## Tallatoona Community Action Partnership 2019 Needs Assessment

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TCAP 2019 Needs Assessment

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## Introduction



The Tallatoona Community Action Partnership (TCAP) contracted with the Burruss Institute of Public Service and Research at Kennesaw State University to conduct a needs assessment of their service area. TCAP provides early childhood education, community, and weatherization services. This Community Needs Assessment reviews data pertaining to TCAP's eight county service area of Bartow, Cobb, Douglas, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, and Polk with the state of Georgia used as a basis for comparison. We use county and state-level data collected from various federal agencies to examine demographics, education, health, housing, and poverty for each county. The main data sources used for this report include the American Community Survey (2013-2017) 5-year estimates, Kids Count, the Georgia County Guide, and the County Health Rankings. The U.S. Census ACS 5-year estimates were selected due to the need for demographic breakdowns at the county level. These estimates are also more stable than the oneyear estimates. Additionally, the Burruss Institute, in collaboration with Tallatoona CAP, developed and fielded two needs assessment surveys. This report provides analysis of the results of both surveys.

This report contains three main sections. The first section summarizes the results of analyses of quantitative secondary data sources. The next two sections contain the quantitative and qualitative results of the community partner survey and the TCAP client survey. Six appendices are provided which include: additional data tables related to disabilities and youth substance use, maps of the Tallatoona region and selected data, Quick Fact sheets for each county in the Tallatoona region and the cities contained within, and the complete set of verbatim responses to open-ended survey questions from the community partner and client surveys.


## Executive Summary

## Population Demographics

*The Tallatoona region encompasses 1,357,307 total people which is $13.3 \%$ of the Georgia population (2017).

* The growth rates for 2015-2018 and 2017-2018 were the same for the Tallatoona region and the state of Georgia (2015-2018-3.3\%, 2017-2018, 1.0\%). Paulding County showed the most growth in the Tallatoona region as a percentage of their population.
* The Tallatoona region has the same percentage of children under the age of five (6.4\%) and persons under the age of $18(25.0 \%)$ as the state of Georgia and a lower percentage of persons over age 65 (11.7\%) than the state (12.7\%).
* Tallatoona has a higher percentage of people who are white ( $66.1 \%$ vs. $59.4 \%$ ), of Latino origin ( $11.0 \%$ vs. $9.3 \%$ ), and foreign-born origin ( $11.6 \%$ vs. $10.0 \%$ ) compared to the state, but a lower percentage of people who identify as African-American (25.4\% vs. 32.6\%) or Asian (3.9\% vs. 4.2\%).
* Eleven percent of the Tallatoona region identifies as Hispanic or Latino of any type. Of that population, half identify specifically with Mexican ancestry.
* Tallatoona has 710,910 people over the age of 16 in the labor force, 145,300 disabled persons, and 82,800 veterans.
- Median income for most of the Tallatoona region is similar to the state of Georgia overall $(\$ 52,977)$, with Cobb $(\$ 72,004)$ and Paulding $(\$ 63,669)$ higher, and Gordon $(\$ 43,452)$, Haralson (\$43,633), and Polk $(\$ 40,652)$ counties lower.
With the exception of Cobb County, the average weekly wage for the Tallatoona counties is lower than the state average of $\$ 1,053$.


## Education

* The percentage of residents ages 25 and over in the Tallatoona region who have graduated high school is slightly higher (88.1\%) than the percentage of residents ages 25 and over in the state of Georgia overall (86.3\%), and the percentage who hold a bachelor's degree is also higher than the state of Georgia (Tallatoona 34.6\%; Georgia 29.9\%).
- In 2018, Tallatoona students achieved higher rates of proficient learner or above scores on Georgia's Milestones Testing (in both ELA and Mathematics) compared to the state.
* The percentage of teens who dropped out of high school was lower at 4.4\% compared to the state at $4.9 \%$. Teens not in school and not working was also lower at $6.2 \%$ compared to the state average of 8.6\%.


## Crime \& Family Violence

* The number of crimes since 2013 has decreased for the state, the overall region of Tallatoona, and for each county except Paulding and Haralson counties.

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- In 2017, Tallatoona had 7,322 reported instances of family violence.

Overall, Tallatoona residents reported 331 cases of child abuse and 565 cases of child neglect in 2017.

* In Tallatoona, more than half of children (62.3\%) who leave foster care were reunified with their families or placed with a relative within 12 months of entering foster care.


## Substance Use and Abuse

* The Tallatoona region resembles the state overall in percentage of adults who smoke and percentage who drink excessively.
- All of the counties in the region except Cobb have a higher ratio of population to mental health providers than the state overall.
*With the exception of Gordon, Haralson, and Polk Counties (Haralson and Polk county rates were not reported), all counties in the Tallatoona region had a higher rate of deaths from opioid use than the state rate of 9.5/100,000.


## Births

* There were 126,051 children born in Georgia in 2018; 16,295 in the Tallatoona region. The birth rate for the region is lower than that of the state overall ( 35.9 and 37.9 , respectively).
* In 2018, Tallatoona had a total of 723 teen births (age 10-19) which was significantly lower than the 1,014 teen births reported in 2014.


## Housing

* According to the 2017 American Community Survey, there were 534,408 housing units in Tallatoona and $92.2 \%$ of the housing units were occupied.
- Of the occupied housing units in Tallatoona, $65.8 \%$ were owner-occupied and $34.2 \%$ were renter-occupied.

There were 41,657 (7.7\%) vacant housing units in Tallatoona in 2017.

* The percentage of housing units with mortgage costs that are more than $35.0 \%$ of household income in the Tallatoona region is similar to the state overall (21.5\%).
* The estimate for total homeless persons in Tallatoona was 775.


## Transportation \& Work

80.9\% of Tallatoona workers age 16 and above drove to work alone, $8.9 \%$ carpooled, $0.9 \%$ took public transportation, $1.1 \%$ walked and $1.8 \%$ used other means. The remaining $6.4 \%$ worked from home and did not travel to work.

* In 2017, 55.0\% of Tallatoona's residents worked within the county where they live.
* Tallatoona had 25,850 unemployed people, which was $3.5 \%$ of the total workforce in Tallatoona of 741,814 people.
* The major industries of the employment sectors in Tallatoona are as follows: educational services/health care/social assistance at 19.3\%; professional, scientific, and management/administrative and waste management at $13.3 \%$; and retail at $11.6 \%$.


## Poverty

* In the Tallatoona region, 168,305 individuals were determined to be below poverty level.
* 33.2\% of children in Tallatoona live with a single parent, which is slightly lower than the state average (34.3\%).
* During 2017, the number of eligible households with children in the Tallatoona region that received food stamps was 34,442 , which represents $11.6 \%$ of Georgia households that received food stamps.
* In addition, 19,226 children in the Tallatoona region were living in families where neither parent was in the labor force. This amounts to $5.9 \%$ which is lower than the state percentage of $8.3 \%$.


## Community Partner Survey

* When respondents were asked to rate TCAP's work with the low-income population in their community, $58.2 \%$ answered "very good," and $32.8 \%$ of community partners answered "good."
* Respondents were also asked to rate the Tallatoona Community Action Program's ability to collaborate with community partners in assisting the low-income population; $58.2 \%$ answered "very good," and another $32.0 \%$ responded "good."
* 64 out of the 122 ( $52.5 \%$ ) community partner respondents identified both lack of reliable/affordable transportation and lack of affordable housing in the Tallatoona area as leading conditions related to poverty.
* $50.8 \%$ identified high levels of substance abuse as a condition related to poverty.


## Community Client Survey

* A majority of TCAP clients who completed the survey indicated that they were very satisfied with services they have received ( $80.3 \%$ ). An additional $17.2 \%$ stated that they were satisfied.
- Survey participants were asked what services they felt they needed. Almost half (49.7\%) of participants indicated that they needed utility assistance. Employment opportunities (40.1\%) was the second most mentioned service that participants felt they needed.


## Community Data from Secondary Sources

Through Tallatoona Community Action Partnership (TCAP), 1.3 million residents of an eight-county area (Bartow, Cobb, Douglas, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding and Polk) have access to the following services:
> Head Start/Early Head Start
> Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
> Weatherization Services
> Community Services (GED, Employment and more)
$>$ Food and Nutrition Services
$>$ Health-Related Services
> Holistic Case Management

In addition, TCAP works with community partners to provide services to residents of these communities. Quick Fact sheets for each county in the Tallatoona region and the cities contained within can be found in Appendix A. These fact sheets address population demographics, housing, education, health, economics, businesses, and geography in addition to other issues for each community individually. The rest of the report examines these issues for the region by comparing the counties to each other and the state overall.

## Population

The Tallatoona region encompasses $1,357,307^{1}$ total people which is $13.3 \%$ of the Georgia population (2017). Georgia is currently the $8^{\text {th }}$ most populous state in the nation. Each county in the Tallatoona region had an increase in population from 2015-2018. The smallest growth in numbers occurred in Haralson County, which had an increase of 829 people, and the highest growth in numbers was in Cobb County with 17,546 people. Table 1 presents the population of the Tallatoona region as of 2017 with Cobb the most populous county at 752,783 people and Haralson the least populous county at 29,231 people. The third row in Table 1 represents the population growth throughout the Tallatoona region from 2015-2018 compared to the population of the state of Georgia as a whole, and the second row represents the growth from 2017-2018. The growth rates for 2015-2018 and 2017-2018 were the same for the Tallatoona region and the state of Georgia (2015-2018-3.3\%, 2017-2018, $1.0 \%)$. Paulding County showed the most growth in the Tallatoona region as a percentage of their population.

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Table 1: Population of Tallatoona

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk <br> County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population (2017) | 10,413,055 | 1,386,743 | 104,981 | 752,783 | 143,672 | 97,427 | 57,187 | 29,231 | 159,552 | 41,910 |
| Population Increase / percent (2017-2018) | $\begin{gathered} 106,420 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,520 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,427 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,082 \\ & <1.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,659 \\ 1.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ <1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 498 \\ <1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 302 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,492 \\ 2.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 560 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Population Increase / percent (2015-2018) | $\begin{gathered} 338,364 \\ 3.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44,428 \\ 3.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,329 \\ 4.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,546 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,063 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,727 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,356 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 829 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,341 \\ 8.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,237 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2019). Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018

2018 Population Estimates. Retrieved from
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP 2018 PEPANNRES\&prodType=table

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The average household size, defined by census.gov as "all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence" is 2.74 persons for the Tallatoona region, which is slightly higher than the state average of 2.71 persons per household. The average family size, which "includes the family householder and all other people in the living quarters who are related to the householder" is 3.23 persons for the Tallatoona region, slightly lower than the state average of 3.31 persons. Of the population that is 15 years or older in the Tallatoona region, the marriage rate is $56.4 \%$, which is higher than the state of Georgia at 49.3\%.

## Demographics

The following section examines the demographics of the eight counties that comprise the Tallatoona region. The demographic characteristics included in this section are race, ethnicity, gender, foreignborn, common languages spoken within the region, and income. This information provides a basis for understanding the population TCAP serves.

## Age

The median age for females is higher compared to males for both the Tallatoona region and Georgia. Median age is the point where half the population is above that age and half is below. Haralson County had the highest median age with 40.7 for females and 38.4 for males. The youngest median age was in Douglas County with 37.9 for females and 34.9 for males. The Tallatoona region has the same percentage of children under the age of five (6.4\%) and persons under the age of 18 (25.0\%) as the state of Georgia; and a lower percentage of persons over age 65 ( $11.7 \%$ ) than the state ( $12.7 \%$ ). Gender distribution is also approximately the same in the Tallatoona region (48.5\% males; 51.5\% females) as the state of Georgia ( $48.7 \%$ males; $51.3 \%$ females).

Table 2: Age and Gender by County

| Population Characteristics | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 Total | 10,201,635 | 1,357,307 | 102,623 | 739,072 | 140,152 | 96,471 | 56,424 | 28,722 | 152,399 | 41,444 |
| Under age 5 | $\begin{gathered} 657,428 \\ 6.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87,508 \\ 6.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 6,689 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 47,842 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,968 \\ 6.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,955 \\ 6.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,574 \\ 6.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,757 \\ 6.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,943 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,780 \\ 6.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Under age 15 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,072,611 \\ 20.3 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,353,301 \\ 20.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,146 \\ & 20.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 149,574 \\ 20.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 30,484 \\ 21.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,764 \\ 19.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11,722 \\ & 20.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,723 \\ & 19.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 34,296 \\ 22.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,981 \\ & 21.7 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Under age 18 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,499,203 \\ 24.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 339,911 \\ 25.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 25,616 \\ & 25.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 180,436 \\ 24.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 37,286 \\ & 26.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 22,622 \\ & 23.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,249 \\ & 25.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6,943 \\ & 24.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 41,977 \\ 27.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,782 \\ 26.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Age 65+ | $\begin{gathered} 1,300,430 \\ 12.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158,285 \\ 11.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,365 \\ & 13.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,407 \\ 11.0 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,947 \\ 10.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,318 \\ & 15.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,664 \\ & 13.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,537 \\ & 15.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,767 \\ 9.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,280 \\ & 15.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Males | $\begin{gathered} 4,968,887 \\ 48.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 658,505 \\ 48.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 50,888 \\ 49.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 357,252 \\ 48.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 66,926 \\ & 47.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 46,770 \\ & 48.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,913 \\ & 49.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,965 \\ & 48.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 74,560 \\ & 48.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 20,231 \\ & 48.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Females | $\begin{gathered} 5,232,748 \\ 51.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 698,802 \\ 51.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 51,735 \\ 50.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 381,820 \\ 51.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73,226 \\ 52.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 49,701 \\ 51.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 28,511 \\ 50.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 14,757 \\ 51.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 77,839 \\ 51.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21,213 \\ 51.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

U.S. Census Bureau (2017). ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES, Table DP05, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Retrieved from
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP05\&prodType=table
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S0101\&prodType=table

## Race \& Ethnicity

The state of Georgia has a higher percentage of African-American people (32.6\%) compared to Tallatoona (25.4\%). Tallatoona has a higher percentage of people who are white (66.1\% vs. 59.4\%), of Latino origin ( $11.0 \%$ vs. $9.3 \%$ ), and foreign-born origin ( $11.6 \%$ vs. $10.0 \%$ ) compared to the state, but a lower percentage of people who identify as Asian ( $3.9 \%$ vs. $4.2 \%$ ). Cobb County has the highest percentage of both Asian (5.9\%) and foreign-born (15.8\%) populations in the Tallatoona region; and Gordon County has the highest percentage of people of Latino origin (15.4\%). See Table 3 for additional detail. Table 4 displays the percentage of African-American, white, and Hispanic/Latino residents for each Tallatoona county and the state overall for 2014 and 2017. Except for the percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents statewide and in Polk County, all groups showed an increase from 2014-2017.

Table 3: Diversity in Tallatoona

| Population <br> Characteristics | Georgia | Tallatoona <br> Region | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 ~ T o t a l ~}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 2 0 1 , 6 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 5 7 , 3 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 , 6 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 9 , 0 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 0 , 1 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 , 4 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 , 4 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 , 4 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 2 , 3 9 9}$ |
|  | $3,326,641$ | 344,645 | 11,931 | 213,006 | 64,586 | 14,755 | 2,694 | 1,586 | 30,395 | 5,692 |
|  | $32.6 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ | $28.8 \%$ | $46.1 \%$ | $15.3 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $19.9 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ |
| White (non-Hispanic) | $6,061,821$ | 896,902 | 85,953 | 442,931 | 67,714 | 75,642 | 50,789 | 26,416 | 116,211 | 31,246 |
|  | $59.4 \%$ | $66.1 \%$ | $83.8 \%$ | $59.9 \%$ | $48.3 \%$ | $78.4 \%$ | $90.2 \%$ | $92.0 \%$ | $76.3 \%$ | $75.4 \%$ |
| Multi-Racial | 237,241 | 32,932 | 1,838 | 20,972 | 2,799 | 1,605 | 876 | 589 | 3,616 | 637 |
|  | $2.3 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Foreign born | 424,032 | 53,218 | 1,252 | 43,683 or | 2,921 | 1,743 | 708 | 245 | 2,315 | 351 |
|  | $4.2 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ | $1.2 \%$ | $5.9 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |  |
| Latino origin | $1,023,235$ | 157,340 | 5,337 | 116,922 | 11,922 | 6,423 | 5,278 | 399 | 8,183 | 2,876 |
|  | $10.0 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $15.8 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP05\&prodType=table
Table 4: Population Growth by Race

|  | African- American |  |  | White |  |  | Hispanic/Latino |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minority Population Growth | 2014 | 2017 | Percent Change | 2014 | 2017 | Percent Change | 2014 | 2017 | Percent Change |
| Georgia | 31.5\% | 32.6\% | 1.1\% | 54.3\% | 59.4\% | 5.1\% | 9.3\% | 9.3\% | 0.0\% |
| Bartow | 10.9\% | 11.6\% | 0.7\% | 78.7\% | 83.8\% | 5.1\% | 8.0\% | 8.2\% | 0.2\% |
| Cobb | 27.3\% | 28.8\% | 1.5\% | 53.9\% | 59.9\% | 6.0\% | 12.7\% | 12.8\% | 0.1\% |
| Douglas | 43.5\% | 46.1\% | 2.6\% | 44.9\% | 48.3\% | 3.4\% | 8.9\% | 9.2\% | 0.3\% |
| Floyd | 14.8\% | 15.3\% | 0.5\% | 72.3\% | 78.4\% | 6.1\% | 10.3\% | 10.6\% | 0.3\% |
| Gordon | 4.4\% | 4.8\% | 0.4\% | 78.2\% | 90.2\% | 12.0\% | 15.2\% | 15.4\% | 0.2\% |
| Haralson | 5.1\% | 5.5\% | 0.4\% | 91.1\% | 92.0\% | 0.9\% | 1.4\% | 1.5\% | 0.1\% |
| Paulding | 18.0\% | 19.9\% | 1.9\% | 73.8\% | 76.3\% | 2.5\% | 5.7\% | 5.8\% | 0.1\% |
| Polk | 13.0\% | 13.7\% | 0.7\% | 72.1\% | 75.4\% | 3.3\% | 13.0\% | 13.0\% | 0.0\% |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP05\&prodType=table

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## Foreign-born \& Language Spoken

The percentage of foreign-born individuals in the Tallatoona region varies by county. Overall, Cobb has the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals (15.8\%), and Haralson has the smallest percentage (1.4\%) (see Table 3 above for additional detail). A map of the percentage of the population that is foreign born by census tract for the Tallatoona region is found in Appendix $B$. The most popular place of origin for foreign-born individuals is Latin America ( 87,553 individuals) followed by Asia (35,640 individuals). See Table 5 below for more detail.

Table 5: Country Origins of Foreign-Born Individuals in Tallatoona

| Country of Origin | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Bartow County | Gordon County | Floyd <br> County | Haralson County | Polk County | Paulding County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latin America | 511,887 | 87,533 | 59,518 | 7,899 | 3,979 | 4,643 | 4,522 | 144 | 2,483 | 4,365 |
| Asia | 301,309 | 35,640 | 30,056 | 1,315 | 722 | 435 | 1,417 | 158 | 278 | 1,259 |
| Africa | 95,656 | 18,206 | 14,368 | 2,030 | 150 | 18 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 1,545 |
| Europe | 91,573 | 12,513 | 10,195 | 519 | 258 | 147 | 324 | 66 | 115 | 889 |
| Northern America | 19,003 | 2,952 | 2,546 | 67 | 83 | 35 | 65 | 31 | 0 | 125 |
| Oceania | 3,807 | 476 | 239 | 92 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,023,235 | 157,340 | 116,922 | 11,922 | 5,337 | 5,278 | 6,423 | 399 | 2,876 | 8,183 |

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English is the most common spoken language for Tallatoona residents (84.3\%), followed by Spanish (9.8\%), other Indo-European languages (3.1\%), and lastly Asian/Pacific languages (1.8\%). The language profile of Tallatoona residents is reflected in Table 6.

