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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count factbook examines statewide and county trends in the well-being of Georgia's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators in five domains: family and community, economic well-being, health, education, and safety and security. The 21 indicators of well-being are: (1) child population; (2) public school enrollment; (3) families starting at risk of poverty; (4) children in poverty; (5) median household income; (6) students receiving free or reduced school lunch; (7) children in families receiving TANF; (8) children in families receiving food stamps; (9) low birth weight babies; (10) infant mortality; (11) prenatal care; (12) births to teens; (13) repeat births to teens; (14) Iowa Test of Basic Skills scores; (15) high school completions; (16) high school graduates eligible for HOPE scholarships; (17) babies born to mothers with less than 12 years of education; (18) child deaths; (19) teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (20) child abuse and neglect; and (21) juvenile arrests. The report's findings indicate that progress was made toward improving: poverty rates among children, infant mortality rates, rate of births to teens, math scores on the Iowa Tests, high school completions, rates of child deaths and teen deaths, and incidents of child abuse and neglect. The report's findings also indicate change for the worse in the areas of: families starting at risk of poverty, students eligible to receive free or reduced school lunches, low birthweight babies, some Iowa Test reading scores, and juvenile arrests. The factbook ends with a special report concerning economic development and child well-being. (SD)



Georgia KIDS COUNT

factbook 2000

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FOR CHILDREN



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“A hundred years from now, it will not matter what my bank account was, the sort of house I lived in or the kind of car I drove...But the world may be different because I was important in the life of a child.”

Georgia *KIDS COUNT* Factbook is a project of Georgians For Children, a multi-issue, statewide, non-partisan, non-profit child advocacy organization. Georgians For Children uses research, communication, and mobilization to shape public and private sector policies that better the lives of children, youth and families.

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Additional copies of the Georgia *KIDS COUNT* Factbook 2000-2001 are available for \$22.00 plus postage.

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Georgia KIDS COUNT

factbook 2000-2001

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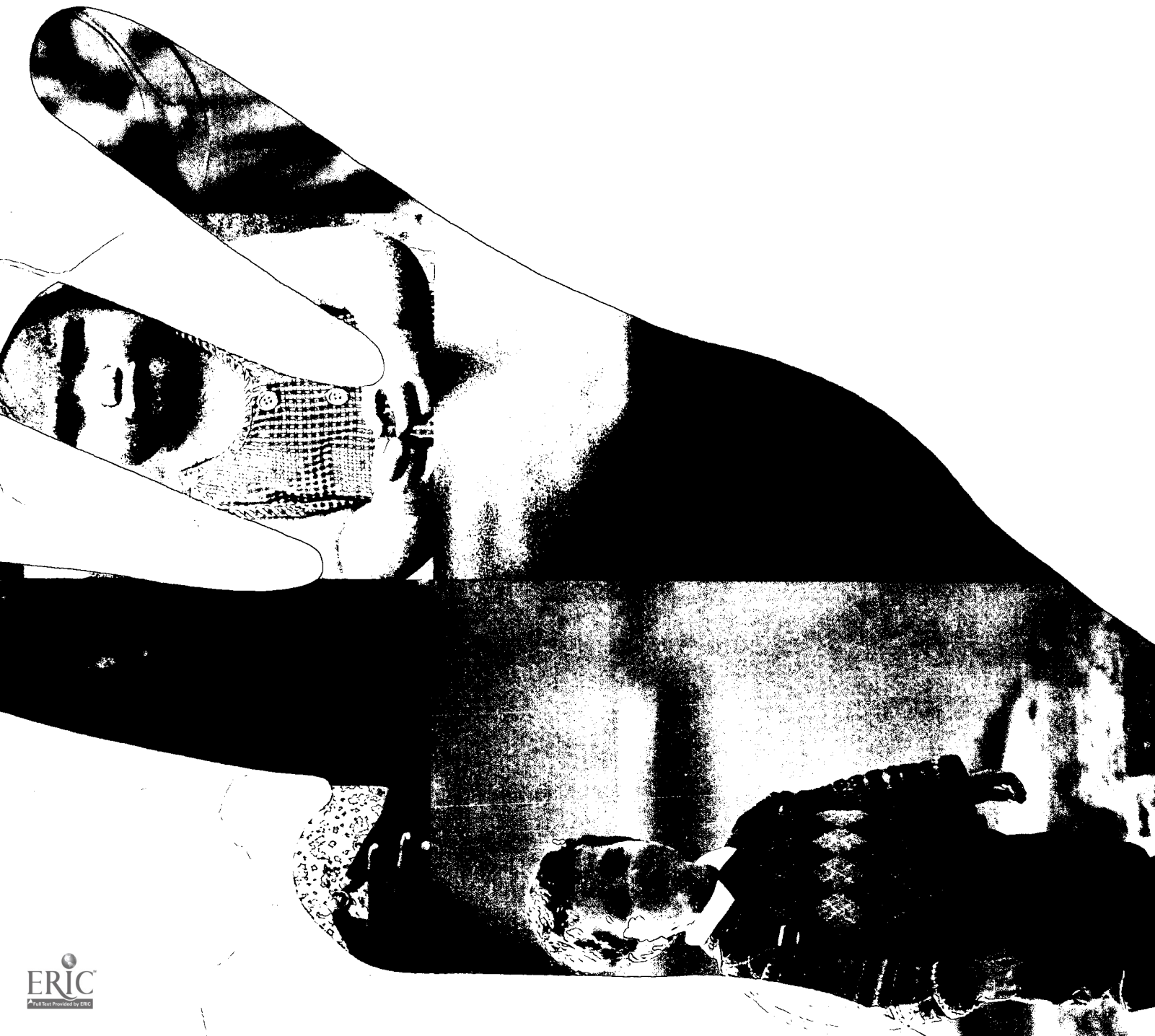
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Overview



The *KIDS COUNT Factbook 2000 - 2001* is the sixth comprehensive look at the conditions of children and families in Georgia. The *Factbook* measures how well or how poorly residents are doing by presenting the best available data to monitor the social, economic, educational and physical well-being of Georgia's children. The *Factbook* provides a detailed state and county level picture of the quality of life of children.

The *KIDS COUNT Factbook* is an important tool in educating the public and policy makers on the status of children in Georgia. It builds a strong and effective case for improving measurable outcomes for Georgia's children. It is hoped that the increased awareness resulting from the presentation of these data will prompt leaders and citizens alike to work toward improving the

quality of life for all our children.

The *KIDS COUNT Factbook 2000 - 2001* provides a statistical portrait of the status of Georgia's children. Information is presented for the state of Georgia as a whole and for each of the 159 individual counties. By examining the best available data statewide and in Georgia's 159 counties, the *Factbook* provides an information base that can result in more effective state and community action on behalf of children.

What is KIDS COUNT?

The Georgia KIDS COUNT project began in 1992, with funding by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The *Factbook* profiles the status of children in Georgia by tracking changes in selected indicators using the most current and reliable data available.

The main goals of the Georgia KIDS COUNT project are to:

- develop a clear picture of the condition of children at state and local levels that can be used to guide efforts to improve the quality of life for children;
- track data indicators over time to assess change;
- educate the public and policy makers on the status of children and families in Georgia;
- use KIDS COUNT data as a planning tool to identify priority issues which will assist decision-makers in effectively utilizing scarce public and private resources; and
- maximize collaborative efforts on behalf of children.

What is new in the KIDS COUNT Factbook 2000 - 2001?

In a continuing effort to provide

the most relevant and useful data, several improvements have been made to the *KIDS COUNT Factbook 2000 - 2001*.

- 11 new indicators have been added to provide a more comprehensive view of the lives of children in Georgia. Several of these complement the longstanding KIDS COUNT outcome indicators by measuring access to and utilization of community and state resources, such as the HOPE Scholarship program. Other indicators have been added to fill critical gaps, such as measures of economic well-being. Finally, new demographic indicators have been included to track the relative size, racial, and ethnic composition of the child population.

- The 21 indicators in this *Factbook* are organized under 5 domains: Family &

Community, Economic Well-Being, Health, Education, and Safety & Security. This new format focuses attention on what is desired for children, as well as how it is measured. Ultimately, all areas of well-being are interrelated and critical throughout a child's development. A child's safety in his family and community affects his school performance; a child's economic security affects her health and education. The *Factbook 2000 - 2001* reflects these connections and can be used to guide policy and programs for children and families.

- The *Factbook 2000 - 2001* includes a Special Report that highlights the close association between economic development and child well-being. To be successful, efforts to promote economic

development must expand to include such children's issues as health care, education and safety. Likewise, efforts to improve child well-being must look beyond human services, because without a sound economic base their achievements will be difficult to sustain. Significant and lasting improvement requires a partnership between these two efforts.

Key Findings About Georgia's Children

Promising Trends

The majority of the 15 indicators for which trend data are available are moving in the right direction. Gains are evident in the areas of Economic Well-Being, Health, Education, and Safety & Security.

- Children in Poverty dropped slightly from 25% in 1993 to

23% in 1997. Since this was based on Census Bureau estimates, a more complete picture will emerge when the data from the 2000 Census are released.

- Infant Mortality declined from 12.4 per 1000 in 1990 to 8.2 per 1000 in 1999. Since this was part of a national trend, Georgia continued to rank near the bottom nationally.
- Births to Teens fell from 50.1 per 1000 in 1990 to 39.5 per 1000 in 1999. Again, this was part of a nationwide trend and when compared to other states, Georgia continued to have one of the highest rates in the country.
- Math Scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills improved in Grades 3, 5 and 8 between 1993 and 2000.
- High School Completions increased from 68% in 1998 to 71% in 2000. With the large number of education initiatives implemented in the

past decade, it is expected that this indicator will continue to steadily improve.

- Child Deaths and Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide declined during the decade.
- Substantiated Incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect fell from 14.9 per 1000 in 1992 to 13.4 per 1000 in 1999.

Disturbing Trends

On 5 of the indicators, the trend is either mixed or fails to show improvement.

- Families Starting at Risk of Poverty increased slightly from 49% in 1990 to 51% in 1999. The three risk factors are mother unmarried, not a high school graduate, or under age 20. Throughout the decade, about half of first births were to families with one or more of these risk factors.

Georgia Trends

FAMILY & COMMUNITY Families Starting at Risk of Poverty	49% (1991)	51% (1999)
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING Children in Poverty	25% (1993) 34% (1990)	23% (1997) 43% (2000)
Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	9% (1990)	9% (1999)
HEALTH Low Birthweight Babies	12.4 per 1000 (1990)	8.2 per 1000 (1999)
Infant Mortality	2% (1991)	1% (1999)
Babies Born to Mothers Receiving No Prenatal Care	50.1 per 1000 (1990)	39.5 per 1000 (1999)
Births to Teens	14% (1995)	12% (1999)
Repeat Births to Teens		
EDUCATION Reading & Math Scores on Iowa Test of Basic Skills:	(1993)	(2000)
o 3rd Grade Reading	52%	54%
o 3rd Grade Math	50%	62%
o 5th Grade Reading	53%	59%
o 5th Grade Math	52%	49%
o 8th Grade Reading	52%	57%
o 8th Grade Math	68% (1998)	71% (2000)
High School Completions	25% (1990)	23% (2000)
Babies Born to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education	35.8 per 100,000 (1990)	27.1 per 100,000 (1999)
SAFETY & SECURITY Child Deaths	74.6 per 100,000 (1990)	61.6 per 100,000 (1999)
Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide & Suicide	14.9 per 1,000 (1992)	13.4 per 1,000 (1999)
Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect	3% (1990)	5% (1999)
Juvenile Arrests		

o Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch rose from 34% in 1990 to 43% in 2000. Because family income is used to determine enrollment in the lunch program, this indicator is a proxy measure for children living in poverty. Poverty often means too little to eat and the school nutrition programs are an important way to combat childhood hunger. While it is good to have more poor children participating in the program, it is troubling that the proportion who met the income guidelines increased so rapidly.

o Low Birthweight Babies remained constant at 9% in 1990 and 1999. Health care advances during the decade appeared to have little impact on reducing the proportion of infants born low birthweight.

o Reading Scores on the ITBS were mixed with 8th grade reading showing a decline from 52% in 1993 to 49% in 2000, and 5th grade reading remaining constant at 53% during this period. A promising sign was the increase in 3rd grade reading scores from 52% in 1993 to 54% in 2000.

o Juvenile Arrests rose from 3% in 1990 to 5% in 1999. The large numbers of youth coming into contact with legal authorities raises serious issues not only about the conditions facing young people, but also the readiness of the juvenile justice system to meet their needs.



Family and Community

In the 1990's, Georgia was among the fastest growing states in the country. The overall population rose from 6.5 million in 1990 to 8.2 million in 2000, an increase of 26%. Looking back a half-century to 1950, the population of Georgia has grown by 141%.

In addition to the growing number of people residing in the state, Georgia has also become more racially and ethnically diverse. This diversity is most evident among the young and is shaping everything from school enrollment to popular culture.

A third force impacting the future well-being of children in Georgia is the mounting disparities between communities. Where a child lives — whether it is a wealthy or poor community, a region which is experiencing economic growth or in decline — influences the resources and opportunities that are available.

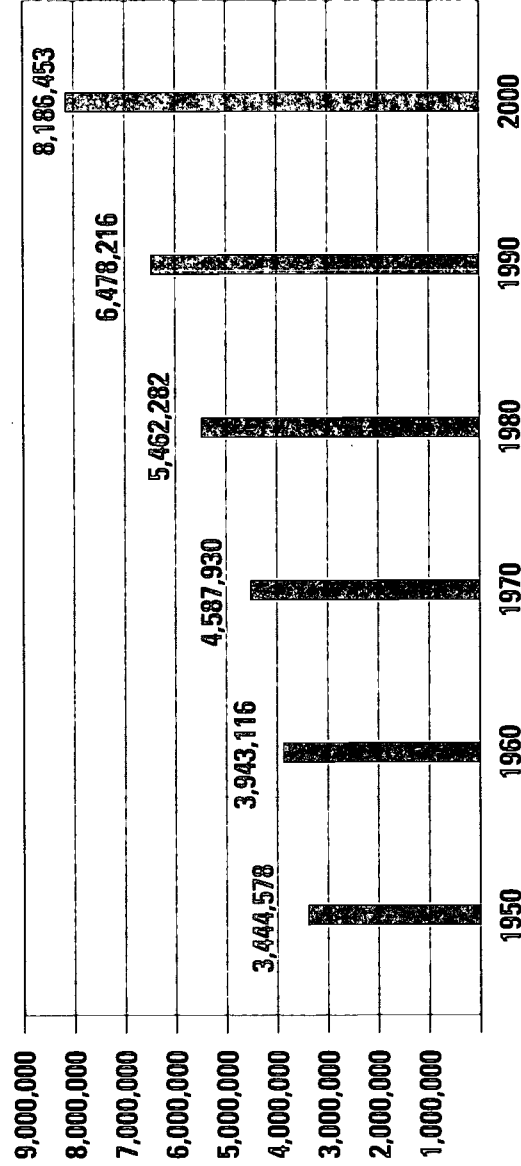
Child Population

This indicator represents the percentage of the total population that is under the age of 18. In 1999, there were 2,044,690 children under age 18. This was 26% of Georgia's population, down slightly from 27% in 1990.

Counties with largest percentage of population under age 18

Burke	33%
Lee	32%
Bryan	32%
Liberty	31%
Mitchell	31%
Turner	31%
Long	31%
Macon	31%

Total Population, Georgia, 1950 - 2000



Public School Enrollment

This indicator represents the race and ethnicity of public school students in kindergarten through 12th grade. In the 1999-2000 school year, 55% of Georgia students were white, 38% were black, 4% were Hispanic, and 2% were Asian. In 23 counties, at least 1 in 20 students were Hispanic.

Counties where Hispanic students represent 5% or more of school enrollment

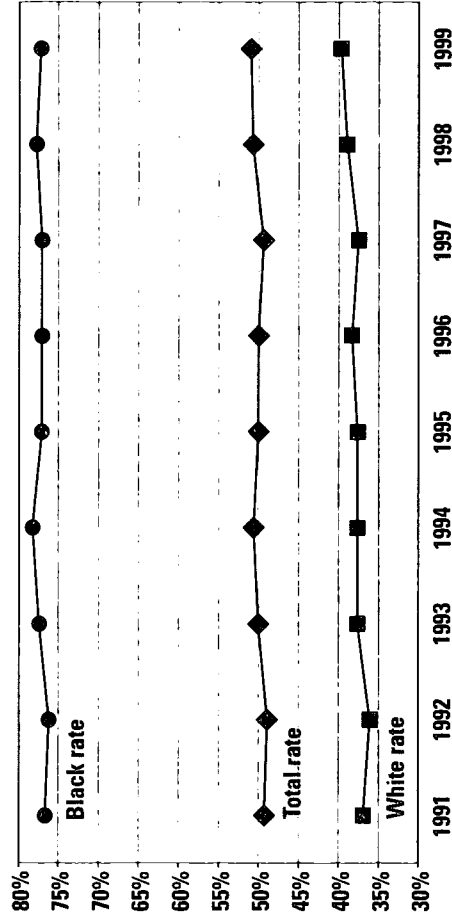
Whitfield	23%	Colquitt	8%	Liberty	6%
Hall	20%	Toombs	8%	Coffee	6%
Atkinson	17%	Clarke	7%	Dooly	6%
Echols	16%	Polk	7%	DeKalb	5%
Tattnall	10%	Tift	6%	Clayton	5%
Candler	9%	Long	6%	Gordon	5%
Habersham	9%	Gilmer	6%	Floyd	5%
Gwinnett	8%	Cobb	6%		

Families Starting at Risk of Poverty

This indicator represents first births to mothers with at least one of these risk factors — unmarried, not a high school graduate, or under age 20. In 1999, 51% of new families were at risk of poverty. This was an

increase from 49% in 1991. The rate among black babies (77%) was nearly twice that of white babies (40%). However, while the rate among blacks remained constant during the decade, the white rate increased during this period.

Families starting at risk of poverty, Georgia, 1991 - 1999 (per 100)



Public School Enrollment. Public school enrollment for students in kindergarten through 12th grade for school year 1999-2000, total number and percentage in each race or ethnic group.

County	Total Number	White Percent	Black Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian Percent	Other Percent	County	Total Number	White Percent	Black Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian Percent	Other Percent
Appling	3,212	66.6	29.0	3.6	0.2	0.6	Evans	1,930	50.2	45.6	3.6	0.2	0.4
Atkinson	1,464	57.7	24.3	17.1	0.0	1.0	Fannin	3,062	98.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2
Bacon	1,838	73.4	24.0	1.6	0.1	0.9	Fayette	19,012	80.7	13.2	1.9	2.7	1.5
Baker	343	28.0	68.8	2.3	0.0	0.9	Floyd	14,912	73.9	18.7	4.7	1.1	1.7
Baldwin	6,216	36.6	60.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	Forsyth	15,644	95.1	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.4
Banks	2,275	92.3	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.1	Franklin	3,528	85.9	12.8	0.7	0.1	0.6
Barrow	8,042	80.2	12.2	2.2	4.2	1.2	Fulton	124,120	28.5	63.2	4.0	3.0	1.3
Bartow	14,854	84.5	11.3	2.8	0.5	0.8	Gilmer	3,534	92.8	0.1	6.3	0.2	0.6
Ben Hill	3,403	52.2	45.1	2.0	0.4	0.4	Glascokc	545	89.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Berrien	3,043	79.6	17.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	Glynn	11,530	59.0	38.8	1.5	0.6	0.1
Bibb	24,284	29.6	68.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Gordon	7,980	88.5	4.5	5.0	0.9	1.1
Bleckley	2,242	68.0	29.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	Grady	4,411	53.6	41.9	3.5	0.3	0.6
Brantley	3,081	94.5	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	Greene	2,264	22.5	75.6	1.3	0.2	0.4
Brooks	2,708	31.6	65.4	2.0	0.3	0.7	Gwinnett	106,302	66.6	14.9	8.4	8.2	1.9
Bryan	5,020	79.8	16.7	1.1	0.8	1.6	Habersham	5,516	85.4	22.8	8.5	2.4	1.6
Burke	4,744	30.9	67.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	Hall	23,259	68.0	9.5	19.8	1.3	1.4
Burts	3,202	61.1	36.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	Hancock	1,756	1.6	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Calhoun	761	4.9	94.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	Haralson	4,882	93.4	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Camden	9,392	69.4	24.4	2.4	0.7	3.0	Harris	4,004	74.0	24.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
Candler	1,800	54.9	35.6	8.7	0.5	0.3	Hart	3,403	70.0	29.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
Carrall	14,865	74.6	21.8	1.4	0.7	1.6	Heard	1,971	84.9	12.8	0.8	0.1	1.4
Catoosa	9,311	96.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	Henry	21,748	78.5	17.4	1.7	1.6	0.8
Charlton	1,942	63.9	34.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	Houston	20,568	64.0	32.0	1.8	1.5	0.6
Chatham	35,028	31.3	64.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	Irwin	1,866	59.0	39.6	1.1	0.1	0.2
Chattahoochee	467	60.4	33.8	1.1	0.6	4.1	Jackson	7,528	87.3	8.4	2.1	1.4	0.7
Chattooga	3,964	87.9	10.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	Jasper	1,905	57.2	39.7	1.3	0.4	1.5
Cherokee	24,737	92.0	2.9	3.6	0.9	0.6	Jeff Davis	2,541	76.3	18.7	4.1	0.3	0.7
Clarke	10,769	30.8	57.5	7.1	2.7	1.8	Jefferson	3,516	23.5	76.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Clay	332	4.5	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Jenkins	1,734	43.7	54.4	1.3	0.0	0.6
Clayton	44,622	25.7	61.8	5.0	4.7	2.9	Johnson	1,327	47.6	52.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Clinch	1,391	59.3	40.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	Jones	4,588	74.0	23.8	1.1	0.5	0.6
Cobb	100,295	64.4	23.9	6.2	3.2	2.4	Lamar	2,595	57.4	42.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Coffee	7,234	59.1	34.0	5.8	0.6	0.6	Lanier	1,271	63.9	33.0	1.9	0.5	0.7
Colquitt	8,005	57.4	33.5	7.7	0.2	1.2	Laurens	8,653	52.1	45.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Columbia	18,361	81.0	12.7	1.7	3.6	1.1	Lee	5,185	83.2	14.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cook	3,030	57.3	39.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	Liberty	10,854	33.9	55.4	5.9	2.1	2.8
Coweta	15,777	72.9	24.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	Lincoln	1,470	55.1	44.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Crawford	2,085	70.0	28.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	Long	1,819	58.6	31.3	6.4	0.8	2.9
Crisp	4,275	39.7	59.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	Lowndes	15,929	51.3	44.5	1.7	0.9	1.6
Dade	2,518	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	Lumpkin	3,250	93.4	1.8	3.2	0.6	1.1
Dawson	2,640	97.9	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.5	Macon	2,297	13.1	83.5	2.2	1.0	0.2
Decatur	95,590	12.6	76.2	5.2	3.8	2.1	Madison	4,478	86.9	10.2	1.5	0.1	1.3
Dodge	3,391	62.8	35.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	Marietta	1,788	52.0	44.7	2.2	0.4	0.7
Dooly	1,701	16.3	76.4	5.6	0.4	1.3	McDuffie	4,399	49.3	49.1	0.7	0.3	0.6
Dougherty	16,891	17.8	81.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	McIntosh	1,869	47.4	51.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Douglas	16,703	73.6	21.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	Meriwether	3,877	36.4	62.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Early	2,675	37.2	60.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	Miller	1,226	59.3	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Echols	665	74.3	9.0	15.5	0.0	1.2	Witthell	4,348	30.1	67.1	2.0	0.1	0.6
Effingham	8,054	82.6	15.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	Monroe	3,527	62.4	36.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Elbert	3,679	57.5	40.6	1.1	0.2	0.6	Montgomery	1,305	58.3	37.5	3.9	0.0	0.3
Emanuel	4,548	52.4	46.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	Murray	2,914	62.4	35.4	1.2	0.2	0.8
							Muscogee	6,499	94.9	0.3	3.8	0.2	0.8
								32,364	35.2	59.5	2.7	1.3	1.3

County	Total Number	White Percent	Black Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian Percent	Other Percent
Newton	10,523	66.2	30.0	1.8	0.2	1.7
Oconee	5,239	87.0	7.6	2.9	1.6	0.9
Oglethorpe	2,067	72.7	25.9	1.1	0.1	0.1
Paudling	15,059	90.7	7.4	1.1	0.2	0.7
Peach	4,324	41.8	53.2	4.0	0.4	0.6
Pickens	3,658	96.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.5
Pike	3,086	82.7	14.1	1.8	0.3	1.1
Pike	2,557	79.9	18.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
Polk	6,735	74.5	18.3	6.5	0.3	0.4
Pulaski	1,566	54.3	43.4	0.7	0.5	1.0
Putnam	2,500	44.6	51.5	2.2	1.2	0.5
Quitman	241	17.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rabun	2,061	94.1	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.9
Randolph	1,559	11.7	87.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
Richmond	35,215	27.8	67.5	1.9	1.0	1.8
Rockdale	13,412	71.2	21.9	3.8	2.3	0.9
Schley	623	66.8	31.1	1.8	0.0	0.3
Scriven	3,143	41.6	58.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Seminole	1,826	45.2	50.6	3.8	0.2	0.2
Spalding	10,314	53.5	44.3	0.9	0.8	0.5
Stephens	4,291	81.3	16.4	0.5	0.4	1.4
Stewart	832	5.4	94.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sumter	5,525	24.8	71.6	2.4	0.5	0.7
Talbot	840	2.7	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Taliaferro	137	9.5	85.4	2.2	0.0	2.9
Tattall	3,206	52.4	36.1	9.6	0.4	1.5
Taylor	1,712	45.6	52.9	1.0	0.1	0.5
Telfair	1,759	49.5	49.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Terrell	1,834	3.6	95.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Thomas	8,374	48.1	49.9	1.1	0.3	0.7
Tift	7,254	53.2	39.2	6.4	0.6	0.6
Toombs	4,985	57.6	33.6	7.6	0.4	0.7
Towns	956	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treutlen	1,244	58.4	40.7	0.7	0.2	0.0
Troup	11,040	56.2	41.3	0.9	0.2	1.4
Turner	1,894	41.3	56.9	1.3	0.4	0.2
Twiggs	1,682	36.3	63.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
Union	2,828	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Upson	4,800	62.9	35.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Walker	9,831	93.2	4.8	0.5	0.5	1.0
Walton	10,397	75.9	20.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Ware	6,230	58.9	38.5	1.7	0.4	0.4
Warren	944	4.9	94.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Washington	3,952	29.1	70.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Wayne	4,957	70.2	26.1	2.5	0.5	0.6
Webster	361	46.5	51.2	1.4	0.0	0.8
Wheeler	1,041	57.7	37.1	4.2	0.1	0.9
White	3,064	94.9	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.3
Whitfield	16,182	70.0	4.4	23.1	0.3	2.2
Wilcox	1,313	54.1	45.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Wilkes	1,866	43.5	54.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Wilkinson	1,773	39.1	59.9	0.5	0.1	0.5
Worth	4,367	56.6	41.7	0.9	0.3	0.5

Georgia 1,391,579 54.7 37.9 4.0 2.1 1.3

Families Starting At Risk Of Poverty. First births to mothers with at least one risk factor, number 1997-1999, rates (per 100) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods. First births to mothers with all three risk factors, number and rate (per 100) for 1997-1999. Risk factors are unmarried, less than high school education, and less than 20 years old.



