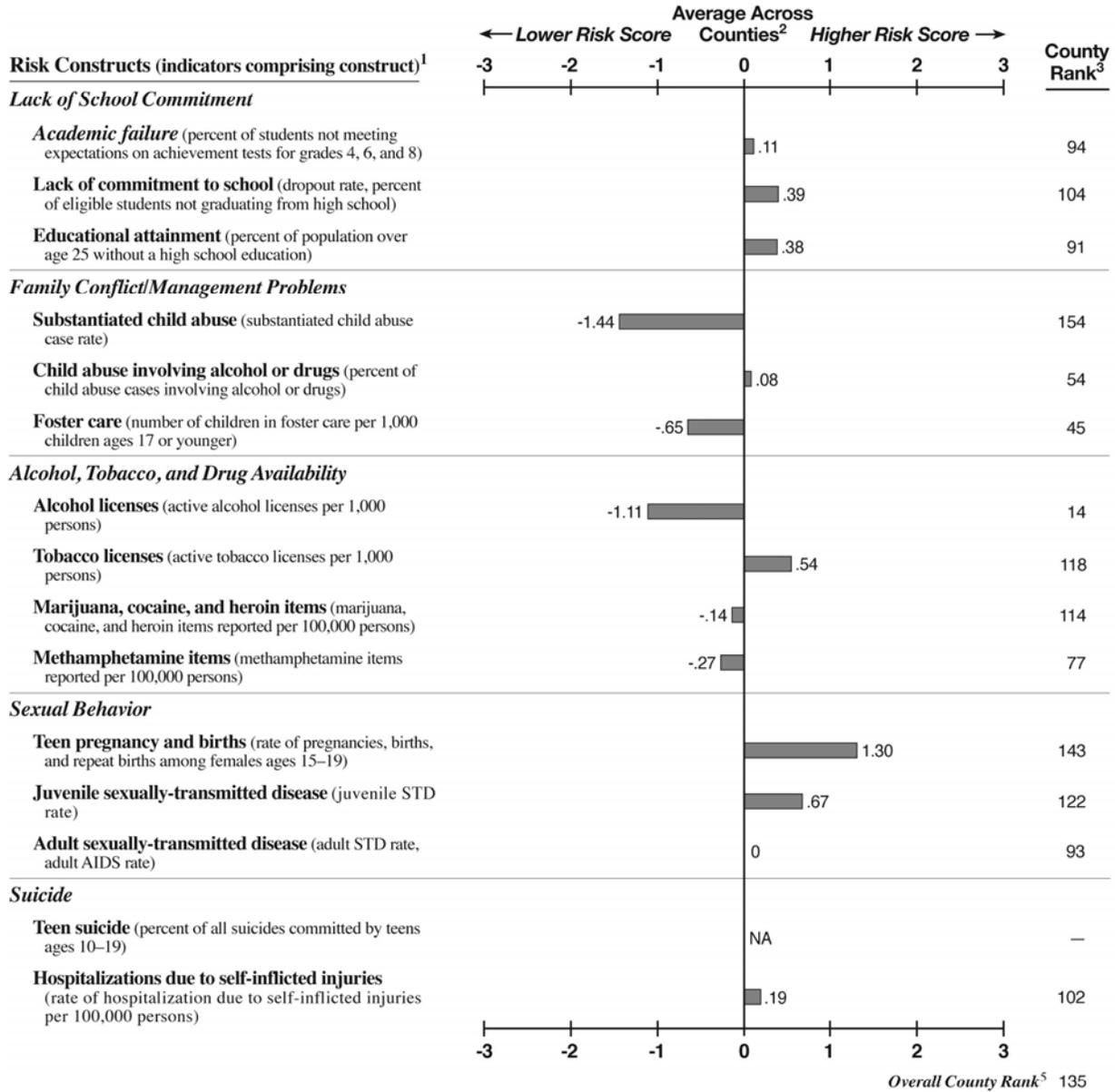
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wheeler County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 6,830	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,268	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	59.8% Other 0.9%
Black	35.1% Hispanic/Latino 4.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wheeler County**

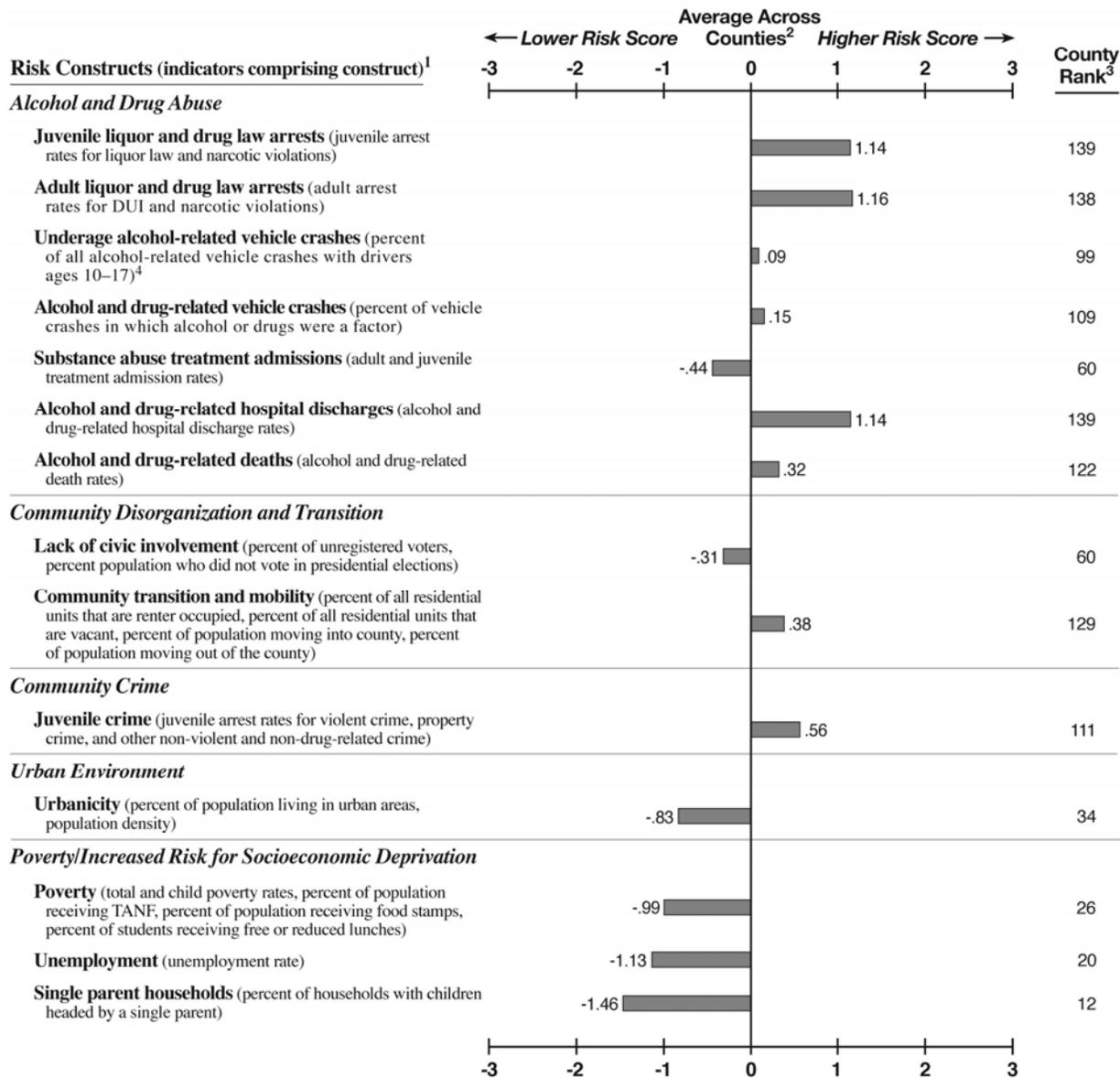


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 1.08 (county rank=144). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.81 (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.

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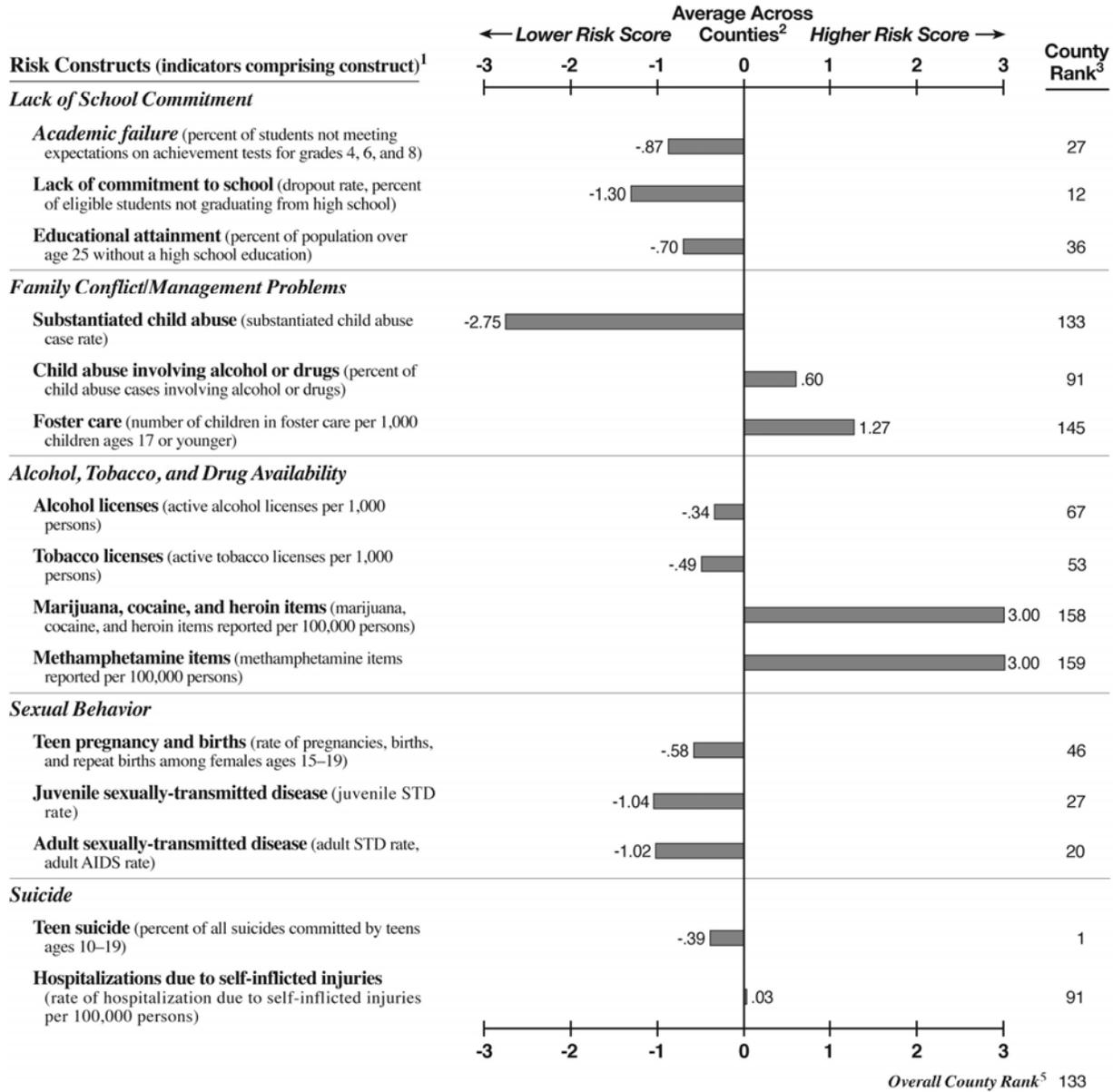
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
White County**

County Population Characteristics			
2007 Total Population: 25,020			
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,847			
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			
White	92.8%	Other	2.0%
Black	2.7%	Hispanic/Latino	2.4%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.			



(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.

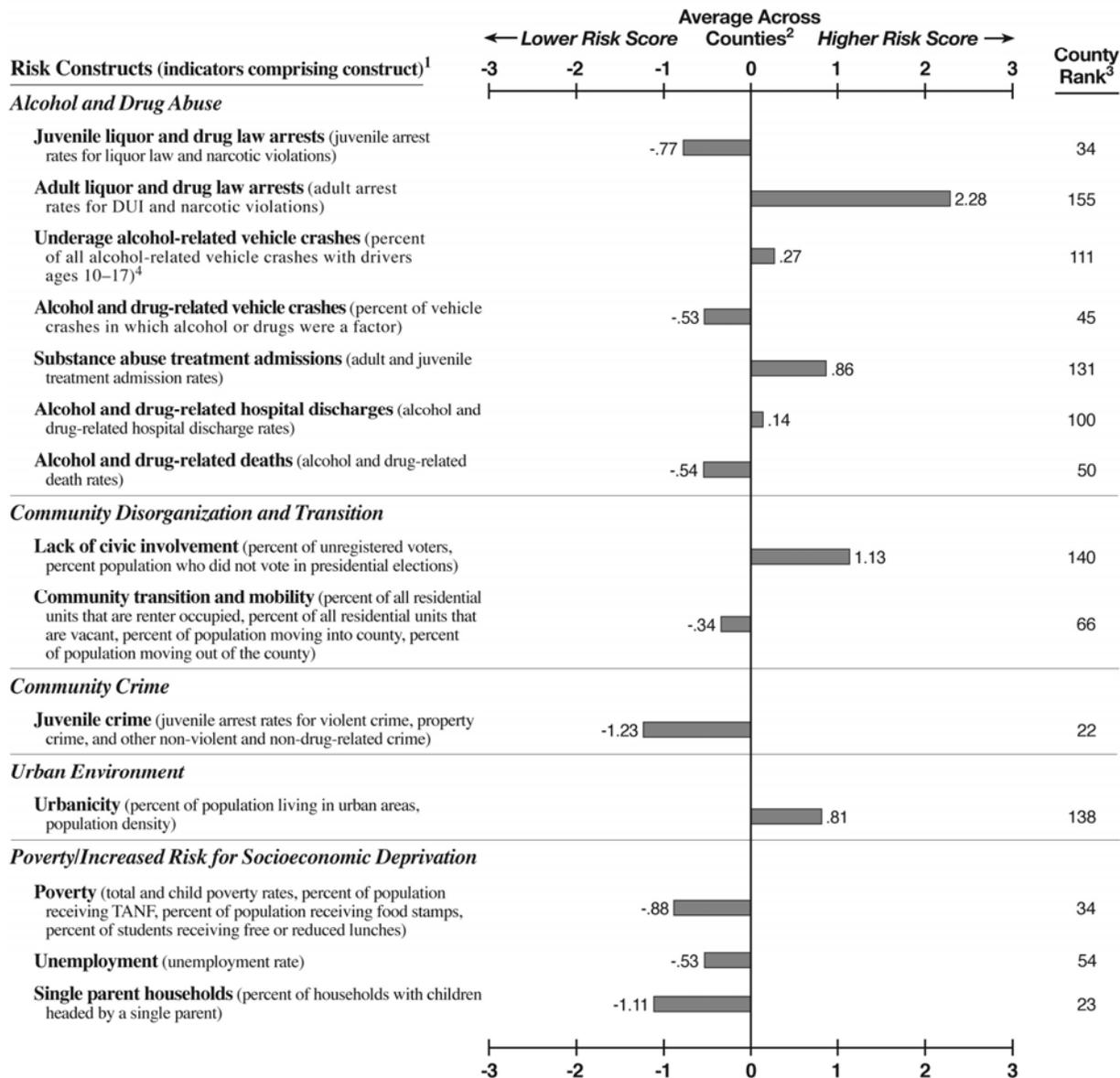
<sup>4</sup>The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.35 (county rank=59). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .31 (county rank=98).

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

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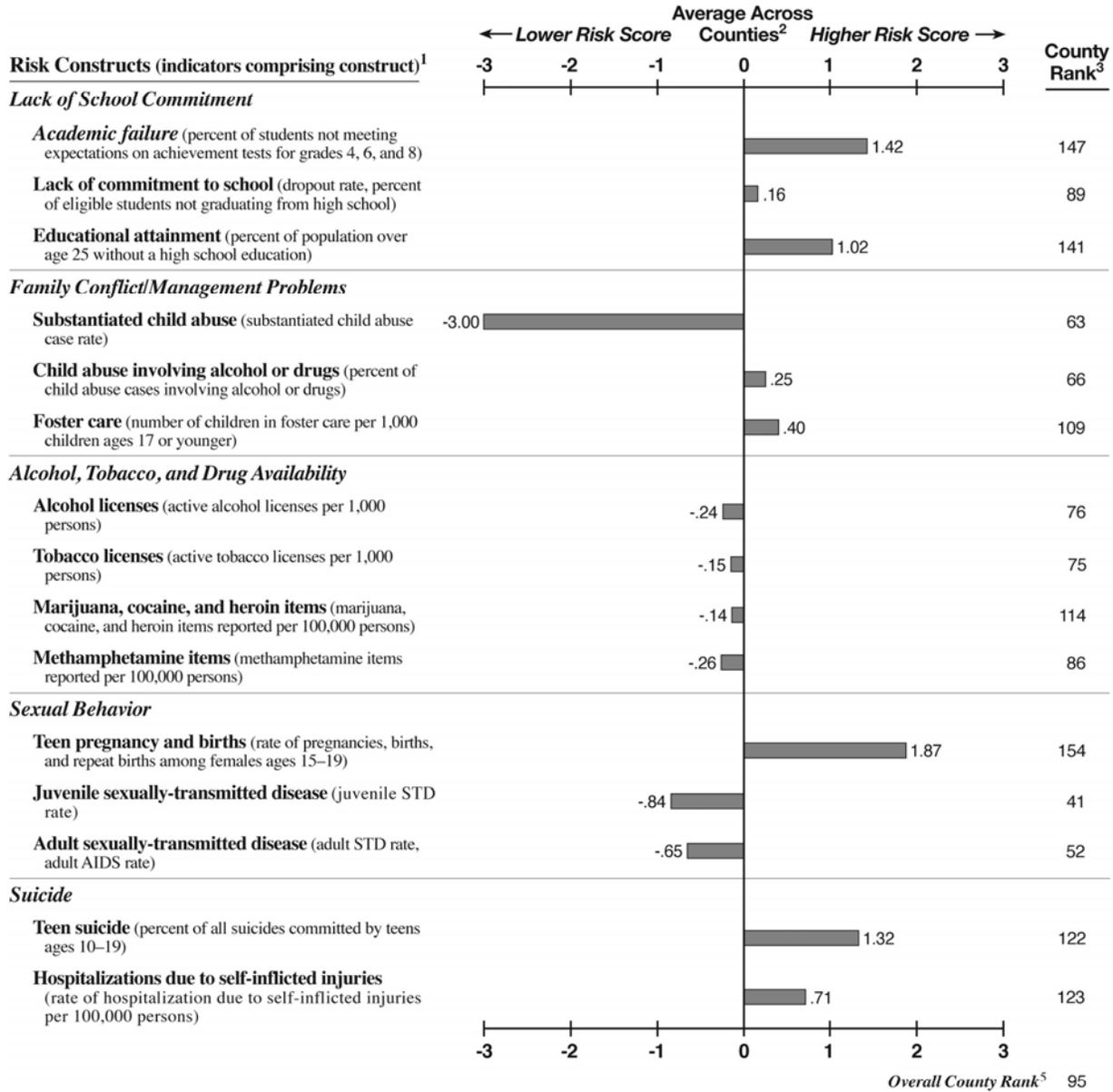
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Whitfield County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 93,379	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 28,093	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	64.2%
Other	2.2%
Black	3.3%
Hispanic/Latino	30.2%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Whitfield County**

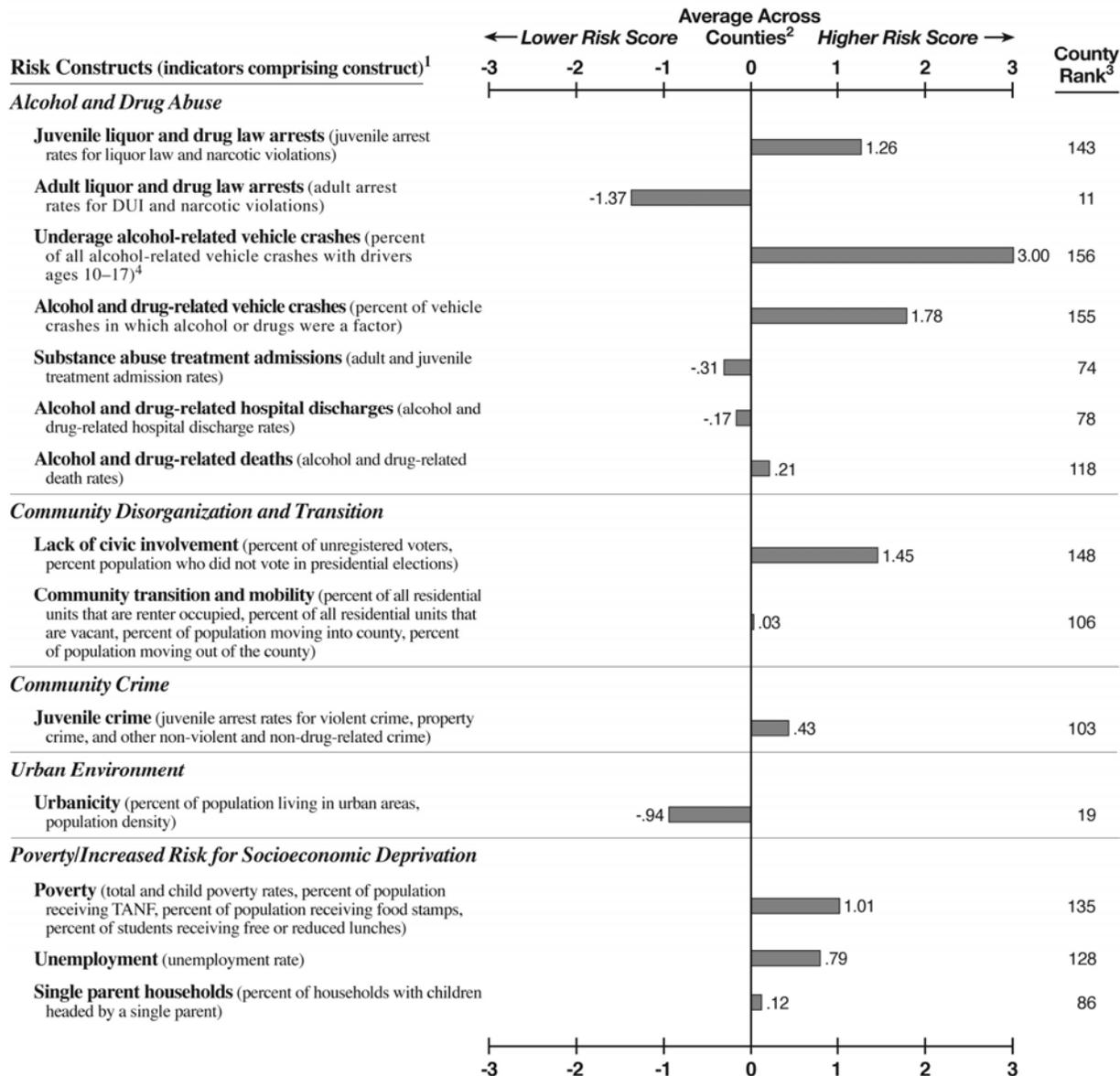


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -.39 (county rank=57). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .30 (county rank=96).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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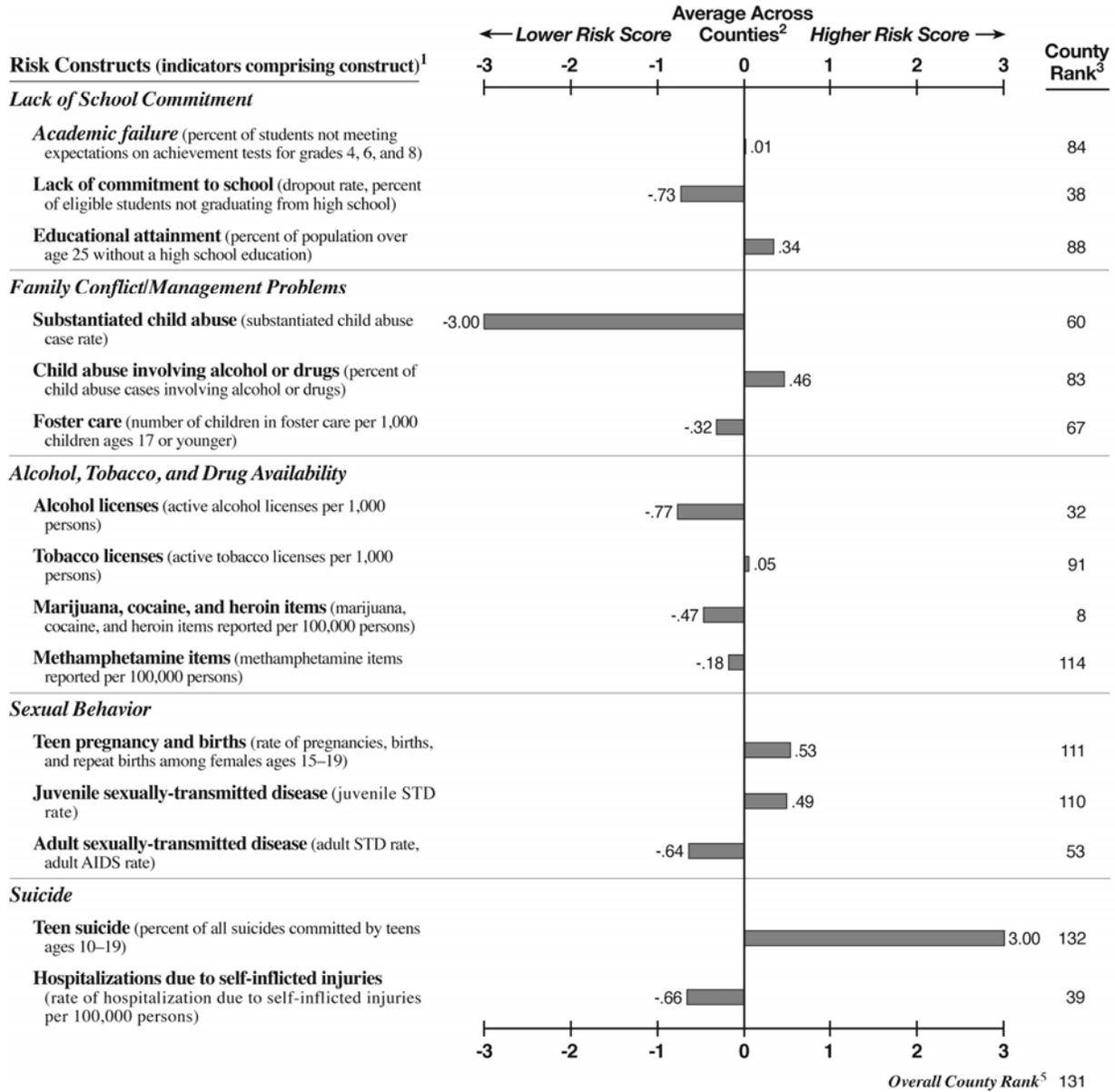
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilcox County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 8,613	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,780	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	61.1% Other 0.7%
Black	36.4% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilcox County**

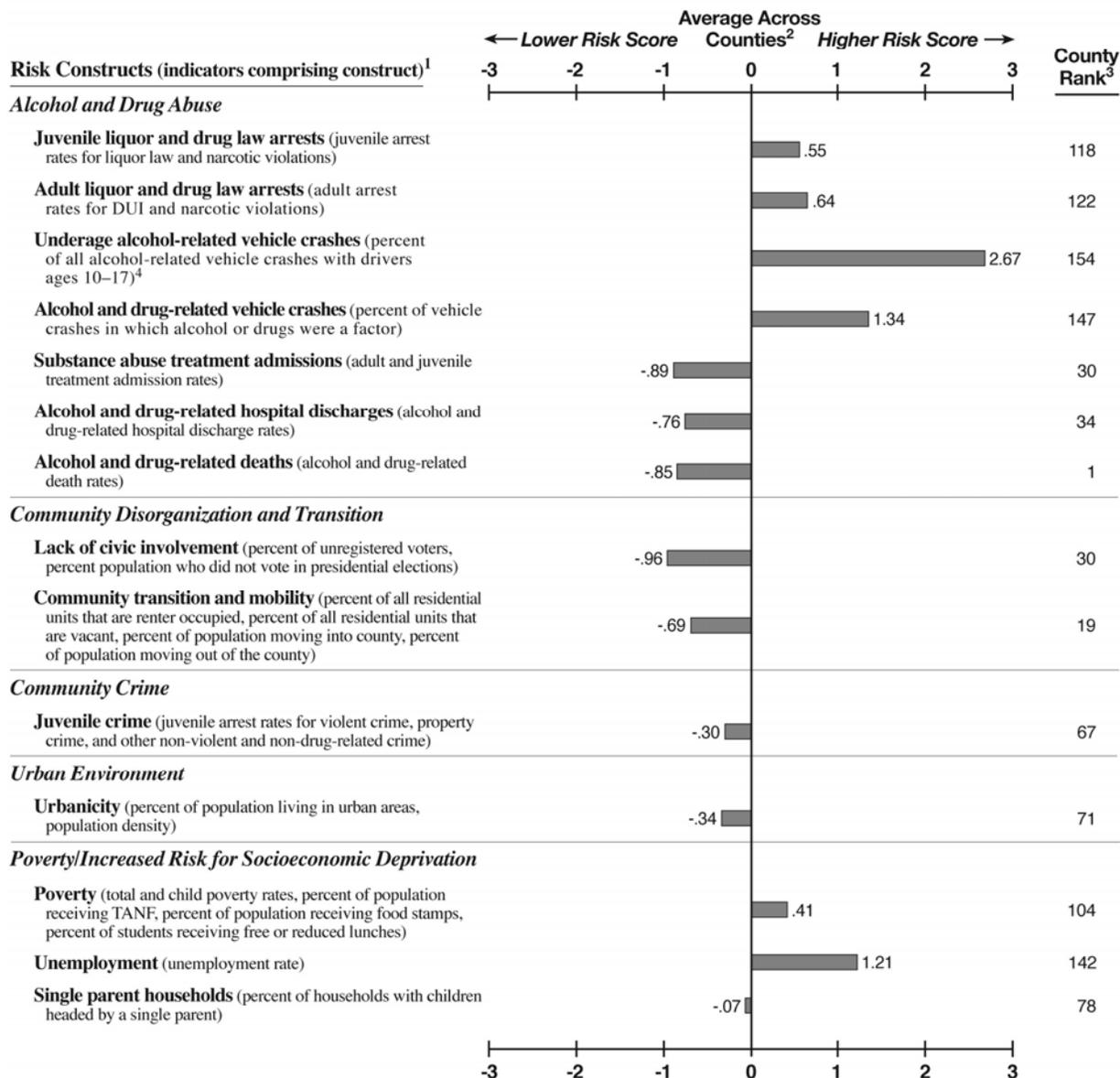


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .56 (county rank=129). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.49 (county rank=13).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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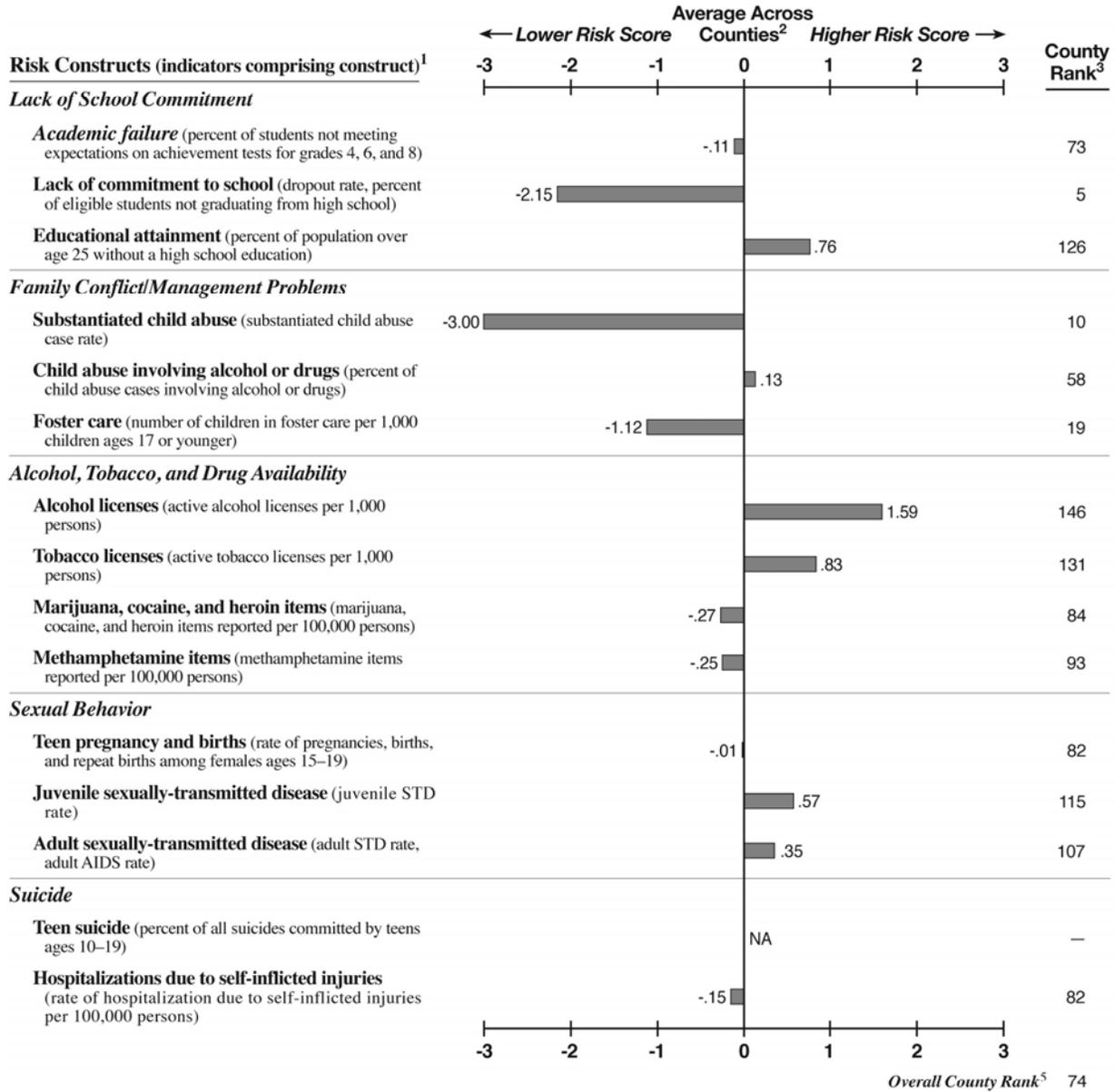
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilkes County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,262	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,265	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White 53.8%	Other 1.6%
Black 41.6%	Hispanic/Latino 3.0%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilkes County**

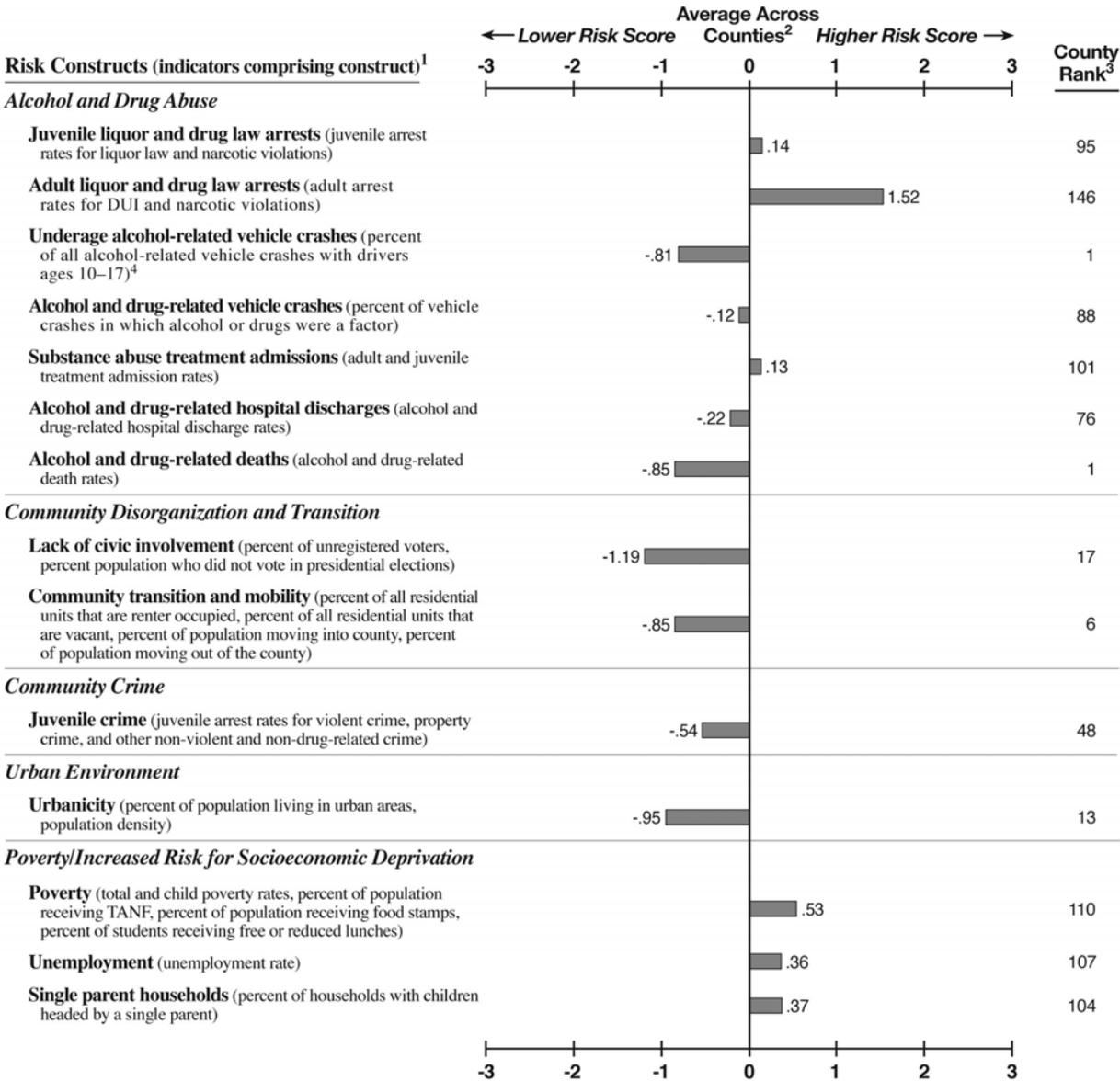


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 -1.91 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.08 (county rank=144).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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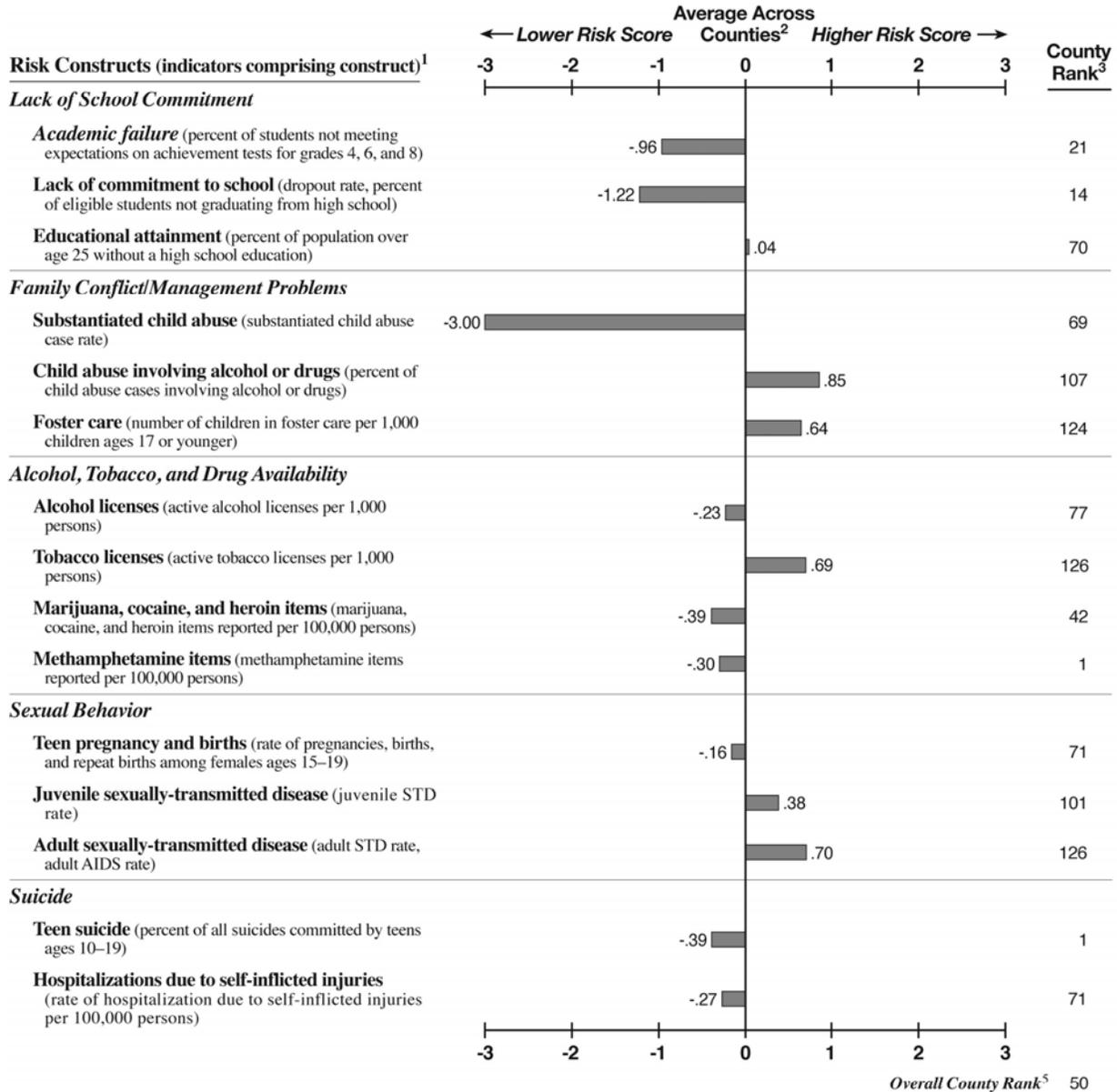
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilkinson County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 10,064	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,574	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	56.7% Other 1.2%
Black	40.0% Hispanic/Latino 2.1%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(continued)

**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Wilkinson County**

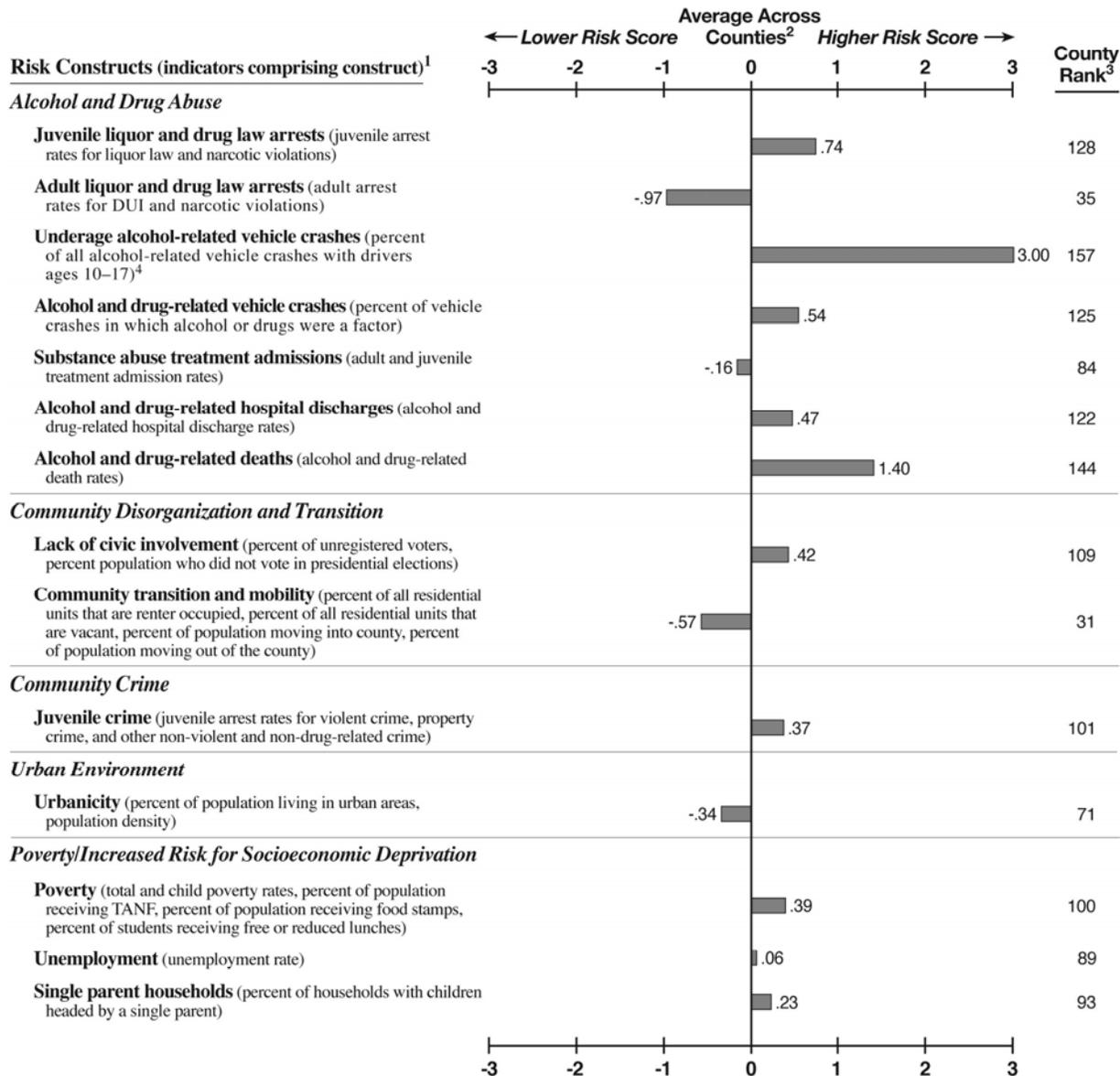


<sup>1</sup>In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.  
<sup>2</sup>The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number 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 .36 (county rank=116). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.12 (county rank=66).  
<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 Public Health  
 Office of Prevention Services and Programs

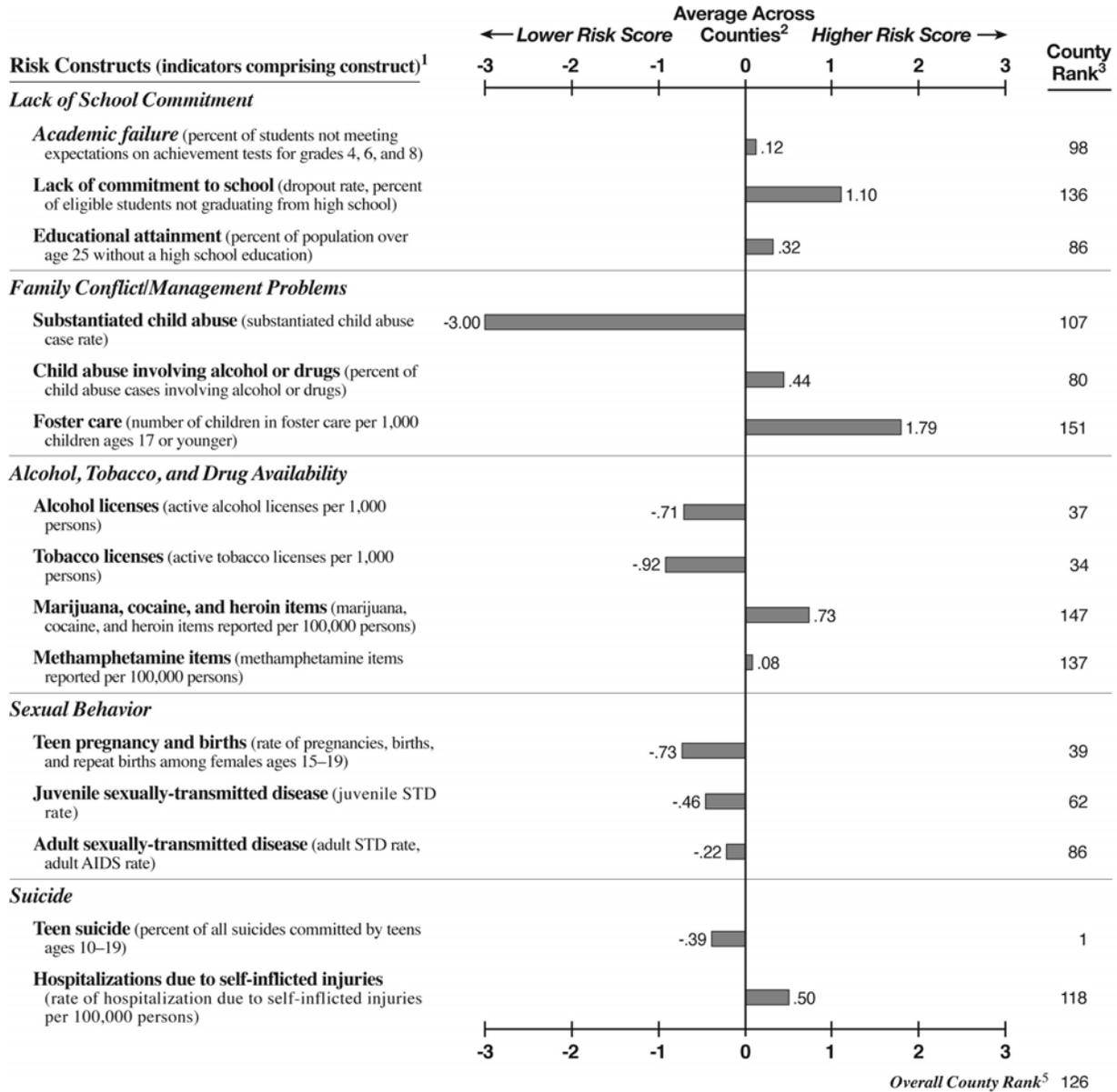
**Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for  
Worth County**

County Population Characteristics	
2007 Total Population: 21,285	
2007 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,287	
2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition:	
White	68.1% Other 1.3%
Black	29.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%
Source: 2007 U.S. Census.	



(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 -.02 (county rank=89). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.11 (county rank=19).  
<sup>5</sup>Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

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 Office of Prevention Services and Programs



## 4. 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 5. As described in Chapter 2, 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 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.

In addition, Exhibit 5 also compares overall risk scores from the 2006 county social indicator study to the current overall risk scores. Compared with the overall risk scores calculated for the 2006 study, a total of 34 counties had overall risk scores that ranked in a lower quintile (i.e., lower risk) in 2008, and 33 counties had overall risk scores that ranked in a higher quintile (i.e., higher risk).

A map depicting how the overall risk scores across counties in Georgia are distributed geographically is provided in Exhibit 6. The patterns depict some noteworthy geographic clustering of counties with high and low levels of risk. For the most part, counties with the largest cities fall into the three highest risk categories. Counties with the highest risk are located mostly in the southern portion of the state, while the northern region of the state has clusters of counties with low risk. Although the clustering is not always distinctly patterned, counties with high risk tend to border other counties with high risk.

As stated previously, the county profiles and overall county risk scores provide a useful tool for planning at the local level. However, the profiles and overall risk scores alone do not depict the complete picture, and users of this information should consult additional data and resources to complement the profiles and risk scores when planning services or programs. These additional resources include individual social indicator data, as provided in Appendix B. GIS maps are another useful resource. Therefore, Chapter 5 presents the mapping of social indicator data and provides yet another approach to examining risk at the county level.