Table 6: Language Profiles

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 5+ years old | 9,544,207 | 1,269,439 | 95,934 | 691,230 | 131,184 | 90,156 | 52,850 | 26,965 | 142,456 | 38,664 |
| English Only | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8,220,667 \\ 86.1 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1,069,614 \\ 84.3 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 87,836 \\ 91.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 544,647 \\ 78.8 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 116,777 \\ 89.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 81,852 \\ & 90.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,732 \\ & 84.6 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 26,463 \\ & 98.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 133,201 \\ 93.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 34,105 \\ & 88.2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Other than English (any other language) | $\begin{gathered} 1,323,530 \\ 13.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200,186 \\ 15.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,098 \\ & 8.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146,583 \\ 21.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,4071 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,864 \\ 9.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,118 \\ & 15.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 502 \\ 1.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,255 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,559 \\ & 11.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Spanish | $\begin{gathered} 763,901 \\ 8.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 124,525 \\ 9.8 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,633 \\ & 6.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 83,249 \\ 12.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,504 \\ 8.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,793 \\ & 7.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,419 \\ & 14.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 277 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,338 \\ & 3.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,312 \\ & 11.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Other Indo-European | $\begin{gathered} 224,989 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,918 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 844 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,786 \\ 4.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,862 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,201 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 434 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,576 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Asian/Pacific | $\begin{gathered} \hline 222,170 \\ 2.3 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,255 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 489 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,281 \\ 2.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,168 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 502 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 263 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 129 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 371 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Other | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 92,470 \\ 1.0 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,488 \\ 1.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,267 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 873 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 970 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 09 5YR S1601\&prodType=table

Eleven percent (11.0\%) of the Tallatoona population identifies as Hispanic or Latino of any type. Of the Hispanic/Latino population, half $(55.9 \%)$ identify specifically with Mexican ancestry. Haralson County has the smallest Hispanic or Latino population of any type (1.5\%). See Table 7 for additional detail.

Table 7: Hispanic/Latino Population for Tallatoona

| Ancestry | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 Total population | 10,201,635 | 1,357,307 | 102,623 | 739,072 | 140,152 | 96,471 | 56,424 | 28,722 | 41,444 | 152,399 |
| Hispanic or Latino population of any type | $\begin{gathered} 950,380 \\ 9.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 149,293 \\ 11.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,379 \\ & 8.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94,405 \\ 12.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,906 \\ 9.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,224 \\ & 10.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,690 \\ & 15.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,866 \\ 5.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,403 \\ & 13.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Mexican | $\begin{gathered} 556,633 \\ 5.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83,412 \\ 6.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,150 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52,787 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,350 \\ & 5.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,712 \\ 3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,964 \\ & 10.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 219 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,490 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,740 \\ 9.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Puerto Rican | $\begin{gathered} 93,138 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,952 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 573 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,674 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,202 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 655 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 159 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,610 \\ 1.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Cuban | $\begin{gathered} 32,065 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,760 \\ & 0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,281 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 523 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 147 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 93 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 512 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Other Hispanic or Latino | $\begin{gathered} 268,544 \\ 2.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46,719 \\ 3.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,539 \\ 2.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,663 \\ 3.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,381 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,710 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,474 \\ 4.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,254 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,618 \\ 3.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP05\&prodType=table

Members of Tallatoona's Asian community include individuals who have immigrated to the U.S., refugees, and/or American citizens who report an Asian descent. The number of individuals who identified as Asian in the Tallatoona region $(45,383)$ makes up $11.7 \%$ of the state's Asian population. Tallatoona had 18,678 persons identify as Asian Indian, the largest subgroup of the Asian community for the region. Table 8 presents the Census data pertaining to the ancestry of Tallatoona's Asian population.

Table 8: Asian Population in Tallatoona

| Ancestry | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asian of any type | $\begin{gathered} 388,946 \\ 3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 962 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37,897 \\ 5.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,320 \\ 1.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,484 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 636 \\ 1.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 221 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,592 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 271 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Asian Indian | $\begin{gathered} 130,763 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 313 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,675 \\ 2.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 682 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 385 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 223 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 339 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Chinese | $\begin{gathered} 58,147 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,311 \\ & 0.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 278 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 241 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Filipino | $\begin{gathered} \hline 21,832 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,363 \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 172 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 401 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Japanese | $\begin{gathered} 8,943 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,291 \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 185 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 77 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Korean | $\begin{gathered} 54,951 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,853 \\ & 0.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 174 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Vietnamese | $\begin{gathered} 54,116 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,987 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 465 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 381 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 265 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 118 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Other Asian | $\begin{gathered} \hline 60,194 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 278 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,417 \\ & 0.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 364 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 602 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |

U.S. Census Bureau (2017). ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES, Table DP05, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Retrieved from
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP05\&prodType=table

## Income

Median income for most of the Tallatoona region is similar to the state of Georgia overall $(\$ 52,977)$, with Cobb $(\$ 72,004)$ and Paulding $(\$ 63,669)$ higher, and Gordon $(\$ 43,452)$, Haralson $(\$ 43,633)$, and Polk $(\$ 40,652)$ counties lower. See Appendix B for a map of median income for the Tallatoona region by census tract. In addition to median income for the Tallatoona counties and the state of Georgia, Table 9 displays per capita income, average weekly wage, percentage of households earning $\$ 100,000$ or more, transfer payments, and the number of people receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The average weekly wage for all Tallatoona counties except Cobb is lower than the state average of $\$ 1,053$.

Table 9: Income for Georgia and Tallatoona Counties

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per capita income | \$28,015 | \$24,931 | \$36,587 | \$25,449 | \$23,929 | \$21,208 | \$23,141 | \$26,636 | \$22,314 |
| Median household income | \$52,977 | \$52,393 | \$72,004 | \$59,333 | \$46,096 | \$43,452 | \$43,633 | \$63,669 | \$40,652 |
| \% of households earning \$ 100,000 | 22.9\% | 18.3\% | 34.6\% | 23.1\% | 16.4\% | 14.0\% | 19.2\% | 25.6\% | 11.9\% |
| Average weekly wage | \$1,053 | \$881 | \$1,156 | \$800 | \$853 | \$826 | \$865 | \$732 | \$770 |
| Personal current transfer receipts (thousands of \$) | 78,432,424 | 829,801 | 4,513,263 | 933,645 | 966,028 | 455,827 | 281,538 | 893,683 | 411,011 |
| Number receiving SSI | 259,792 | 2,323 | 9,376 | 2,903 | 3,335 | 1,506 | 1,033 | 1,657 | 1,646 |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP03\&prodType=table
https://georgia.reaproject.org/data-tables/transfer-payments-ca35/
https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi sc/2017/index.html

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Table 10 provides further information about various population characteristics within the Tallatoona region and Georgia. Tallatoona has 710,910 people over the age of 16 in the labor force, 145,300 people with a disability, and 82,800 veterans. The percentage of residents ages 25 and over in the Tallatoona region who have graduated high school is slightly higher (88.1\%) than the percentage of residents ages 25 and over in the state of Georgia overall ( $86.3 \%$ ), and the percentage who hold a bachelor's degree is also higher than the state of Georgia (Tallatoona 34.6\%; Georgia 29.9\%). Maps of the percentage of the population who have attained a high school diploma (or above) or a bachelor's degree (or above) by census tract in the Tallatoona region is located in Appendix B.

Table 10: Population Characteristics by Percent

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High school graduate or above (25+ years old) | $\begin{gathered} 5,774,169 \\ 86.3 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 788,219 \\ 88.1 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 56,480 \\ 82.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 447,847 \\ 91.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79,747 \\ 88.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51,400 \\ 80.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 28,908 \\ & 76.9 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,377 \\ 79.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 87,619 \\ 90.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,841 \\ 76.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Bachelor's degree or above (25+ years old) | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,003,531 \\ 29.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 309,267 \\ 34.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,228 \\ 19.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 223,352 \\ 45.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 24,306 \\ 27.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,317 \\ 20.9 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5,147 \\ & 13.7 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,748 \\ & 14.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,711 \\ & 24.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3,458 \\ & 12.7 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Veterans ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 646,350 \\ 8.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82,800 \\ 8.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,723 \\ 8.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42,660 \\ 7.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,502 \\ 9.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,559 \\ 8.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,169 \\ 7.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,886 \\ 7.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,733 \\ 8.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,768 \\ 9.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Disabled persons ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,237,621 \\ 12.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145,300 \\ 10.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,061 \\ 14.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62,463 \\ 8.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,176 \\ 11.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,441 \\ 15.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,170 \\ 18.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,957 \\ & 17.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,292 \\ 10.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,740 \\ & 16.4 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| In labor force 16 years+ / labor force participation rate | $\begin{gathered} 5,022,774 \\ 62.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 710,910 \\ 67.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49,952 \\ 62.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 406,927 \\ 70.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72,177 \\ 67.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44,899 \\ 58.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,701 \\ 60.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,716 \\ 56.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,607 \\ & 68.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,931 \\ 59.1 \% \end{array}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S1501\&prodType=table
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP02\&prodType=table
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S2301\&prodType=table

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## Disability Status

In the Tallatoona region, there are 145,300 people who have a disability, which represents $10.8 \%$ of the region's population overall (and $11.7 \%$ of the entire disabled population of Georgia). Nearly forty percent of people with disabilities are over the age of 65 (37.9\%). The most prevalent disabilities in the state of Georgia are ambulatory disabilities ( $6.1 \%$ in the Tallatoona region; $7.1 \%$ in the state of Georgia), followed by cognitive disabilities (4.2\% in the Tallatoona region; 5.0\% in the state of Georgia). Similar to the state, the least prevalent disabilities in the Tallatoona region are self-care difficulty ( $2.2 \%$ ), vision difficulty ( $2.2 \%$ ) and hearing difficulty ( $3.1 \%$ ). See Table 11 for more detail. Appendix B contains a map of the percentage of the population that is considered disabled by census tract for the Tallatoona region. Demographic breakdowns by race and age for the disabled population can be found in Appendix C.

Table 11: Disability Characteristics among the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hearing | $\begin{gathered} \hline 323,776 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41,786 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,967 \\ 4.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,433 \\ 2.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,470 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,789 \\ 5.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,522 \\ & 6.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,379 \\ 4.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,375 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,851 \\ 4.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Vision | $\begin{gathered} \hline 258,789 \\ 2.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,309 \\ 2.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,208 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,871 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3,134 \\ 2.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,821 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,993 \\ 5.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 819 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,946 \\ 1.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,517 \\ 3.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Cognitive | $\begin{gathered} 468,574 \\ 5.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52,979 \\ 4.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,168 \\ 5.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,666 \\ 3.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,876 \\ 4.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,004 \\ 5.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,719 \\ & 7.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,109 \\ & 7.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,093 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,344 \\ 6.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Ambulatory | $\begin{gathered} \hline 664,943 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76,888 \\ 6.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,312 \\ & 8.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 31,006 \\ 4.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,716 \\ 6.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,673 \\ & 9.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,170 \\ 9.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,982 \\ & 11.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,968 \\ 5.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,061 \\ & 10.6 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Self-care | $\begin{gathered} \hline 240,453 \\ 2.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,935 \\ 2.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,905 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,333 \\ 1.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,871 \\ 2.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,166 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,510 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,078 \\ 4.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,719 \\ 1.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,353 \\ 3.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |

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## Veteran Status

Tallatoona was home to 82,976 veterans in 2017 with $29.9 \%$ of the veterans between the ages of $35-$ 54 and $72.4 \%$ Caucasian. As can be seen in the tables below, the age characteristics of the veteran population in the Tallatoona region are very similar to the age characteristics in the state overall, while the race/ethnicity demographics are less similar. Compared with the state, Tallatoona has more Caucasian veterans (72.4\% Tallatoona; 65.7\% Georgia), fewer African American veterans ( $23.7 \%$ Tallatoona; 31.0\% Georgia), and slightly more Hispanic veterans (3.6\% Tallatoona; 3.2\% Georgia).

Table 12: Veteran Population by Race/Ethnicity

| Race/ Ethnicity | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | $\begin{gathered} 424,401 \\ 65.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,907 \\ & 72.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,740 \\ 85.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,833 \\ 67.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,926 \\ & 51.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,713 \\ & 87.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,928 \\ 92.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,535 \\ & 91.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,794 \\ 80.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,438 \\ 88.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Black | $\begin{gathered} \hline 200,373 \\ 31.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,602 \\ 23.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 755 \\ 11.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,791 \\ & 27.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,166 \\ & 43.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 681 \\ 10.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 196 \\ 6.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91 \\ 5.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,592 \\ & 16.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 330 \\ 11.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| American Indian / Alaska Native | $\begin{gathered} 2,241 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 287 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 |
| Asian | $\begin{aligned} & 4,547 \\ & 0.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 801 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 640 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 |
| Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander | $\begin{gathered} 748 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 |
| Other Race | $\begin{gathered} 4,596 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 539 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 333 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 0.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0\% | 0\% | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 |
| Two or more races | $\begin{gathered} 9,444 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,561 \\ 1.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 2.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 828 \\ 1.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 175 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 157 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | 0 |
| Hispanic / <br> Latino of any race | $\begin{gathered} 20,986 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,006 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 216 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,788 \\ 4.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 415 \\ 4.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 210 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 2.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 258 \\ 2.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ |

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$\square$

Table 13: Veteran Service by Age in Cobb County

| Age | Georgia | Tallatoona <br> Region | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{y y} \mathbf{1 8 - 3 4}$ | 60,364 | 6,571 | 647 | 3,508 | 665 | 349 | 236 | 146 | 938 | 82 |
|  | $9.3 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 5 - 5 4}$ | 194,087 | 24,803 | 1,677 | 12,471 | 3,655 | 1,447 | 704 | 333 | 3,845 | 671 |
|  | $30.0 \%$ | $29.9 \%$ | $24.9 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | $38.5 \%$ | $22.1 \%$ | $22.2 \%$ | $19.8 \%$ | $39.5 \%$ | $24.2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{5 5 - 6 4}$ | 132,164 | 17,076 | 1,520 | 9,073 | 1,832 | 1,364 | 508 | 466 | 1,766 | 547 |
|  | $20.4 \%$ | $20.6 \%$ | $22.6 \%$ | $21.3 \%$ | $19.3 \%$ | $20.8 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $27.6 \%$ | $18.1 \%$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{6 5 - 7 4}$ | 151,256 | 20,421 | 1,962 | 9,769 | 2,090 | 1,890 | 1,142 | 440 | 2,187 | 941 |
|  | $23.4 \%$ | $24.6 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | $22.9 \%$ | $22.0 \%$ | $28.8 \%$ | $36.0 \%$ | $26.1 \%$ | $22.5 \%$ | $34.0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 5}$ or older | 108,479 | 13,929 | 917 | 7,839 | 1,260 | 1,509 | 579 | 301 | 997 | 527 |
|  | $16.8 \%$ | $16.8 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ | $18.4 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $23.0 \%$ | $18.3 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ | $10.2 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S2101\&prodType=table

## Community Factors Related to Poverty and Resilience

The following sections present data on factors in Tallatoona that impact the community, including education, crime, child neglect/abuse, health, housing, transportation, and employment.

## Education

In 2017, 88.1\% of people 25 years and over in Tallatoona were high school graduates or above and $34.6 \%$ attained a bachelor's degree or higher. Five percent (4.9\%) of residents in the Tallatoona region had less than a $9^{\text {th }}$ grade education which is consistent with the state percentage (5.0\%). Table 14 contains data related to educational attainment in Tallatoona counties. According to the 2017 American Community Survey, the total school enrollment in Tallatoona was 370,075: 24,404 (6.6\%) of those students were in nursery or preschool; 20,312 (5.5\%) were in kindergarten; 154,960 (41.2\%) were in grades 1-8; and 80,013 (21.6\%) were in grades 9-12. College or graduate school enrollment was 90,586 (24.5\%).

Table 14: Educational Attainment for Individuals Age 25 and Over

| Level of education | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 9th Grade | $\begin{gathered} \hline 336,288 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,516 \\ 4.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,783 \\ 5.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21,121 \\ 4.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,353 \\ 3.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,039 \\ & 7.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,559 \\ 9.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,300 \\ & 06.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,945 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,416 \\ 8.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Grades 9-12, but no diploma | $\begin{gathered} 583,369 \\ 8.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,094 \\ 7.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,000 \\ & 11.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21,915 \\ 4.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,242 \\ & 8.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,344 \\ & 11.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,145 \\ & 13.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,791 \\ & 14.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,724 \\ 6.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,933 \\ & 14.4 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| High School or GED Graduate | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1,877,212 } \\ 28.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 227,652 \\ 25.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,464 \\ 34.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92,922 \\ 18.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,350 \\ 31.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,321 \\ 31.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,019 \\ 34.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,170 \\ & 36.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32,067 \\ 33.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,339 \\ 38.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Some college, but no degree | $\begin{gathered} 1,390,995 \\ 20.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 186,660 \\ 20.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,914 \\ 21.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96,765 \\ 19.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,175 \\ & 22.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,351 \\ & 21.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,189 \\ & 21.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,387 \\ & 22.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,438 \\ 24.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,441 \\ & 20.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Associate's Degree | $\begin{gathered} 502,431 \\ 7.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64,640 \\ 7.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,874 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,808 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,916 \\ & 7.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,411 \\ 6.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553 \\ 6.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,072 \\ 5.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,403 \\ 8.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,603 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Bachelor's Degree | $\begin{gathered} 1,241,995 \\ 18.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 198,841 \\ 22.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,715 \\ & 12.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145,159 \\ 29.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,962 \\ & 16.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,793 \\ & 12.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,033 \\ & 8.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,533 \\ 7.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,601 \\ 16.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,045 \\ & 7.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | $\begin{gathered} 761,536 \\ 11.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 110,426 \\ 12.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,513 \\ 6.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78,193 \\ 15.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,344 \\ & 10.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,524 \\ 8.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,114 \\ 5.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,215 \\ 6.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,110 \\ & 8.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,413 \\ 5.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP02\&prodType=table

TCAP 2019 Needs Assessment

Tables 15 and 16 include data that measures academic success of children in Tallatoona and the state of Georgia. Indicators of success are presented as a manner of gauging the number of students who are reaching milestone achievements during their educational progression. There were 25,555 (11.4\%) students who were absent from school more than 15 days in the Tallatoona region which is slightly less than the state percentage (11.9\%). In 2018, Tallatoona students achieved higher rates of proficient learner or above scores on Georgia's Milestones Testing (in both ELA and Mathematics) compared to the state. The percentage of Tallatoona teens who dropped out of high school was slightly lower at $4.7 \%$ compared to the state at $4.9 \%$. Teens not in school and not working was also lower at $6.6 \%$ compared to the state average of $8.6 \%$. Average SAT scores for Tallatoona counties were lower than the state overall $(1,052)$ except for Floyd County $(1,093)$.