County	AT LEAST ONE			ALL THREE			AT LEAST ONE			ALL THREE			
	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	Percent Change	1997-99 Number	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	Percent Change	1997-99 Number	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	
Appling	193	58.6	58.1	-0.7	58	17.5		121	70.5	59.6	-15.4	42	20.7
Atkinson	146	73.0	69.9	-4.3	50	23.9		159	55.4	53.7	-3.0	41	13.9
Bacon	116	64.7	67.1	-0.7	38	22.0		288	27.5	30.0	9.1	63	6.4
Baker	41	70.0	69.5	-0.7	12	20.3		437	24.4	21.3	-12.5	105	5.1
Baldwin	388	62.5	61.7	-1.2	128	20.3		164	56.1	56.4	0.5	62	21.3
Banks	103	51.0	53.4	4.7	37	19.2		7,807	51.9	50.2	-3.2	2,361	15.2
Barrow	394	45.1	41.3	-8.4	123	12.9		232	56.8	59.6	5.0	70	18.0
Bartow	816	50.4	51.0	1.2	299	18.7		15	66.7	42.9	-35.7	2	*
Ben Hill	238	72.3	68.4	-5.4	95	27.3		667	59.1	61.8	4.6	246	22.8
Berrien	169	56.4	51.2	-9.2	51	15.5		499	53.7	56.7	9.4	138	16.2
Bibb	1,744	60.4	59.3	-1.8	659	22.4		264	65.6	66.2	0.9	80	20.1
Bleckley	117	57.8	65.0	12.5	37	20.6		163	72.5	72.4	0.0	51	22.7
Branfley	79	52.4	58.1	10.9	23	16.9		3,281	25.0	29.4	17.4	560	5.0
Brooks	142	71.8	70.0	-2.6	56	27.6		323	54.2	53.4	-1.5	85	14.0
Bryan	237	48.4	48.7	0.5	74	15.2		1,602	55.8	56.2	0.7	427	15.0
Bulloch	410	51.7	47.8	-7.7	109	12.7		144	87.4	87.8	0.4	42	25.6
Burke	337	71.2	75.4	5.9	122	27.3		236	56.8	52.9	-6.9	72	16.1
Butts	171	63.3	57.8	-8.7	71	24.0		154	40.1	44.8	11.6	37	10.8
Calhoun	84	69.6	71.2	2.3	24	20.3		171	56.3	56.3	0.0	37	12.2
Camden	346	38.7	39.9	3.1	80	9.2		117	61.8	59.7	-3.4	35	17.9
Candler	107	55.8	61.1	9.5	31	17.7		774	32.5	34.3	5.4	228	10.1
Carroll	804	52.0	53.2	2.2	240	15.9		909	49.4	49.7	0.6	228	12.5
Catoosa	374	50.1	47.2	-5.9	130	16.4		83	60.8	55.7	-8.4	29	19.5
Charlton	94	57.5	62.3	8.2	38	25.2		416	55.7	52.9	-5.1	116	14.7
Chatham	2,409	54.9	55.5	1.2	748	17.2		89	63.0	58.6	-7.1	34	22.4
Chattahoochee	98	32.7	34.3	4.8	26	9.1		192	59.4	66.6	15.4	57	20.4
Chattooga	278	63.2	67.3	6.5	70	16.9		242	73.5	73.3	-0.2	83	25.2
Cherokee	804	27.2	30.8	13.0	227	8.7		108	72.7	70.1	-3.6	47	30.5
Clarke	789	49.5	48.5	-2.1	240	14.7		108	69.8	63.5	-9.0	42	24.7
Clay	53	72.1	61.6	-14.6	22	25.6		183	49.7	57.2	15.1	47	14.7
Clayton	2,929	57.2	61.4	7.4	734	15.4		174	64.0	63.0	-1.6	62	22.5
Clinch	95	61.3	63.8	4.0	33	22.1		61	65.0	61.6	-5.3	21	21.2
Cobb	4,110	33.2	35.0	5.5	814	6.9		486	59.7	62.5	4.7	165	21.2
Coffee	494	64.7	64.1	-1.0	182	23.6		177	45.3	47.6	4.9	78	21.0
Colquitt	488	68.8	67.3	-2.1	169	23.3		786	44.3	42.4	-4.1	163	8.8
Columbia	496	35.5	34.5	-2.9	156	10.8		65	59.3	59.6	0.5	16	14.7
Cook	155	63.9	56.6	-11.5	60	21.9		105	50.5	51.5	2.0	25	12.3
Coweta	618	42.0	37.7	-10.3	211	12.9		986	52.6	52.3	-0.6	303	15.9
Crawford	84	60.1	48.0	-20.2	19	10.9		138	47.1	46.2	-2.0	46	15.4
Crisp	304	68.4	75.2	10.0	147	36.4		185	77.8	78.7	1.2	75	31.9
Dade	116	58.0	51.1	-11.9	27	11.9		233	51.6	56.0	8.5	63	15.1
Dawson	115	36.8	37.7	2.5	34	11.1		67	66.7	67.7	1.5	24	24.2
Decatur	355	66.2	68.7	3.7	148	26.6		277	65.4	67.6	3.4	106	25.9
DeKalb	160	57.1	52.6	-7.9	46	15.1		141	68.7	73.4	6.9	47	24.5
Dodge	171	74.9	71.0	-5.2	68	28.2		270	75.6	70.3	-7.0	95	24.7
Doolley	1,366	67.6	68.3	1.0	528	26.4		67	63.2	67.0	6.1	23	23.0
Dougherty	690	43.0	41.8	-2.8	184	11.2		308	71.9	73.7	2.5	107	25.6
Douglas	148	74.9	69.2	-7.6	57	26.6		183	56.8	55.5	-2.3	55	16.7
Early	11	67.9	64.7	-4.6	3	*		77	58.9	65.3	10.8	26	22.0
Effingham	289	48.2	45.2	-6.3	103	16.1		140	60.7	58.1	-4.4	50	20.7
Elbert	201	61.9	62.8	1.4	91	28.4		408	60.4	63.8	5.7	130	20.3
Emanuel	315	69.5	77.0	10.9	122	29.8		2,081	57.1	57.5	0.8	732	20.2

* Number too small to calculate a rate

Georgia

75,980 50.2 50.3 0.3 22,421 14.9

Economic Well-Being



Georgia's economy has experienced tremendous prosperity over the past decade. Whether measured by median household income or per capita income, unemployment or average weekly wage, there are many signs of economic vitality that contribute significantly to the well-being of children.

Yet this relative affluence is not shared equally among all families. There are still children who live in sub-standard housing, go to school hungry in the morning, or lack other basic necessities of life. There are parents who struggle to provide for their children by working long hours, traveling great distances, or making other sacrifices in the hope of realizing a better future for their children.

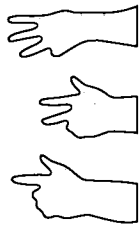
Economic security is the necessary first step to giving a child the opportunity to realize his or her potential. Because poverty affects virtually every area of a child's life, it is one of the most widely used and powerful indicators of child well-being.

Children in Poverty

This indicator represents the percentage of children under the age of 18 living at or below the federal poverty level. In 1997, there were 470,440 children living in poverty. This was a child poverty rate of 23%, a decrease from 25% in 1993. Data for 1993, 1995 and 1997 are poverty estimates produced by the US Census Bureau. New data from the 2000 Census will provide a more complete picture.

Countries with one-third or more of children living in poverty

	Percent	Percent	
Clay	47	Brooks	37
Quitman	44	Evans	37
Early	44	Jenkins	37
Tatiferro	43	Mitchell	37
Randolph	43	Dougherty	36
Crisp	42	Johnson	36
Calhoun	42	Toombs	36
Seminole	40	Wheeler	36
Terrell	39	Telfair	36
Dooly	39	McIntosh	35
Emanuel	39	Miller	35
Wilcox	39	Sumter	35
Treutlen	39	Candler	35
Macon	39	Colquitt	35
Maconck	39	Ware	35
Taylor	38	Burke	34
Warren	38	Grady	34
Turner	38	Washington	34
Peach	38	Montgomery	33
Stewart	37	Long	33
Tattnall	37	Bibb	33
Jefferson	37	Atkinson	33
Decatur	37	Dodge	33
Baker	37	Lanier	33
		Richmond	33



Georgia's 2001
National Rank

37

in percent of
Children in Poverty

Median Household Income

This indicator represents the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups — half with income above the median and half with income below the median. The median household income provides one measure of the ability of Georgia families to meet the costs of food, clothing, housing, health care, transportation, child care and education. In 1997, the median household income in Georgia was \$36,372.

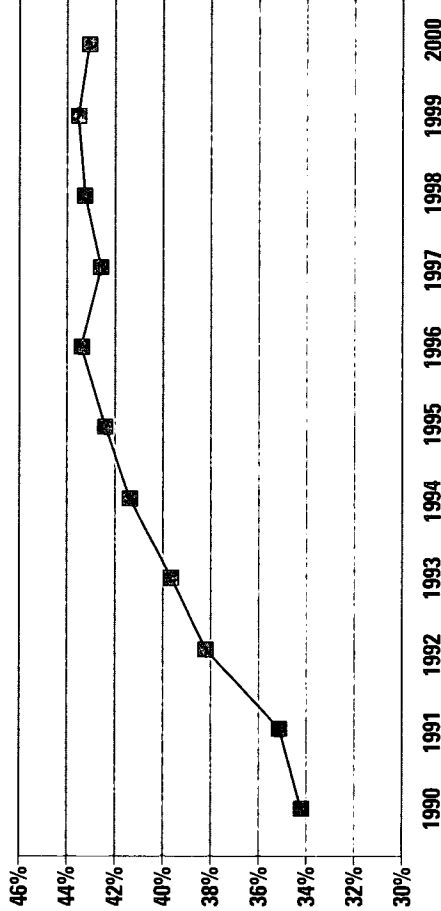
Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch

This indicator represents the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch in public schools. To receive a reduced price meal, household

income must be below 185% of the federal poverty level. For free meals, household income must fall below 130% of poverty. Hunger can have a detrimental impact on children's physical and cognitive development. School nutrition

programs are an effective way to reduce childhood hunger and ensure that students are ready to learn. In 2000, 43% of students were eligible for free or reduced price school lunch. This was a substantial increase from 34% in 1990.

Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch, Georgia, 1990 - 2000 (per 100 students)



Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

This indicator represents the average monthly number and the percentage of children under age 18 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Georgia has a 4-year lifetime limit on cash assistance. An adult TANF recipient with a child over age 1

is required to participate in a work activity. A family of 3 (mother and 2 children) may qualify for TANF if their gross income is below \$784 a month and assets are worth less than \$1000. In 1999, a monthly average of 115,797 children received TANF. This was 6% or more than 1 out of every 20 children in Georgia.

Children Receiving Food Stamps

This indicator represents the average monthly number and the percentage of children under age 18 receiving food stamps. Households whose gross income is no more than 130% of the federal poverty

level and who have no more than \$2000 in assets may qualify for food stamps. In 1998, a monthly average of 292,831 children received food stamps. This was 15% of the children in Georgia.

Counties with largest percentage of children receiving TANF

Terrell	19%
Clay	18%
Warren	17%
Sumter	17%
Randolph	17%
Crisp	16%
Dougherty	16%
Richmond	16%
Hancock	16%
Quitman	15%

Federal Poverty Guidelines for 2001

Family Size	Income	Percentage of Poverty Guidelines	2 People	3 People	4 People
1	\$8,590	100%	\$11,610	\$14,630	\$17,650
2	\$11,610	130%	\$15,093	\$19,019	\$22,945
3	\$14,630	185%	\$21,479	\$27,066	\$32,653
4	\$17,650	200%	\$23,220	\$29,260	\$35,300
5	\$20,670	250%	\$29,025	\$36,575	\$44,125
6	\$23,690				
7	\$26,710				
8	\$29,730				

Children In Poverty And Median Household Income.
 Child poverty estimates for ages under 18 and 5-17 (number and percent) and median household income, 1997.

County	Ages 0-17		Ages 5-17		Median Income
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Appling	1,418	29.2	1,023	28.7	\$28,620
Atkinson	735	32.7	526	33.3	\$24,493
Bacon	1,010	32.3	745	32.6	\$25,594
Baker	393	36.6	280	35.7	\$25,261
Baldwin	2,373	25.2	1,612	23.8	\$31,153
Banks	816	23.7	545	21.9	\$33,061
Barrow	2,168	18.6	1,504	19.1	\$37,258
Bartow	3,742	18.7	2,401	17.8	\$37,469
Ben Hill	1,663	30.7	1,177	30.1	\$26,126
Berrien	1,361	30.6	946	30.4	\$27,848
Bibb	13,668	33.0	8,753	30.3	\$22,553
Bleckley	834	28.0	569	26.7	\$31,756
Brantley	1,205	30.1	798	27.8	\$29,430
Brooks	1,773	36.6	1,166	34.0	\$26,002
Bryan	1,397	18.2	961	17.5	\$39,198
Bulloch	3,472	28.2	2,407	28.0	\$30,483
Burke	2,667	34.4	1,864	33.9	\$23,787
Burts	1,126	24.0	772	23.3	\$32,153
Calhoun	630	42.3	438	39.9	\$21,573
Camden	2,229	15.1	1,530	16.3	\$37,797
Candler	899	34.9	624	34.1	\$25,017
Carrall	5,255	23.4	3,471	22.0	\$34,061
Catoosa	2,299	17.7	1,580	17.1	\$35,597
Charlton	878	29.5	629	30.7	\$27,357
Chatham	17,805	29.8	11,532	28.2	\$33,639
Chattahoochee	712	14.7	558	16.4	\$36,899
Chattooga	1,316	22.9	912	22.4	\$27,909
Cherokee	3,442	9.0	2,312	9.3	\$54,423
Clarke	5,125	26.7	3,488	26.7	\$30,664
Clay	479	47.2	350	46.9	\$20,277
Clayton	13,465	22.8	8,070	20.0	\$38,366
Clinch	661	32.3	478	32.9	\$25,828
Cobb	15,287	10.6	9,598	9.8	\$52,924
Coffee	3,086	29.4	2,142	29.1	\$28,484
Colquitt	4,112	34.9	2,820	33.5	\$26,039
Columbia	3,197	11.7	2,113	10.9	\$50,345
Cook	1,339	30.8	937	30.4	\$26,448
Coweta	4,027	16.2	2,733	16.1	\$44,493
Crawford	678	22.4	473	22.2	\$33,827
Crisp	2,657	42.4	1,819	40.0	\$23,859
Dade	857	22.2	605	21.8	\$30,079
Dawson	724	17.5	516	18.2	\$40,128
Decatur	2,983	36.7	2,044	34.4	\$26,377
DeKalb	33,004	22.9	19,875	20.1	\$42,767
Dodge	1,554	32.7	1,101	32.6	\$25,409
Dooly	1,254	39.2	876	37.0	\$22,555
Dougherty	10,468	36.4	6,916	34.3	\$29,658
Douglas	3,722	14.7	2,449	13.8	\$46,284
Early	1,597	43.5	1,110	42.2	\$22,525
Echols	231	31.6	167	30.8	\$30,080
Effingham	1,884	16.4	1,360	16.5	\$41,511
Elbert	1,487	28.9	1,024	27.7	\$27,555
Emanuel	2,530	39.1	1,720	36.6	\$22,876
Evans	1,074	36.6	764	36.7	\$25,659
Fannin	1,133	26.9	800	26.5	\$26,062
Fayette	1,511	6.0	1,002	5.4	\$69,309
Floyd	5,186	25.3	3,349	23.5	\$33,584
Forsyth	1,865	8.2	1,240	8.1	\$60,250
Franklin	1,174	25.9	811	25.3	\$28,909
Fulton	54,114	29.8	33,967	27.5	\$39,047
Gilmer	1,141	24.7	772	23.6	\$28,607
Glascok	139	23.8	97	22.3	\$28,625
Glynn	4,564	26.5	3,079	26.0	\$35,077
Gordon	2,305	20.7	1,523	19.4	\$35,828
Grady	2,092	34.2	1,369	31.0	\$25,527
Greene	1,372	32.4	986	31.9	\$27,011
Gwinnett	13,027	8.8	8,160	8.2	\$56,082
Habersham	1,301	17.2	889	16.7	\$33,582
Hall	6,316	20.0	3,957	18.6	\$38,435
Hancock	1,076	38.5	775	37.4	\$23,230
Haralson	1,727	26.6	1,169	25.9	\$30,043
Harris	920	16.2	628	15.2	\$40,645
Hart	1,354	25.2	955	25.2	\$30,794
Heard	734	25.0	534	25.3	\$30,441
Henry	3,077	10.5	1,989	9.8	\$49,548
Houston	5,667	19.0	3,727	18.0	\$41,188
Irwin	781	29.2	573	29.8	\$26,957
Jackson	2,287	22.5	1,541	21.7	\$34,033
Jasper	760	26.5	513	25.6	\$34,164
Jeff Davis	1,037	28.8	721	27.9	\$28,010
Jefferson	2,024	37.0	1,425	36.3	\$23,243
Jenkins	896	36.6	657	37.4	\$22,686
Johnson	890	36.4	637	36.3	\$24,315
Jones	1,118	17.6	807	17.8	\$39,176
Lamar	1,024	26.5	702	25.3	\$30,332
Lanier	696	32.7	518	34.1	\$24,428
Laurens	3,794	30.4	2,554	28.5	\$28,950
Lee	1,087	14.4	804	14.3	\$44,326
Liberty	4,915	25.6	3,187	27.5	\$29,508
Lincoln	640	29.1	449	27.9	\$27,034
Long	882	33.3	614	36.7	\$27,388
Lowndes	7,143	29.4	4,846	29.0	\$30,296
Lumpkin	1,032	21.5	733	22.1	\$35,598
Macon	1,602	38.7	1,139	37.1	\$24,175
Madison	1,417	21.6	995	21.3	\$33,855
Marion	634	32.1	462	33.5	\$25,355
McDuffie	1,903	29.7	1,331	29.2	\$26,668
McIntosh	978	35.1	685	34.5	\$24,357
Meriwether	2,024	30.1	1,467	31.1	\$27,349
Miller	612	35.1	440	34.8	\$26,289
Mitchell	2,448	36.6	1,762	35.8	\$24,688
Monroe	1,181	22.6	809	21.5	\$34,310
Montgomery	669	33.4	481	33.3	\$24,936
Morgan	1,034	24.8	720	24.3	\$33,165
Murray	1,810	19.2	1,225	18.8	\$33,175
Muscogee	14,557	29.5	9,307	27.8	\$31,349

County	Ages 0-17		Ages 5-17		Median Income
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newtown	3,465	21.0	2,373	21.0	\$37,415
Oconee	790	11.5	577	12.0	\$47,659
Oglethorpe	670	22.1	483	22.6	\$33,398
Paulding	2,703	12.1	1,882	12.7	\$44,575
Peach	2,488	37.6	1,743	36.3	\$29,557
Pickens	1,062	21.2	741	21.4	\$36,883
Pierce	1,643	30.3	949	29.0	\$28,318
Polk	615	18.2	431	18.3	\$35,062
Polk	2,539	26.1	1,722	25.3	\$29,437
Pulaski	701	30.4	492	29.5	\$29,139
Putnam	1,197	26.5	825	25.4	\$32,956
Quitman	287	44.2	214	47.4	\$20,838
Rabun	662	23.0	457	22.3	\$29,803
Randolph	1,022	43.2	756	43.3	\$20,461
Richmond	16,593	32.5	10,643	30.3	\$30,339
Rockdale	2,744	14.3	1,811	13.4	\$48,632
Schley	338	28.7	256	30.7	\$28,479
Scriven	1,378	32.4	970	31.9	\$26,631
Seminole	1,045	39.8	742	39.3	\$24,521
Spalding	4,165	25.4	2,819	24.6	\$33,073
Stephens	1,591	26.2	1,107	26.0	\$29,980
Stewart	558	37.4	415	38.0	\$21,518
Sumter	2,775	35.1	2,242	33.8	\$28,247
Talbot	341	59.9	467	31.6	\$25,356
Talferro	228	43.4	174	45.4	\$20,700
Tattall	1,792	37.3	1,178	34.6	\$26,649
Taylor	888	38.4	641	38.2	\$22,906
Telfair	1,191	35.8	854	35.2	\$22,159
Terrell	1,312	39.3	932	38.7	\$23,292
Thomas	3,707	29.9	2,727	30.8	\$27,741
Tift	3,328	31.0	2,262	30.4	\$29,926
Toombs	2,855	36.3	1,989	35.4	\$24,964
Towns	355	25.2	234	23.2	\$28,170
Treutlen	670	38.8	469	37.5	\$23,362
Troup	4,009	24.2	2,737	23.7	\$32,523
Turner	1,119	38.0	818	38.6	\$22,686
Twiggs	899	29.3	721	32.4	\$26,941
Union	813	22.5	606	23.4	\$28,294
Upson	1,736	24.8	1,221	24.6	\$28,680
Walker	3,324	20.6	2,273	19.6	\$30,675
Walton	3,221	20.8	2,315	21.5	\$36,324
Ware	3,274	34.9	2,283	33.7	\$25,866
Warren	684	38.3	476	39.9	\$22,520
Washington	1,992	34.2	1,364	32.9	\$28,092
Wayne	2,343	31.7	1,682	31.5	\$30,376
Webster	158	26.7	119	27.2	\$26,651
Wheeler	525	36.1	391	37.9	\$22,855
White	828	20.6	565	19.6	\$32,377
Whitfield	4,254	19.4	2,730	18.0	\$35,754
Wilcox	825	39.0	597	38.9	\$23,291
Wilkes	855	31.2	600	29.4	\$26,224
Wilkinson	826	25.6	629	27.1	\$30,950
Worth	2,187	31.6	1,606	33.0	\$28,921
Georgia	470,440	22.8	311,355	21.8	\$36,372

Students Eligible To Receive Free Or Reduced-Price School Lunch. Students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch, number for the 1999-2000 school year, rates (per 100 students) for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 school years, and percent change between the two time periods

County	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change	
Appling	1,915	56.1	56.9	-2.2	4,427	41.5	40.5	-2.4	
Atkinson	1,281	83.2	83.8	0.8	871	17.9	16.6	-7.2	
Bacon	368	47.4	50.2	5.9	889	44.1	42.5	-3.6	
Baker	3,569	53.2	56.1	5.3	2,997	21.5	19.7	-8.3	
Baldwin	1,212	52.0	50.1	-3.7	2,503	58.1	57.8	-0.5	
Banks	2,486	31.6	30.3	-4.1	1,218	37.4	33.2	-11.3	
Barrow	5,612	37.3	36.9	-1.0	1,827	54.4	55.4	3.6	
Ben Hill	2,093	59.6	59.0	-0.9	756	32.7	29.1	-11.0	
Berrien	1,569	48.6	49.8	2.4	2,848	41.3	41.3	0.0	
Bibb	14,691	61.1	59.5	-2.7	1,000	62.7	60.6	-3.4	
Bleckley	1,121	48.8	47.0	-3.7	1,533	66.2	61.1	-7.7	
Brantley	1,653	50.2	51.2	1.9	272	99.6	97.1	-2.5	
Brooks	2,080	75.5	75.5	0.0	852	42.7	41.3	-3.4	
Bryan	1,837	36.1	35.3	-2.2	1,507	84.6	88.3	4.5	
Bulloch	4,348	50.6	51.5	1.9	24,427	66.6	67.6	1.6	
Burke	3,714	76.0	76.2	0.2	3,443	25.3	25.4	0.6	
Butts	1,444	46.5	45.1	-2.9	402	66.1	60.6	-8.3	
Calhoun	752	100.0	94.8	-5.2	2,255	68.7	69.9	1.7	
Candler	3,871	35.7	39.9	11.5	1,260	65.7	66.1	0.7	
Candler	1,242	64.8	65.4	0.8	5,575	51.0	52.9	3.7	
Carroll	6,467	40.0	41.6	3.9	1,680	38.0	39.0	2.8	
Catoosa	2,765	29.6	29.4	-0.5	762	89.1	88.3	-0.9	
Chatahoochee	1,168	57.0	57.7	1.1	4,313	74.1	74.1	0.0	
Chatham	18,170	52.3	50.3	-3.8	794	88.5	90.0	1.7	
Chattahoochee	345	71.5	67.4	-5.8	143	97.4	95.3	-2.2	
Chattoga	1,699	41.8	41.0	-1.9	2,148	67.0	63.6	-5.2	
Cherokee	3,345	14.1	13.4	-4.9	1,304	69.1	72.0	4.2	
Clarke	6,584	58.2	58.1	-0.1	1,321	72.0	72.5	0.7	
Clay	332	88.7	89.5	0.9	1,397	100.0	83.4	-16.6	
Clayton	24,511	52.6	54.1	2.9	Thomas	5,131	58.3	58.2	-0.2
Clinch	913	64.4	61.4	-4.7	Tift	3,720	50.6	50.3	-0.7
Cobb	21,331	19.9	21.2	6.1	Toombs	3,032	59.2	58.6	-0.9
Coffee	4,586	59.1	61.6	4.2	Towns	405	39.8	39.1	-1.9
Colquitt	4,748	54.8	56.4	3.1	Trouten	845	66.0	65.0	-1.5
Columbia	3,464	19.7	18.5	-5.9	Troup	5,550	48.7	48.9	0.3
Cook	1,723	57.3	53.5	-6.7	Turner	1,315	68.1	65.9	-3.2
Coweta	4,450	28.7	27.5	-4.4	Twiggs	1,376	78.8	77.2	-2.0
Crawford	1,128	52.5	53.9	2.7	Union	1,150	42.4	40.5	-4.4
Crisp	3,102	69.5	69.0	-0.6	Upson	2,562	46.5	52.0	11.9
Dade	1,018	36.6	38.2	4.2	Walker	4,294	42.1	43.0	2.3
Dawson	817	28.8	30.8	7.0	Walton	3,808	37.6	35.6	-5.4
Decatur	3,594	60.5	61.8	2.2	Ware	3,713	58.1	57.2	-1.4
DeKalb	51,566	55.3	52.6	-4.9	Warren	858	85.9	86.8	1.1
Dodge	2,009	60.9	56.8	-6.7	Washington	2,749	67.0	68.3	2.0
Dooley	1,487	85.2	85.3	0.0	Wayne	2,567	47.8	49.3	3.1
Dougherty	11,051	63.3	64.7	2.4	Webster	308	75.4	80.4	6.7
Douglas	4,778	27.7	28.1	1.6	White	1,156	35.4	36.1	1.9
Early	1,991	67.4	70.9	5.2	Whitfield	6,691	39.7	40.9	3.0
Echols	380	55.9	53.7	-4.1	Wilcox	823	58.4	59.7	2.1
Effingham	2,430	30.2	29.2	-3.5	Wilkes	1,241	57.9	62.6	8.1
Elbert	2,080	53.9	55.0	2.0	Wilkinson	1,233	62.2	65.7	5.6
Emanuel	3,228	67.4	67.3	-0.2	Worth	2,621	57.0	58.1	2.0

Georgia 611,015 43.4 42.9 -1.0

Children Receiving Temporary Assistance To Needy Families. Monthly average number of families on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), monthly average number of children on TANF, child population, and percent of children on TANF for State Fiscal Year 1999.