### Exhibit 5. Overall Risk Score, by County

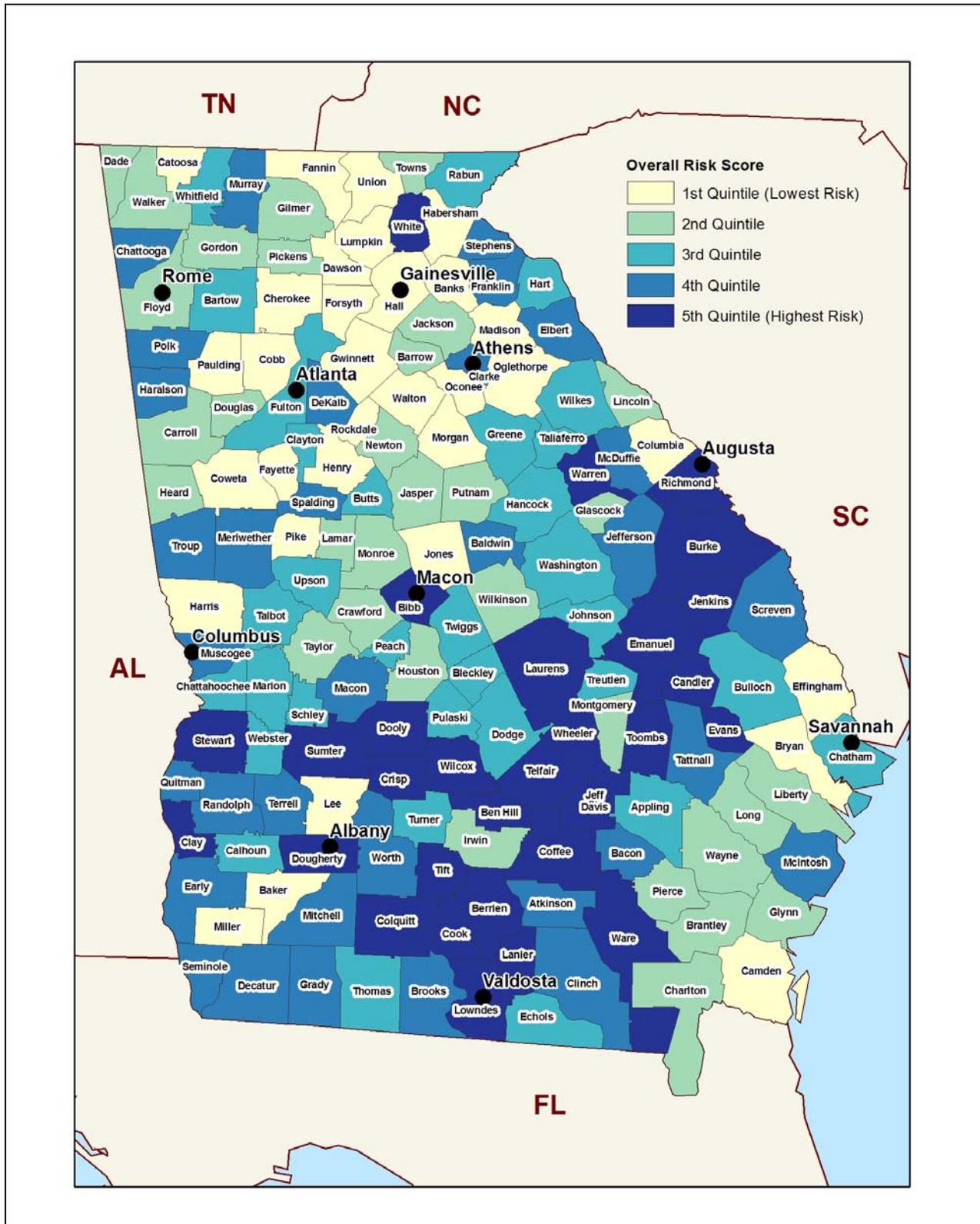
Quintile 1 (Lowest Risk)			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5 (Highest Risk)		
	Overall Risk Score			Overall Risk Score			Overall Risk Score			Overall Risk Score			Overall Risk Score	
County	2008	2006	County	2008	2006	County	2008	2006	County	2008	2006	County	2008	2006
Columbia	-3.00	-2.29	Jasper	-1.08	-0.65	Talbot <sup>a</sup>	-0.41	0.60	Dekalb <sup>b</sup>	0.07	-0.60	Elbert	0.53	0.96
Oconee	-2.94	-2.36	Towns	-1.08	-0.72	Bartow	-0.41	-0.12	Stephens	0.08	0.49	Burke <sup>b</sup>	0.54	0.36
Fayette	-2.92	-3.00	Newton	-1.06	-0.37	Rabun	-0.39	0.33	McIntosh	0.11	0.64	Wilcox <sup>b</sup>	0.55	-0.16
Forsyth	-2.90	-2.31	Houston	-1.01	-0.62	Marion	-0.38	0.02	Haralson <sup>b</sup>	0.11	0.19	White <sup>b</sup>	0.57	-0.86
Pike	-2.32	-1.15	Gilmer <sup>a</sup>	-0.97	0.10	Twiggs	-0.36	0.15	Atkinson <sup>a</sup>	0.11	0.92	Evans	0.57	1.41
Gwinnett	-2.31	-2.37	Barrow <sup>a</sup>	-0.97	-0.21	Turner <sup>a</sup>	-0.35	0.83	Screven <sup>b</sup>	0.12	-0.09	Wheeler <sup>b</sup>	0.59	-0.45
Cherokee	-2.30	-1.80	Heard <sup>b</sup>	-0.96	-0.87	Bleckley <sup>b</sup>	-0.34	-0.56	Murray	0.14	0.47	Jeff Davis	0.59	1.05
Union	-2.21	-1.02	Dade	-0.95	-0.28	Clayton	-0.31	-0.03	Quitman	0.15	0.37	Laurens <sup>b</sup>	0.60	0.81
Lee	-2.16	-1.98	Long	-0.92	-0.36	Fulton <sup>a</sup>	-0.31	0.87	Clinch <sup>a</sup>	0.16	1.07	Coffee	0.61	1.04
Effingham	-2.12	-1.82	Pierce <sup>a</sup>	-0.91	0.10	Wilkes <sup>b</sup>	-0.29	-0.23	Grady <sup>b</sup>	0.17	-0.18	Warren	0.62	1.12
Henry	-2.00	-1.52	Douglas <sup>a</sup>	-0.91	0.06	Hart	-0.27	0.04	Randolph <sup>b</sup>	0.23	0.14	Jenkins <sup>b</sup>	0.62	0.48
Harris	-2.00	-2.10	Pickens	-0.88	-0.56	Pulaski	-0.26	0.31	Franklin	0.23	0.42	Dougherty <sup>b</sup>	0.64	0.87
Paulding	-1.99	-1.88	Lincoln <sup>b</sup>	-0.79	-1.24	Peach <sup>a</sup>	-0.25	0.71	Baldwin	0.23	0.43	Colquitt	0.64	0.92
Coweta	-1.94	-1.52	Liberty	-0.76	-0.27	Washington	-0.25	0.04	Macon	0.24	0.90	Lowndes <sup>b</sup>	0.65	0.87
Cobb	-1.77	-1.79	Lamar <sup>a</sup>	-0.73	0.26	Upson	-0.23	0.20	Early <sup>b</sup>	0.24	-0.16	Sumter	0.66	1.28
Bryan <sup>a</sup>	-1.74	-0.51	Wilkinson <sup>a</sup>	-0.70	0.06	Dodge	-0.20	0.09	Troup	0.26	0.37	Stewart <sup>b</sup>	0.74	0.74
Dawson	-1.68	-0.86	Crawford <sup>b</sup>	-0.70	-1.18	Chatham	-0.15	0.26	McDuffie <sup>a</sup>	0.27	1.33	Lanier	0.75	1.01
Oglethorpe	-1.68	-1.47	Carroll	-0.70	-0.39	Butts	-0.15	0.33	Jefferson <sup>b</sup>	0.28	0.28	Berrien <sup>b</sup>	0.76	0.80
Catoosa	-1.51	-1.31	Jackson	-0.69	-0.42	Schley <sup>b</sup>	-0.14	-0.67	Muscogee	0.29	0.85	Dooly	0.83	1.40
Walton	-1.51	-1.27	Montgomery <sup>a</sup>	-0.64	0.34	Treutlen <sup>a</sup>	-0.10	0.39	Seminole <sup>a</sup>	0.29	1.05	Richmond	0.92	1.12
Morgan	-1.41	-0.86	Glascock <sup>b</sup>	-0.63	-1.00	Chattahoochee <sup>b</sup>	-0.09	-0.60	Brooks <sup>a</sup>	0.32	1.05	Emanuel	1.02	1.44
Banks	-1.40	-1.09	Charlton <sup>b</sup>	-0.63	-0.75	Thomas	-0.09	0.81	Clarke <sup>*</sup>	0.33	1.24	Toombs	1.08	1.44
Fannin <sup>a</sup>	-1.35	-0.66	Monroe	-0.63	-0.50	Johnson	-0.07	-0.03	Decatur <sup>b</sup>	0.34	0.27	Tift	1.16	1.11
Hall	-1.33	-0.72	Putnam	-0.62	-0.24	Hancock <sup>a</sup>	-0.07	0.67	Terrell	0.36	0.89	Candler	1.20	1.46
Camden	-1.29	-0.82	Gordon	-0.58	-0.36	Taliaferro <sup>a</sup>	-0.06	0.62	Meriwether	0.37	0.80	Bibb	1.23	1.51
Habersham	-1.28	-0.67	Taylor <sup>a</sup>	-0.53	-0.14	Echols	-0.05	-0.11	Polk	0.38	0.89	Ware	1.24	2.04
Rockdale <sup>a</sup>	-1.25	-0.67	Glynn <sup>a</sup>	-0.51	-0.04	Bulloch <sup>b</sup>	-0.05	-0.17	Chattooga	0.41	0.65	Telfair	1.34	1.24
Madison	-1.23	-0.76	Walker	-0.48	-0.59	Appling <sup>a</sup>	-0.01	0.42	Tattnall	0.48	0.67	Cook	1.59	1.18
Baker	-1.17	-1.46	Irwin <sup>a</sup>	-0.47	0.54	Greene <sup>a</sup>	0.00	1.10	Spalding <sup>a</sup>	0.48	1.03	Clay <sup>b</sup>	1.79	0.25
Miller <sup>a</sup>	-1.12	-0.37	Wayne	-0.45	-0.30	Calhoun <sup>a</sup>	0.03	1.23	Worth <sup>b</sup>	0.49	0.22	Ben Hill	1.95	1.64
Lumpkin <sup>a</sup>	-1.12	-0.31	Brantley	-0.43	-0.48	Whitfield	0.03	0.31	Bacon <sup>b</sup>	0.53	0.43	Crisp	2.49	2.78
Jones	-1.10	-1.77	Floyd <sup>a</sup>	-0.43	0.22	Webster <sup>b</sup>	0.04	-0.70	Mitchell	0.53	1.20			

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

<sup>a</sup> Indicates county's overall risk score ranked in a lower quintile (i.e., lower overall risk) in 2008 than in 2006.

<sup>b</sup> Indicates county's overall risk score ranked in a higher quintile (i.e., higher overall risk) in 2008 than in 2006.

Exhibit 6. Map of Overall Risk Rank, by County





## 5. Geographic Information System (GIS) Maps

### 5.1 What Is a GIS?

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 graphics 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, as well as to 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 in other methods of data presentation. A GIS map 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 of each county in Georgia. These maps will aid in decisions on where limited resources would be best used and help 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.

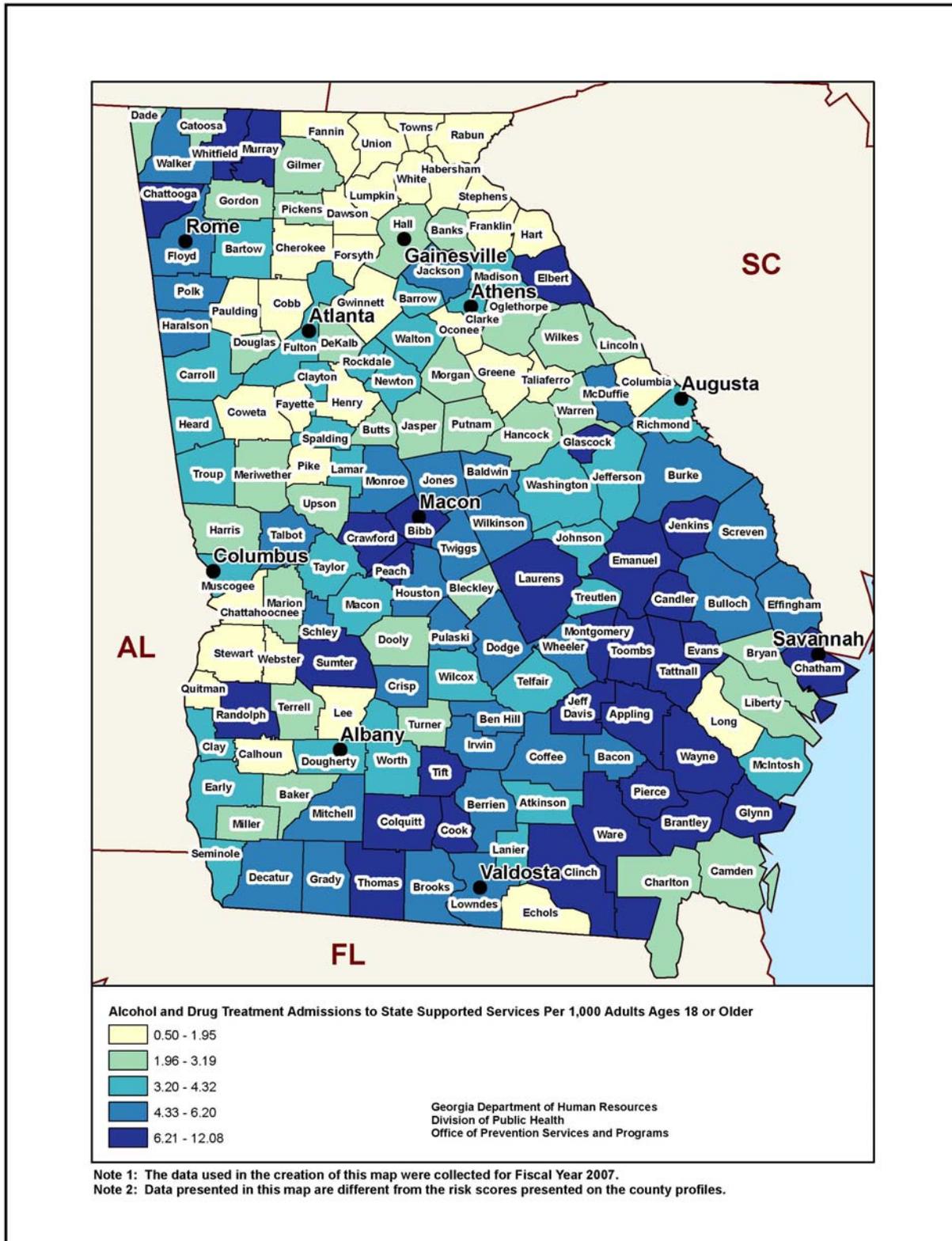
*The GIS maps and county profiles complement one another and together provide a much broader and complete picture of substance use prevention needs in Georgia.*

### 5.2 Approach to Creating the GIS Maps

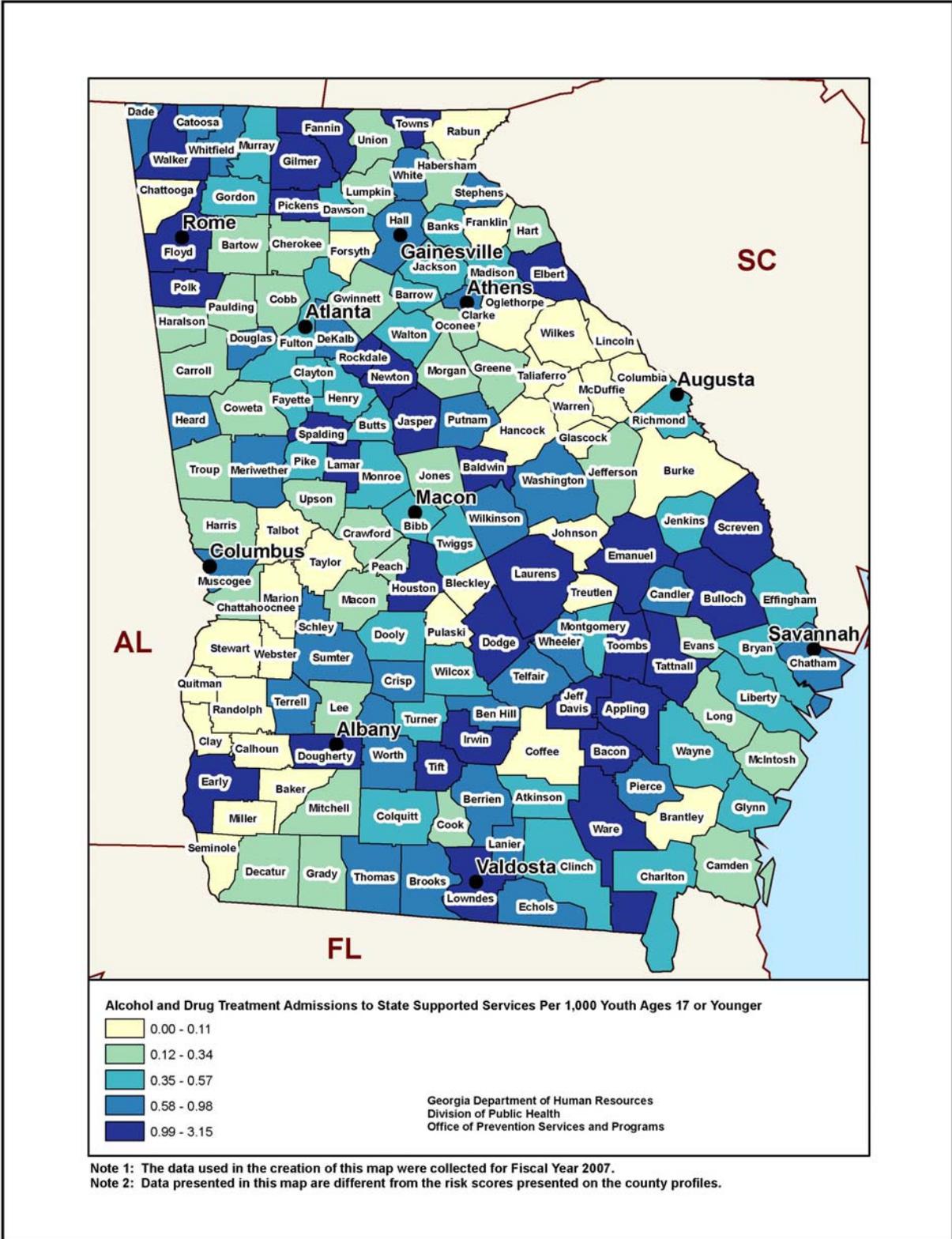
The data were first rank-ordered by county. These ranked data were then divided into quintiles, so that the counties in the lowest 20th percentile were labeled Quintile 1, the counties in the 21st to 40<sup>th</sup> percentile were in Quintile 2, the counties in the 41<sup>st</sup> to 60th percentile were in Quintile 3, the counties in the 61st to 80th percentile were in Quintile 4, and the counties in the 81st percentile or above were in Quintile 5. Next, each county was color-coded according to its quintile and was displayed on a county-level map of the state. For each map, the darkest color represents 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.

**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. 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.

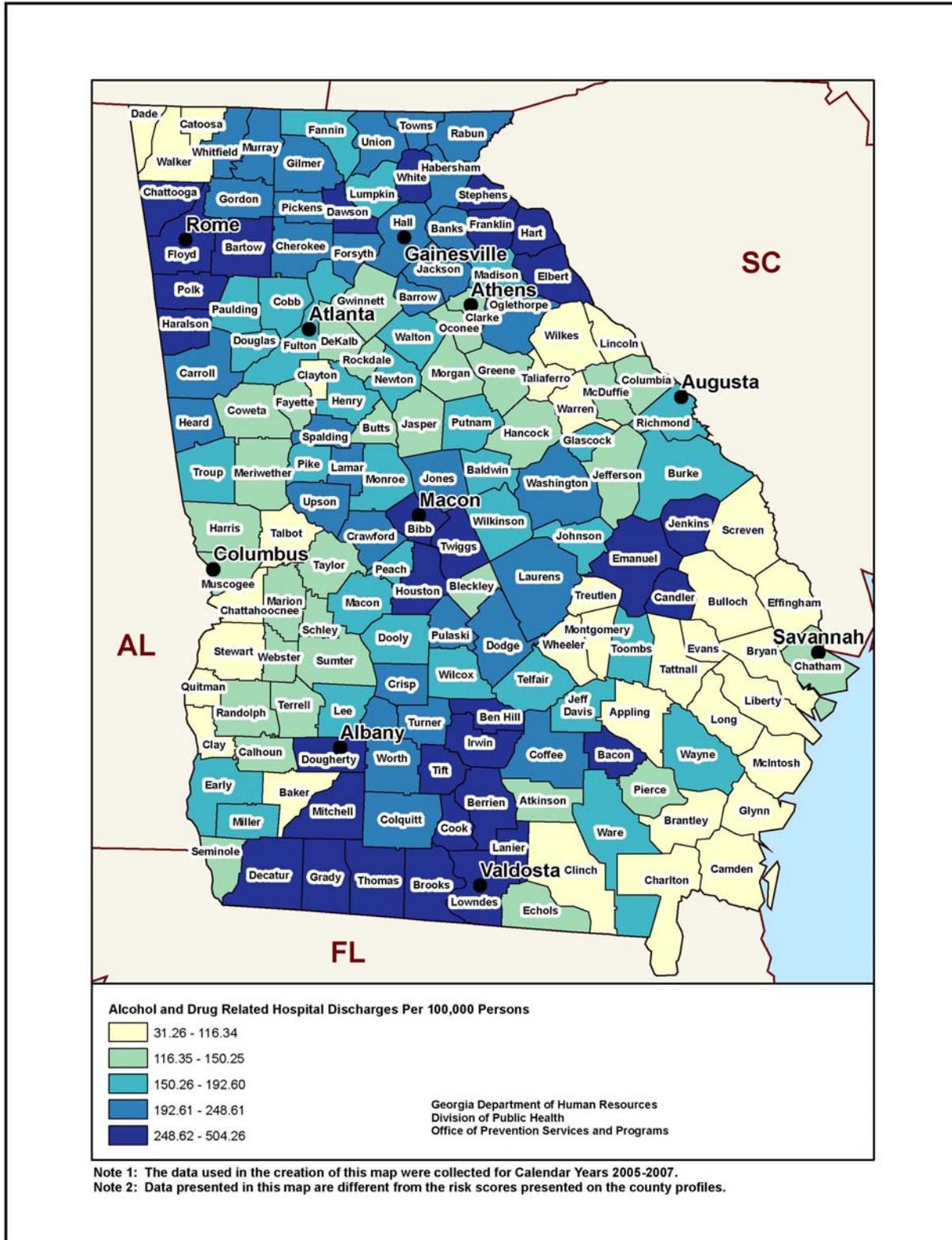
**Map 1. Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions to State-Supported Services per 1,000 Adults Aged 18 or Older**



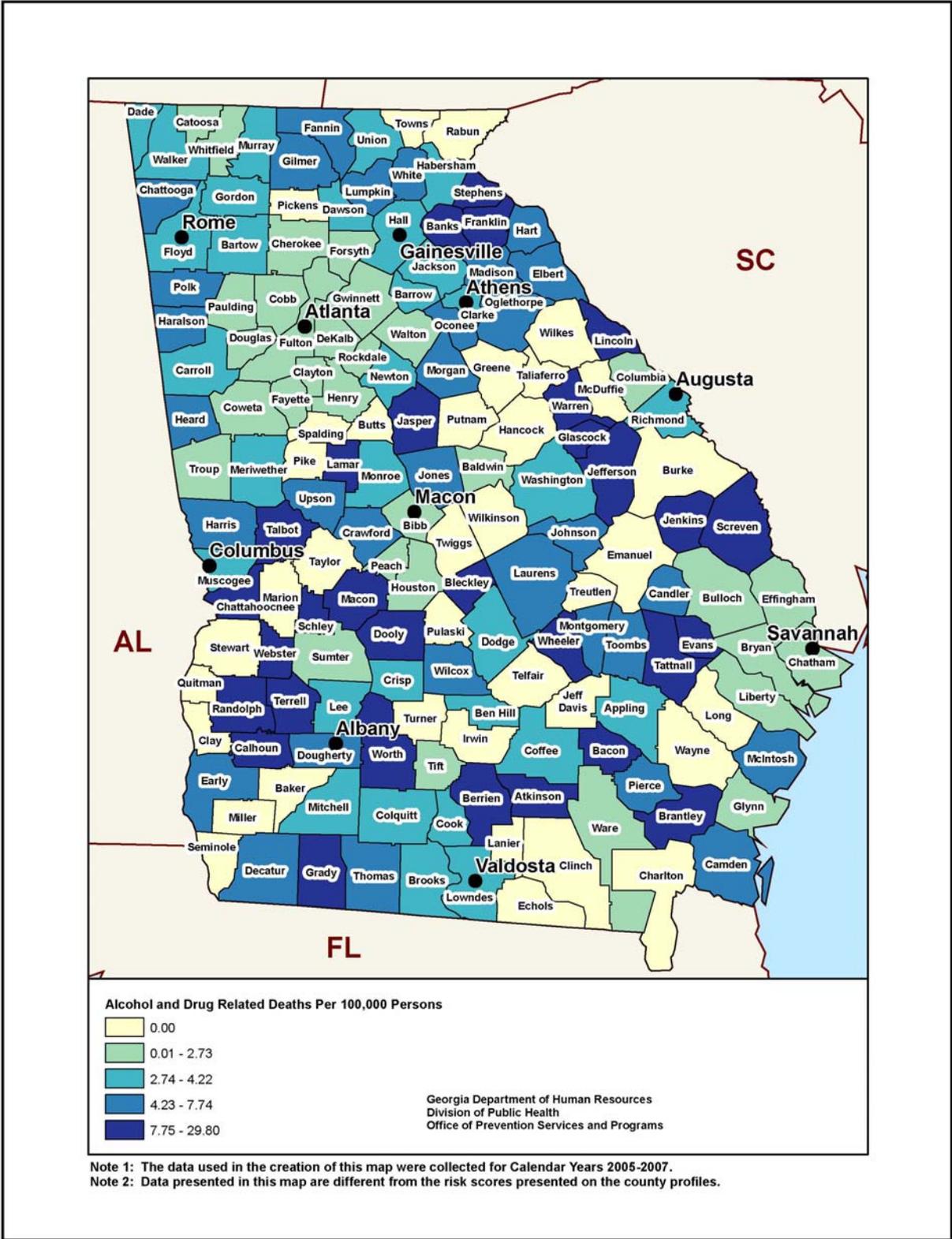
Map 2. Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions to State-Supported Services per 1,000 Youth Aged 17 or Younger



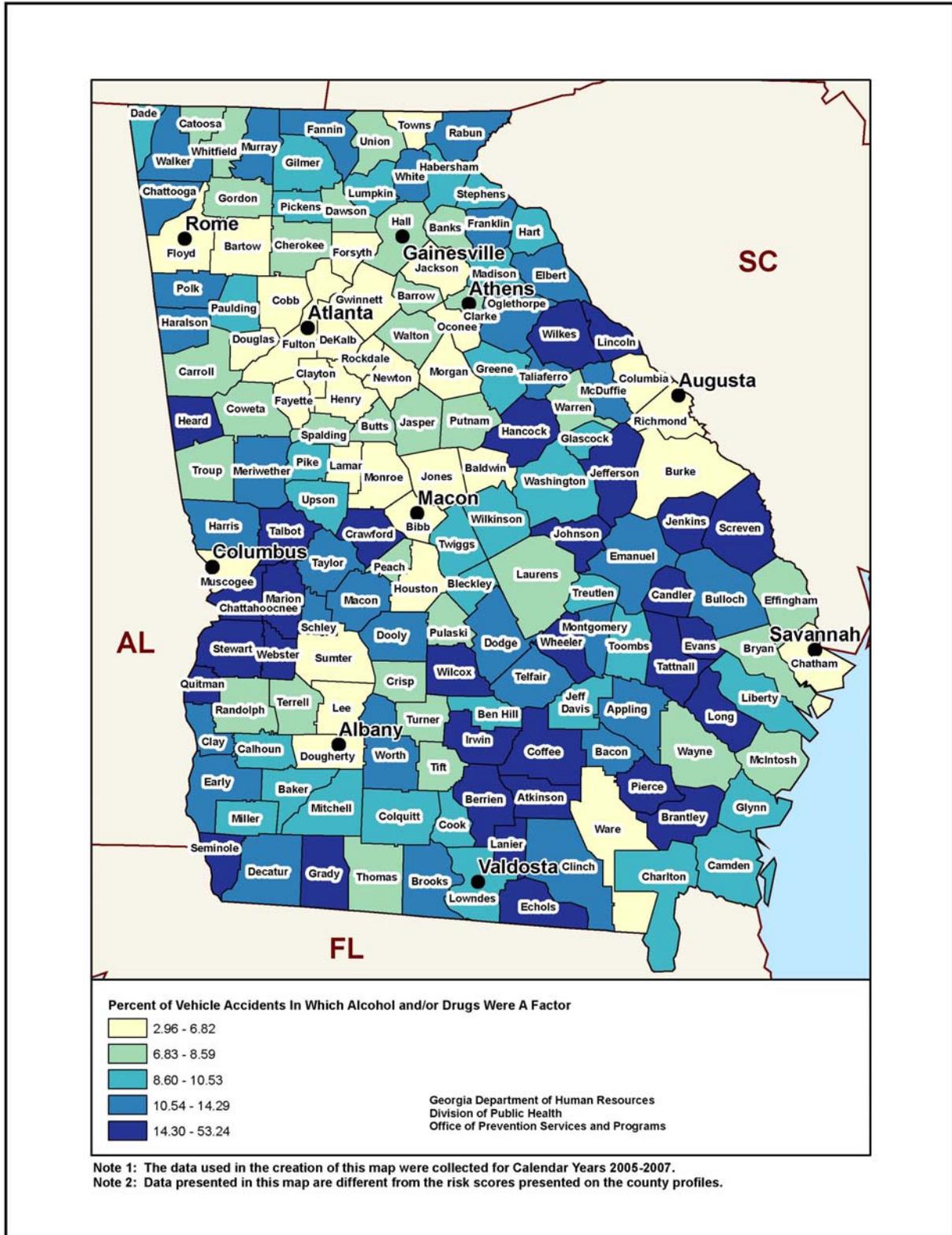
**Map 3. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Hospital Discharges per 100,000 Persons**



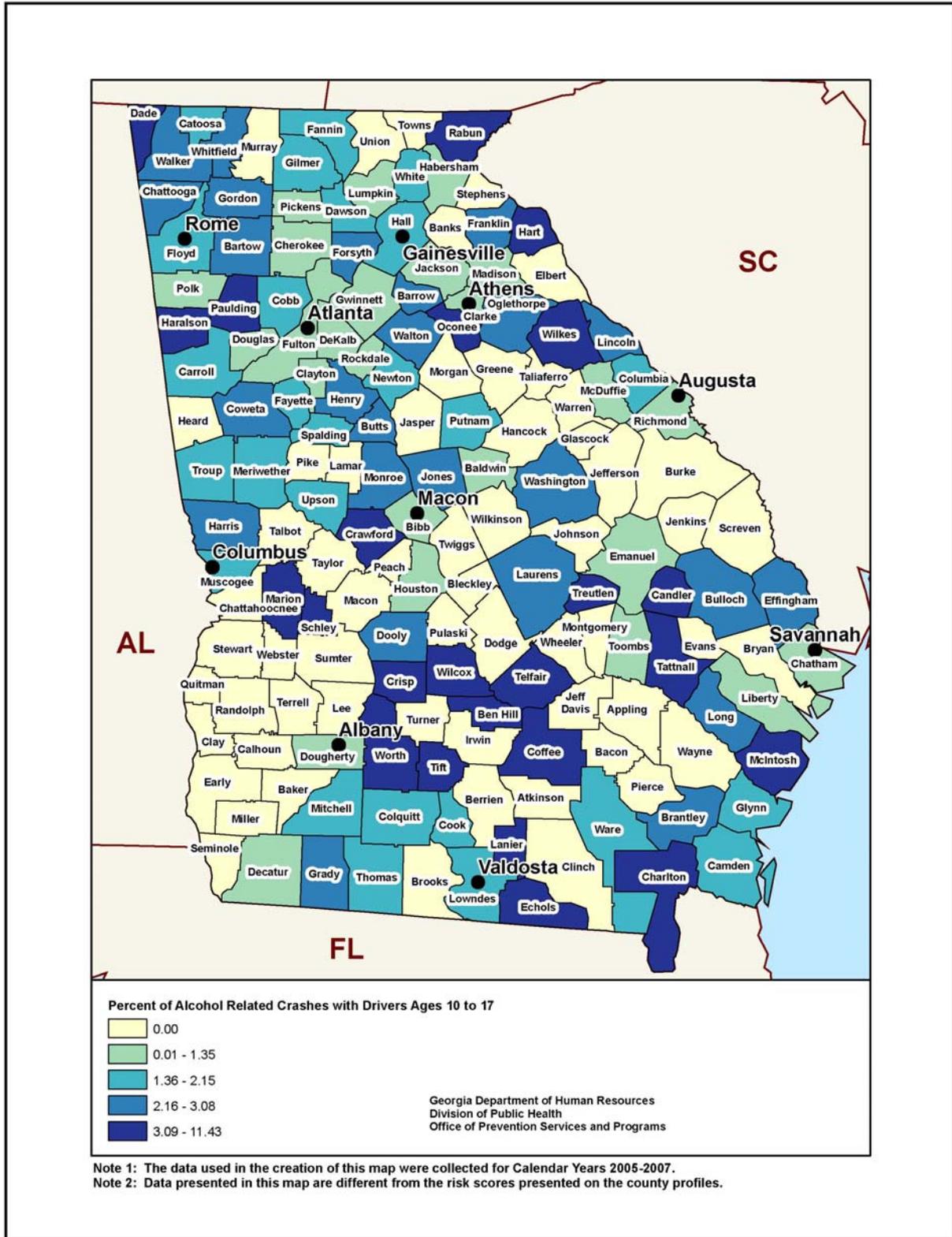
Map 4. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000 Persons



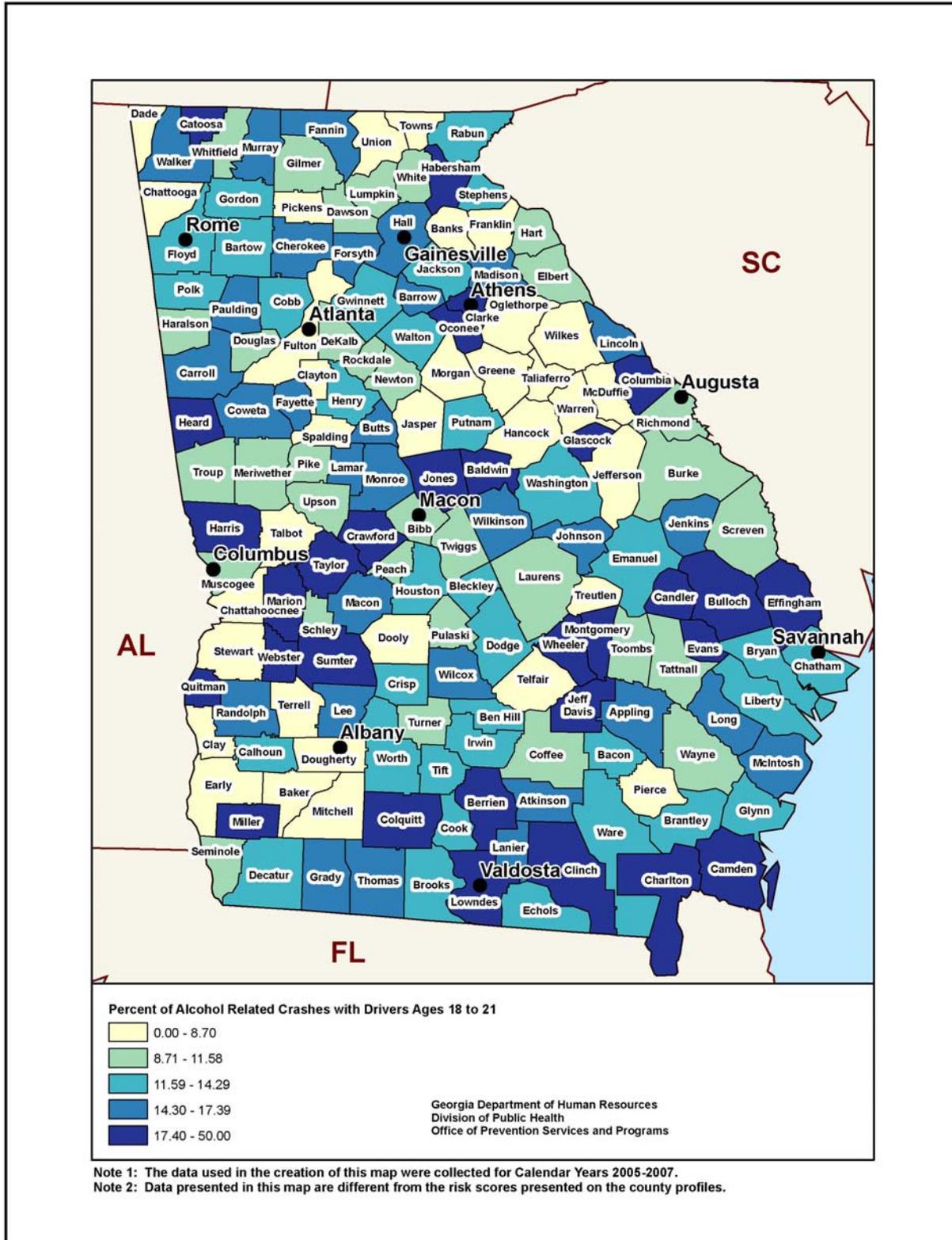
**Map 5. Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor**



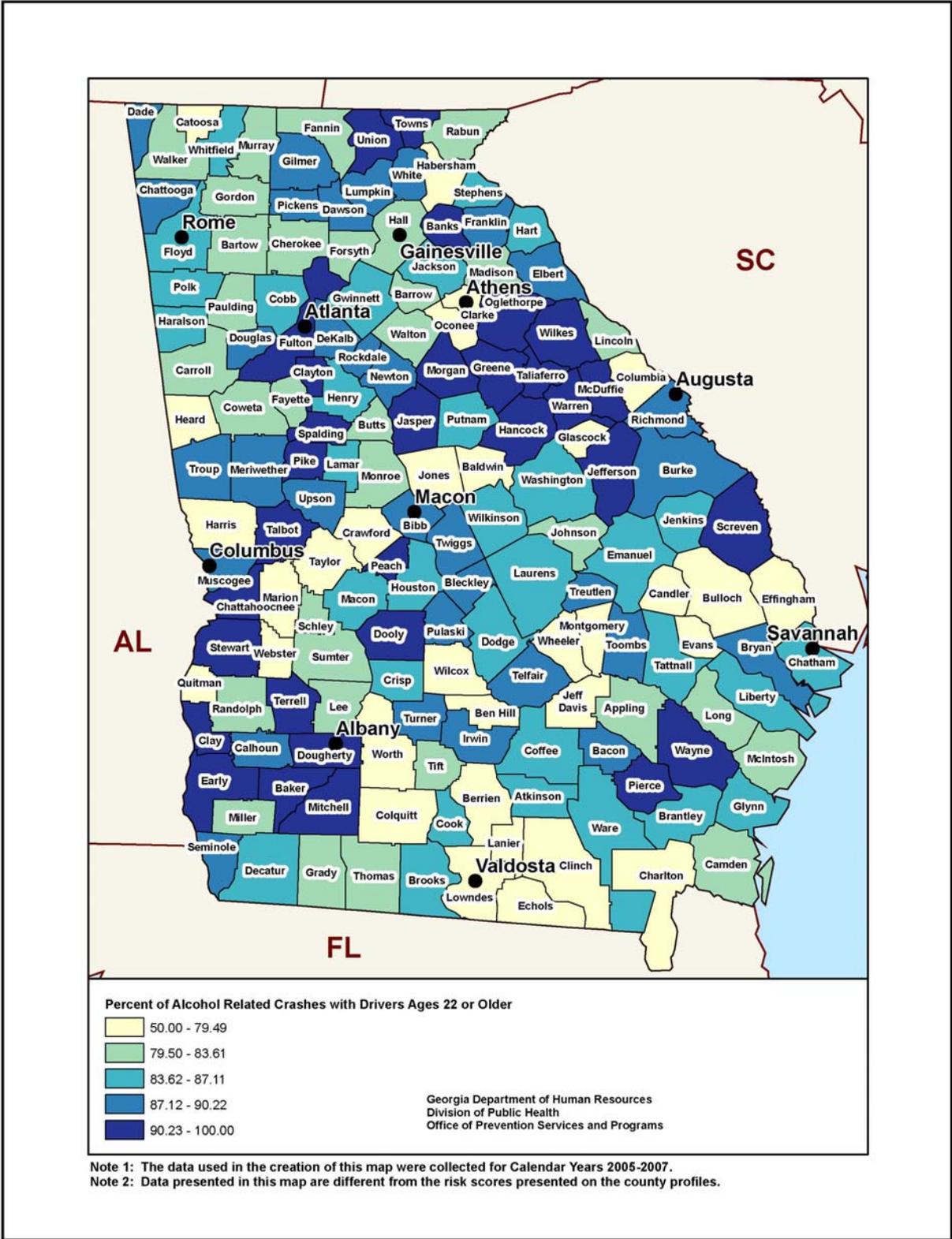
Map 6. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10 to 17



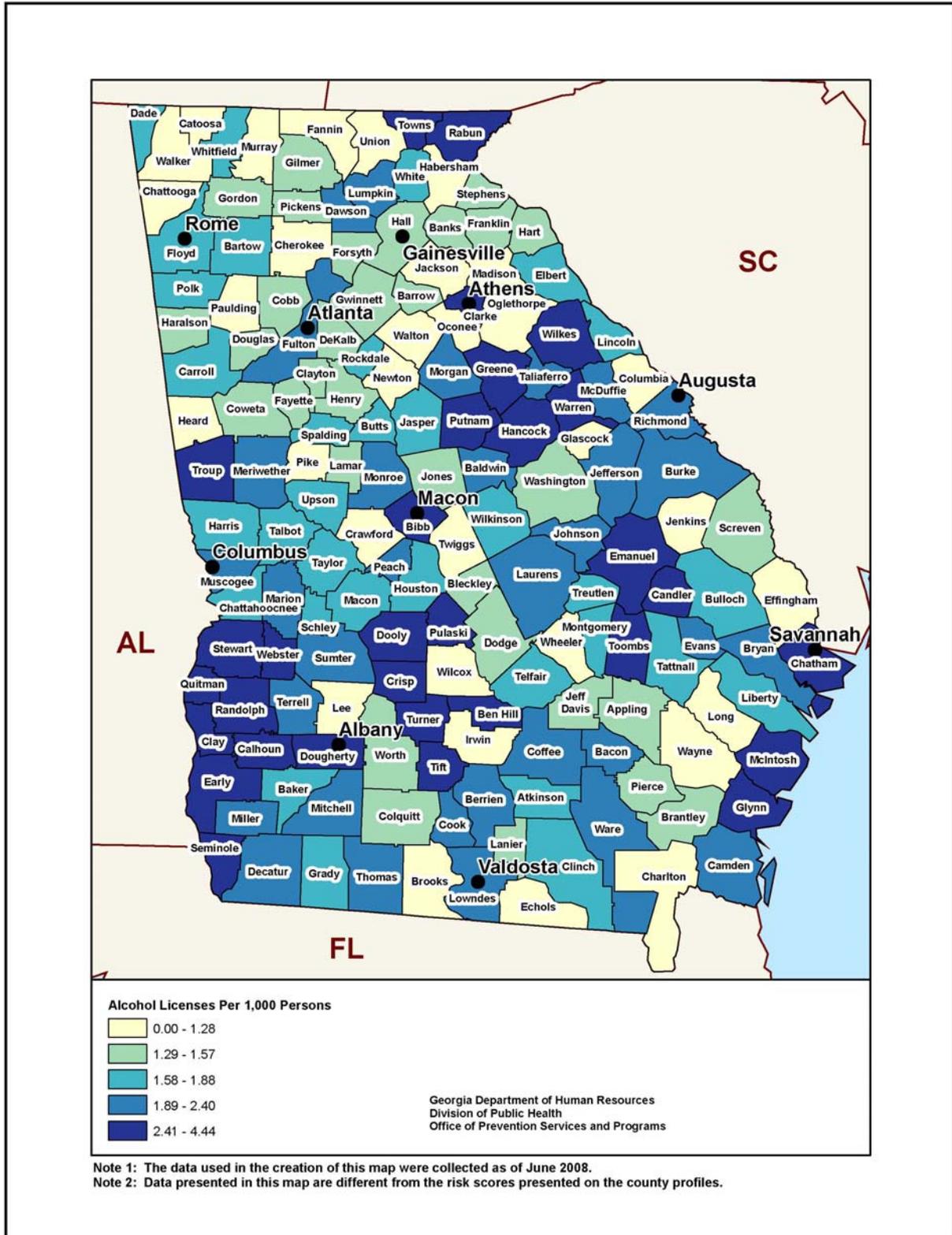
Map 7. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18 to 21



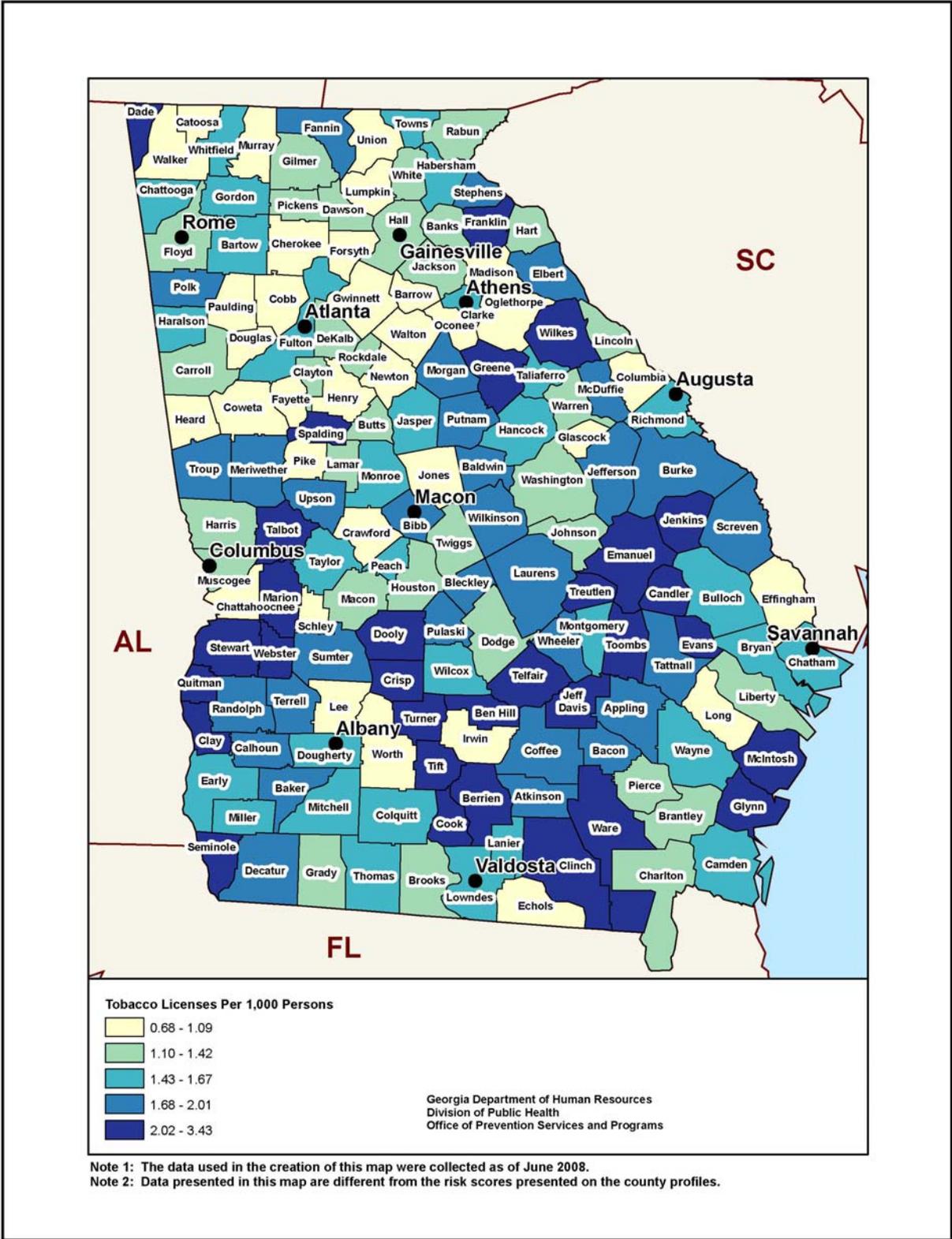
Map 8. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older



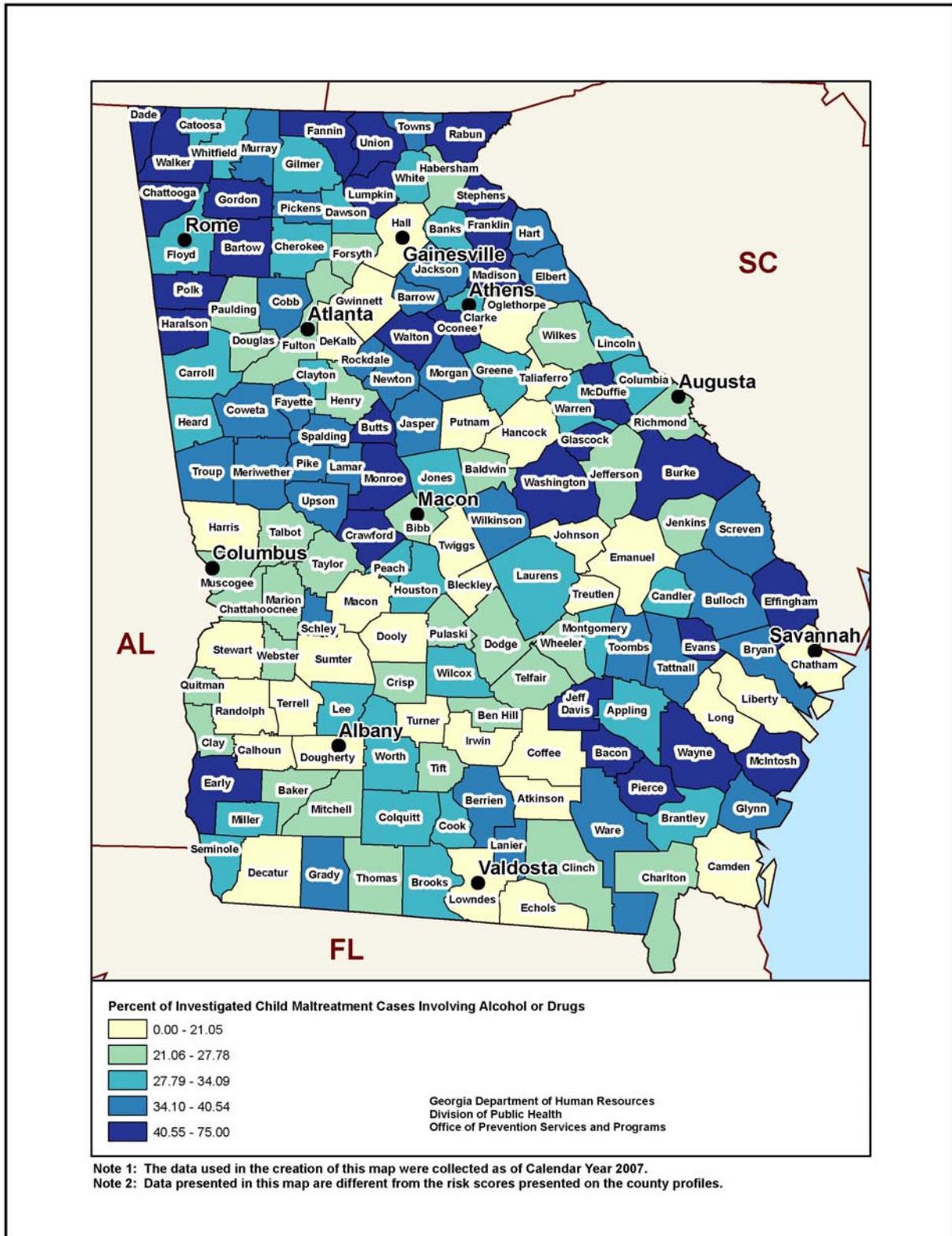
**Map 9. Alcohol Licenses per 1,000 Persons**