Table 15: Children Succeeding in School by County

| Indicator | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Children Absent more than 15 days from school (2018) | $\begin{gathered} \hline 225,914 \\ 11.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,555 \\ 11.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,179 \\ & 15.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,691 \\ 9.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,463 \\ & 11.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,009 \\ & 10.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 964 \\ 13.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 305 \\ 8.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,539 \\ & 14.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,405 \\ & 17.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 3rd grade students achieving proficient learner or above on Milestones English Language Arts assessment (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 50,134 \\ 37.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,617 \\ & 42.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 406 \\ 40.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,982 \\ & 47.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 728 \\ 35.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 208 \\ 32.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 162 \\ 32.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ 23.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 893 \\ 41.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 182 \\ 29.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 5th grade students achieving proficient learner or above on Milestones English Language Arts assessment (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 56,853 \\ 41.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,810 \\ & 47.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 464 \\ 43.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,621 \\ & 52.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 863 \\ 42.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 36.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 36.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 \\ 32.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,070 \\ & 46.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 221 \\ 35.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 5th grade students achieving proficient learner or above on Milestones Mathematics assessment (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 53,193 \\ 38.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,924 \\ & 42.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 429 \\ 40.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,973 \\ 45.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 768 \\ 37.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 317 \\ 38.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 213 \\ 43.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91 \\ 32.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 969 \\ 41.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 164 \\ 26.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 8th grade students achieving proficient learner or above on Milestones English Language Arts assessment (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 54,006 \\ 43.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,143 \\ & 48.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 417 \\ 39.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,924 \\ & 57.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 918 \\ 45.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 152 \\ 26.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 191 \\ 40.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ 32.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 407 \\ 26.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ 17.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 8th grade students achieving proficient learner or above on Milestones Mathematics assessment (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 36,170 \\ 34.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,357 \\ & 40.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 312 \\ 36.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,984 \\ & 43.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 691 \\ 34.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 235 \\ 37.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 188 \\ 43.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72 \\ 35.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 654 \\ 36.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 221 \\ 38.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

Table 15 (cont.): Children Succeeding in School by County

| Indicator | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Students who graduate from High School on time (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 108,491 \\ 81.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,153 \\ & 86.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 875 \\ 87.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,701 \\ & 85.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,896 \\ & 86.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 632 \\ 93.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 491 \\ 94.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 213 \\ 94.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,916 \\ & 86.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 429 \\ 80.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Teens who are high school drop outs, ages 16-19 (20132017) | $\begin{gathered} 28,267 \\ 4.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,487 \\ 4.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 407 \\ 7.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,365 \\ 3.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 257 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 331 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 2.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 677 \\ 7.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 338 \\ 13.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Teens who are not in school and not working, ages 16-19 (2013-2017) | $\begin{gathered} 49,042 \\ 8.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,962 \\ 6.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 463 \\ 8.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,280 \\ 5.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 601 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 379 \\ 6.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ 4.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ 4.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 688 \\ 7.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 335 \\ 13.4 \% \end{gathered}$ |

Source: Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation, www.kidscount.org
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data\#GA/2/8/11,13/char/0

Table 16: School Fast Facts

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> students (2017- <br> 2018) | $1,898,434$ | 14,335 | 120,528 | 29,346 | 10,092 | 6,936 | 3,631 | 31,742 | 8,265 |
| General Fund <br> Expenditures per <br> pupil (2017-2018) | $\$ 9,486.34$ | $\$ 8,619.58$ | $\$ 9,112.93$ | $\$ 8,988.13$ | $\$ 9,990.71$ | $\$ 9,022.19$ | $\$ 9,810.59$ | $\$ 8,583.65$ | $\$ 8,572.31$ |
| High School <br> dropout rate <br> (Grades 9-12) | 20,791 | $3.7 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | 1,081 <br> $2.9 \%$ | 265 <br> $2.9 \%$ | 17 <br> $0.6 \%$ | 31 <br> $1.5 \%$ | Less than 10 <br> students | 193 |
| SAT Scores <br> (2017-2018) | 1052 | 1043 | 1112 | 1004 | 1,093 | 1015 | 1010 | 1048 |  |

https://gaawards.gosa.ga.gov/analytics/K12ReportCard

## Child Care and After School Programs

Of the total number of Tallatoona children enrolled in Georgia Pre-K programs in 2018, the number from low-income families was $4,041(44.8 \%)$, which is lower than the state rate of $49.2 \%$. Tallatoona also has a lower rate of children enrolled in Georgia Pre-K compared to the state (49.4\% Tallatoona; $59.7 \%$ Georgia). Tallatoona had a lower rate (24.3\%) of centers and family care homes rated in Quality Rated compared to the state, which had $32.0 \%$ in 2018. Quality Rated is an independent resource that rates programs that provide child care. See Table 17 for additional detail.

Table 17: Children Enrolled in Pre-K in Tallatoona

| Indicator | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Children from lowincome families enrolled in Georgia Pre-K (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 39,594 \\ 49.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,041 \\ & 44.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400 \\ 51.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,733 \\ & 42.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 497 \\ 47.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 458 \\ 53.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 273 \\ 48.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 41.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 365 \\ 34.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 195 \\ 52.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Children not enrolled in pre-school, ages 3-4 (2013-2017) | $\begin{gathered} 136,551 \\ 50.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,456 \\ 48.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,753 \\ & 66.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,834 \\ & 41.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,677 \\ & 45.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,943 \\ & 70.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 932 \\ 62.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 406 \\ 52.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,307 \\ 56.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 604 \\ 54.6 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Children enrolled in Georgia Pre-K (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 80,536 \\ 59.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,021 \\ & 49.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 772 \\ 55.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,083 \\ & 43.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,049 \\ & 52.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 850 \\ 67.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 561 \\ 69.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 288 \\ 83.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,049 \\ & 45.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 369 \\ 54.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Centers and family care homes rated in Quality Rated (2018) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,503 \\ & 32.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121 \\ 24.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 35.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ 22.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 21.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 26.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 67.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 50.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 20.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 18.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7722-children-not-attending-preschool-ages-3-to-
4? loc=12\&loct=2\#detailed/2/any/false/1712,1612,1573,1522,1459,1241,1067,1000,939/any/14893,14894
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/633-centers-and-family-care-homes-rated-in-quality-rated\#detailed/2/any/false/37,871,870,573,869/any/1475,16770

## Crime

Crime affects all communities. Crime rates are normally divided into two types: violent crimes and non-violent crimes. Violent crimes typically include rape, murder, assault, and robbery. Non-violent crimes normally involve larceny, vehicle theft, and robbery. Information about the frequency and types of crimes committed in the Tallatoona region is found in this section of the report. The number of crimes since 2013 has decreased for the state, the overall region of Tallatoona, and for each county except Paulding and Haralson counties (see Table 18).

Table 18: Total Crimes by County and Year

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | $\mathbf{3 6 0 , 1 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 4 , 9 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 4 , 7 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 1 , 2 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 7 , 3 1 8}$ |
| Tallatoona | $\mathbf{3 9 , 7 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 9 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 7 5}$ |
| Bartow | 3,707 | 5,242 | 4,300 | 3,734 | 1,508 |
| Cobb | 19,671 | 19,340 | 20,618 | 19,909 | 15,585 |
| Douglas | 4,138 | 4,076 | 4,217 | 5,197 | 4,457 |
| Floyd | 4,270 | 3,796 | 3,465 | 3,133 | 2,741 |
| Gordon | 1,760 | 1,539 | 1,461 | 1,513 | 1,246 |
| Haralson | 931 | 1,142 | 995 | 1,100 | 946 |
| Paulding | 3,112 | 3,470 | 3,567 | 3,000 | 3,316 |
| Polk | 2,194 | 3,800 | 2,281 | 1,564 | 1,476 |

http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/crimeStatsForm.xhtml

The number of crimes is an important aspect of determining the effect crime has on a geographic area, but the types of crimes are also important. Larceny was the most prevalent crime in 2017 with 24,404 incidences. Violent crimes accounted for 3,368 or $9.5 \%$ of the total crimes in Tallatoona. Larceny, in addition to being the most common crime for 2017, was the most common non-violent crime. Vehicle theft $(2,549)$ and burglary $(5,043)$ constituted an additional 7,592 incidences of nonviolent crimes. Table 19 contains additional detail.

Table 19: Crime Statistics by State and County (2017)

| Type of Crime | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Murder | 701 | 44 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Rape | 2,684 | 271 | 13 | 172 | 24 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 10 |
| Robbery | 9,878 | 813 | 14 | 601 | 98 | 38 | 9 | 7 | 27 | 19 |
| Assault | 23,258 | 2,240 | 99 | 1,089 | 307 | 246 | 137 | 125 | 159 | 78 |
| Burglary | 53,930 | 5,043 | 219 | 2,540 | 491 | 466 | 264 | 171 | 535 | 357 |
| Larceny | 210,997 | 24,404 | 1,064 | 13,619 | 3,454 | 1,815 | 769 | 580 | 2,212 | 891 |
| Vehicle Theft | 25,780 | 2,549 | 99 | 1,537 | 179 | 144 | 53 | 57 | 361 | 119 |
| Total | 327,318 | 35,364 | 1,508 | 19,585 | 4,557 | 2,730 | 1,246 | 946 | 3,316 | 1,476 |

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Rate Database Source: http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/crimeStatsForm.xhtml

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## Family Violence

According to the National Domestic Violence Hotline, abuse can be categorized into six types. The three main types of abuse are: physical abuse (fatal injury, disabled, broken bones, gun/knife wounds, superficial wounds), emotional abuse (property damage, threats, abusive language), and sexual abuse. In 2017, Tallatoona had 7,322 reported instances of family violence: 3,264 (44.6\%) cases of physical abuse, 2,687 ( $36.7 \%$ ) cases of emotional abuse, and 59 cases of sexual abuse (less than $1 \%$ of family violence crimes). The other three types of abuse include reproductive coercion, financial abuse, and digital abuse, of which 1,312 cases (17.9\%) were reported in Tallatoona.

In 2017, 7,346 incidents occurred where a weapon (including firearms, knives, hands/fists) was used in a family violence incident in Tallatoona. In more than half of the incidents (57.9\%), aggressors used their hands and/or fists. Incidents where other weapons were used for violence, such as a bat, made up $36.1 \%$ of the cases. Only $4.4 \%$ of incidents involved knives/cutting, and firearms were used in $2.3 \%$ of family violence incidents.

In $40.1 \%$ of the cases of family violence reported, the victim lived in the same household as the offender. In 22.1\% of the cases, the offender was the present spouse of the victim. Tables 20-22 contain data related to family violence in Tallatoona.

Table 20: Type of Family Violence for Tallatoona

| Abuse Type | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal injury | 50 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Permanently disabled | 100 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Temporarily disabled | 368 | 36 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Broken bones | 159 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Gunknife wound | 578 | 65 | 2 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| Superficial wounds | 24,590 | 3,114 | 41 | 1,351 | 313 | 371 | 215 | 137 | 488 | 198 |
| Property damage | 6,200 | 640 | 14 | 257 | 64 | 74 | 42 | 27 | 102 | 60 |
| Threats | 4,785 | 625 | 2 | 276 | 47 | 107 | 38 | 29 | 84 | 42 |
| Abusive Language | 10,259 | 1,422 | 10 | 950 | 144 | 136 | 52 | 13 | 57 | 60 |
| Sexual abuse | 434 | 59 | 1 | 39 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Other abuse | 13,212 | 1,312 | 24 | 681 | 119 | 264 | 62 | 20 | 63 | 79 |
| Totals | 60,465 | 7,322 | 96 | 3,617 | 706 | 966 | 422 | 240 | 824 | 451 |

http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/reports.xhtml

Table 21: Weapons Used in Family Violence ${ }^{4}$

| Weapon types | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firearm | 1,261 | 170 | 1 | 84 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Cutting knife | 2,405 | 321 | 3 | 150 | 78 | 30 | 14 | 12 | 25 | 9 |
| Hand fist | 35,877 | 4,255 | 62 | 2,021 | 472 | 607 | 257 | 142 | 436 | 258 |
| Other weapons | 22,287 | 2,650 | 31 | 1,375 | 187 | 318 | 146 | 75 | 350 | 168 |
| Totals | 61,830 | 7,346 | 97 | 3,630 | 709 | 971 | 422 | 241 | 825 | 451 |

http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/reports.xhtm

[^2]Table 22: Relationship of Offender to Victim

| Relationship | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present spouse | 13,098 | 1,622 | 25 | 651 | 165 | 219 | 113 | 83 | 244 | 122 |
| Former spouse | 2,289 | 307 | 4 | 99 | 36 | 54 | 26 | 12 | 40 | 36 |
| Child | 4,360 | 653 | 5 | 342 | 94 | 57 | 38 | 22 | 67 | 28 |
| Parent | 6,058 | 729 | 4 | 380 | 70 | 86 | 38 | 25 | 80 | 46 |
| Stepparent | 593 | 80 | 2 | 31 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Stepchild | 474 | 46 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Foster parent | 53 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster child | 88 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lives in the same household | 15,091 | 2,952 | 33 | 1,951 | 193 | 242 | 0 | 27 | 314 | 192 |
| None of the above | 19,726 | 938 | 22 | 144 | 127 | 293 | 199 | 68 | 67 | 18 |
| Totals | 61,830 | 7,346 | 97 | 3,630 | 709 | 971 | 422 | 241 | 825 | 451 |

http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/reports.xhtml


Overall, Tallatoona residents reported 331 cases of child abuse and 565 cases of child neglect in 2017. In Tallatoona, more than half of children ( $62.3 \%$ ) who leave foster care are reunified with their families or placed with a relative within 12 months of entering foster care. Rates and counts for substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect in the Tallatoona region are in Table 23.

Table 23: Substantiated Incidents of Child Abuse and/or Neglect

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Child abuse | $\begin{gathered} 4,710 \\ 1.9 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ 0.8 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ 0.6 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 1.4 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 1.5 \text { per } 1 k \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 2.6 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 2.2 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 0.6 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 2.6 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Child neglect | $\begin{gathered} 7,635 \\ 3.0 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 1.8 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 159 \\ 0.9 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | 75 <br> 2.0 per 1k | $\begin{gathered} 99 \\ 4.4 \text { per } 1 k \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62 \\ 4.4 \text { per } 1 k \end{gathered}$ | 21 <br> 3.0 per 1k | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 1.1 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ 5.4 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{k} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Children leaving foster care who are reunified with their families or places with a relative within 12 months of entering foster care (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 2,799 \\ 58.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 59.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 156 \\ 66.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 43.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 32.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \\ 62.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 44.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 73.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 43.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7726-children-with-a-substantiated-incident-of-child-abuse-per-
1000? loc=12\&loct=2\#detailed/2/any/false/871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/14901,14902
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7727-children-with-a-substantiated-incident-of-child-neglect-per-
1000? loc=12\&loct=2\#detailed/2/any/false/871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/14903,14904
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/677-children-leaving-foster-care-who-are-reunified-with-their-families-or-placed-with-a-relative-within-12-months-of-entering-fostercare?loc=12\&loct=2\#detailed/5/1934,1959,1974,1983,1990,1997,2036,2041/false/37/any/8754,8755

## Health

The following section presents data regarding the health of Tallatoona's residents. The health section contains the most recent data on issues such as substance abuse for adults and teens; infant birth and mortality rates; teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and deaths; and other related health data.

## Substance Use and Abuse

## Adults

The following tables display information regarding the use, abuse, and deaths related to drugs, including tobacco, alcohol, and opioids. The Tallatoona region resembles the state overall in percentage of adults who smoke and percentage who drink excessively. All of the counties in the region except Cobb have a higher ratio of population to mental health providers than the state overall. See Appendix B for a map of mental health facilities in the Tallatoona region. Most are concentrated in the Metro Atlanta area.

Table 24: Adult Substance Abuse

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adult smoking | $18.0 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ |
| Excessive <br> drinking | $17.0 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ |
| \# of DUl's <br> resulting in <br> suspended <br> license | 6,353 | 43 | 321 | 33 | 122 | 18 | 3 | 52 | 10 |
| Mental Health <br> providers <br> (ratio of pop to <br> MHP) | $900: 1$ | $1,030: 1$ | $770: 1$ | $1,470: 1$ | $870: 1$ | $2,570: 1$ | $1,700: 1$ | $3,240: 1$ | $1,980: 1$ |

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2017/measure/factors/49/data https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2017/measure/factors/62/data
https://dds.georgia.gov/dui-data-reports

The 2017 opioid prescription rate varies across the region from 4.3\% in Polk County to 10.1\% in Paulding County (Georgia- 5.7\%). Paulding County also has the highest rate in the region for Emergency Department (ED) visits for opioids (112.2 per 100,000), followed by Bartow County with 111.8 ED visits per 100,000. Bartow County has the highest rate of hospitalizations for opioid use at 55.3 per 100,000 (followed by Gordon County at 51.1 per 100,000 ) and Douglas County the lowest at 20.8 per 100,000. See Table 25 for additional detail.

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Table 25: Opioids in the Tallatoona Region and the State of Georgia

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opioid <br> prescribing rate <br> (2017) | $5.7 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| ED visits for any <br> opioid (per <br> 100,000) | 52.6 | 111.8 | 61.2 | 81.6 | 73.8 | 67.4 | 91.5 | 112.2 | 95.4 |
| Hospitalizations <br> (for any opioid <br> (per 100,000) | 23.5 | 55.3 | 22.4 | 20.8 | 39.3 | 51.1 | 41.0 | 38.5 | 61.7 |

https://cms-oeda.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=735f83ac6e984d6fade11b241d295585
https://dph.georgia.gov/sites/dph.georgia.gov/files/2017\ Georgia\ 0pioid\ Overdose\ County\ Level\ Data\ Tables
\%20Final.pdf

Data from the Tallatoona region and the state related to deaths due to substance use/abuse is presented in Table 26. In terms of alcohol-related driving deaths, Gordon County has the most at 39.0\%. With the exception of Gordon, Haralson, and Polk Counties (Haralson and Polk county rates were not reported), all counties in the Tallatoona region had a higher rate of deaths from opioid use than the state rate of $9.5 / 100,000$. In addition, Bartow County has the highest rate of deaths from opioids in the Tallatoona region (20.6/100,000), followed by Cobb County at 15.1/100,000. The drug overdose mortality rate for the state of Georgia is 12 deaths per 100,000. The rate for the counties in the Tallatoona region ranges from 10 in Gordon County to 26 in Haralson. This rate is affected by the availability of emergency care.

Table 26: Deaths Related to Substance Use/Abuse

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of driving deaths that involved alcohol ${ }^{5}$ | 23.0\% | 18.0\% | 25.0\% | 19.0\% | 14.0\% | 39.0\% | 29.0\% | 11.0\% | 21.0\% |
| \# of Drug overdose Deaths (per 100k) ${ }^{6}$ | 3,268 | 51 | 335 | 55 | 39 | 17 | 22 | 70 | 22 |
| Deaths from any opioid by county of residence (deaths per 100k) | 9.5 | 20.6 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 8.7 | NA | 11.9 | NA |
| Drug overdose mortality rate (per 100k) | 12 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 18 |

*Data from the 2017 report was collected during 2016
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2017/measure/factors/134/data
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2017/measure/factors/138/data
https://dph.georgia.gov/sites/dph.georgia.gov/files/2017\ Georgia\ 0pioid\ 0verdose\ County\ Level\ Data\ Tables\ Final.pdf
https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/Medicare-Provider-Charge-Data/OpioidMap Medicare PartD.htm

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## Youth

Youth substance use in Georgia is tracked using the Georgia Student Health Survey. Every public school in the state participates in the survey annually. Data related to 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana as well as the average age of first use for the Tallatoona region is found in Table 27. Use and age of onset are fairly consistent across the region and as compared with the state; however, past 30 -day use of alcohol in Polk County does stand out with $11.7 \%$ of students reporting 30 -day use as compared with $8.5 \%$ for the state. Polk ( $4.0 \%$ ) and Haralson ( $4.2 \%$ ) have slightly higher 30-day use of tobacco than the state ( $2.9 \%$ ). It should be noted that estimates in Polk and Haralson counties might be less accurate due to the small populations. See Appendix $D$ for additional data related to youth substance use.

Table 27: Youth Substance Use in Tallatoona and Georgia

| Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alcohol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age of onset | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| 30-day use | $8.5 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $8.4 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $8.8 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $8.3 \%$ | $11.7 \%$ |
| Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age of onset | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.1 |
| 30-day use | $2.9 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Marijuana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age of onset | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| 30-day use | $6.5 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $5.9 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ |

https://www.gadoe.org/schoolsafetyclimate/GSHS-II/Pages/GSHS-Results.aspx

## Healthy Children/Babies/Infants

There were 126,051 children born in Georgia in 2018; 16,295 in the Tallatoona region. The birth rate for the region is lower than that of the state overall ( 35.9 and 37.9, respectively). The Tallatoona county with the highest birth rate is Polk County. Although birth rates have remained similar over time in the state overall and all counties in the Tallatoona region except Haralson and Polk, birth rates have declined from 2016-2018. See Table 28 for the number and rate of births from 2016-2018 for Georgia and the Tallatoona counties.