County	Percent Number Families	Number Children	Child Population	Percent of Children on TANF
Appling	92	150	4,721	3.2
Atkinson	77	116	2,212	5.2
Bacon	138	214	3,071	7.0
Baker	76	115	1,047	11.0
Baldwin	402	735	9,577	7.7
Banks	48	65	3,395	1.9
Barrow	149	221	11,719	1.9
Bartow	207	312	20,119	1.6
Ben Hill	245	462	5,274	8.8
Berrien	176	307	4,490	6.8
Bibb	2,558	4,730	40,132	11.8
Bleckley	176	308	2,911	10.6
Brantley	75	105	4,046	2.6
Brooks	227	392	4,808	8.2
Bryan	140	224	7,743	2.9
Bulloch	476	802	11,772	6.8
Burke	449	849	7,654	11.1
Butts	92	134	4,699	2.9
Calhoun	112	204	1,416	14.4
Candler	119	204	2,450	8.3
Carroll	428	677	22,344	3.0
Catoosa	124	180	12,950	1.4
Chariton	49	67	2,876	2.3
Chatham	2,606	4,777	58,427	8.2
Chattahoochee	52	89	4,748	1.9
Chattooga	56	75	5,623	1.3
Cherokee	150	228	39,327	0.6
Clarke	721	1,216	18,692	6.5
Clay	108	180	992	18.1
Clayton	1,678	2,968	58,717	5.1
Clinch	124	183	1,973	9.3
Cobb	1,029	1,655	144,415	1.1
Coffee	265	448	10,366	4.3
Colquitt	530	924	11,674	7.9
Columbia	290	443	26,998	1.6
Coweta	257	447	4,330	10.3
Crawford	289	465	25,245	1.8
Crisp	82	123	2,876	4.3
Dade	516	1,003	6,082	16.5
Dawson	43	62	3,748	1.7
Decatur	36	58	4,277	1.4
DeKalb	509	924	7,977	11.6
Dekalb	4,367	7,779	141,399	5.5
Dodge	211	351	4,597	7.6
Dooly	179	315	3,121	10.1
Dougherty	2,349	4,398	27,410	16.0
Douglas	379	625	25,031	2.5
Early	277	517	3,580	14.4
Echols	16	31	767	4.0
Effingham	214	362	11,648	3.1
Elbert	207	337	5,003	6.7
Emanuel	351	596	6,289	9.5

County	Number Families	Number Children	Child Population	Percent of Children on TANF
Evans	135	229	2,935	7.8
Fannin	52	76	4,131	1.8
Fayette	121	198	25,326	0.8
Floyd	706	1,105	20,022	5.5
Forsyth	56	73	24,871	0.3
Franklin	90	142	4,421	3.2
Fulton	10,804	21,467	179,579	12.0
Gilmer	48	75	4,709	1.6
Glascock	21	33	574	5.7
Glynn	583	979	17,008	5.8
Gordon	171	223	10,989	2.0
Grady	325	558	6,020	9.3
Greene	138	227	4,233	5.4
Gwinnett	740	1,262	149,918	0.8
Habersham	77	104	7,457	1.4
Hall	434	699	31,784	2.2
Hancock	235	419	2,674	15.7
Haralson	138	227	6,494	3.5
Harris	94	153	5,568	2.8
Hart	146	229	5,362	4.3
Heard	43	59	2,939	2.0
Henry	226	344	30,678	1.1
Houston	862	1,431	29,268	4.9
Irwin	80	122	2,597	4.7
Jackson	183	268	10,230	2.6
Jasper	96	174	2,911	6.0
Jeff Davis	87	130	3,454	3.8
Jefferson	395	702	5,270	13.3
Jenkins	144	228	2,395	9.5
Johnson	134	251	2,376	10.6
Jones	94	122	6,223	2.0
Lamar	108	172	3,819	4.5
Lanier	85	132	2,046	6.5
Laurens	516	954	12,178	7.8
Lee	112	182	7,414	2.5
Liberty	587	1,033	18,782	5.5
Lincoln	87	130	2,153	6.0
Long	115	205	2,695	7.6
Lowndes	1,198	2,186	23,675	9.2
Lumpkin	71	102	4,776	2.1
Macon	319	516	4,038	12.8
Madison	77	225	6,527	3.4
Madison	142	225	1,934	6.8
Madison	359	685	6,240	11.0
McDuffie	101	156	2,745	5.7
McIntosh	99	338	6,554	5.2
Meriwether	195	169	1,705	9.9
Miller	95	774	6,586	11.7
Mitchell	427	774	5,212	2.7
Montroe	95	140	2,035	3.0
Montgomery	48	62	4,143	3.5
Morgan	98	146	9,474	1.2
Murray	80	113	4,782	10.7
Muscogee	2,896	5,115	47,820	10.7

County	Number Families	Number Children	Child Population	Percent of Children on TANF
Newton	344	603	16,633	3.6
Oconee	68	119	6,856	1.7
Oglethorpe	92	154	2,973	5.2
Paulding	156	230	23,406	1.0
Peach	469	825	6,585	12.5
Pickens	56	89	5,157	1.7
Pierce	137	220	4,327	5.1
Pike	46	62	3,460	1.8
Polk	247	402	9,529	4.2
Pulaski	111	186	2,194	8.5
Putnam	142	258	4,491	5.7
Quitman	53	93	603	15.4
Rabun	41	55	2,846	1.9
Randolph	230	395	2,357	16.8
Richmond	4,381	7,899	49,777	15.9
Rockdale	211	333	18,655	1.8
Schley	37	58	1,134	5.1
Screven	230	391	4,115	9.5
Seminole	185	328	2,560	12.8
Spalding	477	778	15,908	4.9
Stephens	139	216	5,833	3.7
Stewart	114	173	1,419	12.2
Sumter	818	1,541	9,103	16.9
Talbot	81	137	1,801	7.6
Taliaferro	36	52	515	10.1
Tattall	267	452	4,706	9.6
Taylor	160	260	2,264	11.5
Telfair	174	321	3,159	10.2
Terrell	349	614	3,268	18.8
Thomas	639	1,146	11,963	9.6
Tift	402	701	10,564	6.6
Toombs	253	420	7,690	5.5
Towns	27	45	1,383	3.3
Treutlen	75	120	1,662	7.2
Troup	376	671	16,228	4.1
Turner	146	261	2,865	9.1
Twiggs	126	207	2,990	6.9
Union	45	61	3,564	1.7
Upson	247	392	6,742	5.8
Walker	246	365	15,559	2.3
Walton	424	737	16,053	4.6
Ware	477	817	9,123	9.0
Warren	162	280	1,648	17.0
Washington	407	721	5,746	12.5
Wayne	244	442	7,223	6.1
Webster	19	24	568	4.2
Wheeler	62	93	1,395	6.7
White	52	84	3,950	2.1
Whitfield	188	266	21,540	1.2
Wilcox	97	150	2,078	7.2
Wilkes	167	270	2,676	10.1
Wilkinson	166	284	3,128	9.1
Worth	373	692	6,732	10.3

Georgia 65,198 115,797 2,044,690 5.7



Children Receiving Food Stamps. Number of children receiving food stamps, child population, and percent of children receiving food stamps for 1998.

County	Number Child Recipients	Child Population	Percent
Appling	655	4,681	14.0
Atkinson	315	2,158	14.6
Bacon	457	3,070	14.9
Baker	316	1,059	29.9
Baldwin	1,639	9,525	17.2
Banks	298	3,319	9.0
Barrow	1,029	11,292	9.1
Bartow	1,455	19,399	7.5
Ben Hill	502	5,281	17.1
Berrien	827	4,436	18.6
Bibb	11,163	40,412	27.6
Bleckley	594	2,886	20.6
Brantley	665	3,950	16.8
Brooks	1,168	4,746	24.6
Bryan	656	7,452	8.8
Bulloch	1,962	11,751	16.7
Burke	1,948	7,551	25.8
Burts	585	4,549	12.9
Calhoun	477	1,439	33.2
Camden	1,060	14,306	7.4
Candler	532	2,490	21.4
Carroll	2,827	21,926	12.9
Catoosa	1,025	12,650	8.1
Charlton	493	2,870	17.2
Chatham	13,069	58,566	22.3
Chattahoochee	326	4,746	6.9
Chattooga	517	5,626	9.2
Cherokee	930	37,255	2.5
Clarke	3,377	18,669	18.1
Clay	365	984	37.1
Clayton	9,206	57,328	16.1
Clinch	414	1,978	20.9
Cobb	5,762	139,905	4.1
Coffee	1,497	10,181	14.7
Colquitt	2,294	11,460	20.0
Columbia	1,617	26,441	6.1
Cook	903	4,268	21.2
Coweta	2,104	24,048	8.7
Crawford	366	2,926	12.5
Crisp	2,075	6,120	33.9
Dade	317	3,698	8.6
Dawson	287	3,991	7.2
Decatur	2,199	7,990	27.5
DeKalb	21,186	140,374	15.1
Dodge	871	4,586	19.0
Dooly	731	3,101	23.6
Dougherty	8,523	27,889	30.6
Douglas	1,810	24,698	7.3
Early	1,295	3,622	35.8
Echols	146	713	20.5
Effingham	1,046	11,088	9.5
Elbert	934	5,030	18.6
Emanuel	1,541	6,302	24.5

County	Number Child Recipients	Child Population	Percent
Evans	629	2,896	21.7
Fannin	396	4,053	9.8
Fayette	475	24,407	1.9
Floyd	2,869	19,975	14.4
Forsyth	496	22,035	2.3
Franklin	535	4,385	12.2
Fulton	44,972	178,358	25.2
Gilmer	404	4,450	9.1
Glascocok	69	558	12.4
Glynn	2,742	16,912	16.2
Gordon	919	10,771	8.5
Grady	1,223	5,974	20.5
Greene	886	4,115	21.5
Gwinnett	4,307	143,162	3.0
Habersham	355	7,237	4.9
Hall	2,950	30,677	9.6
Hancock	918	2,738	33.5
Haralson	745	6,358	11.7
Harris	456	5,497	8.3
Hart	761	5,291	14.4
Hearld	317	2,812	11.3
Henry	1,082	28,282	3.8
Houston	3,471	28,861	12.0
Irwin	415	2,536	16.4
Jackson	1,095	9,860	11.1
Jasper	480	2,813	17.1
Jeff Davis	491	3,460	14.2
Jefferson	1,416	5,274	26.8
Jenkins	553	2,405	23.0
Johnson	636	2,383	26.7
Jones	541	6,165	8.8
Lamar	584	3,742	15.6
Lanier	369	2,051	18.0
Laurens	2,556	12,135	21.1
Lee	437	7,230	6.0
Liberty	3,097	18,573	16.7
Lincoln	363	2,143	16.9
Long	613	2,654	23.1
Lowndes	4,701	23,681	19.9
Lumpkin	486	4,580	10.6
Macon	1,073	4,088	26.2
Madison	631	6,327	10.0
Marion	370	1,909	19.4
McDuffie	1,333	6,225	21.4
McIntosh	513	2,733	18.8
Meriwether	1,235	6,582	18.8
Miller	365	1,737	21.0
Mitchell	1,678	6,589	25.5
Monroe	639	5,105	12.5
Montgomery	332	1,999	16.6
Morgan	543	4,069	13.3
Murray	541	9,113	5.9
Muscogee	10,977	48,020	22.9

County	Number Child Recipients	Child Population	Percent
Newton	2,009	15,918	12.6
Oconee	360	6,640	5.4
Oglethorpe	353	2,955	11.9
Paulding	953	21,558	4.4
Peach	1,675	6,485	25.8
Pickens	420	4,835	8.7
Pierce	634	4,353	14.6
Pike	216	3,332	6.5
Polk	1,107	9,451	11.7
Pulaski	455	2,216	20.5
Putnam	741	4,363	17.0
Quitman	198	622	31.8
Rabun	189	2,784	6.8
Randolph	766	2,308	33.2
Richmond	15,177	50,259	30.2
Rockdale	1,492	18,525	8.1
Schley	203	1,141	17.8
Scriven	823	4,121	20.0
Seminole	707	2,561	27.6
Spalding	2,652	15,884	16.7
Stephens	863	5,878	14.7
Stewart	412	1,460	28.2
Sumter	2,955	9,110	32.4
Talbot	363	1,807	20.1
Taliaferro	144	518	27.8
Tattall	1,018	4,627	22.0
Taylor	624	2,273	27.5
Telfair	765	3,222	23.7
Terrell	1,043	3,266	31.9
Thomas	2,188	12,048	18.2
Tift	1,872	10,503	17.8
Toombs	1,605	7,630	21.0
Towns	119	1,337	8.9
Treutlen	375	1,684	22.3
Troup	2,021	16,199	12.5
Turner	705	2,825	25.0
Twiggs	481	2,968	16.2
Union	235	3,424	6.9
Upson	1,060	6,736	15.7
Walker	1,272	15,570	8.2
Walton	1,744	14,910	11.7
Ware	1,956	9,196	21.3
Warren	535	1,666	32.1
Washington	1,423	5,743	24.8
Wayne	1,263	7,199	17.5
Webster	74	567	13.0
Wheeler	238	1,395	17.1
White	238	3,807	6.3
Whitfield	1,238	21,243	5.8
Wilcox	485	2,045	23.7
Wilkes	597	2,693	22.2
Wilkinson	561	3,140	17.9
Worth	1,430	6,740	21.2



Health

Georgia made great strides in improving the health of children and families in the past decade as evidenced by declining infant mortality and teen birth rates and reductions in the percentage of babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care. In the case of teen births and prenatal care, the biggest gains occurred among the black population which helped to narrow the gap between the two races.

With the expansion of Medicaid and the creation of PeachCare (Georgia's version of the federal Children's Health Insurance Program) the availability of health care for pregnant women and children improved during the past decade. PeachCare provides medical and dental coverage for children if their families' incomes are up to

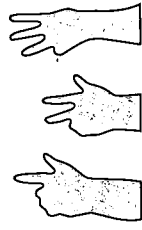
235% of the federal poverty level but above the Medicaid guidelines. This has made health care available to far more Georgia children.

Despite these advances, Georgia continues to rank near the bottom when compared to the other states and the District of Columbia. Remaining challenges include improving the accessibility and quality of health care services and bringing the eligible uninsured into the Medicaid/PeachCare system.

Low Birthweight Babies

This indicator represents the percentage of live births with birthweights less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs). In 1999, 9% of infants were born weighing less than 2,500 grams. This was identical to the 1990 rate. In

1999, black infants were nearly twice as likely to be born low birthweight as white infants, 13% compared to 7%.



Georgia's 2001 National Rank

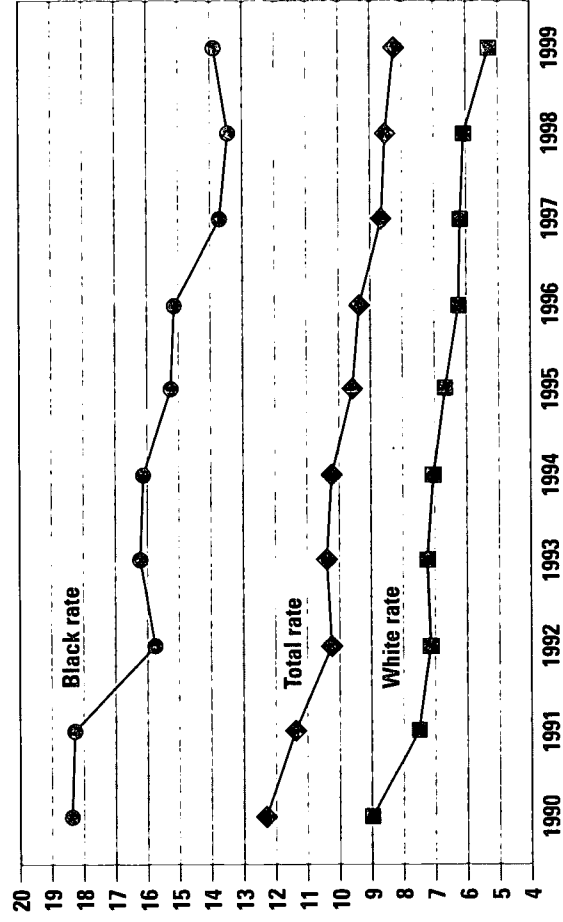
40

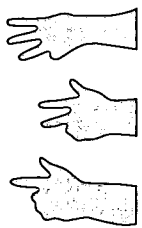
in percent of Low Birthweight Babies

Infant Mortality

This indicator represents the number of infants who die in their first year of life per 1,000 live births. In 1999 there were 1,035 infant deaths in Georgia, a rate of 8.2 per 1000 live births. This was a substantial reduction from the 1990 rate of 12.4 per 1000 live births. While both the rates among black and white infants declined over the decade, there continued to be a significant gap between the two races.

Infant Mortality, Georgia, 1990 - 1999 (per 1,000)





Georgia's 2001
National Rank

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in Infant
Mortality Rate

Prenatal Care

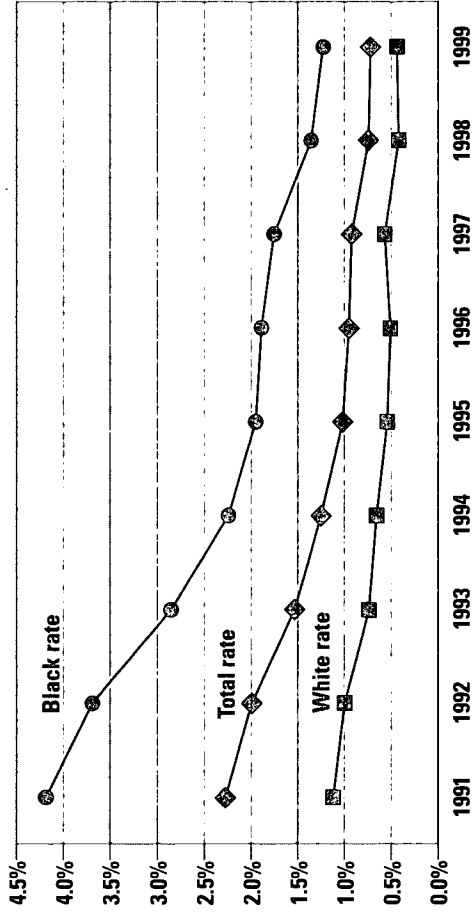
This indicator represents the percentage of infants born to women who received no prenatal care during pregnancy. In 1999, 1% of infants were born to women who received no prenatal care. This was a significant decline from the rate of 2% in 1991. The greatest

gains during the decade occurred among black women, with the rate falling from 4% to 1%. Part of this reduction can be attributed to Georgia's Right from the Start Medicaid program which pays for medical care for pregnant women with incomes up to 235% of the federal poverty level.

Counties with infant mortality rates higher than the state rate of 12.4 per 1000 in 1990 (per 1000 in 1997-1999)

County	Rate	County	Rate
Randolph	21.0	Crisp	14.2
Talbot	20.1	Dooley	14.2
Marion	19.5	Wilkinson	14.0
Jasper	19.3	Bibb	13.8
Clinch	18.3	Wilcox	13.7
Baldwin	16.7	Lowndes	13.6
Pulaski	15.9	Hart	13.1
Muscogee	15.8	Bulloch	13.1
Colquitt	15.7	Turner	13.1
Candler	15.7	Putnam	13.0
Greene	15.5	Terrell	12.8
McIntosh	15.5	Spalding	12.7
Brantley	15.3	Johnson	12.7
Laurens	15.3	Emanuel	12.6
Heard	15.3	Early	12.5
Grady	14.8	White	12.5

Babies Born To Mothers With No Prenatal Care, Georgia 1991 - 1999 (per 100)



Births to Teens

This indicator represents the number of births to females ages 15-17 per 1,000 females in that age group. In 1999, a total of 6,218 babies were born to Georgia teenagers ages 15 through 17, for a teen birth rate of 39.5 per 1000. At the start of the decade this rate was 50.1 per 1000 and much of the decline was due to a substantial reduction in the black teen birth rate from 85.5 per 1000 in 1990 to 54.6 per 1000 in 1999. In comparison, the white teen birth rate decreased slightly from 33.6 per 1000 to 31.7 per 1000.



Georgia's 2001
National Rank

42

in Teen Birth Rate

Repeat Births to Teens

This indicator represents the percentage of second or higher order births to females ages 15-17. In 1999, 768 of the 6,218 babies born to mothers ages 15-17 were a second or higher order birth for a repeat birth rate of 12%. This was a slight decline from the rate of 14% in 1995.

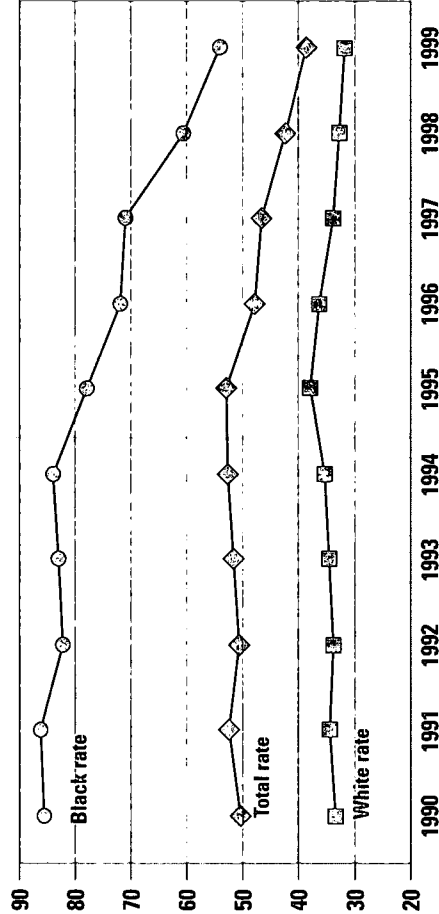
Counties with 20% or more repeat births to teens, 1997-1999

County	Percent
Talbot	33
Stewart	32
Screven	26
Calhoun	26
Tift	23
Greene	22
Berrien	22
Randolph	22
Wilcox	22
Candler	22
Dade	22
Johnson	22
Ben Hill	21
Dougherty	20
Evans	20

Counties reducing the teen birth rate by 30% or better from 1994-1996 to 1997-1999

County	Percent Change
Warren	-62
Glascock	-48
Crawford	-48
Bacon	-47
Lincoln	-40
Telfair	-40
Montgomery	-36
Early	-35
Jones	-35
Pierce	-35
Turner	-34
Grady	-34
Tift	-33
Coweta	-32
Wayne	-32
Johnson	-32
Meriwether	-32
Pike	-32
Taylor	-30

Births To Teens Ages 15-17, Georgia, 1990 - 1999 (per 1,000)



Low Birthweight Babies. Infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, number for 1997-1999, rates per 100) 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	61	8.6	7.7	-10.5
Atkinson	37	10.1	7.4	-27.5
Bacon	36	6.9	8.5	22.9
Baker	10	12.3	8.1	-33.9
Baldwin	178	11.0	11.9	8.5
Banks	37	7.6	7.5	-1.3
Barrow	162	7.5	7.1	-5.7
Bartow	323	7.4	8.1	10.4
Ben Hill	100	10.1	11.6	14.8
Berrian	54	8.2	7.0	-14.7
Bibb	876	11.1	11.7	5.9
Bleckley	41	10.9	8.8	-18.9
Brantley	25	6.1	7.7	26.7
Brooks	51	9.7	9.1	-6.2
Bryan	82	8.0	7.2	-10.2
Bulloch	171	9.1	8.6	-5.7
Burke	108	11.6	9.7	-16.8
Burts	76	10.2	9.8	-3.7
Calhoun	32	14.0	11.5	-17.8
Camden	158	7.0	7.1	1.9
Candler	32	10.1	7.2	-29.1
Carrall	271	8.5	7.1	-16.6
Catoosa	161	6.9	8.6	24.7
Charlton	31	7.6	7.3	-3.2
Chatham	1,078	10.5	10.1	-3.3
Chatahoochee	52	7.2	7.3	1.8
Chattooga	100	9.6	10.2	6.2
Cherokee	401	6.0	6.2	4.2
Clarke	336	8.7	9.1	4.8
Clay	11	11.6	5.3	-54.0
Clayton	1,077	9.2	9.2	0.2
Clinch	26	9.5	7.9	-16.5
Cobb	1,971	6.9	7.3	6.0
Coffee	184	9.1	9.6	5.2
Colquitt	176	10.1	9.2	-9.2
Columbia	234	6.0	6.8	13.2
Cook	66	10.1	9.2	-9.3
Coweta	333	7.2	8.1	12.0
Crawford	34	8.9	8.0	-11.0
Crisp	123	12.3	11.7	-4.8
Dade	50	7.5	9.0	20.9
Dawson	36	7.9	5.1	-34.7
Decatur	132	8.0	10.0	24.6
DeKalb	2,954	9.8	9.6	-1.7
Dodge	59	10.7	8.3	-21.8
Dooley	53	12.4	9.4	-24.3
Dougherty	547	10.3	11.0	6.6
Douglas	305	7.3	7.6	5.1
Early	70	12.6	12.5	-0.7
Echols	6	9.6	10.5	9.8
Effingham	109	8.6	7.1	-17.2
Elbert	71	8.7	9.5	9.0
Emanuel	106	8.4	11.1	32.9

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Evans	32	9.6	6.9	-27.7
Fannin	53	4.2	7.8	86.6
Fayette	181	6.7	6.9	3.8
Floyd	283	8.4	7.8	-7.3
Forsyth	298	5.9	6.3	5.7
Franklin	70	9.5	9.4	-0.9
Fulton	3,822	10.0	9.8	-1.6
Gilmer	64	7.1	6.4	-10.3
Glascock	4	7.7	*	*
Glynn	259	9.8	9.7	-1.4
Gordon	123	6.3	6.1	-4.1
Grady	101	8.6	10.7	23.7
Greene	57	9.6	9.8	2.5
Gwinnett	1,795	6.3	6.8	9.0
Habersham	125	8.1	8.6	5.9
Hall	468	7.3	6.6	-9.6
Hancock	52	9.6	13.0	35.0
Haralson	85	5.1	8.2	60.1
Harris	69	8.0	8.2	3.0
Hart	80	7.7	10.5	37.1
Heard	43	9.9	9.4	-4.9
Henry	362	6.4	6.6	3.2
Houston	369	8.7	8.3	-4.6
Irwin	25	8.6	7.4	-15.0
Jackson	157	8.7	8.3	-4.4
Jasper	33	9.2	9.1	-1.1
Jeff Davis	60	8.2	9.0	8.9
Jefferson	96	12.3	11.6	-5.9
Jenkins	42	11.4	11.2	-2.0
Johnson	45	11.7	11.4	-2.3
Jones	76	8.1	9.1	12.6
Lamar	62	10.2	10.3	0.8
Lanier	28	4.4	11.2	157.6
Laurens	188	9.7	9.9	2.3
Lee	72	6.9	7.8	12.3
Liberty	411	7.9	9.1	15.4
Lincoln	23	8.3	9.5	15.4
Long	39	7.9	7.9	0.4
Lowndes	453	7.5	10.2	35.6
Lumpkin	41	6.6	6.0	-9.0
Macon	73	11.6	11.6	0.1
Madison	72	6.4	7.0	9.9
Marion	38	11.8	12.3	4.3
McDuffie	114	9.8	11.6	18.7
McIntosh	42	6.9	9.3	34.0
Meriwether	114	11.2	12.7	12.8
Miller	17	12.7	7.3	-42.8
Mitchell	126	10.6	11.8	11.0
Monroe	80	12.3	9.9	-19.4
Montgomery	19	6.3	5.9	-7.3
Morgan	64	9.0	10.8	20.5
Murray	117	7.5	7.6	1.2
Muscogee	940	9.6	10.3	6.6

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Rewerton	214	8.2	7.2	-12.1
Oconee	44	7.0	5.3	-25.0
Oglethorpe	31	8.7	7.8	-9.7
Paulding	232	6.1	6.1	-0.3
Peach	110	12.0	9.8	-18.7
Pickens	53	8.0	6.7	-16.1
Pierce	42	5.8	5.9	1.7
Polk	45	8.1	8.2	0.9
Polk	156	8.7	8.6	-0.8
Pulaski	40	7.9	10.6	33.7
Putnam	52	7.7	7.5	-2.5
Quitman	11	7.3	12.1	65.8
Rabun	36	7.6	7.1	-6.3
Randolph	47	11.4	12.3	8.4
Richmond	921	10.1	9.7	-3.5
Rockdale	197	7.7	7.4	-4.3
Schley	21	9.2	11.3	22.8
Screven	83	11.8	12.8	8.6
Seminole	52	9.7	12.6	29.0
Spalding	282	9.4	10.6	12.9
Stephens	117	6.4	10.8	69.5
Stewart	26	13.2	13.0	-1.2
Sumter	198	10.9	12.1	10.3
Talbot	30	13.0	12.0	-7.5
Talferro	9	13.2	12.7	-4.2
Tattnal	86	8.6	8.5	-0.5
Taylor	40	11.7	11.0	-5.9
Telfair	42	10.9	9.1	-16.9
Terrell	60	14.1	11.0	-21.9
Thomas	171	8.2	8.4	2.7
Tift	196	10.2	10.3	1.7
Toombs	100	8.4	7.8	-6.8
Towns	15	6.4	6.0	-7.5
Treuten	29	9.7	10.6	9.6
Troup	263	9.9	9.5	-4.3
Turner	50	11.2	10.9	-2.4
Twiggs	30	10.8	7.5	-30.7
Union	32	5.9	6.9	17.5
Upson	108	10.0	10.2	2.3
Walker	213	8.0	8.8	9.9
Walton	242	8.5	8.3	-2.5
Ware	130	9.1	8.4	-7.4
Warren	23	14.3	9.6	-32.6
Washington	105	11.6	13.4	15.2
Wayne	93	6.7	8.8	31.9
Webster	7	10.5	8.5	-18.9
Wheeler	19	8.7	8.7	-0.2
White	54	8.0	7.5	-6.4
Whitfield	285	6.2	5.9	-5.4
Wilcox	29	11.1	7.9	-28.7
Wilkes	37	9.8	9.1	-6.5
Wilkinson	50	11.2	10.0	-10.6
Worth	70	9.4	8.3	-12.4