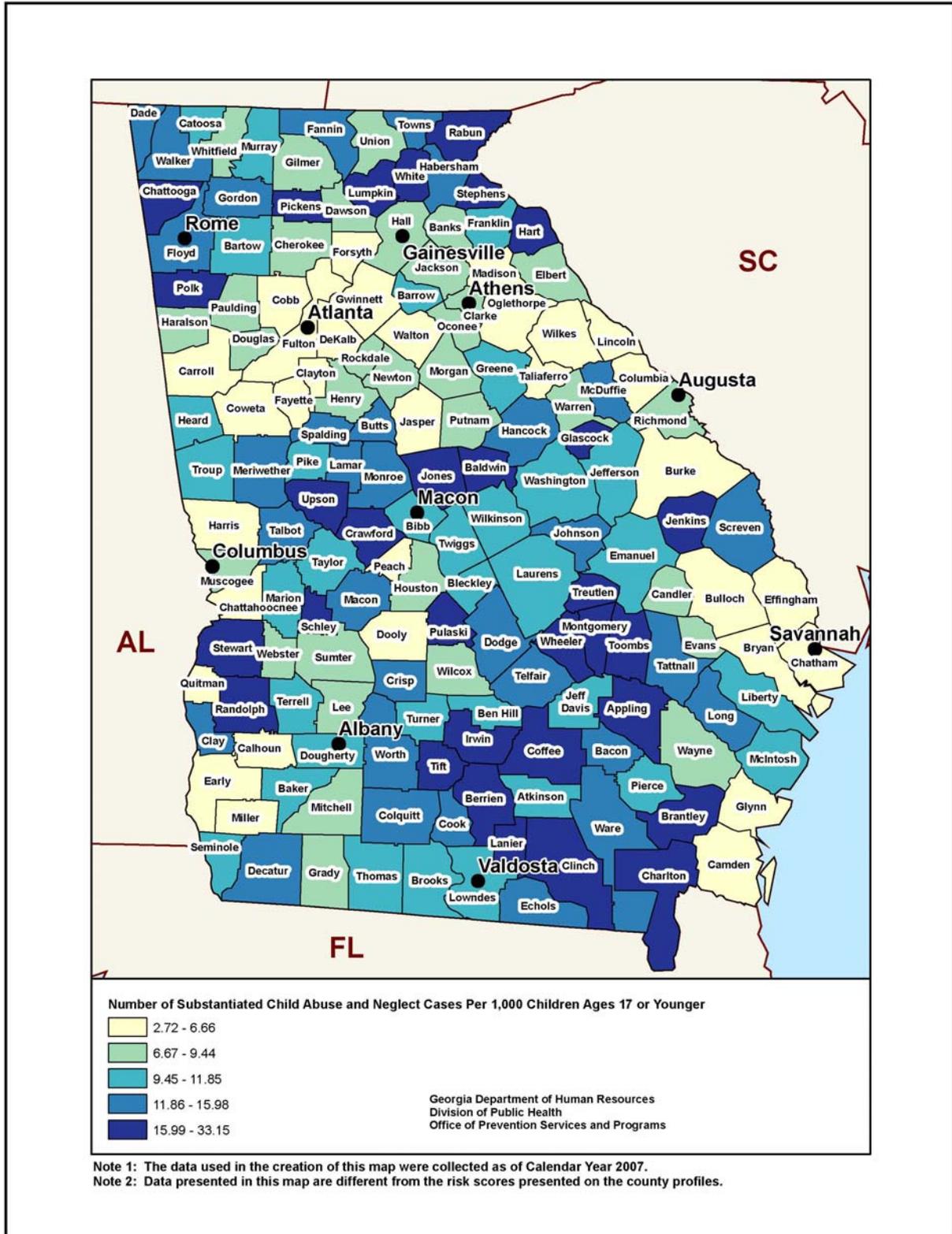
Map 10. Tobacco Licenses per 1,000 Persons



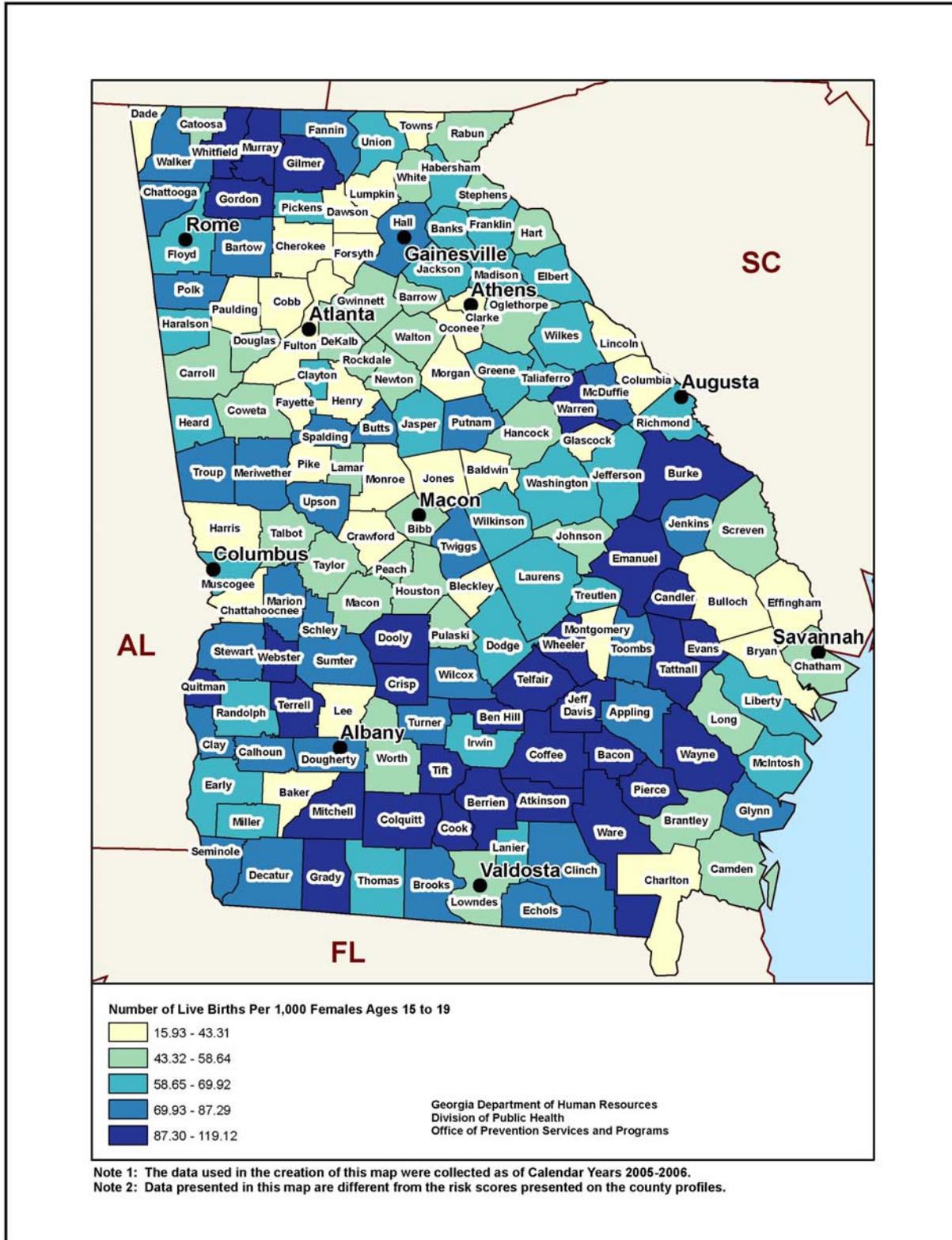
**Map 11. Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs**



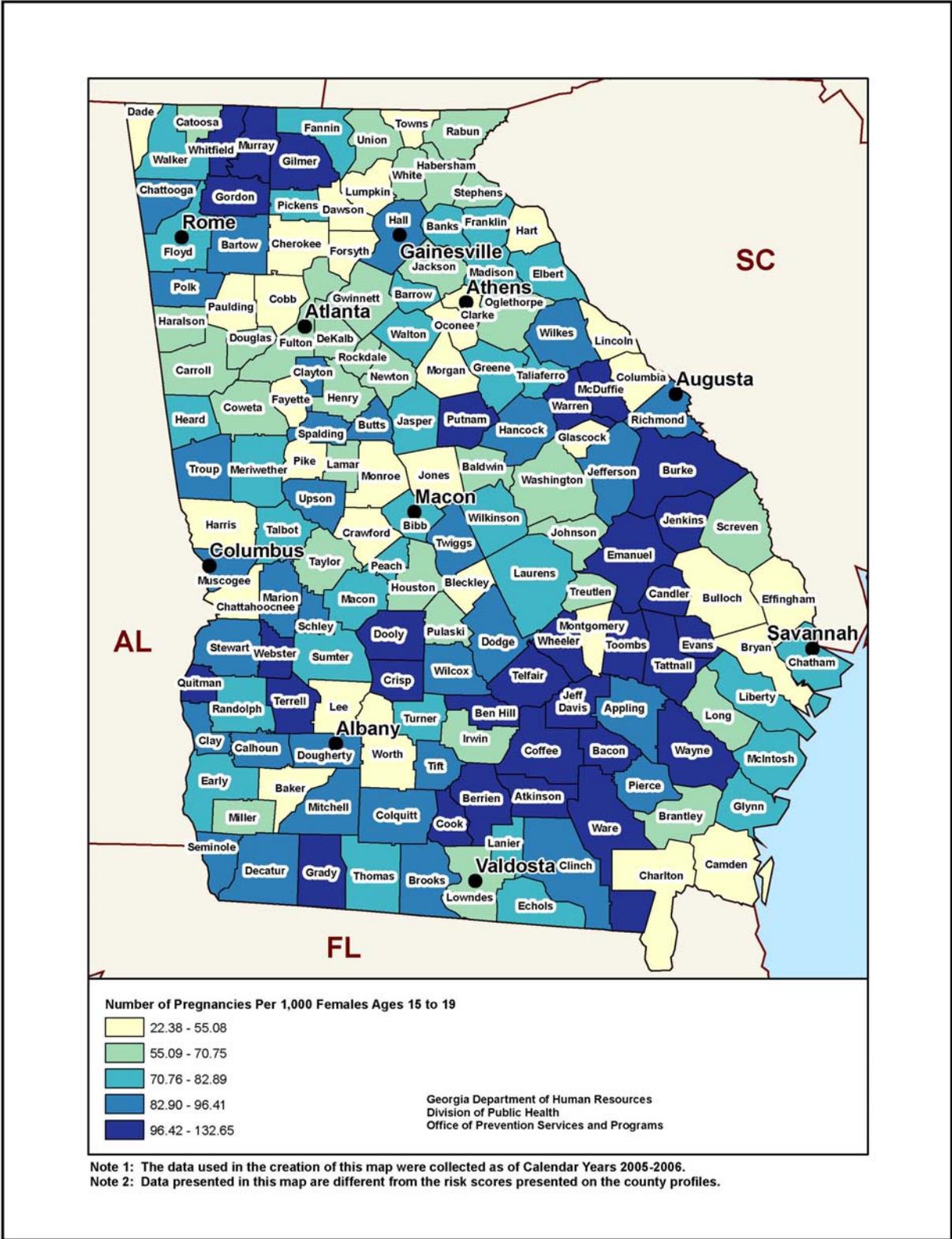
Map 12. Number of Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases per 1,000 Children Aged 17 or Younger



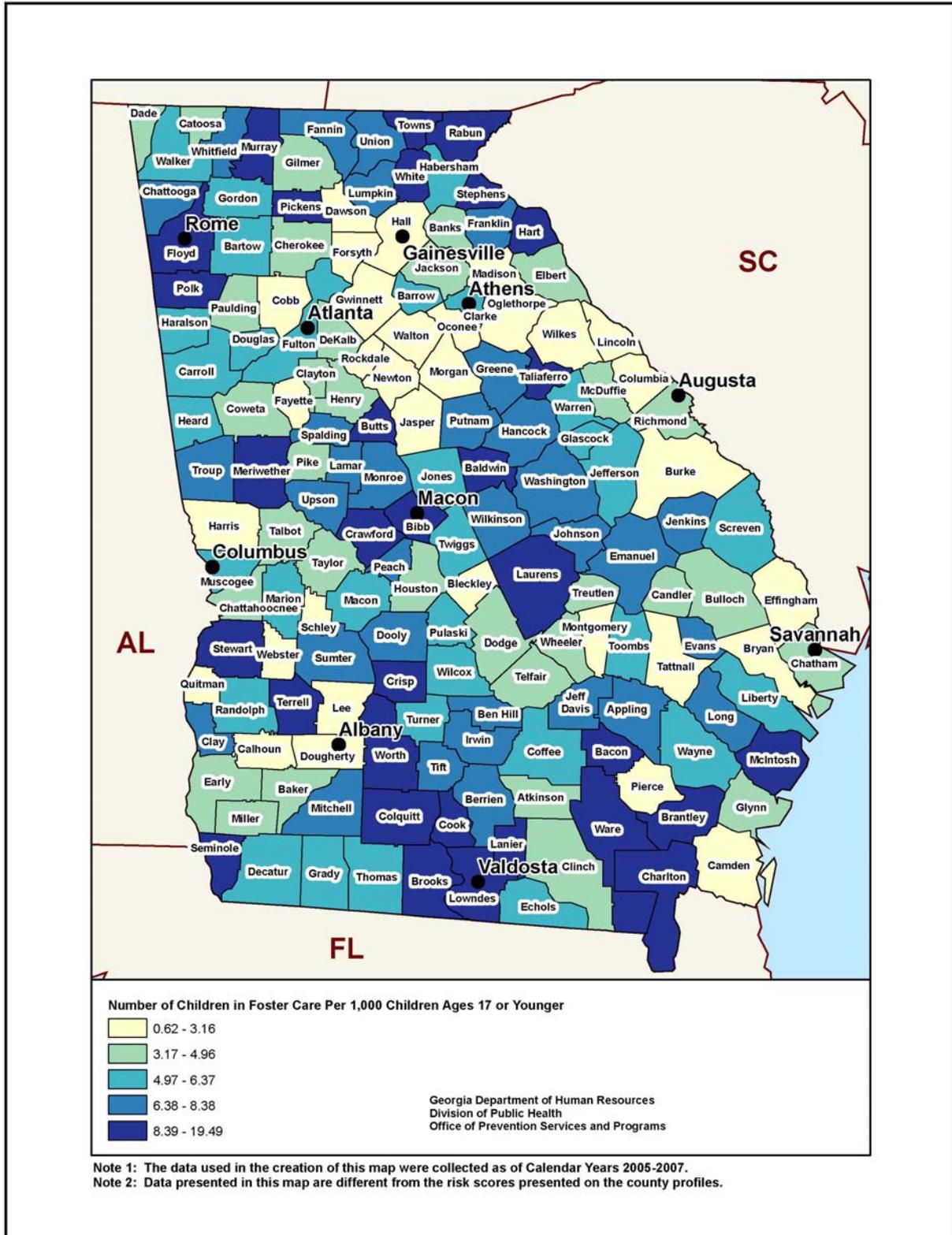
**Map 13. Number of Live Births per 1,000 Females Aged 15 to 19**



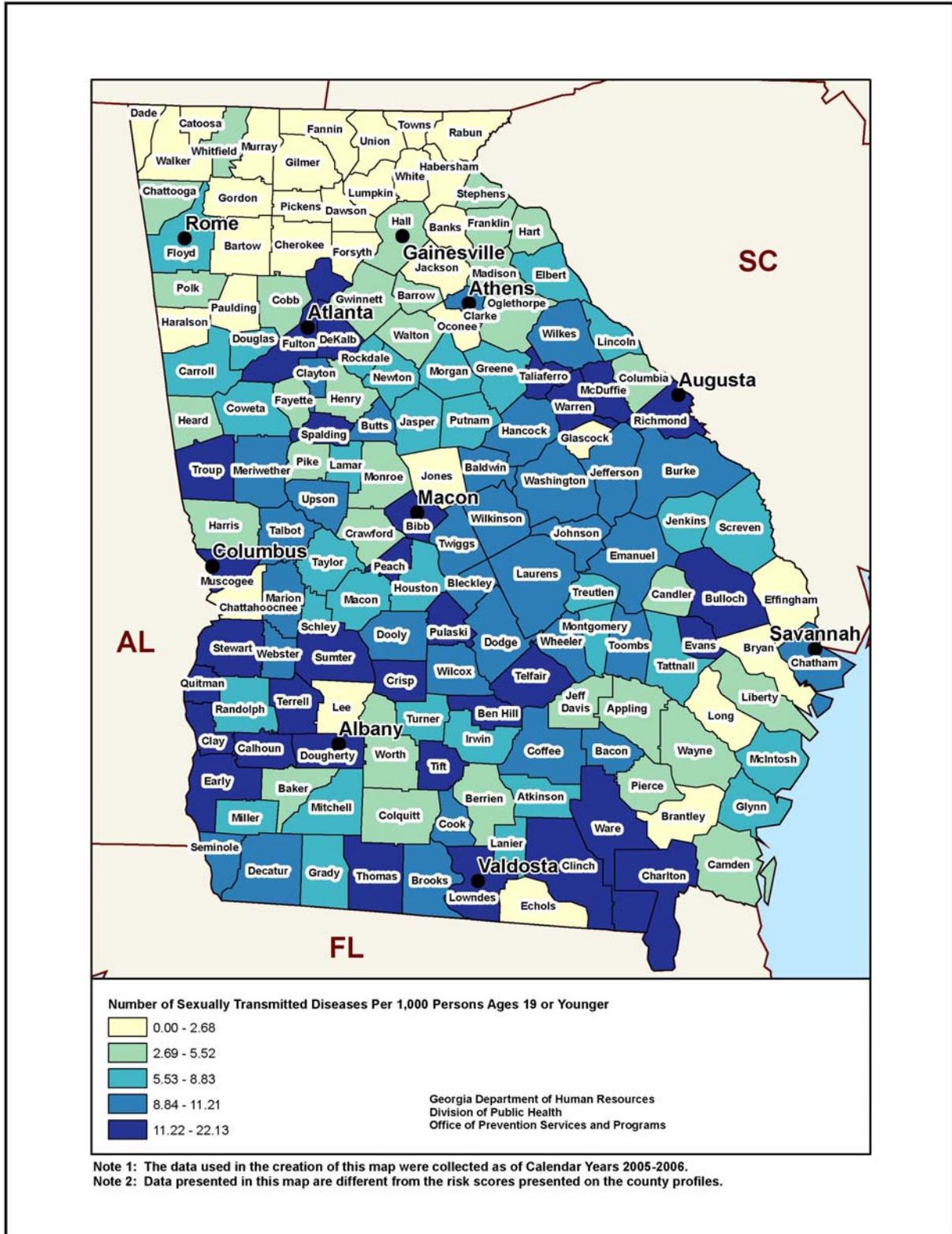
Map 14. Number of Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Aged 15 to 19



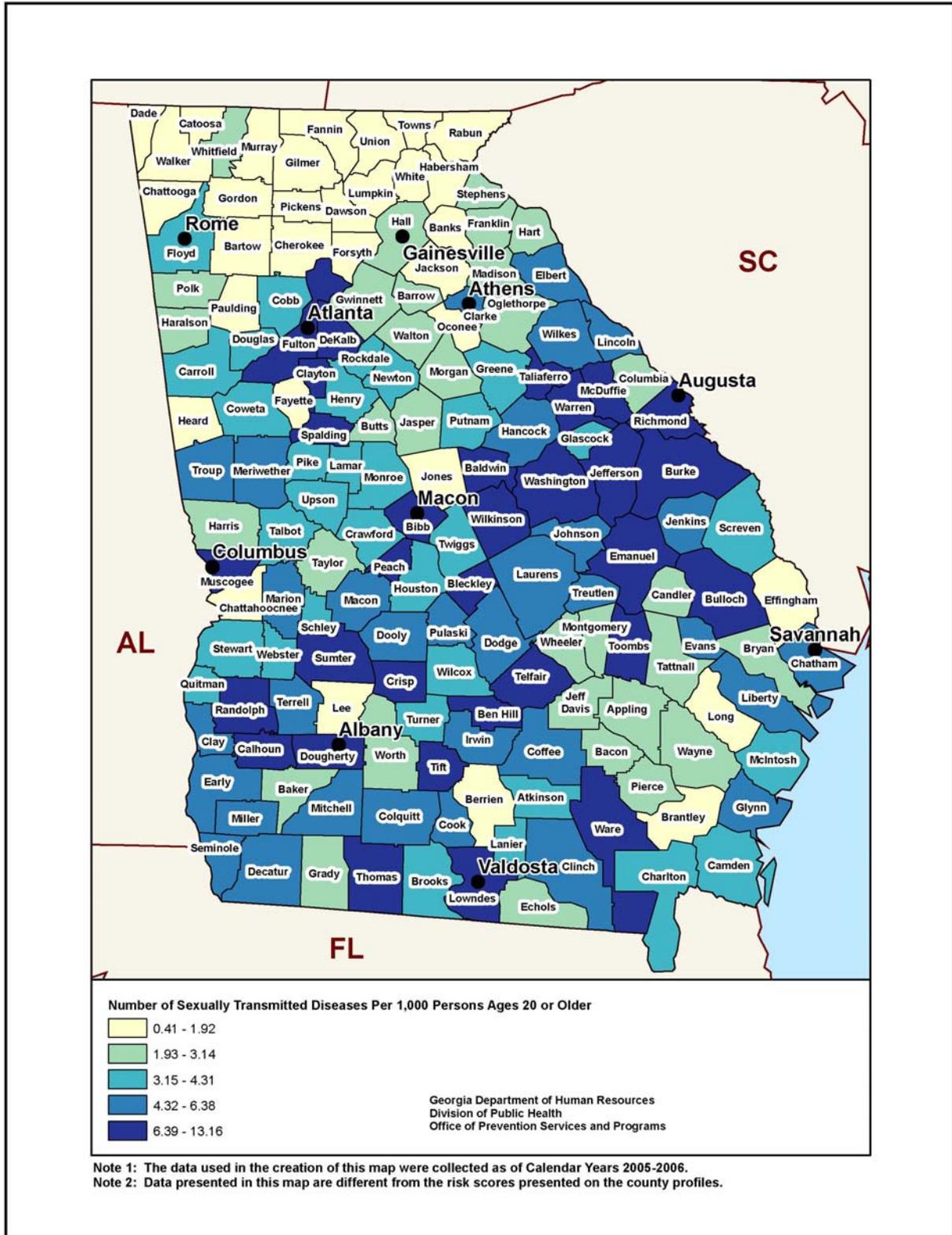
**Map 15. Number of Children in Foster Care per 1,000 Children Aged 17 or Younger**



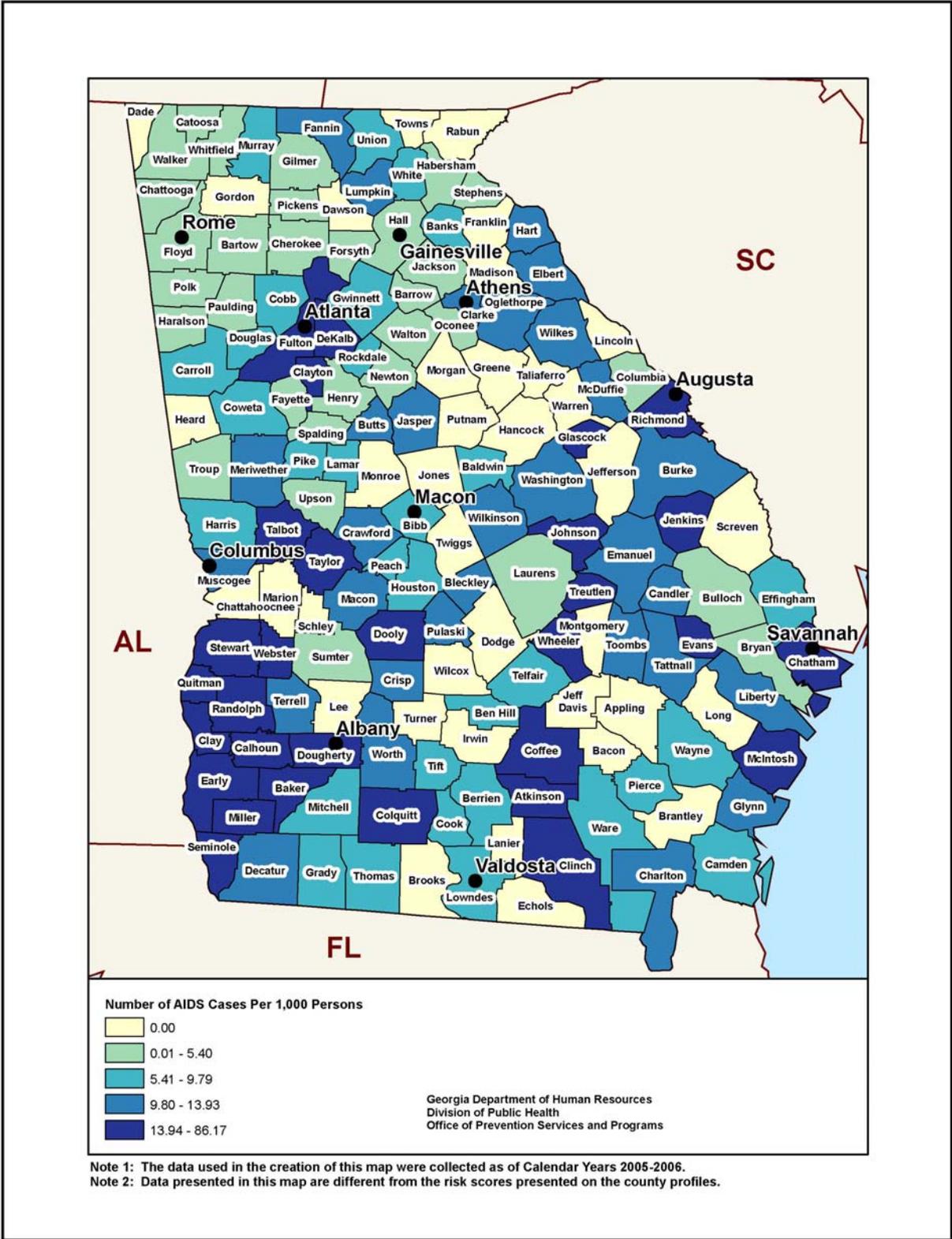
**Map 16. Number of Sexually Transmitted Diseases per 1,000 Persons Aged 19 or Younger**



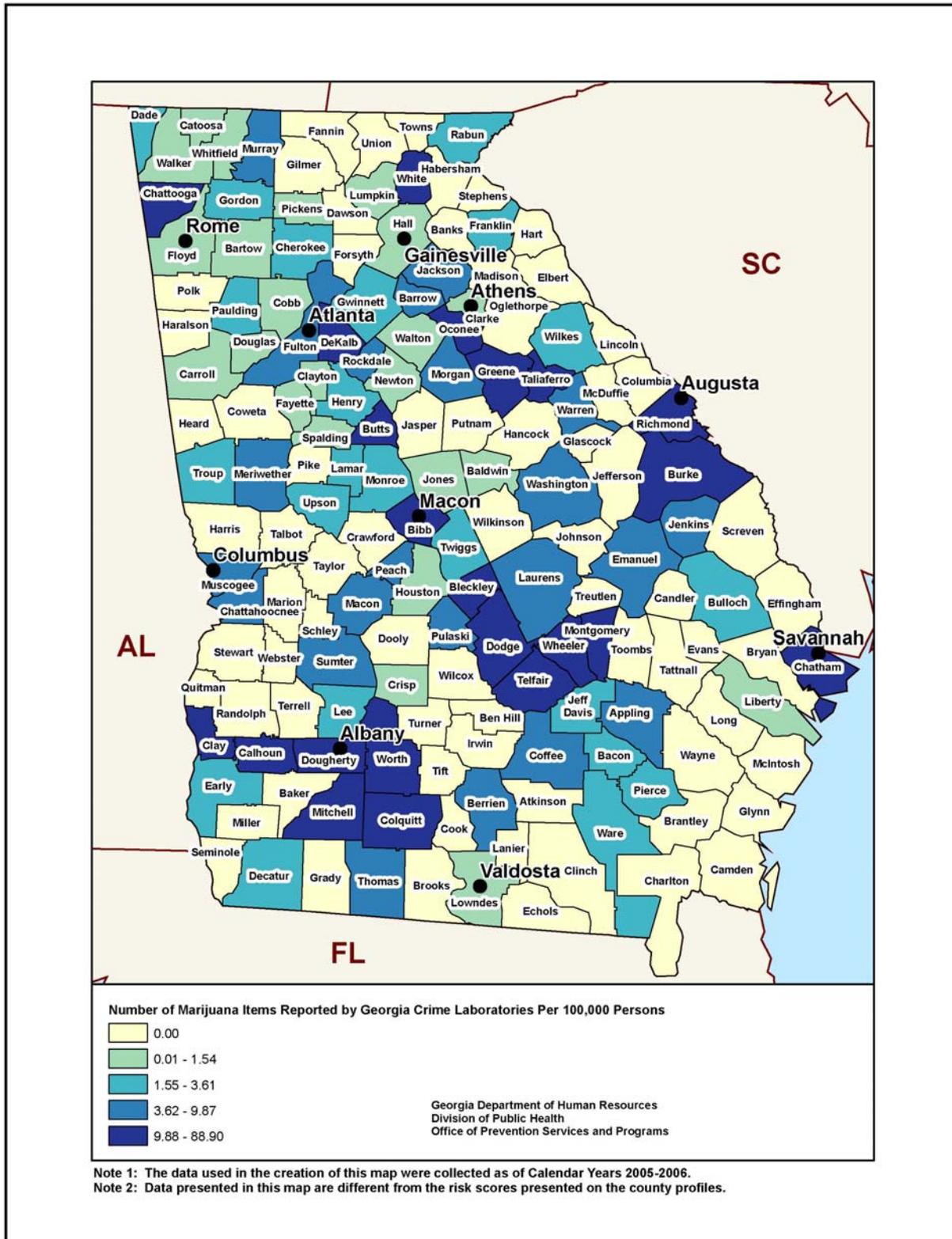
**Map 17. Number of Sexually Transmitted Diseases per 1,000 Persons Aged 20 or Older**



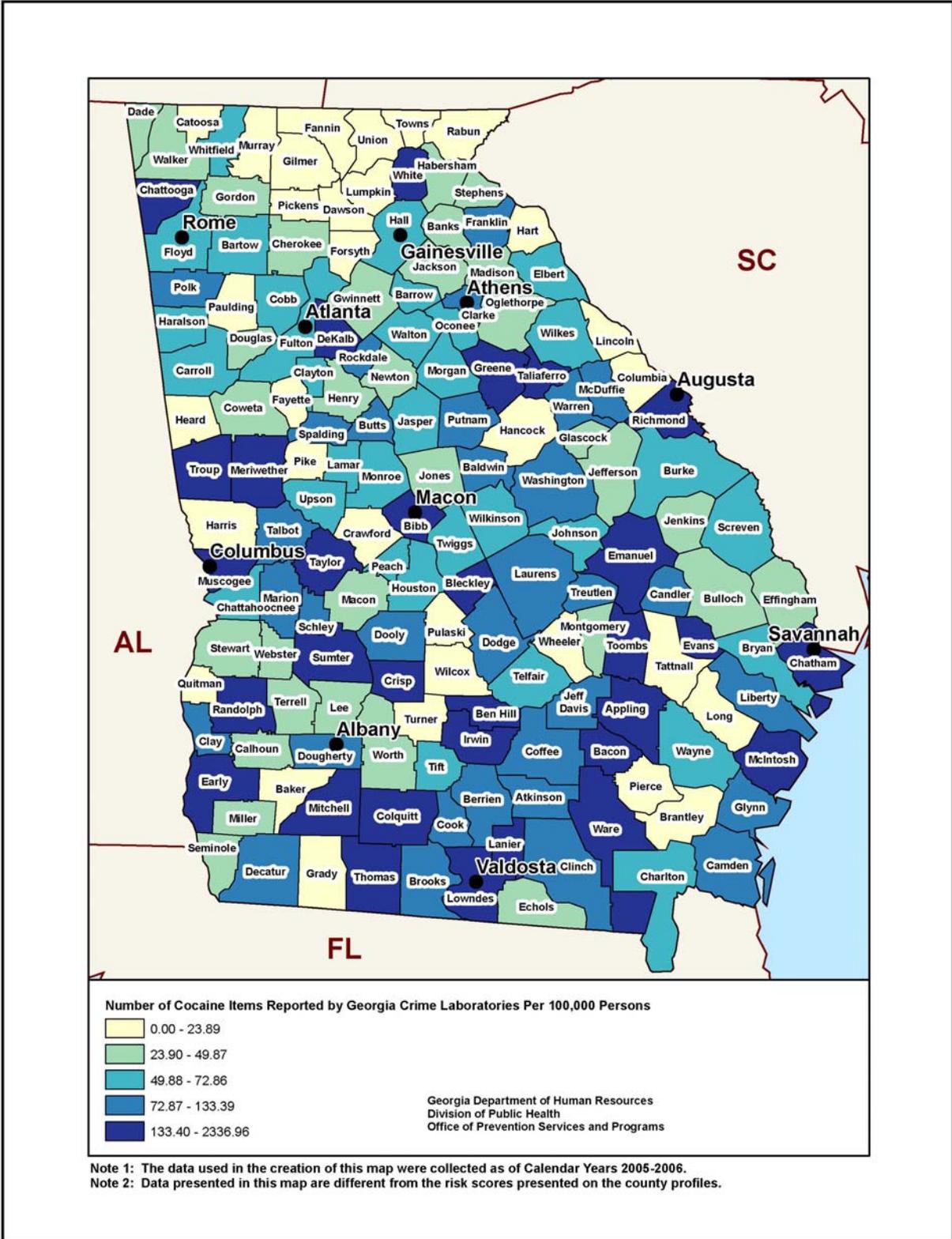
Map 18. Number of AIDS Cases per 1,000 Persons



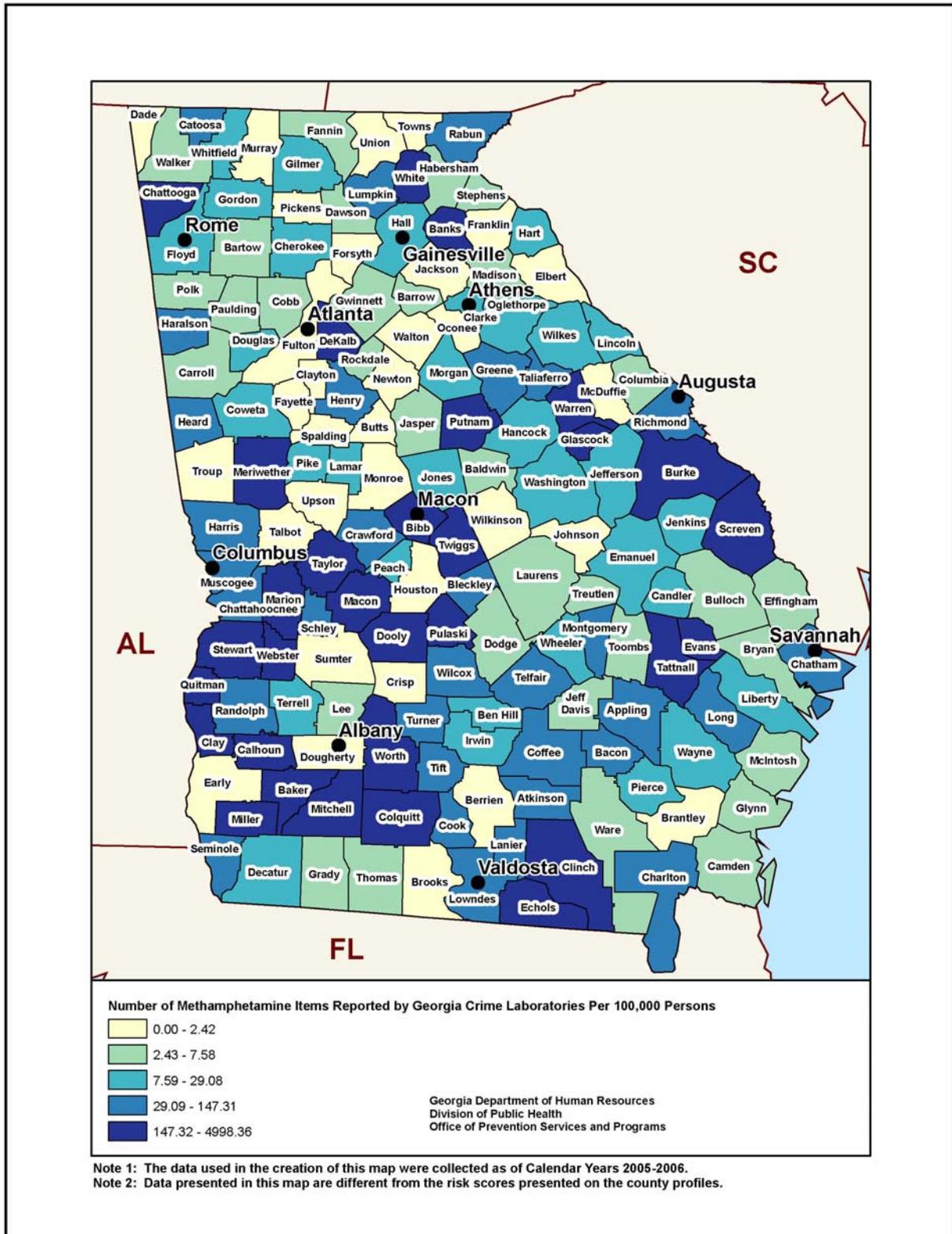
**Map 19. Number of Marijuana Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories per 100,000 Persons**



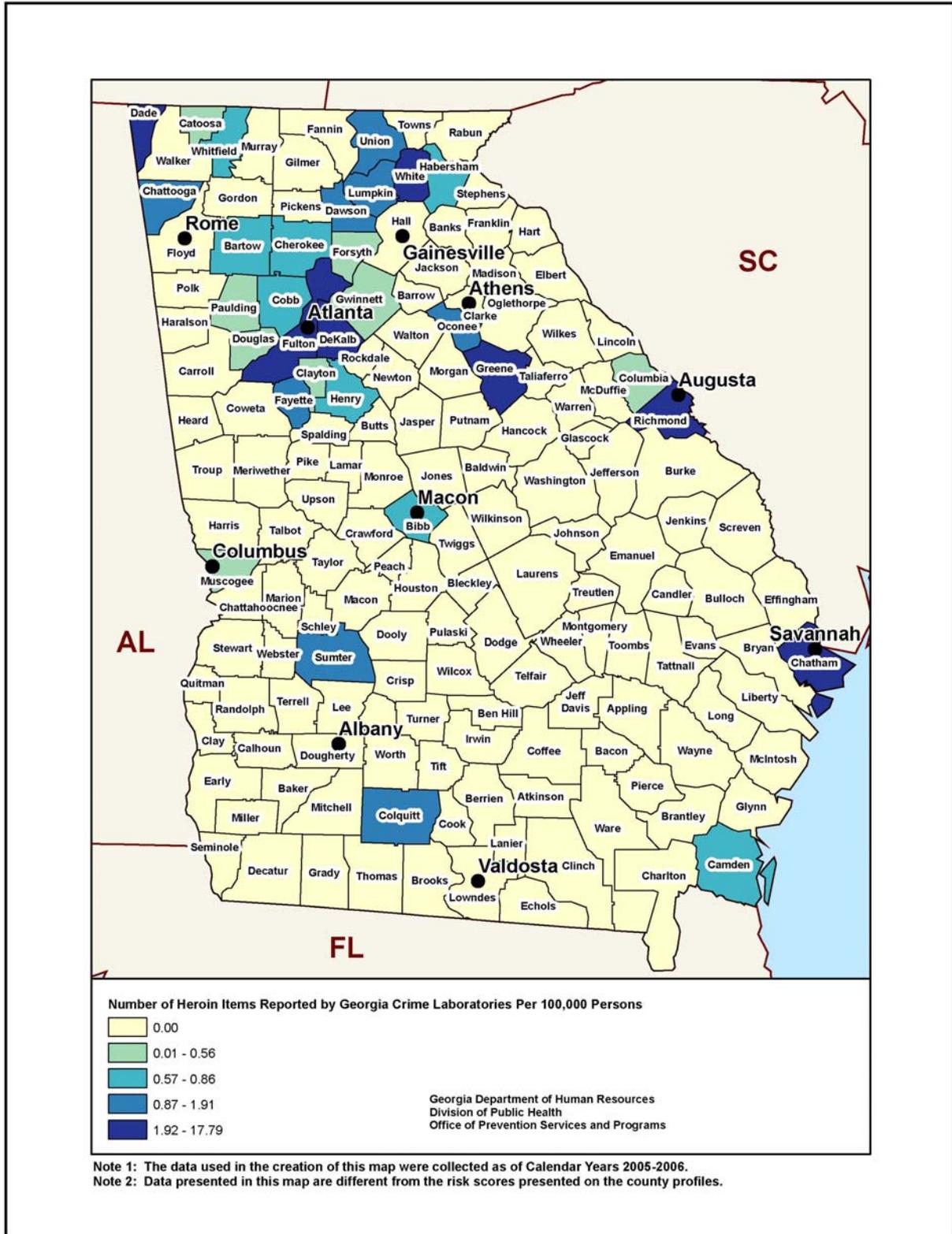
Map 20. Number of Cocaine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories per 100,000 Persons



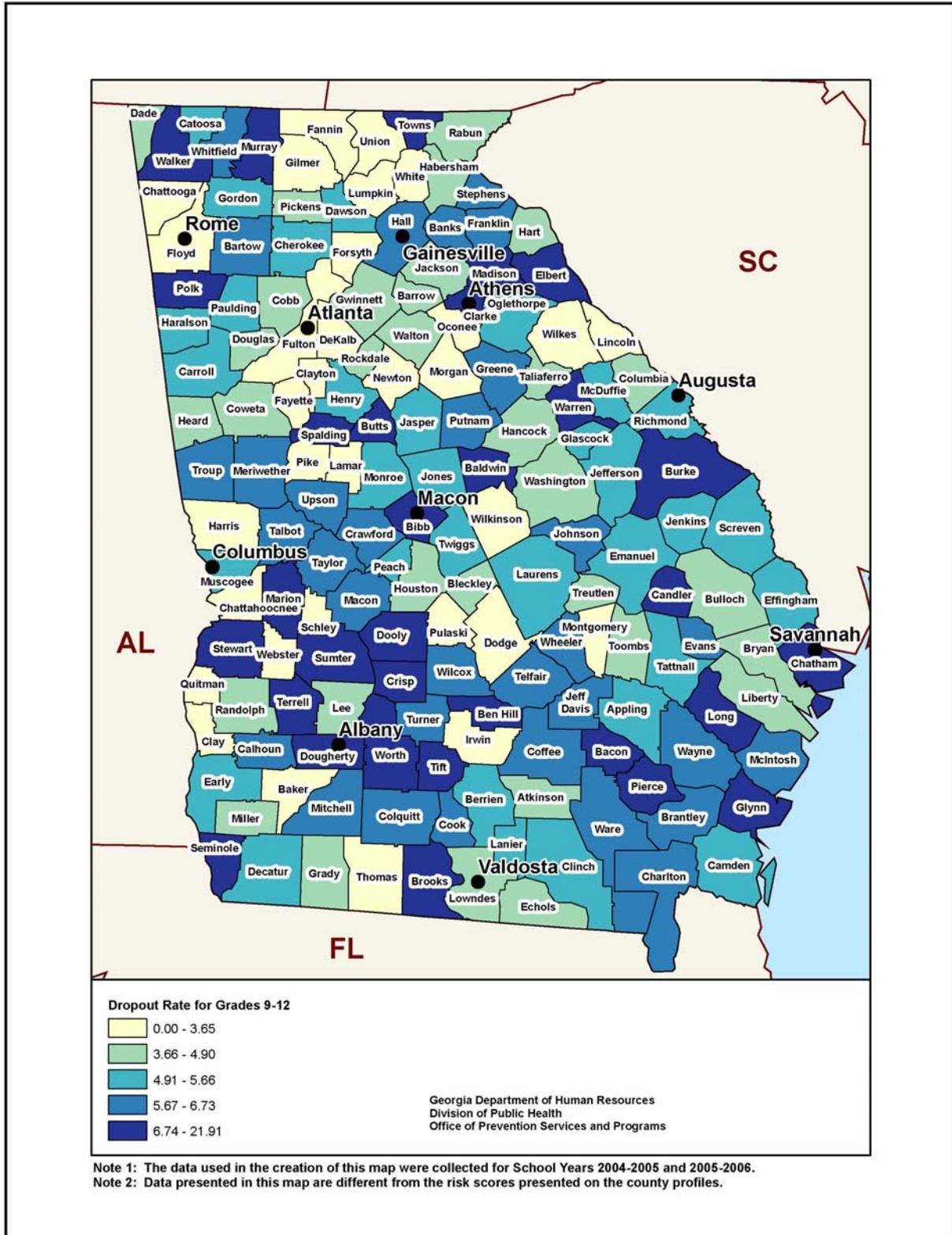
**Map 21. Number of Methamphetamine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories per 100,000 Persons**



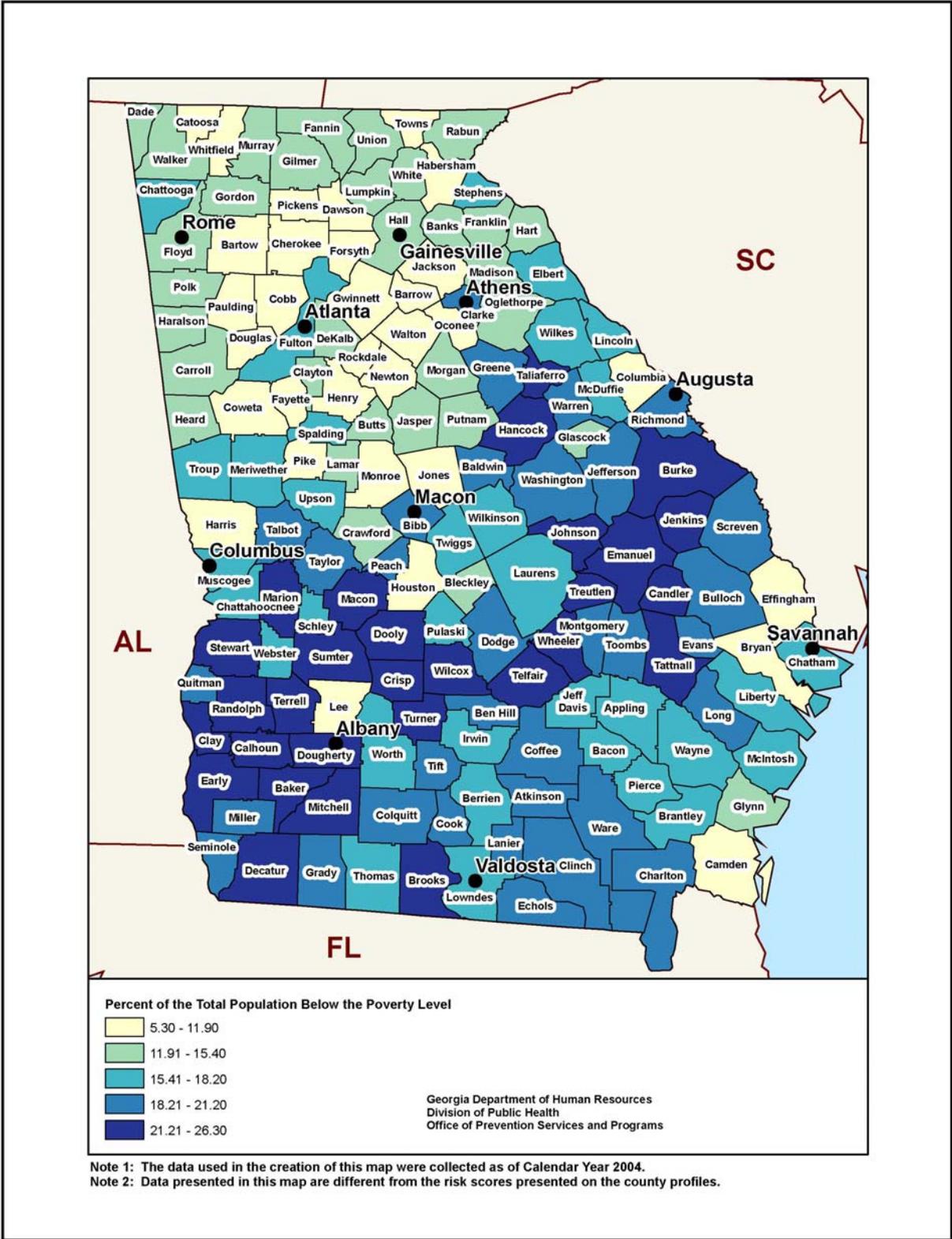
**Map 22. Number of Heroin Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories per 100,000 Persons**



Map 23. Dropout Rate for Grades 9-12



Map 24. Percentage of the Total Population Living Below the Poverty Level





## 6. 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 3. 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 consumption, consequences, and prevention needs.

### 6.1 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 (e.g., the SPF-SIG), 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 State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (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. As the Office of Prevention Services & Programs moves to fully implement SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) SPF among block grant-funded prevention providers, these data will serve as a key indicator of prevention need (i.e., needs assessment). Additionally, this report contains substance use-related consequence indicators identified as state priority issues for its SPF-SIG project. Communities applying for SPF-SIG funding can use these data to justify their needs.

## 6.2 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 and continues to grow as requirements for data-driven approaches to planning and evaluation increase. The inaugural county social indicator report served as the foundation for data-driven prevention planning in Georgia. Preliminary feedback from regional prevention staff and local prevention providers on the first county-level social indicator study is very encouraging, especially with respect to the ability of local data to focus attention on prevention-related issues in the community.

This report is the second iteration of Georgia's county-level social indicator analyses and signifies that the use of social indicators will continue to occupy an important niche in its efforts to support a data-driven approach to prevention needs assessment and planning efforts. CSAP has adopted this perspective; it now requires the completion of a needs assessment as a core component of all new SPF-SIG awards and eventually all block grant awardees. 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 7 provides several recommendations for supporting and sustaining the use of social indicators for prevention planning.

### Exhibit 7. 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 Division of Public Health-Office of Prevention Services & Programs 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 this 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 epidemiologic studies that will further a data-driven approach to prevention planning. The SEOW should also identify strategies to integrate the social indicator study approach with the state's Epidemiological Profile, originally developed for the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup.
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 and automated annual updates.

(continued)

**Exhibit 7. Use and Maintenance of the Social Indicator Study in Georgia (continued)**

Recommendation	Comments
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.
Define the role for social indicators in the state's planning process.	The manner in which social indicator data can be formally incorporated into the state planning process will need to be considered. This could vary from simply suggesting that local planners and providers use the data to requiring use of the data in justifying service plans and as a basis for making resource allocation decisions. Ultimately, the use of the social indicator data should be incorporated within the SPF as the required approach for supplying data for prevention-related needs assessments.
Commit to a permanent and sustainable infrastructure and support system.	To sustain the social indicator study as a core component in the state's prevention planning process, an appropriate infrastructure and means of support will need to be established. One possibility is to contribute to the development of a coordinated social indicator system that would meet the needs of multiple units in the state's health and social services agencies. The Georgia SEOW may provide such an infrastructure.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.