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Table 28: State and Tallatoona Region Birth Data 2016-2018

|  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  | 2018 |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Georgia | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 9 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 1 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 0 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 5 , 1 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 8}$ |
| Cobb | 9,382 | 37.7 | 9,361 | 37.4 | 8,752 | 35.2 | 27,495 | 36.8 |
| Bartow | 1,355 | 41.8 | 1,335 | 40.9 | 1,196 | 36.5 | 3,886 | 39.7 |
| Douglas | 1,674 | 34.5 | 1,716 | 35.0 | 1,677 | 34.0 | 5,067 | 34.5 |
| Floyd | 1,224 | 41.7 | 1,186 | 40.2 | 1,098 | 37.1 | 3,508 | 39.6 |
| Gordon | 722 | 41.2 | 648 | 36.8 | 661 | 37.4 | 2,031 | 38. |
| Haralson | 315 | 35.9 | 368 | 41.6 | 335 | 37.4 | 1,018 | 38.3 |
| Paulding | 1,905 | 36.4 | 1,893 | 35.4 | 2,013 | 36.6 | 5,811 | 36.1 |
| Polk | 587 | 47.8 | 550 | 44.6 | 563 | 45.2 | 1,700 | 45.8 |

*Birth rate per 1,000 females
https://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/webquery/gryBirth.aspx

In all of the Tallatoona counties except Haralson and Paulding, the Hispanic birth rate is higher than the white and African-American/black birth rate. Of the 16,295 children born in Tallatoona, 1,455 had a low birth weight ( $8.9 \%$ ), which is lower than the state overall ( $10.1 \%$ ). In terms of the percentage of babies born to mothers with less than 12 years of education, five counties in the Tallatoona region had a higher percentage than the state overall (12.7\%). The infant mortality rates for the Tallatoona region and the state are virtually the same (7.0 and 7.1, respectively). The number of infant deaths in Gordon, Haralson, and Polk counties is too low to calculate a rate. The rates in other Tallatoona counties range from 5.9 to 12.8 . Table 29 contains birth rates by race and ethnicity, as well as the percentage of babies born to mothers with less than 12 years of education, low birth weight infants, and infant mortality rates.

Table 29: Infant Birth Rate, Low Birth Weight, and Mortality (2018)

| Indicator | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Polk <br> County |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birth Rate - (live births/female population 10- <br> 55 years of age) (2018) | 37.9 | 36.5 | 35.2 | 34.0 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 36.6 |
| White Birth Rate | 37.4 | 38.2 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 38.3 |
| African-American/Black Birth Rate | 38.8 | 26.1 | 38.4 | 34.2 | 36.3 | 33.6 | 38.6 | 32.3 |
| Hispanic Birth Rate | 51.2 | 56.3 | 52.0 | 43.6 | 56.1 | 45.6 | 29.6 | 34.8 |
| Low Birth Weight (2018) | 12,741 | 98 | 756 | 184 | 102 | 49 | 34 | 175 |
|  | $10.1 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ |
| Babies born to mothers with fewer than 12 | 15,927 | 224 | 858 | 177 | 235 | 161 | 45 | 135 |
| years of education (2018) | $12.7 \%$ | $18.8 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ | $21.4 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ |
| $27.8 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infant Deaths - Mortality Rate per 1k (2018) | 891 | 7.1 | 12 | 52 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 1 |

Source: Kids Count health indicators—birth outcomes
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/610-low-birth-weight-babies?loc=12\&loct=2\#detailed/2/any/false/871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35/any/8796,8797 https://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/webquery/aryBirth.aspx

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## Teen Pregnancy

In 2016, Georgia was ranked $17^{\text {th }}$ in the nation for having a relatively higher rate of teen births. This ranking has remained relatively consistent since 2005. Nationally, the teen birth rate was 40.5 births per 1,000 for females 15 to 19 years old in 2005, compared to 20.3 in 2016. Although there have been declines in teen birth rates nationally among all racial groups, geographic, socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic disparities still exist. Southern and Southwestern states continue to have higher teen birth rates than Northern and Eastern states. ${ }^{7}$

In 2018, Tallatoona had a total of 723 teen births (age 10-19) which was significantly lower than the 1,014 teen births reported in 2014. Of the 723 teen births, 187 were to teens aged 15-17, and 533 were to teens aged 16-19. Also, 81 were the result of a teen giving birth to an additional child before the age of 20. Similar to the state, almost half (46.5\%) of teens in the Tallatoona region who have a child have finished high school or have obtained their GED. Teen pregnancies resulted in 65 low weight births in the Tallatoona region. See Table 30 for additional detail.

The teen birth rate for Gordon, Haralson, and Polk is highest in the white non-Hispanic population. Overall, in Tallatoona counties the African-American teen birth rate is lower than the state. Floyd County has a higher rate of teen births in the Hispanic population. See Table 31.

[^4]Table 30: Teenage Pregnancies and Births

| Indicator | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teen Pregnancies, ages 15-17 Rate per 1k (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 2,558 \\ 12.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 12.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 16.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 15.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 22.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 18.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Births to mothers ages 10-19Rate live births/female population 10-19 years of age (2018) | $\begin{gathered} 7,452 \\ 10.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82 \\ 11.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \\ 11.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ 16.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ 16.6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Births to mothers ages 10-19 with a high school diploma or GED | $\begin{gathered} 3406 \\ 45.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 40.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 113 \\ 42.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ 56.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 42.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 36.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 38.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 60.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 45.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Teen mothers giving birth to another child before age 20 (2018) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,087 \\ & 14.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 8.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 10.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 16.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 13.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 12.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 14.6 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Low weight births | $\begin{gathered} \hline 865 \\ 11.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 8.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 8.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 14.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 12.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ N A \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 7.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10.4 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/webquery/aryBirth.aspx
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/618-teen-pregnancies-ages-15-17-per-
1000? loc $=12 \&$ loct=5\#detailed/5/1934,1959,1974,1983,1990,1997,2036,2041/true/37,871, 870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/8792,8793

Table 31: Tallatoona Teen Birth Data by Race and Ethnicity (Ages 10-19)

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White, Not Hispanic | $\begin{gathered} 2,516 \\ 7.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ 10.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 10.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 16.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 15.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 17.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Black, Not Hispanic | $\begin{gathered} 3,138 \\ 12.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 164 \\ 6.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 10.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | $1$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 2.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other, Not Hispanic | $\begin{gathered} 351 \\ 5.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $3$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 2.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & * \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Hispanic, All Races | $\begin{gathered} 1,452 \\ 15.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 18.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 26.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 16.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 6.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 13.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Not Hispanic, All Races | $\begin{gathered} 5,952 \\ 9.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ 6.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ 10.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 9.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ 16.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 15.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 17.4 \end{gathered}$ |

* Not enough cases to calculate rate.
https://oasis.state.ga.us/PageDirect.aspx?referer=Fetal

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Table 32 shows the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) for teens ages 15-19. Gordon and Haralson experienced decreases in the number of STD incidences for youth from 2014-2017. The other counties in the region and the state overall have experienced increases.

Table 32: Incidence of STD for Youth Age 15-19 (rate per 1,000)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | 18,054 | 19,102 | 21,340 | 22,722 |
|  | 25.9 | 27.0 | 29.8 | 31.4 |
| Bartow | 130 | 139 | 173 | 223 |
|  | 19.2 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 32.1 |
| Cobb | 960 | 1,024 | 1,193 | 1,132 |
|  | 18.9 | 20.8 | 23.7 | 22.2 |
| Douglas | 240 | 346 | 344 | 353 |
|  | 23.5 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 32.3 |
| Floyd | 183 | 139 | 147 | 194 |
|  | 26.0 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 26.7 |
| Gordon | 56 | 61 | 57 | 56 |
|  | 14.5 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 13.9 |
| Haralson | 28 | 26 | 29 | 23 |
|  | 14.5 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 12.1 |
| Paulding | 157 | 199 | 216 | 181 |
|  | 14.1 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 15.3 |
| Polk | 53 | 54 | 64 | 75 |
|  | 20.2 | 19.3 | 23.1 | 26.4 |

https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/624-std-incidence-for-youth-ages-15-19-per-1000?loc=12\&loct=5\#detailed/5/19272085/false/871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35/any/10273,10274

Regarding teenage deaths in Tallatoona, Paulding and Cobb were the only two counties for which rates were computed (see Table 33). Paulding County has a higher rate than the state at 67.6 deaths per 100,000 teens, while Cobb County's rate is slightly lower at 54.9 deaths per 100,000 teens. The state rate is 55.4 deaths per 100,000 teens.

Table 33: Teen Deaths

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teen deaths, ages 15-19 - Rate per 100k (2017) | $\begin{gathered} 401 \\ 55.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 54.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 67.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \mathrm{NA} \end{gathered}$ |
| Teen deaths, ages 15-19 by homicide, suicide and accident - Rate per 100k (2017) | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & 43.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 39.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \mathrm{NA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 59.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { NA } \end{gathered}$ |

https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/626-teen-deaths-ages-15-19-per-100000?loc=12\&loct=5\#detailed/5/19272085/false/37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38/any/8775,8776

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## Housing

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, there were 534,408 housing units in Tallatoona and $92.2 \%$ of the housing units were occupied. Of the occupied housing units in Tallatoona, 65.8\% were owner-occupied and $34.2 \%$ were renter-occupied. There were 41,657 (7.7\%) vacant housing units in Tallatoona in 2017. By contrast in Georgia, $87.1 \%$ of all housing units were occupied: $63.0 \%$ were owner-occupied, $37.0 \%$ were renter-occupied, and $12.9 \%$ were vacant. Figure 1 depicts the ratio of housing characteristics in Tallatoona.

Figure 1: Housing Characteristics of the Tallatoona Region and Georgia (percentages)

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP04\&prodType=table

According to the US Census Bureau, Tallatoona issued 6,410 building permits in 2018. This was $10.8 \%$ of the state's total number of building permits issued $(59,315)$.

Figure 2: Building Permits Issued, 2018 (\# of permits)

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/haralsoncountygeorgia,gordoncountygeorgia,floydcountygeorgia,douglascountygeorgia, cobbcountygeorgia,bartowcountygeorgia/PST045218

Mortgage costs for the state and the Tallatoona counties can be found in Table 34. Housing characteristics related to poverty are also included. The percentage of homes that did not have access to telephone service in the Tallatoona region was $1.9 \%$. Haralson County has the highest percentage of residents living in mobile homes in the Tallatoona region. Bartow and Gordon have a higher rate than the state. Rental costs for the state and Tallatoona counties are presented in Table 35.

Table 34: Mortgage Costs and Housing Characteristics (2017)

| Mortgage Costs | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Number of Units with a mortgage | 1,527,772 | 15,991 | 133,111 | 22,806 | 12,391 | 7,562 | 3,893 | 31,097 | 3,944 |
| Housing units with a mortgage less than \$500 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 24,872 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 255 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1,552 \\ & 1.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 281 \\ 1.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 355 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 265 \\ 3.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 25 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 421 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 133 \\ 2.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage $\$ 500$ to $\$ 999$ | $\begin{gathered} 355,152 \\ 23.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,668 \\ & 29.2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,280 \\ & 14.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,250 \\ & 23.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,882 \\ & 31.3 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,269 \\ 43.2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,346 \\ & 34.6 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 7,686 \\ & 24.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,345 \\ & 41.1 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage $\$ 1,000$ to \$1,499 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 528,943 \\ 34.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6,404 \\ & 40.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 49,903 \\ & 32.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8,905 \\ & 39.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4,803 \\ & 38.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,535 \\ & 33.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1,396 \\ & 35.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 12,835 \\ & 41.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1,844 \\ & 32.3 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage \$1,500 to \$1,999 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 310,556 \\ 20.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,725 \\ & 17.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 33,254 \\ & 25.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4,832 \\ & 21.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,009 \\ & 16.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 838 \\ 11.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 700 \\ 18.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6,712 \\ & 21.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 977 \\ 17.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage \$2,000 to \$2,499 | $\begin{gathered} 146,540 \\ 9.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,288 \\ & 8.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,595 \\ & 12.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,163 } \\ & 9.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 729 \\ 5.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 446 \\ 5.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 231 \\ 5.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,407 \\ & 7.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 280 \\ 4.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage \$2,500 to \$2,999 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 72,990 \\ 4.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 247 \\ 1.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8,880 \\ 6.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 635 \\ 2.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 244 \\ 2.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 95 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 183 \\ 4.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 676 \\ 2.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 64 \\ 1.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage $\$ \mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ plus | $\begin{gathered} 88,179 \\ 5.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 404 \\ 2.5 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,647 \\ 8.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 3.2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 369 \\ 3.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 114 \\ 1.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 360 \\ 1.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 1.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Housing units with a mortgage Median dollars | \$1,351 | \$1,204 | \$1,538 | \$1,319 | \$1,170 | \$1,038 | \$1,181 | \$1,253 | \$1,088 |
| Mobile Homes | $\begin{gathered} 383,793 \\ 9.1 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,109 \\ & 12.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4,169 \\ & 1.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,176 \\ & 4.2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3,536 \\ & 8.7 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3,370 \\ & 15.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2,370 \\ & 19.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,844 \\ & 3.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.812 \\ & 0.7 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| No Telephone service | $\begin{gathered} 90,516 \\ 2.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,311 \\ & 3.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,614 \\ 1.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 853 \\ 1.8 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,160 \\ & 3.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 644 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 347 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,020 \\ 2.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 393 \\ 2.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Lack of complete plumbing | $\begin{gathered} 12,298 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 134 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 442 \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 76 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 34 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 46 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4 \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & 0.45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 109 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Lack of complete kitchen facilities | $\begin{gathered} 22,937 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 270 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1,275 \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 194 \\ 0.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 407 \\ & 1.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 94 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 230 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 216 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DPO4\&prodType=table

Table 35: Rental Costs 2017 (Occupied units)

| Rent Costs | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Number of Units | 1,280,857 | 12,023 | 94,938 | 16,135 | 13,152 | 3,118 | 6,602 | 10,987 | 4,716 |
| Median Housing Cost | \$927 | \$863 | \$1,102 | \$1,014 | \$711 | \$666 | \$676 | \$1,074 | \$690 |
| No rent paid | 75,475 | 804 | 2,907 | 407 | 983 | 380 | 539 | 471 | 587 |
| Rent less than \$500 | $\begin{gathered} 130,835 \\ 10.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 858 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,714 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 802 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,242 \\ & 17.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 631 \\ 20.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 871 \\ 13.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 521 \\ 4.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,026 \\ & 21.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Rent \$500 to \$999 | $\begin{gathered} 611,358 \\ 47.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,806 \\ & 64.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,374 \\ 36.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,008 \\ & 43.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,624 \\ & 65.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,085 \\ & 66.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,991 \\ & 75.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,947 \\ & 35.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,364 \\ & 71.3 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Rent \$1,000-\$1,499 | $\begin{gathered} 405,815 \\ 31.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,970 \\ & 24.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,954 \\ 46.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,234 \\ 38.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,904 \\ & 14.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 316 \\ 10.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 637 \\ 9.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,122 \\ & 46.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 299 \\ 6.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Rent \$1,500-\$1,999 | $\begin{gathered} 99,126 \\ 7.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 366 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,128 \\ 11.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,760 \\ & 10.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 216 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 2.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,189 \\ & 10.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Rent \$2,000-\$2,499 | $\begin{gathered} 21,865 \\ 1.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,434 \\ 2.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 253 \\ 1.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0 | 00.0\% | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0\% |
| Rent \$2,500-\$2,999 | $\begin{gathered} 6,395 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0\% | $\begin{gathered} 728 \\ 0.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0 | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0\% |
| Rent \$3000 plus | $\begin{gathered} 5,463 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0\% | $\begin{gathered} 606 \\ 0.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0 | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | 00.0\% |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP04\&prodType=table

Housing burden is a large contributor to poverty. The percentage of housing units with mortgage costs that are more than $35.0 \%$ of household income in the Tallatoona region is similar to the state overall (21.5\%). See Appendix B for a map of owner housing burden of $35.0 \%$ or greater for the Tallatoona region by census tract. Table 36 contains additional data related to housing burden.

Table 36: Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Income

| Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| < than 20\% | $46.8 \%$ | $47.4 \%$ | $52.2 \%$ | $46.5 \%$ | $50.7 \%$ | $51.4 \%$ | $59.9 \%$ | $49.0 \%$ | $43.8 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 \% - 2 4 . 9 \%}$ | $15.2 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ | $15.3 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 \% - 2 9 . 9 \%}$ | $10.0 \%$ | $9.1 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0 \% - 3 4 . 9 \%}$ | $6.4 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $5.6 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $3.1 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 5 \% +}$ | $21.5 \%$ | $21.6 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $21.6 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $19.4 \%$ | $19.6 \%$ | $18.5 \%$ | $22.7 \%$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP04\&prodType=table

The percentage of occupied units paying rent that is more than $35.0 \%$ of household income in the state of Georgia is higher than that of those with a mortgage at $41.4 \%$ paying rent and $21.5 \%$ with a mortgage. See Appendix B for a map of renter housing burden of $35.0 \%$ or greater for the Tallatoona region by census tract.

Severe housing problems is a composite measure computed by the County Health Rankings which refers to the percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities. Paulding County has the lowest percentage of households with severe housing problems in the Tallatoona region (14.0\%). The 2019 County Health Rankings used data from 2011-2015 for this measure. The incomplete kitchen facilities measure is defined as a housing unit which lacks a sink with running water, a stove or range, or a refrigerator. The incomplete plumbing facilities measure is defined as lacking hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub/shower. Overcrowding is defined as more than 1 person per room. Severe Housing Cost Burden is the percentage of households that spend $50.0 \%$ or more of their household income on housing. The percentage of households with severe housing burdens in Tallatoona counties is similar to the state overall (15.0\%). See Table 37 for additional detail.

Table 37: Severe Housing Problems

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Severe Housing <br> Problems | $18.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ |
| \# Households with <br> Severe Cost <br> Burden | 525,019 | 4,782 | 34,339 | 6,862 | 4,803 | 2,470 | 1,403 | 5,939 | 2,006 |
| \% with Severe Cost <br> Burdens | $15.0 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ | $12.0 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ |

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2019/measure/factors/154/data
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2019/measure/factors/153/data

## Homelessness

Georgia's Department of Community Affairs published a Homeless Count Report, in which they reported the results of a point-in-time count conducted during the last 10 days of January. This count includes Sheltered Homeless - defined as living in an emergency shelter, transitional housing for homeless persons, or a hotel or motel with the stay being paid for by an organization; and Unsheltered Homeless - defined as living in a car, park, abandoned building, encampment, dilapidated building, on the sidewalk, or similar location. The following table shows their findings from January $23^{\text {rd }}$ to January $31^{\text {st }} 2017$. The estimate for total homeless persons in Tallatoona was 775. Polk County had the smallest homeless population with 15 people and 8 of them in shelters. While Haralson County had 11 homeless residents as of January, they had no emergency shelter or transitional beds available. Cobb County conducts their own point-in-time count which found 284 homeless people in Cobb County on the night of January 25. Of those, 166 were in emergency shelters, and 118 were unsheltered. See Table 38.

[^5]Table 38: Point-in-Time Homeless Count

| County | Sheltered homeless <br> Persons (Emergency <br> Shelter and Transitional <br> Housing) | Total Emergency <br> Shelter and <br> Transitional <br> Housing Beds | Unsheltered <br> Homeless persons <br> (Counts and <br> Extrapolation) | Total <br> Homeless <br> Persons |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | $\mathbf{8 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 7 3}$ |
| Tallatoona | 297 | 547 | 287 | 775 |
| Bartow | 26 | 47 | 16 | 64 |
| Cobb | 116 | 285 | 118 | 403 |
| Douglas | 104 | 115 | 27 | 131 |
| Floyd | 25 | 57 | 37 | 62 |
| Gordon | 9 | 6 | 22 | 31 |
| Haralson | 0 | 0 | 49 | 11 |
| Paulding | 9 | 14 | 7 | 58 |
| Polk | 8 |  |  | 15 |

https:www.dca.ga.govsitesdefaultfiles2017 statewide report on homelessness.pdf
https:files.hudexchange.inforeportspublishedCoC HIC State GA 2017.pdf

The number of homeless students is calculated using a broader definition of homeless which includes four categories:

- shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care
- doubled-up (e.g., living with another family)
- unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned building)
- hotels/motels

Georgia has experienced a growing number of homeless students, increasing every year from 34,379 in 2011-2012 to 38,336 in 2016-2017. African Americans make up over half of the homeless students in Georgia. The total number of homeless students in Tallatoona counties is 5,465 . The county with the highest percentage of homeless students in the Tallatoona region is Polk (13.6\%), followed by Haralson (9.1\%). Floyd and Paulding have seen decreases in the number of students who are homeless. See Table 39 for 2016-2017 data.