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Infant Mortality. Infant deaths, number for 1997-1999, rates (per 1,000) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	7	18.0	8.8	-51.0	Evans	5	*	10.8	*	Newton	21	6.6	7.0	6.1
Atkinson	3	*	*	*	Fannin	7	*	10.3	*	Oconee	7	9.9	8.4	-15.0
Bacon	2	*	*	*	Fayette	16	7.6	6.1	-19.5	Oglethorpe	0	*	*	*
Baker	0	*	*	*	Floyd	26	11.2	7.2	-36.0	Paulding	17	5.3	4.5	-15.0
Baldwin	25	18.5	16.7	-9.6	Forsyth	25	4.8	5.3	10.5	Peach	9	24.1	8.0	-66.8
Banks	2	*	*	*	Franklin	6	10.3	8.1	-21.5	Pickens	7	*	8.8	*
Barrow	8	5.8	3.5	-40.3	Fulton	356	11.5	9.1	-20.3	Pierce	6	8.1	8.5	4.6
Bartow	23	5.5	5.8	5.7	Gilmer	4	6.9	*	*	Pike	1	11.6	*	*
Ben Hill	8	15.6	9.3	-40.3	Glascok	0	*	*	*	Polk	15	8.8	8.3	-5.3
Berrien	5	9.3	6.5	-30.3	Glynn	23	10.0	8.6	-14.0	Pulaski	6	*	15.9	*
Bibb	103	15.9	13.8	-13.3	Gordon	12	8.9	5.9	-33.3	Putnam	9	15.8	13.0	-17.5
Bleckley	3	17.1	*	*	Grady	14	9.8	14.8	50.5	Quitman	1	*	*	*
Brantley	5	*	15.3	*	Greene	9	15.4	15.5	0.7	Rabun	2	*	*	*
Brooks	4	11.3	*	*	Gwinnett	158	6.5	6.0	-7.5	Randolph	8	15.0	21.0	40.3
Bryan	5	4.7	4.4	-6.9	Habersham	13	5.9	8.9	52.6	Richmond	104	12.5	11.0	-11.8
Bulloch	26	11.9	13.1	9.9	Hall	35	6.4	5.0	-21.9	Rockdale	19	9.1	7.1	-22.0
Burke	12	15.8	10.8	-32.0	Hancock	4	12.3	*	*	Schley	2	*	*	*
Butts	9	9.3	11.6	25.4	Haralson	2	6.7	*	*	Screven	5	13.9	7.7	-44.4
Calhoun	2	*	*	*	Harris	6	12.7	7.2	-43.6	Seminole	3	15.8	*	*
Camden	11	9.3	4.9	-47.0	Hart	10	*	13.1	*	Spalding	34	10.4	12.7	23.0
Candler	7	*	15.7	*	Heard	7	19.2	15.3	-20.4	Stephens	7	4.9	6.5	31.8
Carroll	25	7.2	6.5	-8.6	Henry	33	6.1	6.1	-1.3	Stewart	1	*	*	*
Catoosa	11	6.5	5.9	-9.1	Houston	41	10.3	9.2	-10.8	Sumter	16	16.7	9.8	-41.7
Charlton	4	15.7	*	*	Irwin	1	*	*	*	Talbot	5	*	20.1	*
Chatham	81	10.9	7.6	-30.0	Jackson	17	8.4	9.0	7.5	Taliaferro	1	*	*	*
Chattahoochee	6	9.8	8.4	-14.4	Jasper	7	14.0	19.3	38.5	Tatnall	7	9.0	6.9	-23.1
Chattooga	7	18.3	7.1	-61.1	Jeff Davis	5	*	7.5	*	Taylor	4	12.2	*	*
Cherokee	35	5.4	5.4	1.2	Jefferson	4	20.4	*	*	Telfair	4	*	*	*
Clarke	36	9.0	9.8	8.3	Jenkins	1	*	*	*	Terrell	7	22.0	12.8	-41.6
Clay	3	*	*	*	Johnson	5	*	12.7	*	Thomas	19	6.4	9.4	45.5
Clayton	99	9.4	8.5	-9.6	Jones	9	6.6	10.8	62.7	Tift	23	13.5	12.1	-10.5
Clinch	6	*	18.3	*	Lamar	4	14.1	*	*	Toombs	15	11.5	11.7	1.9
Cobb	184	7.0	6.8	-2.7	Lanier	3	*	*	*	Towns	1	*	*	*
Coffee	15	13.3	7.8	-41.1	Laurens	29	16.9	15.3	-9.3	Treutlen	2	*	*	*
Colquitt	30	8.0	15.7	96.0	Lee	6	*	6.5	*	Troup	26	12.7	9.4	-25.9
Columbia	20	6.5	5.8	-10.3	Liberty	48	9.5	10.6	11.3	Turner	6	11.7	13.1	12.4
Cook	8	8.9	11.1	24.6	Lincoln	1	*	*	*	Twiggs	4	*	*	*
Coweta	23	5.7	5.6	-2.7	Long	5	*	10.1	*	Union	2	13.6	*	*
Crawford	4	24.4	*	*	Lowndes	60	10.7	13.6	26.5	Upson	8	6.6	7.6	14.7
Crisp	15	16.6	14.2	-14.2	Lumpkin	3	*	*	*	Walker	12	8.8	5.0	-43.4
Dade	3	*	*	*	Macon	2	21.5	*	*	Walton	17	6.0	5.9	-1.6
Dawson	2	12.5	*	*	Madison	4	7.1	*	*	Ware	16	9.0	10.4	14.9
Decatur	13	11.7	9.8	-15.8	Marion	6	25.1	19.5	-22.4	Warren	4	25.2	*	*
DeKalb	262	9.7	8.5	-12.7	McDuffie	11	7.9	11.2	42.4	Washington	8	15.7	10.2	-35.2
Dodge	5	7.3	7.1	-3.2	McIntosh	7	*	15.5	*	Wayne	8	9.1	7.6	-16.8
Dooley	8	*	14.2	*	Meriwether	8	14.8	8.9	-40.1	Webster	1	*	*	*
Dougherty	52	12.1	10.5	-13.6	Miller	3	*	*	*	Wheeler	0	*	*	*
Douglas	25	6.9	6.3	-8.5	Mitchell	9	10.3	8.4	-18.3	White	9	*	12.5	*
Early	7	14.0	12.5	-10.6	Monroe	10	9.1	12.4	36.7	Whitfield	28	7.7	5.8	-25.1
Echols	1	*	*	*	Montgomery	2	*	*	*	Wilcox	5	14.6	13.7	-6.6
Effingham	7	6.4	4.6	-28.2	Morgan	3	*	*	*	Wilkes	5	*	12.3	*
Elbert	4	12.1	*	*	Murray	17	8.7	11.0	26.2	Wilkinson	7	12.9	14.0	8.5
Emanuel	12	8.2	12.6	54.2	Muscogee	145	14.9	15.8	6.4	Worth	7	11.1	8.3	-25.5

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Georgia 3,091 9.7 8.4 -12.9

Prenatal Care. Infants whose mothers did not receive prenatal care, number for 1997-1999, rates (per 100) 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	12	0.7	1.5	118.2
Atkinson	0	*	*	*
Bacon	0	*	*	*
Baker	2	*	*	*
Baldwin	15	1.7	1.0	-39.5
Banks	2	*	*	*
Barrow	10	0.5	0.4	-8.8
Bartow	34	0.6	0.9	48.0
Ben Hill	2	0.6	*	*
Berrien	5	*	0.6	*
Bibb	110	2.4	1.5	-39.3
Bleckley	5	1.9	1.1	-44.0
Brantley	1	*	*	*
Brooks	9	1.3	1.6	24.1
Bryan	6	0.8	0.5	-30.2
Bulloch	11	1.2	0.6	-53.5
Burke	29	3.0	2.6	-12.7
Burts	9	1.7	1.2	-31.6
Calhoun	0	*	*	*
Camden	3	*	*	*
Candler	0	1.5	*	*
Carroll	30	0.9	0.8	-10.9
Catoosa	6	0.4	0.3	-15.0
Charlton	4	*	*	*
Chatham	151	1.7	1.4	-18.3
Chattahoochee	4	*	*	*
Chattooga	4	1.4	*	*
Cherokee	30	0.5	0.5	-13.2
Clarke	25	0.9	0.7	-27.1
Clay	3	*	*	*
Clayton	77	1.1	0.7	-39.0
Clinch	2	*	*	*
Cobb	175	0.8	0.6	-16.3
Coffee	7	0.4	0.4	-17.5
Colquitt	6	0.6	0.3	-51.0
Columbia	12	0.4	0.3	-1.3
Cook	3	*	*	*
Coweta	32	1.1	0.8	-29.0
Crawford	4	1.9	*	*
Crisp	3	1.5	*	*
Dade	1	*	*	*
Dawson	5	*	0.7	*
Decatur	9	0.9	0.7	-27.1
DeKalb	261	1.1	0.8	-20.7
Dodge	2	*	*	*
Doolley	3	2.7	*	*
Dougherty	43	0.9	0.9	-8.4
Douglas	13	0.6	0.3	-48.5
Early	6	1.0	1.1	2.1
Echols	0	*	*	*
Effingham	12	1.0	0.8	-24.3
Elbert	14	1.4	1.9	29.0
Emanuel	11	0.9	1.2	25.7

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Evans	6	1.2	1.3	5.7
Fannin	2	0.9	*	*
Fayette	10	0.5	0.4	-17.6
Floyd	39	1.1	1.1	-1.4
Forsyth	15	0.3	0.3	24.3
Franklin	7	1.0	0.9	-8.4
Fulton	507	2.1	1.3	-38.3
Gilmer	8	0.7	0.8	14.4
Glascock	0	*	*	*
Glynn	23	1.0	0.9	-17.1
Gordon	11	0.4	0.5	52.9
Grady	3	0.8	*	*
Greene	3	1.4	*	*
Gwinnett	141	0.5	0.5	1.8
Habersham	9	0.5	0.6	23.3
Hall	7	0.1	0.1	-17.5
Hancock	8	1.5	2.0	35.0
Haralson	10	0.6	1.0	73.3
Harris	3	2.0	*	*
Hart	6	0.8	0.8	*
Heard	2	1.6	*	*
Henry	26	0.7	0.5	-27.8
Houston	31	1.2	0.7	-43.6
Irwin	2	*	*	*
Jackson	4	0.3	*	*
Jasper	12	*	3.3	*
Jeff Davis	3	*	*	*
Jefferson	14	1.6	1.7	8.7
Jenkins	3	*	*	*
Johnson	0	*	*	*
Jones	10	0.7	1.2	80.8
Lamar	4	0.9	*	*
Lanier	2	2.0	*	*
Laurens	14	0.8	0.7	-6.6
Lee	7	1.4	0.8	-45.4
Liberty	21	0.5	0.5	-9.0
Lincoln	2	*	*	*
Long	3	*	*	*
Lowndes	18	1.0	0.4	-61.2
Lumpkin	3	*	*	*
Macon	10	1.8	1.6	-12.7
Madison	3	1.1	*	*
Marion	7	3.9	2.3	-42.4
McDuffie	14	1.7	1.4	-15.4
McIntosh	2	*	*	*
Merritt	20	2.6	2.2	-16.1
Miller	2	*	*	*
Mitchell	15	1.0	1.4	36.1
Monroe	8	1.6	1.0	-36.2
Montgomery	1	*	*	*
Morgan	4	1.3	*	*
Murray	4	0.4	*	*
Muscogee	141	1.8	1.5	-14.9

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Georgia 2,988 1.1 0.8 -24.5

Births To Teen And Repeat Births To Teens. Births to girls ages 15 to 17, number for 1997-1999, rates (per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 17) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods. Repeat births to girls ages 15 to 17, number for 1997-1999 and rate (per 100 births).

County	ALL BIRTHS			REPEAT BIRTHS		
	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	1997-99 Number	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	69	54.5	55.0	0.9	11	15.9
Atkinson	61	86.9	118.9	36.9	9	14.8
Bacon	32	74.1	39.6	-46.6	0	*
Baker	11	46.2	38.6	-16.5	1	*
Baldwin	115	55.4	53.9	-2.7	16	13.9
Banks	32	43.7	41.9	-4.1	4	*
Barrow	104	46.7	42.4	-9.2	6	5.8
Bartow	251	63.7	57.6	-9.5	24	9.6
Ben Hill	87	69.0	63.9	-7.4	18	20.7
Berrien	45	52.9	46.3	-12.4	10	22.2
Bibb	548	66.9	54.0	-19.2	75	13.7
Bleckley	39	58.6	53.0	-9.5	6	15.4
Brantley	24	28.5	25.9	-9.0	1	*
Brooks	48	54.8	40.6	-26.0	8	16.7
Bryan	66	43.9	37.9	-13.7	10	15.2
Bulloch	108	55.4	43.3	-21.8	13	12.0
Burke	102	73.1	61.2	-16.3	14	13.7
Burts	44	52.8	41.8	-20.8	1	*
Calhoun	27	59.1	79.5	34.5	7	25.9
Gamden	68	32.3	24.7	-23.5	0	*
Candler	37	54.1	53.7	-0.6	8	21.6
Carroll	233	51.6	43.5	-15.7	29	12.4
Catoosa	108	45.3	34.4	-24.1	11	10.2
Chariton	36	54.8	53.3	-2.6	7	19.4
Chatham	672	64.5	51.9	-19.4	104	15.5
Chattahoochee	22	31.3	21.2	-31.3	1	*
Chattooga	81	63.1	57.1	-9.6	6	7.4
Cherokee	200	33.7	28.1	-16.8	10	5.0
Clarke	199	49.6	48.8	-1.6	17	8.5
Clay	18	68.4	76.6	14.9	3	*
Clayton	575	44.8	43.6	-2.7	55	9.6
Clinch	27	53.2	50.0	-5.9	3	*
Cobb	747	27.3	24.5	-10.4	82	11.0
Coffee	175	88.5	70.2	-20.7	31	17.7
Colquitt	178	80.7	68.8	-17.3	25	14.0
Columbia	123	25.2	20.9	-16.8	3	*
Cook	59	67.4	58.4	-16.3	9	15.3
Coweta	196	51.6	35.0	-32.3	27	13.8
Crawford	18	46.3	24.3	-47.6	2	*
Crisp	115	87.7	74.7	-14.8	14	12.2
Dade	37	41.3	42.2	2.2	8	21.6
Dawson	38	41.0	43.0	5.1	3	*
Decatur	127	76.7	62.3	-18.8	14	11.0
DeKalb	1,331	43.5	39.9	-8.3	188	14.1
Dodge	48	43.9	38.5	-12.3	3	*
Dooly	58	70.6	80.2	13.6	8	13.8
Dougherty	432	64.8	60.4	-6.9	86	19.9
Douglas	164	37.7	29.2	-22.6	11	6.7
Early	55	92.0	59.7	-35.1	9	16.4
Echols	4	59.9	*	*	1	*
Effingham	83	42.0	33.2	-21.0	8	9.6
Elbert	73	85.6	70.5	-17.6	4	*
Emanuel	95	72.0	63.3	-12.1	9	9.4

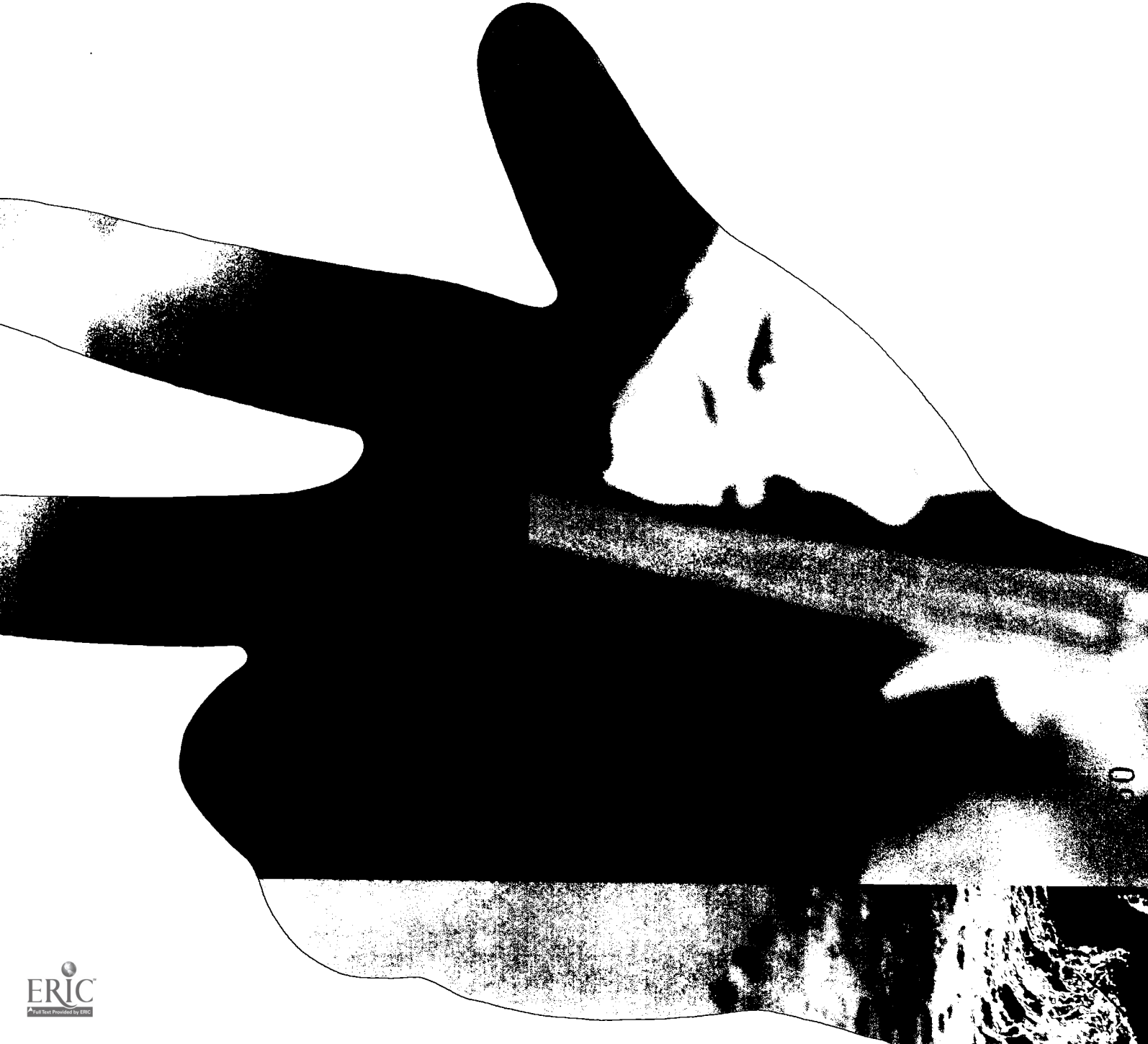
County	ALL BIRTHS			REPEAT BIRTHS		
	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	1997-99 Number	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Evans	46	80.4	67.2	-16.4	9	19.6
Fannin	37	44.4	36.2	-18.5	4	*
Fayette	56	12.5	9.6	-23.2	2	*
Floyd	219	56.2	46.0	-18.3	20	9.1
Forsyth	95	24.9	18.6	-25.3	5	5.3
Franklin	53	58.9	46.7	-20.6	8	15.1
Fulton	2,130	62.5	51.5	-17.6	372	17.5
Glimer	69	72.3	63.0	-12.8	5	7.2
Glascocok	5	73.4	37.8	-48.5	1	*
Glynn	214	68.1	54.1	-20.5	29	13.6
Gordon	151	52.7	58.8	7.7	19	12.6
Grady	64	62.5	41.0	-34.4	9	14.1
Greene	49	66.4	48.4	-27.1	11	22.4
Gwinnett	527	17.8	17.9	0.7	45	8.5
Habersham	112	55.8	63.8	14.5	12	10.7
Hall	365	55.1	53.6	-2.6	38	10.4
Hancock	32	44.5	42.9	-3.6	6	18.8
Haralson	75	46.2	48.9	5.9	6	8.0
Harris	41	29.5	29.8	0.9	2	*
Hart	43	34.3	32.4	-5.7	7	16.3
Heard	31	44.0	39.9	-9.2	1	*
Henry	195	33.6	30.7	-8.6	17	8.7
Houston	200	41.5	30.3	-27.0	13	6.5
Irwin	29	68.5	51.1	-25.4	4	*
Jackson	104	65.2	47.2	-27.7	10	9.6
Jasper	29	52.0	42.7	-17.9	2	*
Jeff Davis	58	60.4	68.2	12.8	7	12.1
Jefferson	67	51.8	48.2	-7.0	7	10.4
Jenkins	42	69.5	70.1	0.9	4	*
Johnson	37	90.3	61.3	-32.1	8	21.6
Jones	34	36.2	23.5	-35.0	2	*
Lamar	45	65.4	46.9	-28.4	1	*
Lantier	23	53.6	47.2	-11.9	2	*
Laurens	141	57.6	49.4	-14.3	16	11.3
Lee	63	28.5	35.4	24.2	5	7.9
Liberty	152	66.6	51.5	-22.6	16	10.5
Lincoln	12	37.2	22.2	-40.4	1	*
Long	25	51.0	41.5	-18.8	3	*
Lowndes	247	56.3	48.5	-19.2	20	8.1
Lumpkin	39	46.2	39.8	-13.9	5	12.8
Macon	64	66.4	59.5	-10.4	8	12.5
Madison	59	47.8	41.1	-13.9	6	10.2
Marion	22	35.0	54.1	54.5	2	*
McDuffie	89	69.3	60.3	-13.0	10	11.2
McIntosh	31	47.6	40.7	-14.5	0	*
Meriwether	74	64.4	43.8	-32.0	3	*
Miller	16	46.2	36.8	-20.4	1	*
Mitchell	87	63.5	52.6	-17.2	12	13.8
Monroe	50	45.2	38.3	-15.3	6	12.0
Montgomery	42	57.9	37.3	-35.6	1	*
Morgan	20	57.9	43.8	-24.2	3	*
Murray	128	69.7	60.3	-13.4	11	8.6
Muscogee	607	66.3	54.7	-17.6	88	14.5

County	ALL BIRTHS			REPEAT BIRTHS		
	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	1997-99 Number	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Newton	166	56.8	43.2	-23.8	25	15.1
Oconee	31	25.4	21.5	-15.3	3	*
Oglethorpe	27	45.6	36.9	-19.1	5	18.5
Paulding	117	33.1	26.2	-20.9	10	8.5
Peach	77	45.3	49.3	8.8	11	14.3
Pickens	39	36.3	46.9	29.2	4	*
Pierce	53	51.3	33.4	-35.0	2	*
Pike	30	53.5	36.4	-31.9	3	*
Polk	115	57.4	50.1	-12.7	9	7.8
Pulaski	23	44.5	39.6	-11.0	0	*
Putnam	55	45.1	51.8	15.0	5	9.1
Quitman	9	72.6	61.7	-14.9	1	*
Rabun	20	34.2	24.3	-29.0	2	*
Randolph	54	77.8	100.4	29.1	12	22.2
Richmond	611	60.1	51.9	-13.6	85	13.9
Rockdale	123	31.6	27.3	-13.7	16	13.0
Schley	19	88.3	67.0	-24.1	2	*
Screven	53	62.4	57.0	-8.6	14	26.4
Seminole	41	72.1	62.6	-13.1	7	17.1
Spalding	246	63.5	63.6	0.1	42	17.1
Stephens	66	44.4	45.6	2.8	6	9.1
Stewart	22	41.2	56.5	37.2	7	31.8
Sumter	128	63.6	54.0	-15.1	21	16.4
Talbot	18	53.5	41.4	-22.7	6	33.3
Taliaferro	4	51.4	*	*	1	*
Tattnall	74	84.0	65.1	-22.5	10	13.5
Taylor	36	84.4	59.1	-30.0	6	16.7
Telfair	33	82.8	49.5	-40.1	1	*
Terrell	62	92.4	74.1	-19.8	7	11.3
Thomas	147	57.1	49.3	-13.6	23	15.6
Tift	151	86.2	57.6	-33.2	35	23.2
Toombs	115	85.1	65.5	-23.0	13	11.3
Townns	12	32.1	33.1	3.4	2	*
Treutlen	25	57.7	56.8	-1.5	4	*
Troup	193	70.3	50.3	-28.4	30	15.5
Turner	42	103.0	67.6	-34.4	8	19.0
Twiggs	32	53.0	48.5	-8.4	1	*
Union	27	45.1	33.0	-27.0	1	*
Upson	89	68.2	53.9	-21.0	14	15.7
Walker	177	57.0	46.7	-18.0	19	10.7
Walton	150	50.7	42.7	-15.6	20	13.3
Ware	133	71.1	55.7	-21.6	17	12.8
Warren	11	81.3	31.0	-61.8	1	*
Washington	79	49.9	55.2	10.7	7	8.9
Wayne	74	62.9	42.7	-32.1	6	8.1
Webster	7	44.6	53.7	20.2	1	*
Wheeler	22	45.1	54.7	21.3	4	*
White	37	48.2	37.5	-22.1	3	*
Whitfield	305	68.3	58.5	-14.3	30	9.8
Wilcox	32	86.6	75.7	-12.6	7	21.9
Wilkes	41	70.2	61.4	-12.5	6	14.6
Wilkinson	40	47.9	53.6	11.9	1	*
Worth	74	43.7	43.5	-0.5	10	13.5

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Georgia 19,958 50.8 42.8 -15.6 2,524 12.7





Education

Education is the key to a good job and a promising future. It is one of the most important ways to ensure that Georgia's economy is competitive, communities are healthy, and children are prepared.

With the creation of the Pre-kindergarten and HOPE scholarship programs in the first half of the 1990's, Georgia built a strong foundation for improving education. In 2000 Georgia instituted a new accountability structure with clear learning goals and a way of measuring progress that will hold schools and districts accountable for positive results.

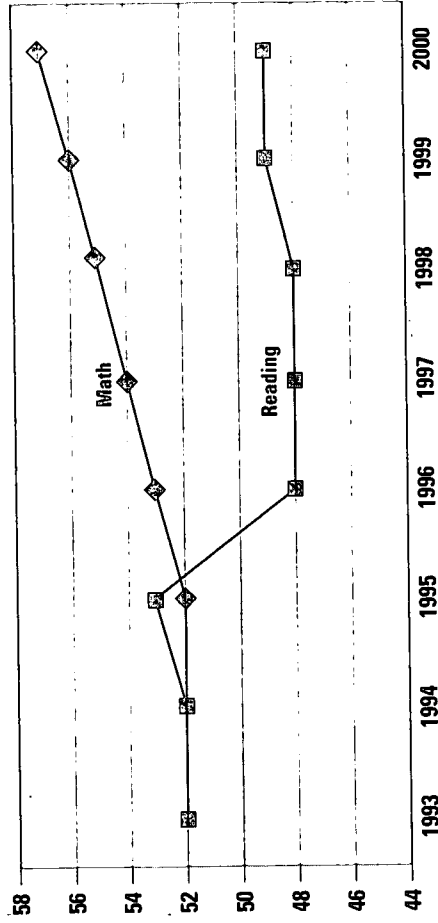
Many factors influence student performance, including parent education, family income, home, school and community environments, student motivation and ability. In addition to holding schools accountable, parents and community members must step forward and assume responsibility to help all children achieve.

Reading and Math Scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS)

This indicator represents the national percentile ranks of 3rd, 5th, and 8th grade students on the ITBS. The ITBS is a national Norm-Referenced Test that compares students with other students at the same grade level. In 2000, Georgia's percentile rank ranged from a high of 62%

in 3rd grade math to a low of 49% in 8th grade reading. Since 1993, math scores increased for all 3 grade levels. Reading scores rose in the 3rd grade, stayed constant in the 5th grade, and declined in the 8th grade. Beginning in the spring of 2001, Georgia students will be taking the Stanford Achievement Test in grades 3, 5, and 8 instead of the ITBS.

National percentile ranks of 8th graders on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Georgia, 1993 - 2000



High School Completions

This indicator represents the percentage of students who entered 9th grade and were in the graduating class 4 years later. The completion rate is a measure of on-time graduation and does not include those who drop out of school and eventually earn their high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED). In 2000, 71% of Georgia students graduated high school on-time. This was an increase from the 1998 rate of 68%.

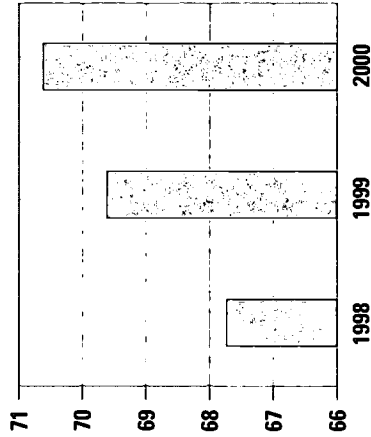


Georgia's 2000
National Rank

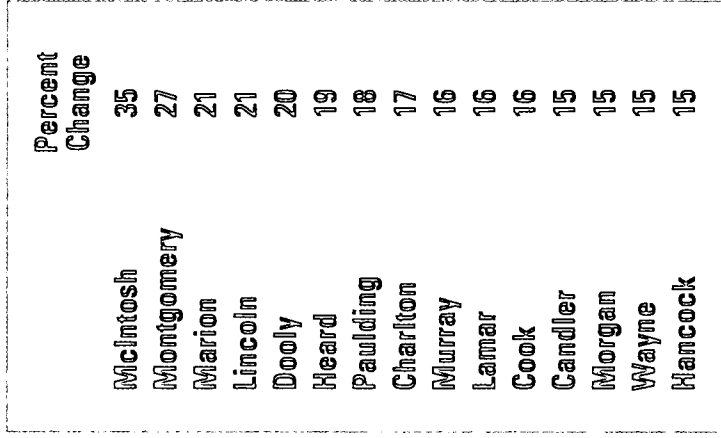
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in High School
Completions

High School Completion Rate, Georgia, 1998-2000



Counties increasing the high school completion rate by 15% or greater, 1999 to 2000.



High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarships

This indicator represents the percentage of HOPE eligible students reported by the school system. HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) provides eligible Georgia students with tuition, mandatory fees, and a book allowance for attendance at any public college, university, or technical institute in the state. A \$3000 annual scholarship is awarded to students attending a private college or university in Georgia. To be eligible, students must earn a "B" average in core

curriculum courses in high school and maintain that average in college. In 1999, 58% of Georgia graduates were eligible for HOPE scholarships. This was a drop from 62% in 1999. This decline is most likely related to the change in HOPE eligibility requirements.