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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 the second Georgia social indicator study to assess substance use prevention needs. The indicator data used for the analyses described in this report were obtained from a variety of sources from April through August 2008. In some instances, a source agency provided data for more than one indicator. Exhibit A-2 summarizes the population data used in calculating rates and percentages and providing county population characteristics for the county profiles. All population counts were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 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 violations (DUI, liquor law violations, drunkenness), per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2006 and 2007</p>	<b>Agency:</b> Richard Harrison, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for narcotics violations (possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing), per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2006 and 2007</p>	<b>Agency:</b> Richard Harrison, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
Adult arrest rate for narcotics violations	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for narcotics violations (possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing), per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2006–2007</p>	<b>Agency:</b> Willeen White-Smith, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Georgia Crime Information Center
Adult arrest rate for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for driving under the influence, per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2006–2007</p>	<b>Agency:</b> Willeen White-Smith, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Georgia Crime Information Center

(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 aged 10–17	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10–17, 18–21, and 22 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Jack Carver, Office of Traffic Safety and Design</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 Years:</b> CY 2005–2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Jack Carver, Office of Traffic Safety and Design</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 aged 18 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases</p>
Adult drug treatment admission rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported drug treatment services, per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases</p>
Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported treatment services for alcohol, per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases</p>
Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported drug treatment services, per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases</p>
Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes involving diagnoses related to alcohol abuse, per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Faizah Muheb, Georgia Hospital Association</p>

(continued)

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

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Data Years</b>	<b>Source</b>
Drug-related hospital discharge rate	<b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by ICD codes involving diagnoses related to drug abuse, per 100,000 persons.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Faizah Muheb, Georgia Hospital Association
Alcohol-related death rate	<b>Definition:</b> Number of alcohol-related deaths, as defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Faizah Muheb, Georgia Hospital Association
Drug-related death rate	<b>Definition:</b> Number of drug-related deaths as, defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Faizah Muheb, Georgia Hospital Association
Percentage of residential properties that are renter occupied	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of all residential units that are renter-occupied units.  <b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data]
Percentage of residential properties that are vacant/unoccupied	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of all residential units that are vacant.  <b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data]
Percentage of adult population not registered to vote	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the adult population (aged 18 or older) who are not registered to vote.  <b>Data Years:</b> As of June 2008	<b>Agency:</b> Office of the Secretary of State [ <i>VoterRegJune2008.pdf</i> obtained from <a href="http://www.sos.state.ga.us">http://www.sos.state.ga.us</a> ]
Percentage of adult population not voting in presidential elections	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the adult population (aged 18 or older) who did not vote in the 2000 Presidential election.  <b>Data Years:</b> November 2000 and 2004	<b>Agency:</b> Office of the Secretary of State [ <i>Voter Turnout and reg.xls</i> obtained from <a href="http://www.sos.state.ga.us">http://www.sos.state.ga.us</a> ]
Percentage of total population moving into the county	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who moved into the county.  <b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data]

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Percentage of total population moving out of the county	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who moved out of the county.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data]</p>
Juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for violent crimes per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. Violent crimes include criminal homicide, aggravated assault, child molestation, robbery, and rape.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2006 and 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Richard Harrison, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p>
Juvenile arrest rate for property crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for property crimes per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. Property crimes include burglary, larceny, theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2006 and 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Richard Harrison, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p>
Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of arrests for other crimes per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. Other crimes include nonaggravated assault, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution and common vice laws, other sex offenses, gambling, crimes against the family, disorderly conduct, curfew and loitering, and runaways.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> FY 2006 and 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Richard Harrison, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice</p>
Percentage of total 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 Census</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data]</p>
Population density	<p><b>Definition:</b> Population per square mile of land area.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development [<i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i>. Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a>]</p>
Percentage of population living below poverty level	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population living below the federal poverty level.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2004 (model-based estimates)</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development [<i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i>. Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a>]</p>

(continued)

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

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Data Years</b>	<b>Source</b>
Percentage of children living below poverty level	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of children aged 17 or younger living below the federal poverty level.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2004 (model-based estimates)	<b>Agency:</b> University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development  [ <i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i> . Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a> ]
Percentage of adults in the labor force who are unemployed (unemployment rate)	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the labor force who are not employed.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Percentage of population participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population participating in the TANF program (reported as the average monthly number of TANF recipients).  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services [ <a href="http://www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us">www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us</a> ]
Percentage of population receiving food stamps	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the total population receiving food stamps (reported as the average monthly number of food stamp recipients).  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services [ <a href="http://www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us">www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us</a> ]
Percentage of students receiving free or reduced-priced lunches	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of students in public schools (grades kindergarten through 12) whose applications have been approved for the federal Free and Reduced Lunch Program.  <b>Data Years:</b> SY 2005–2006, 2006–2007, 2007–2008 (as of October 2008)	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Education  Data Collection System, Office of Technology Services. “Free and Reduced Price Meal Eligibility” [ <a href="http://app.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/fte_pack_frl001_public.entry_form">app.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/fte_pack_frl001_public.entry_form</a> ]
Percentage of households headed by a single parent	<b>Definition:</b> Families with a single head of household with no spouse present and children aged 17 or younger, as a percentage of all families with children aged 17 or younger.  <b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100]
Alcohol licenses per capita	<b>Definition:</b> Number of alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons.  <b>Data Years:</b> As of June 3, 2008	<b>Agency:</b> Howard Tyler, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Tobacco retail outlets per capita	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> As of June 10, 2008</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Howard Tyler, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division</p>
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> SY 2004–2005 and 2005–2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> 2004–2005 Data, University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development [<i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i>. Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a>]</p> <p>2005–2006 Data, Georgia Department of Education [2005–2006 <i>Public Schools Annual Report Card</i>. Online at <a href="http://public.doe.k12.ga.us">http://public.doe.k12.ga.us</a>]</p> <p>Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.</p>
Percentage of students not graduating from high school	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of high school seniors/eligible students not meeting graduation requirements.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> SY 2005–2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development [<i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i>. Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a>]</p> <p>Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.</p>
Percentage of 4th-, 6th-, and 8th-grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	<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> SY 2005–2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Education [2005–2006 Data, Georgia Department of Education [2005–2006 <i>Public Schools Annual Report Card</i>. Online at <a href="http://public.doe.k12.ga.us">http://public.doe.k12.ga.us</a>. Data sets: CRCT_4_Math.xls, CRCT_4_Reading.xls, CRCT_4_English.xls, CRCT_6_Math.xls, CRCT_6_Reading.xls, CRCT_6_English.xls, CRCT_8_Math.xls, CRCT_8_Reading.xls, CRCT_8_English.xls]</p> <p>Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.</p>

(continued)

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

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Data Years</b>	<b>Source</b>
Percentage of adults without a high school diploma	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of adults aged 25 or older who completed less than 12 years of school (no high school diploma or equivalent).  <b>Data Years:</b> 2000 Census	<b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau [Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data]
Substantiated child abuse and neglect rate	<b>Definition:</b> Unduplicated number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports per 1,000 children aged 17 or younger.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2007	<b>Agency:</b> Susan Condron, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services
Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs.  <b>Data Years:</b> CY 2007	<b>Agency:</b> Susan Condron, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services
Rate of children living in foster care	<b>Definition:</b> Number of children aged 17 or younger in state-supervised foster care per 1,000 children aged 17 or younger.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005–2007	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services [ <a href="http://www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us">http://www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us</a> ]
Teen birth rate	<b>Definition:</b> Number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2004–2006	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy [ <a href="http://oasis.state.ga.us">http://oasis.state.ga.us</a> ]
Teen pregnancy rate	<b>Definition:</b> Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2004–2006	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy [ <a href="http://oasis.state.ga.us">http://oasis.state.ga.us</a> ]
Repeat birth rate among teen mothers	<b>Definition:</b> Number of mothers aged 15 to 19 who gave birth and already had a child, per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2004–2006	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy [ <a href="http://oasis.state.ga.us">http://oasis.state.ga.us</a> ]
Juvenile sexually transmitted disease rate	<b>Definition:</b> Number of cases of chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea per 1,000 persons aged 19 or younger.  <b>Data Years:</b> FY 2005 and 2006	<b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy [ <a href="http://oasis.state.ga.us">http://oasis.state.ga.us</a> ]

(continued)

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

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Adult sexually transmitted disease rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of cases of chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea, per 1,000 adults aged 20 or older.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005 and 2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy</p> <p>[<a href="http://oasis.state.ga.us">http://oasis.state.ga.us</a>]</p>
AIDS rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of AIDS cases per 1,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005 and 2006</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Deanna Campbell, Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology, Evaluation, and Health Information</p>
Teen suicide rate	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of all suicides committed by teens aged 10 to 19.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> University of Georgia, Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development</p> <p>[<i>Georgia County Guide, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition (January 2008)</i>. Online at <a href="http://www.countyguide.uga.edu">www.countyguide.uga.edu</a>]</p>
Rate of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of inflicted hospitalizations due to self-injuries per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 1999–2002</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health</p> <p><b>Data set/document/web link:</b> <i>Suicide in Georgia: 2005</i></p>
Rate of drug items reported by crime laboratories	<p><b>Definition:</b> Number of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine items reported by crime laboratories per 100,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2005–2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> DeMia Peters, Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control</p> <p>[National Forensic Laboratory Information System]</p>

**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	<p><b>Definition:</b> Total population, population aged 18 or older, population aged 17 or younger, population aged 10 to 17, population aged 0 to 19, population aged 20 or older, population aged 25 or older, females aged 15 to 19.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2004–2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program [Data sets: County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics– (1) Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, (2) Selected Age Groups and Sex. Online at <a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html">http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html</a>]</p>
Race/ethnicity data—for providing county population characteristics on county profiles	<p><b>Definition:</b> Percentage of the population who is white, black, Hispanic/Latino, or of an “other” racial or ethnic category.</p> <p><b>Data Years:</b> CY 2007</p>	<p><b>Agency:</b> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program [Data set: County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics– Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Online at <a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html">http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html</a>]</p>



## Appendix B. Indicator Values, by County

**Exhibit B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol/Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17
Appling	3.13	7.23	3.50	2.92	11.68	0.00
Atkinson	0.84	3.94	4.54	6.98	30.60	0.00
Bacon	1.34	4.27	1.55	1.55	10.65	0.00
Baker	0.00	0.68	2.26	2.83	9.34	0.00
Baldwin	0.59	2.43	4.84	7.91	5.29	0.66
Banks	1.17	1.51	9.62	4.91	8.39	0.00
Barrow	0.83	3.28	6.66	7.75	7.45	2.99
Bartow	1.69	1.83	10.85	5.13	6.82	2.25
Ben Hill	2.49	6.44	3.59	3.98	9.29	8.33
Berrien	1.73	2.98	4.00	7.37	14.67	0.00
Bibb	0.33	2.45	6.84	1.10	3.61	1.12
Bleckley	2.41	2.63	17.94	5.93	10.04	0.00
Brantley	1.23	3.68	11.87	11.12	16.92	2.33
Brooks	1.17	2.84	3.58	4.31	12.99	0.00
Bryan	1.07	2.87	7.80	11.07	8.49	0.00
Bulloch	1.44	3.33	6.29	6.23	10.68	2.47
Burke	0.41	4.15	1.77	1.81	5.74	0.00
Butts	1.01	2.78	10.42	6.84	7.84	3.08
Calhoun	1.12	1.67	4.51	4.37	8.91	0.00
Camden	1.85	2.23	8.58	8.92	8.90	1.40
Candler	2.25	3.00	9.90	10.44	18.49	5.56
Carroll	0.90	1.66	5.91	4.00	7.46	1.86
Catoosa	2.87	2.96	5.84	5.87	8.56	1.72
Charlton	1.08	2.71	3.07	4.67	9.44	4.00
Chatham	0.21	1.71	10.02	5.83	5.62	0.77
Chattahoochee	0.19	0.57	1.48	2.37	16.56	0.00
Chattooga	1.15	3.11	0.15	0.87	12.32	2.82
Cherokee	2.04	2.57	2.47	3.34	7.07	1.19
Clarke	1.12	3.25	7.89	9.36	7.54	1.12
Clay	2.71	3.62	11.74	11.33	12.50	0.00
Clayton	0.16	1.54	8.53	4.89	4.54	0.42
Clinch	0.36	1.46	10.12	3.17	11.92	0.00
Cobb	0.33	1.65	4.05	2.94	4.84	1.83
Coffee	1.26	3.60	9.84	4.10	16.22	3.94
Colquitt	0.87	3.31	2.89	3.63	10.53	2.07

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol/Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17
Columbia	0.18	1.23	2.53	1.11	5.64	2.15
Cook	3.60	3.29	2.21	4.74	10.08	1.45
Coweta	0.36	1.43	6.32	6.76	7.26	2.69
Crawford	0.00	0.43	3.21	0.95	14.53	4.00
Crisp	0.55	3.10	12.77	11.63	7.80	3.95
Dade	3.40	3.97	13.26	4.97	9.95	4.65
Dawson	2.65	0.79	8.75	12.39	7.19	1.67
Decatur	0.72	2.59	8.23	6.73	10.70	0.97
Dekalb	0.09	1.15	2.67	0.92	2.96	1.20
Dodge	0.81	2.83	7.88	4.54	13.31	0.00
Dooly	1.25	2.00	14.15	9.74	10.90	2.56
Dougherty	0.30	1.13	1.32	0.69	4.18	0.47
Douglas	1.15	4.00	11.37	7.48	6.09	1.23
Early	1.45	1.66	6.90	6.09	14.29	0.00
Echols	0.65	2.59	5.11	4.77	53.24	11.43
Effingham	1.76	2.36	1.57	1.57	6.97	3.00
Elbert	2.35	5.12	3.96	4.32	11.80	0.00
Emanuel	0.73	1.10	0.77	0.10	13.88	1.14
Evans	2.05	4.32	0.00	0.00	14.89	0.00
Fannin	1.92	4.13	0.04	0.13	11.06	1.49
Fayette	1.77	2.28	4.49	5.31	4.51	2.11
Floyd	0.29	0.88	6.61	6.98	5.68	2.12
Forsyth	1.68	1.44	0.31	1.21	5.50	2.60
Franklin	0.80	3.34	7.91	7.30	11.13	2.35
Fulton	0.33	1.07	0.00	0.00	3.28	1.05
Gilmer	1.11	4.33	4.42	9.55	8.89	1.45
Glascocock	0.00	0.00	0.81	2.27	9.20	0.00
Glynn	0.26	2.13	10.49	0.91	8.91	1.90
Gordon	0.36	0.78	7.77	4.16	8.59	2.86
Grady	1.93	4.71	2.78	8.35	16.40	2.42
Greene	2.12	1.54	9.36	6.36	9.15	0.00
Gwinnett	0.15	0.47	1.21	2.12	4.38	1.34
Habersham	1.42	2.77	8.18	8.97	9.26	0.79
Hall	0.33	1.42	4.13	5.12	7.55	1.54
Hancock	0.00	0.68	6.44	4.52	19.06	0.00
Haralson	1.71	3.04	6.00	5.81	11.70	3.41
Harris	0.49	1.76	1.95	2.35	12.77	2.60
Hart	0.86	1.71	6.18	4.36	9.18	4.48
Heard	0.66	0.88	8.56	8.04	18.89	0.00
Henry	0.44	1.74	3.39	5.18	3.50	2.35

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol/Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17
Houston	1.03	2.70	6.15	6.18	5.94	1.35
Irwin	1.03	2.58	4.08	4.75	14.53	0.00
Jackson	1.16	3.47	9.78	6.80	6.50	0.83
Jasper	0.00	3.53	5.08	4.13	8.32	0.00
Jeff Davis	1.58	4.15	14.81	13.80	10.03	0.00
Jefferson	0.47	2.96	10.80	10.20	14.70	0.00
Jenkins	0.89	1.48	0.32	1.80	19.84	0.00
Johnson	0.33	2.00	1.31	0.28	18.84	0.00
Jones	3.04	3.95	9.62	6.26	4.16	2.56
Lamar	0.69	3.77	2.54	1.63	4.89	0.00
Lanier	1.05	1.74	1.29	1.41	20.06	3.45
Laurens	1.92	3.33	12.97	10.67	8.46	3.05
Lee	1.49	1.10	5.87	4.83	5.78	0.00
Liberty	1.13	2.19	7.54	4.86	10.15	0.92
Lincoln	1.15	1.54	0.00	0.00	14.52	3.03
Long	1.38	0.99	10.17	11.61	22.55	2.78
Lowndes	1.06	2.95	12.46	3.91	8.74	2.01
Lumpkin	2.87	2.20	7.00	3.44	8.99	0.93
Macon	0.41	3.07	2.13	0.95	13.13	0.00
Madison	1.38	2.85	6.78	4.67	10.28	1.18
Marion	1.07	3.21	1.49	1.49	15.93	3.70
McDuffie	0.73	1.58	5.96	6.67	11.55	1.06
McIntosh	1.87	1.17	2.41	2.13	8.20	4.00
Meriwether	1.55	2.02	5.94	4.69	12.39	1.39
Miller	0.46	4.13	6.55	2.88	8.73	0.00
Mitchell	1.38	4.61	1.07	1.56	9.87	1.85
Monroe	0.82	2.45	17.52	12.34	4.17	2.27
Montgomery	1.85	3.08	0.05	0.25	12.89	0.00
Morgan	1.05	1.80	1.31	0.96	6.16	0.00
Murray	1.47	2.52	7.79	4.44	11.19	0.00
Muscogee	0.51	3.47	6.66	1.10	5.75	1.47
Newton	0.39	2.64	10.79	5.17	6.50	1.81
Oconee	0.90	1.71	0.83	2.90	4.07	4.00
Oglethorpe	0.78	3.34	2.90	3.35	12.23	2.50
Paulding	1.77	3.20	5.80	2.37	9.20	3.25
Peach	0.11	2.65	10.41	8.59	7.79	0.00
Pickens	2.23	5.98	1.25	2.76	10.34	1.09
Pierce	1.23	2.46	1.80	1.67	18.29	0.00
Pike	0.95	3.02	3.76	4.28	8.86	0.00
Polk	1.04	3.75	8.37	5.34	10.99	0.76

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol/Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17</b>
Pulaski	1.62	1.30	4.60	2.67	7.75	0.00
Putnam	1.72	3.76	8.12	8.63	6.86	1.45
Quitman	0.00	1.05	4.18	3.85	20.69	0.00
Rabun	3.57	2.26	11.44	9.19	10.80	4.29
Randolph	0.00	2.90	0.06	0.31	8.22	0.00
Richmond	0.33	2.83	6.97	4.15	6.44	0.59
Rockdale	0.99	2.37	6.19	4.62	5.58	1.13
Schley	2.48	3.10	5.73	14.10	11.24	10.00
Screven	2.75	4.46	2.95	3.97	14.41	0.00
Seminole	0.60	1.20	7.04	4.84	14.63	0.00
Spalding	0.45	1.22	19.22	8.87	7.84	1.45
Stephens	1.99	6.91	2.11	1.57	9.57	0.00
Stewart	1.26	1.89	0.18	0.09	15.27	0.00
Sumter	1.79	2.96	7.29	1.58	5.58	0.00
Talbot	0.44	0.89	0.33	0.13	14.42	0.00
Taliaferro	0.00	0.00	19.56	15.11	10.63	0.00
Tattnall	0.95	3.52	8.92	11.71	15.43	3.92
Taylor	0.61	2.42	7.73	3.09	13.04	0.00
Telfair	0.84	6.70	2.67	4.19	14.03	3.70
Terrell	0.76	2.27	2.74	3.48	8.44	0.00
Thomas	1.10	2.20	10.20	5.96	6.92	1.64
Tift	0.93	3.02	7.74	8.20	8.30	4.14
Toombs	0.83	2.85	3.19	2.40	9.06	1.01
Towns	2.61	0.37	8.26	9.29	5.03	0.00
Treutlen	2.51	1.25	22.09	10.47	10.10	3.85
Troup	0.53	2.23	10.01	5.16	7.16	1.83
Turner	0.27	0.80	7.15	7.30	7.89	0.00
Twiggs	1.63	1.91	15.87	8.76	9.81	0.00
Union	2.34	3.01	1.24	1.29	7.91	0.00
Upson	0.10	1.82	1.49	1.01	9.37	2.15
Walker	2.38	3.50	3.10	3.87	12.03	2.30
Walton	1.02	2.03	4.05	3.14	8.35	2.82
Ware	1.44	4.79	15.12	3.69	6.55	1.98
Warren	0.48	0.48	1.41	1.48	8.40	0.00
Washington	0.67	1.74	1.21	1.27	8.94	2.38
Wayne	2.51	1.83	0.00	0.00	7.17	0.00
Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.33	0.00
Wheeler	2.22	3.33	2.74	4.32	31.85	0.00
White	2.29	3.37	7.39	11.55	11.59	1.83
Whitfield	0.96	1.17	13.59	14.14	7.56	2.20

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol/Liquor Law Violations</b>	<b>Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics Violations</b>	<b>Adult Arrest Rate for DUI</b>	<b>Percentage of Vehicle Crashes in Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17</b>
Wilcox	1.92	4.22	0.15	0.44	21.14	8.70
Wilkes	2.08	2.38	6.69	8.65	18.53	7.14
Wilkinson	1.10	3.02	11.12	10.99	10.00	0.00
Worth	1.98	2.96	2.05	1.63	13.83	10.00

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
Appling	16.42	83.58	5.50	6.11
Atkinson	15.15	84.85	1.59	2.12
Bacon	12.50	87.50	1.92	3.45
Baker	8.33	91.67	1.38	1.04
Baldwin	20.39	78.95	1.85	3.14
Banks	2.38	97.62	0.57	1.78
Barrow	14.37	82.63	1.71	2.51
Bartow	14.15	83.60	1.59	2.57
Ben Hill	12.50	79.17	2.12	2.90
Berrien	20.83	79.17	1.87	3.34
Bibb	8.94	89.94	4.53	6.84
Bleckley	11.76	88.24	1.08	2.05
Brantley	11.63	86.05	1.71	5.14
Brooks	13.21	86.79	2.19	3.16
Bryan	12.64	87.36	0.75	1.77
Bulloch	22.97	74.56	2.49	3.12
Burke	10.45	89.55	2.83	3.34
Butts	15.38	81.54	0.83	2.32
Calhoun	12.50	87.50	0.62	0.62
Camden	17.48	81.12	0.85	1.76
Candler	20.83	73.61	2.23	4.32
Carroll	14.86	83.28	1.32	2.39
Catoosa	19.54	78.74	1.14	1.80
Charlton	24.00	72.00	0.49	2.70
Chatham	12.90	86.33	3.35	5.25
Chattahoochee	0.00	100.00	0.34	0.17
Chattooga	8.45	88.73	1.93	4.72
Cherokee	15.48	83.33	0.91	1.05
Clarke	24.11	74.77	2.40	1.83
Clay	0.00	100.00	0.00	4.13
Clayton	8.20	91.37	1.29	2.84
Clinch	40.00	60.00	5.14	4.15
Cobb	14.19	83.98	0.65	0.81
Coffee	10.24	85.83	1.62	3.00
Colquitt	20.00	77.93	3.31	3.31
Columbia	19.00	78.85	0.73	0.99
Cook	11.59	86.96	4.58	7.50
Coweta	16.72	80.60	0.48	0.89
Crawford	24.00	72.00	1.37	6.02
Crisp	11.84	84.21	1.63	3.20
Dade	6.98	88.37	1.12	2.00
Dawson	10.00	88.33	0.69	1.25

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
Decatur	12.62	86.41	2.05	3.15
Dekalb	8.96	89.84	0.93	1.11
Dodge	14.00	86.00	1.79	4.11
Dooly	5.13	92.31	0.79	1.59
Dougherty	7.48	92.06	1.36	2.90
Douglas	11.58	87.19	0.94	1.51
Early	8.33	91.67	1.28	2.79
Echols	14.29	74.29	0.98	0.66
Effingham	21.00	76.00	1.75	3.09
Elbert	10.17	89.83	4.86	5.24
Emanuel	12.50	86.36	4.43	5.57
Evans	26.67	73.33	3.47	4.18
Fannin	16.42	82.09	0.79	0.45
Fayette	15.26	82.63	0.52	0.66
Floyd	12.37	85.51	2.05	4.04
Forsyth	16.23	81.17	0.45	0.37
Franklin	8.24	89.41	0.60	1.14
Fulton	8.62	90.33	1.98	1.82
Gilmer	10.14	88.41	1.45	1.74
Glascocock	50.00	50.00	0.95	6.67
Glynn	11.92	86.18	2.23	4.84
Gordon	14.29	82.86	0.84	2.32
Grady	16.94	80.65	2.23	3.97
Greene	6.56	93.44	0.75	0.91
Gwinnett	14.17	84.49	0.69	0.62
Habersham	20.63	78.57	0.56	0.41
Hall	14.87	83.59	1.17	1.18
Hancock	8.70	91.30	0.92	1.98
Haralson	10.23	86.36	1.82	3.46
Harris	20.78	76.62	1.18	1.00
Hart	10.45	85.07	0.70	0.43
Heard	28.21	71.79	1.32	2.52
Henry	12.32	85.34	0.75	1.01
Houston	11.78	86.87	1.89	3.64
Irwin	12.00	88.00	2.31	2.58
Jackson	13.22	85.95	1.53	2.81
Jasper	3.85	96.15	1.19	1.39
Jeff Davis	28.57	71.43	3.00	6.73
Jefferson	6.45	93.55	1.57	2.57
Jenkins	15.00	85.00	2.06	4.43
Johnson	16.67	83.33	1.87	2.41

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
Jones	17.95	79.49	1.66	2.78
Lamar	15.38	84.62	1.32	1.94
Lanier	17.24	79.31	1.36	2.88
Laurens	10.37	86.59	2.87	4.71
Lee	16.67	83.33	0.57	0.82
Liberty	13.30	85.78	0.91	1.26
Lincoln	15.15	81.82	1.25	1.71
Long	16.67	80.56	0.26	1.41
Lowndes	21.03	76.96	2.57	3.31
Lumpkin	11.11	87.96	0.30	0.64
Macon	15.38	84.62	1.76	2.25
Madison	16.47	82.35	1.47	2.37
Marion	25.93	70.37	0.19	2.33
McDuffie	4.26	94.68	2.97	2.53
McIntosh	16.00	80.00	1.65	2.12
Meriwether	11.11	87.50	0.64	2.17
Miller	20.00	80.00	1.07	1.50
Mitchell	3.70	94.44	2.15	2.32
Monroe	15.91	81.82	2.48	3.21
Montgomery	27.27	72.73	3.37	3.51
Morgan	3.45	96.55	1.03	1.33
Murray	16.67	83.33	2.12	5.05
Muscogee	10.85	87.68	1.41	2.76
Newton	9.95	88.24	1.83	1.83
Oconee	28.00	68.00	0.82	0.82
Oglethorpe	5.00	92.50	1.15	0.86
Paulding	15.45	81.30	0.42	1.01
Peach	8.89	91.11	2.49	5.29
Pickens	8.70	90.22	0.98	1.24
Pierce	8.51	91.49	2.57	5.53
Pike	9.38	90.63	0.86	0.62
Polk	13.74	85.50	1.78	3.76
Pulaski	10.53	89.47	1.82	3.00
Putnam	13.04	85.51	1.21	1.02
Quitman	22.22	77.78	0.50	0.00
Rabun	14.29	81.43	0.78	0.55
Randolph	16.67	83.33	1.28	5.31
Richmond	10.52	88.89	1.53	2.21
Rockdale	11.28	87.59	1.91	2.06
Schley	10.00	80.00	1.34	3.02
Screven	8.77	91.23	3.39	2.67

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21</b>	<b>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older</b>	<b>Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>
Seminole	10.53	89.47	2.20	1.76
Spalding	7.73	90.82	1.21	2.87
Stephens	13.48	86.52	0.31	0.62
Stewart	0.00	100.00	0.28	0.83
Sumter	18.18	81.82	3.25	4.64
Talbot	3.70	96.30	1.78	2.56
Taliaferro	0.00	100.00	0.00	1.32
Tattnall	9.80	86.27	2.19	4.71
Taylor	22.73	77.27	1.38	1.99
Telfair	7.41	88.89	1.20	2.78
Terrell	8.70	91.30	1.06	1.32
Thomas	14.75	83.61	4.25	4.28
Tift	12.41	83.45	3.77	4.17
Toombs	11.11	87.88	3.33	6.41
Towns	0.00	100.00	0.44	0.44
Treutlen	7.69	88.46	0.94	2.64
Troup	9.59	88.58	1.29	2.07
Turner	10.00	90.00	1.04	2.09
Twiggs	11.54	88.46	2.04	3.44
Union	3.45	96.55	0.36	0.24
Upson	9.68	88.17	1.05	1.96
Walker	15.52	82.18	1.67	3.57
Walton	14.12	83.05	1.26	2.17
Ware	11.88	86.14	3.99	7.79
Warren	5.26	94.74	1.34	0.89
Washington	11.90	85.71	1.25	3.07
Wayne	9.30	90.70	1.93	4.87
Webster	30.00	70.00	0.59	1.17
Wheeler	21.05	78.95	1.80	3.42
White	11.01	87.16	1.10	0.78
Whitfield	10.69	87.11	2.54	4.72
Wilcox	17.39	73.91	1.61	1.90
Wilkes	0.00	92.86	1.63	1.13
Wilkinson	16.00	84.00	1.87	2.80
Worth	13.33	76.67	1.25	2.50

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<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	0.43	1.07	3.75	0.00	39.33	58.06
Atkinson	0.39	0.00	8.24	0.00	24.72	119.50
Bacon	0.37	0.74	6.43	6.43	93.19	202.46
Baker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.23	51.23
Baldwin	0.11	1.38	1.46	0.00	75.81	99.13
Banks	0.00	0.48	0.00	8.22	102.70	127.34
Barrow	0.05	0.40	3.16	1.05	91.71	112.26
Bartow	0.04	0.27	0.74	2.21	125.24	161.34
Ben Hill	0.20	0.41	3.82	0.00	175.74	139.45
Berrien	0.23	0.68	15.99	0.00	193.85	297.77
Bibb	0.14	0.43	1.94	0.43	140.30	145.91
Bleckley	0.00	0.00	10.93	5.46	79.22	71.03
Brantley	0.00	0.00	8.67	4.34	43.36	71.55
Brooks	0.00	0.75	0.00	4.10	194.86	190.76
Bryan	0.11	0.34	0.00	2.31	46.11	62.25
Bulloch	0.35	1.67	0.00	1.03	44.73	46.27
Burke	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.95	96.67
Butts	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	77.88	62.01
Calhoun	0.00	0.00	21.88	0.00	76.58	49.23
Camden	0.00	0.34	2.82	1.41	23.28	35.98
Candler	0.00	0.69	0.00	6.46	113.11	161.58
Carroll	0.00	0.27	1.23	1.85	52.65	142.57
Catoosa	0.06	0.89	2.19	0.00	21.32	61.79
Charlton	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	37.53	12.51
Chatham	0.11	0.85	1.23	0.55	70.41	64.68
Chattahoochee	0.00	0.28	11.47	0.00	34.40	17.20
Chattooga	0.00	0.00	5.07	2.54	98.93	162.34
Cherokee	0.05	0.25	1.89	0.69	99.56	95.09
Clarke	0.05	0.81	3.28	0.00	83.27	60.29
Clay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.79	20.93
Clayton	0.01	0.43	1.49	0.50	57.63	51.43
Clinch	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	66.74	38.14
Cobb	0.01	0.29	0.93	0.44	111.53	78.14
Coffee	0.00	0.09	1.68	1.68	74.75	128.50
Colquitt	0.16	0.33	3.02	0.00	98.13	98.88
Columbia	0.00	0.03	1.26	0.63	50.14	80.74
Cook	0.00	0.23	4.08	0.00	181.70	322.56
Coweta	0.09	0.15	1.75	0.58	66.37	66.37
Crawford	0.00	0.33	5.31	0.00	95.55	116.78
Crisp	0.00	0.81	3.04	0.00	86.61	129.16
Dade	0.00	0.84	4.17	0.00	12.50	18.75

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</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>
Dawson	0.00	0.37	0.00	3.24	153.89	103.67
Decatur	0.00	0.13	7.07	0.00	155.52	111.93
Dekalb	0.03	0.69	0.87	0.27	82.12	67.45
Dodge	0.20	0.80	3.36	0.00	84.01	151.22
Dooly	0.00	0.36	11.44	0.00	68.66	88.69
Dougherty	0.23	0.85	4.54	2.10	155.92	114.32
Douglas	0.03	0.83	1.12	0.56	85.17	104.84
Early	0.31	1.23	5.58	0.00	106.07	86.53
Echols	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	89.85	49.01
Effingham	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.37	36.41	43.27
Elbert	0.61	0.41	3.24	3.24	153.71	126.21
Emanuel	0.35	1.56	0.00	0.00	222.63	231.59
Evans	0.00	0.32	5.86	5.86	64.46	17.58
Fannin	0.42	1.66	6.01	0.00	63.06	97.59
Fayette	0.16	0.32	1.28	0.00	68.87	69.83
Floyd	0.21	1.30	2.11	1.40	151.26	170.91
Forsyth	0.02	0.09	0.90	0.90	126.71	76.25
Franklin	0.00	0.00	27.73	0.00	120.14	206.40
Fulton	0.04	0.37	1.11	0.73	98.86	92.46
Gilmer	0.42	1.41	4.78	0.00	89.64	112.35
Glascocock	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.70	49.39	123.49
Glynn	0.05	0.42	1.82	0.91	62.78	48.22
Gordon	0.07	0.36	2.62	1.31	91.76	117.32
Grady	0.00	0.15	12.16	2.70	131.00	193.13
Greene	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	55.86	66.61
Gwinnett	0.03	0.27	0.85	0.58	65.49	53.16
Habersham	0.10	0.10	3.26	0.00	99.55	124.02
Hall	0.08	0.75	1.93	1.16	115.02	89.35
Hancock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.43	35.15
Haralson	0.00	0.27	2.35	2.35	70.48	197.34
Harris	0.00	0.28	4.72	0.00	67.26	71.98
Hart	0.00	0.18	5.53	0.00	120.38	167.42
Heard	0.33	0.33	0.00	5.89	108.89	91.24
Henry	0.07	0.46	0.38	0.75	75.76	74.82
Houston	0.08	1.43	1.56	0.52	119.99	129.86
Irwin	0.78	0.39	0.00	0.00	168.33	155.13
Jackson	0.06	0.31	1.20	2.40	83.34	121.71
Jasper	0.00	1.13	14.96	0.00	79.81	54.87
Jeff Davis	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	40.45	146.64
Jefferson	0.00	0.23	4.03	4.03	56.38	88.60
Jenkins	0.44	0.00	7.75	0.00	131.70	131.70

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</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>
Johnson	0.00	0.00	7.29	0.00	58.29	109.29
Jones	0.00	0.15	4.95	2.47	121.22	127.40
Lamar	0.25	1.72	7.97	0.00	119.52	87.65
Lanier	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	160.81	239.05
Laurens	0.16	1.06	1.42	2.83	68.66	130.23
Lee	0.00	0.12	4.16	0.00	75.98	75.98
Liberty	0.10	0.43	1.09	1.09	22.28	16.85
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.19	36.85	49.14
Long	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	26.96
Lowndes	0.45	1.05	2.33	1.33	177.90	155.29
Lumpkin	0.00	0.32	5.18	0.00	93.16	93.16
Macon	0.00	0.30	9.84	0.00	86.11	68.89
Madison	0.00	0.43	2.41	2.41	65.18	126.73
Marion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.68	85.36
McDuffie	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.49	55.79
McIntosh	0.00	0.34	5.97	0.00	62.73	44.81
Meriwether	0.18	0.53	2.92	0.00	74.37	45.21
Miller	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.61	54.37
Mitchell	0.00	0.17	0.00	2.80	113.47	148.49
Monroe	0.00	0.52	2.74	0.00	83.47	99.89
Montgomery	0.00	0.45	0.00	7.41	22.24	77.84
Morgan	0.00	0.22	7.52	0.00	71.41	45.10
Murray	0.09	0.35	1.65	1.65	58.43	147.32
Muscogee	0.04	0.57	2.11	0.70	70.13	72.42
Newton	0.21	1.11	2.20	1.47	78.89	83.66
Oconee	0.24	0.00	6.59	0.00	52.74	82.40
Oglethorpe	0.00	0.00	4.87	0.00	138.66	72.98
Paulding	0.00	0.23	1.11	0.00	78.57	113.11
Peach	0.00	0.16	2.65	0.00	95.49	92.84
Pickens	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.00	96.71	133.12
Pierce	0.00	0.64	3.81	3.81	47.62	91.44
Pike	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	102.53	52.27
Polk	0.45	1.35	3.26	1.63	141.02	187.48
Pulaski	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.24	116.16
Putnam	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	93.61	63.52
Quitman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.54	0.00
Rabun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.47	100.06
Randolph	0.00	0.00	27.30	0.00	95.53	27.30
Richmond	0.06	0.44	2.03	1.01	80.12	93.47
Rockdale	0.18	1.56	1.67	0.83	78.40	67.97
Schley	0.00	0.87	16.58	0.00	49.73	74.60

(continued)

**Exhibit B-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Death Rate</b>	<b>Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>	<b>Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate</b>
Screven	0.79	2.36	8.84	0.00	57.44	46.40
Seminole	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.67	88.01
Spalding	0.17	0.87	0.00	0.00	116.19	104.35
Stephens	0.17	0.51	5.29	2.65	172.07	135.01
Stewart	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.38	28.25
Sumter	0.00	0.68	2.05	0.00	69.78	47.20
Talbot	0.00	0.00	10.11	0.00	30.34	70.78
Taliaferro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.69
Tattnall	0.37	0.94	5.78	2.89	33.24	70.81
Taylor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.31	88.13
Telfair	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	85.30	105.37
Terrell	0.00	0.74	12.80	0.00	92.79	32.00
Thomas	0.09	0.62	2.98	1.49	166.16	140.09
Tift	0.18	1.41	1.62	0.00	179.00	208.96
Toombs	0.78	0.65	2.44	2.44	68.25	108.46
Towns	1.05	0.53	0.00	0.00	169.91	40.90
Treutlen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.16	68.03
Troup	0.06	0.12	2.12	0.00	74.77	103.41
Turner	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.39	135.47
Twiggs	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	135.00	125.36
Union	0.24	0.00	3.27	0.00	94.79	120.94
Upson	0.00	0.30	4.85	2.42	89.65	128.42
Walker	0.52	1.70	2.09	1.04	35.48	74.09
Walton	0.13	0.31	0.84	0.00	83.70	98.00
Ware	0.00	1.26	0.00	1.88	59.28	105.39
Warren	0.00	0.00	22.32	0.00	33.48	50.23
Washington	0.00	0.80	3.25	0.00	99.27	97.64
Wayne	0.14	0.27	0.00	0.00	80.28	80.28
Webster	0.00	0.00	29.80	0.00	59.60	89.41
Wheeler	0.00	0.79	19.77	0.00	29.65	29.65
White	0.17	0.51	2.73	2.73	170.52	102.31
Whitfield	0.18	0.46	0.73	0.73	97.55	97.92
Wilcox	0.00	0.56	7.74	0.00	61.90	112.19
Wilkes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.33	42.01
Wilkinson	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	36.40	138.97
Worth	0.00	0.76	3.12	6.23	126.19	93.47

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-2. Community Disorganization and Transition Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Unoccupied/ 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 Total Population Moving Into the County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Moving Out of the County</b>
Appling	17.60	15.89	49.75	35.65	12.76	14.89
Atkinson	21.92	14.32	56.83	34.82	14.58	16.15
Bacon	21.53	14.14	52.69	38.08	16.07	13.55
Baker	19.37	12.99	44.47	24.54	15.57	17.22
Baldwin	28.82	14.06	61.27	49.47	24.11	15.32
Banks	17.61	7.64	53.65	35.92	25.12	14.73
Barrow	23.14	5.49	59.10	38.13	32.64	17.59
Bartow	23.37	5.48	54.23	30.21	24.79	13.42
Ben Hill	29.17	12.46	57.94	39.26	13.28	18.07
Berrien	21.70	11.82	58.12	30.33	19.55	17.44
Bibb	36.56	11.20	51.30	32.48	16.40	21.40
Bleckley	21.48	10.15	52.11	36.50	16.31	12.97
Brantley	10.99	16.24	52.12	31.27	19.56	14.13
Brooks	19.99	13.53	59.10	38.66	21.31	16.38
Bryan	20.58	6.76	52.59	29.81	37.13	24.67
Bulloch	38.22	8.79	62.02	42.05	33.06	24.06
Burke	21.53	10.27	49.07	27.07	14.33	22.51
Butts	20.43	12.53	57.24	39.18	33.96	15.72
Calhoun	24.03	14.88	57.29	41.00	22.61	22.07
Camden	31.84	13.29	59.66	33.11	39.90	30.71
Candler	23.30	13.31	58.29	41.26	16.41	15.93
Carroll	27.30	7.34	55.56	38.38	23.32	15.34
Catoosa	21.50	6.28	52.17	28.45	27.05	16.28
Charlton	16.66	13.40	58.66	40.55	24.29	20.27
Chatham	35.69	9.85	51.56	35.99	19.79	23.47
Chattahoochee	64.51	11.58	84.97	-61.51	70.72	111.91
Chattooga	22.15	10.30	63.17	45.02	15.21	11.10
Cherokee	15.39	4.70	44.57	26.72	34.65	18.61
Clarke	54.66	5.74	60.16	48.29	40.25	34.04
Clay	17.87	30.03	47.02	27.09	17.25	23.93
Clayton	37.47	4.88	59.34	39.00	33.99	29.52
Clinch	24.29	11.46	56.98	33.23	14.70	22.92
Cobb	30.49	4.22	44.68	29.00	30.72	24.69
Coffee	21.90	14.45	60.03	36.64	17.74	13.34
Colquitt	29.43	11.73	64.55	46.33	16.96	12.26
Columbia	16.70	6.61	37.74	17.29	29.17	22.50
Cook	22.52	10.31	60.63	41.52	18.31	16.27
Coweta	20.83	5.24	46.76	26.74	29.92	15.80
Crawford	14.14	8.44	56.65	33.59	26.12	12.63
Crisp	34.41	12.78	60.90	41.75	13.82	16.84
Dade	17.83	9.50	51.63	26.02	24.47	15.48

(continued)

**Exhibit B-2. Community Disorganization and Transition Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> continued)**

County	Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Renter Occupied	Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Unoccupied/ Vacant	Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote	Percentage of Total Population Moving Into the County	Percentage of Total Population Moving Out of the County
Dawson	15.72	15.27	47.07	25.77	37.39	17.41
Decatur	23.86	13.27	58.58	37.08	16.59	17.35
Dekalb	39.63	4.55	49.87	35.20	27.87	28.28
Dodge	22.71	13.73	54.37	34.32	16.34	12.29
Dooly	24.96	13.11	55.66	40.55	21.09	15.84
Dougherty	41.70	10.35	53.41	34.37	16.67	24.03
Douglas	23.71	5.75	48.80	31.85	28.46	23.26
Early	24.28	12.05	53.98	27.45	14.04	20.09
Echols	20.72	14.71	65.74	49.31	27.97	8.94
Effingham	16.11	7.18	52.99	30.65	28.98	12.95
Elbert	21.11	12.39	55.95	32.11	14.04	14.79
Emanuel	24.66	14.59	56.69	32.29	11.70	15.58
Evans	24.61	13.76	57.43	40.58	25.43	16.70
Fannin	13.09	24.83	44.04	23.11	22.57	12.08
Fayette	13.05	3.67	32.34	17.44	33.13	21.12
Floyd	30.85	7.07	57.18	40.01	16.56	13.07
Forsyth	11.34	5.31	44.01	27.61	44.17	14.36
Franklin	17.55	15.21	56.88	36.69	23.72	19.25
Fulton	44.21	7.86	49.50	35.80	28.87	32.82
Gilmer	16.66	23.93	54.01	32.61	28.03	12.31
Glascok	16.86	15.77	40.53	21.39	23.96	11.20
Glynn	28.77	16.63	51.04	28.75	20.63	18.02
Gordon	26.64	5.67	58.37	38.74	19.89	12.54
Grady	23.44	11.95	55.89	35.03	16.24	14.21
Greene	19.46	17.68	45.14	24.83	21.60	15.65
Gwinnett	26.60	3.51	53.14	39.17	32.33	20.70
Habersham	21.54	9.40	58.85	43.77	21.50	11.32
Hall	26.85	7.18	59.39	45.00	20.78	13.60
Hancock	17.82	24.49	54.84	29.16	17.73	13.18
Haralson	22.78	8.33	52.89	35.51	20.43	14.27
Harris	11.88	14.25	44.59	20.16	30.18	18.76
Hart	15.72	18.05	52.62	34.76	20.51	13.26
Heard	20.21	10.39	54.24	29.68	22.90	12.91
Henry	14.14	4.15	48.13	24.49	37.78	14.87
Houston	28.98	8.08	50.96	34.74	26.06	21.23
Irwin	20.34	12.17	55.84	37.77	16.08	14.29
Jackson	23.30	7.20	58.17	40.59	30.06	15.45
Jasper	18.21	13.13	49.92	30.91	27.18	16.98
Jeff Davis	19.55	13.49	49.15	28.87	15.48	14.77
Jefferson	24.40	12.21	49.42	22.75	10.93	16.22

(continued)

**Exhibit B-2. Community Disorganization and Transition Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Unoccupied/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 Total Population Moving Into the County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Moving Out of the County</b>
Jenkins	21.96	17.74	50.68	26.90	15.48	13.70
Johnson	17.39	13.87	49.70	42.45	12.52	14.17
Jones	13.22	6.61	47.68	31.57	23.73	14.81
Lamar	25.63	7.05	51.01	28.02	24.91	14.88
Lanier	20.46	13.88	57.10	35.88	29.73	14.83
Laurens	24.95	13.23	52.59	33.12	13.87	12.62
Lee	20.23	6.63	52.50	38.83	29.16	13.44
Liberty	43.50	11.80	71.61	48.82	45.44	47.83
Lincoln	13.20	27.98	45.73	21.56	15.93	14.07
Long	28.54	15.55	62.00	39.12	37.90	13.43
Lowndes	34.99	10.66	58.41	46.35	26.64	24.04
Lumpkin	25.23	8.79	54.02	33.24	35.06	16.73
Macon	23.73	12.03	53.95	38.16	11.84	20.18
Madison	18.43	6.84	53.92	36.70	18.83	19.30
Marion	18.66	14.76	50.19	21.18	25.61	15.87
McDuffie	25.63	10.61	53.00	27.81	15.53	16.69
McIntosh	12.00	26.73	40.00	14.25	22.91	17.14
Meriwether	23.12	10.45	53.86	27.80	18.48	17.54
Miller	20.65	10.22	50.03	22.75	15.93	14.84
Mitchell	25.44	9.20	61.08	43.83	16.82	15.01
Monroe	18.78	8.38	47.78	30.23	21.66	17.87
Montgomery	18.47	16.41	55.72	38.10	26.11	18.25
Morgan	20.37	9.30	43.99	26.46	21.21	20.03
Murray	24.36	7.22	65.11	44.58	20.69	11.46
Muscogee	40.00	8.35	55.70	29.83	22.17	19.72
Newton	21.30	4.50	53.58	30.38	28.88	16.12
Oconee	18.77	5.01	35.24	20.58	34.45	18.65
Oglethorpe	15.74	9.67	47.66	29.29	21.69	14.38
Paulding	12.70	4.05	50.31	30.22	37.59	16.00
Peach	29.35	7.23	56.04	38.39	24.17	23.14
Pickens	15.03	16.16	51.30	36.22	24.50	13.25
Pierce	17.22	11.33	54.80	41.13	18.16	14.39
Pike	17.27	6.18	45.54	27.49	28.26	16.93
Polk	26.71	6.95	60.30	38.73	15.52	14.45
Pulaski	22.79	13.62	52.50	38.94	25.60	16.26
Putnam	14.85	28.27	50.11	32.41	24.49	13.03
Quitman	11.17	40.95	50.40	30.39	24.00	22.90
Rabun	12.61	38.50	49.80	30.12	18.72	18.91
Randolph	26.63	14.49	44.87	27.06	14.80	16.26
Richmond	37.76	10.20	54.77	34.47	21.16	24.61

(continued)

**Exhibit B-2. Community Disorganization and Transition Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Renter Occupied</b>	<b>Percentage of Residential Properties That Are Unoccupied/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 Total Population Moving Into the County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Moving Out of the County</b>
Rockdale	24.43	4.11	47.37	26.49	28.37	24.88
Schley	21.03	10.98	51.18	29.72	21.22	16.06
Screven	18.74	15.41	51.58	30.73	13.02	11.08
Seminole	14.70	24.65	54.12	26.66	18.41	18.18
Spalding	34.77	6.44	57.47	33.28	18.75	17.93
Stephens	23.33	14.60	52.24	32.46	16.65	16.00
Stewart	23.07	14.74	46.44	25.35	15.27	29.91
Sumter	31.60	12.23	54.49	38.42	16.64	17.76
Talbot	15.36	11.60	43.83	18.24	13.05	30.38
Taliaferro	18.53	19.82	39.37	13.50	15.66	14.89
Tattnall	24.22	17.73	64.05	50.58	31.13	16.75
Taylor	19.03	17.52	50.29	31.57	13.44	14.13
Telfair	17.59	18.55	60.33	50.78	10.53	21.67
Terrell	30.22	10.27	54.81	28.31	15.36	13.17
Thomas	26.74	10.81	55.25	32.53	14.31	20.05
Tift	29.52	9.68	59.14	45.76	16.42	18.72
Toombs	29.99	13.14	56.34	41.74	17.42	18.21
Towns	9.44	36.36	38.83	20.78	30.13	15.52
Treutlen	22.30	11.66	52.15	30.07	14.75	9.14
Troup	32.69	7.99	53.41	31.81	17.08	17.46
Turner	24.95	12.28	57.93	36.33	13.91	14.18
Twiggs	15.54	10.70	46.57	25.94	17.96	12.64
Union	12.70	28.42	44.37	25.11	27.16	10.56
Upson	27.88	7.70	54.52	33.02	12.67	13.33
Walker	21.28	7.71	56.18	31.12	17.87	18.78
Walton	22.24	5.30	50.76	30.71	28.85	15.36
Ware	25.25	14.88	59.49	47.31	21.77	19.78
Warren	20.27	12.00	48.64	25.55	13.79	16.34
Washington	23.24	10.71	52.37	35.62	14.59	11.26
Wayne	20.26	13.88	55.96	42.66	22.99	15.25
Webster	14.98	18.30	44.52	20.78	18.41	13.77
Wheeler	18.47	17.82	62.10	49.21	29.85	10.62
White	17.02	18.23	49.94	32.65	31.80	14.22
Whitfield	31.02	4.35	59.52	43.26	16.16	19.71
Wilcox	16.87	16.11	62.24	44.90	25.52	16.84
Wilkes	21.07	14.10	46.61	26.84	12.55	13.73
Wilkinson	15.08	13.98	44.68	25.60	15.28	14.38
Worth	21.21	10.79	56.47	36.11	17.68	15.14

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-3. Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<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</b>
Appling	9.65	47.99	55.70
Atkinson	1.69	25.91	29.01
Bacon	5.61	30.71	34.71
Baker	5.46	16.39	17.76
Baldwin	5.89	27.68	30.99
Banks	2.18	16.24	17.41
Barrow	6.53	22.76	26.01
Bartow	5.10	20.26	23.02
Ben Hill	14.20	59.01	67.80
Berrien	7.06	34.21	38.61
Bibb	8.54	25.19	32.15
Bleckley	6.14	28.31	35.11
Brantley	4.38	17.53	21.74
Brooks	7.86	34.30	38.32
Bryan	4.92	28.05	30.43
Bulloch	10.09	38.18	42.00
Burke	14.08	50.34	56.62
Butts	9.09	32.18	36.72
Calhoun	4.46	18.96	22.87
Camden	7.02	25.57	29.22
Candler	5.50	47.50	49.75
Carroll	3.52	13.53	15.58
Catoosa	6.71	38.40	41.35
Charlton	5.15	21.67	27.09
Chatham	4.64	17.21	18.53
Chattahoochee	1.70	6.61	8.49
Chattooga	3.57	23.27	27.88
Cherokee	3.63	17.09	18.49
Clarke	9.69	40.23	45.73
Clay	8.14	39.78	53.35
Clayton	4.24	10.26	11.60
Clinch	8.73	22.56	30.57
Cobb	2.07	8.08	8.69
Coffee	4.05	45.89	51.14
Colquitt	6.61	29.87	34.17
Columbia	1.60	5.99	7.93
Cook	5.95	33.06	35.56
Coweta	3.24	10.94	12.54
Crawford	2.17	5.87	7.61
Crisp	8.64	32.12	41.97
Dade	7.55	41.74	44.19
Dawson	6.23	27.68	28.61