Table 39: Homeless Students in 2016-2017

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | 38,336 | 362 | 1,723 | 573 | 398 | 460 | 349 | 455 | 1,145 |
| Percent | $2.2 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $9.1 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ |

https://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Documents/Grants Unit/MV/EHCY\%20Data\%20Report.pdf

## Transportation

Transportation and access to transportation play a large role in productivity for communities. The following section displays data relevant to accessibility of transportation within Tallatoona. Figure 3 displays the number of vehicles available by occupied housing units. Tallatoona counties look similar to the state overall. Paulding County contains a higher percentage of households with multiple vehicles.

Figure 3: Number of Vehicles Available

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DPO4\&prodType=table
The average travel time to work for Tallatoona residents varied with 22.3 minutes as the least amount of time (Floyd) to 37.7 minutes being the greatest amount of time (Paulding). In Georgia, the mean travel time fell in the middle with 28 minutes. Table 40 lists the mean travel time for Georgia and the Tallatoona counties in descending order.

Table 40: Mean Travel Time to Work in 2016 (in minutes)

|  | Minutes |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1. Paulding County | 37.7 |
| 2. Haralson County | 33.6 |
| 3. Douglas County | 32.7 |
| 4. Cobb County | 31.4 |
| 5. Georgia |  |$\quad$|  | 6. Bartow County |
| :--- | :---: |
| 7. Polk County | 27.9 |
| 8. Gordon County | 26.2 |
| 9. Floyd County | 22.3 |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml

Among workers age 16 and over in Tallatoona, $80.9 \%$ drove to work alone, $8.9 \%$ carpooled, $0.9 \%$ took public transportation, $1.1 \%$ walked and $1.8 \%$ used other means. The remaining $6.4 \%$ worked from home and did not travel to work. In 2017, over half of Tallatoona's residents worked within the county where they live ( $54.3 \%$ ). Floyd County had the highest percentage of workers residing where they live (81.1\%), and Paulding has the lowest (31.6\%). See Table 41 for additional data about commuting.

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driving alone to work | 79.5\% | 80.9\% | 81.9\% | 79.6\% | 81.8\% | 82.3\% | 79.1\% | 84.3\% | 84.3\% | 86.8\% |
| Carpooled (car, truck or van) | 10.0\% | 8.9\% | 9.7\% | 8.5\% | 10.3\% | 8.1\% | 12.2\% | 11.3\% | 8.4\% | 7.3\% |
| Public Transportation (excluding taxi) | 2.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.8\% | 1.1\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% |
| Walked | 1.5\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.7\% | 2.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% |
| Other means | 1.7\% | 1.8\% | 1.6\% | 2.0\% | 1.7\% | 1.6\% | 3.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 1.1\% |
| Work at home | 5.2\% | 6.4\% | 5.3\% | 7.6\% | 4.8\% | 4.8\% | 4.0\% | 3.1\% | 5.8\% | 3.1\% |
| Work in county of residence | 58.5\% | 54.3\% | 58.1\% | 57.1\% | 38.1\% | 81.1\% | 68.2\% | 44.4\% | 31.6\% | 63.1\% |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP03\&prodType=table

## Employment

Unemployment rates have declined in the Tallatoona region and the state of Georgia, as well as nationally. In 2016, Polk County and Floyd County had the highest unemployment rates at 6.1\%. At that time, both Floyd County and Polk County had higher unemployment rates than the state of Georgia (5.4\%). As of 2018, both Bartow (3.8\%) and Cobb County (3.4\%) had lower rates of unemployment than the state ( $3.9 \%$ ). In May 2019, Tallatoona had 25,850 unemployed people which was $3.5 \%$ of the total workforce in Tallatoona of 741,814 people. Tables 42 and 43 contain data on the employment of Tallatoona's citizens.

Table 42: Unemployment Rate by County 2016-2018

| County | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Georgia | $5.4 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| Bartow | $5.1 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ |
| Cobb | $4.6 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Douglas | $5.5 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ |
| Floyd | $6.0 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Gordon | $5.6 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ |
| Haralson | $5.8 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| Paulding | $4.6 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Polk | $6.1 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ |

https://data.bls.gov/lausmap/showMap.jsp;jsessionid=F357D33D51D328F9474354C3E8380AB7
Table 43: Employment Overview May 2019

|  | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment Number | Unemployment Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | $\mathbf{5 , 1 2 4 , 2 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 9 2 6 , 3 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7 , 9 2 4}$ | 3.9 |
| Tallatoona | 741,814 | 714,964 | 25,850 | 3.5 |
| Bartow | 50,355 | 48,563 | 1,792 | 3.6 |
| Cobb | 429,330 | 415,079 | 14,251 | 3.3 |
| Douglas | 73,431 | 70,484 | 2,947 | 4.0 |
| Floyd | 44,684 | 42,874 | 1,810 | 4.1 |
| Gordon | 27,539 | 26,526 | 1,013 | 3.7 |
| Haralson | 12,577 | 12,104 | 473 | 3.8 |
| Paulding | 84,484 | 81,656 | 2,828 | 3.3 |
| Polk | 19,414 | 17,678 | 736 | 4.0 |

https://dol.georgia.gov/sites/dol.georgia.gov/files/related files/document/laborforce.pdf

The major industries of the employment sectors in Tallatoona are as follows: educational services/health care/social assistance at 19.3\%; professional, scientific, and management/administrative and waste management at 13.3\%; and retail at 11.6\%. See Table 44 for a breakdown by county.

Table 44: Employment Industries

|  | Georgia | Tallatoona Region | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Mining | $\begin{gathered} 52,734 \\ 1.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,043 \\ 0.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 434 \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 714 \\ 0.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 264 \\ 0.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 277 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 758 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123 \\ 1.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 239 \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 234 \\ 1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Construction | $\begin{gathered} \hline 301,027 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 51,020 \\ 7.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,892 \\ & 10.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 26,546 \\ 6.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,060 \\ & 7.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,971 \\ & 7.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,814 \\ & 7.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,386 \\ & 11.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,525 \\ 8.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,826 \\ & 10.4 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | $\begin{gathered} 487,467 \\ 10.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70,670 \\ 10.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,228 \\ & 17.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,321 \\ 7.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,050 \\ 9.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,989 \\ & 16.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,791 \\ & 31.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,898 \\ & 16.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,046 \\ & 9.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,347 \\ & 24.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholesale Trade | $\begin{gathered} 132,095 \\ 2.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 21,129 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,254 \\ 2.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,896 \\ 3.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,462 \\ 3.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 687 \\ 1.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 625 \\ 2.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 427 \\ 3.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,240 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 538 \\ 3.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade | $\begin{gathered} \hline 543,971 \\ 11.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 77,484 \\ 11.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,684 \\ & 12.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,264 \\ 11.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8,234 \\ & 12.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,454 \\ & 10.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,498 \\ 9.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,260 \\ & 10.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,983 \\ & 13.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,107 \\ & 12.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities | $\begin{gathered} \hline 285,663 \\ 6.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,968 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,170 \\ 6.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,891 \\ 5.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,498 \\ 9.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,587 \\ 3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,247 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 775 \\ 6.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,091 \\ 6.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 709 \\ 4.0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Information | $\begin{gathered} 113,019 \\ 2.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19660 \\ 3.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 636 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,176 \\ 3.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,646 \\ 2.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 574 \\ 1.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 171 \\ 0.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 281 \\ 2.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,865 \\ 2.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 311 \\ 1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental Leasing | $\begin{gathered} \hline 290,246 \\ 6.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47,437 \\ 7.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,345 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,004 \\ 8.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3,343 \\ 5.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,634 \\ 3.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 813 \\ 3.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 248 \\ 2.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,387 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 663 \\ 3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Professional, Scientific, and Management Administrative and Waste Management | $\begin{gathered} 543,837 \\ 11.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88,539 \\ 13.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,598 \\ & 7.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,269 \\ 16.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,740 \\ & 10.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,104 \\ & 7.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,483 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 900 \\ 7.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,414 \\ & 11.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,031 \\ 5.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Educational Services, Health Care, Social Assistance | $\begin{gathered} 959,259 \\ 20.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128,467 \\ 19.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,792 \\ & 18.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70,902 \\ 18.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,775 \\ 19.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,276 \\ 24.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,410 \\ & 17.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,596 \\ & 22.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,116 \\ & 21.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,600 \\ & 14.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP03\&prodType=table

## Poverty

In the Tallatoona region, 168,305 individuals were below poverty level in 2017. The table below displays the poverty status for the state and the Tallatoona region broken down by age, gender, and race. A map of the percentage of the population whose income was below poverty level in the last 12 months for the Tallatoona region by census tract can be found in Appendix B.

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Table 45: Poverty Status by Age and Race for Georgia and the Tallatoona Region
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & \text { Cartow } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Cobb } \\ \text { County }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Douglas } \\ \text { County }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Floyd } \\ \text { County }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Gordon } \\ \text { County }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Haralson } \\ \text { County }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Paulding } \\ \text { County }\end{array} \\ \text { County }\end{array}\right]$
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S1701\&prodType=table

Each of the counties in the Tallatoona region have a lower percentage of children living with a single parent than the state of Georgia. However, Gordon (38.4\%), Haralson (37.5\%), and Polk (42.4\%) counties all have a higher percentage of female householders below poverty than the state of Georgia overall (32.1\%). Overall, $33.2 \%$ of children in Tallatoona live with a single parent, which is slightly lower than the state average (34.3\%). See Table 46.

## Table 46: Family Structure

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of households | 3,663,104 | 37,120 | 274,361 | 48,426 | 35,506 | 19,959 | 11,033 | 51,397 | 14,949 |
| Children living with a single parent | $\begin{gathered} 742,410 \\ 34.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,941 \\ & 27.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 47,511 \\ 28.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,225 \\ 32.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,235 \\ & 32.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,809 \\ & 30.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,620 \\ & 28.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,225 \\ & 24.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,987 \\ 34.1 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| \% female householder, no husband present family | 15.0\% | 13.1\% | 13.2\% | 18.2\% | 14.8\% | 13.6\% | 12.2\% | 13.3\% | 14.7\% |
| \% female householders with own children under 18 years* | 8.3\% | 7.1\% | 8.0\% | 10.7\% | 7.2\% | 7.9\% | 6.5\% | 7.7\% | 7.7\% |
| Percentage of female householders below poverty | 32.1\% | 24.4\% | 19.3\% | 26.9\% | 32.3\% | 38.4\% | 37.4\% | 23.6\% | 42.4\% |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR B09002\&prodType=table
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/663-children-living-in-single-parent-families\#detailed/2/any/false/1712,1612,1573,1522,1459,1241,1067,1000,939/any/8884,8885 https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP03\&prodType=table https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR CP02\&prodType=table

* Own child is a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, 'own children' consists of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years old.

The following table presents data for poverty indicators in the Tallatoona region. Throughout the Tallatoona region, Polk County has the highest percentage of households below the poverty level as well as households receiving food stamps at 16.3\%. The percentage of uninsured individuals varies from $11.6 \%$ (Paulding) to $16.4 \%$ (Gordon). A map of the percentage of the population with no health insurance by census tract can be found in Appendix B.

Table 47: Poverty Indicators - Percentage Below Poverty Level Income Last Year and Percentage Uninsured

|  | Georgia | Bartow <br> County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Gordon <br> County | Haralson <br> County | Paulding <br> County | Polk <br> County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Families | $13.6 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $11.8 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $15.5 \%$ | $15.2 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ | $16.3 \%$ |
| Individuals | $17.8 \%$ | $14.8 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ | $15.2 \%$ | $19.8 \%$ | $20.6 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ | $20.1 \%$ |
| Uninsured <br> individuals | $14.8 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ | $14.4 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ | $16.4 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR DP03\&prodType=table https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S1701\&prodType=table https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S2701\&prodType=table

In 2018, a family of four was considered to be living in poverty if their annual income fell below $\$ 25,465$. Between 2013 and 2017, the number of children living in poverty in Tallatoona decreased from 68,280 in 2013 to 58,022 children living in poverty during 2017. During 2017, the number of children living in poverty in the Tallatoona region made up approximately $10 \%$ of the state's total number of children living in poverty. Table 48 presents the number and percentage of children in poverty in the state and each of the Tallatoona counties.

Table 48: Children Living in Poverty 2013-2017

|  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | 621,328 | 636,656 | 638,884 | 625.065 | 592,450 |
|  | $25.3 \%$ | $25.9 \%$ | $26.0 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ | $24.0 \%$ |
| Bartow | 5,613 | 5,295 | 5,541 | 4,887 | 4,842 |
|  | $21.6 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ | $21.5 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ |
| Cobb | 31,869 | 32,561 | 30,873 | 29,282 | 26,313 |
|  | $18.2 \%$ | $18.5 \%$ | $17.4 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ |
| Douglas | 8,565 | 8,170 | 8,039 | 7,783 | 6,919 |
|  | $23.3 \%$ | $22.4 \%$ | $22.0 \%$ | $21.2 \%$ | $18.8 \%$ |
| Floyd | 6,366 | 6,241 | 6,563 | 5,949 | 5,574 |
|  | $28.2 \%$ | $27.6 \%$ | $29.4 \%$ | $26.6 \%$ | $24.9 \%$ |
| Gordon | 4,261 | 4,250 | 4,206 | 4,334 | 4,142 |
|  | $30.0 \%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $30.9 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ |
| Haralson | 2,192 | 1,995 | 1,944 | 2,015 | 1,688 |
|  | $30.9 \%$ | $27.8 \%$ | $27.7 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | $25.2 \%$ |
| Paulding | 5,953 | 7,458 | 7,126 | 5,886 | 5,347 |
|  | $14.2 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S1701\&prodType=table
From 2014 to 2018, Tallatoona experienced steady declines in the number of students eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals in five of the eight counties (See Table 49). The state of Georgia also experienced a decline during the same time period.

Table 49: Free and Reduced Lunch 2014-2018

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia | $62.2 \%$ | $62.3 \%$ | $61.7 \%$ | $60.6 \%$ | $60.1 \%$ |
| Bartow | $59.1 \%$ | $58.6 \%$ | $57.8 \%$ | $56.1 \%$ | $55.5 \%$ |
| Cobb | $44.8 \%$ | $44.1 \%$ | $44.5 \%$ | $42.4 \%$ | $41.4 \%$ |
| Douglas | $61.7 \%$ | $62.0 \%$ | $62.3 \%$ | $62.8 \%$ | $63.1 \%$ |
| Floyd | $58.1 \%$ | $60.2 \%$ | $42.3 \%$ | $68.3 \%$ | $68.3 \%$ |
| Gordon | $65.8 \%$ | $65.3 \%$ | $62.8 \%$ | $62.4 \%$ | $61.1 \%$ |
| Haralson | $76.4 \%$ | $52.9 \%$ | $53.1 \%$ | $65.4 \%$ | $70.9 \%$ |
| Paulding | $42.0 \%$ | $41.6 \%$ | $41.4 \%$ | $40.5 \%$ | $41.0 \%$ |
| Polk | $83.2 \%$ | $85.5 \%$ | $83.1 \%$ | $85.5 \%$ | $85.5 \%$ |

https://oraapp.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/fte pack frl001 public.entry form
During 2017, the number of eligible households with children in the Tallatoona region that received food stamps was 34,442 , which was $11.6 \%$ of Georgia households receiving food stamps. Throughout the Tallatoona region, Polk County had the highest percentage of households receiving food stamps at $21.3 \%$. In addition, 19,226 children in Tallatoona counties were living in families where neither parent is in the labor force. This amounts to $5.9 \%$ which is lower than the state percentage of $8.3 \%$. See Table 50 for a breakdown by county.

Table 50: Stable Self-Sufficient Families:

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Households, with children, receiving food stamps (2017) | $\begin{gathered} 297,242 \\ 56.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,992 \\ & 55.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,416 \\ & 64.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,561 \\ & 64.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,018 \\ 54.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,136 \\ & 65.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1058 \\ 51.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,384 \\ & 68.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,877 \\ 58.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment (2017) | $\begin{gathered} 195,347 \\ 8.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,670 \\ & 11.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,909 \\ & 4.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,037 \\ 5.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,724 \\ 8.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 575 \\ 4.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 675 \\ 10.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,648 \\ 6.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 988 \\ 9.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S2201\&prodType=table
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR B23008\&prodType=table

Table 51 displays the percentage of residents whose income or parent's income fell below poverty level in the last year. This data is broken down by age and race. According to 2015 ACS data (most recent available with race and age breakdowns, it is estimated that $100 \%$ of residents in Gordon County who are over 65 years old and identified as a race other than white or African-American/black received an income that placed them below poverty level. Similarly, Bartow County (46.9\%) and Floyd County's (72.2\%) highest percentage of residents in poverty were residents over 65 who identified as a race other than white or African-American/black. Cobb County (42.0\%) and Douglas County's (53.8\%) highest population in poverty were residents under the age of 18 classified as "other." Last, Paulding and Polk's highest population in poverty were residents under the age of 18 who identified as African-American/black.

Table 51: Poverty Demographics (2015)


|  | Haralson |  |  |  | Paulding |  |  |  | Polk |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under | Ages | Over | Under | Ages | Over | Under | Ages | Over |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 - 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 - 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 - 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ |  |  |
| White | $28.1 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $11.2 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $9.8 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | 27.15 | $17.0 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |  |  |
| African-American/Black | $22.1 \%$ | $21.2 \%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $32.8 \%$ | $15.3 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $59.8 \%$ | $30.5 \%$ | $16.2 \%$ |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  | $8.6 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $8.8 \%$ | $28.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |  |
| Two or more races |  |  |  | $14.4 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 15 SPT DP03\&prodType=table

Additional data related to poverty in the Tallatoona region is displayed in Table 52. Income inequality in the Tallatoona region is defined as a ratio of household income at the $80^{\text {th }}$ percentile to that of the $20^{\text {th }}$ percentile. When a county has a higher inequality ratio, it indicates that there is a greater

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division between the top income earners and those at the bottom. In Georgia, income inequality ranges from 3.5-8.8 throughout the state with an average of 5.0. Haralson County exceeds Georgia's income inequality average at 5.6 , while Paulding County falls noticeably lower than Georgia with an income inequality ratio of only 3.5.

Furthermore, those who fall on the lower end of the income spectrum may also have trouble accessing healthy food due to the distance between their residence and a grocery store. Both Bartow and Douglas County have the highest percentage of those who have limited access to healthy food at $14.0 \%$. This exceeds Georgia's average of $9.0 \%$. However, Haralson County has the lowest percentage of people with limited access to healthy foods with only $2.0 \%$. Polk County is slightly higher than Haralson at 5.0\%.

In addition to low-income individuals not being within reasonable distance to grocery stores, there are residents in Tallatoona who overall do not have access to reliable source of food. This is measured by the food insecurity indicator. Although $15.0 \%$ of Georgia residents experience food insecurity, the percentage in Douglas County is slightly higher 16.0\%, and the percentage in Floyd County and Haralson County is slightly lower at $14.0 \%$. Paulding County has the lowest percentage of residents experiencing food insecurity in the Tallatoona region at 10.0\%.

The last indicator displayed in Table 52 is residential segregation of blacks and whites. This indicator is measured on an index from 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation). People living in segregated neighborhoods often experience increased violence, reduced educational and employment opportunities, limited access to quality health care and restrictions to upward mobility. ${ }^{9}$ Georgia's residential segregation range is $0-65$, with 48 being the overall average. Floyd County has the highest residential segregation in the Tallatoona region at 43 . Polk County has the lowest residential segregation at 11 , indicating high integration.

[^6]Table 52: Poverty Indicators

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb <br> County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Inequality | 5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| Limited Access to Healthy Food | 9.0\% | 14.0\% | 10.0\% | 14.0\% | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | 2.0\% | 7.0\% | 5.0\% |
| Food Insecurity | 15.0\% | 12.0\% | 12.0\% | 16.0\% | 14.0\% | 12.0\% | 14.0\% | 10.0\% | 13.0\% |
| Residential segregation (white/non-white) | 48 | 30 | 36 | 28 | 43 | 27 | 35 | 23 | 11 |

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2019/rankings/bartow/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot

In the Tallatoona region, Gordon County has the highest percentage of households without a computer (20.4\%). Additionally, approximately half of people without an Internet subscription also do not have a computer. Haralson County contains the highest percentage of households without an internet subscription (30.7\%). Both Gordon and Haralson County surpass Georgia's average of households without a computer and the average without an internet subscription. Lack of a computer or an internet subscription can be both an indicator of poverty and a barrier to moving out of poverty for individuals and families. See Table 53 for additional detail.