Countries with 65% or more of graduates eligible for HOPE scholarship, 2000

Countries	Percent
Towns	74
Cobb	73
Cherokee	73
Gwinnett	72
Fayette	68
Monroe	68
Harris	67
Forsyth	67
Floyd	67
Irwin	65
Habersham	65

Babies born to mothers with less than 12 years education

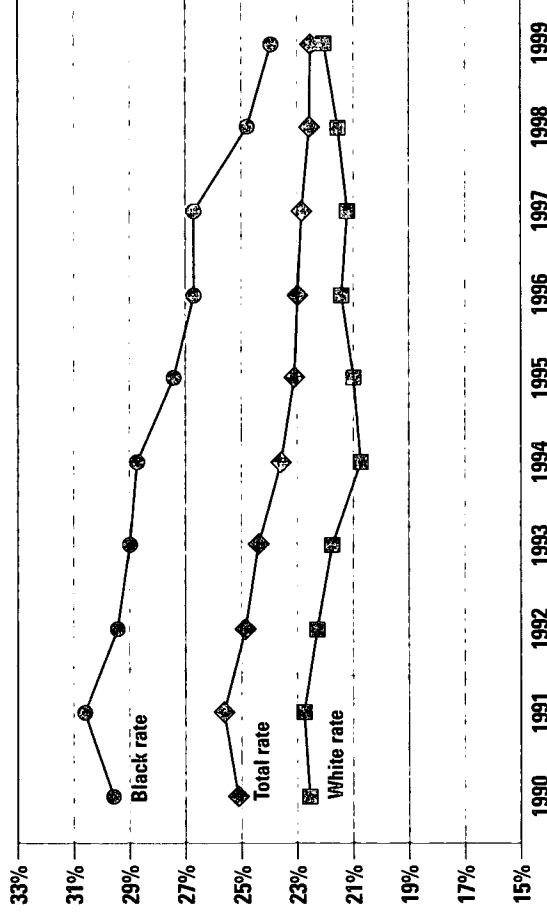
This indicator represents the percentage of all infants born to women with less than 12 years of education. A child born to a mother who has not completed

high school is at risk both educationally and economically.

In 1999, 23% of all births were to mothers with less than 12 years of education. This decreased from 25% in 1990. The largest reduction occurred among blacks with the rate

falling from 30% in 1990 to 24% in 1999. In comparison the white rate declined from 23% to 22% during this period.

Babies born to mothers with less than 12 years education, Georgia, 1990-1999 (per 100)



Reading And Math Scores On The Iowa Test Of Basic Skills. National percentile ranks of third, fifth, and eighth graders on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) for 2000.

County	THIRD GRADERS		FIFTH GRADERS		EIGHTH GRADERS	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Appling	52	54	53	54	47	62
Atkinson	45	57	44	42	41	45
Bacon	48	60	41	42	38	51
Baker	45	46	35	38	*	*
Baldwin	54	64	53	63	47	64
Banks	59	63	50	47	52	58
Barrow	54	64	54	64	52	60
Bartow	61	72	57	67	50	62
Ben Hill	39	39	39	41	42	57
Berrien	45	50	46	48	43	50
Bibb	49	59	50	55	42	49
Bleckley	56	65	55	68	56	69
Brantley	57	61	53	50	49	58
Brooks	37	43	46	56	38	57
Bryan	60	67	56	61	57	62
Bulloch	55	63	57	67	48	57
Burke	43	47	39	46	36	58
Butts	39	40	41	43	41	40
Calhoun	36	36	44	49	29	43
Camden	56	67	55	67	55	61
Candler	46	57	46	54	38	48
Carrall	45	47	50	51	47	52
Catoosa	57	63	58	60	52	57
Charlton	48	55	42	49	41	43
Chatham	51	57	49	53	35	45
Chattahoochee	41	50	43	50	44	67
Chattooga	59	60	56	52	51	53
Cherokee	65	75	60	69	63	66
Clarke	48	53	49	54	43	47
Clay	22	30	37	42	*	*
Clayton	43	50	45	46	41	48
Clinch	52	62	43	51	39	52
Cobb	63	71	60	70	63	67
Coffee	48	59	46	57	36	48
Colquitt	53	60	54	53	42	42
Columbia	66	75	62	68	62	71
Cook	47	53	44	37	49	57
Coweta	59	67	56	64	56	57
Crawford	48	49	53	59	49	66
Crisp	46	56	44	53	38	51
Dade	48	50	54	58	57	59
Dawson	62	67	56	54	54	56
Decatur	55	63	52	57	51	56
DeKalb	48	62	49	57	43	51
Dodge	57	64	62	66	50	52
Dooley	36	42	34	45	25	40
Dougherty	44	53	42	45	37	45
Douglas	57	62	55	62	54	59
Early	42	55	45	42	37	40
Echols	49	55	54	65	44	51
Effingham	58	66	55	66	53	57
Elbert	52	55	48	53	47	49
Emanuel	51	56	48	50	37	50

* No scores for 8th grade reported for county.

County	THIRD GRADERS		FIFTH GRADERS		EIGHTH GRADERS	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Evans	36	44	41	47	42	65
Fannin	63	62	58	61	57	57
Fayette	69	80	66	78	66	73
Floyd	56	60	55	57	54	61
Forsyth	66	74	65	71	61	66
Franklin	57	57	54	59	50	64
Fulton	55	60	55	60	48	55
Gilmer	52	54	54	55	51	56
Glascock	54	63	65	72	48	70
Glynn	46	49	49	58	47	52
Gordon	54	62	57	62	54	60
Grady	50	62	52	63	46	60
Greene	45	57	42	41	41	66
Gwinnett	66	75	63	71	62	68
Habersham	58	66	60	64	54	54
Hall	57	63	55	60	53	58
Hancock	49	55	45	50	36	47
Haralson	54	62	53	52	49	54
Harris	65	75	59	65	57	61
Hart	55	64	54	62	51	62
Heard	56	59	50	47	53	52
Henry	55	60	54	59	50	56
Houston	58	67	54	60	53	60
Irwin	47	53	46	65	49	67
Jackson	57	66	55	63	56	66
Jasper	52	47	52	49	43	42
Jeff Davis	49	53	47	52	57	63
Jefferson	39	46	38	46	37	42
Jenkins	41	59	48	56	42	67
Johnson	38	43	42	57	35	56
Jones	59	63	55	60	55	56
Lamar	45	48	44	42	37	40
Lanier	43	54	47	52	42	54
Laurens	53	60	51	55	46	57
Lee	60	66	55	66	52	66
Liberty	43	50	47	53	48	51
Lincoln	50	52	52	55	43	62
Long	43	61	40	49	40	46
Lowndes	52	62	50	58	49	56
Lumpkin	60	64	57	67	62	72
Macon	28	38	31	39	28	32
Madison	52	55	58	62	48	51
Marion	47	57	49	36	39	42
McDuffie	50	61	47	45	46	60
McIntosh	40	49	36	42	33	55
Mertwether	30	35	39	40	33	49
Miller	45	71	48	50	54	70
Mitchell	41	50	36	37	31	42
Monroe	51	50	50	45	46	51
Montgomery	39	40	46	49	44	44
Morgan	50	59	62	71	52	56
Murray	52	58	50	52	51	54
Muscogee	48	54	49	52	43	51

County	THIRD GRADERS		FIFTH GRADERS		EIGHTH GRADERS	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Newton	53	63	52	60	46	56
Oconee	64	74	66	70	66	73
Oglethorpe	58	62	57	69	51	61
Paulding	56	57	53	54	52	58
Peach	44	47	45	43	43	57
Pickens	48	51	55	61	51	55
Pierce	55	58	55	58	51	56
Pike	51	59	53	52	50	55
Polk	47	53	52	58	45	51
Pulaski	52	59	52	63	41	57
Putnam	51	60	49	51	44	53
Quitman	29	36	21	20	*	*
Rabun	70	80	61	58	54	59
Randolph	35	43	35	38	31	45
Richmond	43	50	44	48	42	48
Rockdale	64	70	64	70	54	66
Schley	48	61	53	59	44	59
Screven	42	62	44	46	42	54
Seminole	41	41	45	46	40	56
Spalding	47	48	46	42	42	46
Stephens	59	69	50	50	61	66
Stewart	36	50	38	56	30	45
Sumter	41	43	38	39	31	47
Talbot	24	30	24	33	17	23
Talieferro	28	47	30	29	*	*
Tattnall	49	54	39	43	48	59
Taylor	36	42	40	42	34	46
Telfair	49	54	49	49	50	65
Terrell	36	39	35	37	22	29
Thomas	50	59	46	49	43	55
Tift	50	65	49	55	44	55
Toombs	52	57	55	60	57	59
Towns	65	70	59	61	57	64
Treutlen	43	57	45	51	44	57
Troup	52	57	49	51	43	56
Turner	53	77	50	65	36	53
Twiggs	35	44	39	46	32	36
Union	68	74	59	67	52	43
Upson	48	52	52	55	51	56
Walker	53	62	49	55	44	52
Walton	52	54	50	56	45	55
Ware	57	65	54	65	48	60
Warren	30	32	31	28	18	30
Washington	46	47	45	50	45	59
Wayne	54	57	51	55	49	57
Webster	32	42	44	44	39	53
Wheeler	61	67	46	56	33	44
White	61	57	60	66	58	60
Whitfield	51	59	49	56	47	54
Wilcox	50	68	51	59	46	57
Wilkes	38	51	48	53	47	66
Wilkinson	45	55	46	58	42	63
Worth	48	48	47	47	38	48

Georgia 54 62 53 59 49 57

High School Completions. On time public high school completions reported by the school system, number for the 1999-2000 school year, rates (per 100 unduplicated enrollments) for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 school years, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	216	68.7	69.2	0.8
Atkinson	76	61.4	61.3	-0.2
Bacon	108	60.5	68.4	12.9
Baker*				
Baldwin	308	62.2	58.6	-5.8
Banks	84	65.5	66.1	1.0
Barrow	304	64.1	58.0	-9.5
Bartow	626	59.6	67.6	13.5
Ben Hill	185	65.4	65.6	-1.3
Berrien	155	70.5	60.5	-14.2
Bibb	1,005	55.5	62.4	10.5
Bleckley	130	65.6	71.0	8.3
Brantley	152	62.5	66.7	6.7
Brooks	122	50.5	50.2	-0.5
Bryan	253	64.5	57.9	-10.2
Bulloch	427	61.8	66.4	7.5
Burke	220	62.6	63.4	1.3
Burts	162	68.8	71.4	3.7
Calhoun	47	59.4	65.3	9.9
Camden	420	58.0	60.8	4.8
Candler	90	61.0	70.3	15.4
Carroll	726	69.7	76.2	9.4
Catoosa	444	72.8	72.7	-0.2
Charlton	104	56.6	66.2	17.1
Chatham	1,487	62.1	62.4	0.5
Chattahoochee*				
Chattooga	215	61.3	67.6	10.2
Cherokee	1,186	80.0	81.8	2.2
Clarke	517	51.2	56.8	10.9
Clay*				
Clayton	1,741	59.9	56.9	-4.9
Clinch	77	71.9	72.0	0.0
Cobb	5,599	82.7	82.5	-0.2
Coffee	342	69.7	74.7	7.1
Colquitt	423	60.2	64.8	7.6
Columbia	1,098	82.2	78.3	-4.8
Cook	146	59.5	69.2	16.2
Coweta	735	67.1	65.5	-2.3
Crawford	99	66.3	69.2	4.3
Crisp	163	49.2	47.8	-2.9
Dade	148	69.9	68.2	-2.5
Dawson	106	67.9	63.1	-7.1
Decatur	294	62.5	64.8	3.7
DeKalb	4,774	69.9	74.0	5.8
Dodge	167	73.0	71.1	-2.6
Dooly	95	53.5	64.2	20.1
Dougherty	719	54.0	53.7	-0.4
Douglas	872	78.5	78.1	-0.6
Early	148	79.2	84.1	6.2
Echols	32	68.4	66.7	-2.6
Effingham	416	70.2	72.1	2.7
Elbert	173	67.9	65.5	-3.5
Emanuel	302	67.0	70.9	5.8
Evans	89	68.1	71.8	5.3
Fannin	173	64.2	70.6	9.9
Fayette	1,286	86.7	88.0	1.5
Floyd	751	77.1	78.2	1.5
Forsyth	614	75.0	77.8	3.7
Franklin	178	62.5	62.0	-0.8
Fulton	5,301	66.4	70.9	6.7
Gilmer	142	67.7	64.5	-4.7
Glascok	28	78.6	80.0	1.8
Glynn	579	56.4	60.2	6.7
Gordon	385	67.4	69.0	2.3
Grady	202	59.8	59.1	-1.2
Greene	109	67.3	57.4	-14.7
Gwinnett	5,479	80.4	80.4	0.0
Habersham	302	69.1	74.8	8.1
Hall	975	69.2	73.6	6.3
Hancock	72	69.7	80.0	14.8
Haralson	214	61.0	62.0	1.7
Harris	206	75.8	76.3	0.6
Hart	162	72.7	61.6	-15.3
Heard	98	57.5	68.5	19.2
Henry	977	70.4	75.9	7.8
Houston	1,220	73.4	78.7	7.2
Irwin	95	64.2	67.4	5.0
Jackson	329	72.2	71.7	-0.8
Jasper	93	74.3	73.2	-1.5
Jeff Davis	134	62.2	70.2	12.8
Jefferson	200	75.4	74.9	-0.7
Jenkins	98	66.9	67.6	1.0
Johnson	68	69.4	66.0	-4.8
Jones	269	83.5	82.0	-1.8
Lamar	159	62.4	72.6	16.3
Lanier	59	59.2	56.2	-5.1
Laurens	516	69.5	73.2	5.3
Lee	315	88.0	90.0	2.3
Liberty	432	80.9	77.4	-4.3
Lincoln	85	65.8	79.4	20.7
Long	73	65.9	56.2	-14.8
Lowndes	794	64.3	65.0	1.0
Lumpkin	115	64.0	69.3	8.3
Macon	109	64.8	56.5	-12.8
Madison	226	63.5	61.9	-2.5
Marion	119	49.2	59.8	21.5
McDuffie	238	58.2	64.7	11.2
McIntosh	78	48.7	65.5	34.5
Meriwether	188	64.3	62.9	-2.2
Miller	76	74.7	73.8	-1.3
Mitchell	255	68.7	65.7	-4.3
Monroe	174	64.3	67.7	5.2
Montgomery	67	58.8	74.4	26.7
Morgan	186	68.5	78.8	15.0
Murray	228	43.6	50.7	16.3
Muscogee	1,775	70.3	70.7	0.6
Newton	375	71.4	70.6	-1.1
Oconee	317	83.5	80.1	-4.1
Oglethorpe	79	61.3	53.0	-13.6
Paulding	560	60.6	71.3	17.8
Peach	244	72.5	74.2	2.2
Pickens	179	58.1	62.6	7.7
Pierce	184	68.8	66.4	-3.4
Pike	127	70.2	65.8	-6.3
Polk	312	54.1	57.2	5.8
Pulaski	88	79.4	72.1	-9.2
Putnam	135	74.4	74.6	0.3
Quitman*				
Rabun	114	71.5	69.1	-3.4
Randolph	80	48.9	54.4	11.2
Richmond	1,725	67.6	69.1	2.2
Rockdale	759	85.5	87.3	2.2
Schley*				
Screven	160	60.6	64.3	6.1
Seminole	97	78.7	75.2	-4.5
Spalding	456	53.3	56.6	6.2
Stephens	198	69.2	68.5	-1.0
Stewart	42	60.3	60.0	-0.5
Sumter	261	58.0	58.9	5.2
Talbot	26	77.6	42.6	-45.1
Taliateferro*				
Tatnall	170	60.2	61.8	2.7
Taylor	77	68.8	58.8	-14.6
Telfair	87	62.1	70.7	14.0
Terrell	90	71.4	60.0	-16.0
Thomas	400	68.4	70.2	2.7
Tift	340	65.0	63.8	-1.9
Toombs	264	66.4	64.5	-2.7
Towns	47	90.2	88.7	-1.6
Treutlen	79	74.7	80.6	7.9
Troup	529	70.6	75.7	7.2
Turner	91	64.9	55.5	-14.5
Twiggs	109	61.4	60.2	-1.9
Union	158	61.1	65.0	6.5
Upson	237	68.1	58.1	-12.1
Walker	446	53.3	57.2	7.2
Walton	461	66.2	75.0	13.3
Ware	313	70.3	68.3	-2.7
Warren	56	77.8	70.0	-10.0
Washington	219	59.0	63.7	7.8
Wayne	266	58.2	66.8	14.9
Webster*				
Wheeler	59	78.9	77.6	-1.7
White	128	69.0	71.5	3.6
Whitfield	697	64.8	64.1	-1.0
Wilcox	88	79.8	77.2	-3.3
Wilkes	126	84.7	84.0	-0.9
Wilkinson	94	68.6	67.6	-1.4
Worth	213	70.9	62.6	-11.7
Georgia	67,896	68.9	70.7	2.6

* No high school in county.

High School Graduates Eligible For HOPE Scholarship. High school graduates eligible for HOPE scholarship reported by the school system, number for the 1999-2000 school year, rates (per 100 graduates) for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 school years, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change	County	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change	County	2000 Number	1999 Rate	2000 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	80	48.4	37.0	-23.4	Evans	50	62.3	56.2	-9.9	Newton	229	61.6	61.1	-0.9
Atkinson	24	41.0	31.6	-23.0	Fannin	104	53.7	60.1	12.0	Oconee	191	71.8	60.3	-16.1
Bacon	48	53.6	44.4	-17.0	Fayette	875	75.1	68.0	-9.4	Oglethorpe	39	47.8	49.4	3.2
Baker*					Floyd	500	71.9	66.6	-7.4	Paulding	326	61.5	58.2	-5.4
Baldwin	112	33.2	36.4	9.4	Forsyth	412	69.7	67.1	-3.7	Peach	141	60.7	57.8	-4.8
Banks	52	56.8	61.9	8.9	Franklin	89	61.7	50.0	-19.0	Pickens	109	55.3	60.9	10.0
Barrow	182	60.0	59.9	-0.2	Fulton	3,324	68.5	62.7	-8.4	Pierce	84	48.5	45.7	-5.8
Bartow	351	56.9	56.1	-1.5	Gilmer	60	53.8	42.3	-21.5	Pike	67	75.0	52.8	-29.7
Ben Hill	94	56.4	50.8	-9.9	Glascok	312	55.7	53.9	-3.3	Pulaski	146	49.1	46.8	-4.7
Berrien	72	54.1	46.5	-14.2	Glynn	202	61.6	52.5	-14.8	Putnam	43	28.6	31.9	11.5
Bibb	524	53.7	52.1	-3.0	Gordon	79	54.1	39.1	-27.7	Quitman*				
Bleckley	50	53.3	38.5	-27.8	Grady	42	35.4	38.5	8.8	Rabun	58	60.2	50.9	-15.5
Brantley	75	39.4	49.3	25.3	Greene	72	75.2	71.7	-4.7	Randolph	38	40.2	47.5	18.1
Brooks	30	43.0	24.6	-42.8	Gwinnett	3,928	70.1	64.6	-7.9	Richmond	932	50.6	54.0	6.7
Bryan	115	61.3	45.5	-25.9	Habersham	195	58.3	55.9	-4.1	Rockdale	475	73.6	62.6	-15.0
Bulloch	183	52.5	42.9	-18.4	Hall	545	48.9	58.3	19.3	Schley*				
Burke	66	36.8	30.0	-18.5	Hancock	118	64.9	55.1	-15.1	Screven	45	37.5	28.1	-25.0
Burts	61	42.9	37.7	-12.3	Haralson	139	69.8	67.5	-3.3	Seminole	36	58.6	37.1	-36.6
Calhoun	19	44.7	40.4	-9.6	Harris	85	58.9	52.5	-10.9	Spalding	294	50.0	64.5	28.9
Camden	249	59.9	59.3	-1.0	Hart	43	44.9	43.9	-2.3	Stephens	100	68.3	50.5	-26.1
Candler	41	56.3	45.6	-19.0	Henry	576	67.1	59.0	-12.1	Stewart	15	31.7	35.7	12.6
Carroll	453	66.9	62.4	-6.7	Houston	595	58.5	48.8	-16.7	Sumter	106	39.2	40.6	3.5
Catoosa	267	70.2	60.1	-14.3	Irwin	62	63.7	65.3	2.4	Talbot	15	30.8	57.7	87.5
Chariton	35	50.7	33.7	-33.6	Jackson	178	56.9	54.1	-4.9	Taliaferro*				
Chatham	673	52.2	45.3	-13.2	Jasper	27	37.0	29.0	-21.6	Tattnall	59	43.1	34.7	-19.4
Chattahoochee*					Jeff Davis	50	50.7	37.3	-26.4	Taylor	38	40.6	49.4	21.7
Chattooga	98	52.6	45.6	-13.4	Jefferson	56	35.3	28.0	-20.8	Telfair	29	49.1	33.3	-32.1
Cherokee	860	72.9	72.5	-0.5	Jenkins	33	55.8	33.7	-39.6	Terrell	45	41.1	50.0	21.6
Clarke	325	64.9	62.9	-3.2	Johnson	24	55.8	35.3	-36.8	Thomas	180	58.5	45.0	-23.0
Clay*					Jones	127	42.2	47.2	11.7	Tift	217	60.2	63.8	6.0
Clayton	1,041	58.1	59.8	2.9	Lamar	60	52.0	37.7	-27.5	Toombs	112	49.6	42.4	-14.5
Clinch	34	62.2	44.2	-29.0	Lanier	16	46.6	27.1	-41.7	Towns	35	52.7	74.5	41.2
Cobb	4,084	76.0	72.9	-4.0	Laurens	223	49.4	43.2	-12.5	Treutlen	29	46.5	36.7	-21.0
Coffee	159	52.9	46.5	-12.1	Lee	182	62.1	57.8	-7.0	Troup	308	48.7	58.2	19.7
Colquitt	188	53.3	44.4	-16.6	Liberty	200	52.8	46.3	-12.3	Turner	30	47.1	33.0	-30.0
Columbia	631	66.5	57.5	-13.5	Lincoln	43	62.7	50.6	-19.3	Twiggs	43	38.9	39.4	1.3
Cook	60	52.7	41.1	-22.0	Long	31	42.9	42.5	-0.9	Union	67	54.4	42.4	-22.0
Coweta	467	66.2	63.5	-4.1	Lowndes	351	55.1	44.2	-19.7	Upson	79	42.6	33.3	-21.8
Crawford	43	52.2	43.4	-16.8	Lumpkin	67	58.7	58.3	-0.8	Walker	250	61.1	56.1	-8.2
Crisp	82	48.9	50.3	2.8	Macon	52	42.0	47.7	13.5	Walton	241	59.3	52.3	-11.9
Dade	74	67.2	50.0	-25.6	Madison	106	57.5	46.9	-18.5	Ware	162	54.2	51.8	-4.4
Dawson	53	53.7	50.0	-6.9	Marion	48	46.3	40.3	-12.9	Warren	14	33.9	25.0	-26.3
Decatur	129	49.5	43.9	-11.4	McDuffie	133	67.7	55.9	-17.5	Washington	90	47.4	41.1	-13.4
DeKalb	2,952	61.3	61.8	0.9	McIntosh	44	54.4	56.4	3.7	Wayne	127	55.6	47.7	-14.1
Dodge	90	60.5	53.9	-10.9	Meriwether	104	47.6	55.3	16.2	Webster*				
Dooly	54	55.3	56.8	2.8	Miller	40	54.1	52.6	-2.6	Wheeler	18	51.7	30.5	-41.0
Dougherty	265	42.3	36.9	-12.9	Mitchell	128	50.6	50.2	-0.9	White	72	66.9	56.3	-15.9
Douglas	527	63.7	60.4	-5.1	Monroe	118	55.0	67.8	23.4	Whitfield	442	71.7	63.4	-11.5
Early	72	46.9	48.6	3.7	Montgomery	31	51.1	46.3	-9.4	Wilcox	43	53.8	48.9	-9.3
Echols	17	53.8	53.1	-1.3	Morgan	83	48.4	44.6	-7.9	Wilkes	53	44.8	42.1	-6.0
Effingham	223	65.7	53.6	-18.4	Murray	146	65.5	64.0	-2.2	Wilkinson	53	44.8	56.4	25.9
Elbert	91	48.6	52.6	8.2	Muscogee	997	57.8	56.2	-2.9	Worth	90	47.9	42.3	-11.8
Emanuel	112	57.5	37.1	-35.5						Georgia	39,119	61.5	57.6	-6.3

* No high school in county.

Babies Born To Mothers With Less Than 12 Years Of Education. Babies born to mothers with less than 12 years of education, number for 1997-1999, rates per 100 live births) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	262	34.7	33.0	-4.7	Evans	143	33.3	31.0	-6.7
Atkinson	229	42.3	45.5	7.7	Fannin	194	26.6	28.7	7.6
Bacon	139	34.6	32.8	-5.2	Fayette	215	7.9	8.2	4.2
Baker	44	36.2	35.8	-1.1	Floyd	1,195	29.7	33.0	11.2
Baldwin	347	26.7	23.2	-13.0	Forsyth	552	14.9	11.6	-21.8
Banks	194	29.1	39.4	35.3	Franklin	222	32.3	29.9	-7.5
Barrow	528	25.8	23.0	-10.6	Fulton	8,503	23.0	21.8	-5.0
Barth	1,150	29.5	29.0	-1.9	Gilmer	413	40.4	41.0	1.6
Ben Hill	356	37.7	41.3	9.5	Glascok	28	29.7	27.5	-7.5
Berrien	240	33.2	31.1	-6.3	Glynn	711	26.2	26.7	1.6
Bibb	1,850	26.4	24.8	-6.2	Gordon	768	35.2	37.9	7.6
Bleckley	106	24.9	22.8	-8.6	Grady	357	34.9	37.8	8.2
Brantley	88	26.1	27.0	3.6	Greene	352	35.8	35.8	1.7
Brooks	187	37.0	33.2	-10.3	Gwinnett	3,077	9.9	11.7	18.1
Bryan	240	25.3	21.1	-16.7	Habersham	504	32.6	34.7	6.5
Bulloch	424	24.1	21.4	-11.2	Hall	2,814	37.3	38.9	7.1
Burke	389	32.4	34.9	7.7	Hancock	92	21.2	22.9	8.3
Butts	231	28.4	29.8	4.9	Haralson	322	31.7	31.2	-1.4
Calhoun	80	26.8	28.8	7.2	Harris	97	16.6	11.6	-30.4
Camden	285	12.1	12.8	5.9	Hart	152	24.4	19.9	-18.1
Candler	177	36.0	39.7	4.5	Heard	126	36.8	27.6	-25.1
Carroll	1,052	28.5	27.6	-3.3	Henry	801	14.8	14.7	-0.5
Catoosa	484	27.2	26.0	-4.6	Houston	691	19.5	15.5	-20.5
Charlton	126	30.8	29.9	-3.0	Irwin	104	30.8	30.6	-0.8
Chatham	2,082	21.6	19.6	-9.3	Jackson	567	35.7	30.0	-15.9
Chattahoochee	77	10.8	10.8	-0.4	Jasper	94	28.2	26.0	-8.0
Chattanooga	395	35.6	40.3	13.1	Jeff Davis	240	35.2	35.8	1.7
Cherokee	992	14.1	15.4	8.6	Jefferson	268	34.1	32.4	-4.8
Clarke	900	23.7	24.4	2.9	Jenkins	134	38.3	35.7	-6.7
Clay	56	31.3	27.1	-13.5	Johnson	135	41.6	34.3	-17.6
Clayton	2,475	20.9	21.2	1.3	Jones	173	20.5	20.8	1.5
Clinch	110	34.6	33.5	-3.2	Lamar	175	29.3	29.2	-0.6
Cobb	3,844	12.4	14.2	14.4	Lanier	86	37.7	34.5	-8.4
Coffee	743	40.2	38.7	-3.7	Laurens	503	27.7	26.6	-4.1
Colquitt	747	43.2	39.1	-9.5	Lee	194	19.4	21.0	8.1
Columbia	389	11.4	11.3	-1.0	Liberty	519	12.2	11.5	-5.6
Cook	263	40.7	36.5	-10.3	Lincoln	59	21.2	24.5	15.4
Coweta	790	22.0	19.1	-13.2	Long	91	20.3	18.5	-8.9
Crawford	84	23.8	19.7	-17.5	Lowndes	1,024	26.1	23.1	-11.4
Crisp	452	37.4	42.9	14.6	Lumpkin	202	28.1	29.4	4.8
Dade	162	30.5	29.3	-4.1	Wacon	247	39.4	39.3	-0.3
Dawson	168	22.9	23.9	4.7	Madison	298	29.4	29.0	-1.1
Decatur	450	35.9	34.0	-5.4	Marion	107	32.3	34.7	7.7
DeKalb	5,022	15.8	16.3	3.3	McDuffie	323	31.1	33.0	6.0
Dodge	179	26.9	25.3	-5.9	McIntosh	126	31.3	27.8	-11.0
Dooley	229	34.2	40.5	18.4	Meriwether	255	34.4	28.3	-17.7
Dougherty	1,568	33.0	31.6	-4.2	Miller	365	36.1	26.9	-25.4
Douglas	663	19.4	16.6	-14.3	Mitchell	192	25.2	23.8	-6.4
Early	170	35.4	30.4	-14.2	Monroe	104	30.8	32.2	4.5
Echols	25	38.4	43.9	14.3	Montgomery	137	28.3	23.2	-18.1
Effingham	303	23.0	19.8	-14.0	Morgan	665	42.2	42.9	1.6
Eibert	231	32.6	30.8	-5.4	Murray	2,026	22.1	22.1	-2.7
Emanuel	385	38.4	40.4	5.3	Muscogee				



Safety and Security

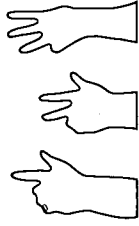
Young people in Georgia face an array of threats to their safety and security. Recognizing these dangers and developing effective prevention programs is one of the greatest challenges of the new century.