(continued)

**Exhibit B-3. Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>a</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</b>
Decatur	8.05	30.13	38.36
Dekalb	3.68	8.54	10.36
Dodge	6.05	34.18	37.00
Dooly	5.74	25.21	29.71
Dougherty	6.84	19.82	22.72
Douglas	12.13	40.20	44.40
Early	7.26	32.57	37.14
Echols	3.89	29.83	33.07
Effingham	6.19	39.89	43.67
Elbert	8.57	42.87	48.13
Emanuel	6.83	44.79	48.08
Evans	3.64	32.07	34.80
Fannin	2.51	20.65	21.24
Fayette	4.20	21.36	24.35
Floyd	3.57	14.06	14.65
Forsyth	1.86	11.22	12.52
Franklin	4.01	16.43	18.97
Fulton	3.71	8.63	9.37
Gilmer	5.33	23.24	25.86
Glascock	1.10	9.90	11.00
Glynn	3.10	10.63	11.60
Gordon	1.65	4.70	5.27
Grady	5.78	27.41	30.08
Greene	10.39	40.42	42.73
Gwinnett	1.46	4.64	5.19
Habersham	5.05	20.11	22.96
Hall	1.50	8.52	9.18
Hancock	6.81	17.02	22.80
Haralson	7.04	39.94	42.51
Harris	3.52	24.86	28.58
Hart	5.02	20.57	23.51
Heard	1.97	7.66	8.75
Henry	5.82	20.29	24.01
Houston	7.24	26.12	29.46
Irwin	5.67	19.60	22.95
Jackson	6.48	20.83	23.14
Jasper	4.90	20.60	24.13
Jeff Davis	9.10	34.03	40.75
Jefferson	13.69	33.14	40.14
Jenkins	11.24	32.84	37.28
Johnson	6.00	36.36	40.03
Jones	4.86	20.56	21.67

(continued)

**Exhibit B-3. Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>a</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</b>
Lamar	8.06	33.94	37.54
Lanier	8.37	35.20	44.27
Laurens	8.70	49.75	55.00
Lee	3.52	19.72	21.52
Liberty	7.30	33.75	37.69
Lincoln	7.30	31.50	34.19
Long	4.15	24.90	28.66
Lowndes	7.10	44.37	50.37
Lumpkin	5.40	31.86	31.64
Macon	10.64	39.91	42.98
Madison	3.54	19.18	23.41
Marion	3.93	33.90	38.19
McDuffie	6.21	35.20	38.49
McIntosh	8.18	28.97	31.78
Meriwether	9.52	30.81	34.73
Miller	5.05	24.79	31.68
Mitchell	9.34	41.14	47.37
Monroe	7.11	37.52	43.70
Montgomery	4.31	17.84	21.53
Morgan	6.60	25.79	29.24
Murray	5.46	26.34	29.59
Muscogee	11.13	39.14	47.64
Newton	3.95	14.48	16.56
Oconee	2.52	13.02	15.38
Oglethorpe	9.02	30.61	36.10
Paulding	7.02	25.56	28.41
Peach	2.43	10.28	11.28
Pickens	5.17	33.27	34.28
Pierce	3.08	17.53	20.15
Pike	4.13	15.71	19.20
Polk	7.77	30.75	33.47
Pulaski	3.89	23.67	26.59
Putnam	4.38	24.10	28.17
Quitman	3.14	11.53	14.68
Rabun	5.46	25.40	27.28
Randolph	9.43	29.37	34.81
Richmond	11.62	43.46	52.84
Rockdale	7.65	22.70	26.43
Schley	8.05	35.91	43.34
Screven	14.42	57.84	62.48
Seminole	6.62	43.31	49.92
Spalding	3.82	12.83	14.33
Stephens	9.01	44.71	49.51

(continued)

**Exhibit B-3. Community Crime Indicators, by County<sup>a</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</b>
Stewart	3.77	28.93	38.36
Sumter	12.56	46.95	51.08
Talbot	5.32	20.83	24.82
Taliaferro	3.64	16.39	16.39
Tattnall	5.82	31.55	35.34
Taylor	5.15	19.10	27.28
Telfair	8.65	54.70	60.84
Terrell	7.07	42.45	45.48
Thomas	4.94	33.08	37.59
Tift	7.22	42.45	46.34
Toombs	7.82	55.01	61.45
Towns	2.24	13.80	12.68
Treutlen	4.18	30.91	34.25
Troup	6.23	17.28	18.98
Turner	10.46	28.17	31.38
Twiggs	10.62	27.51	29.68
Union	4.52	22.93	25.10
Upson	2.73	11.11	13.23
Walker	7.26	36.17	40.97
Walton	4.25	20.02	22.97
Ware	9.43	42.82	50.81
Warren	9.59	36.45	37.89
Washington	9.39	41.83	49.21
Wayne	6.17	31.45	35.70
Webster	1.29	14.18	15.46
Wheeler	2.22	28.33	35.00
White	6.51	36.74	39.75
Whitfield	3.10	13.37	14.31
Wilcox	6.14	33.79	39.94
Wilkes	5.95	22.89	25.56
Wilkinson	4.39	22.48	24.13
Worth	6.30	33.59	37.05

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-4. Urban Environment Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
Appling	35.10	29.88
Atkinson	23.80	0.00
Bacon	36.80	28.99
Baker	11.90	0.00
Baldwin	175.20	66.13
Banks	70.40	5.30
Barrow	392.80	46.93
Bartow	198.70	58.45
Ben Hill	70.00	64.30
Berrien	37.00	25.48
Bibb	619.70	85.12
Bleckley	56.80	47.58
Brantley	35.40	1.11
Brooks	33.40	28.98
Bryan	67.10	40.42
Bulloch	92.70	47.52
Burke	27.70	24.96
Butts	126.30	21.08
Calhoun	21.80	0.00
Camden	71.60	64.57
Candler	43.20	29.01
Carroll	215.10	47.61
Catoosa	382.30	70.60
Charlton	13.90	38.07
Chatham	551.00	94.42
Chattahoochee	56.40	78.87
Chattooga	84.40	43.67
Cherokee	461.00	74.69
Clarke	933.70	91.28
Clay	16.30	0.00
Clayton	1,901.80	98.66
Clinch	8.50	41.83
Cobb	1,997.10	99.48
Coffee	67.20	33.81
Colquitt	81.20	37.20
Columbia	368.60	73.55
Cook	71.30	41.35
Coweta	260.50	54.46
Crawford	39.50	0.00
Crisp	80.50	59.87
Dade	93.30	21.14
Dawson	97.80	0.00
Decatur	48.00	42.34

(continued)

**Exhibit B-4. Urban Environment Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
Dekalb	2,697.90	99.56
Dodge	39.40	30.23
Dooly	29.90	22.36
Dougherty	287.50	86.60
Douglas	599.90	79.70
Early	23.60	34.49
Echols	10.60	0.00
Effingham	102.10	24.44
Elbert	56.30	30.78
Emanuel	33.00	31.11
Evans	61.80	37.85
Fannin	57.90	0.00
Fayette	541.30	78.23
Floyd	185.80	64.36
Forsyth	668.60	65.28
Franklin	82.40	10.69
Fulton	1,815.90	97.86
Gilmer	66.00	13.82
Glascock	18.90	0.00
Glynn	174.30	76.45
Gordon	144.60	35.11
Grady	54.70	37.95
Greene	40.00	18.19
Gwinnett	1,749.60	97.41
Habersham	147.80	35.22
Hall	440.10	66.82
Hancock	20.40	40.23
Haralson	101.40	17.01
Harris	62.10	3.20
Hart	104.50	24.79
Heard	38.80	0.00
Henry	551.70	72.57
Houston	338.50	85.09
Irwin	29.20	32.40
Jackson	162.90	11.82
Jasper	36.80	0.00
Jeff Davis	39.80	32.25
Jefferson	31.80	18.72
Jenkins	24.90	35.44
Johnson	31.60	0.00
Jones	68.50	18.84
Lamar	90.20	42.29
Lanier	41.30	5.73
Laurens	58.30	42.92

(continued)

**Exhibit B-4. Urban Environment Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
Lee	91.30	49.52
Liberty	120.50	79.90
Lincoln	39.10	0.00
Long	28.60	11.02
Lowndes	194.00	68.10
Lumpkin	89.50	14.58
Macon	34.30	42.23
Madison	98.10	3.70
Marion	19.80	0.00
McDuffie	84.40	38.54
McIntosh	25.90	26.26
Meriwether	45.50	16.45
Miller	22.00	0.00
Mitchell	46.60	47.86
Monroe	61.80	24.25
Montgomery	37.00	1.50
Morgan	51.20	23.39
Murray	120.20	27.52
Muscogee	872.40	97.50
Newton	330.80	56.30
Oconee	166.20	48.81
Oglethorpe	31.70	0.02
Paulding	387.70	60.18
Peach	164.10	63.88
Pickens	127.70	21.71
Pierce	50.80	23.39
Pike	76.90	0.00
Polk	132.10	47.87
Pulaski	40.00	41.27
Putnam	57.80	23.24
Quitman	16.40	40.95
Rabun	44.10	0.00
Randolph	17.10	47.00
Richmond	599.90	92.29
Rockdale	615.00	84.83
Schley	25.00	0.00
Screven	23.40	17.18
Seminole	38.50	27.93
Spalding	314.10	59.48
Stephens	140.30	39.67
Stewart	10.40	0.00
Sumter	67.00	56.70
Talbot	16.80	0.00
Taliaferro	9.60	0.00
Tattnall	48.60	21.26

(continued)

**Exhibit B-4. Urban Environment Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living in Urban Areas</b>
Taylor	23.30	0.00
Telfair	30.10	42.73
Terrell	31.80	45.22
Thomas	82.30	49.89
Tift	157.30	55.88
Toombs	75.30	47.85
Towns	63.20	0.00
Treutlen	34.10	44.30
Troup	152.80	56.10
Turner	32.60	52.30
Twiggs	28.30	0.00
Union	64.00	0.00
Upson	85.00	55.65
Walker	144.70	56.47
Walton	241.20	41.47
Ware	39.60	71.60
Warren	20.80	0.00
Washington	30.50	33.58
Wayne	44.80	47.95
Webster	10.70	0.00
Wheeler	23.20	0.00
White	102.40	0.00
Whitfield	320.70	68.32
Wilcox	22.90	0.00
Wilkes	22.20	31.08
Wilkinson	22.40	0.00
Worth	38.50	29.99

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-5a. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
Appling	25.30	17.00	5.47	0.71	12.81
Atkinson	27.30	19.60	5.55	0.84	15.89
Bacon	26.20	18.20	4.85	0.75	11.18
Baker	31.00	21.40	4.91	1.01	22.68
Baldwin	24.40	18.80	5.35	0.95	10.38
Banks	18.40	12.30	3.33	0.42	7.63
Barrow	13.50	10.10	4.28	0.35	7.40
Bartow	16.00	11.40	5.07	0.45	10.26
Ben Hill	29.70	20.20	6.08	1.11	19.19
Berrien	26.30	17.20	4.14	0.68	16.73
Bibb	29.60	20.00	5.39	1.71	18.74
Bleckley	23.10	15.40	6.29	1.23	13.04
Brantley	25.10	16.30	4.71	0.70	15.22
Brooks	31.70	21.70	4.07	0.86	16.85
Bryan	13.60	9.90	3.50	0.24	5.68
Bulloch	24.40	19.90	4.31	0.74	10.67
Burke	31.70	21.70	7.28	1.88	23.34
Butts	17.90	12.60	5.35	0.52	9.86
Calhoun	31.50	26.30	6.32	1.35	18.42
Camden	15.00	11.10	4.02	0.34	8.40
Candler	30.80	21.60	4.43	1.26	16.98
Carroll	20.40	14.70	4.98	0.65	11.20
Catoosa	15.80	11.00	3.72	0.27	7.68
Charlton	27.10	20.10	4.75	0.61	13.56
Chatham	24.60	16.90	4.07	0.62	11.42
Chattahoochee	15.60	16.80	9.69	0.43	7.73
Chattooga	21.00	15.60	5.37	0.50	12.25
Cherokee	8.80	6.50	3.68	0.14	2.54
Clarke	24.00	19.70	4.18	0.73	8.94
Clay	38.90	26.30	4.84	3.74	31.69
Clayton	20.80	14.80	5.83	1.09	12.07
Clinch	27.90	20.90	5.43	1.17	19.05
Cobb	11.90	9.60	4.20	0.38	4.61
Coffee	26.60	19.30	5.70	0.63	14.85
Colquitt	28.70	20.10	4.57	1.19	15.84
Columbia	9.60	6.80	4.04	0.22	4.59
Cook	26.40	18.30	5.53	1.07	15.59
Coweta	13.30	9.50	4.19	0.44	7.63
Crawford	20.80	14.90	5.08	0.78	12.60
Crisp	35.50	24.10	5.92	1.31	24.35

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5a. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
Dade	15.60	12.30	4.19	0.17	7.21
Dawson	14.10	9.50	3.78	0.25	6.52
Decatur	31.60	21.60	5.81	1.25	21.24
Dekalb	21.50	14.70	5.14	0.89	9.23
Dodge	26.30	19.50	5.06	1.25	16.60
Dooly	29.60	21.60	5.85	1.32	17.57
Dougherty	33.10	22.30	5.87	2.33	23.25
Douglas	15.40	10.60	4.93	0.53	9.38
Early	35.30	23.90	5.24	2.18	28.77
Echols	26.90	19.90	3.03	0.30	11.40
Effingham	14.10	10.10	3.40	0.43	6.92
Elbert	23.70	16.50	6.35	0.90	13.65
Emanuel	33.20	22.30	5.23	1.20	17.60
Evans	29.70	21.20	4.51	0.95	16.45
Fannin	21.00	13.20	4.23	0.26	6.77
Fayette	7.20	5.30	3.99	0.20	2.89
Floyd	21.40	15.00	4.70	0.86	11.27
Forsyth	6.80	5.50	3.28	0.10	1.48
Franklin	21.50	15.00	5.22	0.61	11.55
Fulton	22.90	15.60	5.00	1.23	10.96
Gilmer	19.20	12.70	3.89	0.21	6.27
Glascocock	17.70	14.00	5.38	1.02	10.98
Glynn	24.10	15.10	3.86	0.70	10.92
Gordon	17.80	12.10	4.56	0.52	9.84
Grady	28.00	18.80	4.08	0.90	14.89
Greene	29.10	18.30	5.90	0.81	15.56
Gwinnett	12.20	8.90	4.13	0.27	3.96
Habersham	16.50	11.70	4.10	0.29	5.90
Hall	16.80	12.00	3.84	0.40	6.63
Hancock	31.90	24.60	8.04	1.03	19.04
Haralson	21.90	15.10	4.82	0.60	10.60
Harris	12.40	8.50	3.80	0.44	5.11
Hart	20.70	14.30	6.68	1.04	11.04
Heard	21.60	15.30	5.13	0.76	14.67
Henry	10.20	7.00	4.58	0.43	6.17
Houston	17.00	11.80	4.15	0.95	9.69
Irwin	26.60	17.90	5.55	0.75	13.24
Jackson	16.70	11.80	4.13	0.36	8.08
Jasper	21.20	14.00	4.75	1.07	13.66
Jeff Davis	24.70	17.50	7.01	0.66	16.02

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5a. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Children Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population Living Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving TANF</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>
Jefferson	28.90	20.40	7.12	1.66	20.84
Jenkins	33.00	22.80	6.86	1.96	21.94
Johnson	33.70	22.90	5.75	1.47	18.53
Jones	15.30	10.70	4.60	0.74	8.76
Lamar	21.00	13.70	5.58	0.57	11.91
Lanier	27.40	18.80	3.72	0.78	18.52
Laurens	26.60	18.20	5.21	1.20	17.32
Lee	12.70	9.50	3.69	0.20	5.88
Liberty	20.00	15.60	5.53	0.83	9.90
Lincoln	23.10	15.60	6.19	0.74	12.54
Long	25.70	18.30	3.77	0.97	16.94
Lowndes	24.30	18.00	3.84	0.77	12.21
Lumpkin	18.10	13.00	4.21	0.34	7.88
Macon	32.40	22.50	7.54	0.69	17.27
Madison	19.10	13.40	3.89	0.53	8.77
Marion	30.30	21.50	4.70	1.36	21.01
McDuffie	26.70	17.80	6.30	1.20	18.11
McIntosh	27.10	17.50	4.42	0.76	13.55
Meriwether	27.00	18.00	6.53	1.17	17.00
Miller	26.90	19.00	3.80	1.26	18.20
Mitchell	31.50	23.20	5.09	1.37	19.89
Monroe	16.70	11.60	4.44	0.59	9.46
Montgomery	26.10	19.20	5.14	1.01	12.98
Morgan	18.20	12.30	4.33	0.93	10.72
Murray	18.70	13.00	4.36	0.40	9.73
Muscogee	24.40	17.10	5.57	1.67	14.93
Newton	17.50	11.70	5.35	0.87	12.08
Oconee	9.10	7.00	3.12	0.19	3.35
Oglethorpe	18.10	12.80	3.97	0.55	9.18
Paulding	9.50	6.90	4.17	0.22	4.46
Peach	27.80	20.00	5.83	1.42	17.48
Pickens	17.50	10.40	3.81	0.23	6.89
Pierce	25.70	16.80	4.19	0.52	14.37
Pike	15.10	10.50	4.73	0.54	7.75
Polk	21.20	15.00	4.55	0.61	10.33
Pulaski	22.60	17.50	4.59	1.42	13.07
Putnam	22.30	14.10	4.66	0.90	11.06
Quitman	30.90	21.20	5.43	1.93	19.43
Rabun	18.90	12.10	5.40	0.27	6.40
Randolph	33.50	24.10	6.61	2.67	20.83

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5a. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Percentage of Children Living Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Total Population Living Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Adults in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps
Richmond	29.30	20.00	6.21	1.58	18.34
Rockdale	17.00	11.80	5.13	0.61	11.02
Schley	22.00	15.70	5.97	0.49	14.02
Screven	27.10	19.50	4.96	1.57	17.99
Seminole	32.80	20.80	5.27	1.53	21.18
Spalding	25.20	17.00	6.27	1.03	17.09
Stephens	22.40	15.90	5.15	0.96	13.80
Stewart	34.20	23.90	7.18	1.74	26.58
Sumter	31.80	22.30	6.63	2.46	24.08
Talbot	28.70	18.90	6.54	1.95	18.87
Taliaferro	32.50	22.80	7.31	1.14	22.87
Tattnall	28.10	22.00	5.36	0.86	11.87
Taylor	29.30	20.80	6.48	1.45	19.76
Telfair	29.20	24.80	7.57	1.13	15.32
Terrell	33.50	23.50	5.91	2.08	25.27
Thomas	25.10	17.40	4.11	0.86	14.24
Tift	26.70	18.50	5.09	0.74	13.98
Toombs	31.30	21.20	5.29	1.06	18.73
Towns	18.80	11.90	3.55	0.20	5.35
Treutlen	30.80	22.70	6.26	1.49	18.45
Troup	22.90	15.80	6.12	1.27	14.02
Turner	33.60	23.10	6.22	0.55	23.76
Twiggs	25.80	17.70	6.04	1.08	13.91
Union	19.60	12.70	3.83	0.23	6.59
Upson	25.40	17.10	6.35	0.97	15.25
Walker	21.40	14.00	4.43	0.50	10.82
Walton	16.00	11.20	4.54	0.49	8.47
Ware	29.30	19.50	5.05	1.11	16.20
Warren	29.20	20.70	8.52	1.46	19.29
Washington	27.90	19.60	5.87	1.15	16.46
Wayne	24.50	17.70	5.58	0.80	15.46
Webster	27.20	18.10	5.00	1.33	20.24
Wheeler	29.30	25.60	5.67	0.76	12.82
White	18.10	12.00	3.84	0.43	7.94
Whitfield	16.80	11.90	4.52	0.32	7.36
Wilcox	30.40	23.60	6.00	1.25	17.59
Wilkes	25.70	17.20	6.47	1.10	16.84
Wilkinson	23.60	16.30	5.52	1.41	16.50
Worth	25.90	17.70	5.18	1.05	16.71

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-5b. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<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	63.43	22.08
Atkinson	78.95	27.81
Bacon	54.28	24.30
Baker	93.04	31.08
Baldwin	61.95	33.84
Banks	53.89	13.05
Barrow	45.63	19.81
Bartow	46.59	18.44
Ben Hill	70.32	34.98
Berrien	60.52	23.08
Bibb	71.56	39.34
Bleckley	54.56	29.15
Brantley	53.70	20.73
Brooks	78.08	32.21
Bryan	31.18	23.29
Bulloch	53.68	26.25
Burke	81.55	44.27
Butts	51.45	22.97
Calhoun	87.90	38.60
Camden	41.08	25.60
Candler	66.73	26.26
Carroll	52.08	22.01
Catoosa	40.58	17.85
Charlton	62.69	29.13
Chatham	60.04	32.18
Chattahoochee	65.54	21.43
Chattooga	56.07	21.20
Cherokee	21.78	13.70
Clarke	69.31	31.66
Clay	95.05	40.52
Clayton	73.54	39.66
Clinch	63.80	31.76
Cobb	36.50	19.18
Coffee	68.84	27.68
Colquitt	64.77	31.38
Columbia	23.75	16.68
Cook	61.17	27.90
Coweta	32.85	20.30
Crawford	64.57	20.60
Crisp	71.71	45.57

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5b. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	43.51	13.34
Dawson	31.10	13.83
Decatur	67.20	34.67
Dekalb	63.79	32.43
Dodge	64.70	28.31
Dooly	86.69	40.91
Dougherty	73.62	44.46
Douglas	47.67	21.81
Early	73.35	41.65
Echols	60.88	24.12
Effingham	30.27	20.22
Elbert	59.72	26.87
Emanuel	70.28	32.75
Evans	71.60	32.35
Fannin	46.99	12.58
Fayette	14.46	12.59
Floyd	52.95	21.64
Forsyth	14.24	10.05
Franklin	47.57	17.91
Fulton	51.34	35.83
Gilmer	51.91	15.03
Glascocock	51.22	14.11
Glynn	48.12	27.46
Gordon	49.72	18.27
Grady	58.48	28.27
Greene	77.00	31.14
Gwinnett	39.52	17.03
Habersham	46.27	15.33
Hall	54.48	18.49
Hancock	89.39	47.12
Haralson	40.32	19.25
Harris	33.72	15.67
Hart	51.38	19.30
Heard	56.92	21.89
Henry	34.91	16.36
Houston	43.26	26.15
Irwin	63.35	25.46
Jackson	41.78	18.02
Jasper	61.24	23.16
Jeff Davis	60.19	22.72
Jefferson	83.39	39.12

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5b. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	76.52	33.30
Johnson	71.96	33.04
Jones	38.10	20.87
Lamar	61.76	24.69
Lanier	66.73	25.57
Laurens	61.37	31.92
Lee	33.90	22.48
Liberty	57.82	30.86
Lincoln	59.88	20.05
Long	67.80	33.12
Lowndes	51.50	31.95
Lumpkin	43.38	17.25
Macon	81.12	39.48
Madison	49.72	17.69
Marion	68.28	31.38
McDuffie	64.77	36.01
McIntosh	71.59	25.25
Meriwether	80.36	28.31
Miller	59.85	27.24
Mitchell	73.86	39.28
Monroe	51.19	20.02
Montgomery	69.74	25.64
Morgan	41.21	21.87
Murray	61.28	20.59
Muscogee	60.27	36.28
Newton	52.07	23.44
Oconee	16.88	15.96
Oglethorpe	47.11	20.28
Paulding	29.14	16.11
Peach	66.90	34.11
Pickens	40.78	14.55
Pierce	52.54	20.21
Pike	35.52	14.13
Polk	51.60	20.13
Pulaski	57.91	28.86
Putnam	70.33	22.91
Quitman	95.18	28.70
Rabun	54.48	13.94
Randolph	89.37	38.46
Richmond	68.70	40.32
Rockdale	47.42	20.73

(continued)

**Exhibit B-5b. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	47.86	28.69
Screven	78.29	33.51
Seminole	74.12	30.19
Spalding	63.08	31.62
Stephens	49.82	18.84
Stewart	91.28	35.06
Sumter	79.02	40.53
Talbot	84.36	29.93
Taliaferro	93.63	35.96
Tattnall	66.48	27.68
Taylor	70.46	33.92
Telfair	67.98	27.54
Terrell	70.38	42.99
Thomas	60.63	31.78
Tift	60.80	31.89
Toombs	59.03	32.19
Towns	67.36	9.91
Treutlen	31.86	28.60
Troup	69.66	31.62
Turner	58.00	35.38
Twiggs	70.46	28.31
Union	81.79	12.31
Upson	48.16	26.53
Walker	53.26	18.10
Walton	38.94	21.55
Ware	60.40	26.39
Warren	92.70	40.78
Washington	67.84	36.50
Wayne	57.33	25.05
Webster	66.67	20.89
Wheeler	72.87	25.38
White	42.62	14.18
Whitfield	59.81	17.09
Wilcox	73.73	27.38
Wilkes	67.76	25.82
Wilkinson	76.89	29.51
Worth	65.52	28.27

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	1.98	1.32	7.49	337.10	0.00	39.33
Atkinson	1.79	1.67	0.00	107.14	0.00	45.33
Bacon	1.78	1.96	3.21	151.04	0.00	51.42
Baker	1.93	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	922.21
Baldwin	1.74	2.38	1.46	133.39	0.00	5.83
Banks	1.24	1.54	0.00	36.97	0.00	293.71
Barrow	0.83	1.35	5.27	51.12	0.00	3.69
Bartow	1.47	1.84	1.47	57.10	0.74	7.37
Ben Hill	2.19	2.41	0.00	147.09	0.00	24.83
Berrien	2.15	2.03	4.00	101.92	0.00	0.00
Bibb	1.75	2.49	40.30	885.36	0.86	298.93
Bleckley	1.71	1.55	60.10	172.11	0.00	54.64
Brantley	1.29	1.42	0.00	19.51	0.00	0.00
Brooks	1.40	1.28	0.00	73.84	0.00	0.00
Bryan	1.59	2.32	0.00	57.64	0.00	5.76
Bulloch	1.46	1.83	2.06	49.87	0.00	6.17
Burke	1.71	2.14	11.72	65.91	0.00	219.70
Butts	1.19	1.76	44.71	95.18	0.00	1.44
Calhoun	1.82	2.48	10.94	32.82	0.00	716.55
Camden	1.43	2.20	0.00	127.00	0.71	4.23
Candler	3.43	3.15	0.00	77.56	0.00	9.69
Carroll	1.38	1.78	0.31	67.74	0.00	4.00
Catoosa	1.09	1.16	1.09	19.68	0.55	54.68
Charlton	1.24	1.15	0.00	71.94	0.00	118.85
Chatham	1.58	3.13	13.64	1,006.70	2.05	70.27
Chattahoochee	0.93	1.67	5.73	60.20	0.00	68.81
Chattooga	1.60	1.16	32.98	710.25	1.27	1,854.25
Cherokee	0.81	1.22	3.61	28.72	0.69	14.96
Clarke	1.50	2.54	1.49	117.29	0.00	9.25
Clay	2.79	3.72	10.46	83.72	0.00	1,977.81
Clayton	1.36	1.32	1.24	67.42	0.12	0.99
Clinch	2.98	1.84	0.00	76.28	0.00	147.79
Cobb	1.00	1.47	1.03	70.97	0.79	4.91
Coffee	1.91	1.91	4.20	115.90	0.00	41.15
Colquitt	1.67	1.39	16.61	2,336.96	1.51	331.37
Columbia	0.81	1.16	0.00	15.45	0.32	2.52
Cook	2.35	2.05	0.00	87.79	0.00	93.91
Coweta	0.91	1.41	0.00	47.95	0.00	14.33
Crawford	0.81	0.97	0.00	23.89	0.00	84.93

(continued)

**Exhibit B-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>a</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>
Crisp	2.91	3.45	1.52	299.34	0.00	0.00
Dade	2.10	1.79	2.08	29.17	2.08	0.00
Dawson	1.16	2.14	0.00	4.86	1.62	4.86
Decatur	1.78	2.40	3.53	111.93	0.00	9.43
Dekalb	1.13	1.56	44.13	1,015.38	17.79	554.88
Dodge	1.29	1.38	48.73	94.09	0.00	5.04
Dooly	2.88	2.97	0.00	131.60	0.00	331.86
Dougherty	1.61	2.42	11.89	87.40	0.00	1.05
Douglas	1.04	1.34	0.56	49.47	0.56	23.61
Early	1.54	2.91	2.79	231.68	0.00	0.00
Echols	0.97	0.73	0.00	49.01	0.00	171.53
Effingham	0.79	0.66	0.00	43.96	0.00	4.12
Elbert	1.86	1.81	0.00	66.34	0.00	0.00
Emanuel	2.93	3.29	4.48	267.45	0.00	22.41
Evans	2.23	2.40	0.00	761.77	0.00	483.43
Fannin	2.01	0.61	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.01
Fayette	0.92	1.51	0.32	21.36	1.91	0.00
Floyd	1.42	1.88	0.70	51.94	0.00	23.16
Forsyth	0.90	1.36	0.00	14.58	0.45	1.79
Franklin	2.10	1.55	3.08	124.77	0.00	0.00
Fulton	1.50	2.27	6.85	63.89	2.18	2.18
Gilmer	1.39	1.36	0.00	7.17	0.00	8.37
Glascocock	1.06	0.71	0.00	24.70	0.00	617.44
Glynn	2.07	3.53	0.00	108.72	0.00	5.46
Gordon	1.60	1.30	3.28	27.53	0.00	14.42
Grady	1.38	1.77	0.00	13.51	0.00	6.75
Greene	2.58	4.28	10.74	184.78	2.15	135.36
Gwinnett	0.94	1.49	2.40	37.26	0.36	3.52
Habersham	1.54	1.21	0.00	39.98	0.82	6.53
Hall	1.14	1.57	1.54	59.82	0.00	27.60
Hancock	1.65	2.57	0.00	14.06	0.00	10.55
Haralson	1.58	1.41	0.00	61.08	0.00	66.95
Harris	1.14	1.64	0.00	21.24	0.00	88.50
Hart	1.36	1.40	0.00	22.14	0.00	13.84
Heard	0.96	1.05	0.00	17.66	0.00	32.37
Henry	0.99	1.38	2.64	42.97	0.57	89.52
Houston	1.20	1.69	1.30	54.80	0.00	1.82
Irwin	1.04	1.14	0.00	363.06	0.00	13.20
Jackson	1.10	1.11	9.59	38.37	0.00	1.20
Jasper	1.51	1.80	0.00	69.83	0.00	7.48

(continued)

**Exhibit B-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	2.32	1.50	2.53	131.47	0.00	7.58
Jefferson	1.77	2.32	0.00	42.29	0.00	14.10
Jenkins	2.10	1.17	3.87	27.11	0.00	7.75
Johnson	1.29	2.09	0.00	72.86	0.00	0.00
Jones	0.91	1.31	1.24	48.24	0.00	8.66
Lamar	1.39	1.56	1.99	55.78	0.00	19.92
Lanier	1.58	1.33	0.00	243.39	0.00	78.23
Laurens	1.73	2.02	4.25	87.77	0.00	4.25
Lee	0.80	0.88	3.12	30.19	0.00	6.25
Liberty	1.35	1.60	0.54	91.85	0.00	26.09
Lincoln	1.37	1.74	0.00	4.09	0.00	28.66
Long	0.88	1.14	0.00	8.99	0.00	104.85
Lowndes	1.65	2.28	1.33	151.30	0.00	46.89
Lumpkin	1.03	1.99	1.29	20.70	1.29	40.11
Macon	1.19	1.71	7.38	29.52	0.00	155.00
Madison	1.09	0.84	0.00	26.55	0.00	7.24
Marion	2.14	2.14	0.00	80.62	0.00	393.61
McDuffie	1.86	2.09	0.00	106.94	0.00	1.55
McIntosh	2.82	4.44	0.00	215.07	0.00	2.99
Meriwether	1.96	2.22	5.83	173.53	0.00	201.24
Miller	1.61	2.26	0.00	43.49	0.00	239.22
Mitchell	1.67	1.92	19.61	144.28	0.00	193.31
Monroe	1.66	1.93	2.74	69.79	0.00	0.00
Montgomery	1.65	1.65	11.12	29.65	0.00	44.48
Morgan	1.88	2.21	5.64	62.02	0.00	22.55
Murray	1.08	1.16	6.58	3.29	0.00	1.65
Muscogee	1.35	2.03	9.87	865.17	0.53	147.31
Newton	0.95	1.09	1.10	48.80	0.00	0.73
Oconee	0.80	0.68	10.99	72.51	1.10	1.10
Oglethorpe	0.91	0.98	0.00	34.06	0.00	19.46
Paulding	0.68	0.86	2.23	7.24	0.28	6.97
Peach	1.53	1.99	5.30	54.38	0.00	11.94
Pickens	1.23	1.45	1.14	14.79	0.00	1.14
Pierce	1.42	1.36	1.90	7.62	0.00	11.43
Pike	0.90	0.95	0.00	14.07	0.00	18.09
Polk	1.71	1.64	0.00	121.46	0.00	2.45
Pulaski	1.92	2.52	6.83	6.83	0.00	1,065.90
Putnam	1.94	2.77	0.00	106.98	0.00	419.56
Quitman	2.98	2.61	0.00	12.64	0.00	518.07
Rabun	1.26	4.42	2.04	0.00	0.00	130.68
Randolph	1.80	2.49	0.00	705.12	0.00	54.59

(continued)

**Exhibit B-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County<sup>a</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>
Richmond	1.48	2.21	62.37	588.89	3.04	94.15
Rockdale	1.17	1.74	5.00	72.98	0.00	5.84
Schley	0.94	1.88	0.00	82.88	0.00	124.33
Screven	1.86	1.53	0.00	64.07	0.00	172.33
Seminole	2.65	3.09	0.00	47.67	0.00	29.34
Spalding	2.07	1.66	0.54	118.88	0.00	0.54
Stephens	1.86	1.54	0.00	42.36	0.00	6.62
Stewart	2.84	3.49	0.00	35.31	0.00	1,341.90
Sumter	1.69	2.03	5.13	233.96	1.03	0.00
Talbot	2.56	1.81	0.00	96.06	0.00	0.00
Taliaferro	1.59	2.12	88.90	284.50	0.00	88.90
Tattnall	1.89	1.64	0.00	7.23	0.00	169.09
Taylor	1.47	1.59	0.00	318.03	0.00	567.09
Telfair	2.30	1.78	10.04	55.19	0.00	42.65
Terrell	1.98	2.18	0.00	28.80	0.00	9.60
Thomas	1.57	2.01	3.73	173.62	0.00	7.45
Tift	2.03	2.51	0.00	60.74	0.00	62.36
Toombs	2.61	3.18	0.00	154.77	0.00	3.66
Towns	1.61	3.13	0.00	9.44	0.00	0.00
Treutlen	2.29	1.86	0.00	77.75	0.00	4.86
Troup	1.99	2.61	2.65	195.16	0.00	2.12
Turner	2.17	2.50	0.00	14.26	0.00	96.26
Twiggs	1.18	1.18	3.21	51.43	0.00	266.80
Union	0.84	0.00	0.00	19.61	1.63	0.00
Upson	1.70	1.85	2.42	65.42	0.00	2.42
Walker	1.07	1.00	0.52	30.26	0.00	5.22
Walton	0.87	1.07	1.26	62.25	0.00	1.26
Ware	2.02	2.18	1.88	170.32	0.00	2.82
Warren	1.36	2.72	5.58	94.87	0.00	1,216.59
Washington	1.27	1.55	4.88	87.88	0.00	16.27
Wayne	1.53	1.19	0.00	63.99	0.00	27.92
Webster	2.64	2.64	0.00	29.80	0.00	4,917.30
Wheeler	1.90	1.03	9.88	4.94	0.00	14.83
White	1.33	1.61	40.93	2,073.56	6.82	4,998.36
Whitfield	1.52	1.68	1.45	68.54	0.73	21.40
Wilcox	1.63	1.28	0.00	3.87	0.00	73.50
Wilkes	2.06	3.04	3.23	71.09	0.00	29.08
Wilkinson	1.98	1.69	0.00	62.87	0.00	0.00
Worth	1.09	1.33	34.27	38.95	0.00	235.24

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-7. Lack of Commitment to School Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Not Graduating from High School</b>	<b>Percentage of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma</b>
Appling	5.62	32.05	17.00	17.00	12.33	32.69
Atkinson	4.23	33.66	19.67	32.33	24.00	43.66
Bacon	6.97	39.26	16.00	18.00	5.33	32.31
Baker	NA	NA	36.67	24.00	21.00	33.98
Baldwin	9.75	41.67	20.67	29.33	16.67	27.40
Banks	5.82	26.51	21.33	18.67	14.00	34.62
Barrow	4.57	31.03	20.00	21.33	14.33	26.69
Bartow	5.91	35.54	34.67	42.00	16.33	28.17
Ben Hill	7.98	51.03	18.00	25.67	23.33	34.19
Berrien	5.20	42.49	22.00	14.67	11.67	33.97
Bibb	7.46	43.54	29.33	32.00	24.33	22.79
Bleckley	4.81	23.17	8.67	17.67	7.33	28.26
Brantley	5.96	34.65	15.67	18.00	11.33	27.50
Brooks	7.79	49.45	29.00	29.33	12.67	32.55
Bryan	3.78	21.48	11.00	16.00	8.67	21.02
Bulloch	4.83	27.80	13.67	20.00	9.00	22.06
Burke	7.25	40.45	30.00	26.67	18.33	35.15
Butts	8.27	26.67	27.33	25.33	13.00	30.23
Calhoun	6.38	50.00	33.00	26.67	17.00	34.49
Camden	5.66	24.66	13.00	13.33	10.33	16.74
Candler	7.06	43.14	16.33	21.33	13.67	43.06
Carroll	5.23	32.59	46.67	49.00	22.00	28.94
Catoosa	5.24	29.09	16.67	18.67	11.67	23.97
Charlton	6.73	33.33	22.00	21.67	14.00	34.92
Chatham	7.09	34.57	27.33	33.00	20.67	19.80
Chattahoochee	3.39	NA	37.00	35.33	19.00	11.22
Chattooga	1.73	29.72	37.33	33.00	14.00	39.60
Cherokee	5.36	24.93	11.33	14.00	7.33	15.56
Clarke	7.88	35.58	34.67	33.00	27.33	18.96
Clay	NA	NA	63.00	43.67	24.00	35.67
Clayton	2.10	30.75	32.33	33.33	23.67	19.94
Clinch	5.41	31.13	30.00	21.67	20.33	41.14
Cobb	3.74	18.99	39.67	42.33	11.67	11.21
Coffee	6.39	39.05	19.33	24.00	15.00	35.17
Colquitt	6.37	36.93	24.00	25.67	22.00	35.10
Columbia	3.86	18.76	9.67	14.00	7.33	12.13
Cook	6.49	29.33	21.67	19.67	16.33	35.45
Coweta	3.74	26.44	19.33	22.00	11.67	18.38
Crawford	6.40	43.85	25.00	24.33	11.00	32.75
Crisp	8.87	39.46	18.00	21.33	18.00	34.15
Dade	4.06	23.87	24.33	20.33	10.33	32.97
Dawson	5.42	28.45	17.67	24.33	14.33	20.53

(continued)

**Exhibit B-7. Lack of Commitment to School Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Not Graduating from High School</b>	<b>Percentage of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma</b>
Decatur	5.62	30.32	18.00	22.67	15.00	30.32
Dekalb	3.08	34.76	43.33	43.33	23.67	14.94
Dodge	3.02	25.21	18.67	23.67	13.00	33.71
Dooly	7.19	48.48	33.00	26.33	13.67	31.54
Dougherty	7.25	42.49	23.67	28.67	20.33	26.34
Douglas	4.38	28.27	20.67	22.00	14.67	18.86
Early	5.24	34.30	29.67	28.33	22.33	31.57
Echols	4.10	32.50	24.33	13.33	9.00	39.55
Effingham	5.05	30.58	14.33	15.33	8.33	21.15
Elbert	8.58	38.21	17.00	28.33	14.67	32.78
Emanuel	5.01	42.86	30.00	19.67	14.67	38.55
Evans	5.67	33.79	25.33	18.67	15.33	34.27
Fannin	3.58	25.61	21.00	19.67	11.67	29.05
Fayette	1.32	8.08	7.00	10.33	5.00	7.63
Floyd	3.25	28.61	32.33	32.33	10.67	28.53
Forsyth	3.62	18.80	7.33	8.33	5.00	14.28
Franklin	6.41	39.70	24.33	26.67	18.00	32.97
Fulton	3.09	24.75	44.00	52.67	17.00	15.99
Gilmer	2.38	26.07	31.67	28.00	17.33	34.02
Glascock	4.92	22.22	31.67	21.33	19.33	33.90
Glynn	6.74	38.23	19.33	25.67	20.00	17.78
Gordon	5.44	30.61	47.33	48.00	15.33	34.09
Grady	4.53	34.95	21.33	27.67	14.00	30.60
Greene	6.08	31.82	28.33	31.67	21.00	29.93
Gwinnett	4.07	25.92	32.00	35.33	10.33	12.71
Habersham	4.34	25.95	25.33	27.67	11.33	29.13
Hall	6.25	32.24	52.00	53.00	19.00	29.49
Hancock	3.82	15.53	35.33	39.33	14.33	37.76
Haralson	5.09	35.31	35.67	32.33	16.33	36.99
Harris	3.31	23.69	15.00	20.33	12.33	21.05
Hart	3.85	36.09	20.33	19.00	17.67	28.92
Heard	4.55	29.66	16.33	21.00	12.00	34.02
Henry	5.41	26.20	15.00	18.00	12.00	15.77
Houston	3.72	21.09	14.33	17.33	9.00	15.70
Irwin	2.97	32.09	19.67	18.67	22.33	32.30
Jackson	4.53	28.32	317.33	36.67	1.67	31.92
Jasper	5.00	32.56	23.33	25.00	21.33	30.26
Jeff Davis	6.32	35.44	24.00	25.33	17.00	36.71
Jefferson	5.14	24.51	34.00	26.67	17.67	41.46
Jenkins	5.59	36.36	14.33	26.67	17.33	37.98
Johnson	6.63	35.35	32.67	32.00	27.67	37.59
Jones	5.58	34.94	15.33	15.67	13.67	22.13

(continued)

**Exhibit B-7. Lack of Commitment to School Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>High School Dropout Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Students Not Graduating from High School</b>	<b>Percentage of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests</b>	<b>Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma</b>
Lamar	2.49	21.29	24.33	27.67	13.67	28.66
Lanier	5.29	31.25	28.00	30.00	22.33	32.96
Laurens	5.13	33.33	43.00	43.00	15.33	29.66
Lee	4.37	23.83	13.33	12.67	7.33	18.69
Liberty	4.87	22.31	16.33	22.67	12.33	13.23
Lincoln	3.13	27.52	16.00	26.00	13.00	28.98
Long	8.43	40.87	34.67	30.67	15.67	25.71
Lowndes	4.80	33.73	38.67	43.00	16.67	22.34
Lumpkin	1.01	11.46	13.67	27.00	14.00	28.04
Macon	6.32	36.92	36.00	48.00	32.67	36.78
Madison	7.06	30.56	21.00	28.33	16.67	29.22
Marion	7.38	32.33	26.00	23.00	15.00	34.55
McDuffie	5.33	36.69	21.33	24.67	12.33	33.29
McIntosh	5.75	27.97	24.67	30.33	21.67	28.80
Meriwether	6.45	43.26	36.67	32.00	26.67	34.23
Miller	4.40	22.83	41.67	19.67	10.00	30.97
Mitchell	5.95	39.86	50.33	63.00	20.33	34.72
Monroe	5.29	32.74	11.33	8.00	10.00	22.28
Montgomery	3.42	36.47	33.33	23.00	18.00	28.56
Morgan	2.29	14.81	11.33	22.00	13.33	26.04
Murray	8.41	36.84	16.00	24.00	18.00	38.95
Muscogee	5.37	30.31	24.67	30.00	16.00	21.08
Newton	2.87	33.94	21.67	28.33	16.67	25.29
Oconee	1.64	12.07	9.67	8.00	7.33	13.31
Oglethorpe	5.23	28.19	31.33	21.00	15.33	27.92
Paulding	5.42	26.70	20.33	20.33	11.67	19.21
Peach	5.52	35.11	27.33	27.00	16.33	26.62
Pickens	4.90	28.38	12.67	15.00	14.00	29.80
Pierce	7.68	35.22	19.00	11.67	11.00	30.22
Pike	3.65	23.63	16.33	14.00	9.33	24.71
Polk	7.15	36.04	22.67	23.00	21.33	36.72
Pulaski	3.21	26.32	26.67	22.00	26.33	26.64
Putnam	5.70	36.78	27.00	25.33	12.33	24.55
Quitman	NA	NA	35.33	48.00	39.33	42.24
Rabun	3.78	28.47	13.67	13.67	16.33	24.63
Randolph	3.77	29.41	31.33	25.33	29.00	37.59
Richmond	5.50	33.86	30.33	34.33	23.00	22.03
Rockdale	4.12	22.63	15.33	16.67	14.33	17.59
Schley	2.47	17.65	20.00	11.00	8.00	29.99
Screven	5.58	29.05	20.33	25.33	17.33	33.07
Seminole	6.89	29.13	29.67	20.33	19.00	32.12
Spalding	7.79	44.65	22.67	29.33	19.67	32.24

(continued)

**Exhibit B-7. Lack of Commitment to School Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of Students Not Graduating from High School	Percentage of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests	Percentage of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests	Percentage of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests	Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma
Stephens	6.25	36.90	10.67	14.33	12.00	28.88
Stewart	8.18	60.78	35.00	40.00	23.67	36.82
Sumter	7.83	32.38	30.33	32.33	26.33	30.08
Talbot	6.42	40.00	64.67	43.00	31.67	35.25
Taliaferro	3.80	25.00	51.00	59.00	20.00	43.79
Tattnall	5.12	29.96	29.67	23.33	16.33	33.69
Taylor	6.44	27.62	24.00	28.67	27.67	36.43
Telfair	6.52	34.48	23.67	27.00	15.33	36.44
Terrell	7.22	32.97	21.00	37.00	27.00	35.51
Thomas	3.31	26.40	47.33	20.33	18.00	26.46
Tift	9.09	43.72	28.33	21.67	16.67	32.06
Toombs	4.80	25.23	36.00	46.00	14.00	32.67
Towns	21.91	14.29	14.00	24.00	16.33	24.95
Treutlen	4.08	36.26	23.33	25.33	25.33	38.16
Troup	6.13	26.77	20.33	24.33	19.67	27.02
Turner	5.94	34.00	24.00	22.33	16.00	32.35
Twiggs	5.65	43.82	31.33	24.67	27.00	36.84
Union	1.25	13.61	6.00	15.00	8.67	25.81
Upton	5.78	35.03	22.33	26.67	17.67	33.33
Walker	7.46	36.88	23.33	36.67	16.33	33.16
Walton	4.50	26.26	40.00	37.00	16.00	26.51
Ware	6.61	37.41	23.00	25.67	18.67	29.68
Warren	8.35	23.21	43.33	44.00	26.00	42.92
Washington	4.52	29.97	30.33	24.67	16.67	31.72
Wayne	5.78	34.07	25.33	21.33	17.67	29.86
Webster	NA	NA	28.67	26.00	15.00	38.73
Wheeler	5.86	34.94	11.33	31.00	18.33	32.14
White	3.46	20.08	17.67	18.00	11.67	24.03
Whitfield	6.00	31.17	43.67	48.00	18.00	37.01
Wilcox	5.91	19.05	26.33	33.00	12.33	31.83
Wilkes	0.27	20.18	25.00	28.00	14.00	35.03
Wilkinson	3.15	22.40	28.33	19.67	7.00	29.57
Worth	7.77	37.73	26.67	26.33	17.67	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>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-8. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children Living in Foster Care</b>
Appling	17.09	28.95	6.88
Atkinson	11.73	10.00	3.73
Bacon	11.91	75.00	9.35
Baker	10.14	22.22	4.54
Baldwin	16.50	21.19	9.66
Banks	8.57	33.33	4.03
Barrow	10.07	37.88	5.99
Bartow	11.77	41.37	5.35
Ben Hill	10.43	27.45	7.41
Berrien	26.15	40.35	7.60
Bibb	10.99	26.11	8.95
Bleckley	11.48	20.59	0.99
Brantley	26.83	33.67	10.34
Brooks	11.51	28.26	12.11
Bryan	4.93	35.71	2.23
Bulloch	4.68	37.31	3.90
Burke	5.53	47.37	2.66
Butts	12.95	41.10	10.03
Calhoun	6.30	0.00	0.77
Camden	4.70	17.91	2.53
Candler	8.22	29.17	4.69
Carroll	5.69	31.93	5.38
Catoosa	11.21	32.35	4.43
Charlton	20.38	26.00	8.72
Chatham	6.31	20.51	4.52
Chattahoochee	4.98	27.78	3.20
Chattooga	18.00	52.78	6.65
Cherokee	6.68	30.41	4.08
Clarke	8.04	28.81	6.37
Clay	13.99	27.27	7.77
Clayton	6.39	29.42	3.68
Clinch	16.00	27.59	4.96
Cobb	4.26	34.55	2.03
Coffee	17.29	18.95	6.25
Colquitt	13.94	30.36	9.42
Columbia	6.28	31.89	0.87
Cook	15.36	32.35	14.27
Coweta	5.59	40.11	4.33
Crawford	21.21	46.77	12.52
Crisp	13.76	24.39	8.80
Dade	12.02	60.47	4.00

(continued)

**Exhibit B-8. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

County	Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	Number of Children Living in Foster Care
Dawson	7.91	30.23	2.44
Decatur	15.10	21.05	4.97
Dekalb	4.62	16.50	3.75
Dodge	12.87	22.22	3.64
Dooly	6.50	5.56	6.39
Dougherty	11.15	16.78	2.67
Douglas	8.58	21.33	5.21
Early	4.93	43.75	4.65
Echols	14.40	13.33	6.18
Effingham	4.75	43.08	3.16
Elbert	8.60	35.71	4.38
Emanuel	9.52	20.00	7.29
Evans	9.24	44.44	6.46
Fannin	13.53	43.08	6.87
Fayette	6.53	38.41	2.22
Floyd	14.75	31.20	11.21
Forsyth	4.48	27.54	1.62
Franklin	11.35	45.76	7.69
Fulton	5.25	24.50	5.39
Gilmer	8.76	30.00	4.34
Glascok	16.37	70.00	5.73
Glynn	6.55	40.50	4.80
Gordon	14.79	52.43	5.29
Grady	9.33	39.34	5.80
Greene	11.85	30.23	6.81
Gwinnett	3.51	16.35	2.03
Habersham	12.66	27.78	4.98
Hall	7.29	20.21	2.16
Hancock	14.59	17.86	7.22
Haralson	9.44	52.17	6.23
Harris	6.66	19.57	2.67
Hart	24.87	36.69	12.67
Heard	11.85	32.35	5.96
Henry	8.22	26.11	3.59
Houston	8.11	32.51	3.21
Irwin	18.68	20.83	7.73
Jackson	8.93	36.62	3.58
Jasper	5.06	35.29	2.94
Jeff Davis	10.73	44.74	6.82
Jefferson	11.16	25.00	5.01
Jenkins	20.63	25.53	8.20
Johnson	15.08	13.33	7.80