Table 53: Internet Access in Tallatoona

|  | Georgia | Bartow County | Cobb County | Douglas County | Floyd County | Gordon County | Haralson County | Paulding County | Polk County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Households without a computer | $\begin{gathered} 475,067 \\ 13.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,725 \\ & 12.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,261 \\ 5.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,901 \\ 8.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,408 \\ & 18.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,069 \\ & 20.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,061 \\ & 18.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,090 \\ 8.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,479 \\ & 16.6 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Household without an Internet Subscription | $\begin{gathered} 833,627 \\ 22.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,781 \\ & 21.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33,066 \\ 12.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,721 \\ 22.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,829 \\ & 24.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,096 \\ & 30.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,387 \\ & 30.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,639 \\ & 16.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,496 \\ & 30.1 \% \end{aligned}$ |

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/isf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 17 5YR S2801\&prodType=table

## Community Partner Survey

Tallatoona Community Action Program has various partners within the communities they serve. As part of the community needs assessments, an online survey was emailed to contacts in partner agencies representing different segments and different geographic areas. A total of 122 surveys were completed.

The Tallatoona Community Partner Survey, an online survey of community partners and stakeholders, was designed to gather each organization's perspective and experiences. The goal of this survey was to develop a profile of the needs of the area and identify gaps in services and areas that could be addressed to combat poverty in the community.

An email invitation was sent to each potential respondent. Following the initial email invitation, two reminder emails were distributed approximately 10 days apart. Reminder invitations were distributed only to participants who had not participated at the time the reminder was sent. Tallatoona CAP furnished Burruss with an Excel spreadsheet containing contact information for 252 partners:

- Of the original 252 email addresses 50 were returned for bad addresses
- 15 emails were removed from sample as duplicates
- Burruss located 64 new email addresses based upon returned and duplicate emails
- 122 surveys were completed

The survey remained in the field from August 20, 2019 to September 20, 2019. Once the survey was removed from the field, all data was downloaded into a database that allowed the Institute to analyze responses and report in the aggregate. The results are summarized herein.

The different segments that were surveyed included nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and private sector (business) community partners, as well as government agencies and educational institutions. The survey was also sent to members of the Tallatoona CAP Board. The majority of respondents ( $37.9 \%$ ) identified their connection to TCAP as a nonprofit community partner, followed by $18.1 \%$ of respondents identifying their connection as "other government agency." Those who identify their connection to TCAP as a board member made up $2.6 \%$ of respondents.

TCAP 2019 - Community Partner Survey

Figure 1: Connection to TCAP


All eight Tallatoona CAP counties were represented in the survey. Figure 2 displays the counties that TCAP's community partners represent as an organization or individual. Some respondents served multiple counties, including counties outside of the TCAP area. As a result, percentages do not add to 100. Approximately a third of the community partners serve Bartow County (33.9\%) and another third serve Polk County (33.1\%). An additional $11.6 \%$ also represent counties outside of the Tallatoona region.

Figure 2: What county do you/ your organization serve?

*Percentages do not add to $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ due to multiple responses

Respondents of the community partner survey were asked about their familiarity with specific services the Tallatoona Community Action program offers. Community partners were most familiar with TCAP's Head Start service (86.9\%) followed by their LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance (73.8\%). An additional $58.2 \%$ said they were familiar with the family supportive services and the
weatherization service offered; and $50.8 \%$ were familiar with the Early Head Start service offered. Respondents were given the opportunity to identify all services they knew of; thus, the percentages do not add to $100 \%$.

Figure 3: Familiarity with TCAP Services


When respondents were asked to rate TCAP's work with the low-income population in their community, $58.2 \%$ answered "very good" and $32.8 \%$ of community partners answered "good." Additionally, $6.6 \%$ responded with "don't know" and $1.7 \%$ answered "poor." Respondents were also asked to rate the Tallatoona Community Action Program's ability to collaborate with community partners in assisting the low-income population; 58.2\% answered "very good," and another 32.0\% responded "good." An additional 7.4\% of community partners answered, "don't know," and 1.6\% answered "poor."

Figure 4: Ratings of TCAP Work with the Low-income Population


TCAP 2019 - Community Partner Survey

Respondents were also asked how Tallatoona could improve the relationships they currently have with other organizations. Several community partners expressed a desire for more contact and more information about programs, services, and application deadlines. Community partners also offered a number of suggestions for future collaboration. Some suggestions included one-on-one meetings with TCAP members to gain a better understanding of their role in offering resources, having TCAP develop seminars for Tallatoona residents to improve community engagement, and a more "robust" marketing campaign to better inform both partners and residents about TCAP as a whole. See Appendix E for a complete set of open-ended responses.

When asked what Tallatoona does well, many respondents indicated that Tallatoona is great at keeping communication with them. Other responses included providing opportunities in their communities, community awareness, and helping their clients become self-sufficient and stable. One respondent answered, "They are always eager to reach out and help residents in our community!" Overall, community partners communicated that Tallatoona is doing a great job within their communities to help improve the lives of Tallatoona residents.

Some suggestions for improvement were provided by community partners. A reoccurring theme that respondents mentioned was for TCAP to publicize themselves more. Some respondents mentioned supplying their organization with flyers. Additionally, a few respondents suggested improvements for TCAP to possibly expand their services to include assistance with utilities in certain areas within the region. Although many partners praised the timeliness of response to requests, one partner commented that "The online appointments work well for some who have computers. If you have to call for an appointment it can be very frustrating according to our residents. You may have to stay on the line for a period of time."