For all but the very youngest of children, the leading causes of fatalities are increasingly a reflection of dangers in the home and community rather than physical health. Chief among these are motor vehicle accidents.

Many of the key service systems, such as child protection and juvenile justice, are stretched to their limits. New community-based approaches are needed to capitalize on young people's strengths and help them develop their skills, exert their leadership and contribute to their community.

Child Deaths

This indicator represents the number of deaths from all causes to children ages 1 through 14, per 100,000 children. In 1999, the child death rate in Georgia was 27.1 per 100,000. This was a decline from the 1990 rate of 35.8 per 100,000.

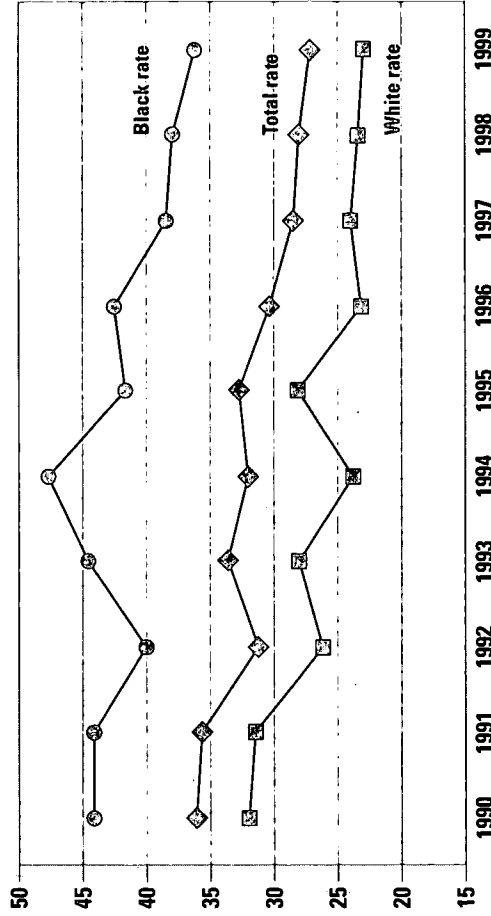


Georgia's 2001
National Rank

36

in Child Death Rate

Child Deaths Ages 1-14, Georgia, 1990 - 1999 (per 100,000)



Leading causes of child fatalities, Georgia, 1999

	Medical	Vehicle Crash	Homicide	Drowning	Total Number
Ages 1-4	52%	21%	8%	11%	160
Ages 5-14	43%	30%	6%	8%	279
Ages 15-17	24%	43%	11%	5%	228

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide & Suicide

This indicator represents the number of deaths by accident, homicide and suicide to teens ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 teens. In 1999, the teen violent death rate was 61.5 per 100,000. This was a decline from the 1990 rate of 74.6 per 100,000.



Georgia's 2001 National Rank

25

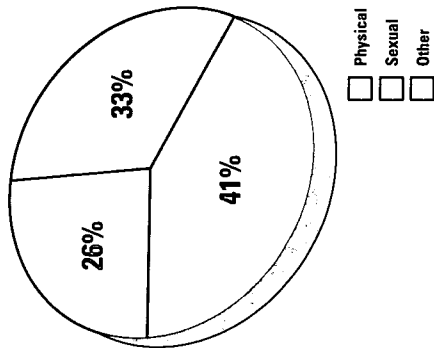
in rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

Child Abuse & Neglect

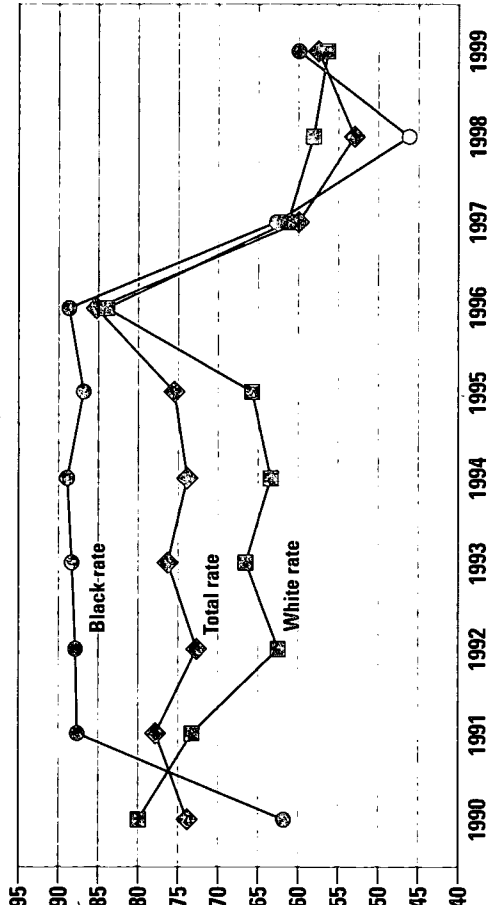
This indicator represents the number of substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children. The number of reports and investigations influences the rate of substantiated incidents. A child may be abused or neglected in more than one way,

or more than one time during the year, so the number of incidents may be more than the number of children mistreated. In 1999, there were 27,377 substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect. The 1999 rate of 13.4 per 1,000 was a decrease from the 1992 rate of 14.9 per 1,000.

Types of substantiated incidents of child abuse, Georgia, 1999



Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19, Georgia, 1990 - 1999 (per 100,000)



Countries with highest rate of substantiated incidence of child abuse and neglect, 1999

Country	Rate per 1000
Echols	46.9
Colquitt	45.8
Webster	44.0
Clarke	43.8
Baker	43.0
Rabun	41.5
Worth	41.1
Brantley	40.8
Evans	39.9
Glascok	36.6
Cook	36.3
Irwin	35.4
Brooks	34.5
Chattooga	33.8
Dodge	32.4
Tattnall	32.3
Toombs	32.1

Juvenile Arrests

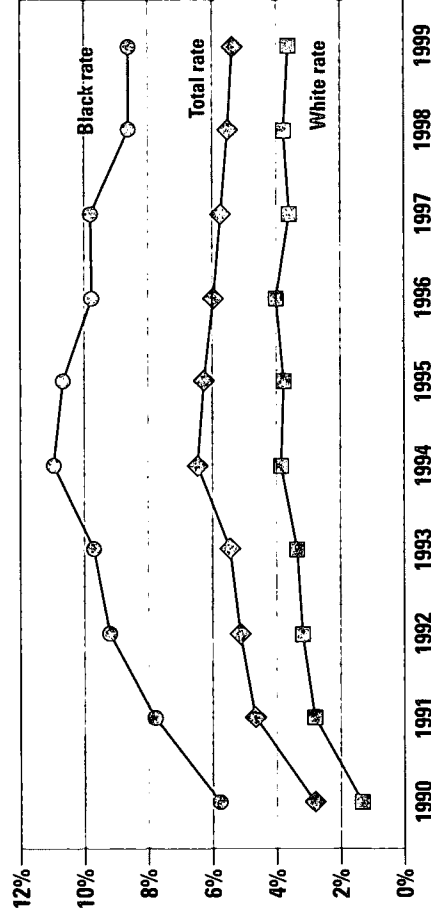
This indicator represents the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 and the ratio per 100. Since arrest data are reported by the place of arrest and not the place of residence, a ratio is presented rather than percentage. Since a youth may be arrested more than once during the year, the

number of arrests may be more than the number of juveniles arrested. Being arrested has serious short and long-term ramifications and can significantly affect the life course of young people. In 1999, there were 47,864 arrests of youth ages 10-17. The 1999 ratio was 5.4 per 100, compared to 2.9 per 100 in 1990.

Counties with highest ratio of juvenile arrests, 1999

County	Ratio per 100
Houston	21
Upson	17
Clarke	15
Stewart	15
Douglas	13
Ware	13
Spalding	13
Muscogee	12
Richmond	12
Baldwin	12

Juvenile arrests, Georgia, 1990 - 1999 (per 100)



Child Deaths. Deaths of children ages 1 to 14, number for 1997-1999, rates (per 100,000) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	5	46.5	46.0	-1.0	Evans	2	*	*	*	Newton	15	21.1	39.7	88.3
Atkinson	0	*	*	*	Fannin	1	*	*	*	Oconee	0	*	*	*
Bacon	1	*	*	*	Fayette	9	33.7	15.4	-54.4	Oglethorpe	2	*	*	*
Baker	0	*	*	*	Floyd	17	43.4	36.6	-15.6	Paulding	16	19.5	31.2	59.8
Baldwin	10	36.2	45.5	25.4	Forsyth	17	21.2	32.7	54.1	Peach	4	47.5	*	*
Banks	1	*	*	*	Franklin	2	*	*	*	Pickens	2	62.2	*	*
Barrow	8	38.0	29.9	-21.4	Fulton	132	36.4	31.5	-13.6	Pierce	2	*	*	*
Bartow	15	17.0	32.5	91.4	Gilmer	6	53.7	56.4	5.0	Pike	4	*	*	*
Ben Hill	5	49.1	40.6	-17.3	Glascok	0	*	*	*	Polk	6	31.6	27.3	-21.4
Berrien	3	*	*	*	Glynn	8	47.7	19.9	-58.3	Pulaski	1	*	*	*
Bibb	35	43.8	36.9	-15.8	Gordon	8	*	31.8	*	Putnam	5	*	48.3	*
Bleckley	1	*	*	*	Grady	8	*	57.3	*	Quitman	0	*	*	*
Bramley	3	*	*	*	Greene	3	*	*	*	Rabun	1	*	*	*
Brooks	4	44.8	*	*	Gwinnett	65	20.0	18.7	-6.3	Randolph	0	*	*	*
Bryan	7	38.8	*	*	Habersham	6	*	34.6	*	Richmond	30	35.6	25.2	-29.3
Bulloch	8	55.5	28.5	-48.8	Hall	31	42.2	42.6	1.1	Rockdale	8	33.2	18.2	-45.2
Burke	9	41.7	50.6	21.3	Hancock	3	106.0	*	*	Schley	0	*	*	*
Burts	3	61.1	*	*	Haralson	7	34.4	46.0	33.7	Screven	3	*	*	*
Calhoun	4	*	*	*	Harris	1	*	*	*	Seminole	3	*	*	*
Camden	4	58.5	*	*	Hart	5	*	41.1	*	Spalding	9	26.9	24.3	-9.7
Candler	4	*	*	*	Heard	3	111.5	*	*	Stephens	3	*	*	*
Carroll	12	22.7	23.4	3.0	Henry	16	18.1	23.6	29.8	Stewart	4	*	*	*
Catoosa	8	17.8	27.0	52.2	Houston	15	24.1	21.8	-9.8	Sumter	8	42.8	37.6	-12.0
Charlton	3	*	*	*	Irwin	1	*	*	*	Talbot	3	*	*	*
Chatham	33	33.7	23.5	-30.2	Jackson	6	37.7	25.6	-32.2	Taliaferro	0	*	*	*
Chattahoochee	0	*	*	*	Jasper	3	*	*	*	Tattall	3	46.9	*	*
Chattooga	6	37.3	45.5	21.8	Jeff Davis	3	*	*	*	Taylor	1	*	*	*
Cherokee	21	14.2	23.3	63.7	Jefferson	1	*	*	*	Telfair	1	90.0	*	*
Clarke	14	27.1	31.3	15.7	Jenkins	2	*	*	*	Terrell	4	*	*	*
Clay	1	*	*	*	Johnson	2	*	*	*	Thomas	13	32.7	45.9	40.3
Clayton	36	30.6	26.4	-13.8	Jones	6	*	40.8	*	Tift	5	40.6	20.2	-50.4
Clinch	1	*	*	*	Lamar	2	*	*	*	Toombs	4	34.1	*	*
Cobb	68	24.6	20.2	-17.6	Lanier	2	*	*	*	Towns	1	*	*	*
Coffee	7	61.3	29.2	-52.4	Laurens	12	42.4	41.8	-1.5	Treutlen	0	*	*	*
Colquitt	8	35.1	29.6	-15.8	Lee	2	*	*	*	Troup	20	23.8	52.4	120.7
Columbia	10	16.5	15.6	-5.9	Liberty	9	34.9	19.3	-44.7	Turner	1	105.9	*	*
Cook	5	53.5	50.7	-5.1	Lincoln	3	*	*	*	Twiggs	2	*	*	*
Coweta	7	35.4	12.4	-65.1	Long	4	*	*	*	Union	0	*	*	*
Crawford	2	*	*	*	Lowndes	18	27.0	32.0	18.4	Upson	1	*	*	*
Crisp	6	55.5	42.0	-24.3	Lumpkin	2	*	*	*	Walker	12	30.6	32.7	7.1
Dade	0	*	*	*	Macon	0	93.2	*	*	Walton	10	29.3	28.1	-4.4
Dawson	0	*	*	*	Madison	4	*	*	*	Ware	7	49.6	32.4	-34.8
Decatur	9	*	48.7	*	Marion	3	*	*	*	Warren	2	148.4	*	*
DeKalb	104	30.1	31.5	4.9	McDuffie	5	54.4	33.9	-37.7	Washington	4	43.8	*	*
Dodge	3	75.3	*	*	McIntosh	3	83.0	*	*	Wayne	7	36.4	41.4	13.8
Dooley	3	*	*	*	Meriwether	5	*	32.9	*	Webster	1	*	*	*
Dougherty	20	39.3	30.5	-22.3	Miller	1	*	*	*	Wheeler	1	*	*	*
Douglas	12	31.2	20.5	-34.3	Mitchell	13	*	84.5	*	White	3	*	*	*
Early	5	*	59.2	*	Montroe	1	*	*	*	Whitfield	10	22.9	20.0	-12.6
Echols	0	*	*	*	Montgomery	3	*	*	*	Wilcox	3	*	*	*
Effingham	5	21.4	18.8	-12.2	Morgan	7	*	73.6	*	Wilkes	4	*	*	*
Elbert	2	*	*	*	Murray	5	*	22.9	*	Wilkinson	1	*	*	*
Emanuel	2	*	*	*	Muscogee	31	30.5	27.0	-11.4	Worth	9	46.2	57.3	24.0

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Teen Deaths By Accident, Homicide, And Suicide. Deaths of teens ages 15 to 19 by accident, homicide, and suicide, number for 1997-1999, rates (per 100,000) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change	County	1997-99 Number	1994-96 Rate	1997-99 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	6	141.3	*	*	Evans	5	206.6	*	*
Atkinson	2	*	*	*	Fannin	5	145.7	*	*
Bacon	1	*	*	*	Fayette	11	59.4	57.6	-3.1
Baker	0	*	*	*	Floyd	11	49.1	57.6	17.3
Baldwin	4	89.3	*	*	Forsyth	11	74.1	63.3	-14.5
Banks	3	*	*	*	Franklin	5	120.3	*	*
Barrow	7	*	83.4	*	Fulton	110	87.4	69.0	-21.1
Bartow	20	76.4	131.1	71.7	Gilmer	5	133.5	*	*
Ben Hill	6	*	145.7	*	Glascokk	0	*	*	*
Berrien	8	209.5	*	*	Glynn	12	84.0	86.1	2.5
Bibb	24	75.0	67.3	-10.3	Gordon	7	75.6	*	*
Bleckley	2	*	*	*	Grady	9	176.3	*	*
Brantley	3	*	*	*	Greene	0	248.7	*	*
Brooks	1	137.4	*	*	Gwinnett	44	63.8	45.1	-29.3
Bryan	3	*	*	*	Habersham	7	86.2	85.8	-0.5
Bulloch	6	30.6	*	*	Hall	16	65.4	61.4	-6.2
Burke	3	194.7	*	*	Hancock	4	*	*	*
Butts	2	*	*	*	Haralson	5	97.0	*	*
Calhoun	1	*	*	*	Harris	6	126.3	*	*
Camden	3	82.7	*	*	Hart	5	108.5	*	*
Candler	2	*	*	*	Heard	2	*	*	*
Carrall	21	80.7	96.8	20.0	Henry	12	97.5	56.9	-41.6
Catoosa	3	78.7	*	*	Houston	12	53.7	54.3	1.0
Charlton	2	*	*	*	Irwin	2	264.0	*	*
Chatham	23	80.7	48.8	-39.5	Jackson	7	149.1	91.1	-38.9
Chattahoochee	0	*	*	*	Jasper	1	*	*	*
Chattooga	7	141.3	*	*	Jeff Davis	4	*	*	*
Cherokee	9	75.8	35.5	-53.2	Jefferson	1	*	*	*
Clarke	12	47.8	39.9	-16.6	Jenkins	1	*	*	*
Clay	0	*	*	*	Johnson	0	*	*	*
Clayton	24	70.8	52.4	-26.0	Jones	5	98.6	*	*
Clinch	4	*	*	*	Lamar	3	*	*	*
Cobb	49	61.2	46.7	-23.7	Lanier	0	*	*	*
Coffee	2	76.5	*	*	Laurens	4	90.5	*	*
Colquitt	10	68.8	105.4	53.1	Lee	5	86.7	*	*
Columbia	8	84.7	41.1	-51.5	Liberty	5	55.0	37.7	-31.5
Cook	2	*	*	*	Lincoln	1	*	*	*
Coweta	8	126.7	43.4	-65.8	Long	0	*	*	*
Crawford	2	*	*	*	Lowndes	9	48.6	41.4	-14.7
Crisp	3	*	*	*	Lumpkin	3	*	*	*
Daade	2	*	*	*	Macon	1	*	*	*
Dawson	2	*	*	*	Madison	5	95.2	*	*
Decatur	3	76.3	*	*	Madison	1	*	*	*
DeKalb	72	76.8	58.3	-24.1	McDuffie	4	175.1	*	*
Dodge	0	*	*	*	McIntosh	2	*	*	*
Dooley	4	*	*	*	Meriwether	3	145.9	*	*
Dougherty	9	74.9	35.3	-52.9	Miller	0	*	*	*
Douglas	18	97.7	92.8	-5.0	Witchell	4	145.8	*	*
Early	3	*	*	*	Monroe	5	163.4	108.2	-33.8
Echols	1	*	*	*	Montgomery	1	*	*	*
Effingham	4	*	*	*	Morgan	2	*	*	*
Elbert	3	244.1	*	*	Murray	1	*	*	*
Etowah	4	*	*	*	Muscogee	17	72.6	40.3	-44.4
Newton	7	94.3	51.3	-45.6					
Oconee	1	*	*	*					
Oglethorpe	2	*	*	*					
Paulding	17	99.2	108.7	9.5					
Peach	2	*	*	*					
Pickens	2	*	*	*					
Pierce	3	*	*	*					
Pike	5	145.2	191.0	*					
Polk	4	*	*	*					
Pulaski	0	*	*	*					
Putnam	9	250.9	*	*					
Quitman	1	*	*	*					
Rabun	1	*	*	*					
Randolph	2	*	*	*					
Richmond	28	65.8	59.1	-10.2					
Rockdale	6	102.1	40.4	-60.4					
Schley	0	*	*	*					
Screven	0	*	*	*					
Seminole	1	*	*	*					
Spalding	5	95.1	36.3	-59.8					
Stephens	6	107.4	*	*					
Stewart	0	*	*	*					
Sumter	4	90.2	*	*					
Talbot	3	*	*	*					
Taliaferro	1	*	*	*					
Tattall	2	166.2	*	*					
Taylor	0	*	*	*					
Telfair	1	*	*	*					
Terrell	0	*	*	*					
Thomas	10	65.7	102.3	55.6					
Toombs	4	85.6	*	*					
Towns	8	110.3	137.8	25.0					
Trenten	3	352.4	*	*					
Troup	2	94.4	44.9	-52.4					
Turner	6	*	*	*					
Twiggs	4	*	*	*					
Union	2	*	*	*					
Upson	5	86.6	*	*					
Walker	5	73.7	36.8	-47.3					
Walton	10	131.4	83.6	-36.4					
Ware	2	88.9	*	*					
Warren	0	*	*	*					
Washington	5	115.2	109.8	-4.7					
Wayne	4	*	*	*					
Webster	0	*	*	*					
Wheeler	1	*	*	*					
White	4	*	*	*					
Whitfield	9	64.0	48.7	-23.9					
Wilcox	3	*	*	*					
Wilkes	1	*	*	*					
Wilkinson	4	*	*	*					
Worth	4	137.3	*	*					

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Georgia 1,033 78.4 61.4 -21.6

Child Abuse And Neglect. Substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect, numbers for 1999, rates (per 1,000 children less than 18) for 1998 and 1999, and percent change between the two time periods.

County	1999 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Rate	Percent Change	1999 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Rate	Percent Change	1999 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Rate	Percent Change
Appling	117	23.3	24.8	6.4	117	30.4	39.9	31.7	117	18.5	17.7	-4.5
Atkinson	36	17.6	16.3	-7.6	119	3.3	4.7	41.6	73	18.5	17.7	-4.5
Bacon	42	24.4	13.7	-44.0	469	19.1	23.4	22.8	119	3.3	4.7	41.6
Baker	45	14.2	43.0	203.3	177	5.2	7.1	37.6	469	19.1	23.4	22.8
Baldwin	90	14.1	9.4	-33.2	73	22.3	16.5	-26.1	177	5.2	7.1	37.6
Banks	43	11.5	12.7	10.6	2,547	13.8	14.2	2.7	73	22.3	16.5	-26.1
Barrow	183	11.5	15.6	35.6	67	17.5	14.2	-18.8	2,547	13.8	14.2	2.7
Bartow	222	11.1	11.0	-0.4	21	14.3	36.6	155.3	67	17.5	14.2	-18.8
Ben Hill	150	31.4	28.4	-9.5	21	14.3	36.6	155.3	21	14.3	36.6	155.3
Berrien	81	24.6	18.0	-26.6	242	15.1	14.2	-6.0	242	15.1	14.2	-6.0
Bibb	658	14.8	16.4	10.6	163	10.3	14.8	43.9	242	15.1	14.2	-6.0
Bleckley	62	15.9	21.3	33.6	72	18.1	12.0	-33.8	163	10.3	14.8	43.9
Brantley	165	27.6	40.8	47.8	96	34.3	22.7	-33.8	72	18.1	12.0	-33.8
Brooks	166	35.6	34.5	-3.0	534	3.2	3.6	10.1	96	34.3	22.7	-33.8
Bryan	43	5.4	5.6	3.5	142	9.9	19.0	91.4	534	3.2	3.6	10.1
Burke	59	11.9	7.7	-35.3	18	13.1	6.7	-48.8	142	9.9	19.0	91.4
Burts	85	24.0	18.1	-24.5	128	14.3	19.7	37.2	18	13.1	6.7	-48.8
Calhoun	24	12.5	16.9	35.5	86	11.3	15.5	37.2	128	14.3	19.7	37.2
Camden	85	8.3	6.0	-28.2	160	21.7	29.8	37.3	86	11.3	15.5	37.2
Candler	67	18.1	27.3	51.3	33	7.8	11.2	43.5	160	21.7	29.8	37.3
Carrall	228	7.0	10.2	45.3	260	5.6	8.5	50.7	33	7.8	11.2	43.5
Catoosa	147	12.9	11.3	-12.0	463	15.3	15.8	3.3	260	5.6	8.5	50.7
Charlton	40	15.3	13.9	-9.3	92	46.1	35.4	-23.2	463	15.3	15.8	3.3
Chatham	958	13.4	16.4	22.8	155	9.8	15.2	54.0	92	46.1	35.4	-23.2
Chattahoochee	29	4.0	6.1	52.6	64	22.8	22.0	-3.4	155	9.8	15.2	54.0
Chattooga	190	22.7	33.8	48.5	74	22.8	21.4	-6.2	64	22.8	22.0	-3.4
Cherokee	234	3.5	6.0	70.5	83	9.3	15.7	69.5	74	22.8	21.4	-6.2
Clarke	818	31.4	43.8	39.4	51	28.7	21.3	-25.8	83	9.3	15.7	69.5
Clay	9	18.3	9.1	-50.4	40	20.1	16.8	-16.4	51	28.7	21.3	-25.8
Clayton	862	12.0	14.7	22.1	93	18.2	14.9	-17.7	40	20.1	16.8	-16.4
Clinch	53	18.7	26.9	43.6	77	20.6	20.2	-2.0	93	18.2	14.9	-17.7
Cobb	966	6.5	6.7	2.2	48	24.4	23.5	-3.8	77	20.6	20.2	-2.0
Coffee	171	12.8	16.5	28.9	288	15.5	23.6	52.7	48	24.4	23.5	-3.8
Colquitt	535	38.2	45.8	19.9	85	8.9	11.5	29.5	288	15.5	23.6	52.7
Columbia	113	4.5	4.2	-7.8	323	21.0	17.2	-18.1	85	8.9	11.5	29.5
Cook	157	32.6	36.3	11.3	33	17.7	15.3	-13.6	323	21.0	17.2	-18.1
Coweta	256	13.3	10.1	-23.6	82	34.3	30.4	-11.3	33	17.7	15.3	-13.6
Crawford	34	36.9	11.8	-68.0	392	16.3	16.6	1.3	82	34.3	30.4	-11.3
Crisp	176	24.0	28.9	20.5	64	9.8	13.4	36.4	392	16.3	16.6	1.3
Dade	35	11.1	9.3	-15.8	95	31.8	23.5	-26.0	64	9.8	13.4	36.4
Dawson	49	13.8	11.5	-16.9	93	3.3	14.2	329.3	95	31.8	23.5	-26.0
Decatur	205	33.2	25.7	-22.5	25	61.8	12.9	-79.1	93	3.3	14.2	329.3
DeKalb	951	6.4	6.7	5.0	120	6.1	19.2	215.0	25	61.8	12.9	-79.1
Dodge	149	22.4	32.4	44.6	71	12.1	25.9	114.2	120	6.1	19.2	215.0
Dooly	58	12.9	18.6	44.1	141	29.2	21.5	-26.2	71	12.1	25.9	114.2
Dougherty	404	11.7	14.7	26.1	43	19.6	25.2	28.8	141	29.2	21.5	-26.2
Douglas	369	8.1	14.7	83.0	110	17.9	16.7	-6.9	43	19.6	25.2	28.8
Early	67	16.0	18.7	16.9	65	13.3	12.5	-6.4	110	17.9	16.7	-6.9
Echols	36	51.9	46.9	-9.5	30	21.0	14.7	-29.8	65	13.3	12.5	-6.4
Effingham	121	8.9	10.4	16.1	31	12.3	7.5	-39.1	30	21.0	14.7	-29.8
Elbert	71	25.2	14.2	-43.8	104	7.9	11.0	38.9	31	12.3	7.5	-39.1
Emanuel	86	17.1	13.7	-20.2	505	10.5	10.6	0.2	104	7.9	11.0	38.9

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

Georgia 27,377 12.3 13.4 9.1

Juvenile Arrests. Arrests of juvenile ages 10 to 17, number for 1997-1999, ratios (per 100) for 1994-1996 and 1997-1999, and percent change between the two time periods. Part I Crimes include Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary-Breaking or Entering, Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft), Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson. Part II Crimes include anything else.

County	1997-99 Number		Ratio		Percent Change
	Part I	Part II	1994-96	1997-99	
Appling	23	48	1.6	1.0	-34.2
Atkinson	9	71	8.0	1.2	2.7
Bacon	24	223	24.7	4.9	5.6
Baker	4	7	1.1	1.3	0.7
Baldwin	379	1,149	1,528	9.3	11.5
Banks	15	32	4.7	1.1	1.0
Barrow	201	586	797	6.0	5.7
Bartow	278	486	764	2.0	3.1
Ben Hill	111	124	235	4.7	3.2
Berrien	80	262	342	5.8	5.8
Bibb	1,442	3,054	4,496	7.8	8.3
Bleckley	85	242	327	5.0	8.2
Brantley	78	201	279	3.9	5.0
Brooks	52	88	140	2.6	2.2
Bryan	35	275	310	4.1	3.1
Bulloch	240	331	571	5.2	3.8
Burke	74	77	151	0.2	1.5
Burts	49	163	212	5.2	3.5
Calhoun	80	104	184	3.6	8.6
Camden	221	922	1,143	7.7	7.4
Candler	9	9	18	*	0.5
Carroll	326	801	1,127	7.2	3.9
Catoosa	41	157	198	2.5	1.1
Charlton	50	89	139	2.8	3.6
Chatham	2,176	4,191	6,367	9.0	8.6
Chattahoochee	40	113	153	1.5	2.7
Chattooga	2	3	5	1.8	0.1
Cherokee	222	1,452	1,674	5.1	3.9
Clarke	1,158	2,373	3,531	11.8	15.1
Clay	13	20	33	1.5	2.4
Clayton	2,248	3,307	5,555	9.3	7.6
Clinch	43	105	148	2.6	5.3
Cobb	480	1,597	2,077	1.9	1.2
Coffee	321	584	905	7.6	6.6
Colquitt	399	776	1,175	10.3	7.6
Columbia	311	1,039	1,350	2.3	3.8
Cook	85	200	285	9.4	4.9
Coweta	455	1,439	1,894	5.4	6.2
Crawford	11	11	22	0.4	0.5
Crisp	337	482	819	8.3	9.8
Dade	31	159	190	1.6	3.6
Dawson	31	114	145	1.9	2.7
Decatur	221	337	588	6.2	4.9
DeKalb	848	1,996	2,844	5.0	1.6
Dodge	90	178	268	4.7	4.2
Dooley	33	141	174	1.9	4.0
Dougherty	437	727	1,164	3.0	3.1
Douglas	800	3,575	4,375	11.1	13.5
Early	15	69	84	1.3	1.7
Echols	4	28	32	2.4	2.9
Effingham	87	233	320	2.5	2.1
Elbert	97	562	659	5.8	9.9
Emanuel	76	119	195	2.5	2.2

* Number too small to calculate a rate.