(continued)

**Exhibit B-8. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children Living in Foster Care</b>
Jones	16.23	33.03	6.32
Lamar	15.51	39.34	8.38
Lanier	33.15	38.24	19.49
Laurens	10.09	29.51	8.83
Lee	7.54	31.25	2.49
Liberty	9.62	13.13	5.02
Lincoln	3.56	33.33	2.86
Long	12.39	16.28	7.32
Lowndes	10.39	17.88	9.73
Lumpkin	19.90	46.03	6.91
Macon	12.98	20.93	6.19
Madison	6.05	57.14	1.49
Marion	9.61	22.22	6.37
McDuffie	13.97	45.57	3.32
McIntosh	10.94	46.88	11.82
Meriwether	13.89	38.46	8.98
Miller	6.03	33.33	4.45
Mitchell	8.12	26.53	6.71
Monroe	15.29	41.57	7.98
Montgomery	19.76	34.09	3.02
Morgan	8.27	40.54	2.14
Murray	9.49	35.85	10.04
Muscogee	7.71	24.62	5.02
Newton	7.55	36.92	2.22
Oconee	8.95	46.58	3.10
Oglethorpe	5.71	20.00	2.60
Paulding	7.83	26.80	3.59
Peach	5.32	30.30	7.42
Pickens	18.43	38.76	8.89
Pierce	11.13	42.31	1.61
Pike	10.22	35.56	3.67
Polk	17.87	44.39	11.06
Pulaski	19.82	23.26	5.26
Putnam	8.56	7.89	7.26
Quitman	6.12	25.00	2.58
Rabun	22.28	44.44	8.64
Randolph	16.88	16.13	5.16
Richmond	6.92	27.37	4.50
Rockdale	7.30	39.02	2.82
Schley	17.48	35.00	2.39
Screven	13.90	35.85	5.02
Seminole	10.61	29.17	16.55

(continued)

**Exhibit B-8. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs</b>	<b>Number of Children Living in Foster Care</b>
Spalding	15.26	40.00	8.22
Stephens	24.07	41.43	12.01
Stewart	17.61	5.56	9.74
Sumter	6.81	20.00	7.64
Talbot	12.36	26.32	4.31
Taliaferro	2.72	0.00	9.79
Tattnall	12.16	40.00	2.40
Taylor	10.81	25.00	4.78
Telfair	15.98	26.83	4.17
Terrell	10.00	7.41	8.58
Thomas	10.02	21.93	5.42
Tift	21.36	22.73	7.86
Toombs	17.39	39.85	5.70
Towns	13.68	34.62	9.98
Treutlen	17.69	20.69	4.07
Troup	10.32	36.57	7.74
Turner	11.72	16.67	5.41
Twiggs	10.74	15.38	6.01
Union	8.71	41.67	7.15
Upson	18.86	38.10	8.33
Walker	15.47	41.03	5.62
Walton	6.23	46.38	1.84
Ware	13.97	34.45	9.83
Warren	6.96	30.00	6.09
Washington	11.26	41.51	6.88
Wayne	7.27	66.04	5.43
Webster	7.45	25.00	0.62
Wheeler	23.66	26.67	3.94
White	16.59	32.99	9.98
Whitfield	9.40	28.74	7.24
Wilcox	8.99	31.25	4.99
Wilkes	4.86	27.27	2.47
Wilkinson	9.71	36.00	8.01
Worth	13.43	30.99	11.60

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-9. Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Teen Birth Rate</b>	<b>Teen Pregnancy Rate</b>	<b>Rate of Repeat Births to Teen Mothers</b>	<b>Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>	<b>AIDS Rate</b>	<b>Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate</b>
Appling	83.47	84.32	20.24	3.28	0.00	2.87
Atkinson	90.74	103.70	18.52	7.20	18.58	3.44
Bacon	98.14	101.52	10.15	8.85	0.00	2.94
Baker	34.59	37.74	6.29	5.52	69.50	2.09
Baldwin	42.76	59.77	7.77	10.49	5.91	6.43
Banks	63.63	71.05	12.73	1.93	8.58	1.37
Barrow	55.19	73.68	8.00	3.03	2.36	2.56
Bartow	79.99	90.70	16.25	2.68	3.21	1.92
Ben Hill	107.17	119.25	29.43	12.48	8.26	6.94
Berrien	95.56	99.83	26.45	2.70	8.45	1.39
Bibb	58.11	73.01	14.43	18.40	8.77	11.98
Bleckley	34.98	39.25	5.97	9.29	11.93	6.44
Brantley	55.56	57.44	8.47	2.60	0.00	1.17
Brooks	85.95	89.65	20.33	9.41	0.00	4.21
Bryan	31.21	42.22	6.88	2.58	5.16	2.45
Bulloch	29.56	42.45	7.57	11.45	4.50	8.66
Burke	93.77	119.68	21.59	8.91	13.08	8.01
Butts	80.12	89.02	11.87	10.26	11.87	3.03
Calhoun	80.69	89.34	20.17	12.78	21.53	8.94
Camden	50.95	51.76	8.94	4.64	6.52	3.70
Candler	119.12	131.66	29.78	5.13	13.93	3.14
Carroll	52.57	65.31	8.91	5.58	6.01	3.96
Catoosa	53.11	57.51	9.06	1.17	2.29	0.68
Charlton	41.32	42.50	10.63	11.49	12.88	4.31
Chatham	54.01	76.34	11.65	9.38	17.62	6.38
Chattahoochee	21.65	26.57	1.97	2.30	0.00	1.70
Chattooga	83.51	89.94	16.42	4.45	5.13	1.62
Cherokee	36.17	46.24	7.18	1.42	3.84	1.29
Clarke	27.54	35.98	5.05	8.84	12.92	5.91
Clay	70.80	84.07	13.27	14.65	86.17	6.25
Clayton	63.22	86.48	13.69	11.04	20.02	8.26
Clinch	76.78	84.45	11.52	13.18	20.55	4.83
Cobb	37.56	50.62	7.09	4.18	8.24	3.81
Coffee	97.25	109.13	23.39	10.63	25.50	5.90
Colquitt	88.47	90.85	25.42	4.82	17.89	4.37
Columbia	27.67	41.50	3.90	2.78	2.77	2.23
Cook	91.30	96.42	17.92	9.40	8.74	4.81
Coweta	50.92	59.74	10.52	6.02	7.09	3.15
Crawford	33.56	35.88	6.94	5.32	10.96	3.18
Crisp	106.67	116.67	32.00	22.13	13.14	10.71
Dade	38.81	40.23	6.35	0.82	0.00	0.90

(continued)

**Exhibit B-9. Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Rate of Repeat Births to Teen Mothers	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Dawson	38.14	55.08	8.47	1.09	0.00	0.99
Decatur	80.19	84.54	20.29	11.21	10.11	6.19
Dekalb	47.78	69.84	9.55	13.00	25.08	9.28
Dodge	68.13	83.01	8.61	10.33	0.00	5.08
Dooly	99.26	105.19	20.74	9.98	23.32	6.12
Dougherty	79.59	90.75	21.08	17.70	39.45	13.16
Douglas	45.49	58.75	5.84	6.30	9.41	3.90
Early	68.77	75.54	18.04	12.46	23.85	4.89
Echols	79.68	79.68	27.89	2.10	0.00	2.60
Effingham	42.00	52.73	6.13	2.05	6.06	1.35
Elbert	64.93	75.37	8.21	6.79	13.16	4.44
Emanuel	88.61	101.90	20.25	9.45	12.59	6.93
Evans	89.84	105.47	20.83	13.06	25.18	5.67
Fannin	72.55	79.55	16.61	1.29	11.78	0.47
Fayette	15.93	27.25	1.82	3.19	2.67	1.70
Floyd	66.35	78.03	15.43	5.66	2.93	3.37
Forsyth	34.83	44.58	7.41	0.81	1.01	0.71
Franklin	68.64	72.98	14.45	4.93	0.00	2.14
Fulton	41.14	59.24	10.03	12.12	43.68	9.43
Gilmer	94.79	104.20	26.77	2.39	4.93	1.55
Glascocock	29.41	29.41	0.00	0.00	50.39	4.03
Glynn	75.14	77.19	16.18	8.14	13.33	4.42
Gordon	96.71	107.57	21.38	2.46	0.00	1.66
Grady	95.13	108.04	25.25	5.73	5.73	3.13
Greene	61.67	77.09	13.22	7.03	0.00	4.29
Gwinnett	44.67	61.65	8.51	2.70	5.74	2.75
Habersham	64.58	70.75	14.81	1.20	3.41	1.28
Hall	71.57	84.79	17.17	2.72	3.84	1.93
Hancock	56.12	95.24	11.90	10.92	0.00	5.52
Haralson	61.29	70.13	18.77	2.54	4.92	2.19
Harris	31.45	44.47	3.25	4.92	9.79	2.06
Hart	46.26	49.11	6.41	5.00	11.16	3.07
Heard	64.90	72.85	17.22	4.07	0.00	1.38
Henry	37.46	57.84	5.10	4.48	5.13	4.12
Houston	51.67	66.55	9.33	6.34	7.35	4.23
Irwin	60.39	66.01	9.83	6.74	0.00	5.14
Jackson	60.79	69.90	12.35	2.60	5.21	1.37
Jasper	63.69	77.09	16.76	7.01	10.59	3.13
Jeff Davis	94.06	101.90	17.92	4.46	0.00	2.82
Jefferson	69.92	92.67	9.27	10.28	0.00	6.97
Jenkins	85.58	96.67	15.85	8.83	16.49	5.20
Johnson	52.35	59.57	19.86	10.02	15.01	5.93

(continued)

**Exhibit B-9. Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Rate of Repeat Births to Teen Mothers	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Jones	43.31	52.19	7.77	1.87	0.00	1.78
Lamar	46.42	55.97	6.14	7.50	8.37	3.72
Lanier	65.31	79.59	14.29	6.57	0.00	3.89
Laurens	69.58	79.94	14.89	9.40	2.98	5.82
Lee	31.42	38.19	4.38	2.24	0.00	1.78
Liberty	60.83	81.24	11.48	4.78	10.41	4.92
Lincoln	38.26	50.43	6.96	6.57	0.00	4.77
Long	56.26	64.70	8.44	2.44	0.00	1.70
Lowndes	56.11	61.49	11.37	16.72	8.60	11.90
Lumpkin	31.95	37.28	4.94	1.15	11.11	1.06
Macon	58.64	78.19	11.32	8.45	10.23	5.58
Madison	61.50	72.58	12.19	3.89	0.00	2.40
Marion	73.93	91.44	11.67	9.43	0.00	4.73
McDuffie	83.23	103.73	17.39	15.39	13.17	6.62
McIntosh	67.33	71.07	12.47	7.41	25.23	3.72
Meriwether	72.67	80.48	16.82	9.94	12.14	5.13
Miller	59.11	68.97	4.93	8.21	44.73	5.70
Mitchell	88.12	94.13	18.69	7.56	5.86	4.54
Monroe	38.69	50.79	9.67	4.84	0.00	3.22
Montgomery	33.38	41.72	11.13	6.62	0.00	2.97
Morgan	38.83	50.31	7.94	5.70	0.00	2.76
Murray	115.84	120.05	24.43	1.82	7.05	1.23
Muscogee	69.38	88.73	15.07	14.85	10.98	9.06
Newton	54.97	70.14	11.09	7.47	3.34	4.22
Oconee	19.05	23.38	1.73	0.96	4.78	0.86
Oglethorpe	53.99	70.42	11.74	3.49	10.15	1.93
Paulding	36.89	49.75	5.73	1.73	2.59	1.43
Peach	55.39	73.68	10.16	12.00	5.61	8.25
Pickens	64.96	71.21	9.99	1.04	4.66	0.72
Pierce	90.37	96.27	18.66	3.00	8.02	2.45
Pike	35.94	49.42	2.70	3.71	8.56	3.72
Polk	84.75	91.45	20.89	4.65	3.47	2.29
Pulaski	50.93	61.73	15.43	13.21	13.71	4.39
Putnam	77.99	103.12	23.40	7.32	0.00	3.45
Quitman	103.45	109.20	17.24	11.44	51.95	3.90
Rabun	50.16	58.89	12.00	0.90	0.00	0.41
Randolph	66.77	77.15	10.39	6.84	38.83	6.70
Richmond	66.60	90.72	13.50	17.02	18.53	12.01
Rockdale	45.78	62.95	8.99	5.59	9.08	4.02
Schley	80.59	87.91	18.32	5.55	0.00	3.93
Screven	55.99	67.65	8.55	5.83	0.00	4.10
Seminole	80.00	84.80	17.60	9.95	30.39	4.71

(continued)

**Exhibit B-9. Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Rate of Repeat Births to Teen Mothers	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Spalding	87.24	96.41	24.29	13.02	4.61	6.56
Stephens	54.69	61.94	7.81	4.38	5.40	2.08
Stewart	78.23	91.84	13.61	11.22	28.15	3.38
Sumter	70.02	82.89	15.14	17.10	4.45	9.46
Talbot	44.50	74.94	9.37	10.13	20.37	4.07
Taliaferro	68.38	76.92	17.09	16.81	0.00	12.38
Tattnall	92.24	101.46	15.37	5.60	11.62	3.14
Taylor	48.61	60.76	17.36	6.81	31.96	2.96
Telfair	96.46	114.15	30.55	13.19	9.61	8.70
Terrell	95.30	109.12	23.48	18.45	13.50	6.21
Thomas	63.70	71.45	14.83	18.21	6.23	10.61
Tift	88.74	91.68	24.89	12.23	7.05	7.21
Toombs	87.29	102.60	23.48	10.88	10.59	6.77
Towns	26.61	32.21	7.00	1.15	0.00	0.79
Treutlen	59.11	59.11	14.78	6.66	20.22	4.45
Troup	73.99	86.32	17.04	14.22	4.55	6.29
Turner	73.76	82.27	17.02	5.97	0.00	3.67
Twiggs	84.67	96.35	21.90	8.90	0.00	4.24
Union	58.99	64.80	8.70	0.92	6.35	0.67
Upson	79.10	95.63	16.53	10.52	4.98	4.23
Walker	76.80	81.94	15.16	2.47	2.12	0.99
Walton	52.73	70.98	8.52	4.55	3.67	2.27
Ware	91.65	102.63	18.14	18.47	7.74	8.56
Warren	89.29	132.65	22.96	15.12	0.00	11.29
Washington	58.78	66.99	8.89	10.99	13.64	6.89
Wayne	103.83	107.56	24.49	4.68	9.68	2.93
Webster	97.01	97.01	0.00	9.47	60.53	4.24
Wheeler	94.44	102.78	22.22	10.55	18.94	2.56
White	51.78	61.20	10.76	2.47	5.60	0.87
Whitfield	107.02	112.64	26.66	3.42	3.21	2.98
Wilcox	85.11	93.62	12.77	9.70	0.00	3.71
Wilkes	62.30	86.26	11.18	10.09	12.88	5.35
Wilkinson	66.47	80.92	8.67	9.17	13.80	6.69
Worth	48.05	53.14	11.31	5.20	13.08	2.81

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-10. Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19 (Teen Suicide Rate)</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
Appling	0.00	21.65
Atkinson	NA	46.37
Bacon	0.00	56.63
Baker	0.00	19.00
Baldwin	0.00	33.97
Banks	0.00	34.66
Barrow	0.00	36.12
Bartow	7.14	40.51
Ben Hill	NA	41.67
Berrien	0.00	51.99
Bibb	0.00	51.97
Bleckley	0.00	38.60
Brantley	NA	23.84
Brooks	NA	24.51
Bryan	0.00	26.73
Bulloch	50.00	17.22
Burke	0.00	49.46
Butts	0.00	21.29
Calhoun	NA	12.57
Camden	12.50	17.71
Candler	0.00	10.55
Carroll	6.67	48.44
Catoosa	0.00	22.56
Charlton	NA	7.34
Chatham	0.00	32.71
Chattahoochee	50.00	14.93
Chattooga	0.00	37.88
Cherokee	6.67	22.12
Clarke	0.00	31.50
Clay	NA	7.34
Clayton	9.52	21.18
Clinch	NA	14.72
Cobb	8.51	28.77
Coffee	0.00	36.08
Colquitt	0.00	27.34
Columbia	0.00	30.03
Cook	40.00	54.04
Coweta	0.00	26.11
Crawford	0.00	31.27
Crisp	33.33	73.61
Dade	0.00	11.33
Dawson	0.00	13.48
Decatur	0.00	43.98

(continued)

**Exhibit B-10. Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19 (Teen Suicide Rate)</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
Dekalb	0.00	25.47
Dodge	0.00	71.19
Dooly	0.00	48.63
Dougherty	0.00	33.02
Douglas	0.00	46.05
Early	0.00	6.13
Echols	NA	21.40
Effingham	0.00	22.34
Elbert	20.00	32.05
Emanuel	0.00	49.67
Evans	0.00	16.46
Fannin	0.00	28.70
Fayette	0.00	15.98
Floyd	0.00	32.47
Forsyth	9.09	18.20
Franklin	0.00	62.74
Fulton	7.58	27.19
Gilmer	0.00	22.53
Glascocock	NA	48.74
Glynn	0.00	32.90
Gordon	0.00	50.91
Grady	NA	29.00
Greene	NA	10.25
Gwinnett	1.75	19.67
Habersham	0.00	31.33
Hall	5.88	13.15
Hancock	0.00	25.53
Haralson	20.00	59.52
Harris	33.33	32.31
Hart	0.00	37.16
Heard	0.00	49.95
Henry	5.56	23.53
Houston	0.00	46.59
Irwin	NA	25.53
Jackson	0.00	37.04
Jasper	0.00	19.53
Jeff Davis	0.00	66.56
Jefferson	NA	28.82
Jenkins	NA	34.96
Johnson	NA	34.43
Jones	0.00	41.68
Lamar	NA	25.14
Lanier	0.00	28.02
Laurens	0.00	42.80

(continued)

**Exhibit B-10. Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19 (Teen Suicide Rate)</b>	<b>Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>
Lee	25.00	36.03
Liberty	0.00	13.24
Lincoln	50.00	44.63
Long	0.00	2.48
Lowndes	0.00	25.87
Lumpkin	0.00	44.45
Macon	0.00	25.28
Madison	0.00	43.31
Marion	NA	31.80
McDuffie	0.00	53.65
McIntosh	NA	20.90
Meriwether	0.00	27.46
Miller	0.00	23.50
Mitchell	0.00	21.50
Monroe	14.29	42.71
Montgomery	0.00	30.23
Morgan	50.00	23.67
Murray	33.33	62.47
Muscogee	0.00	49.61
Newton	0.00	44.56
Oconee	0.00	19.05
Oglethorpe	0.00	35.77
Paulding	0.00	27.45
Peach	0.00	26.84
Pickens	16.67	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	0.00	9.77
Rabun	0.00	16.77
Randolph	0.00	12.90
Richmond	0.00	43.45
Rockdale	0.00	31.99
Schley	0.00	25.72
Screven	0.00	18.19
Seminole	NA	5.29
Spalding	0.00	19.98
Stephens	0.00	41.22
Stewart	NA	23.93
Sumter	0.00	34.32
Talbot	0.00	14.99
Taliaferro	NA	12.47
Tattall	0.00	34.89

(continued)

**Exhibit B-10. Suicide Indicators, by County<sup>a</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	0.00	64.37
Terrell	0.00	15.93
Thomas	0.00	18.04
Tift	0.00	20.90
Toombs	0.00	40.16
Towns	0.00	18.71
Treutlen	0.00	11.24
Troup	14.29	55.23
Turner	0.00	18.46
Twiggs	0.00	26.25
Union	0.00	29.62
Upson	NA	21.76
Walker	0.00	26.20
Walton	0.00	27.03
Ware	NA	33.86
Warren	0.00	24.04
Washington	0.00	26.38
Wayne	0.00	22.59
Webster	NA	0.00
Wheeler	NA	32.93
White	0.00	30.71
Whitfield	20.00	40.33
Wilcox	50.00	20.96
Wilkes	NA	28.21
Wilkinson	0.00	26.38
Worth	0.00	37.35

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

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-11. 2007 Population Counts, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Total Population</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 18 or Older</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 10 to 17</b>	<b>2007 Female Population Aged 15 to 19</b>
Appling	17,946	4,681	13,265	2,086	604
Atkinson	8,223	2,557	5,666	1,050	293
Bacon	10,507	2,687	7,820	1,127	297
Baker	3,781	888	2,893	493	147
Baldwin	46,057	9,395	36,662	4,250	2,059
Banks	16,556	4,200	12,356	1,847	508
Barrow	67,139	19,764	47,375	8,059	2,097
Bartow	92,834	26,335	66,499	11,036	2,932
Ben Hill	17,650	4,889	12,761	2,013	632
Berrien	16,722	4,436	12,286	1,968	588
Bibb	154,709	41,945	112,764	18,242	6,463
Bleckley	12,306	3,049	9,257	1,520	627
Brantley	15,440	3,764	11,676	1,874	543
Brooks	16,340	3,996	12,344	1,911	550
Bryan	30,132	8,715	21,417	3,862	1,085
Bulloch	66,176	14,330	51,846	6,110	4,236
Burke	22,754	6,869	15,885	3,022	833
Butts	23,759	5,639	18,120	2,432	668
Calhoun	6,098	1,269	4,829	502	159
Camden	48,689	14,671	34,018	6,802	1,890
Candler	10,550	2,919	7,631	1,173	317
Carroll	111,954	29,536	82,418	12,524	4,339
Catoosa	62,241	15,703	46,538	7,256	2,133
Charlton	10,609	2,453	8,156	1,182	390
Chatham	248,469	63,355	185,114	27,144	9,143
Chattahoochee	9,430	3,611	5,819	1,693	466
Chattooga	26,797	6,054	20,743	2,691	700
Cherokee	204,363	58,992	145,371	24,598	6,538
Clarke	114,063	22,138	91,925	8,391	6,454
Clay	3,207	786	2,421	332	119
Clayton	272,217	81,802	190,415	36,383	10,385
Clinch	6,992	1,937	5,055	823	245
Cobb	691,905	181,550	510,355	77,496	21,926
Coffee	40,085	11,047	29,038	4,803	1,343
Colquitt	44,814	12,199	32,615	5,202	1,502
Columbia	109,100	29,928	79,172	14,073	4,112
Cook	16,432	4,428	12,004	1,981	556
Coweta	118,936	33,605	85,331	14,641	3,719
Crawford	12,483	3,017	9,466	1,489	411
Crisp	22,125	6,176	15,949	2,886	754
Dade	16,098	3,576	12,522	1,726	706
Dawson	21,484	5,437	16,047	2,354	648

(continued)

**Exhibit B-11. 2007 Population Counts, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Total Population</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 18 or Older</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 10 to 17</b>	<b>2007 Female Population Aged 15 to 19</b>
Decatur	28,544	7,617	20,927	3,529	1,021
Dekalb	737,093	178,533	558,560	75,652	23,534
Dodge	20,042	4,971	15,071	2,478	659
Dooly	11,592	2,771	8,821	1,161	347
Dougherty	95,693	26,003	69,690	11,382	4,132
Douglas	124,495	36,131	88,364	16,022	4,542
Early	11,836	3,243	8,593	1,516	440
Echols	4,093	1,042	3,051	468	130
Effingham	50,728	14,104	36,624	6,282	1,754
Elbert	20,525	4,884	15,641	2,288	660
Emanuel	22,469	5,777	16,692	2,417	749
Evans	11,505	3,140	8,365	1,305	403
Fannin	22,580	4,805	17,775	2,067	555
Fayette	106,144	25,263	80,881	13,736	4,069
Floyd	95,618	23,801	71,817	10,253	3,443
Forsyth	158,914	46,837	112,077	18,761	4,387
Franklin	21,793	5,199	16,594	2,341	723
Fulton	992,137	248,717	743,420	108,139	33,378
Gilmer	28,389	7,081	21,308	2,950	714
Glascocock	2,771	672	2,099	269	65
Glynn	74,932	18,917	56,015	8,320	2,494
Gordon	52,044	14,062	37,982	5,660	1,566
Grady	25,042	6,642	18,400	2,792	868
Greene	15,662	3,629	12,033	1,598	428
Gwinnett	776,380	226,121	550,259	94,962	25,568
Habersham	42,272	10,188	32,084	4,247	1,242
Hall	180,175	51,685	128,490	20,419	5,548
Hancock	9,568	1,987	7,581	920	288
Haralson	28,718	7,310	21,408	3,259	954
Harris	29,073	7,059	22,014	3,345	984
Hart	24,240	5,589	18,651	2,571	708
Heard	11,387	3,038	8,349	1,470	378
Henry	186,037	56,232	129,805	24,556	6,464
Houston	131,016	35,762	95,254	16,303	4,799
Irwin	9,934	2,570	7,364	1,296	340
Jackson	59,254	16,127	43,127	6,687	1,753
Jasper	13,660	3,555	10,105	1,566	448
Jeff Davis	13,291	3,636	9,655	1,420	443
Jefferson	16,454	4,389	12,065	1,977	558
Jenkins	8,595	2,278	6,317	1,047	328
Johnson	9,533	2,056	7,477	949	266
Jones	27,229	6,714	20,515	3,108	920

(continued)

**Exhibit B-11. 2007 Population Counts, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Total Population</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 18 or Older</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 10 to 17</b>	<b>2007 Female Population Aged 15 to 19</b>
Lamar	16,961	4,061	12,900	1,846	757
Lanier	7,947	2,051	5,896	903	241
Laurens	47,520	12,288	35,232	5,466	1,550
Lee	33,050	8,623	24,427	4,193	1,294
Liberty	60,503	20,897	39,606	8,323	2,321
Lincoln	8,098	1,684	6,414	852	291
Long	11,300	3,471	7,829	1,591	383
Lowndes	101,790	26,670	75,120	11,365	4,226
Lumpkin	26,554	6,332	20,222	2,863	1,362
Macon	13,524	3,313	10,211	1,505	498
Madison	28,012	6,938	21,074	3,260	912
Marion	7,024	1,873	5,151	914	271
McDuffie	21,551	5,727	15,824	2,457	788
McIntosh	11,420	2,924	8,496	1,407	415
Meriwether	22,748	5,689	17,059	2,593	802
Miller	6,163	1,492	4,671	690	198
Mitchell	24,139	6,036	18,103	2,641	756
Monroe	25,145	5,820	19,325	2,758	823
Montgomery	9,060	2,227	6,833	1,033	383
Morgan	18,165	4,595	13,570	2,146	632
Murray	40,664	11,376	29,288	4,889	1,211
Muscogee	187,046	51,119	135,927	22,459	6,603
Newton	96,019	28,729	67,290	11,993	3,397
Oconee	31,367	8,264	23,103	4,094	1,174
Oglethorpe	13,963	3,505	10,458	1,621	450
Paulding	127,906	39,845	88,061	17,008	4,059
Peach	25,672	6,387	19,285	2,814	1,027
Pickens	30,488	7,109	23,379	3,035	842
Pierce	17,881	4,673	13,208	1,977	524
Pike	17,204	4,402	12,802	2,045	556
Polk	41,460	11,137	30,323	4,466	1,246
Pulaski	9,843	2,170	7,673	930	328
Putnam	20,251	4,557	15,694	1,913	547
Quitman	2,666	654	2,012	299	86
Rabun	16,519	3,681	12,838	1,693	491
Randolph	7,294	1,837	5,457	864	332
Richmond	197,372	52,455	144,917	22,972	7,295
Rockdale	82,052	22,455	59,597	10,641	3,171
Schley	4,123	1,144	2,979	506	140
Screven	15,037	3,814	11,223	1,906	632
Seminole	9,081	2,261	6,820	1,037	321
Spalding	62,826	17,232	45,594	7,611	2,121
Stephens	25,268	5,900	19,368	2,657	924

(continued)

**Exhibit B-11. 2007 Population Counts, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Total Population</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 17 or Younger</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 18 or Older</b>	<b>2007 Population Aged 10 to 17</b>	<b>2007 Female Population Aged 15 to 19</b>
Stewart	4,647	1,022	3,625	528	150
Sumter	32,532	8,809	23,723	3,972	1,352
Talbot	6,607	1,537	5,070	706	216
Taliaferro	1,884	367	1,517	174	52
Tattnall	23,179	5,347	17,832	2,158	650
Taylor	8,738	2,221	6,517	1,089	306
Telfair	13,366	2,566	10,800	1,033	325
Terrell	10,260	2,701	7,559	1,219	362
Thomas	45,237	11,381	33,856	5,104	1,495
Tift	41,610	11,377	30,233	4,928	1,542
Toombs	27,820	7,704	20,116	3,285	1,010
Towns	10,894	1,901	8,993	844	384
Treutlen	6,938	1,639	5,299	748	216
Troup	63,535	17,151	46,384	7,721	2,289
Turner	9,270	2,559	6,711	1,169	347
Twiggs	10,280	2,420	7,860	1,187	341
Union	20,968	4,135	16,833	1,915	543
Upson	27,562	6,682	20,880	3,120	855
Walker	64,554	15,318	49,236	7,109	1,995
Walton	83,144	22,801	60,343	9,828	2,602
Ware	35,831	8,734	27,097	3,832	1,076
Warren	5,908	1,437	4,471	629	187
Washington	20,937	4,973	15,964	2,428	785
Wayne	29,046	7,294	21,752	3,178	976
Webster	2,245	537	1,708	248	67
Wheeler	6,830	1,268	5,562	529	172
White	25,020	5,847	19,173	2,581	762
Whitfield	93,379	28,093	65,286	11,101	2,859
Wilcox	8,613	1,780	6,833	812	229
Wilkes	10,262	2,265	7,997	1,058	307
Wilkinson	10,064	2,574	7,490	1,078	332
Worth	21,285	5,287	15,998	2,603	868

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit B-12. 2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>a</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Other<sup>b</sup></b>
Appling	73.42	18.98	6.41	1.19
Atkinson	58.35	17.77	22.91	0.97
Bacon	76.58	17.18	4.44	1.80
Baker	46.95	48.93	3.41	0.71
Baldwin	53.73	42.61	1.42	2.24
Banks	90.08	3.84	4.11	1.98
Barrow	77.17	11.37	7.37	4.09
Bartow	82.58	9.54	5.94	1.93
Ben Hill	58.74	33.05	7.04	1.16
Berrien	83.66	11.73	2.95	1.66
Bibb	45.92	50.06	1.67	2.36
Bleckley	70.10	26.43	1.67	1.80
Brantley	92.34	4.73	1.61	1.31
Brooks	57.97	36.25	4.22	1.56
Bryan	78.66	15.04	2.95	3.34
Bulloch	66.48	28.74	2.68	2.09
Burke	46.71	50.05	1.76	1.48
Butts	69.78	26.36	2.09	1.77
Calhoun	37.04	58.27	3.77	0.92
Camden	73.52	19.73	3.08	3.68
Candler	61.82	24.58	12.76	0.84
Carroll	75.97	17.35	4.70	1.98
Catoosa	93.43	2.68	1.82	2.07
Charlton	68.42	28.31	1.06	2.22
Chatham	53.17	39.97	3.05	3.81
Chattahoochee	56.14	25.71	11.92	6.24
Chattooga	84.76	10.68	3.19	1.36
Cherokee	82.33	5.70	8.75	3.21
Clarke	61.04	25.09	8.90	4.96
Clay	36.79	61.02	1.15	1.03
Clayton	20.96	61.17	11.24	6.63
Clinch	66.72	29.85	1.26	2.17
Cobb	60.25	22.69	11.40	5.65
Coffee	62.94	26.09	9.42	1.55
Colquitt	60.80	22.77	15.30	1.13
Columbia	76.68	14.90	3.15	5.28
Cook	65.80	27.76	4.75	1.69
Coweta	74.88	17.32	5.48	2.33
Crawford	73.28	22.82	2.40	1.49
Crisp	51.53	43.40	3.00	2.07
Dade	95.16	1.62	1.52	1.70
Dawson	94.11	1.55	2.62	1.72
Decatur	54.91	39.79	3.94	1.36

(continued)

**Exhibit B-12. 2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Other<sup>b</sup></b>
Dekalb	30.86	53.62	10.13	5.39
Dodge	67.32	29.74	1.96	0.98
Dooly	44.58	48.52	5.20	1.70
Dougherty	32.89	63.73	1.41	1.97
Douglas	57.13	33.79	5.81	3.27
Early	48.10	48.86	1.79	1.25
Echols	62.94	7.26	27.97	1.83
Effingham	81.81	13.88	2.31	2.00
Elbert	65.70	29.58	3.60	1.13
Emanuel	60.31	32.46	6.39	0.85
Evans	58.07	31.57	9.60	0.76
Fannin	95.78	0.91	1.59	1.72
Fayette	72.40	18.70	4.02	4.88
Floyd	76.43	13.21	7.74	2.62
Forsyth	83.48	3.26	8.07	5.19
Franklin	87.83	8.88	1.76	1.53
Fulton	44.06	42.34	8.16	5.44
Gilmer	88.48	0.70	9.57	1.25
Glascocock	89.03	9.71	0.47	0.79
Glynn	67.93	25.32	4.52	2.23
Gordon	81.07	3.52	13.57	1.84
Grady	60.57	28.07	9.48	1.88
Greene	56.48	38.51	3.90	1.11
Gwinnett	51.70	20.52	17.02	10.76
Habersham	81.18	4.72	11.16	2.94
Hall	64.85	6.59	25.98	2.58
Hancock	22.77	75.53	0.85	0.85
Haralson	91.42	5.90	1.22	1.47
Harris	77.16	18.70	2.14	2.01
Hart	77.85	19.12	1.68	1.35
Heard	86.49	10.64	1.59	1.27
Henry	59.87	30.91	4.97	4.25
Houston	65.24	26.99	3.89	3.89
Irwin	69.88	25.83	3.28	1.01
Jackson	84.90	7.65	4.85	2.60
Jasper	73.31	22.70	2.99	1.00
Jeff Davis	76.19	14.80	7.46	1.55
Jefferson	42.11	55.09	2.01	0.80
Jenkins	54.07	40.01	4.81	1.12
Johnson	58.73	39.01	1.71	0.55
Jones	73.79	23.31	1.12	1.78
Lamar	68.33	28.57	1.61	1.49
Lanier	69.93	24.99	2.79	2.29

(continued)

**Exhibit B-12. 2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population White</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Black</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Hispanic</b>	<b>2007 Percentage of Population Other<sup>b</sup></b>
Laurens	61.92	34.77	1.48	1.84
Lee	77.55	18.55	1.53	2.36
Liberty	46.97	40.45	7.02	5.55
Lincoln	65.76	32.19	1.02	1.02
Long	64.22	22.77	9.51	3.50
Lowndes	60.27	33.93	3.01	2.79
Lumpkin	90.48	2.14	4.59	2.79
Macon	36.09	58.44	3.81	1.66
Madison	86.69	8.77	2.81	1.73
Marion	57.73	32.73	7.40	2.14
McDuffie	59.44	37.30	1.99	1.28
McIntosh	63.58	33.20	1.57	1.65
Meriwether	57.60	39.77	1.27	1.36
Miller	68.65	29.71	1.04	0.60
Mitchell	49.13	46.69	2.91	1.27
Monroe	70.58	26.13	1.65	1.63
Montgomery	68.55	26.40	4.08	0.96
Morgan	71.74	24.95	1.78	1.53
Murray	85.91	1.26	11.46	1.37
Muscogee	46.17	45.80	3.93	4.11
Newton	58.82	35.06	3.78	2.34
Oconee	86.53	6.62	3.62	3.23
Oglethorpe	77.47	18.13	2.90	1.50
Paulding	78.39	14.89	4.44	2.28
Peach	50.11	42.93	5.38	1.59
Pickens	93.74	2.34	2.50	1.42
Pierce	85.60	10.18	3.34	0.88
Pike	83.90	13.69	1.41	1.00
Polk	75.04	12.74	10.85	1.37
Pulaski	61.17	32.74	4.48	1.61
Putnam	66.95	26.91	4.56	1.58
Quitman	51.09	46.74	0.98	1.20
Rabun	89.07	1.86	7.54	1.53
Randolph	36.91	60.26	1.71	1.12
Richmond	42.05	51.65	2.66	3.63
Rockdale	49.04	38.01	9.49	3.46
Schley	68.23	27.38	3.06	1.33
Screven	53.65	43.89	1.36	1.10
Seminole	60.60	34.28	4.40	0.72
Spalding	63.68	31.83	2.61	1.88
Stephens	84.64	11.84	1.36	2.16
Stewart	38.78	58.21	1.83	1.18
Sumter	45.83	49.22	3.50	1.46
Talbot	39.90	56.43	2.15	1.53

(continued)

**Exhibit B-12. 2007 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	2007 Percentage of Population White	2007 Percentage of Population Black	2007 Percentage of Population Hispanic	2007 Percentage of Population Other <sup>b</sup>
Taliaferro	39.38	58.60	1.01	1.01
Tattnall	58.57	28.31	11.93	1.19
Taylor	56.12	40.24	2.52	1.12
Telfair	54.32	42.08	2.90	0.70
Terrell	36.78	60.04	1.73	1.44
Thomas	59.60	36.79	2.01	1.61
Tift	59.97	27.21	10.69	2.13
Toombs	63.20	24.16	11.37	1.28
Towns	95.73	1.48	1.84	0.95
Treutlen	65.16	31.82	1.84	1.17
Troup	63.03	32.92	2.31	1.74
Turner	54.27	41.14	3.58	1.00
Twiggs	57.68	39.99	1.34	0.98
Union	95.95	1.53	1.28	1.24
Upson	68.85	27.62	2.02	1.50
Walker	92.79	4.29	1.26	1.66
Walton	79.51	15.29	3.12	2.08
Ware	68.00	27.49	3.05	1.46
Warren	42.16	55.91	1.02	0.91
Washington	45.61	52.56	0.80	1.03
Wayne	74.41	19.57	4.42	1.60
Webster	50.07	44.14	5.21	0.58
Wheeler	59.80	35.05	4.29	0.86
White	92.80	2.74	2.41	2.05
Whitfield	64.24	3.34	30.18	2.24
Wilcox	61.08	36.39	1.85	0.69
Wilkes	53.85	41.63	2.96	1.56
Wilkinson	56.74	39.95	2.09	1.22
Worth	68.05	29.28	1.35	1.32

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

<sup>b</sup> Includes individuals reporting their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.



## Appendix C. Selected Indicator Data (Numbers), by County

**Exhibit C-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Arrests				Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests			
	FY 2006 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2007 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2006 Narcotics Violations	FY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 Narcotics Violations	CY 2006 Narcotics Violations	CY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 DUI Arrests
Appling	2	11	10	20	86	49	3	49
Atkinson	1	2	6	8	5	23	48	40
Bacon	1	4	11	5	3	14	19	4
Baker	0	0	1	0	11	1	8	6
Baldwin	6	2	14	19	172	154	202	277
Banks	2	5	6	3	221	71	57	109
Barrow	8	14	42	45	205	330	359	188
Bartow	35	27	33	34	870	618	623	345
Ben Hill	10	7	23	21	66	46	24	76
Berrien	7	4	10	9	31	65	51	47
Bibb	8	12	85	62	729	795	792	190
Bleckley	4	7	7	5	178	155	160	59
Brantley	4	3	8	13	141	136	134	100
Brooks	7	0	10	7	37	42	52	79
Bryan	8	5	18	17	174	191	116	207
Bulloch	7	22	36	31	342	290	327	291
Burke	1	3	23	18	34	33	17	28
Butts	1	7	15	7	399	104	47	216
Calhoun	0	2	1	2	15	31	19	34
Camden	11	28	21	26	326	253	264	300
Candler	5	4	3	9	110	63	49	145
Carroll	21	16	43	25	524	387	503	502
Catoosa	43	22	39	28	311	219	267	261
Charlton	1	3	4	6	12	4	59	24
Chatham	6	13	70	82	1,322	2,022	2,140	1,116
Chattahoochee	0	1	1	2	34	1	0	48
Chattooga	6	4	18	9	7	2	0	25
Cherokee	82	82	90	117	415	302	307	554
Clarke	20	13	58	38	693	695	755	795
Clay	0	3	1	3	39	28	18	33
Clayton	6	13	102	79	1,389	1,633	1,786	1,041
Clinch	1	0	2	2	53	43	57	20
Cobb	41	43	212	212	1,631	2,171	2,277	1,435
Coffee	3	17	31	26	274	280	293	117
Colquitt	13	2	21	36	53	79	147	76
Columbia	4	4	34	19	213	170	198	67
Cook	15	8	9	12	42	20	17	43
Coweta	9	8	28	39	461	586	503	442

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Arrests				Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests			
	FY 2006 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2007 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2006 Narcotics Violations	FY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 Narcotics Violations	CY 2006 Narcotics Violations	CY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 DUI Arrests
Crawford	0	0	0	2	19	21	51	8
Crisp	2	3	18	10	195	246	164	211
Dade	8	10	7	14	241	131	122	80
Dawson	11	9	1	5	161	182	61	158
Decatur	5	3	15	14	107	196	207	122
Dekalb	15	9	146	145	1,438	1,128	1,859	597
Dodge	4	2	13	8	132	95	125	38
Dooly	3	2	7	1	85	143	147	76
Dougherty	7	4	22	20	85	100	89	36
Douglas	21	37	101	100	943	919	1,019	576
Early	5	2	6	2	24	65	90	73
Echols	0	1	2	2	0	0	46	0
Effingham	24	11	23	24	99	20	45	73
Elbert	7	10	21	16	69	0	117	63
Emanuel	3	3	5	4	33	0	5	5
Evans	4	5	12	7	0	0	0	0
Fannin	11	2	10	18	2	0	0	7
Fayette	31	39	38	52	288	378	396	369
Floyd	4	6	21	9	433	535	447	468
Forsyth	47	58	48	42	9	10	80	48
Franklin	3	3	15	10	131	148	112	121
Fulton	56	58	187	185	0	0	0	0
Gilmer	4	7	18	25	154	82	42	294
Glascocock	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Glynn	3	4	36	21	510	595	620	78
Gordon	5	2	8	7	125	419	323	130
Grady	12	6	23	21	57	47	47	172
Greene	7	4	4	4	80	115	139	89
Gwinnett	25	23	75	73	524	628	774	1,141
Habersham	10	10	24	15	275	216	270	265
Hall	10	13	51	48	315	364	851	570
Hancock	0	0	0	2	41	70	33	19
Haralson	8	10	18	14	103	91	186	87
Harris	3	2	9	9	52	51	22	73
Hart	1	6	9	5	124	101	118	121
Heard	0	3	0	4	75	58	79	41
Henry	14	20	66	70	153	432	671	239
Houston	17	36	74	65	369	647	703	325
Irwin	2	2	4	6	45	18	29	39
Jackson	13	12	35	40	426	443	323	269
Jasper	0	0	6	12	52	31	67	31
Jeff Davis	3	5	12	9	135	166	124	130
Jefferson	3	0	11	8	142	160	90	131

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Arrests				Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests			
	FY 2006 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2007 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2006 Narcotics Violations	FY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 Narcotics Violations	CY 2006 Narcotics Violations	CY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 DUI Arrests
Jenkins	1	2	3	2	0	0	6	0
Johnson	0	1	1	5	10	9	9	3
Jones	13	17	19	20	162	210	211	108
Lamar	2	2	12	10	26	10	61	12
Lanier	2	1	4	1	0	22	0	0
Laurens	19	15	30	29	550	449	357	356
Lee	7	12	6	8	179	112	122	132
Liberty	12	21	37	27	262	280	375	199
Lincoln	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Long	2	5	2	3	63	67	104	91
Lowndes	13	27	59	52	972	1,036	759	212
Lumpkin	12	14	6	14	102	132	177	63
Macon	1	1	10	5	1	16	48	4
Madison	8	6	16	13	107	168	146	115
Marion	2	1	6	3	0	3	20	0
Mcduffie	3	3	10	3	93	112	77	69
Mcintosh	6	2	3	2	8	0	52	8
Meriwether	7	6	6	11	91	123	90	122
Miller	1	0	4	5	14	15	62	10
Mitchell	6	6	24	16	15	19	23	25
Monroe	3	4	14	7	343	353	279	186
Montgomery	3	3	5	5	0	0	1	0
Morgan	3	4	4	8	33	17	2	22
Murray	16	8	19	22	266	198	217	143
Muscogee	26	12	110	146	895	817	1,044	233
Newton	10	5	57	46	582	698	787	186
Oconee	4	7	13	8	43	7	5	137
Oglethorpe	3	1	8	9	12	39	38	28
Paulding	45	51	101	73	501	502	429	124
Peach	0	1	14	10	84	264	242	67
Pickens	13	9	26	33	22	14	48	38
Pierce	7	1	6	10	12	12	46	23
Pike	3	3	15	4	60	8	71	59
Polk	9	7	25	33	256	256	239	148
Pulaski	2	3	2	2	54	19	32	23
Putnam	8	3	10	14	117	147	112	109
Quitman	0	0	1	0	16	2	7	0
Rabun	7	12	7	5	178	98	160	124
Randolph	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0
Richmond	14	11	105	109	1,043	695	1,284	83
Rockdale	21	11	40	37	175	289	614	132
Schley	1	3	2	3	7	26	17	40
Screven	10	6	9	17	33	51	15	49

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Arrests				Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests			
	FY 2006 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2007 Alcohol Law Violations	FY 2006 Narcotics Violations	FY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 Narcotics Violations	CY 2006 Narcotics Violations	CY 2007 Narcotics Violations	CY 2005 DUI Arrests
Seminole	0	2	2	2	52	51	41	23
Spalding	9	2	10	20	1,008	859	726	587
Stephens	11	6	36	23	23	23	76	20
Stewart	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
Sumter	8	15	17	21	102	319	96	13
Talbot	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	24	28	36	23
Tattnall	4	3	7	19	165	114	197	208
Taylor	0	2	3	5	41	44	65	29
Telfair	2	1	8	16	53	21	12	60
Terrell	0	3	4	5	45	9	9	47
Thomas	11	7	15	21	318	298	407	213
Tift	6	9	26	23	214	180	301	191
Toombs	5	4	11	20	54	36	99	54
Towns	3	4	1	0	91	55	71	61
Treutlen	2	4	0	3	126	95	125	51
Troup	9	4	27	28	368	532	476	189
Turner	1	0	0	3	58	50	37	53
Twiggs	2	4	4	3	43	132	200	6
Union	7	7	12	6	29	24	8	16
Upson	1	0	10	8	44	0	49	24
Walker	23	30	41	37	252	0	200	281
Walton	14	18	32	32	292	213	193	207
Ware	9	9	37	23	440	350	423	21
Warren	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	0
Washington	3	2	4	9	0	29	27	0
Wayne	18	8	11	8	0	0	0	0
Webster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler	2	2	2	4	13	20	12	32
White	10	9	10	18	64	127	224	161
Whitfield	13	24	26	19	1,518	497	618	1,430
Wilcox	4	1	6	5	0	0	3	0
Wilkes	3	4	6	2	47	48	66	63
Wilkinson	2	2	5	6	93	76	81	87
Worth	10	6	11	13	9	20	69	16

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests		Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Vehicle Crashes			Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions	
	CY 2006 DUI Arrests	CY 2007 DUI Arrests	CY 2005 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2006 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2007 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2007 Adult Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Adult Drug Admissions
Appling	48	18	47	63	59	73	81
Atkinson	42	35	36	23	27	9	12
Bacon	12	20	26	17	21	15	27
Baker	9	10	6	11	0	4	3
Baldwin	247	339	102	122	99	68	115
Banks	50	19	52	36	57	7	22
Barrow	358	495	137	145	133	81	119
Bartow	312	341	248	226	278	106	171
Ben Hill	58	17	36	18	58	27	37
Berrien	93	131	42	33	46	23	41
Bibb	183	1	233	252	279	511	771
Bleckley	53	51	28	15	5	10	19
Brantley	163	122	44	46	20	20	60
Brooks	44	35	61	32	24	27	39
Bryan	238	237	64	81	53	16	38
Bulloch	296	362	164	226	240	129	162
Burke	37	21	58	39	53	45	53
Butts	82	63	59	52	55	15	42
Calhoun	17	12	10	8	0	3	3
Camden	302	274	113	112	90	29	60
Candler	63	26	63	44	45	17	33
Carroll	226	230	302	264	249	109	197
Catoosa	273	268	160	202	149	53	84
Charlton	15	75	22	16	16	4	22
Chatham	1,017	1,057	772	760	693	621	971
Chattahoochee	8	0	4	13	8	2	1
Chattooga	19	9	57	78	54	40	98
Cherokee	467	363	392	401	350	132	152
Clarke	793	954	388	424	341	221	168
Clay	28	21	2	3	4	0	10
Clayton	1,006	712	576	514	443	246	540
Clinch	12	16	4	25	2	26	21
Cobb	1,420	1,555	1,326	1,277	1,256	330	414
Coffee	105	131	83	122	78	47	87
Colquitt	88	186	116	116	93	108	108
Columbia	110	77	186	237	185	58	78
Cook	66	60	30	82	47	55	90
Coweta	579	635	274	277	232	41	76
Crawford	10	9	38	40	32	13	57
Crisp	186	154	62	56	49	26	51

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests		Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Vehicle Crashes			Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions	
	CY 2006 DUI Arrests	CY 2007 DUI Arrests	CY 2005 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2006 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2007 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2007 Adult Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Adult Drug Admissions
Dade	47	58	32	44	41	14	25
Dawson	213	201	47	65	50	11	20
Decatur	149	146	84	82	96	43	66
Dekalb	461	460	1,040	1,104	811	522	619
Dodge	66	99	31	50	46	27	62
Dooly	101	81	34	41	22	7	14
Dougherty	48	59	151	178	136	95	202
Douglas	664	654	323	337	266	83	133
Early	45	40	4	12	19	11	24
Echols	0	43	30	26	18	3	2
Effingham	31	61	71	85	73	64	113
Elbert	0	140	39	63	46	76	82
Emanuel	0	0	80	53	59	74	93
Evans	0	0	30	22	25	29	35
Fannin	0	0	53	60	52	14	8
Fayette	432	455	140	167	127	42	53
Floyd	549	476	228	255	199	147	290
Forsyth	38	294	259	244	220	50	42
Franklin	134	106	96	90	78	10	19
Fulton	0	0	1,692	1,647	1,425	1,473	1,353
Gilmer	161	146	71	41	41	31	37
Glascok	0	14	2	4	2	2	14
Glynn	30	41	237	342	247	125	271
Gordon	161	173	116	186	148	32	88
Grady	142	140	87	100	71	41	73
Greene	70	68	33	40	61	9	11
Gwinnett	1,256	979	1,281	1,447	1,260	378	340
Habersham	280	290	119	99	92	18	13
Hall	621	705	474	489	449	150	151
Hancock	57	25	31	14	12	7	15
Haralson	105	176	91	85	75	39	74
Harris	54	24	81	55	41	26	22
Hart	44	77	64	61	44	13	8
Heard	71	87	31	35	36	11	21
Henry	773	910	264	233	269	97	131
Houston	499	902	233	236	222	180	347
Irwin	34	34	19	25	16	17	19
Jackson	295	264	104	107	112	66	121
Jasper	41	50	19	8	26	12	14
Jeff Davis	106	160	26	19	31	29	65