## Community Speaks

"It would be good to receive emails or flyers we could post to our residents of an upcoming program through Tallatoona CAP. Better advertising"

~~~~~~~
"I would like to see members of the community who provide low income people... collaborate by meeting periodically to ensure nonduplication of services."
"Tallatoona CAP provides all their services particularly well. They have helped families whose children needed their early head start and head start programs. They have helped victims living in shelters to obtain employment and prepared them to sustain that employment. The program has helped victims who were in homes that the abuser left them in to maintain heat and air the victim could not afford."
"TCAP does an incredible job with walking clients through a plan of action from start to finish. They do more than just offer relief, they offer support as their clients rebuild. They are uniquely positioned with their array of programs to really help families and individuals rebuild."

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Respondents were asked to identify what they believed were the top three conditions related to poverty in their community service areas. For all counties in the Tallatoona region, 64 out of the 122 (52.5\%) respondents identified both lack of reliable/affordable transportation and lack of affordable housing as the leading conditions. An additional 50.8\% identified high levels of substance abuse as a condition related to poverty. Lack of affordable childcare (22.1\%), low educational attainment rates (23.8\%), lack of living wage jobs (27.9\%), and lack of skills for jobs available (33.6\%) are all conditions that \(20.0 \%\) or more of community partners identified as relating to poverty. Respondents were given the opportunity to select multiple conditions; thus, the percentages do not total \(100.0 \%\).

Figure 5: Conditions Related to Poverty


The top three service gaps respondents identified throughout the Tallatoona region were transportation assistance (44.3\%), housing assistance (37.7\%), and mental health resources (37.7\%). Employment opportunities and mortgage/rent assistance ( \(21.3 \%\) each) and job skills training and utility assistance ( \(22.1 \%\) each) are all service gaps that at least \(20.0 \%\) of community partners identified. Again, respondents were given the opportunity to identify multiple service gaps, and the percentages do not total 100.0\%.

Figure 6: High Priority Service Gaps for the Low-Income Population


\section*{County Breakdowns}

Transportation assistance, housing assistance, and mental health resources appear to fall in the top three service gaps for almost all counties except for Cobb, Douglas, and Paulding. The breakdown for the top three conditions related to poverty and service gaps for each county are provided below.

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\section*{Bartow County}

In Bartow County, housing and transportation appear to be two consistent high priority issues. When asked about the top three service conditions that respondents feel are related to poverty in their community, lack of affordable housing and lack of reliable/affordable transportation were selected by \(56.1 \%\) of respondents, followed by substance abuse (43.9\%). In relation to the top three service gaps, transportation assistance ranked number one (51.2\%), followed by housing assistance (43.9\%), and mental health resources (41.5\%)

Table 1: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Bartow County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 23 & \(56.1 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 23 & \(56.1 \%\) \\
\hline Substance Abuse & 18 & \(43.9 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 21 & \(51.2 \%\) \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 18 & \(43.9 \%\) \\
\hline Mental Health Resources & 17 & \(41.5 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Cobb County}

Housing, transportation, and job skills are the top three conditions linked to poverty and the top three service gaps identified by community partners in Cobb County. Lack of affordable housing (69.6\%) and housing assistance (56.5\%) both ranked number one, followed by lack of reliable/affordable transportation (56.5\%) and transportation assistance (39.1\%), and then lack of skills for jobs available (43.5\%) and job skills training (34.8\%).

Table 2: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Cobb County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 16 & \(69.6 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 13 & \(56.5 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of skills for Jobs available & 10 & \(43.5 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 13 & \(56.5 \%\) \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 9 & \(39.1 \%\) \\
\hline Job skills Training & 8 & \(34.8 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Douglas County}

Results show that according to community partners, housing and job skills are consistent issues in Douglas County. When asked about the top three service conditions that respondents feel are related to poverty in their community, \(65.4 \%\) answered "lack of affordable housing"; \(53.8 \%\) answered "lack of skills for jobs available"; and 46.2\% answered "lack of reliable/affordable transportation." Regarding the top three service gaps community partners see in their communities, 57.7\% of respondents said housing assistance, \(42.3 \%\) answered job skills training, and \(38.5 \%\) answered mortgage/rent assistance.

Table 3: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Douglas County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 17 & \(65.4 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of skills for jobs available & 14 & \(53.8 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 12 & \(46.2 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 15 & \(57.7 \%\) \\
\hline Job skills Training & 11 & \(42.3 \%\) \\
\hline Mortgage/Rent Assistance & 10 & \(38.5 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Floyd County}

In Floyd County, transportation and housing appear to be consistent high priority issues. Regarding the top three conditions community partners feel influence poverty, \(61.8 \%\) answered "lack of affordable housing," followed by \(50.0 \%\) of respondents answering "high levels of substance abuse," and \(41.2 \%\) agreeing to "lack of affordable housing." When asked about the top three service gaps, respondents identified transportation assistance (58.8\%), mental health resources (38.2\%), and housing assistance (35.3\%).

Table 4: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Floyd County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 21 & \(61.8 \%\) \\
\hline High Levels of Substance Abuse & 17 & \(50.0 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 14 & \(41.2 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 20 & \(58.8 \%\) \\
\hline Mental Health Resources & 13 & \(38.2 \%\) \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 12 & \(35.3 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Gordon County}

In Gordon County, transportation and housing appear to be consistent priority issues. When asked about the top three service conditions that respondents feel are related to poverty in their community, lack of reliable/affordable transportation ranked number one (57.1\%), followed by lack of affordable housing and high levels of substance abuse ( \(48.6 \%\) each).

In relation to the top three service gaps in their community, transportation assistance ranked number one (54.3\%), followed by mental health resources (48.6\%), and housing assistance (31.4\%).

Table 5: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Gordon County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 20 & \(57.1 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 17 & \(48.6 \%\) \\
\hline High levels of substance abuse & 17 & \(48.6 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 19 & \(54.3 \%\) \\
\hline Mental Health Resources & 17 & \(48.6 \%\) \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 11 & \(31.4 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Haralson}

Transportation and job skills/employment appear to be consistent high priority issues in Haralson County. When asked about the top three service conditions that respondents feel are related to poverty in their community, most community partners answered "lack of reliable/affordable transportation" (61.3\%), followed by high levels of substance abuse (54.8\%), and lack of skills for jobs available (45.2\%). Regarding the top three service gaps in their community, a majority of respondents chose transportation assistance (64.5\%), followed by mental health resources (38.7\%), and employment opportunities (29.0\%).

Table 6: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Haralson County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 19 & \(61.3 \%\) \\
\hline High Levels of substance abuse & 17 & \(54.8 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Skills for Jobs available & 14 & \(45.2 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 20 & \(64.5 \%\) \\
\hline Mental Health Resources & 12 & \(38.7 \%\) \\
\hline Employment Opportunities & 9 & \(29.0 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TCAP 2019 - Community Partner Survey

\section*{Paulding County}

In Paulding County, transportation, housing, and job skills, or lack thereof, prove to be consistent high priority issues. When asked about the top three conditions community partners feel are related to poverty in their communities, a majority responded "lack of reliable and affordable transportation" (69.7\%). An additional 45.5\% of respondents answered, "lack of affordable housing," followed by "lack of skills for job available" (39.4\%). Regarding the top three service gaps in their communities, most respondents answered, "transportation assistance" (60.6\%), followed by \(36.4 \%\) of respondents each answering, "housing assistance" and "job skills training."

Table 7: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Paulding County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 23 & \(69.7 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Affordable housing & 15 & \(45.5 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of skills for Jobs available & 13 & \(39.4 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 20 & \(60.6 \%\) \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 12 & \(36.4 \%\) \\
\hline Job skills Training & 12 & \(36.4 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Polk County}

Results show that transportation and housing are two consistent high priority issues in Polk County. Regarding the top three conditions community partners feel are related to poverty in their service areas, \(67.5 \%\) of respondents answered "lack of reliable and affordable transportation," and 50.0\% answered "high levels of substance abuse." An additional 42.5\% answered "lack of affordable housing." When asked about the top three service gaps respondents notice in their communities, 65.0\% answered "transportation assistance." An additional 32.5\% answered "mental health resources," and 30.0\% each answered "housing assistance" and "job skills training."

Table 8: Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty and Service Gaps in Polk County
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Conditions Related to Poverty & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Lack of Reliable/Affordable Transportation & 27 & \(67.5 \%\) \\
\hline High Levels of Substance abuse & 20 & \(50.0 \%\) \\
\hline Lack of Affordable Housing & 17 & \(42.5 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline Top 3 Service Gaps & Frequency & Percentage \\
\hline Transportation Assistance & 26 & \(65.0 \%\) \\
\hline Mental Health Resources & 13 & \(32.5 \%\) \\
\hline Housing Assistance & 12 & \(30.0 \%\) \\
\hline Job Skills training & 12 & \(30.0 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Community Client Survey}

As part of the community needs assessment, Tallatoona Community Action Partnership also surveyed the organization's clients. Tallatoona CAP distributed paper surveys to clients at their various locations and program offices. A total of 212 surveys were completed.

The Tallatoona CAP Community Needs Assessment Client Survey was a machine scannable paper survey distributed to Tallatoona CAP clients. The survey instrument was delivered to Tallatoona CAP offices and distributed to service centers by Tallatoona CAP. Like the partner/stakeholder survey, the intent of this survey was to develop a profile of the needs of the area and identify gaps in services and areas that could be addressed to combat poverty in the community.

Once received by Burruss, the survey instruments were scanned into a database and analyzed and reported in the aggregate. The client survey remained in the field from August 28, 2019 to November 6, 2019.
- 500 paper surveys were distributed to various Tallatoona CAP service centers
- 212 surveys were completed and analyzed

The results of the client survey are presented in this section of the report.

Clients who participated in the survey lived in all eight of the Tallatoona counties. Similar to Tallatoona CAP's community partners, the largest percentage of the participants live in Bartow County (19.1\%), followed Polk County (18.7\%). An additional \(15.8 \%\) of respondents reside in Gordon County. Floyd County and Cobb County have the lowest percentage of Tallatoona's clients with \(6.2 \%\) and \(1.5 \%\). Figure 1 displays the counties in which Tallatoona CAP's clients reside.

Figure 1: Residing County


Additionally, survey results indicate that \(80.0 \%\) of participants identify as female, and \(20.0 \%\) identify as male. When asked to identify their race, \(42.0 \%\) of participants indicated that they identify as Caucasian/white and an additional \(42.0 \%\) identify as African-American/black. Additionally, 10.4\% of participants identify as a race other than African-American/black or white. A third of the Tallatoona Community Action Partnership's clients who participated in the survey are between the ages of 26 to 34 years old. Thirty-five to 54 -year-olds comprise \(28.7 \%\) of the client survey participants, and 18 to 25 -year-old's account for \(18.7 \%\). Fifty-five to 64 -year-olds (10.5\%) and those 65 and older (9.1\%) represent fewer of the survey participants.

Figure 2: Age of Clients


Figure 3: Race of Clients


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A majority of survey respondents (28.6\%) indicated that they are full-time employees followed by \(20.4 \%\) of participants stating they are unemployed/looking for work. Additionally, \(18.9 \%\) of respondents indicated that they are part-time employees, and \(11.7 \%\) of respondents are unemployed or not looking for work. The remainder indicated that they are retired (9.0\%) or unemployed/disabled (5.8\%). Only \(5.3 \%\) of respondents responded "Other." Other responses included, "Self-employed," "Full-time student," "Stay at home wife/mother," and "Waiting for disability approval."

Figure 4: Employment Status


Figure 5 displays the different industries in which participants stated they are currently working. A majority of participants work in the food service industry (20.3\%), followed by the manufacturing/construction industry (18.8\%), followed by the healthcare industry (15.2\%). An additional \(9.5 \%\) of participants indicated that they work in the automotive industry. Agriculture, childcare, education, management (business), and professional service industries are each occupied by \(3.6 \%\) of TCAP clients who participated in the survey. Of the participants, \(11.6 \%\) indicated that they work multiple jobs when they took the survey. The "Other" category ( \(23.2 \%\) ) includes responses such as "interpreter," "full-time student," and "customer service representative."

Figure 5: Industry of TCAP Clients

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to multiple response choices

Survey participants were asked how they were introduced to Tallatoona Community Action Partnership and its services: \(44.8 \%\) stated that it was through a friend; \(16.0 \%\) stated it was through community resources; and 20.8\% of participants responded "other." "Other" responses included: school, walk-ins, and one participant answered, "Tallatoona CAP has been in the family for years." Some participants listed the family members who informed them of Tallatoona CAP services, such as their mothers, nieces, and daughters. Another \(14.2 \%\) of respondents stated that they discovered TCAP services through Tallatoona's promotional material.

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Figure 6: How did you find out about TCAP services?


Survey respondents were also asked how easy it was to obtain information on Tallatoona CAP's services. A majority of participants responded that it was very easy (67.5\%). An additional \(30.1 \%\) of participants stated that it was easy; \(1.0 \%\) responded that it was difficult; and \(1.5 \%\) of participants responded, "don’t know."

Figure 7: How easy was it to get information about Tallatoona CAP services?
 TCAP 2019 - Community Client Survey

Participants were asked about Tallatoona CAP staff member's impact on their lives. The vast majority of respondents indicated that Tallatoona Community Action Partner's staff treated them with compassion (97.5\%), are knowledgeable about TCAP programs (97.0\%), provide high quality service ( \(94.4 \%\) ), are good at understanding the challenges of clients like them ( \(92.4 \%\) ), and made them feel included in their community (91.0\%). In addition, respondents agreed that Tallatoona Community Action Partnership and their staff "made a difference in my life" (89.3\%), "are responsive in times of an emergency" (89.2\%), "helped me to acquire useful skills or knowledge" (87.9\%), and "helped me save money" (80.4\%).

Figure 8: Tallatoona CAP and their Staff...


Participants were asked how satisfied they are with the services that they receive from Tallatoona Community Action Partnership. A majority of participants indicated that they were very satisfied with services they have received ( \(80.3 \%\) ). An additional \(17.2 \%\) stated that they were satisfied, and the rest indicated they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the services they have received from Tallatoona CAP (2.5\%). None of the respondents indicated they were dissatisfied with the services they have received.

When asked about the programs that participants used, more than half (55.2\%) responded that they use the Head Start Program. Furthermore, \(36.8 \%\) of participants indicated they participated in the LIHEAP program, and \(17.5 \%\) use the self-sufficiency services. Additional programs participants mentioned included usage of Early Head Start (11.3\%), non-LIHEAP family supportive services (9.4\%), and the weatherization program (8.5\%).

Figure 9: Usage of Programs


Participants were also asked what services they felt they needed. Almost half (49.7\%) of participants indicated that they needed utility assistance. Employment opportunities (40.1\%) was the second most mentioned service that participants felt they need. Additionally, healthcare resources (36.4\%), higher education opportunities (34.9\%), nutritional/food assistance (34.0\%), budget skills training (33.0\%), and mortgage/rent assistance were all services for which \(30.0 \%\) or more of respondents wanted assistance.

Figure 10. Programs Needed


\section*{Clients Speak}
"Ms. Victoria is very attentive. She makes sure to stop and hear you out, then continues with what she has to say..."
\(\qquad\)
"I really need assistance with an electric bill and mortgage payment due to my son's illness, (congestive heart failure-CHF) in which I needed to become his caretaker."
\(\qquad\)
"Job training and more programs in our area like the ones in larger cities, such as the doula program and job training on site here in Haralson county."
\(\qquad\)
"Home buying programs, help improving credit scores for those that don't have knowledge on how to improve it"

When asked what they like about TCAP, several community clients complimented the staff and their compassion for their clients. One respondent answered, "everyone is like a family." Another respondent stated, "Everyone is so caring and sweet about the cause." Additionally, compliments were given to the staff on their friendliness and how knowledgeable they are about their resources. Overall, participant responses indicate that TCAP's staff genuinely care about their clients and assist them as much as possible, all with positive attitudes.

Participants were asked if there was anything that Tallatoona Community Action Partners could do to make their experience better. Repeated responses indicated that TCAP's housing assistance programs could use improvement. For instance, one respondent said, "Faster housing services," and another stated "Help more with living situations." Additionally, some suggestions included referrals to resources TCAP may not offer, such as dental assistance and transportation or "buses." In addition to participants asking for more help with housing assistance, many respondents took this time to praise TCAP and the work they have done for their communities. A few participant responses included "You guys are doing an amazing job!" and "Great services as is."

Programs or services that community clients consistently stated they would like to see in the future are computer skills (such as Microsoft trainings), job trainings, public transportation for children and adults throughout communities, and more employment opportunities. For example, one respondent suggested "Direction to employment agencies with job [openings]." Additionally, several respondents stated programs/services assisting with home repairs/improvements would be beneficial. One participant responded, "People who own homes that need fixing...to be able to move back in." In all, Tallatoona Community Action Partners' clients are pleased with the services and programs they are receiving as well as with the staff assisting them. The need for transportation, housing assistance (including home repairs), and job skills trainings appear to be reoccurring themes in both the community partner survey and the client survey.

\section*{Causes and Conditions}

In order to reduce poverty, it is important to understand the causes and conditions that are related to and that impact poverty in communities. With the knowledge of both, it is possible to create a diverse and effective plan to address community needs. With a combination of hard-working residents open to receiving help and a reliable and informative resource, such as Tallatoona Community Action Partnership, it is possible to reduce the impact of poverty in the Tallatoona region.

The primary causes and conditions that are affecting individuals and families in poverty in the Tallatoona region, arranged by survey responses from community partners are as follows:
1. Lack of affordable housing
2. Lack of reliable/affordable transportation
3. High levels of substance abuse
4. Lack of education and skills needed to obtain consistent reliable employment

\section*{Lack of affordable housing}

Over half of the community partners who participated in the survey (52.5\%) acknowledged that affordable housing is a noticeable issue in their service areas/communities. Housing assistance was also identified as a high priority service gap by over a third of respondents (37.7\%). In addition, many clients suggested that Tallatoona work on their housing assistance programs in the open-ended responses for the client survey. For instance, one mother spoke about how she has now become her son's full-time caretaker and is in need of assistance paying for their housing. Furthermore, when clients were asked what programs they felt they needed the most, a majority selected utility assistance (49.7\%). Paying too much for housing can cause people to experience poverty, and lack of housing makes it very difficult to keep or obtain employment and for children to attend school. Data presented on housing burden on pages 51-52 of this report and the maps provided in Appendix B support the need for affordable housing in the region. A 2012 report produced by the Housing Assistance Council, Taking Stock: Rural People, Poverty, and Housing in the \(21^{\text {st }}\) Century \({ }^{10}\), may be a helpful resource in working with Tallatoona community partners to address this issue.

\section*{Lack of reliable and affordable transportation}

In addition to the lack of affordable housing in the Tallatoona region, \(52.5 \%\) of community partners identified lack of reliable transportation as one of the top three conditions of poverty in their areas. Though only a small number of Tallatoona residents appear to not have their own means of transportation, the lack of public transportation in the more rural areas of the region can leave said residents without access to necessary commitments, including work and medical appointments. Additionally, the lack of mobility in the community and outside of it can impact access to better employment opportunities. Thus, lack of reliable and affordable transportation can possibly be seen as both a condition and cause for poverty. The U.S. Department of Transportation provides resources on rural transportation systems that may help Tallatoona CAP and its community partners work together to meet the transportation needs of its residents. \({ }^{11}\)

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{10}\) http://www.ruralhome.org/storage/documents/ts2010/ts full report.pdf
\({ }^{11}\) https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/Rural-Public-Transportation-Systems
}

\section*{High levels of substance abuse}

Half of Tallatoona community partners (50.8\%) identified substance abuse as an important condition of poverty in their service areas. As previously reported, County Health Rankings and roadmaps estimated there were around 611 drug overdose deaths in the Tallatoona region in 2017. Though only \(17.3 \%\) of TCAP clients indicated mental health facilities are needed in their communities, due to the scarcity of facilities in the Tallatoona region coupled with the everyday stressors of poverty, substance abuse is a substantiated concern within the community. The Rural Health Information Hub offers toolkits on mental health in rural communities \({ }^{12}\) and rural prevention and treatment of substance use disorders \({ }^{13}\) which may be useful in addressing this issue with community partners.

\section*{Lack of education and skills needed to obtain consistent and reliable employment} When TCAP clients were asked to state their employment status, only \(28.6 \%\) of participants responded that they were full-time employees. Furthermore, at least \(20.3 \%\) of participants work in the food service industry, and \(18.8 \%\) are in the manufacturing industry. Only \(15.2 \%\) of TCAP clients who participated in the survey are in the healthcare field, and \(3.6 \%\) are in management/business or a professional service. With so many residents in low-wage jobs such as food service, it can be hard to provide enough for bills as well as support a family. Although unemployment is low, the average weekly wage in all but one county in the region is lower than the state overall.

When TCAP clients were asked what programs they felt they needed, \(40.1 \%\) stated they would like assistance with employment opportunities. Additionally, when given the opportunity to add comments to the survey, quite a few clients made a point to ask for job trainings, such as help learning Microsoft Office. Their dedication to learning skills that will assist them with securing employment beyond what they have, or just employment at all, displays a willingness to further their education and better their current situation. Furthermore, \(33.6 \%\) of community partners believe that client's lack of skills for jobs available is an important issue.

Though 88.1\% of Tallatoona residents graduated from high school, only \(34.6 \%\) of its residents attended college and obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. With less than half of the region's population obtaining postsecondary education, many residents may be left deprived of opportunities for high-paying and secure job opportunities. If the jobs that a majority of Tallatoona clients qualify for are relatively low paying and not reliable, this can lead to poverty and further the conditions stated above. Haralson and Polk counties may be eligible for investment opportunities through the Georgia Agribusiness Rural Jobs Act of \(2017^{14}\). The USDA offers additional resources \({ }^{15}\) and information related to rural development and employment/unemployment. \({ }^{16}\)

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{12}\) https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/mental-health
\({ }^{13}\) https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/substance-abuse
\({ }^{14}\) https://www.dca.ga.gov/community-economic-development/incentive-programs/georgia-agribusiness-rural-jobs-act
\({ }^{15}\) https://www.rd.usda.gov/ga
\({ }^{16}\) https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/employment-education/rural-employment-andunemployment/
}
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\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{Appendix A: Quick Facts for Tallatoona Counties and Cities}

\section*{Bartow County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bartow \\
County
\end{tabular} & Georgia \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 106,408 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 100,128 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 6.3\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 100,157 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -6.5\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - 24.1\% & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -14.0\% & - 13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & - 50.7\% & - 51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & - 84.9\% & * 60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -11.3\% & - 32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - 0.6\% & - 0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & - 1.1\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & - 0.1\% & - 0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & - 2.1\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -8.8\% & - 9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & - 77.3\% & - 52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 6,723 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 5.2\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 41,532 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 65.4\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$140,500 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,204 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$363 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$863 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 887 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 37,120 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.74 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 84.2\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 8.4\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 87.3\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 78.3\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 82.7\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 19.4\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 11.1\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & 17.9\% & 15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 62.2\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 56.2\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 140,565 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 324,234 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 4,341,878 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 861,533 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,264,878 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$12,566 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 27.9 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$52,393 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$24,931 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & 13.2\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 1,964 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 31,827 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 1,295,243 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 3.2\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 8,296 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 9,068 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 5,113 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 3,093 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 1,424 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 7,323 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,056 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 7,605 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 217.9 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 459.54 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13015 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.
Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Cartersville (County Seat of Bartow County) & Georgia \\
\hline Population & & \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 21,141 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 19,777 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 6.9\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 19,731 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.7\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & * \(28.4 \%\) & * 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -12.6\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & *52.7\% & *51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & * 71.3\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & *22.2\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -0.1\% & \({ }^{\bullet} 0.5 \%\) \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -0.4\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & *.0\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & *3.2\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -13.0\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -60.8\% & - 52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 1,225 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 7.6\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 50.7\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$156,000 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,290 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$413 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$851 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 7,497 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.60 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 79.9\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 14.5\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 87.2\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 75.6\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 83.6\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 24.9\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 9.3\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -21.4\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 59.0\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 50.8\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 82,338 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 233,473 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,293,679 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 333,186 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 797,530 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$40,259 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 23.8 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$47,076 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$26,382 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -20.7\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 3,026 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 1,666 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 1,047 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 586 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,267 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 224 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 2,586 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 676.9 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 29.15 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1313688 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

\section*{Cobb County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cobb \\
County
\end{tabular} & Georgia \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 756,865 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 688,071 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 10.0\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 688,078 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -6.2\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - \(23.6 \%\) & -23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -12.3\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -51.6\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -62.6\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & - \(28.7 \%\) & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -0.5\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -5.6\% & 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.1\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & - \(2.6 \%\) & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -13.2\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -51.5\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 42,660 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 15.8\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 302,646 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 64.3\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$219,700 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,538 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$441 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$1,102 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 2,790 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 274,361 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.66 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 82.3\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 21.2\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 94.4\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 87.6\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 91.2\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 45.5\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 5.8\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & 13.8\% & 15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 70.2\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 64.4\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,516,090 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 3,519,689 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 8,587,163 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 18,591,356 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 10,368,694 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$14,657 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 31.4 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$72,004 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$36,587 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -9.5\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 20,180 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 338,473 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 18,305,697 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 3.8\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 79,730 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 80,947 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 41,717 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 31,390 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 31,280 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 46,785 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 7,431 & 96,787 \\
\hline Non-veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 69,782 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 2,026.4 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 339.55 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13067 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Marietta City (County Seat of Bartow County) & Georgia \\
\hline Population & & \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 60,806 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 56,594 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 7.4\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 56,579 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *7.1\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & *23.7\% & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -12.5\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & * \(51.1 \%\) & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & *57.0\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -30.8\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -1.0\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & *2.6\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & *3.3\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -15.9\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & - \(48.7 \%\) & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 3,050 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 18.0\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 40.6\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$273,300 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,686 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$509 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$1,048 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 23,947 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.41 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 76.5\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 25.5\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 93.3\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 81.7\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 85.8\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 39.2\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 5.7\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -23.3\% & 15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 69.8\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 65.5\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 264,544 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,584,232 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,129,407 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 2,618,410 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,976,915 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$33,875 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 28.7\% & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$54,983 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$33,020 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -16.4\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 10,501 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 4,934 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 4,186 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 4,286 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 5,502 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,015 & 96,787 \\
\hline Non-veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 8,663 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 2,451.4 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 23.08 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1349756 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

TCAP 2019 - Appendix A

\section*{Douglas County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Douglas County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 145,331 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 132,305 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 9.8\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 132,403 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.2\% & *6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & * \(25.9 \%\) & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -11.5\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -52.5\% & 51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & * 46.7\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -48.4\% & - 32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - \(0.5 \%\) & - \(0.5 \%\) \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.7\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & - \(0.2 \%\) & - \(0.1 \%\) \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -2.5\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -10.0\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & - \(38.9 \%\) & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 9,502 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 8.5\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 53,033 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 65.8\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$140,100 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,319 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$382 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$1,014 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 399 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 48,426 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.87 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 85.2\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 11.0\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 91.9\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 77.7\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 88.2\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 26.7\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 8.4\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -14.2\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 67.1\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 62.6\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 210,122 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 498,115 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 690,302 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,224,213 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,955,842 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$14,599 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 32.7 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$59,333 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$25,449 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -11.8\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 2,519 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 37,907 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 1,338,482 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 4.1\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 13,101 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 12,634 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 6,426 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 5,095 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 6,416 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 5,691 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,356 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 10,666 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 661.8 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 200.07 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13097 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Douglasville (County Seat of Douglas county) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 34,190 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 30,960 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 10.4\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 30,961 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -7.4\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & -27.3\% & - \(23.8 \%\) \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -8.6\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -55.2\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -29.4\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -65.2\% & - \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -2.7\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.3\% & -2.2\% \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -4.8\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -27.4\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 1,832 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 9.2\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 43.1\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$153,500 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,438 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$444 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$1,000 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 12,233 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.60 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 80.3\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 8.9\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 91.6\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 74.6\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 90.2\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 31.2\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 7.2\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -16.9\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 68.0\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 66.2\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 130,621 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 367,743 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 68,956 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 65,785 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 922,832 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$29,513 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 32.7 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$51,039 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$25,049 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -15.2\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 3,848 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 1,792 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 1,586 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,054 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 1,508 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 515 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 3,024 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 1,378.2 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 22.46 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1323900 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