County	1997-99 Number		Ratio		Percent Change
	Part I	Part II	1994-96	1997-99	
Evans	4	8	12	2.5	0.3
Fannin	24	48	72	0.6	1.2
Fayette	428	1,779	2,207	6.1	6.5
Floyd	351	508	859	3.8	3.2
Forsyth	120	322	442	1.7	1.6
Franklin	63	103	166	2.9	2.8
Fulton	7,553	17,001	24,554	11.6	11.0
Gilmer	33	160	193	1.1	3.1
Glenn	6	80	86	2.1	10.9
Glynn	487	614	1,101	12.2	5.0
Gordon	303	937	1,240	7.5	8.3
Grady	192	317	509	5.5	6.1
Greene	80	168	248	3.7	4.3
Gwinnett	1,229	2,183	3,412	2.4	2.0
Habersham	62	281	343	4.9	3.5
Hall	472	771	1,243	4.6	3.2
Hancock	4	6	10	0.8	0.3
Haralson	69	217	286	3.4	3.5
Harris	52	336	388	4.3	5.0
Hart	16	225	241	2.4	3.2
Heard	11	35	46	*	1.2
Henry	338	1,598	1,936	2.8	5.3
Houston	1,941	5,910	7,851	27.8	21.1
Irwin	13	12	25	2.4	0.8
Jackson	171	630	801	4.9	6.0
Jasper	4	40	44	1.5	1.2
Jeff Davis	60	246	306	6.3	6.4
Jefferson	16	14	30	0.7	0.4
Jenkins	13	18	31	2.5	0.9
Johnson	51	100	151	*	4.6
Jones	31	155	186	2.7	2.3
Lamar	14	120	134	5.2	2.5
Lanier	6	5	11	3.8	0.4
Laurens	143	1,199	1,342	8.9	8.2
Lee	143	518	661	5.6	6.6
Liberty	180	746	926	7.4	5.0
Lincoln	6	19	25	0.3	0.8
Long	10	11	21	1.8	0.7
Lowndes	455	897	1,352	4.0	4.5
Lumpkin	84	427	511	8.1	8.7
Macon	9	19	28	2.1	0.5
Madison	25	111	136	0.4	1.6
Marion	97	21	118	4.1	4.8
McDuffie	9	49	58	0.3	0.7
McIntosh	14	17	31	1.6	0.8
Meriwether	99	341	440	5.7	4.9
Miller	20	66	86	2.2	3.5
Mitchell	74	261	335	3.4	3.6
Monroe	72	340	412	6.0	5.8
Montgomery	0	3	3	*	*
Morgan	14	50	64	0.4	1.2
Murray	82	382	464	3.8	3.8
Muscogee	2,399	4,901	7,300	14.7	12.1

Georgia

40,746 104,093 144,839 6.1 5.6 -9.3

Special Report:
*Economic Development and
Child Well-Being*



This Special Report highlights the close association between economic development and child well-being. To be successful, efforts to promote economic development must expand to include children's issues such as health care, education, and safety. Likewise, efforts to improve child well-being must look beyond human services, for without a sound economic base their achievements will be difficult to sustain. Significant and lasting improvement requires a partnership between these two efforts.

1990's: A Tale of Two Trends

The 1990's were a period of unprecedented prosperity for many Georgians, as demonstrated by the state's progress on key economic indicators.

Improvements were also evident on many indicators of child well-being. In contrast to the economic picture, however, Georgia continued to rank near the bottom when compared to other states.

In Georgia, the decade of the 1990's was a tale of two sets of trends — both moved in a positive direction, but only the economic indicators compared favorably with the rest of the nation. On measures of child well-being, Georgia failed to gain ground in national rankings and continued to trail behind all but a handful of states.

This mixed picture accounts for Georgia's mediocre standing in the 2000 *Development Report Card* for the States. The 14th annual *Development Report Card* prepared

by the non-profit Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED), is the most broad-based rating of economies of the 50 states with more than 70 indicators taken into account.

In the three main indices assessed in the *Development Report Card*, Georgia scored a "C" in "Performance", a "B" in "Business

Vitality", and a "C" in "Development Capacity".

On the positive side of the ledger, Georgia showed strong signs of innovation and economic growth. Georgia highways are second best in the country and the high ranking for charitable giving points to the vital role played by the philanthropic community in the state.

2000 Development Report Card for Georgia

	Rank	Rank	
Initial Public Offerings	1	Rural/Urban Disparity	49
University Spin-outs	2	High School Graduation	49
Highway Deficiency	2	Infant Mortality	45
Charitable Giving	3	Voting Rate	45
Average Annual Pay Growth	3	Ph.D. Scientists & Engineers	43
Net Migration	4	Teen Pregnancy	42
Long-term Employment Growth	6	Crime Rate	42

Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being, Georgia

Indicator	Then	Now	Current Rank
Children in Poverty	25% (1993)	23% (1997)	37
Infant Mortality	12.4 per 1000 (1990)	8.2 per 1000 (1999)	39
Births to Teens	50.1 per 1000 (1990)	39.5 per 1000 (1999)	42
High School Completions	68% (1998)	71% (2000)	49

Selected Economic Indicators, Georgia

Indicator	1990	1999	1999 Rank
Per Capita Income (constant 1996 dollars)	\$20,715	\$26,007	23
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4%	27
Average Annual Pay	\$22,115	\$32,339	16
Gross State Product (1996 dollars)	\$165 billion	\$222 billion	13

The indicators with the worst rankings are concentrated in the areas of human and social capital — people and their communities. Economic development is not widely shared across Georgia, as demonstrated by the rank of 49th in rural/urban disparity. Indeed, the least developed areas of the state also have the highest infant mortality rates and lowest high school graduation rates.

Location, Location, Location

Geography, wealth, income and ethnicity still play a significant role in determining the opportunities and life chances of Georgians. This is especially true for children.

Where one is born and lives, how many years of formal education one's parents completed, what type of employment and earnings they have, the amount of household income, and the racial and ethnic background of the family — all these factors make certain outcomes more or less probable than others. A child who lives in a county without a nearby hospital who requires emergency medical attention is at

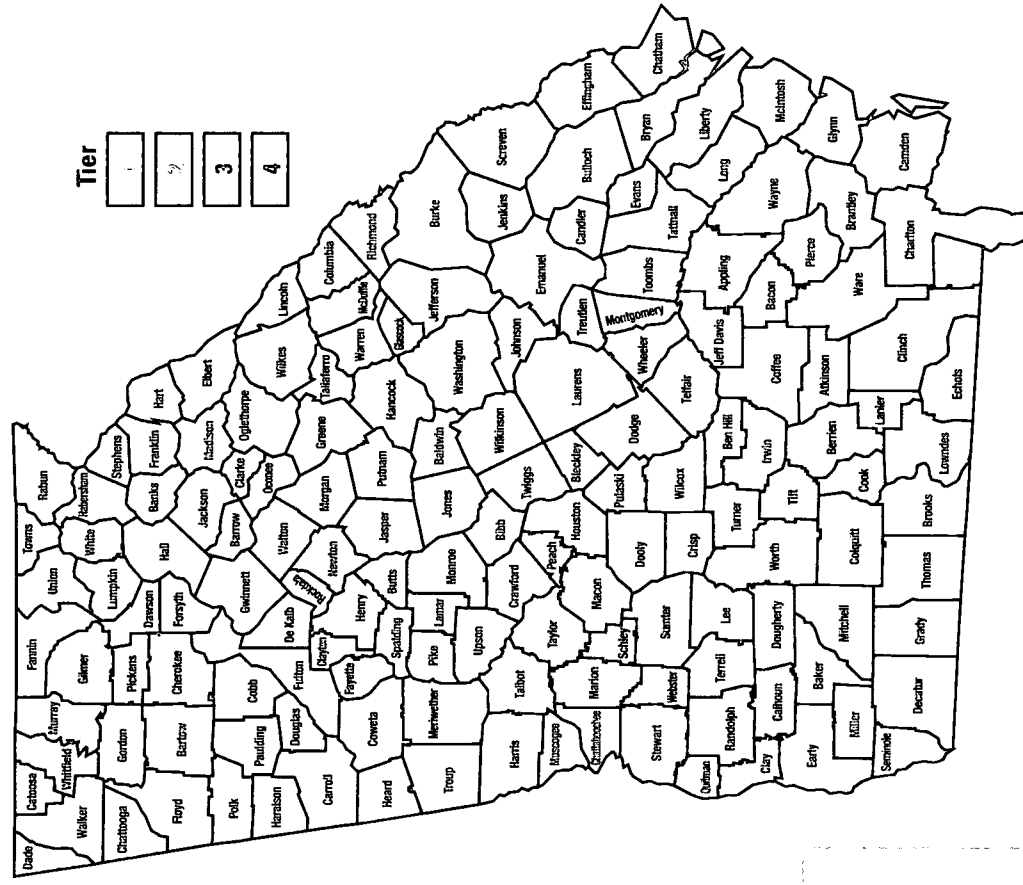
risk; a student in a school with limited resources is at a disadvantage educationally; a child growing up in poverty or economic uncertainty faces many potential hardships from inadequate housing, food, and transportation which can limit their growth and development.

The link between economic resources and opportunities and child well-being is evident in the strong association found between Georgia's 4-Tier economic development classification and selected indicators from the 2000-2001 *KIDS COUNT Factbook*. For each indicator reported below, there is a direct relationship between which tier a county is designated and outcomes for children.

4-Tier Classification of Georgia Counties

The Department of Community Affairs annually classifies Georgia's 159 counties into one of 4 tiers. The factors used to rank the counties are unemployment, per capita income, and population living in poverty. The bottom 71 counties (least developed) in the state are designated Tier 1, the next 35 are designated Tier 2, the next

4-Tier Economic Development Classification of Georgia Counties, 2001

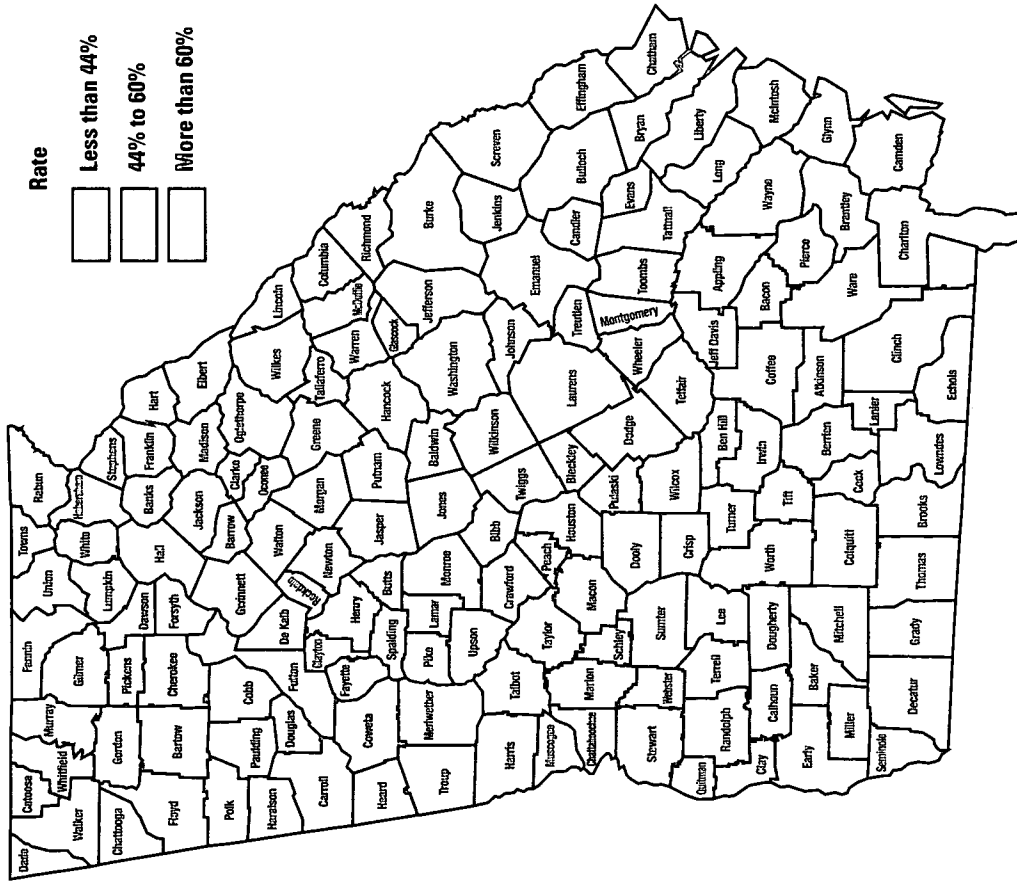


35 are designated Tier 3, and the top 18 (most developed) are designated Tier 4. This designation guides a growing array of economic development policies, from tax credits to grant and investment opportunities.

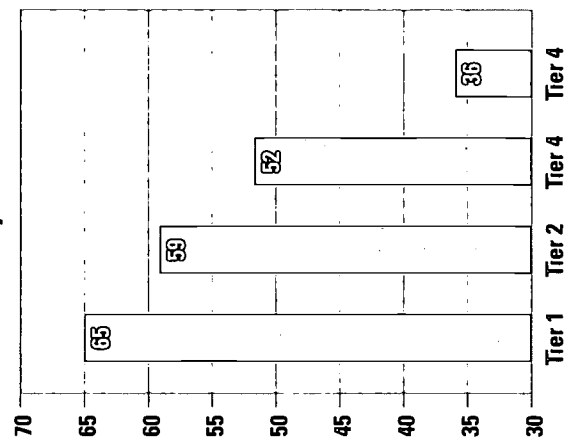
Families Starting at Risk of Poverty

The three risk factors are mother unmarried, not a high school graduate, and under age 20. In the least developed counties (Tier 1), 65% of new families had one or more of these risk factors in 1997-1999. By comparison, the most developed counties (Tier 4) only had 36% of their families starting at risk.

Map: Families Starting at Risk of Poverty, 1997-1999



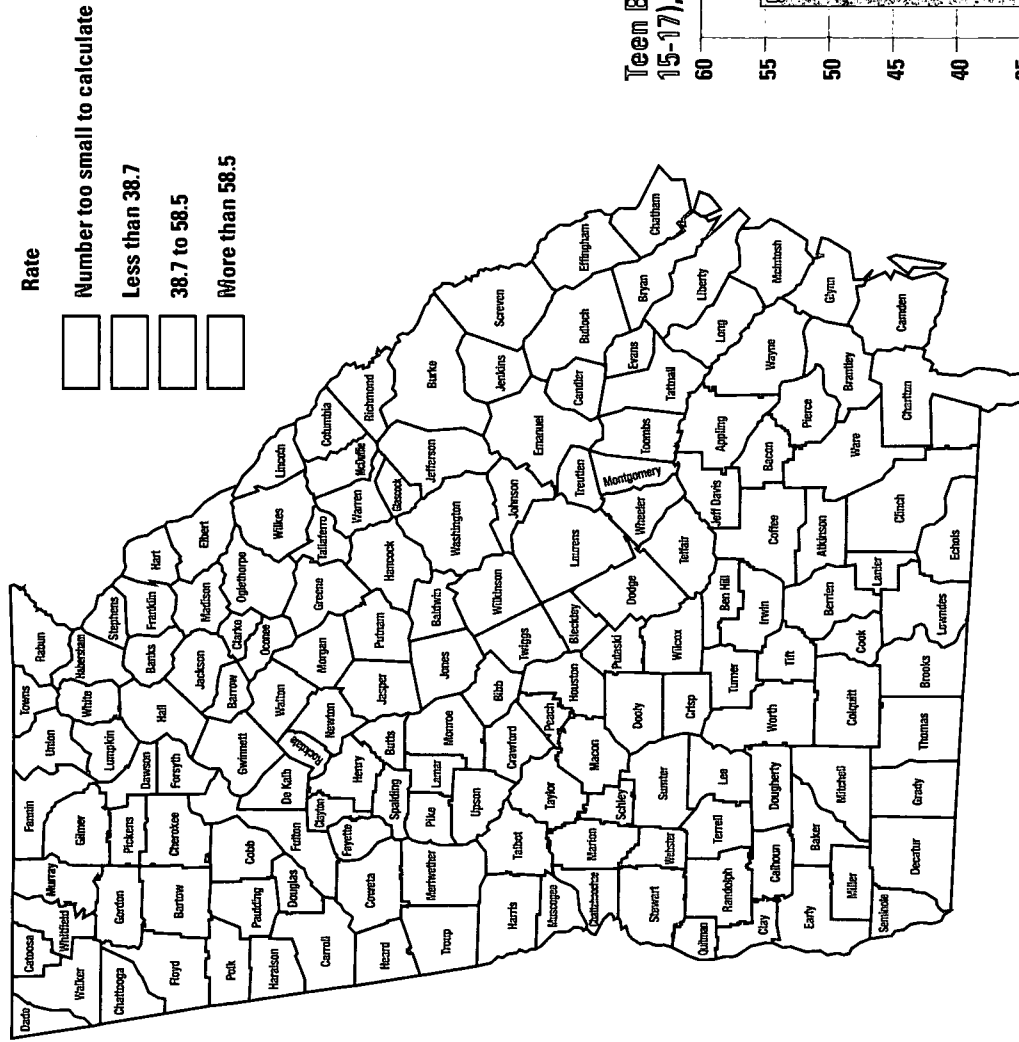
Percentage of Families Starting at Risk of Poverty, 1997-1999



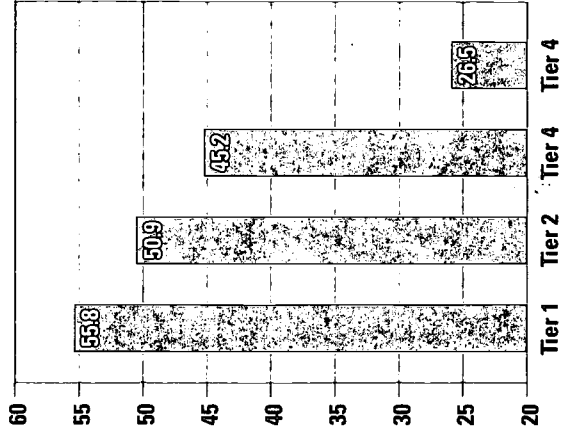
Births to Teens

The birth rate for females ages 15-17 in the least developed counties (Tier 1) was 55.8 per 1000 in 1997-1999. In the most developed counties (Tier 4) the teen birth rate was 26.5 per 1000. Teens who give birth are more likely to come from economically disadvantaged families and communities and their children face diminished economic prospects as well.

Map: Births to Teens (ages 15-17), 1997-1999



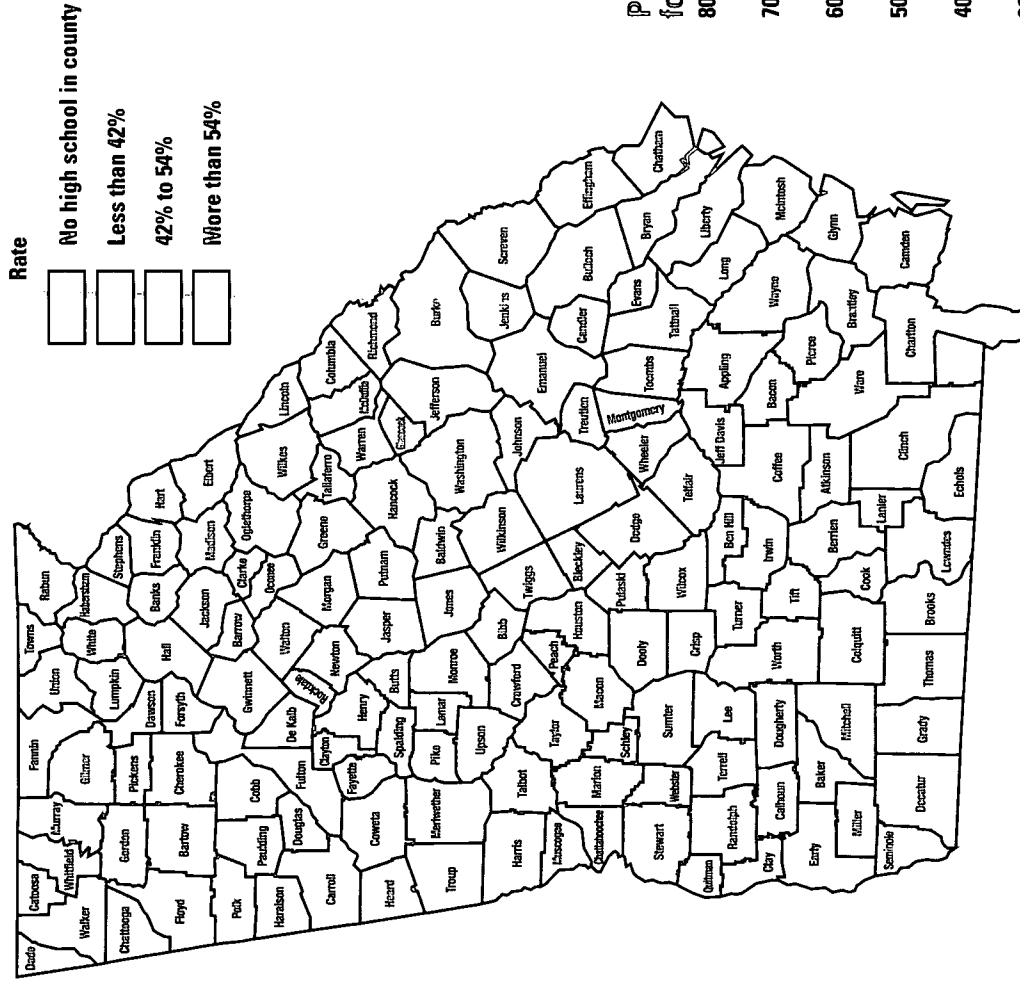
Teen Birth Rate, per 1000 (ages 15-17), 1997-1999



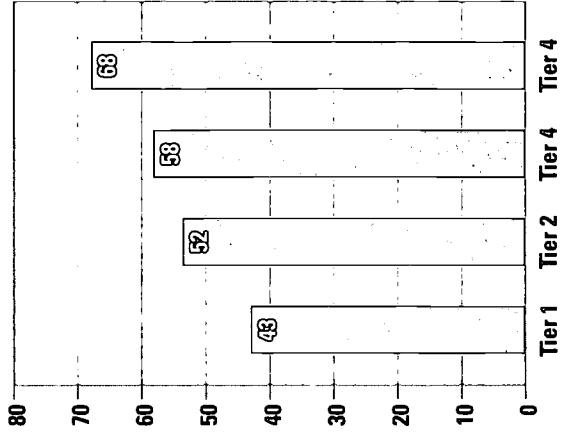
High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship

Eligibility for a HOPE scholarship offers high school graduates with at least a "B" average the opportunity to further their education at a Georgia college, university, or technical institute at virtually no cost. Among the most developed counties (Tier 4), 68% of graduates were eligible for a HOPE scholarship in 2000. By comparison, only 43% of graduates were eligible in the least developed counties (Tier 1).

Map: High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship, 2000



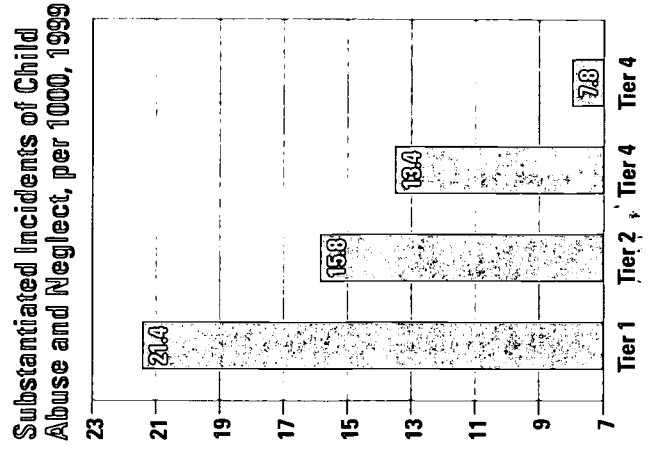
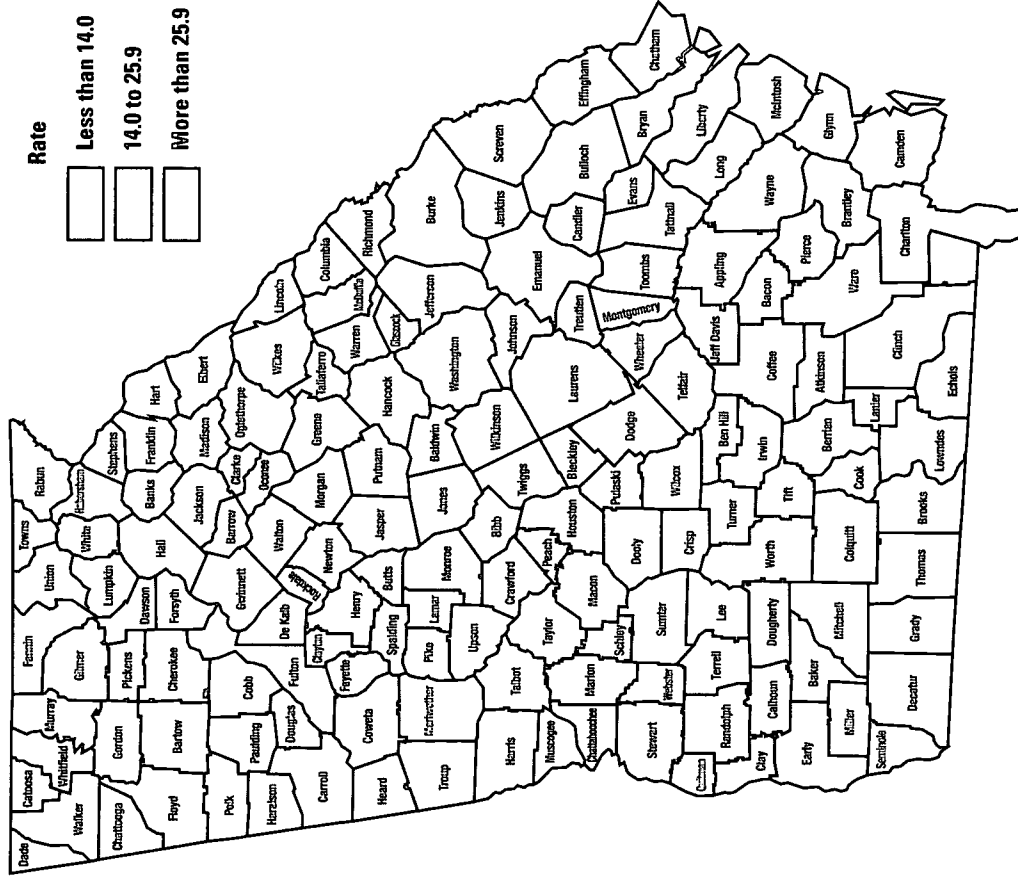
Percentage of Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship, 2000



Child Abuse and Neglect

The rate of substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect was nearly three times greater in the least developed counties (Tier 1) than in the most developed (Tier 4) — 21.4 per 1000 compared to 7.8 per 1000 in 1999. Children are at increased risk for maltreatment if their parents are overwhelmed by such problems as inadequate income, unemployment, poor housing, social isolation, or emotional stress.

Map: Substantiated Incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1999



New Alliances

While history shapes the hand a state is dealt, public policy determines how that hand is played.

This is even truer for Georgia's counties and regions. An area that historically relied on a single crop, natural resource or industry, now faces new challenges. A region whose biggest selling point in the past was the existence of cheap labor, now faces new challenges. Counties that previously focused their efforts on building roads and industrial parks, now face new challenges.

Efforts to improve the economic health of a community will not be successful if the focus is only on the physical infrastructure — building housing, industrial parks, roads, sewers. To be effective, it is necessary to take a long-term, holistic view of

economic development and broaden the scope to include child care, education, health care, safety, and youth development. A more comprehensive approach to economic development pays attention to human and social capital, as well as the physical environment.

Similarly, efforts to improve child well-being will not succeed when economic opportunity and social cohesion are ignored. Service system and education reform initiatives must build an infrastructure of resources in communities aimed at enhancing the development of children and the functioning of families within the context of their neighborhoods, as well as responding to problems as they develop. To be effective over the long haul, education and human service reform initiatives must expand to include connecting community and economic development with family support services at the neighborhood level.

Investments in children need to be combined with investments in communities. Success must be measured not only by economic performance, but also by improvements in child well-being. Alliances that have as their goal strong families and strong communities, can insure that all parties come to the table to collectively develop and implement strategies that reflect the unique needs and resources of the locality.