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests		Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Vehicle Crashes			Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions	
	CY 2006 DUI Arrests	CY 2007 DUI Arrests	CY 2005 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2006 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2007 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2007 Adult Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Adult Drug Admissions
Jefferson	134	105	10	22	34	19	31
Jenkins	2	32	15	14	20	13	28
Johnson	0	3	7	11	8	14	18
Jones	116	155	39	30	16	34	57
Lamar	4	46	14	24	26	17	25
Lanier	24	0	22	20	20	8	17
Laurens	321	439	134	121	132	101	166
Lee	117	91	10	8	40	14	20
Liberty	211	181	155	197	114	36	50
Lincoln	0	0	27	17	28	8	11
Long	89	87	30	37	18	2	11
Lowndes	290	366	318	376	262	193	249
Lumpkin	77	62	67	102	66	6	13
Macon	9	16	35	29	19	18	23
Madison	69	106	79	75	54	31	50
Marion	6	17	30	12	12	1	12
Mcduffie	142	105	62	83	64	47	40
Mcintosh	0	45	22	22	12	14	18
Meriwether	74	44	58	48	61	11	37
Miller	6	24	8	6	8	5	7
Mitchell	50	8	40	41	36	39	42
Monroe	249	252	36	31	45	48	62
Montgomery	2	3	6	11	8	23	24
Morgan	12	4	19	26	27	14	18
Murray	125	120	79	90	100	62	148
Muscogee	98	123	463	481	505	191	375
Newton	295	509	176	169	188	123	123
Oconee	30	26	30	34	41	19	19
Oglethorpe	43	32	37	51	3	12	9
Paulding	153	308	183	206	262	37	89
Peach	203	217	75	58	64	48	102
Pickens	36	112	80	84	58	23	29
Pierce	20	22	36	48	36	34	73
Pike	15	84	16	26	41	11	8
Polk	163	168	108	123	100	54	114
Pulaski	13	25	20	14	6	14	23
Putnam	156	135	45	47	52	19	16
Quitman	0	23	4	8	6	1	0
Rabun	104	122	50	68	53	10	7
Randolph	5	0	7	8	10	7	29

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests		Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Vehicle Crashes			Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions	
	CY 2006 DUI Arrests	CY 2007 DUI Arrests	CY 2005 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2006 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	CY 2007 Crashes Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2007 Adult Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Adult Drug Admissions
Richmond	293	1,423	634	618	622	221	320
Rockdale	225	448	232	185	173	114	123
Schley	42	41	14	0	6	4	9
Screven	41	43	30	56	47	38	30
Seminole	42	34	24	16	14	15	12
Spalding	385	225	174	163	180	55	131
Stephens	18	53	79	78	63	6	12
Stewart	1	0	10	4	6	1	3
Sumter	72	27	37	56	46	77	110
Talbot	2	0	19	18	24	9	13
Taliaferro	21	24	4	8	10	0	2
Tattnall	184	233	37	45	57	39	84
Taylor	19	12	28	15	2	9	13
Telfair	45	30	28	31	12	13	30
Terrell	18	15	16	16	14	8	10
Thomas	175	210	104	110	68	144	145
Tift	192	353	114	123	97	114	126
Toombs	37	51	98	80	66	67	129
Towns	68	115	8	7	5	4	4
Treutlen	49	64	32	18	13	5	14
Troup	239	282	166	148	176	60	96
Turner	54	41	17	37	18	7	14
Twiggs	65	136	20	24	13	16	27
Union	22	25	22	32	26	6	4
Upson	0	39	58	54	81	22	41
Walker	0	284	154	151	181	82	176
Walton	168	167	128	172	146	76	131
Ware	144	131	93	95	71	108	211
Warren	0	20	15	4	21	6	4
Washington	19	40	42	29	32	20	49
Wayne	0	0	24	46	26	42	106
Webster	0	0	8	6	9	1	2
Wheeler	26	13	20	17	13	10	19
White	223	265	77	84	87	21	15
Whitfield	613	697	323	280	219	166	308
Wilcox	1	8	12	24	16	11	13
Wilkes	71	74	16	31	21	13	9
Wilkinson	75	85	24	24	10	14	21
Worth	22	40	38	62	33	20	40

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions		Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age			
	FY 2007 Juvenile Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Juvenile Drug Admissions	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21
Appling	2	5	0	0	0	3
Atkinson	1	0	0	0	0	2
Bacon	1	2	0	0	0	2
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	1
Baldwin	1	13	0	1	0	12
Banks	0	2	0	0	0	1
Barrow	1	8	3	0	2	8
Bartow	1	7	1	3	3	14
Ben Hill	1	2	1	0	3	3
Berrien	1	3	0	0	0	4
Bibb	6	18	3	0	1	10
Bleckley	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brantley	0	0	0	1	0	2
Brooks	0	3	0	0	0	2
Bryan	1	3	0	0	0	6
Bulloch	5	24	2	3	2	15
Burke	0	0	0	0	0	2
Butts	0	2	0	0	2	3
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	1
Camden	0	5	1	0	1	10
Candler	0	2	1	1	2	8
Carroll	0	8	0	3	3	22
Catoosa	1	14	1	1	1	6
Charlton	0	1	0	1	0	2
Chatham	7	54	2	2	4	48
Chattahoochee	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chattooga	0	0	1	0	1	2
Cherokee	3	15	3	1	2	24
Clarke	1	18	2	2	2	56
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clayton	1	35	0	1	2	19
Clinch	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cobb	2	52	12	12	8	78
Coffee	0	1	1	0	4	4
Colquitt	2	4	0	2	1	10
Columbia	0	1	2	3	1	17
Cook	0	1	0	1	0	1
Coweta	3	5	4	2	3	24
Crawford	0	1	0	1	1	3
Crisp	0	5	1	1	1	1

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions		Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age			
	FY 2007 Juvenile Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Juvenile Drug Admissions	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21
Dade	0	3	0	1	1	0
Dawson	0	2	0	0	1	1
Decatur	0	1	1	0	0	4
Dekalb	5	123	7	5	5	49
Dodge	1	4	0	0	0	2
Dooly	0	1	0	0	1	1
Dougherty	6	22	0	1	0	6
Douglas	1	30	3	1	1	16
Early	1	4	0	0	0	0
Echols	0	1	3	0	1	1
Effingham	0	5	0	2	1	8
Elbert	3	2	0	0	0	2
Emanuel	2	9	1	0	0	4
Evans	0	1	0	0	0	5
Fannin	2	8	1	0	0	4
Fayette	4	8	2	1	1	5
Floyd	5	31	2	1	3	11
Forsyth	1	4	7	1	0	17
Franklin	0	0	0	0	2	3
Fulton	10	92	11	7	5	69
Gilmer	3	10	0	1	0	3
Glascocock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn	1	8	2	4	1	10
Gordon	1	5	2	2	1	9
Grady	0	1	3	0	0	4
Greene	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gwinnett	7	60	7	11	7	83
Habersham	1	1	0	0	1	8
Hall	4	39	3	5	1	21
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haralson	0	2	0	1	2	4
Harris	0	2	2	0	0	8
Hart	0	1	0	2	1	1
Heard	1	1	0	0	0	3
Henry	4	26	3	2	3	19
Houston	3	51	2	2	0	14
Irwin	2	1	0	0	0	1
Jackson	1	5	0	1	0	8
Jasper	0	4	0	0	0	1
Jeff Davis	2	2	0	0	0	4

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions		Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age			
	FY 2007 Juvenile Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Juvenile Drug Admissions	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21
Jefferson	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	1	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jones	0	1	1	0	0	4
Lamar	1	7	0	0	0	2
Lanier	1	1	0	0	1	1
Laurens	2	13	3	1	1	8
Lee	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liberty	2	9	0	1	1	7
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	2
Long	1	0	0	1	0	2
Lowndes	12	28	2	5	2	31
Lumpkin	0	2	1	0	0	5
Macon	0	1	0	0	0	3
Madison	0	3	1	0	0	8
Marion	0	0	1	0	0	5
Mcduffie	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mcintosh	0	1	0	1	0	1
Meriwether	1	3	0	1	0	3
Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	0	1	0	1	0	0
Monroe	0	3	0	1	0	1
Montgomery	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morgan	0	1	0	0	0	1
Murray	1	4	0	0	0	3
Muscogee	2	29	4	2	4	16
Newton	6	32	0	3	1	8
Oconee	2	0	1	1	0	1
Oglethorpe	0	0	0	1	0	0
Paulding	0	9	2	4	2	7
Peach	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pickens	0	13	1	0	0	3
Pierce	0	3	0	0	0	1
Pike	1	1	0	0	0	3
Polk	5	15	0	0	1	4
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	4	1	0	0	5
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rabun	0	0	2	0	1	2
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1c. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions		Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age			
	FY 2007 Juvenile Alcohol Admissions	FY 2007 Juvenile Drug Admissions	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 10-17	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21
Richmond	3	23	3	1	1	30
Rockdale	4	35	0	1	2	11
Schley	0	1	1	0	0	0
Screven	3	9	0	0	0	1
Seminole	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spalding	3	15	0	2	1	5
Stephens	1	3	0	0	0	3
Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	0	6	0	0	0	3
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattall	2	5	0	2	0	2
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	5
Telfair	1	1	1	0	0	1
Terrell	0	2	0	0	0	0
Thomas	1	7	2	0	0	10
Tift	2	16	1	0	5	5
Toombs	6	5	0	1	0	5
Towns	2	1	0	0	0	0
Treutlen	0	0	0	1	0	2
Troup	1	2	1	1	2	5
Turner	1	0	0	0	0	1
Twiggs	0	1	0	0	0	1
Union	1	0	0	0	0	0
Upson	0	2	2	0	0	1
Walker	8	26	0	2	2	7
Walton	3	7	1	2	2	5
Ware	0	11	1	1	0	7
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	4	1	0	0	1
Wayne	1	2	0	0	0	1
Webster	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wheeler	0	1	0	0	0	0
White	1	3	1	1	0	5
Whitfield	5	13	3	2	2	13
Wilcox	0	1	2	0	0	2
Wilkes	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilkinson	0	2	0	0	0	1
Worth	0	4	0	3	3	4

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages. Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-1d. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age				
	CY 2006 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2007 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2005 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2006 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2007 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older
Appling	7	1	15	18	23
Atkinson	2	1	13	5	10
Bacon	0	0	8	6	0
Baker	0	0	2	2	7
Baldwin	7	12	36	48	36
Banks	0	0	12	13	16
Barrow	7	9	47	52	39
Bartow	12	18	79	87	94
Ben Hill	1	2	13	6	19
Berrien	2	4	14	11	13
Bibb	13	9	96	108	118
Bleckley	1	0	8	5	2
Brantley	0	3	14	18	5
Brooks	2	3	25	12	9
Bryan	3	2	24	31	21
Bulloch	25	25	61	71	79
Burke	1	4	27	13	20
Butts	0	7	18	22	13
Calhoun	0	0	3	4	0
Camden	9	6	41	41	34
Candler	5	2	19	16	18
Carroll	12	14	98	92	79
Catoosa	17	11	44	59	34
Charlton	1	3	7	6	5
Chatham	46	40	310	300	287
Chattahoochee	0	0	2	2	4
Chattooga	2	2	19	25	19
Cherokee	26	28	148	145	127
Clarke	43	30	118	154	128
Clay	0	0	1	1	2
Clayton	21	18	245	215	186
Clinch	2	0	1	1	1
Cobb	99	71	518	474	476
Coffee	6	3	32	47	30
Colquitt	9	10	43	42	28
Columbia	20	16	68	89	63
Cook	7	0	11	28	21
Coweta	15	17	85	102	83
Crawford	5	4	14	12	10
Crisp	2	6	25	25	14
Dade	0	3	11	14	13

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1d. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age				
	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older
Dawson	2	3	14	21	18
Decatur	5	4	32	31	26
Dekalb	43	35	435	486	352
Dodge	3	2	11	15	17
Dooly	0	1	13	16	7
Dougherty	5	5	62	75	60
Douglas	17	14	117	128	109
Early	0	1	1	4	6
Echols	2	2	11	9	6
Effingham	8	5	20	29	27
Elbert	2	2	15	21	17
Emanuel	4	3	30	20	26
Evans	0	3	7	8	7
Fannin	4	3	17	18	20
Fayette	13	11	54	60	43
Floyd	14	10	77	94	71
Forsyth	17	16	88	88	74
Franklin	3	1	25	28	23
Fulton	60	60	693	691	597
Gilmer	1	3	30	17	14
Glascocock	2	0	1	0	1
Glynn	24	10	93	131	94
Gordon	10	6	35	56	54
Grady	11	6	35	36	29
Greene	1	2	12	17	28
Gwinnett	107	74	499	570	505
Habersham	10	8	38	33	28
Hall	32	34	174	170	145
Hancock	1	0	9	6	6
Haralson	4	1	29	23	24
Harris	5	3	27	17	15
Hart	5	1	24	17	16
Heard	6	2	11	8	9
Henry	6	17	95	94	102
Houston	9	12	81	92	85
Irwin	1	1	6	9	7
Jackson	4	4	22	39	43
Jasper	0	0	8	4	13
Jeff Davis	2	2	6	3	11
Jefferson	1	1	3	10	16
Jenkins	2	0	6	4	7

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1d. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age				
	CY 2006 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2007 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2005 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2006 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2007 Alcohol- Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older
Johnson	0	1	2	5	3
Jones	3	0	14	10	7
Lamar	2	0	4	7	11
Lanier	1	3	9	8	6
Laurens	4	5	46	48	48
Lee	1	3	3	3	14
Liberty	14	8	64	78	45
Lincoln	1	2	10	5	12
Long	2	2	11	15	3
Lowndes	38	25	117	131	96
Lumpkin	4	3	26	42	27
Macon	2	1	14	11	8
Madison	6	0	26	22	22
Marion	1	1	9	5	5
Mcduffie	4	0	27	35	27
Mcintosh	3	0	8	6	6
Meriwether	3	2	25	15	23
Miller	1	1	4	2	2
Mitchell	1	1	19	18	14
Monroe	2	4	13	11	12
Montgomery	0	2	1	3	4
Morgan	0	0	7	11	10
Murray	2	10	21	34	20
Muscogee	22	36	198	197	203
Newton	5	9	66	61	68
Oconee	5	8	13	11	10
Oglethorpe	2	0	16	20	1
Paulding	14	17	58	57	85
Peach	3	3	35	23	24
Pickens	3	2	31	28	24
Pierce	2	1	11	20	12
Pike	0	0	3	12	14
Polk	8	6	34	37	41
Pulaski	1	1	10	5	2
Putnam	3	1	14	20	25
Quitman	1	0	1	3	3
Rabun	5	3	15	25	17
Randolph	0	2	3	4	3
Richmond	26	33	260	249	243
Rockdale	8	11	91	76	66
Schley	0	1	6	0	2

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1d. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes, by Driver Age				
	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 18-21	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Crashes with Drivers Aged 22 or Older
Screven	2	2	12	23	17
Seminole	1	0	7	4	6
Spalding	7	4	67	56	65
Stephens	4	5	31	24	22
Stewart	0	0	3	2	3
Sumter	6	3	14	21	19
Talbot	0	1	7	8	11
Taliaferro	0	0	2	3	5
Tattnall	2	1	14	11	19
Taylor	0	0	9	7	1
Telfair	1	0	10	11	3
Terrell	1	1	8	7	6
Thomas	5	3	32	44	26
Tift	7	6	42	47	32
Toombs	4	2	37	28	22
Towns	0	0	4	2	2
Treutlen	0	0	10	7	6
Troup	9	7	67	55	72
Turner	2	0	6	15	6
Twiggs	2	0	8	9	6
Union	1	0	9	7	12
Upson	2	6	28	24	30
Walker	10	10	52	43	48
Walton	15	5	40	55	52
Ware	1	4	28	34	25
Warren	0	1	7	2	9
Washington	2	2	12	11	13
Wayne	3	0	10	17	12
Webster	1	0	2	1	4
Wheeler	1	3	7	7	1
White	4	3	30	32	33
Whitfield	13	8	111	97	69
Wilcox	2	0	2	8	7
Wilkes	0	0	6	12	8
Wilkinson	2	1	8	9	4
Worth	4	0	13	22	11

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-1e. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Deaths					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2005 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Drug-Related Deaths
Appling	2	0	0	0	0	0
Atkinson	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bacon	0	0	2	0	2	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin	0	2	0	0	0	0
Banks	0	0	0	0	2	2
Barrow	2	2	2	0	0	2
Bartow	2	0	0	2	2	2
Ben Hill	0	2	0	0	0	0
Berrien	2	0	6	0	0	0
Bibb	2	7	0	0	2	0
Bleckley	2	0	2	0	0	2
Brantley	2	2	0	0	0	2
Brooks	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bryan	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bulloch	0	0	0	0	2	0
Burke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	2	0	2	0	0	0
Camden	2	0	2	2	0	0
Candler	0	0	0	0	2	0
Carroll	2	2	0	2	2	2
Catoosa	0	2	2	0	0	0
Charlton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatham	2	7	0	2	0	2
Chattahoochee	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chattooga	2	0	2	2	0	0
Cherokee	9	2	0	2	0	2
Clarke	2	2	7	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clayton	2	2	8	0	2	2
Clinch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb	9	8	2	5	2	2
Coffee	0	0	2	0	0	2
Colquitt	0	2	2	0	0	0
Columbia	2	2	0	0	0	2
Cook	0	0	2	0	0	0
Coweta	2	2	2	2	0	0
Crawford	0	0	2	0	0	0
Crisp	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dade	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	2
Decatur	2	2	2	0	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1e. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Deaths					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2005 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Drug-Related Deaths
Dekalb	11	8	0	2	2	2
Dodge	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dooly	2	0	2	0	0	0
Dougherty	5	6	2	2	2	2
Douglas	2	0	2	0	2	0
Early	0	0	2	0	0	0
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	2	0
Elbert	0	0	2	2	0	0
Emanuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evans	2	0	0	0	2	0
Fannin	0	2	2	0	0	0
Fayette	0	2	2	0	0	0
Floyd	2	2	2	2	2	0
Forsyth	0	2	2	2	0	2
Franklin	2	2	14	0	0	0
Fulton	15	17	0	7	9	5
Gilmer	0	2	2	0	0	0
GlascocK	0	0	0	0	0	2
Glynn	0	2	2	0	2	0
Gordon	0	2	2	2	0	0
Grady	0	2	7	2	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwinnett	9	8	2	5	6	2
Habersham	2	0	2	0	0	0
Hall	2	6	2	2	2	2
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haralson	2	0	0	0	0	2
Harris	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hart	0	2	2	0	0	0
Heard	0	0	0	0	0	2
Henry	0	2	0	2	2	0
Houston	2	2	2	0	0	2
Irwin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	2	0	0	0	2	2
Jasper	2	2	2	0	0	0
Jeff Davis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	2	0	2	0
Jenkins	0	2	0	0	0	0
Johnson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jones	2	0	2	0	2	0
Lamar	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lanier	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1e. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Deaths					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2005 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Drug-Related Deaths
Laurens	2	0	0	2	2	0
Lee	0	2	2	0	0	0
Liberty	2	0	0	0	2	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	2
Long	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowndes	2	5	0	2	0	2
Lumpkin	0	2	2	0	0	0
Macon	2	0	2	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	2	2	0	0
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mcduffie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mcintosh	0	0	2	0	0	0
Meriwether	0	0	2	0	0	0
Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	2
Monroe	0	2	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	2	0	0
Morgan	2	0	2	0	0	0
Murray	0	0	2	0	0	2
Muscogee	5	5	2	0	2	2
Newton	2	2	2	0	2	2
Oconee	2	2	2	0	0	0
Oglethorpe	0	0	2	0	0	0
Paulding	2	0	2	0	0	0
Peach	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	2	2	0	0	2
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	2	2	2	0	0	0
Richmond	5	5	2	2	2	2
Rockdale	2	2	0	0	0	2
Schley	2	0	0	0	0	0
Screven	0	2	2	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spalding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephens	0	2	2	0	2	0
Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	0	2	0	0	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1e. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Deaths					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Deaths	CY 2005 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2006 Drug-Related Deaths	CY 2007 Drug-Related Deaths
Talbot	0	0	2	0	0	0
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattnall	0	2	2	2	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telfair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrell	2	0	2	0	0	0
Thomas	0	2	2	2	0	0
Tift	2	0	0	0	0	0
Toombs	0	2	0	0	2	0
Towns	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treutlen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troup	0	2	2	0	0	0
Turner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twiggs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	2	0	0	0
Upson	2	2	0	2	0	0
Walker	0	2	2	0	0	2
Walton	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ware	0	0	0	2	0	0
Warren	0	2	2	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler	0	2	2	0	0	0
White	0	0	2	2	0	0
Whitfield	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wilcox	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wilkes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkinson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worth	0	2	0	2	2	0

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-1f. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Hospital Discharges					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2005 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Drug-Related Discharges
Appling	8	7	6	8	12	11
Atkinson	2	2	2	9	11	9
Bacon	6	8	15	15	22	26
Baker	2	2	2	2	2	2
Baldwin	31	30	43	46	40	50
Banks	13	23	14	15	22	25
Barrow	39	71	64	59	66	88
Bartow	98	114	128	169	136	133
Ben Hill	34	27	31	22	28	23
Berrien	26	32	39	56	53	40
Bibb	201	238	212	213	234	230
Bleckley	6	8	15	6	5	15
Brantley	5	5	10	14	5	14
Brooks	27	32	36	36	30	27
Bryan	8	14	18	7	17	30
Bulloch	29	22	36	19	29	42
Burke	19	17	22	17	20	29
Butts	16	18	20	9	16	18
Calhoun	7	2	5	5	2	2
Camden	11	9	13	14	16	21
Candler	11	13	11	19	17	14
Carroll	64	55	52	154	150	159
Catoosa	12	19	8	44	32	37
Charlton	5	2	5	0	2	2
Chatham	178	158	180	155	150	169
Chattahoochee	2	5	5	2	2	2
Chattooga	29	24	25	41	35	52
Cherokee	181	193	205	194	188	171
Clarke	103	85	91	66	60	76
Clay	2	2	2	0	0	2
Clayton	141	162	162	139	152	124
Clinch	2	7	5	6	0	2
Cobb	741	743	787	610	487	494
Coffee	25	28	36	53	55	45
Colquitt	38	49	43	56	39	36
Columbia	63	48	48	88	85	83
Cook	28	24	37	51	60	47
Coweta	61	85	81	60	78	89
Crawford	14	11	11	17	16	11
Crisp	18	20	19	26	37	22
Dade	2	2	2	2	2	5
Dawson	39	43	13	29	19	16
Decatur	37	43	52	32	34	29

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1f. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Hospital Discharges					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2005 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Drug-Related Discharges
Dekalb	597	614	585	516	471	488
Dodge	22	11	17	32	27	31
Dooly	11	8	5	13	7	11
Dougherty	146	167	133	117	116	94
Douglas	87	111	105	125	130	118
Early	11	12	15	12	14	5
Echols	2	2	7	2	2	2
Effingham	9	20	24	26	15	22
Elbert	43	29	23	29	24	25
Emanuel	28	38	83	21	26	108
Evans	2	6	14	2	2	2
Fannin	12	11	19	31	15	19
Fayette	84	65	67	73	77	69
Floyd	157	140	134	188	155	144
Forsyth	193	220	152	124	97	119
Franklin	20	28	30	67	31	36
Fulton	958	904	996	860	892	921
Gilmer	23	27	25	43	24	27
Glascocock	2	0	2	2	2	6
Glynn	40	44	54	39	30	37
Gordon	56	49	35	63	51	65
Grady	21	34	42	60	37	46
Greene	9	15	2	12	10	9
Gwinnett	444	516	511	409	405	380
Habersham	43	44	35	66	42	44
Hall	245	241	110	165	167	131
Hancock	12	10	6	2	2	6
Haralson	22	14	24	57	50	61
Harris	17	16	24	18	21	22
Hart	27	45	15	42	47	32
Heard	13	7	17	11	8	12
Henry	125	132	145	142	122	133
Houston	154	150	158	150	166	184
Irwin	14	18	19	14	24	9
Jackson	52	52	35	64	79	60
Jasper	11	12	9	8	8	6
Jeff Davis	2	5	9	17	18	23
Jefferson	9	7	12	14	7	23
Jenkins	10	11	13	8	9	17
Johnson	2	5	9	2	10	18
Jones	29	35	34	42	22	39
Lamar	24	17	19	17	10	17
Lanier	12	9	16	25	14	16

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1f. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Hospital Discharges					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2005 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Drug-Related Discharges
Laurens	30	29	38	57	66	61
Lee	24	31	18	23	29	21
Liberty	10	11	20	13	8	10
Lincoln	5	2	2	5	5	2
Long	0	0	2	5	2	2
Lowndes	157	181	197	167	157	143
Lumpkin	20	34	18	29	25	18
Macon	15	9	11	8	11	9
Madison	21	15	18	45	31	29
Marion	5	2	2	9	9	0
Mcduffie	23	13	14	17	13	6
Mcintosh	9	2	10	5	2	8
Meriwether	19	14	18	11	8	12
Miller	6	9	7	6	2	2
Mitchell	25	31	25	38	40	28
Monroe	17	23	21	24	16	33
Montgomery	2	2	2	9	6	6
Morgan	12	15	11	9	6	9
Murray	30	21	20	70	57	52
Muscogee	140	135	123	151	141	119
Newton	66	79	70	79	74	75
Oconee	12	17	19	25	21	29
Oglethorpe	23	18	16	5	9	16
Paulding	97	85	100	153	115	138
Peach	22	20	30	25	19	26
Pickens	26	22	37	31	49	37
Pierce	5	7	13	11	21	16
Pike	18	22	11	14	7	5
Polk	50	63	60	81	87	62
Pulaski	12	5	10	14	8	12
Putnam	18	16	22	11	12	15
Quitman	2	0	2	0	0	0
Rabun	24	26	9	24	15	10
Randolph	9	10	2	2	2	2
Richmond	236	138	100	226	194	133
Rockdale	64	62	62	54	52	57
Schley	2	2	2	2	5	2
Screven	8	9	9	2	2	17
Seminole	2	9	2	8	8	8
Spalding	50	76	90	64	56	74
Stephens	51	61	18	44	31	27
Stewart	2	2	2	2	0	2
Sumter	22	20	26	19	13	14

(continued)

**Exhibit C-1f. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Alcohol/Drug-Related Hospital Discharges					
	CY 2005 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Alcohol-Related Discharges	CY 2005 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2006 Drug-Related Discharges	CY 2007 Drug-Related Discharges
Talbot	2	2	2	6	2	6
Taliaferro	0	0	0	2	2	2
Tattall	10	8	5	21	12	16
Taylor	8	2	6	13	5	5
Telfair	17	9	8	19	11	12
Terrell	11	7	11	6	2	2
Thomas	64	66	93	63	65	60
Tift	71	74	76	94	83	81
Toombs	17	14	25	35	29	25
Towns	20	18	16	9	2	2
Treutlen	2	2	2	7	2	5
Troup	34	51	56	68	61	66
Turner	11	9	9	20	11	7
Twiggs	18	14	10	13	11	15
Union	21	19	18	23	32	19
Upson	26	24	24	37	30	39
Walker	23	30	15	55	40	47
Walton	50	76	73	60	91	82
Ware	20	27	16	43	32	37
Warren	2	2	2	5	2	2
Washington	17	22	22	21	15	24
Wayne	28	35	6	29	22	18
Webster	2	0	2	2	2	2
Wheeler	2	2	2	2	2	2
White	48	45	32	26	29	20
Whitfield	95	86	88	86	83	101
Wilcox	6	2	8	9	9	11
Wilkes	5	12	6	5	6	2
Wilkinson	2	2	7	14	14	14
Worth	22	32	27	21	16	23

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-2. Community Crime Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Nonalcohol/Drug-Related Juvenile Arrests					
	FY 2006 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Other Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Other Crime Arrests
Appling	19	21	90	109	106	125
Atkinson	2	4	38	54	46	57
Bacon	14	7	67	48	75	55
Baker	1	7	5	19	6	20
Baldwin	35	45	156	220	188	233
Banks	6	7	45	52	53	51
Barrow	80	93	288	315	334	355
Bartow	93	94	365	378	401	443
Ben Hill	48	49	207	196	222	241
Berrien	22	23	113	105	125	121
Bibb	270	243	783	730	994	937
Bleckley	12	16	67	62	83	77
Brantley	12	13	45	55	53	71
Brooks	27	20	114	91	125	104
Bryan	35	25	173	169	194	177
Bulloch	100	103	377	391	428	417
Burke	76	63	275	222	304	255
Butts	39	33	111	144	129	162
Calhoun	3	5	18	16	23	18
Camden	69	79	260	279	308	308
Candler	13	9	67	123	69	130
Carroll	69	75	268	286	303	335
Catoosa	67	85	459	411	485	452
Charlton	14	5	37	43	49	51
Chatham	207	206	780	751	835	813
Chattahoochee	3	6	15	20	21	24
Chattooga	21	10	118	84	132	110
Cherokee	141	151	674	701	726	762
Clarke	143	143	642	545	698	651
Clay	4	5	20	24	29	30
Clayton	253	245	633	573	710	653
Clinch	10	14	35	27	48	36
Cobb	267	264	1,036	1,035	1,109	1,119
Coffee	30	34	373	353	420	389
Colquitt	65	49	253	262	287	302
Columbia	42	27	157	102	194	149
Cook	18	20	116	95	126	101
Coweta	68	84	240	274	278	311
Crawford	9	1	17	10	23	12
Crisp	39	39	143	147	206	173
Dade	20	20	100	121	112	122
Dawson	16	31	106	103	106	110

(continued)

**Exhibit C-2. Community Crime Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Nonalcohol/Drug-Related Juvenile Arrests					
	FY 2006 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Other Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Other Crime Arrests
Decatur	46	44	152	185	205	224
Dekalb	447	486	1,050	1,115	1,277	1,348
Dodge	24	21	124	130	133	142
Dooly	15	8	60	41	67	52
Dougherty	142	113	359	380	430	417
Douglas	307	303	1,020	1,001	1,148	1,084
Early	19	16	88	69	102	77
Echols	0	6	12	34	16	35
Effingham	58	65	395	398	430	438
Elbert	46	16	179	131	211	137
Emanuel	28	28	215	152	232	162
Evans	5	11	61	80	67	86
Fannin	9	8	74	66	72	72
Fayette	84	82	436	408	500	462
Floyd	61	60	262	215	273	224
Forsyth	45	71	318	382	344	437
Franklin	14	16	56	67	66	76
Fulton	668	626	1,490	1,519	1,615	1,651
Gilmer	24	29	117	114	126	131
Glascok	1	0	8	1	8	2
Glynn	41	42	159	126	180	131
Gordon	14	18	44	47	52	50
Grady	31	23	135	121	150	131
Greene	28	26	97	113	105	117
Gwinnett	253	204	756	697	840	786
Habersham	48	23	148	135	170	153
Hall	60	44	312	280	339	299
Hancock	7	13	23	27	32	35
Haralson	37	37	221	199	228	219
Harris	21	15	147	107	171	121
Hart	12	29	58	110	70	122
Heard	2	7	14	21	16	24
Henry	184	270	672	910	770	1,102
Houston	184	188	727	615	817	697
Irwin	15	7	42	34	48	41
Jackson	60	80	206	244	235	265
Jasper	10	15	52	53	63	60
Jeff Davis	24	22	77	95	93	113
Jefferson	47	41	113	100	136	122
Jenkins	19	19	51	60	58	68
Johnson	9	9	51	58	51	69
Jones	27	21	97	106	99	115
Lamar	25	22	104	94	114	105

(continued)

**Exhibit C-2. Community Crime Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Nonalcohol/Drug-Related Juvenile Arrests					
	FY 2006 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Other Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Other Crime Arrests
Lanier	12	12	56	45	65	62
Laurens	75	79	462	419	509	465
Lee	25	20	116	136	126	149
Liberty	120	93	471	514	530	570
Lincoln	7	12	50	32	55	34
Long	10	11	49	77	55	90
Lowndes	133	134	929	740	1,058	837
Lumpkin	21	28	123	166	120	167
Macon	37	15	107	88	110	100
Madison	21	15	112	83	132	106
Marion	4	7	65	30	70	37
Mcduffie	31	20	171	118	180	136
Mcintosh	15	20	66	58	69	67
Meriwether	44	36	131	128	154	138
Miller	7	4	26	28	35	34
Mitchell	40	41	191	166	225	186
Monroe	30	31	151	171	178	197
Montgomery	7	7	22	36	30	40
Morgan	22	22	83	89	93	102
Murray	45	44	233	196	253	229
Muscogee	437	385	1,495	1,395	1,761	1,757
Newton	78	76	283	281	329	316
Oconee	14	17	92	68	108	81
Oglethorpe	27	19	74	82	96	88
Paulding	174	208	730	660	819	726
Peach	9	13	52	41	58	44
Pickens	28	23	178	150	187	151
Pierce	13	7	63	51	68	63
Pike	4	22	53	46	60	61
Polk	65	55	233	242	244	273
Pulaski	7	5	22	51	30	52
Putnam	19	9	83	71	96	84
Quitman	3	0	8	3	8	6
Rabun	15	14	63	72	65	80
Randolph	10	16	29	52	39	57
Richmond	443	437	1,587	1,704	1,939	2,062
Rockdale	120	128	376	360	431	426
Schley	8	5	25	33	30	40
Screven	40	44	162	175	173	191
Seminole	10	12	68	76	74	92
Spalding	42	52	162	154	184	169
Stephens	38	39	217	165	238	185
Stewart	6	0	33	13	45	16

(continued)

**Exhibit C-2. Community Crime Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Nonalcohol/Drug-Related Juvenile Arrests					
	FY 2006 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Violent Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Property Crime Arrests	FY 2006 Other Crime Arrests	FY 2007 Other Crime Arrests
Sumter	80	81	298	304	328	327
Talbot	8	4	31	16	38	18
Taliaferro	1	1	4	5	4	5
Tattnell	23	20	119	114	139	122
Taylor	8	9	26	37	33	57
Telfair	11	20	82	114	93	125
Terrell	14	14	89	79	96	84
Thomas	33	48	280	262	312	304
Tift	54	63	353	335	388	363
Toombs	38	47	274	324	306	362
Towns	4	2	15	22	14	20
Treutlen	2	8	30	44	35	47
Troup	79	75	220	207	237	232
Turner	19	20	54	51	58	59
Twiggs	20	19	54	47	59	50
Union	15	12	56	81	63	87
Upson	12	15	55	55	66	65
Walker	73	89	440	367	502	412
Walton	66	68	331	300	375	349
Ware	52	66	250	286	300	336
Warren	9	11	37	39	39	40
Washington	37	33	185	127	214	153
Wayne	40	24	178	148	212	158
Webster	0	1	6	5	6	6
Wheeler	2	2	22	29	27	36
White	29	25	148	157	164	166
Whitfield	67	52	261	253	283	267
Wilcox	9	7	48	40	55	49
Wilkes	7	13	42	35	48	38
Wilkinson	9	7	43	39	47	41
Worth	28	23	139	133	155	145

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-3a. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Unemployed			Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients		
	CY 2005 Unemployed Persons	CY 2006 Unemployed Persons	CY 2007 Unemployed Persons	FY 2005 TANF Recipients	FY 2006 TANF Recipients	FY 2007 TANF Recipients
Appling	526	479	469	160	110	110
Atkinson	191	184	193	100	58	46
Bacon	249	218	225	102	75	57
Baker	93	88	83	54	41	23
Baldwin	1,090	1,118	1,120	617	402	284
Banks	360	306	315	81	65	59
Barrow	1,415	1,321	1,365	257	228	181
Bartow	2,563	2,148	2,202	445	410	361
Ben Hill	453	471	553	254	174	151
Berrien	361	365	381	150	103	88
Bibb	4,075	4,097	3,725	3,822	2,733	1,391
Bleckley	400	305	279	218	143	91
Brantley	398	352	333	170	93	61
Brooks	343	342	357	227	95	99
Bryan	586	553	553	77	76	53
Bulloch	1,393	1,329	1,354	642	449	358
Burke	749	654	800	632	403	249
Butts	542	530	512	168	104	88
Calhoun	162	141	138	122	72	53
Camden	928	833	795	190	173	125
Candler	212	191	201	159	123	109
Carroll	2,753	2,464	2,492	769	705	634
Catoosa	1,441	1,318	1,244	191	165	138
Charlton	223	202	218	80	65	51
Chatham	5,574	5,103	5,078	2,204	1,360	961
Chattahoochee	272	238	236	71	44	34
Chattooga	592	548	629	149	146	103
Cherokee	4,015	3,733	3,791	410	242	174
Clarke	2,566	2,616	2,603	1,142	808	511
Clay	73	65	77	181	120	56
Clayton	8,939	7,599	7,469	3,599	3,171	2,022
Clinch	150	137	155	126	66	54
Cobb	17,309	15,431	14,670	3438	2,549	1,731
Coffee	1,021	897	982	313	228	214
Colquitt	997	868	915	896	404	271
Columbia	2,550	2,321	2,192	304	209	173
Cook	408	374	401	286	152	84
Coweta	2,653	2,343	2,276	562	501	428
Crawford	362	313	282	125	88	81
Crisp	651	590	608	450	256	158
Dade	390	346	352	29	29	23
Dawson	428	393	390	53	54	46
Decatur	724	671	694	533	289	235

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3a. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Unemployed			Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients		
	CY 2005 Unemployed Persons	CY 2006 Unemployed Persons	CY 2007 Unemployed Persons	FY 2005 TANF Recipients	FY 2006 TANF Recipients	FY 2007 TANF Recipients
Dekalb	21,959	19,322	18,160	8,880	6,210	4,340
Dodge	510	462	456	316	256	174
Dooly	322	283	260	249	129	85
Dougherty	2,554	2,472	2,293	3,249	2,036	1,392
Douglas	3,251	3,028	2,901	741	636	515
Early	302	278	293	429	231	120
Echols	75	73	68	20	6	11
Effingham	974	888	902	268	207	152
Elbert	687	640	572	239	179	141
Emanuel	588	547	558	342	272	192
Evans	241	216	210	136	105	82
Fannin	509	426	415	71	53	47
Fayette	2,399	2,080	2,009	253	220	160
Floyd	2,578	2,158	2,291	1,185	770	503
Forsyth	2,683	2,520	2,611	196	141	109
Franklin	599	548	507	178	119	102
Fulton	25,690	22,941	22,281	17,013	11,516	6,980
Gilmer	623	502	502	61	64	49
Glascocock	74	60	56	31	28	24
Glynn	1,686	1,510	1,412	681	487	375
Gordon	1,284	1,171	1,244	315	251	229
Grady	526	478	479	328	190	151
Greene	465	394	386	185	110	84
Gwinnett	18,327	16,626	16,062	2,876	2,131	1,059
Habersham	860	797	792	149	128	78
Hall	3,642	3,241	3,121	893	673	504
Hancock	263	283	271	149	83	60
Haralson	687	593	599	210	165	137
Harris	635	576	571	166	124	87
Hart	764	703	729	320	255	175
Heard	288	240	240	96	87	75
Henry	4,583	4,119	4,015	870	757	634
Houston	2,919	2,741	2,549	1,641	1,220	781
Irwin	266	240	264	117	61	49
Jackson	1,155	1,062	1,058	228	188	177
Jasper	310	304	302	211	132	86
Jeff Davis	389	393	365	102	86	73
Jefferson	566	441	498	369	269	187
Jenkins	203	192	328	219	165	122
Johnson	224	200	227	224	102	78
Jones	644	692	578	208	217	174
Lamar	476	447	399	111	94	82
Lanier	148	148	146	85	54	41

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3a. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Unemployed			Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients		
	CY 2005 Unemployed Persons	CY 2006 Unemployed Persons	CY 2007 Unemployed Persons	FY 2005 TANF Recipients	FY 2006 TANF Recipients	FY 2007 TANF Recipients
Laurens	1,205	1,170	1,129	837	528	336
Lee	636	619	635	81	61	46
Liberty	1,311	1,361	1,288	607	544	374
Lincoln	254	227	217	82	62	36
Long	224	218	213	163	88	73
Lowndes	1,995	2,000	2,009	1,176	658	478
Lumpkin	567	517	520	93	99	70
Macon	446	384	362	136	82	64
Madison	681	566	573	165	132	141
Marion	175	149	157	135	82	70
Mcduffie	718	650	664	361	234	182
Mcintosh	269	221	212	95	84	75
Meriwether	730	633	563	327	260	217
Miller	134	130	152	121	72	39
Mitchell	557	505	523	531	268	180
Monroe	617	577	538	182	141	105
Montgomery	246	231	214	116	88	69
Morgan	403	404	402	217	156	120
Murray	941	901	950	205	150	134
Muscogee	5,132	4,639	4,542	4,554	2,940	1,959
Newton	2,457	2,291	2,336	1,044	778	553
Oconee	579	540	520	77	58	38
Oglethorpe	340	279	294	92	72	63
Paulding	2,692	2,521	2,553	273	260	244
Peach	747	658	603	463	373	235
Pickens	581	541	563	78	69	56
Pierce	388	343	329	122	84	67
Pike	430	359	337	106	90	75
Polk	1,021	887	926	307	233	203
Pulaski	245	204	180	164	134	119
Putnam	537	458	440	247	156	133
Quitman	59	50	53	81	43	29
Rabun	359	430	437	61	42	27
Randolph	201	179	172	260	199	127
Richmond	5,963	5,446	5,333	4,737	2,671	1,954
Rockdale	2,225	1,952	1,954	608	492	369
Schley	115	103	110	25	18	16
Screven	375	343	347	350	182	179
Seminole	220	200	214	225	116	77
Spalding	2,014	1,777	1,553	788	616	506
Stephens	752	661	650	312	238	176
Stewart	175	129	142	112	95	40
Sumter	977	895	1,046	1,114	811	468

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3a. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Unemployed			Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients		
	CY 2005 Unemployed Persons	CY 2006 Unemployed Persons	CY 2007 Unemployed Persons	FY 2005 TANF Recipients	FY 2006 TANF Recipients	FY 2007 TANF Recipients
Talbot	209	193	201	190	115	80
Taliaferro	53	55	64	33	20	11
Tattnall	550	471	432	254	190	151
Taylor	249	206	189	177	109	93
Telfair	353	383	380	195	145	109
Terrell	302	252	259	360	185	106
Thomas	1,010	938	919	581	342	234
Tift	1,008	1,002	1,007	475	256	187
Toombs	791	695	644	402	263	205
Towns	221	196	217	28	23	11
Treutlen	198	160	152	132	92	82
Troup	2,107	1,786	1,708	1,156	695	537
Turner	320	289	326	62	50	43
Twiggs	319	262	258	166	93	77
Union	431	393	418	65	40	36
Upson	792	730	764	402	217	179
Walker	1,577	1,465	1,440	370	318	276
Walton	1,758	1,749	1,825	480	412	264
Ware	815	750	730	544	354	279
Warren	259	202	181	110	89	62
Washington	542	484	452	336	229	142
Wayne	711	655	636	309	249	133
Webster	70	52	56	46	27	16
Wheeler	167	171	155	79	41	34
White	529	458	454	137	100	78
Whitfield	2,171	2,051	2,099	389	272	220
Wilcox	212	190	190	145	104	73
Wilkes	306	287	309	165	112	62
Wilkinson	255	259	242	223	134	68
Worth	556	528	541	361	184	130

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-3b. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients			Number of Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Lunches		
	FY 2005 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2006 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2007 Food Stamp Recipients	SY 2005-2006 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2006-2007 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2007-2008 Free/Reduced Lunches
Appling	2,274	2,169	2,397	2,116	2,130	2,277
Atkinson	1,355	1,277	1,225	1,427	1,375	1,392
Bacon	1,176	1,157	1,145	1,037	1,027	983
Baker	836	909	911	441	419	344
Baldwin	4,597	4,678	4,966	3,842	3,531	3,581
Banks	1,189	1,199	1,327	1,502	1,404	1,455
Barrow	4,443	4,748	4,850	5,738	5,194	4,703
Bartow	8,834	9,441	9,574	8,936	8,685	8,156
Ben Hill	3,249	3,345	3,452	2,371	2,427	2,364
Berrien	2,723	2,772	2,876	1,843	1,896	1,892
Bibb	28,389	29,175	29,377	18,226	18,103	17,706
Bleckley	1,589	1,582	1,604	1,409	1,319	1,325
Brantley	2,373	2,392	2,255	1,909	1,893	1,881
Brooks	2,781	2,652	2,784	1,924	1,873	1,856
Bryan	1,518	1,668	1,737	2,057	2,014	1,990
Bulloch	6,909	7,030	6,821	4,804	4,839	4,713
Burke	5,258	5,383	5,293	3,965	3,963	3,586
Butts	2,240	2,230	2,369	1,886	1,775	1,742
Calhoun	1,120	1,127	1,120	612	643	619
Camden	3,909	4,058	3,936	3,974	3,909	4,067
Candler	1,718	1,744	1,793	1,268	1,258	1,293
Carroll	11,428	12,186	12,745	10,284	9,882	9,474
Catoosa	4,444	4,783	4,816	4,339	4,407	4,221
Charlton	1,445	1,494	1,398	1,185	1,209	1,224
Chatham	28,524	28,087	27,078	20,093	20,632	20,765
Chattahoochee	921	853	922	589	532	475
Chattooga	3,090	3,254	3,314	2,465	2,440	2,461
Cherokee	4,831	5,136	4,792	7,827	8,006	6,949
Clarke	9,554	10,016	10,372	8,621	8,255	7,925
Clay	1,024	989	1015	330	348	360
Clayton	30,324	33,349	33,701	38,928	38,990	38,204
Clinch	1,376	1,314	1,305	949	944	860
Cobb	29,963	33,235	30,664	42,912	41,862	41,261
Coffee	5,769	5,921	5,997	5,550	5,545	5,578
Colquitt	7,327	7,032	6,631	5,780	5,790	5,579
Columbia	4,876	4,900	4,781	5,537	5,264	4,876
Cook	2,490	2,563	2,584	1,981	1,908	2,008
Coweta	8,127	8,842	9,130	7,336	7,183	6,392
Crawford	1,572	1,568	1,606	1,244	1,303	1,269
Crisp	5,300	5,349	5,375	3,177	3,192	3,123
Dade	1,194	1,140	1,126	1,135	1,127	1,098
Dawson	1,327	1,388	1,308	1,064	1,053	997

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3b. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients			Number of Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Lunches		
	FY 2005 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2006 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2007 Food Stamp Recipients	SY 2005-2006 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2006-2007 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2007-2008 Free/Reduced Lunches
Decatur	6,030	6,095	5,902	3,855	3,859	3,956
Dekalb	63,922	68,361	69,662	66,469	66,077	66,044
Dodge	3,162	3,381	3,339	2,228	2,285	2,324
Dooly	2,055	2,044	2,044	1,351	1,330	1,293
Dougherty	22,119	22,045	22,331	12,653	12,483	11,403
Douglas	9,827	11,537	12,008	12,157	11,483	10,380
Early	3,515	3,432	3,361	1,829	1,813	1,868
Echols	469	474	453	466	448	437
Effingham	3,362	3,391	3,324	3,646	3,298	2,802
Elbert	2,793	2,796	2,849	2,119	2,135	2,158
Emanuel	4,054	3,903	3,821	3,135	3,177	3,137
Evans	1,888	1,888	1,840	1,396	1,259	1,364
Fannin	1,522	1,495	1,495	1,547	1,523	1,478
Fayette	2,905	3,286	2,870	3,398	3,210	3,089
Floyd	10,630	10,851	10,635	8,725	8,569	8,296
Forsyth	2,124	2,238	2,236	4,333	4,047	3,644
Franklin	2,449	2,493	2,558	1,942	1,830	1,688
Fulton	103,962	106,996	105,834	70,121	68,396	68,158
Gilmer	1,745	1,760	1,737	2,251	2,227	2,151
Glascok	264	302	323	330	328	307
Glynn	8,237	8,136	7,637	6,050	5,902	6,014
Gordon	4,926	5,126	4,955	5,250	5,191	4,608
Grady	3,784	3,647	3,594	2,600	2,588	2,615
Greene	2,443	2,380	2,419	1,626	1,644	1,637
Gwinnett	27,425	31,005	30,423	65,634	61,417	54,870
Habersham	2,240	2,420	2,569	3,312	3,036	2,867
Hall	10,817	11,716	11,831	17,410	16,850	15,748
Hancock	1,888	1,764	1,765	1,165	1,296	1,373
Haralson	3,004	2,977	3,040	2,425	2,302	2,155
Harris	1,421	1,452	1,455	1,661	1,668	1,573
Hart	2,461	2,751	2,765	1,860	1,904	1,818
Heard	1,702	1,644	1,639	1,290	1,259	1,225
Henry	9,428	11,716	11,619	14,626	12,933	11,447
Houston	11,846	12,528	12,924	11,521	10,962	10,278
Irwin	1,379	1,306	1,327	1,145	1,084	1,065
Jackson	4,319	4,414	4,745	4,641	4,373	4,176
Jasper	1,700	1,875	1,901	1,353	1,328	1,323
Jeff Davis	1,966	2,103	2,267	1,732	1,747	1,602
Jefferson	3,455	3,491	3,404	2,606	2,689	2,744
Jenkins	1,905	1,843	1,917	1,239	1,316	1,345
Johnson	1,713	1,712	1,663	882	896	891
Jones	2,002	2,428	2,649	2,233	2,113	1,926

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3b. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients			Number of Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Lunches		
	FY 2005 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2006 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2007 Food Stamp Recipients	SY 2005-2006 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2006-2007 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2007-2008 Free/Reduced Lunches
Lamar	1,962	2,002	2,014	1,584	1,539	1,479
Lanier	1,349	1,388	1,524	1,117	1,055	1,130
Laurens	8,032	8,206	8,230	5,713	5,703	5,777
Lee	1,731	1,945	1,971	2,100	2,014	1,959
Liberty	6,039	6,239	5,947	6,270	6,374	6,575
Lincoln	1,048	1,028	986	791	828	853
Long	1,837	1,895	1,924	1,557	1,473	1,506
Lowndes	11,766	12,267	12,690	8,969	8,724	8,273
Lumpkin	1,897	2,064	2,131	1,696	1,645	1,592
Macon	2,450	2,339	2,232	1,639	1,648	1,702
Madison	2,315	2,463	2,489	2,415	2,340	2,239
Marion	1,483	1,510	1,438	1,009	1,075	1,132
Mcduffie	3,890	3,866	3,927	2,733	2,715	2,915
Mcintosh	1,524	1,515	1,496	1,401	1,398	1,414
Meriwether	3,931	3,915	3,813	2,878	2,981	3,084
Miller	1,107	1,134	1,106	654	648	649
Mitchell	4,742	4,749	4,705	3,045	3,195	3,325
Monroe	2,299	2,342	2,272	2,000	1,946	2,024
Montgomery	1,204	1,152	1,145	827	887	918
Morgan	1,776	1,919	2,009	1,379	1,398	1,325
Murray	3,717	4,025	4,085	5,058	4,920	4,527
Muscogee	27,481	28,529	28,719	19,979	20,037	19,881
Newton	9,887	11,170	11,860	10,128	9,650	8,703
Oconee	992	1,041	1,019	1,101	1,064	1,002
Oglethorpe	1,126	1,300	1,348	1,197	1,171	1,097
Paulding	4,336	5,669	5,990	8,172	7,380	6,666
Peach	4,399	4,427	4,354	2,865	2,805	2,795
Pickens	1,965	2,043	2,046	1,766	1,773	1,707
Pierce	2,535	2,493	2,515	1,804	1,836	1,788
Pike	1,207	1,280	1,369	1,180	1,086	1,179
Polk	3,875	4,343	4,451	4,098	3,898	3,181
Pulaski	1,261	1,338	1,227	898	973	971
Putnam	2,146	2,237	2,234	1,936	1,956	1,923
Quitman	564	507	467	261	270	278
Rabun	1,020	1,023	1,092	1,321	1,277	1,200
Randolph	1,643	1,487	1,448	1,283	1,320	1,415
Richmond	36,145	36,328	36,000	22,754	22,514	23,574
Rockdale	8,122	9,096	9,209	7,943	7,097	6,721
Schley	538	573	581	692	624	607
Screven	2,782	2,790	2,571	2,194	2,296	2,340
Seminole	1,930	1,902	1,943	1,300	1,253	1,277
Spalding	10,247	10,722	10,801	6,993	6,965	6,703

(continued)

**Exhibit C-3b. Socioeconomic Deprivation/Poverty Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients			Number of Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Lunches		
	FY 2005 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2006 Food Stamp Recipients	FY 2007 Food Stamp Recipients	SY 2005-2006 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2006-2007 Free/Reduced Lunches	SY 2007-2008 Free/Reduced Lunches
Stephens	3,406	3,454	3,564	2,119	2,137	2,115
Stewart	1,264	1,269	1,230	579	657	658
Sumter	7,548	7,866	8,053	4,353	4,640	4,106
Talbot	1,272	1,259	1,202	566	571	643
Taliaferro	430	421	435	222	240	244
Tattnall	2,779	2,748	2,683	2,336	2,128	2,270
Taylor	1,692	1,743	1,723	1,147	1,113	1,139
Telfair	2,034	2,027	2,045	1,193	1,193	1,213
Terrell	2,594	2,644	2,658	1,132	1,160	1,168
Thomas	6,498	6,435	6,174	5,148	5,229	5,291
Tift	5,672	5,725	5,865	3,088	3,012	2,920
Toombs	5,099	5,219	5,049	4,465	4,398	4,670
Towns	578	567	556	3,787	3,788	3,623
Treutlen	1,264	1,246	1,286	552	534	527
Troup	8,338	8,973	9,128	847	853	853
Turner	2,209	2,211	2,245	7,280	7,248	6,966
Twiggs	1,450	1,468	1,409	1,328	1,211	1,282
Union	1,410	1,382	1,243	920	988	1,042
Upson	4,125	4,200	4,266	1,323	1,271	1,234
Walker	6,290	7,043	7,396	5,755	5,809	5,289
Walton	6,607	6,743	6,777	5,745	5,155	5,402
Ware	5,875	5,829	5,509	3,757	3,755	3,847
Warren	1,133	1,153	1,171	783	783	783
Washington	3,436	3,373	3,307	2,325	2,423	2,479
Wayne	4,411	4,450	4,425	3,080	3,179	3,021
Webster	470	436	452	313	253	240
Wheeler	870	868	857	750	796	785
White	2,016	1,924	1,880	1,830	1,570	1,627
Whitfield	6,303	6,920	7,081	12,545	11,683	11,248
Wilcox	1,513	1,517	1,516	1,010	1,032	1,073
Wilkes	1,682	1,752	1,778	1,210	1,160	1,170
Wilkinson	1,616	1,683	1,687	1,306	1,335	1,254
Worth	3,650	3,550	3,524	2,494	2,474	2,780

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-4a. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Dropouts and Nongraduates			Number of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2004-2005 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Eligible Students Not Graduating from High School	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Appling	58	49	75	52	37	37
Atkinson	7	29	34	29	29	27
Bacon	39	35	53	26	16	18
Baker	NA	NA	NA	17	10	13
Baldwin	159	139	170	99	103	64
Banks	47	42	44	53	39	33
Barrow	152	127	193	184	176	120
Bartow	342	307	434	558	436	422
Ben Hill	78	78	149	40	38	49
Berrien	45	54	99	55	37	37
Bibb	543	504	671	571	552	611
Bleckley	39	31	38	13	20	10
Brantley	48	68	88	54	39	22
Brooks	52	55	90	59	43	54
Bryan	71	72	84	50	42	46
Bulloch	143	118	186	103	84	77
Burke	91	100	125	98	80	98
Butts	110	83	56	78	63	66
Calhoun	18	9	23	15	19	23
Camden	164	174	163	103	83	83
Candler	45	35	66	23	20	17
Carroll	291	304	366	668	668	534
Catoosa	142	184	194	162	123	100
Charlton	57	26	47	36	28	24
Chatham	697	724	738	659	707	634
Chattahoochee	2	8	NA	22	16	19
Chattooga	18	24	74	129	162	79
Cherokee	521	524	507	311	337	233
Clarke	290	271	238	296	279	279
Clay	NA	NA	NA	15	15	12
Clayton	511	180	924	1,294	1,255	1,255
Clinch	28	12	33	32	25	23
Cobb	1,465	1320	14,78	3,585	3,335	3,002
Coffee	114	164	198	121	115	115
Colquitt	131	181	209	168	149	130
Columbia	253	265	287	161	177	128
Cook	49	73	66	52	70	47
Coweta	219	232	345	323	292	277
Crawford	34	51	82	32	40	38
Crisp	104	107	103	60	44	66
Dade	22	41	37	48	44	43

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4a. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Dropouts and Nongraduates			Number of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2004-2005 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Eligible Students Not Graduating from High School	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Dawson	56	48	66	56	59	34
Decatur	83	109	124	92	69	88
Dekalb	1,379	779	2,498	3,290	3,440	2,991
Dodge	34	29	60	50	48	43
Dooly	24	31	32	43	39	39
Dougherty	440	252	467	308	269	334
Douglas	303	328	411	403	368	316
Early	53	34	71	55	49	53
Echols	13	3	13	11	19	13
Effingham	135	172	218	98	112	91
Elbert	117	86	107	43	51	35
Emanuel	62	75	135	109	120	98
Evans	33	30	49	23	32	32
Fannin	28	48	63	53	74	24
Fayette	101	109	139	142	95	95
Floyd	178	133	299	426	357	334
Forsyth	241	239	256	182	142	121
Franklin	79	77	106	77	77	54
Fulton	1,637	872	1,931	4,013	4,615	4,615
Gilmer	24	36	61	106	112	78
Glascock	6	10	10	16	16	14
Glynn	238	283	346	196	161	161
Gordon	183	116	180	332	312	280
Grady	59	60	101	78	68	72
Greene	43	32	42	60	51	49
Gwinnett	1,818	1,826	2,211	3,944	3,493	3,380
Habersham	58	98	102	136	136	84
Hall	605	484	571	1,237	1,190	1,214
Hancock	17	19	16	27	34	37
Haralson	90	78	143	180	145	94
Harris	42	54	77	43	53	53
Hart	41	50	96	69	55	52
Heard	23	33	43	34	26	24
Henry	580	646	449	421	421	342
Houston	260	339	357	263	246	246
Irwin	10	22	43	33	16	18
Jackson	129	128	160	410	395	6,163
Jasper	31	27	42	36	29	41
Jeff Davis	46	55	56	54	33	38
Jefferson	65	40	62	74	69	71
Jenkins	37	19	48	13	14	16

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4a. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Dropouts and Nongraduates			Number of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2004-2005 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Eligible Students Not Graduating from High School	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Johnson	26	23	35	35	32	28
Jones	82	91	123	71	55	55
Lamar	14	26	33	46	38	36
Lanier	27	20	30	27	35	28
Laurens	188	100	218	289	309	231
Lee	82	73	97	62	43	51
Liberty	183	160	170	127	112	127
Lincoln	19	11	30	19	13	12
Long	50	55	47	54	45	53
Lowndes	372	114	430	419	491	479
Lumpkin	10	12	22	51	42	30
Macon	47	34	48	46	41	64
Madison	86	127	99	84	74	45
Marion	39	47	43	26	29	29
Mcduffie	73	61	113	54	59	59
Mcintosh	40	29	33	29	31	35
Meriwether	71	87	122	91	102	86
Miller	15	17	21	49	29	28
Mitchell	90	72	116	151	180	155
Monroe	60	69	92	40	23	23
Montgomery	13	13	31	40	36	34
Morgan	29	19	32	21	28	30
Murray	211	145	175	99	99	81
Muscogee	609	503	686	547	643	571
Newton	133	146	298	296	296	245
Oconee	39	27	53	48	40	28
Oglethorpe	38	39	42	69	61	50
Paulding	356	356	342	458	381	324
Peach	66	79	99	89	92	80
Pickens	67	67	86	44	47	28
Pierce	76	75	87	59	44	37
Pike	29	40	56	41	44	34
Polk	167	129	200	126	120	95
Pulaski	13	19	30	38	33	27
Putnam	40	48	64	47	54	45
Quitman	NA	NA	NA	10	9	13
Rabun	27	23	39	29	16	19
Randolph	20	22	30	29	25	27
Richmond	563	635	752	649	741	718
Rockdale	214	219	244	165	187	154

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4a. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Dropouts and Nongraduates			Number of 4th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2004-2005 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Dropouts Grades 9-12	SY 2005-2006 Eligible Students Not Graduating from High School	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Schley	7	9	12	24	18	16
Screven	58	52	70	36	43	36
Seminole	30	39	37	48	34	27
Spalding	216	293	338	172	172	143
Stephens	87	85	131	38	28	34
Stewart	15	24	31	18	12	20
Sumter	113	138	102	115	124	136
Talbot	15	15	20	29	28	32
Taliaferro	3	4	5	14	18	11
Tattnall	58	43	68	72	77	58
Taylor	23	38	29	35	23	29
Telfair	29	33	30	37	28	26
Terrell	39	35	30	17	20	27
Thomas	119	56	137	272	305	211
Tift	237	179	247	158	164	176
Toombs	99	52	82	138	142	159
Towns	491	152	10	11	12	16
Treutlen	18	11	33	26	14	25
Troup	251	195	212	202	158	176
Turner	43	32	51	27	27	27
Twiggs	30	20	39	21	27	23
Union	14	7	20	15	10	5
Upson	73	102	131	73	80	80
Walker	239	208	246	239	215	124
Walton	174	170	209	422	422	362
Ware	115	132	165	114	114	87
Warren	23	24	13	26	22	29
Washington	49	60	92	78	73	71
Wayne	105	90	123	98	106	94
Webster	NA	NA	NA	15	11	8
Wheeler	21	18	29	8	6	9
White	39	40	48	62	47	47
Whitfield	367	333	321	680	666	592
Wilcox	35	16	16	27	21	23
Wilkes	2	1	23	27	41	28
Wilkinson	23	7	28	36	43	35
Worth	93	108	103	71	102	74

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

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-4b. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests			Number of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Appling	22	72	29	27	48	24
Atkinson	15	81	26	21	40	24
Bacon	15	43	12	3	14	4
Baker	5	18	3	5	12	8
Baldwin	66	249	70	48	99	51
Banks	18	71	22	27	37	32
Barrow	83	315	132	75	182	99
Bartow	384	891	452	159	303	245
Ben Hill	38	97	38	44	80	46
Berrien	13	57	26	24	48	21
Bibb	375	1,031	394	301	638	354
Bleckley	23	53	24	11	20	9
Brantley	15	84	35	19	44	30
Brooks	22	117	36	10	39	15
Bryan	45	122	50	27	53	35
Bulloch	85	209	98	47	87	47
Burke	58	150	65	46	89	61
Butts	49	101	58	27	43	35
Calhoun	12	21	10	8	8	8
Camden	55	171	86	57	100	64
Candler	16	51	17	14	22	15
Carroll	398	1,236	455	189	432	270
Catoosa	83	281	99	63	134	79
Charlton	12	52	19	13	34	15
Chatham	551	1,442	603	321	790	420
Chattahoochee	12	35	10	5	13	6
Chattooga	59	185	66	30	71	40
Cherokee	152	708	202	99	298	149
Clarke	171	424	212	160	312	184
Clay	9	22	11	3	13	5
Clayton	962	2,045	1,002	696	1,391	818
Clinch	17	28	20	19	29	20
Cobb	2,432	5,534	2,683	601	1,460	945
Coffee	81	242	92	57	114	86
Colquitt	78	265	120	90	192	114
Columbia	128	414	128	70	209	104
Cook	24	87	28	29	40	25
Coweta	216	647	232	125	266	156
Crawford	19	69	17	8	29	8
Crisp	31	124	44	50	69	50
Dade	21	80	25	9	32	12
Dawson	32	129	35	25	44	37

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4b. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests			Number of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Decatur	46	172	67	34	106	51
Dekalb	2,075	54,09	2,149	1,247	2,805	1,481
Dodge	23	120	38	17	57	22
Dooly	18	50	13	10	23	12
Dougherty	251	569	318	188	317	211
Douglas	178	730	267	151	453	226
Early	41	74	35	31	49	42
Echols	2	16	3	5	7	3
Effingham	73	220	82	47	94	55
Elbert	34	141	47	29	63	34
Emanuel	29	113	48	33	68	30
Evans	14	48	19	14	29	27
Fannin	15	104	27	14	50	19
Fayette	102	288	136	56	148	74
Floyd	177	709	260	80	182	102
Forsyth	97	290	97	55	147	74
Franklin	32	129	54	35	83	41
Fulton	3,413	8,483	3,510	1,141	2,376	1,331
Gilmer	40	142	77	34	74	53
Glascocock	8	21	8	8	9	4
Glynn	151	328	168	129	259	166
Gordon	183	608	264	69	152	97
Grady	48	146	70	28	88	32
Greene	28	75	39	24	37	29
Gwinnett	2,533	6,447	3,223	913	1,598	1,027
Habersham	69	241	98	35	85	50
Hall	748	1,892	858	300	536	386
Hancock	35	73	26	12	28	15
Haralson	57	210	61	39	113	61
Harris	48	128	48	25	68	39
Hart	33	64	38	35	68	41
Heard	17	60	22	19	24	14
Henry	256	967	313	200	544	286
Houston	193	578	231	132	245	132
Irwin	18	37	17	22	36	29
Jackson	114	545	174	8	16	16
Jasper	30	60	29	29	54	33
Jeff Davis	29	77	33	23	51	34
Jefferson	30	118	53	31	64	41
Jenkins	18	50	30	17	36	19
Johnson	15	46	14	22	18	23
Jones	26	146	30	32	84	48

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4b. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests			Number of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Lamar	35	91	35	16	46	20
Lanier	24	71	27	18	41	27
Laurens	176	528	204	86	137	108
Lee	30	90	43	13	53	31
Liberty	127	322	127	54	198	81
Lincoln	18	42	27	13	19	11
Long	35	63	41	18	30	23
Lowndes	329	1,027	342	123	319	172
Lumpkin	49	136	65	22	67	28
Macon	48	87	55	39	70	44
Madison	60	158	81	41	86	60
Marion	15	42	12	11	28	21
Mcduffie	53	127	49	24	57	30
Mcintosh	31	75	34	19	49	37
Meriwether	53	143	58	61	87	63
Miller	6	32	6	6	11	9
Mitchell	108	340	136	41	102	51
Monroe	17	39	11	30	36	24
Montgomery	12	36	21	12	24	18
Morgan	28	108	30	22	43	43
Murray	71	247	106	67	145	89
Muscogee	469	1,355	521	247	642	296
Newton	202	605	265	147	361	160
Oconee	18	62	27	26	56	31
Oglethorpe	30	47	36	24	39	28
Paulding	241	593	297	134	346	192
Peach	51	161	65	32	104	39
Pickens	28	92	39	33	67	40
Pierce	14	43	26	19	49	22
Pike	13	77	18	13	31	18
Polk	84	149	109	96	134	112
Pulaski	15	40	25	27	40	35
Putnam	36	87	38	22	28	24
Quitman	5	13	8	9	10	9
Rabun	11	46	8	16	34	29
Randolph	12	25	13	15	51	27
Richmond	502	1,480	602	379	909	454
Rockdale	99	329	121	109	279	134
Schley	5	23	4	4	13	7
Screven	26	107	30	25	68	38
Seminole	12	56	15	18	31	28
Spalding	116	399	123	112	241	120

(continued)

**Exhibit C-4b. Lack of School Commitment Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of 6th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests			Number of 8th-Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations on Achievement Tests		
	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English	SY 2005-2006 Reading	SY 2005-2006 Math	SY 2005-2006 English
Stephens	14	79	25	26	52	39
Stewart	11	36	14	9	13	8
Sumter	75	214	75	73	158	89
Talbot	14	38	10	20	30	21
Taliaferro	7	12	4	4	8	3
Tattnall	27	87	42	23	63	38
Taylor	20	58	18	23	54	35
Telfair	21	53	33	13	27	13
Terrell	31	70	32	20	37	28
Thomas	49	159	62	79	184	92
Tift	73	214	79	61	127	88
Toombs	95	246	144	38	65	57
Towns	7	32	11	3	28	12
Treutlen	9	36	16	12	35	23
Troup	149	350	140	132	245	179
Turner	19	41	19	16	27	16
Twiggs	13	27	13	15	41	16
Union	15	48	23	10	20	22
Upson	42	207	57	45	118	53
Walker	134	585	150	70	195	117
Walton	176	715	259	114	210	133
Ware	71	202	89	56	122	85
Warren	18	60	20	12	25	14
Washington	38	123	56	32	75	37
Wayne	52	125	59	48	93	73
Webster	8	21	7	6	6	5
Wheeler	15	38	24	12	22	13
White	31	83	36	17	52	28
Whitfield	523	1,031	480	208	305	236
Wilcox	16	72	24	10	20	10
Wilkes	22	52	28	10	24	17
Wilkinson	9	33	12	10	10	6
Worth	35	140	55	39	80	51

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

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-5. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Child Abuse Cases		Number of Children in Foster Care		
	FY 2007 Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	CY 2007 Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2005 Children in Foster Care	FY 2006 Children in Foster Care	FY 2007 Children in Foster Care
Appling	80	22	46	34	16
Atkinson	30	3	9	10	9
Bacon	32	24	24	27	23
Baker	9	2	7	2	4
Baldwin	155	32	99	104	68
Banks	36	12	15	18	17
Barrow	199	75	105	124	103
Bartow	310	127	146	155	111
Ben Hill	51	14	33	34	40
Berrien	116	46	27	39	35
Bibb	461	118	400	404	319
Bleckley	35	7	4	3	2
Brantley	101	33	30	52	37
Brooks	46	13	43	50	54
Bryan	43	15	18	25	13
Bulloch	67	25	67	56	41
Burke	38	18	23	16	16
Butts	73	30	58	55	53
Calhoun	8	0	1	1	1
Camden	69	12	42	44	24
Candler	24	7	17	17	6
Carroll	168	53	148	180	132
Catoosa	176	55	79	76	50
Charlton	50	13	23	22	21
Chatham	400	81	299	292	249
Chattahoochee	18	5	16	12	8
Chattooga	109	57	54	41	25
Cherokee	394	118	259	257	167
Clarke	178	51	132	137	135
Clay	11	3	12	5	1
Clayton	523	153	371	303	220
Clinch	31	8	14	10	5
Cobb	774	266	403	380	301
Coffee	191	36	69	68	69
Colquitt	170	51	127	136	77
Columbia	188	59	35	25	16
Cook	68	22	79	69	42
Coweta	188	75	139	158	122
Crawford	64	29	45	44	28
Crisp	85	20	54	55	53
Dade	43	26	18	19	6
Dawson	43	13	15	15	8

(continued)

**Exhibit C-5. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

County	Number of Child Abuse Cases		Number of Children in Foster Care		
	FY 2007 Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	CY 2007 Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2005 Children in Foster Care	FY 2006 Children in Foster Care	FY 2007 Children in Foster Care
Decatur	115	24	43	35	36
Dekalb	824	135	815	680	501
Dodge	64	14	32	11	11
Dooly	18	1	25	17	12
Dougherty	290	48	107	69	32
Douglas	310	64	237	185	112
Early	16	7	12	15	19
Echols	15	2	9	8	3
Effingham	67	28	39	50	40
Elbert	42	15	26	24	15
Emanuel	55	11	46	46	34
Evans	29	12	27	18	15
Fannin	65	28	35	37	25
Fayette	165	63	58	68	45
Floyd	351	107	312	308	175
Forsyth	210	57	86	73	53
Franklin	59	27	36	46	37
Fulton	1,307	316	1,533	1,363	989
Gilmer	62	18	41	39	10
Glascocock	11	7	4	3	4
Glynn	124	49	116	89	61
Gordon	208	108	62	80	75
Grady	62	24	44	34	36
Greene	43	13	33	18	23
Gwinnett	794	129	458	502	363
Habersham	129	35	46	62	39
Hall	377	76	124	114	81
Hancock	29	5	18	14	12
Haralson	69	36	46	52	38
Harris	47	9	20	22	13
Hart	139	51	53	78	81
Heard	36	11	22	23	10
Henry	462	118	243	209	121
Houston	290	92	129	114	96
Irwin	48	10	23	21	16
Jackson	144	52	56	59	46
Jasper	18	6	10	13	8
Jeff Davis	39	17	20	24	30
Jefferson	49	12	24	30	13
Jenkins	47	12	27	16	14
Johnson	31	4	24	13	11

(continued)

**Exhibit C-5. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
**(continued)**

County	Number of Child Abuse Cases		Number of Children in Foster Care		
	FY 2007 Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	CY 2007 Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2005 Children in Foster Care	FY 2006 Children in Foster Care	FY 2007 Children in Foster Care
Jones	109	36	49	45	34
Lamar	63	24	45	36	20
Lanier	68	26	30	46	40
Laurens	124	36	114	118	92
Lee	65	20	29	23	12
Liberty	201	26	116	107	90
Lincoln	6	2	4	5	6
Long	43	7	30	24	22
Lowndes	277	49	250	262	254
Lumpkin	126	58	50	44	34
Macon	43	9	21	19	23
Madison	42	24	13	10	8
Marion	18	4	13	13	10
Mcduffie	80	36	21	22	14
Mcintosh	32	15	35	41	26
Meriwether	79	30	76	47	33
Miller	9	3	9	8	3
Mitchell	49	13	58	39	24
Monroe	89	37	43	57	39
Montgomery	44	15	9	7	4
Morgan	38	15	10	8	11
Murray	108	38	128	139	75
Muscogee	394	96	284	269	218
Newton	217	79	76	58	46
Oconee	74	34	29	26	21
Oglethorpe	20	4	13	11	3
Paulding	312	82	151	149	102
Peach	34	10	48	51	40
Pickens	131	50	63	71	49
Pierce	52	22	15	5	2
Pike	45	16	18	18	11
Polk	199	87	146	133	85
Pulaski	43	10	12	12	10
Putnam	39	3	34	32	32
Quitman	4	1	2	3	0
Rabun	82	36	36	45	13
Randolph	31	5	8	11	10
Richmond	363	98	265	217	230
Rockdale	164	64	69	68	48
Schley	20	7	4	2	2
Screven	53	19	27	23	9

(continued)

**Exhibit C-5. Family Conflict and Management Problems Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

County	Number of Child Abuse Cases		Number of Children in Foster Care		
	FY 2007 Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	CY 2007 Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	FY 2005 Children in Foster Care	FY 2006 Children in Foster Care	FY 2007 Children in Foster Care
Seminole	24	7	52	44	17
Spalding	263	104	168	137	114
Stephens	142	58	83	82	47
Stewart	18	1	9	9	13
Sumter	60	12	88	73	42
Talbot	19	5	12	7	1
Taliaferro	1	0	3	5	3
Tattnall	65	26	14	15	9
Taylor	24	6	14	10	8
Telfair	41	11	8	9	15
Terrell	27	2	38	23	10
Thomas	114	25	73	63	48
Tift	243	55	65	99	101
Toombs	134	53	41	52	37
Towns	26	9	25	26	4
Treutlen	29	6	9	9	2
Troup	177	64	146	126	123
Turner	30	5	19	15	8
Twiggs	26	4	21	15	9
Union	36	15	43	24	20
Upson	126	48	61	65	43
Walker	237	96	92	101	64
Walton	142	64	35	42	43
Ware	122	41	83	79	94
Warren	10	3	15	9	3
Washington	56	22	38	40	26
Wayne	53	35	39	44	34
Webster	4	1	1	0	0
Wheeler	30	8	2	5	8
White	97	32	41	60	70
Whitfield	264	75	205	222	167
Wilcox	16	5	10	5	12
Wilkes	11	3	11	5	1
Wilkinson	25	9	28	24	10
Worth	71	22	71	68	51

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Tobacco/Alcohol Permits		Number of Drug Seizures			
	June 2008 Tobacco Outlets	June 2008 Alcohol Licenses	CY 2007 Marijuana Seizures	CY 2007 Cocaine Seizures	CY 2007 Heroin Seizures	CY 2007 Methamphetamine Seizures
Appling	36	24	3	180	0	20
Atkinson	15	14	0	25	0	11
Bacon	19	21	0	47	0	16
Baker	7	6	0	0	0	108
Baldwin	81	111	2	181	0	8
Banks	21	26	0	18	0	143
Barrow	59	96	10	92	0	0
Bartow	140	175	3	151	2	5
Ben Hill	39	43	0	77	0	13
Berrien	36	34	2	51	0	0
Bibb	270	385	19	520	0	29
Bleckley	21	19	22	63	0	20
Brantley	20	22	0	9	0	0
Brooks	23	21	0	35	0	0
Bryan	50	73	0	49	0	5
Bulloch	99	124	1	86	0	6
Burke	39	49	7	41	0	150
Butts	29	43	31	63	0	0
Calhoun	11	15	2	6	0	131
Camden	72	111	0	180	1	6
Candler	37	34	0	15	0	3
Carroll	160	206	0	220	0	10
Catoosa	69	74	2	36	1	100
Charlton	13	12	0	23	0	38
Chatham	399	791	18	1,044	6	7
Chattahoochee	5	9	2	21	0	24
Chattooga	44	32	10	24	0	231
Cherokee	173	262	18	167	4	87
Clarke	175	296	2	367	0	24
Clay	9	12	1	6	0	189
Clayton	373	364	3	538	1	1
Clinch	21	13	0	16	0	31
Cobb	701	1,033	17	1,430	16	71
Coffee	77	77	4	134	0	49
Colquitt	76	63	2	81	0	10
Columbia	91	130	0	47	1	8
Cook	39	34	0	43	0	46
Coweta	113	174	0	162	0	49
Crawford	10	12	0	9	0	32
Crisp	65	77	1	196	0	0
Dade	34	29	1	14	1	0
Dawson	26	48	0	3	1	3
Decatur	51	69	2	72	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

County	Number of Tobacco/Alcohol Permits		Number of Drug Seizures			
	June 2008 Tobacco Outlets	June 2008 Alcohol Licenses	CY 2007 Marijuana Seizures	CY 2007 Cocaine Seizures	CY 2007 Heroin Seizures	CY 2007 Methamphetamine Seizures
Dekalb	843	1161	32	863	3	13
Dodge	26	28	29	54	0	3
Dooly	33	34	0	46	0	116
Dougherty	155	233	9	222	0	3
Douglas	136	174	2	176	1	77
Early	18	34	1	83	0	0
Echols	4	3	0	6	0	21
Effingham	42	35	0	53	0	1
Elbert	38	37	0	41	0	0
Emanuel	66	74	3	179	0	14
Evans	26	28	0	258	0	165
Fannin	46	14	0	2	0	0
Fayette	99	162	1	67	6	0
Floyd	137	181	2	147	0	48
Forsyth	153	231	0	65	2	8
Franklin	46	34	2	81	0	0
Fulton	1,533	2,315	154	1,764	55	0
Gilmer	40	39	0	6	0	7
Glascok	3	2	0	2	0	50
Glynn	158	270	0	220	0	12
Gordon	85	69	5	40	0	22
Grady	35	45	0	10	0	5
Greene	41	68	4	82	1	62
Gwinnett	752	1,194	32	786	7	43
Habersham	67	53	0	49	1	8
Hall	214	295	5	309	0	123
Hancock	16	25	0	4	0	3
Haralson	46	41	0	52	0	56
Harris	34	49	0	18	0	75
Hart	33	34	0	16	0	10
Heard	11	12	0	6	0	11
Henry	193	268	12	226	3	475
Houston	161	227	5	206	0	7
Irwin	10	11	0	110	0	4
Jackson	69	70	14	62	0	0
Jasper	21	25	0	28	0	3
Jeff Davis	31	20	1	52	0	1
Jefferson	29	38	0	21	0	7
Jenkins	18	10	1	6	0	2
Johnson	13	21	0	20	0	0
Jones	25	36	1	39	0	7
Lamar	24	27	1	28	0	7

(continued)

**Exhibit C-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>  
(continued)**

County	Number of Tobacco/Alcohol Permits		Number of Drug Seizures			
	June 2008 Tobacco Outlets	June 2008 Alcohol Licenses	CY 2007 Marijuana Seizures	CY 2007 Cocaine Seizures	CY 2007 Heroin Seizures	CY 2007 Methamphetamine Seizures
Lanier	13	11	0	53	0	18
Laurens	83	97	4	117	0	0
Lee	27	30	3	26	0	6
Liberty	82	97	1	169	0	48
Lincoln	11	14	0	1	0	7
Long	10	13	0	3	0	35
Lowndes	170	235	1	442	0	136
Lumpkin	28	54	1	16	1	31
Macon	16	23	0	11	0	63
Madison	31	24	0	22	0	3
Marion	15	15	0	17	0	83
Mcduffie	40	45	0	57	0	1
Mcintosh	33	52	0	72	0	1
Meriwether	44	50	4	119	0	138
Miller	10	14	0	8	0	44
Mitchell	41	47	14	98	0	125
Monroe	43	50	2	48	0	0
Montgomery	15	15	0	0	0	10
Morgan	35	41	0	25	0	7
Murray	44	47	8	4	0	2
Muscogee	246	370	4	628	1	15
Newton	96	110	3	133	0	2
Oconee	26	22	10	64	1	1
Oglethorpe	13	14	0	14	0	8
Paulding	93	117	1	26	1	24
Peach	40	52	0	39	0	8
Pickens	39	46	1	13	0	1
Pierce	26	25	0	2	0	1
Pike	16	17	0	7	0	9
Polk	72	69	0	149	0	0
Pulaski	19	25	2	2	0	312
Putnam	40	57	0	64	0	251
Quitman	8	7	0	1	0	41
Rabun	21	74	1	0	0	64
Randolph	13	18	0	155	0	12
Richmond	293	437	11	686	6	2
Rockdale	99	147	12	175	0	14
Schley	4	8	0	10	0	15
Screven	28	23	0	29	0	78
Seminole	24	28	0	13	0	8
Spalding	132	106	0	219	0	0
Stephens	47	39	0	32	0	5

(continued)

**Exhibit C-6. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**  
(continued)

County	Number of Tobacco/Alcohol Permits		Number of Drug Seizures			
	June 2008 Tobacco Outlets	June 2008 Alcohol Licenses	CY 2007 Marijuana Seizures	CY 2007 Cocaine Seizures	CY 2007 Heroin Seizures	CY 2007 Methamphetamine Seizures
Stewart	13	16	0	5	0	190
Sumter	55	66	1	208	1	0
Talbot	17	12	0	19	0	0
Taliaferro	3	4	2	14	0	5
Tattnall	44	38	0	4	0	103
Taylor	13	14	0	83	0	148
Telfair	31	24	4	21	0	17
Terrell	20	22	0	9	0	3
Thomas	72	92	4	231	0	10
Tift	85	105	0	68	0	77
Toombs	74	90	0	118	0	1
Towns	18	35	0	3	0	0
Treutlen	16	13	0	16	0	1
Troup	128	168	5	366	0	4
Turner	20	23	0	4	0	27
Twiggs	12	12	1	16	0	83
Union	18	0	0	12	1	0
Upson	47	51	2	54	0	2
Walker	70	65	1	58	0	10
Walton	76	93	3	143	0	0
Ware	73	79	0	153	0	1
Warren	8	16	0	6	0	218
Washington	27	33	1	39	0	4
Wayne	45	35	0	55	0	23
Webster	6	6	0	2	0	330
Wheeler	13	7	2	1	0	3
White	34	41	2	21	0	8
Whitfield	144	159	2	179	2	12
Wilcox	14	11	0	1	0	19
Wilkes	21	31	1	22	0	9
Wilkinson	20	17	0	19	0	0
Worth	23	28	22	25	0	151

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-7a. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies						CY 2004 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child
	CY 2004 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	
Appling	43	44	55	45	45	55	9
Atkinson	30	23	26	31	28	28	9
Bacon	30	23	35	33	24	36	6
Baker	4	3	8	5	3	9	0
Baldwin	100	94	82	140	113	133	23
Banks	32	27	33	40	31	36	6
Barrow	99	103	97	130	142	125	20
Bartow	217	220	228	248	250	258	46
Ben Hill	59	74	68	72	80	78	19
Berrien	51	60	52	53	63	54	9
Bibb	382	371	378	459	474	467	88
Bleckley	25	19	22	25	21	25	4
Brantley	42	26	33	44	26	35	9
Brooks	38	45	48	39	49	48	6
Bryan	39	38	30	47	53	39	10
Bulloch	139	105	145	183	156	203	25
Burke	60	82	70	78	105	89	18
Butts	48	49	59	57	57	63	12
Calhoun	27	11	17	28	11	20	6
Camden	85	87	101	85	88	103	14
Candler	43	41	35	48	45	39	13
Carroll	199	197	228	255	246	282	41
Catoosa	103	91	126	109	98	137	17
Charlton	23	11	24	25	12	24	1
Chatham	468	460	486	678	670	667	95
Chattahoochee	12	13	9	24	15	12	2
Chattooga	41	54	63	46	59	67	9
Cherokee	196	202	236	260	254	306	39
Clarke	152	157	192	216	208	248	33
Clay	7	12	4	7	14	5	3
Clayton	561	616	640	798	873	845	120
Clinch	25	21	19	25	23	21	5
Cobb	760	756	838	1,131	1,032	1,116	152
Coffee	129	116	146	138	134	160	29
Colquitt	147	122	139	149	123	145	39
Columbia	84	98	122	152	153	177	7
Cook	40	50	57	41	52	61	10
Coweta	153	159	199	197	190	230	29
Crawford	25	14	15	29	16	15	2

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7a. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies						CY 2004 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child
	CY 2004 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	
Crisp	80	80	80	90	90	85	21
Dade	14	25	30	17	25	32	0
Dawson	31	32	13	39	38	27	3
Decatur	87	68	98	93	70	105	17
Dekalb	996	1,081	1,131	1,622	1,650	1,583	197
Dodge	36	44	43	43	51	55	3
Dooly	26	35	32	30	37	34	7
Dougherty	273	309	333	320	348	384	61
Douglas	174	182	192	239	219	264	40
Early	38	27	34	42	31	36	9
Echols	14	12	8	15	12	8	4
Effingham	79	68	69	104	85	87	6
Elbert	43	33	54	53	40	61	6
Emanuel	78	72	68	86	83	78	25
Evans	41	39	30	50	45	36	10
Fannin	36	41	42	40	45	46	7
Fayette	74	70	61	107	126	98	17
Floyd	214	186	257	257	224	297	57
Forsyth	114	129	139	143	171	172	15
Franklin	40	45	50	50	46	55	11
Fulton	1,209	1,246	1,310	1,800	1,849	1,831	277
Gilmer	68	72	59	72	77	67	19
Glascocock	3	4	0	3	4	0	1
Glynn	154	170	197	164	172	205	31
Gordon	135	140	154	154	162	165	29
Grady	82	69	93	98	82	102	32
Greene	28	23	33	33	33	37	6
Gwinnett	910	988	1,153	1,327	1,408	1,547	171
Habersham	85	80	77	101	87	85	20
Hall	371	370	372	430	445	434	88
Hancock	26	17	16	34	30	26	4
Haralson	64	47	64	73	55	72	24
Harris	24	22	36	35	32	50	8
Hart	42	30	35	44	32	37	8
Heard	16	16	33	19	21	34	4
Henry	193	196	245	299	329	352	35
Houston	210	242	251	283	311	324	43
Irwin	21	20	23	27	23	24	10
Jackson	103	94	93	123	110	105	22

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7a. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies						
	CY 2004 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child
Jasper	23	27	30	25	33	36	5
Jeff Davis	46	43	41	50	49	42	15
Jefferson	33	37	46	46	52	58	7
Jenkins	26	30	24	33	32	29	8
Johnson	28	16	13	33	18	15	2
Jones	34	43	35	44	56	38	8
Lamar	32	34	34	47	48	34	4
Lanier	19	16	16	22	18	21	5
Laurens	101	101	114	114	118	129	18
Lee	35	40	39	40	46	50	7
Liberty	166	143	143	210	193	189	28
Lincoln	13	9	13	20	11	18	2
Long	30	27	13	34	30	16	5
Lowndes	226	214	245	246	235	268	59
Lumpkin	38	43	41	47	53	45	7
Macon	31	27	30	38	35	41	9
Madison	60	56	55	67	67	64	16
Marion	26	22	16	30	26	21	4
Mcduffie	57	72	62	77	90	77	12
Mcintosh	20	21	33	25	23	34	3
Meriwether	57	59	62	65	65	69	9
Miller	3	6	18	5	7	21	0
Mitchell	62	65	67	68	69	72	14
Monroe	38	30	34	49	43	41	6
Montgomery	22	12	12	22	15	15	6
Morgan	32	22	22	39	27	30	9
Murray	122	138	137	131	145	140	32
Muscogee	474	439	468	620	518	642	107
Newton	151	162	175	213	203	227	35
Oconee	13	17	27	22	22	32	3
Oglethorpe	25	27	19	28	38	22	4
Paulding	125	117	147	158	167	189	22
Peach	37	51	58	58	66	79	6
Pickens	48	41	63	55	46	68	7
Pierce	58	51	41	59	54	44	14
Pike	20	20	20	30	30	25	3
Polk	104	112	103	123	120	112	28
Pulaski	12	18	15	15	22	18	5
Putnam	38	47	43	53	65	54	11

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7a. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies						CY 2004 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child
	CY 2004 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	
Quitman	7	10	8	8	11	8	3
Rabun	31	26	20	36	31	23	6
Randolph	17	18	27	19	22	30	7
Richmond	486	449	523	708	618	706	88
Rockdale	120	132	148	161	194	191	24
Schley	6	14	8	9	14	10	1
Screven	37	27	45	45	31	56	7
Seminole	15	29	21	17	31	22	6
Spalding	183	170	182	212	192	197	52
Stephens	37	53	45	44	60	51	8
Stewart	8	11	12	11	14	13	1
Sumter	98	94	91	114	111	108	28
Talbot	12	7	12	15	13	19	4
Taliaferro	7	3	5	11	4	5	0
Tattnall	62	57	63	72	64	68	18
Taylor	19	16	12	21	19	16	3
Telfair	28	25	35	36	33	38	8
Terrell	29	28	41	38	31	48	7
Thomas	108	94	95	123	106	106	25
Tift	110	152	119	116	154	126	26
Toombs	70	85	86	82	97	104	16
Towns	13	12	7	14	14	9	2
Treutlen	9	15	9	10	15	9	2
Troup	156	181	149	193	204	181	28
Turner	30	24	28	33	28	30	8
Twiggs	22	28	30	27	35	31	4
Union	24	25	36	27	30	37	4
Upson	50	67	67	64	86	76	12
Walker	129	147	152	136	155	164	28
Walton	129	128	132	161	164	186	33
Ware	95	93	99	101	100	115	25
Warren	12	16	19	17	24	28	5
Washington	34	38	48	40	44	54	7
Wayne	65	104	91	70	107	95	16
Webster	4	5	8	4	5	8	1

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7a. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies						
	CY 2004 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Live Births to Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2005 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2006 Pregnancies among Females Aged 15-19	CY 2004 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child
Wheeler	16	19	15	18	20	17	7
White	38	40	37	43	49	42	8
Whitfield	294	300	290	315	309	312	77
Wilcox	13	17	23	16	19	25	2
Wilkes	24	20	19	35	28	26	5
Wilkinson	15	26	20	21	31	25	3
Worth	62	44	41	65	52	42	10

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-7b. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies		Number of STDs				Number of AIDS Cases	
	CY 2005 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	CY 2006 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	FY 2005 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2006 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2005 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	FY 2006 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	CY 2005 AIDS Cases	CY 2006 AIDS Cases
Appling	11	13	18	15	30	43	0	0
Atkinson	6	4	11	27	12	25	0	2
Bacon	1	5	23	27	13	31	0	0
Baker	2	0	6	6	8	4	2	2
Baldwin	19	13	113	133	214	221	2	2
Banks	7	5	8	9	12	20	2	0
Barrow	15	14	52	63	94	123	2	0
Bartow	46	45	83	62	114	125	2	2
Ben Hill	19	20	62	69	86	82	2	0
Berrien	17	14	11	15	13	20	2	0
Bibb	93	93	845	858	1,207	1,390	12	7
Bleckley	4	3	35	35	50	58	2	0
Brantley	4	5	15	7	11	15	0	0
Brooks	9	13	37	47	49	50	0	0
Bryan	10	5	17	29	35	60	0	2
Bulloch	24	40	207	244	375	395	2	2
Burke	21	14	63	70	119	126	2	2
Butts	12	4	57	65	48	54	2	2
Calhoun	3	4	15	22	35	48	2	0
Camden	13	20	75	72	111	116	2	2
Candler	11	8	14	17	18	27	2	0
Carroll	35	37	157	195	266	327	2	7
Catoosa	19	18	19	20	28	31	2	0
Charlton	3	6	28	39	26	41	0	2
Chatham	93	111	533	765	767	1,442	22	39
Chattahoochee	2	0	14	8	12	15	0	0
Chattooga	11	12	25	33	25	38	2	0
Cherokee	40	47	79	87	172	163	5	5
Clarke	27	37	208	309	376	585	11	10
Clay	2	1	10	15	13	16	2	2
Clayton	124	148	906	1,026	1,403	1,568	41	31
Clinch	3	3	33	23	28	19	0	2
Cobb	133	168	769	844	1,761	1,891	47	32
Coffee	34	29	104	152	136	188	12	2
Colquitt	34	41	40	86	123	146	6	5
Columbia	15	16	83	93	164	158	2	2
Cook	7	14	40	51	61	49	2	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7b. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies		Number of STDs				Number of AIDS Cases	
	CY 2005 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	CY 2006 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	FY 2005 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2006 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2005 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	FY 2006 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	CY 2005 AIDS Cases	CY 2006 AIDS Cases
Coweta	28	46	189	219	222	267	6	5
Crawford	3	3	20	17	34	24	2	0
Crisp	23	25	134	159	148	178	2	2
Dade	6	3	2	5	8	13	0	0
Dawson	7	3	8	4	10	19	0	0
Decatur	15	27	77	111	83	162	2	2
Dekalb	227	215	2,396	2,668	4,612	5,225	164	102
Dodge	7	4	59	52	69	77	0	0
Dooly	8	6	30	32	56	49	2	2
Dougherty	69	101	410	626	771	964	38	14
Douglas	18	30	226	227	283	339	7	8
Early	7	9	33	57	42	40	2	2
Echols	5	2	2	3	7	8	0	0
Effingham	8	12	26	33	30	59	2	2
Elbert	6	5	43	31	60	75	2	2
Emanuel	14	18	37	83	86	134	2	2
Evans	11	5	26	62	32	58	2	2
Fannin	13	6	8	5	7	9	2	2
Fayette	9	6	73	111	107	148	2	2
Floyd	47	56	169	129	261	200	2	2
Forsyth	32	25	36	36	69	72	2	0
Franklin	11	9	30	26	34	34	0	0
Fulton	327	296	1,946	4,390	5,309	7,673	357	244
Gilmer	21	16	20	15	25	38	0	2
Glascok	0	0	0	0	10	6	2	0
Glynn	41	38	180	145	187	277	7	7
Gordon	28	37	35	36	56	63	0	0
Grady	18	25	36	45	47	62	0	2
Greene	7	5	29	26	44	55	0	0
Gwinnett	201	207	501	737	1,174	1,601	38	20
Habersham	17	19	9	17	31	44	2	0
Hall	89	89	127	155	241	210	7	2
Hancock	4	3	27	23	42	37	0	0
Haralson	16	18	19	21	33	56	0	2
Harris	2	4	29	44	43	41	2	2
Hart	4	5	25	36	44	66	2	2
Heard	3	10	12	15	12	10	0	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7b. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies		Number of STDs				Number of AIDS Cases	
	CY 2005 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	CY 2006 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	FY 2005 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2006 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2005 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	FY 2006 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	CY 2005 AIDS Cases	CY 2006 AIDS Cases
Henry	29	31	223	274	459	504	10	2
Houston	42	47	248	242	349	399	8	5
Irwin	3	4	17	22	41	34	0	0
Jackson	22	16	31	49	41	64	2	2
Jasper	8	7	29	24	27	32	0	2
Jeff Davis	10	6	20	15	27	25	0	0
Jefferson	3	8	48	53	77	86	0	0
Jenkins	4	6	18	27	31	32	2	0
Johnson	6	5	16	30	32	47	2	0
Jones	9	5	13	15	36	33	0	0
Lamar	4	5	41	29	44	45	0	2
Lanier	5	2	17	11	27	15	0	0
Laurens	20	26	99	151	187	204	2	0
Lee	4	7	16	26	33	46	0	0
Liberty	27	27	112	111	176	202	2	6
Lincoln	1	3	17	9	30	29	0	0
Long	4	2	9	9	15	10	0	0
Lowndes	51	42	608	384	935	726	7	5
Lumpkin	6	7	4	13	21	17	2	2
Macon	7	4	29	35	52	57	0	2
Madison	13	9	27	31	42	54	0	0
Marion	2	4	20	19	25	22	0	0
Mcduffie	14	14	100	94	99	102	2	2
Mcintosh	4	6	23	23	26	33	2	2
Meriwether	14	14	62	66	89	80	2	2
Miller	0	2	12	15	19	32	2	2
Mitchell	12	16	52	47	74	81	0	2
Monroe	7	9	26	36	62	51	0	0
Montgomery	5	3	18	16	22	16	0	0
Morgan	5	4	34	21	37	33	0	0
Murray	24	34	21	23	28	42	2	2
Muscogee	92	105	808	921	969	1,423	23	6
Newton	33	35	159	266	232	273	2	2
Oconee	1	3	5	12	10	26	2	0
Oglethorpe	7	3	9	17	22	16	0	2
Paulding	21	20	70	62	96	125	2	2
Peach	12	8	81	88	149	145	2	0

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7b. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies		Number of STDs				Number of AIDS Cases	
	CY 2005 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	CY 2006 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	FY 2005 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2006 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2005 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	FY 2006 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	CY 2005 AIDS Cases	CY 2006 AIDS Cases
Pickens	6	10	8	7	20	11	2	0
Pierce	9	10	11	18	25	36	2	0
Pike	1	2	18	16	39	48	2	0
Polk	28	25	57	53	71	61	0	2
Pulaski	4	6	32	32	35	29	2	0
Putnam	16	11	33	38	55	48	0	0
Quitman	2	1	11	5	8	7	2	0
Rabun	8	3	3	4	7	3	0	0
Randolph	5	2	10	20	22	47	2	2
Richmond	81	116	1,032	993	1,599	1,708	34	17
Rockdale	22	33	110	156	199	244	8	2
Schley	4	1	8	5	15	7	0	0
Screven	6	5	27	24	57	31	0	0
Seminole	4	7	26	24	28	34	2	2
Spalding	48	50	227	247	294	275	2	2
Stephens	8	6	32	26	37	40	0	2
Stewart	2	2	9	18	12	12	2	0
Sumter	20	20	188	154	214	211	0	2
Talbot	1	3	17	17	17	23	0	2
Taliaferro	1	1	7	7	13	23	0	0
Tattnall	10	10	32	33	53	55	2	2
Taylor	8	2	16	17	18	19	2	2
Telfair	11	8	35	40	98	83	2	0
Terrell	4	13	41	73	31	61	2	0
Thomas	21	23	245	205	341	341	2	2
Tift	40	36	139	168	167	242	2	2
Toombs	23	23	83	96	124	132	2	2
Towns	5	0	1	4	7	6	0	0
Treutlen	3	3	12	13	12	32	0	2
Troup	47	29	267	260	314	239	2	2
Turner	7	5	15	19	21	27	0	0
Twiggs	6	9	30	19	30	35	0	0
Union	1	8	5	3	9	12	2	0
Upson	13	15	72	84	90	80	2	0
Walker	33	26	38	43	54	39	2	0
Walton	24	18	96	112	109	138	2	2
Ware	19	19	164	183	173	269	2	2

(continued)

**Exhibit C-7b. Sexual Behavior Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Teen Births and Pregnancies		Number of STDs				Number of AIDS Cases	
	CY 2005 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	CY 2006 Mothers Aged 15-19 who Gave Birth and Already Had a Child	FY 2005 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2006 Juveniles Aged 19 or Younger with an STD	FY 2005 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	FY 2006 Adults Aged 20 or Older with an STD	CY 2005 AIDS Cases	CY 2006 AIDS Cases
Warren	5	4	29	20	39	60	0	0
Washington	6	7	53	70	84	118	2	2
Wayne	26	20	29	44	44	77	2	2
Webster	0	0	5	6	9	5	0	2
Wheeler	4	4	13	17	13	14	0	2
White	7	9	15	16	17	14	2	0
Whitfield	70	77	120	78	189	182	2	2
Wilcox	3	3	13	26	26	23	0	0
Wilkes	5	2	28	24	41	42	2	0
Wilkinson	2	4	21	31	53	44	2	0
Worth	10	10	27	37	43	43	2	2

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.

**Exhibit C-8. Suicide/Self-Injury Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup>**

County	Number of Suicides/Self-Injuries	
	CY 2005 Suicides among Teens Aged 10-19	CY 2005 Total Suicides
Appling	0	2
Atkinson	0	0
Bacon	0	1
Baker	0	1
Baldwin	0	5
Banks	0	2
Barrow	0	8
Bartow	1	14
Ben Hill	0	0
Berrien	0	1
Bibb	0	14
Bleckley	0	2
Brantley	0	0
Brooks	0	0
Bryan	0	3
Bulloch	1	2
Burke	0	3
Butts	0	3
Calhoun	0	0
Camden	1	8
Candler	0	2
Carroll	1	15
Catoosa	0	13
Charlton	0	0
Chatham	0	24
Chattahoochee	1	2
Chattooga	0	4
Cherokee	1	15
Clarke	0	12
Clay	0	0
Clayton	2	21
Clinch	0	0
Cobb	4	47
Coffee	0	4
Colquitt	0	5
Columbia	0	11
Cook	2	5
Coweta	0	20
Crawford	0	2
Crisp	1	3
Dade	0	3
Dawson	0	2
Decatur	0	3
Dekalb	0	47

(continued)

**Exhibit C-8. Suicide/Self Injury Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Suicides/Self-Injuries	
	CY 2005 Suicides among Teens Aged 10-19	CY 2005 Total Suicides
Dodge	0	5
Dooly	0	2
Dougherty	0	6
Douglas	0	9
Early	0	1
Echols	0	0
Effingham	0	5
Elbert	1	5
Emanuel	0	1
Evans	0	1
Fannin	0	3
Fayette	0	12
Floyd	0	13
Forsyth	1	11
Franklin	0	1
Fulton	5	66
Gilmer	0	4
Glascocock	0	0
Glynn	0	6
Gordon	0	2
Grady	0	0
Greene	0	0
Gwinnett	1	57
Habersham	0	1
Hall	1	17
Hancock	0	1
Haralson	1	5
Harris	1	3
Hart	0	2
Heard	0	1
Henry	1	18
Houston	0	11
Irwin	0	0
Jackson	0	2
Jasper	0	1
Jeff Davis	0	3
Jefferson	0	0
Jenkins	0	0
Johnson	0	0
Jones	0	6
Lamar	0	0
Lanier	0	3
Laurens	0	5
Lee	1	4

(continued)

**Exhibit C-8. Suicide/Self Injury Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Suicides/Self-Injuries	
	CY 2005 Suicides among Teens Aged 10-19	CY 2005 Total Suicides
Liberty	0	6
Lincoln	1	2
Long	0	3
Lowndes	0	8
Lumpkin	0	2
Macon	0	5
Madison	0	4
Marion	0	0
Mcduffie	0	5
Mcintosh	0	0
Meriwether	0	2
Miller	0	1
Mitchell	0	3
Monroe	1	7
Montgomery	0	3
Morgan	1	2
Murray	1	3
Muscogee	0	18
Newton	0	10
Oconee	0	3
Oglethorpe	0	1
Paulding	0	15
Peach	0	5
Pickens	1	6
Pierce	0	2
Pike	0	2
Polk	0	3
Pulaski	0	1
Putnam	0	2
Quitman	0	1
Rabun	0	3
Randolph	0	1
Richmond	0	17
Rockdale	0	9
Schley	0	1
Screven	0	1
Seminole	0	0
Spalding	0	9
Stephens	0	6
Stewart	0	0
Sumter	0	3
Talbot	0	1
Taliaferro	0	0
Tattnall	0	4

(continued)

**Exhibit C-8. Suicide/Self Injury Indicator Data, by County<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

County	Number of Suicides/Self-Injuries	
	CY 2005 Suicides among Teens Aged 10-19	CY 2005 Total Suicides
Taylor	0	1
Telfair	0	3
Terrell	0	2
Thomas	0	6
Tift	0	6
Toombs	0	3
Towns	0	2
Treutlen	0	1
Troup	1	7
Turner	0	1
Twiggs	0	2
Union	0	4
Upson	0	0
Walker	0	11
Walton	0	10
Ware	0	0
Warren	0	1
Washington	0	3
Wayne	0	3
Webster	0	0
Wheeler	0	0
White	0	6
Whitfield	2	10
Wilcox	1	2
Wilkes	0	0
Wilkinson	0	1
Worth	0	2

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years. See Appendix B for indicator rates and percentages.

Source: Georgia's County-Level Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs: 2008.