Developing a strong economy is not an end in itself; it is the means to advance larger goals — high living standards, better quality of life, stronger communities, new opportunities — for residents of all income, racial, and ethnic groups across Georgia.

Appalachian Regional Commission Early Childhood Initiative

Strong, stable and economically sufficient families are integral to assuring optimal physical, educational, and social development for children. With multi-year funding from the Appalachian Regional Commission, five Family Connection communities (Elbert, Fannin, Franklin, Haralson and Polk Counties) are implementing local initiatives for supporting families of young children. Each community is combining existing human service programs with existing economic development programs to create a synergistic thrust to improve short-term and long-term outcomes for children. State level work is focusing on building partnerships with agencies having an interest in and an impact on early childhood and economic development.

Appendices

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FAMILY & COMMUNITY											
Child Population											
TOTAL											
Number of children < 18											
Total Population	1,727,303	1,761,659	1,794,263	1,832,787	1,862,679	1,896,201	1,932,895	1,967,369	2,006,496	2,044,680	
Percent children	6,478,216	6,621,850	6,761,159	6,896,173	7,048,990	7,192,305	7,334,274	7,486,242	7,642,207	7,788,240	26.3
WHITE											
Number of children < 18	1,109,734	1,134,496	1,150,554	1,169,472	1,183,744	1,203,072	1,224,146	1,243,902	1,268,167	1,289,986	
Total Population	4,600,148	4,716,099	4,796,226	4,870,366	4,956,918	5,039,543	5,119,230	5,205,515	5,293,152	5,373,060	26.3
Percent children	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	26.3
BLACK											
Number of children < 18	578,423	599,357	613,461	630,884	643,954	655,599	669,035	681,480	692,112	704,495	
Total Population	1,746,565	1,807,748	1,858,340	1,910,449	1,966,581	2,016,864	2,069,595	2,126,126	2,181,454	2,235,897	26.3
Percent children	33.1	33.2	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.5	32.3	32.1	31.7	31.5	26.3
Public School Enrollment											
TOTAL											
WHITE											
BLACK											
HISPANIC											
ASIAN											
OTHER											
Families Starting at Risk of Poverty											
Number*	22,482	22,402	22,203	23,132	23,849	24,508	24,427	24,893	25,287	25,800	1,391,579
Rate (per 100)	45,549	49.4	48.9	46,137	50.1	50.0	48,782	50,202	49,924	50,783	517,740
WHITE											
Number*	10,953	10,933	10,688	11,151	11,419	11,892	12,121	12,280	12,804	13,427	761,506
Rate (per 100)	29,983	29,764	29,983	30,601	31,811	31,811	31,914	32,853	32,850	33,653	527,179
BLACK											
Number*	11,347	11,285	11,713	12,128	12,235	12,235	11,953	12,288	12,164	12,014	45,782
Rate (per 100)	14,795	14,768	15,205	15,543	15,833	15,504	15,504	15,938	15,704	15,594	54,978
	76.7	76.4	77.0	78.0	77.3	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.5	77.0	27,335
* Number of first births with at least one risk factor (unmarried, less than high school education, and less than 20 years old).											
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING											
Children in Poverty and Median Household Income											
Ages 0-17											
Number	480,129	470,855	470,855	470,855	470,855	470,855	470,855	470,440	470,440	470,440	503,763
Percent	25.2	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	22.8	22.8	22.8	107,252
Ages 5-17											
Number	302,205	308,614	308,614	308,614	308,614	308,614	308,614	311,355	311,355	311,355	611,015
Percent	23.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	1,422,941
Median Income											
Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch											
Free	315,741	325,779	378,963	405,675	439,653	464,695	488,748	490,560	505,188	508,259	503,763
Reduced	68,516	76,728	67,580	69,580	69,615	72,873	79,945	83,614	89,027	99,273	107,252
Total	384,257	402,507	446,543	475,255	509,268	537,568	568,693	574,174	594,215	607,532	611,015
Enrollment	1,126,352	1,147,054	1,171,589	1,200,684	1,235,304	1,270,504	1,311,126	1,346,761	1,375,380	1,401,291	1,422,941
Rate (per 100)	34.1	35.1	38.1	39.6	41.2	42.3	43.4	42.7	43.2	43.4	42.9
Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)											
Number Families	65,198	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	115,797	65,198
Number Children	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690	2,044,690
Child Population	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Percent of Children on TANF											
Children Receiving Food Stamps											
Child Population											
Rate (per 100)											
HEALTH											
Low Birthweight Babies											
TOTAL											
Number of low birthweight babies	9,768	9,481	9,502	9,653	9,576	9,835	9,736	10,393	10,461	11,049	11,049
Number of births	112,573	110,271	111,095	110,489	110,985	112,242	113,982	118,167	122,363	126,481	126,481
Rate (per 100)	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.7
WHITE											
Number of low birthweight babies	4,355	4,186	4,104	4,306	4,406	4,631	4,658	4,968	5,014	5,436	5,436
Number of births	70,496	68,242	68,738	68,569	69,549	71,188	72,723	75,537	78,164	81,016	81,016
Rate (per 100)	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.7
BLACK											
Number of low birthweight babies	5,291	5,171	5,268	5,205	5,014	5,001	4,880	5,164	5,249	5,378	5,378
Number of births	40,467	40,248	40,332	39,790	39,003	38,140	38,276	39,723	41,274	42,196	42,196
Rate (per 100)	13.1	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.9	13.1	12.7	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.7

HEALTH (cont.)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Infant Mortality												
TOTAL	Number of deaths	1,391	1,252	1,139	1,149	1,133	1,067	1,061	1,021	1,035	1,035	
	Number of Births	112,573	110,271	111,095	110,489	110,985	112,242	113,982	118,167	122,363	126,491	
	Rate (per 1,000)	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.2	
WHITE	Number of deaths	633	506	490	495	492	470	455	467	473	434	
	Number of Births	70,496	68,242	68,738	68,569	69,549	71,188	72,723	75,537	78,164	81,016	
	Rate (per 1,000)	9.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.4	
BLACK	Number of deaths	744	737	637	648	627	585	579	546	557	587	
	Number of Births	40,467	40,248	40,332	39,790	39,003	38,140	38,276	39,723	41,274	42,196	
	Rate (per 1,000)	18.4	18.3	15.8	16.3	16.1	15.3	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.9	
Prenatal Care												
TOTAL	Number of births to mothers with no prenatal care	2,491	2,491	2,210	1,691	1,387	1,137	1,112	1,133	931	924	
	Number of births	110,231	110,231	111,047	110,469	110,925	112,200	113,940	118,167	122,363	126,491	
	Rate (per 100)	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	
WHITE	Number of births to mothers with no prenatal care	778	778	681	509	480	377	372	427	349	373	
	Number of births	68,213	68,710	68,710	68,556	69,502	71,158	72,701	75,537	78,164	81,016	
	Rate (per 100)	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	
BLACK	Number of births to mothers with no prenatal care	1,689	1,689	1,505	1,157	881	748	721	698	583	535	
	Number of births	40,240	40,240	40,322	39,784	38,992	38,131	38,262	39,723	41,274	42,196	
	Rate (per 100)	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	
Births to Teens												
TOTAL	Number of births to teens 15-17	6,869	6,833	6,637	6,852	7,094	7,336	7,108	7,071	6,569	6,218	
	Female population 15-17	136,989	132,608	132,138	133,774	136,844	141,224	146,312	150,786	155,199	157,473	
	Rate (per 1,000)	50.1	51.5	50.2	51.2	51.8	51.9	48.6	46.9	42.3	39.5	
WHITE	Number of births to teens 15-17	2,982	2,915	2,821	2,927	2,995	3,326	3,262	3,145	3,121	3,084	
	Female population 15-17	88,841	85,238	84,238	84,734	85,939	88,084	90,782	93,268	95,841	97,381	
	Rate (per 1,000)	33.6	34.2	33.5	34.5	34.9	37.8	35.9	33.7	32.6	31.7	
BLACK	Number of births to teens 15-17	3,869	3,888	3,789	3,890	4,049	3,956	3,793	3,869	3,392	3,090	
	Female population 15-17	45,244	45,275	45,697	46,710	48,472	50,579	52,784	54,572	56,026	56,556	
	Rate (per 1,000)	85.5	85.9	82.9	83.3	83.5	78.2	71.9	70.9	60.5	54.6	
Repeat Births to Teens												
TOTAL	Number of repeat births to teens 15-17						989	964	950	806	768	
	Number of births to teens 15-17						7,336	7,108	7,071	6,569	6,218	
	Rate (per 100)						13.5	13.6	13.4	12.3	12.4	
WHITE	Number of repeat births to teens 15-17						302	307	291	284	294	
	Number of births to teens 15-17						3,326	3,262	3,145	3,121	3,084	
	Rate (per 100)						9.1	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.5	
BLACK	Number of repeat births to teens 15-17						681	648	648	517	471	
	Number of births to teens 15-17						3,956	3,793	3,869	3,392	3,090	
	Rate (per 100)						17.2	17.1	16.7	15.2	15.2	
EDUCATION												
Reading and Math Scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS scores)												
	Reading-3th grade score				52	51	51	51	52	53	54	54
	Math-3th grade score				50	52	53	59	59	61	61	62
	Reading-5th grade score				53	53	53	53	52	53	53	53
	Math-5th grade score				55	53	55	56	57	58	59	59
	Reading-8th grade score				52	52	53	48	48	48	49	49
	Math-8th grade score				52	52	52	53	54	55	56	57
High School Completions												
	Number of Graduates									64,386	65,548	67,896
	Denominator (Number who graduated plus those who didn't complete)									95,146	94,130	96,090
	Rate (per 100)									67.7	69.6	70.7
High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship												
	Number eligible for Hope Scholarship										40,292	39,119
	Number Graduates										65,548	67,896
	Rate (per 100)										61.5	57.6

2000

EDUCATION (cont.)

Births to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education

TOTAL		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education		28,227	28,193	27,564	26,839	25,999	25,871	26,264	27,054	27,532	28,430	
Number of births		112,559	110,231	111,047	110,469	110,925	112,200	112,940	118,167	122,363	126,491	
Rate (per 100)		23.1	23.6	24.8	24.3	23.4	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.5	
WHITE												
Number of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education		15,953	15,566	15,337	14,899	14,432	14,924	15,576	16,035	16,867	17,805	
Number of births		70,497	68,213	68,710	68,556	69,502	71,158	72,701	75,537	78,164	81,016	
Rate (per 100)		22.6	22.8	22.3	21.7	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.2	21.6	22.0	
BLACK												
Number of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education		11,998	12,308	11,860	11,532	11,172	10,493	10,234	10,621	10,269	10,188	
Number of births		40,457	40,240	40,322	39,784	38,992	38,131	38,262	39,723	41,274	42,196	
Rate (per 100)		23.7	30.6	29.4	29.0	28.7	27.5	26.7	26.7	24.9	24.1	

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Child Deaths

TOTAL		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of deaths		486	492	441	490	476	488	462	446	443	439	
Population 1-14		1,358,439	1,395,823	1,427,865	1,460,905	1,483,414	1,507,319	1,532,815	1,557,439	1,586,427	1,617,836	
Rate (per 100,000)		35.8	35.2	30.9	33.5	32.1	32.4	30.1	28.6	27.9	27.1	
WHITE												
Number of deaths		278	281	239	260	228	268	225	235	233	234	
Population 1-14		870,828	899,035	915,795	932,512	943,359	957,511	972,111	986,055	1,003,890	1,021,242	
Rate (per 100,000)		31.9	31.3	26.1	27.9	24.2	28.0	23.1	23.8	23.2	22.9	
BLACK												
Number of deaths		202	210	195	225	242	215	227	205	207	202	
Population 1-14		456,642	475,301	487,495	501,960	511,349	519,030	528,162	536,952	544,725	555,404	
Rate (per 100,000)		44.2	44.2	40.0	44.8	47.3	41.4	43.0	38.2	38.0	36.4	

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

TOTAL		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of violent deaths		371	373	353	371	371	387	453	357	325	351	
Population 15-19		497,152	482,423	481,186	487,329	498,730	514,273	532,522	548,390	562,733	570,441	
Rate (per 100,000)		74.6	77.3	73.4	76.1	74.4	75.3	85.1	65.1	57.8	61.5	
WHITE												
Number of violent deaths		262	233	210	224	219	230	283	228	222	219	
Population 15-19		327,086	315,693	312,268	314,393	319,358	327,254	337,146	345,769	353,747	358,284	
Rate (per 100,000)		80.1	73.8	67.2	71.2	68.6	70.3	83.9	65.9	62.8	61.1	
BLACK												
Number of violent deaths		106	139	141	144	151	153	163	129	100	129	
Population 15-19		158,277	158,650	160,342	163,829	169,689	176,734	184,297	190,740	195,844	198,295	
Rate (per 100,000)		67.0	87.6	87.9	87.9	89.0	86.6	88.4	67.6	51.1	65.1	

Child Abuse and Neglect

TOTAL		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of substantiated incidents		1,794,263	1,794,263	1,794,263	1,832,787	1,862,679	1,896,201	1,932,895	1,967,369	2,006,496	2,044,690	
Population ages 0 to 17		14.9	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.4	13.9	12.6	11.7	12.3	13.4	
Rate (per 1,000)												
WHITE												
Number of substantiated incidents		27,758	27,758	27,758	27,758	28,655	26,362	24,336	22,962	24,614	27,377	
Population ages 0 to 17		1,794,263	1,794,263	1,794,263	1,832,787	1,862,679	1,896,201	1,932,895	1,967,369	2,006,496	2,044,690	
Rate (per 1,000)												
BLACK												
Number of substantiated incidents		40,219	40,219	40,219	43,753	50,018	49,902	49,871	49,124	47,851	47,864	
Population ages 0 to 17		747,816	755,624	768,486	785,410	797,539	812,418	830,457	847,749	867,291	887,489	
Rate (per 100)		2.9	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	

Juvenile Arrests

TOTAL		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of arrests to juveniles <18		21,636	34,280	40,219	43,753	50,018	49,902	49,871	49,124	47,851	47,864	
Juvenile population 10-17		747,816	755,624	768,486	785,410	797,539	812,418	830,457	847,749	867,291	887,489	
Ratio (per 100)		2.9	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	
WHITE												
Number of arrests to juveniles <18		6,764	13,686	15,914	16,959	19,742	19,974	21,155	19,531	20,887	20,023	
Juvenile population 10-17		481,896	486,684	492,076	500,883	506,502	515,752	525,754	534,854	545,082	554,315	
Ratio (per 100)		1.4	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	
BLACK												
Number of arrests to juveniles <18		14,793	20,447	24,149	26,492	29,999	29,573	28,334	29,206	26,630	27,521	
Juvenile population 10-17		249,975	257,130	263,852	270,700	275,901	281,194	288,403	295,688	303,363	312,993	
Ratio (per 100)		5.9	8.0	9.2	9.8	10.9	10.5	9.8	9.9	8.8	8.8	

The *Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 2000-2001* provides the most recent data available on indicators of child well-being. Data on number of events, rate, and change over time are presented for many of the indicators.

Number

The most direct measure of the scope of a problem is a count of the number of events of concern (e.g., the number of low birthweight infants born during a time period). The total number of events in each county for a time period is given for each indicator. For half of the indicators, the time period is 1997 through 1999 combined. Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch, High School Completions, and High School Graduates eligible for HOPE Scholarship use data from 2000 only. Child Abuse and Neglect uses data from 1999. Child Population, Public School Enrollment, Children in Poverty and Median Household Income, TANF, Children Receiving Food Stamps, and ITBS Scores are explained under their respective headings below.

Rate or Ratio

A rate is a measure of the likelihood or probability of an event. (For instance, out of every 100 births, how many will be low birth weight?) A rate is calculated by dividing the number of events of interest by the number of persons that are "eligible" for the event. (The low birth weight rate is the number of low birth weight births over a given time period divided by

the total number of births during that same period.) A rate is useful if you wish to compare the severity of the problem in one area (your county) with another area (the state) or some standard (the Year 2000 objectives). However, if you are planning an intervention and are estimating the required resources, you will need the actual numbers.

For half of the indicators rates are calculated for the time periods 1994 through 1996 combined and 1997 through 1999 combined. Rates are not calculated when the numerator is less than five, since the rate would be unstable. For Students Eligible to receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch, High School Completions and High School Graduates eligible for HOPE Scholarship, rates are calculated for 1999 and for 2000. For Child Abuse and Neglect, rates are calculated for 1998 and 1999. The Juvenile Arrests indicator uses a ratio instead of a rate because the numerator is counted by county of arrest, not by county of residence. The denominator is the total number of juveniles residing in that county. Data are not available regarding how many youths are "eligible" to be arrested in a specific county, nor is information available regarding the county of residence for arrested youth. Child Population, Public School Enrollment, Children in Poverty and Median Household Income, TANF, Children Receiving Food Stamps, and ITBS Scores are explained under their

respective headings below.

Percent Change

The percent change for half of the indicators is calculated as 100 times the rate for 1997-99 minus the rate for 1994-96, all divided by the 1994-96 rate. Thus this measure refers to the percent change relative to the 1994-96 rate. The percent change between the two time periods is shown for each county in Georgia when rates are available to calculate it. The percent change was calculated before the rates were rounded.

The significance of the change from one period to another is dependent on the number of events, the population "at risk", and the magnitude of the difference. Changes should be interpreted with caution since some year to year variation may be due solely to chance and may not represent a real difference in the underlying effects. Students Eligible to receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch, High School Completions and High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship, use percent change between 1999 and 2000. Child Abuse and Neglect uses percent change between 1998 and 1999. Percent Change is not shown for Child Population, Public School Enrollment, Children in Poverty and Median Household Income, TANF, Children Receiving Food Stamps, and ITBS Scores.

Populations

1990 populations were obtained from the 1990 decennial Census. Population estimates in 5 year age groups, by county were obtained from the yearly census estimates for other years. We used proportions derived from the 1990 decennial Census to produce the required age-specific population subsets for the annual estimates. For example - for less than 18, we took the proportion of 15-19 year olds who were 15-17 in the 1990 census for each county and multiplied that times the number of 15-19 year olds in the yearly estimates. We added the number of 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 year olds from the yearly estimates to that number. This was done separately for each of the race groups. This method was used to produce the child population table. This method was also used to get Total, White, and Black age-group populations used for population denominators in rate calculations.

Vital Records Data

All birth and death certificate data were provided by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Center for Health Information, Vital Records Unit.

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

Georgia population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau website, "Resident Population and Apportionment of the US House of Representatives. The website address is <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata>.

Child Population

Child population less than age 18 and total population for 1990 and 1999 were determined as discussed under "Populations" above. The "percent children" was calculated as 100 times the child population divided by the total population.

Public School Enrollment

The number of students enrolled in Public school for kindergarten through twelfth grade for school year 1999-00 was obtained from the Georgia Department of Education. The race/ethnic groups are Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, and Other. "Other" are American Indian or Multi-racial. A student is classified as Hispanic if they are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. Hispanic students are not counted in another race category. The percent of students in each of the race categories was calculated as 100 times the number of students in the race category divided by the total number of students.

Families Starting at Risk of Poverty
Data on first births to mothers with one or more risk factors were

compiled from the birth certificate records. The three risk factors considered were age (less than 20 years old), education (not a high school graduate), and marital status (unmarried). The numerators for "at least one" risk factor were the sums of all first births to women who had at least one of the risk factors. The denominators were all first births to Georgia residents. The rates were calculated by multiplying 100 times the sums of first births with at least one risk factor, divided by all first births. The numerators for "all three" risk factors were all first births to mothers who had all three of the risk factors. The rates were calculated as 100 times the number of first births to mothers with all three risk factors, divided by all first births.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Data for the Federal Poverty Level can be found on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services website, "The 2001 HHS Poverty Guidelines". The website address is: <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/poverty/01poverty.htm>

Children in Poverty and Median Household Income

Median household income and estimates for number of related children under age 18 and age 5-17 in families below the poverty level were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program. They refer to income year 1997. Estimates are

based on modeled relationships between current income and poverty levels and income tax and program data available for counties and states. They are not direct counts or direct estimates from sample surveys. The state rank for children in poverty is from the 2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Price School Lunch

Data on students eligible for free or reduced price school lunch were obtained from the Georgia Department of Education. The numerators are the total number of students eligible under federal guidelines to receive free or reduced price school lunch for the 1998-99 and 1999-00 school years as reported to the Department of Education in October 1998 and October 1999. The denominators are the total school enrollment as reported by the October 1998 FTE count and the October 1999 FTE count. The percent of students eligible for the school lunch program was calculated as 100 times the number of students eligible for free or reduced price school lunch divided by the number enrolled in school that year

Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Data on Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families was obtained from the Georgia Division of Family & Children Services, 1999 Descriptive Databook. Table: "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, State Fiscal Year 1999" (pp.

2-5). Child Population was obtained as discussed under "Populations". Percent of Children on TANF was calculated as 100 times the number of children on TANF divided by the child population.

Children Receiving Food Stamps

Data on Children Receiving Food Stamps was obtained from the Georgia Division of Family & Children Services, Website. Table: "Food Stamp Recipients by Age: Fiscal year 1998". Address: http://www.div.dhr.state.ga.us/dfcs_er/

www.div.dhr.state.ga.us/dfcs_er/menusearch.asp. Child Population was obtained as discussed under "Populations". Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps was calculated as 100 times the number of children receiving food stamps divided by the child population.

HEALTH**Low Birthweight Babies**

Data were compiled from the birth certificate records. The total number of infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) to mothers whose state of residency was Georgia are included (including residents of military bases). The total number of live births was used as the denominator. The rate was calculated as 100 times the number of low birthweight infants divided by the total number of births. The state rank for low birthweight babies is from the 2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Infant Mortality

Data were compiled from the birth and death certificate records. The total number of deaths of infants residing in Georgia (regardless of where the death occurred) and less than one year of age was used as the numerator for the rate calculations. The total number of live births was used for the denominator. The rates were calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths divided by the number of live births. The state rank for infant mortality is from the *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Prenatal Care

Data on Births to Mothers Who did not Receive Prenatal Care were compiled from the birth certificate records. The number of births to Georgia residents who did not receive prenatal care was used as the numerator. The denominator is all births to Georgia residents. Rates were calculated as 100 times the number of births to mothers who did not receive prenatal care divided by all births.

Births to Teens and Repeat Births to Teens

Data were compiled from the birth certificate records. The number of births to Georgia teen residents ages 15 to 17 at the time of the birth was used as the numerator. The denominator is the female population ages 15 to 17. Rates were calculated as 1,000 times the number of births to teens divided by the population. The number of repeat births are the

number of babies born to mothers ages 15 through 17 who have already given birth to a child who is still living. Rates were calculated as 100 times the number of repeat births to mother ages 15 through 17 divided by all births to teens ages 15 through 17. Since the "all births" rates and the "repeat births" rates use different denominators, it is important not to compare these rates directly. The state rank for births to teens is from the *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

EDUCATION**Reading and Math Scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills**

Data for the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) were obtained from the Georgia Department of Education. Every student in grades three, five, and eight in Georgia's public education system is required to participate in this testing program. The data are percentile scores of students on the Reading Comprehension and Mathematics subtests. Percentile scores refer to the percent of students in the reference group with scores below the average student in that county or in the state. The reference group is a national sample of students for the 1991-92 school year. No number or rate is displayed because this indicator refers to a score, not a number. No percent change is displayed because only one year of data is provided. A weighted average, using the number of students taking the test as the weight, was

utilized to combine city and county school systems for those counties which have an independent city school system.

High School Completions

Data on high school completions were obtained from the Georgia Department of Education. The high school completion rate is the percentage of students who entered ninth grade in a given year and were in the graduating class four years later. The completion rate for the 1999-00 school year is the percent of student enrollment in grade 9 in the 1996-97 school year who were in the graduating class of 2000. The completion rate is calculated as 100 times the number of graduates in the class of 2000 divided by the sum of the dropouts over the 4 year period and the number of graduates. The dropouts over the 4 year period are the sum of 9th-grade dropouts in 1996-97, the 10th-grade dropouts in 1997-98, the 11th-grade dropouts in 1998-99 and the 12th-grade dropouts in 1999-2000. Students are reported as dropouts if they leave school for one of the following reasons: Marriage, Expelled, Financial Hardship/Job, Incarcerated/Under Jurisdiction of Juvenile or Criminal Justice Authority, Low Grades/School Failure, Military, Adult Education/Postsecondary, Pregnant/Parent, Removed for Lack of Attendance, Serious Illness/Accident and Unknown. The 1999 rate used graduates in the class of 1999 and 9th-grade dropouts in 1995-96, the 10th-grade dropouts in 1996-97, the 11th-

grade dropouts in 1997-98 and the 12th-grade dropouts in 1998-99. Percent change was calculated between 1999 and 2000. All city school systems were added to the numerator and denominator of the county in which they are located. The state rank for high school completions is from the 2000 Development Report Card of the States, Corporation for Enterprise Development.

High School Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship

Data on Students Eligible for HOPE Scholarships were obtained from the Georgia Department of Education. The numerator is the number of students graduating high school eligible for the HOPE scholarship (B average or better) in the spring of 2000. The denominator is all students graduating from high school in the spring of 2000. The rates for 1999 and 2000 are calculated as 100 times the number eligible divided by all graduates. Percent change was calculated between 1999 and 2000.

Babies Born to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education

Data were compiled from the birth certificate records. The number of births to Georgia residents who were not high school graduates was used as the numerator. The denominator is all births to Georgia residents. Rates were calculated as 100 times the number of births to mothers who were not high school graduates divided by all births.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Child Deaths

Data were compiled from the death certificate records. The total number of deaths from all causes for children ages one to 14 years were used as numerators for the rate calculations. The denominators were the child population ages one to 14. Rates were calculated as 100,000 times the number of deaths divided by the population. The state rank for child deaths is from the 2001 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

Data were compiled from the death certificate records. The numerator is the number of deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide to Georgia teen residents ages 15 through 19. These deaths (through 1998) were identified from the computer-generated "short codes" (clusters of the International Classification of Diseases [ICD-9] codes), and include all deaths with codes 50 to 62 inclusive. The ICD-10 codes were used to code cause of death on Georgia death certificates in 1999. "Short codes" based on the ICD-10 classification were defined by the KIDS COUNT staff at the Rollins School of Public Health. Accidents include motor vehicle accidents and all other accidental deaths (i.e. deaths due to falls, fire, poisoning, etc.). The denominator was teen population ages 15 through 19. Rates were calculated as 100,000 times the number of deaths

divided by the population. The state rank for teen deaths is from the 2001 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Data were compiled from substantiated incident reports of child abuse produced by the Division of Family and Children Services, Georgia Department of Human Resources. If there is substantial credible evidence that abuse or neglect has occurred, a report is determined to be substantiated. An incident count represents the number of maltreatment events that occurred. One child can have more than one incident. For example, a child who was physically and emotionally abused represents two incidents of abuse. The rate was calculated as 1,000 times the total number of incidents only divided by the population under age 18.

Juvenile Arrests

Data on juvenile arrests were compiled by the Uniform Crime Reports Unit, Georgia Crime Information Center, Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The data are compiled from summary reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies. The total number of arrests is the sum of the number of arrests for Part I and Part II offenses. The numerator of each ratio is the total number of arrests among juveniles ages 10 through 17. The denominators are the resident population ages 10 through 17. Since arrest data can represent an incident involving a non-resident, this indicator

is expressed as a ratio of arrests to the population (see "Rate or Ratio" above for further explanation). A juvenile can also be arrested more than once.

The ratio is the number of arrests per 100 youths ages 10 through 17. Part I Crimes include Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary-Breaking or Entering, Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft), Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson. Part II Crimes include anything else: Assaults, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing), Vandalism, Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, etc.), Prostitution and Commercialized Vice, Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution), Drug Abuse Violations, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, All Other Offenses (Except Traffic), Suspicion, Curfew and Loitering Law Violations, Run-Aways.

SPECIAL REPORT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELL-BEING

Data for the selected economic indicators is from the U.S. Census Bureau website (www.census.gov/statab/ranks). The Corporation for Enterprise Development, 2000 *Development Report Card for the States* can be found at www.drc.cfed.org. The 4-Tier economic development

classification can be found on the Georgia Department of Community Affairs website (dca.state.ga.us). A summary of research on teen births can be found in *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, (1998). Research on child abuse and neglect is reviewed in *The Future of Children*, David & Lucile Packard Foundation, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Spring) 1998.

The rates for the most recent year or years that were shown in the tables were used for the maps. The breakpoints for the 3 groupings on the map were determined by using the "Natural Breaks" classification method in ArcView. This method uses Jenks optimization method to find breakpoints. It is a statistical formula that minimizes the sum of the variance within each of the groups, finding natural patterns in the data.

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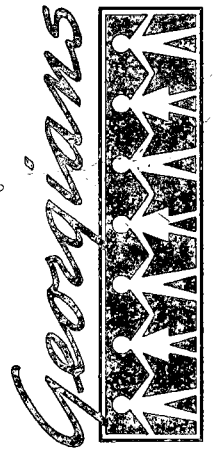
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FOR CHILDREN



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