\section*{Floyd County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Floyd County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 97,927 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 96,314 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 1.7\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 96,317 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.1\% & *6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & * \(23.2 \%\) & * 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -16.7\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -51.7\% & 51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -80.5\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -14.9\% & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -0.8\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.7\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & - \(0.3 \%\) & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.9\% & * \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -11.3\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & *70.9\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 6,559 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 6.7\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 40,636 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 60.2\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$126,600 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,170 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$407 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$711 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 210 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 35,506 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.60 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 83.5\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 9.6\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 82.0\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 75.5\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 80.6\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 20.5\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 10.5\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -17.9\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 58.8\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 54.8\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 163,416 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,049,193 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 3,615,629 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 691,495 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,022,355 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$10,630 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 22.3 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$46,096 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$23,929 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -19.2\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 1,960 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 35,518 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 1,338,300 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 3.4\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 6,946 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 8,067 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 4,080 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 3,183 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 1,702 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 6,053 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 806 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 6,835 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 188.9 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 509.91 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13115 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.
} Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Rome (County Seat of Floyd county) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 36,634 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 36,392 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 0.7\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 36,303 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.8\% & *6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - \(24.7 \%\) & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -14.4\% & * 13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -52.4\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & *62.5\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -27.2\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - \(0.2 \%\) & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & * \(3.1 \%\) & - \(4.3 \%\) \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & - \(0.1 \%\) \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & *1.1\% & * 2.2\% \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -15.5\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -53.1\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 1,957 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 10.6\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 44.7\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$141,600 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,240 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$426 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$686 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 13,913 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.48 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 77.1\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 15.1\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 77.2\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 71.7\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 76.3\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 25.0\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 9.8\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -19.1\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 59.2\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 55.2\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 136,610 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,011,009 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 2,196,783 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 605,080 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 840,948 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$23,257 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 20.6 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$37,733 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$23,639 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -24.5\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 3,800 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 1,794 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 1,551 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 1,172 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,349 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 368 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 3,116 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 1,174.4 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 30.91 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1366668 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
}

TCAP 2019 - Appendix A

\section*{Gordon County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Gordon County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 57,685 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 55,186 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 4.5\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 55,186 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -6.0\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - \(24.4 \%\) & - \(23.8 \%\) \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -14.8\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -50.7\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -91.8\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -4.4\% & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -0.6\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.2\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.4\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.7\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -16.3\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -77.0\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 3,169 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 9.4\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 22,683 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 64.2\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$119,500 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,038 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$364 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$676 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 198 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 19,959 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.80 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 86.9\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home - percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 15.4\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 79.6\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 68.6\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 76.9\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 13.7\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 14.3\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -21.4\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 60.5\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 53.3\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 70,869 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 207,574 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 2,499,053 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & * & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 627,527 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$11,253 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 23.9 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$43,452 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$21,208 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -14.0\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 1,025 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 20,038 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 774,955 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 5.7\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 3,567 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 3,865 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 2,072 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 1,340 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 584 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 3,118 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 336 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 3,282 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 155.1 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 355.81 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
* Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Calhoun (County Seat of Gordon county) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 16,966 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 16,160 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 5.0\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 15,650 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -8.5\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & -27.7\% & -23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -13.3\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -53.7\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -81.5\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -7.8\% & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -2.6\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.8\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & - \(2.2 \%\) & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -30.8\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -58.4\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 742 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 18.1\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 43.0\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$132,200 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,135 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$399 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$649 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 5,622 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.78 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 79.1\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 31.7\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 77.8\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 64.7\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 70.9\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 17.6\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 11.4\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -25.4\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 57.0\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 46.5\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 64,326 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 205,698 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 2,096,887 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 303,604 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 390,774 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$24,714 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 18.6 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$35,621 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$20,550 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -27.9\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 1,608 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 796 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 596 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 404 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 1,089 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 90 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,392 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 1,048.2 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 14.93 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1312456 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

\section*{Haralson County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Haralson County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 29,533 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 28,777 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 2.6\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 28,780 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -6.0\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - 24.0\% & * 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -16.2\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -51.5\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -92.4\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -4.7\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - \(0.4 \%\) & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -0.8\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & * & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.6\% & * \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -1.8\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & *90.9\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 1,686 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 1.4\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 12,530 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 68.3\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$117,000 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,181 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$374 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$666 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 56 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 11,033 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.57 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 84.9\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 1.9\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 81.3\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 68.6\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 79.0\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 14.1\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 13.6\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -15.2\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 56.3\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 48.3\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & D & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 64,194 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 834,127 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 52,561 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 321,245 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$11,311 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 33.6 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$43,663 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$23,141 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -15.3\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 435 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 5,462 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 209,300 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 3.0\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 2,181 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 2,249 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 1,512 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 626 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 84 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,110 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 360 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,824 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 102.0 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 282.17 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13143 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
* Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Buchanan (County Seat of Haralson County) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 1,159 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 1,104 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 4.98\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 1,104 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -6.7\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - \(23.2 \%\) & - \(23.8 \%\) \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -11.9\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -55.0\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -1.15\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -14.2\% & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & -.4\% & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -0\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.90\% & - \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -1.2\% & 9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -83.0\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 52 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 0.68\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & Not available & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 40.00\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$89,500 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$898 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2016 & Not available & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$709 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & Not available & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 445 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.83 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 69.9\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 1.7\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 86.1\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 75.3\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 74.0\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 4.2\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 9.2\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -25.4\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 53.8\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 40.9\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & Not available & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & Not available & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & Not available & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & Not available & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & Not available & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & Not available & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 35.7 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$36,645 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$15,316 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -24.9\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & Not available & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & Not available & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & Not available & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & Not available & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & Not available & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & Not available & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & Not available & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 745.9 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 1.48 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & Not available & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

TCAP 2019 - Appendix A

\section*{Paulding County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Paulding County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 164,044 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 142,379 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 15.2\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 142,324 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.3\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & -26.1\% & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -10.6\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -51.3\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & * \(75.1 \%\) & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -20.8\% & -32.4\% \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & 0.4\% & 0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.2\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.1\% & -0.1\% \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -2.3\% & -2.2\% \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -6.7\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -69.8\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 9,733 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 5.4\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 58,036 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 77.7\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$150,400 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,253 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$398 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$1,074 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 1,765 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 51,397 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.95 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 89.5\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 6.5\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 92.0\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 82.9\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 90.1\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 24.4\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 7.1\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -12.8\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 67.9\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 62.8\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 121,112 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 184,636 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 191,018 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 161,668 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 1,174,446 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$8,111 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 37.7 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$63,669 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$26,636 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -8.3\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 1,887 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 17,946 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 570,371 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & 4.6\% & \(3.0 \%^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 13,146 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 10,849 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 5,775 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 4,047 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,948 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 7,670 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,330 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 9,192 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 455.8 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 312.22 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13223 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Dallas (County Seat of Paulding County) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 13,607 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 11,499 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, \% change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 18.3\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 11,544 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & -9.6\% & *6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & -30.5\% & - 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -11.1\% & * 13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & *53.4\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -52.3\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & 41.8\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - \(0.2 \%\) & -0.5\% \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -1.6\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & - \(0.3 \%\) & - \(0.1 \%\) \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & * \(3.5 \%\) & * 2.2\% \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -4.6\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -49.3\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 952 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 6.4\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 43.6\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$134,400 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,104 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2016 & \$327 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$955 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 4,573 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.75 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 84.1\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 6.9\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 87.1\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 74.8\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 86.2\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 17.2\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 8.1\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -20.7\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 66.8\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 63.8\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 29,399 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 95,177 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 96,316 & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 106,356 & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 381,443 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$31,671 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 34.4 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$48,920 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$21,169 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -15.1\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 1,428 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 771 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 558 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 452 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 928 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 169 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 1,211 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 1,635.6 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 7.06 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1321324 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county
}

\section*{Polk County}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Polk County & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 42,470 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 41,479 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 2.4\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 41,475 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *6.8\% & -6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & * \(25.4 \%\) & * 23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -15.5\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & *50.6\% & 51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -83.6\% & -60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -12.8\% & * \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & \({ }^{*} 0.8 \%\) & * \(0.5 \%\) \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -0.7\% & -4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & - \(0.2 \%\) & - \(0.1 \%\) \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -1.8\% & * \(2.2 \%\) \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & -13.7\% & -9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -71.6\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 2,768 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 6.9\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 17,058 & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 64.5\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$105,600 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$1,088 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$369 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$690 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & 105 & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 14,949 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.75 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 87.1\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 11.8\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 83.4\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 69.2\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 76.7\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 12.7\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 11.9\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -19.1\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 59.1\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 51.4\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 40,595 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 57,576 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & * & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & * & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 326,505 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$7,927 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 26.2 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$40,652 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$22,314 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -19.0\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & 592 & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & 9,903 & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & 353,603 & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & -2.0\% & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & 2,599 & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 2,770 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 1,347 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 1,120 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 557 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 2,131 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 378 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 2,237 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 133.6 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 310.33 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 13233 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources. Fact Notes
}
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data \({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.

Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

TCAP 2019 - Appendix A
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Topics & Cedartown (County Seat of Polk County) & Georgia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population} \\
\hline Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 10,215 & 10,519,475 \\
\hline Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018) & 9,781 & 9,688,709 \\
\hline Population, \% change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018) & 4.4\% & 8.6\% \\
\hline Population, Census, April 1, 2010 & 9,750 & 9,687,653 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Age and Sex} \\
\hline Persons under 5 years, percent & *7.8\% & *6.2\% \\
\hline Persons under 18 years, percent & - \(32.0 \%\) & -23.8\% \\
\hline Persons 65 years and over, percent & -14.5\% & -13.9\% \\
\hline Female persons, percent & -52.1\% & -51.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Race and Hispanic Origin} \\
\hline White alone, percent & -53.2\% & *60.5\% \\
\hline Black or African American alone, percent (a) & -16.7\% & - \(32.4 \%\) \\
\hline American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) & - \(0.9 \%\) & \({ }^{\bullet} 0.5 \%\) \\
\hline Asian alone, percent (a) & -0.3\% & - 4.3\% \\
\hline Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) & -0.0\% & - \(0.1 \%\) \\
\hline Two or More Races, percent & -0.6\% & *2.2\% \\
\hline Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) & * \(38.1 \%\) & *9.8\% \\
\hline White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent & -44.0\% & -52.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Population Characteristics} \\
\hline Veterans, 2013-2017 & 564 & 646,350 \\
\hline Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017 & 19.1\% & 10.0\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Housing} \\
\hline Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018) & X & 4,326,105 \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017 & 34.5\% & 63.0\% \\
\hline Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017 & \$81,400 & \$158,400 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017 & \$898 & \$1,351 \\
\hline Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2016 & \$363 & \$402 \\
\hline Median gross rent, 2013-2017 & \$663 & \$927 \\
\hline Building permits, 2018 & X & 59,315 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Families \& Living Arrangements} \\
\hline Households, 2013-2017 & 3,388 & 3,663,104 \\
\hline Persons per household, 2013-2017 & 2.81 & 2.71 \\
\hline Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017 & 83.2\% & 84.3\% \\
\hline Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5 years+, 2013-2017 & 34.2\% & 13.9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Computer and Internet Use} \\
\hline Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017 & 76.3\% & 87.0\% \\
\hline Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017 & 61.5\% & 76.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Education} \\
\hline High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 62.7\% & 86.3\% \\
\hline Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017 & 12.1\% & 29.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Health} \\
\hline With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017 & 7.9\% & 8.8\% \\
\hline Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent & -29.0\% & -15.4\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Economy} \\
\hline In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 57.7\% & 62.4\% \\
\hline In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 47.9\% & 58.0\% \\
\hline Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 21,211 & 18,976,611 \\
\hline Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 47,096 & 51,800,643 \\
\hline Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & * & 155,836,792 \\
\hline Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & * & 143,645,290 \\
\hline Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c) & 182,282 & 119,801,495 \\
\hline Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c) & \$18,648 & \$12,077 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Transportation} \\
\hline Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017 & 22.0 & 28.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Income \& Poverty} \\
\hline Median household income (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$30,252 & \$52,977 \\
\hline Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017 & \$20,263 & \$28,015 \\
\hline Persons in poverty, percent & -30.1\% & -14.9\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Businesses} \\
\hline Total employer establishments, 2016 & X & 228,330 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, 2016 & X & 3,804,433 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000) & X & 182,911,144 \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016 & X & 3.0\% \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Total nonemployer establishments, 2017 & X & 915,043 \\
\hline All firms, 2012 & 648 & 929,864 \\
\hline Men-owned firms, 2012 & 309 & 480,578 \\
\hline Women-owned firms, 2012 & 231 & 376,506 \\
\hline Minority-owned firms, 2012 & 187 & 371,588 \\
\hline Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 & 403 & 538,893 \\
\hline Veteran-owned firms, 2012 & 118 & 96,787 \\
\hline Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012 & 473 & 800,585 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Geography} \\
\hline Population per square mile, 2010 & 1,122.1 & 168.4 \\
\hline Land area in square miles, 2010 & 8.69 & 57,513.49 \\
\hline FIPS Code & 1314500 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.
} Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
\({ }^{1}\) Includes data not distributed by county.
* Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \infty \\
& \begin{array}{r}
0 \\
\sum \\
\dot{\sim} \\
\vdots
\end{array} \\
& \text { Appendix }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{Appendix B: Maps}

\section*{Foreign-born}


\section*{TCAP 2019 - Appendix B}

\section*{Median income}


High School diploma


\section*{Bachelor's Degree}


Disabled


\section*{Mental Health facilities}


Housing Burden - Owner - Over 35\%
The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates the percentage of "burdened" households, or those that spend at least \(35 \%\) of their monthly income on housing costs.


TCAP 2019 - Appendix B

Housing Burden - Renter - Over 35\%
The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates the percentage of "burdened" households, or those that spend at least \(35 \%\) of their monthly income on housing costs.


Under Poverty Level


TCAP 2019 -Appendix B

No Health Insurance


\section*{TCAP 2019 - Appendix C}

Appendix C: Disabilities by Race and Age
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Georgia} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Cobb} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Bartow} \\
\hline & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Over } \\
65
\end{gathered}
\] & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Over } \\
65
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline White & 52,443 & 389,782 & 337,739 & 2,851 & 19,372 & 19,937 & 735 & 7,621 & 4,812 \\
\hline Black & 35,390 & 242,007 & 114,648 & 2,249 & 9,345 & 3,390 & 194 & 903 & 362 \\
\hline Asian & 1,609 & 10,518 & 8,536 & 119 & 916 & 616 & 0 & 21 & 0 \\
\hline Hispanic & 11,160 & 31,603 & 10,278 & 1,296 & 3,131 & 1,159 & 86 & 154 & 94 \\
\hline American Indian/Alaska Native & 165 & 3,460 & 1,392 & 29 & 202 & 48 & 0 & 6 & 10 \\
\hline Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander & 64 & 120 & 96 & 7 & 71 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\
\hline Other & 3,325 & 8,632 & 1,987 & 670 & 794 & 295 & 0 & 47 & 19 \\
\hline Two or more races & 5,801 & 14,049 & 4,458 & 288 & 980 & 284 & 123 & 148 & 58 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Douglas} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Floyd} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Gordon} \\
\hline & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 & Und er 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Over } \\
65 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline White & 607 & 5,293 & 4,401 & 622 & 5,845 & 5,325 & 965 & 5,496 & 3,041 \\
\hline Black & 512 & 3,342 & 1,111 & 198 & 1,310 & 596 & 0 & 244 & 62 \\
\hline Asian & 0 & 57 & 97 & 0 & 57 & 17 & 0 & 20 & 100 \\
\hline Hispanic & 148 & 269 & 217 & 75 & 383 & 167 & 170 & 345 & 85 \\
\hline American Indian/Alaska Native & 0 & 22 & 9 & 27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 105 & 0 \\
\hline Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Other & 62 & 28 & 11 & 66 & 81 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Two or more races & 63 & 106 & 140 & 72 & 104 & 121 & 1 & 113 & 12 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Haralson} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Paulding} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Polk} \\
\hline & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 & Under 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ages } \\
& \text { 18-64 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Over 65 \\
\hline White & 323 & 2,758 & 1,591 & 903 & 6,543 & 4,612 & 254 & 3,151 & 2,271 \\
\hline Black & 3 & 99 & 95 & 130 & 1,586 & 802 & 90 & 362 & 235 \\
\hline Asian & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 54 & 59 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Hispanic & 0 & 4 & 0 & 99 & 338 & 185 & 94 & 202 & 88 \\
\hline American Indian/Alaska Native & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 83 & 43 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Other & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 97 & 14 & 66 & 175 & 43 \\
\hline Two or more races & 13 & 72 & 0 & 32 & 293 & 25 & 78 & 0 & 15 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Appendix D: Substance Abuse Data}

\section*{Have you used Alcohol/Tobacco/Marijuana in the Past 30 Days? Georgia 2018-2019}

Alcohol
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & 1.86 & 1.47 & 1.72 & 1.87 & 1.04 & 1.11 & 1.66 & 1.96 & 1.29 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & 3.44 & 3.06 & 3.44 & 3.8 & 2.56 & 3.59 & 7.77 & 3.00 & 3.25 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & 5.81 & 8.00 & 5.68 & 5.56 & 4.78 & 4.91 & 10.66 & 4.14 & 10.54 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & 8.86 & 10.64 & 8.54 & 6.61 & 10.27 & 10.77 & 9.41 & 9.31 & 14.29 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.69 & 11.59 & 11.2 & 10.87 & 14.83 & 11.02 & 8.97 & 11.56 & 17.02 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & 14.06 & 9.76 & 14.07 & 12.95 & 12.11 & 14.32 & 14.04 & 12.55 & 19.35 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & 17.58 & 13.36 & 17.4 & 13.89 & 18.38 & 13.88 & 18.07 & 19.08 & 25.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Age of onset
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & 9.72 & 10.15 & 9.51 & 9.63 & 9.76 & 9.21 & 9.65 & 9.61 & 10.03 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & 10.32 & 10.20 & 10.12 & 10.07 & 10.67 & 9.98 & 10.70 & 10.01 & 10.52 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.09 & 11.12 & 10.94 & 11.12 & 11.43 & 11.28 & 10.765 & 10.91 & 11.22 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.99 & 11.53 & 11.86 & 11.67 & 11.85 & 11.29 & 12.13 & 11.89 & 12.27 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & 12.77 & 12.87 & 12.80 & 12.44 & 13.09 & 13.04 & 13.17 & 12.74 & 12.65 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & 13.5 & 13.53 & 13.40 & 13.14 & 13.46 & 13.41 & 13.03 & 13.43 & 13.81 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & 14.19 & 13.54 & 14.31 & 14.03 & 14.48 & 14.17 & 14.95 & 13.92 & 14.31 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tobacco
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & \(1.22 \%\) & \(.67 \%\) & \(.71 \%\) & \(.24 \%\) & \(0.3 \%\) & \(1.55 \%\) & \(1.26 \%\) & \(0.80 \%\) & \(0.90 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & \(2.41 \%\) & \(2.45 \%\) & \(1.25 \%\) & \(1.64 \%\) & \(1.6 \%\) & \(3.37 \%\) & \(9.73 \%\) & \(2.40 \%\) & \(3.02 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & \(4.37 \%\) & \(9.14 \%\) & \(2.86 \%\) & \(2.71 \%\) & \(4.79 \%\) & \(3.63 \%\) & \(13.22 \%\) & \(3.12 \%\) & \(9.60 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(7.34 \%\) & \(8.44 \%\) & \(5.85 \%\) & \(3.91 \%\) & \(11.48 \%\) & \(9.73 \%\) & \(8.54 \%\) & \(7.10 \%\) & \(9.53 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & \(9.48 \%\) & \(11.84 \%\) & \(6.44 \%\) & \(7.07 \%\) & \(10.22 \%\) & \(9.57 \%\) & \(10.25 \%\) & \(7.84 \%\) & \(13.57 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & \(11.66 \%\) & \(12.28 \%\) & \(8.68 \%\) & \(8.00 \%\) & \(13.1 \%\) & \(15.66 \%\) & \(15.18 \%\) & \(9.17 \%\) & \(16.90 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & \(15.37 \%\) & \(15.96 \%\) & \(13.04 \%\) & \(9.52 \%\) & \(21 \%\) & \(18.94 \%\) & \(16.26 \%\) & \(16.82 \%\) & \(20.73 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Age of onset}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & 10.32 & 9.80 & 9.98 & 10.27 & 9.74 & 10.00 & 9.34 & 10.88 & 10.20 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & 10.87 & 10.61 & 10.98 & 10.80 & 10.97 & 10.61 & 10.40 & 10.57 & 10.53 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.51 & 11.47 & 11.26 & 11.58 & 11.39 & 11.63 & 11.06 & 11.62 & 10.97 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & 12.03 & 11.51 & 11.84 & 11.97 & 11.40 & 11.70 & 12.07 & 11.80 & 11.96 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & 12.64 & 12.32 & 12.61 & 12.41 & 12.65 & 13.41 & 12.50 & 12.87 & 11.96 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & 13.15 & 13.25 & 12.94 & 12.58 & 12.98 & 12.78 & 13.26 & 12.98 & 13.10 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & 13.69 & 12.94 & 13.76 & 13.85 & 14.98 & 13.36 & 14.85 & 13.72 & 13.18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Electronic Vapor
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & \(2.26 \%\) & \(3.17 \%\) & \(1.83 \%\) & \(4.51 \%\) & \(3.25 \%\) & \(4.22 \%\) & \(4.16 \%\) & \(1.70 \%\) & \(1.83 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & \(4.66 \%\) & \(5.65 \%\) & \(3.84 \%\) & \(3.89 \%\) & \(6.4 \%\) & \(8.99 \%\) & \(13.60 \%\) & \(4.26 \%\) & \(9.28 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & \(7.55 \%\) & \(14.86 \%\) & \(6.23 \%\) & \(6.8 \%\) & \(9.94 \%\) & \(10.34 \%\) & \(17.26 \%\) & \(8.50 \%\) & \(14.75 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(10.61 \%\) & \(14.86 \%\) & \(9.3 \%\) & \(7.3 \%\) & \(13.65 \%\) & \(18.21 \%\) & \(14.80 \%\) & \(13.31 \%\) & \(16.45 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & \(12.52 \%\) & \(15.91 \%\) & \(10.68 \%\) & \(10.43 \%\) & \(19.62 \%\) & \(15.56 \%\) & \(12.83 \%\) & \(15.94 \%\) & \(18.89 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & \(14.05 \%\) & \(15.39 \%\) & \(12.65 \%\) & \(10.8 \%\) & \(15.62 \%\) & \(21.08 \%\) & \(21.36 \%\) & \(14.39 \%\) & \(20.17 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & \(16.64 \%\) & \(17.53 \%\) & \(15.93 \%\) & \(13.97 \%\) & \(22.73 \%\) & \(22.09 \%\) & \(22.30 \%\) & \(20.73 \%\) & \(19.63 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Marijuana
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline Grades & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & \(.79 \%\) & \(.45 \%\) & \(.61 \%\) & \(.48 \%\) & \(.15 \%\) & \(.22 \%\) & \(.42 \%\) & \(.35 \%\) & \(.36 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & \(2.14 \%\) & \(1.65 \%\) & \(1.88 \%\) & \(1.87 \%\) & \(1.28 \%\) & \(1.8 \%\) & \(5.83 \%\) & \(1.54 \%\) & \(2.55 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & \(4.44 \%\) & \(5.2 \%\) & \(3.66 \%\) & \(4.89 \%\) & \(3.14 \%\) & \(2.59 \%\) & \(5.59 \%\) & \(3.87 \%\) & \(7.26 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(7.22 \%\) & \(6.78 \%\) & \(7.07 \%\) & \(5.86 \%\) & \(6.14 \%\) & \(6.15 \%\) & \(5.39 \%\) & \(7.57 \%\) & \(8.76 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & \(9.39 \%\) & \(9.9 \%\) & \(8.91 \%\) & \(9.84 \%\) & \(7.59 \%\) & \(8.7 \%\) & \(8.97 \%\) & \(8.65 \%\) & \(10.64 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & \(11.15 \%\) & \(10.65 \%\) & \(11.34 \%\) & \(10.3 \%\) & \(9.38 \%\) & \(9.73 \%\) & \(3.37 \%\) & \(11.03 \%\) & \(10.08 \%\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & \(13.23 \%\) & \(12.5 \%\) & \(14.42 \%\) & \(10.87 \%\) & \(10.67 \%\) & \(7.89 \%\) & \(10.24 \%\) & \(14.71 \%\) & \(13.83 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Age of Onset
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline & Georgia & Bartow & Cobb & Douglas & Floyd & Gordon & Haralson & Paulding & Polk \\
\hline \(\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}\) & 10.89 & 10.8 & 10.33 & 10.75 & 10.16 & 11.33 & 9.50 & 12.18 & 10.17 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{7}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.33 & 11.41 & 11.04 & 11.57 & 11.65 & 11.07 & 11.30 & 11.34 & 10.95 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{8}^{\text {th }}\) & 11.99 & 11.93 & 11.78 & 12.08 & 12.32 & 12.13 & 11.61 & 12.11 & 11.63 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & 12.58 & 12.02 & 12.48 & 12.65 & 12.24 & 12.42 & 12.48 & 12.39 & 12.74 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}\) & 13.27 & 13.14 & 13.41 & 13.10 & 13.78 & 13.68 & 13.30 & 13.58 & 13.07 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 1}^{\text {th }}\) & 13.80 & 13.75 & 13.78 & 13.70 & 14.20 & 13.37 & 14.26 & 13.77 & 13.72 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}\) & 14.29 & 13.78 & 14.46 & 14.38 & 14.24 & 14.78 & 15.00 & 14.02 & 13.91 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{Georgia}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
Onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.86 & 9.72 & 1.22 & 10.32 & 2.26 & 0.79 & 10.89 \\
\hline 7th & 3.44 & 10.32 & 2.41 & 10.87 & 4.66 & 2.14 & 11.33 \\
\hline 8th & 5.81 & 11.09 & 4.37 & 11.51 & 7.55 & 4.44 & 11.99 \\
\hline 9th & 8.86 & 11.99 & 7.34 & 12.03 & 10.61 & 7.22 & 12.58 \\
\hline 10th & 11.69 & 12.77 & 9.48 & 12.64 & 12.52 & 9.39 & 13.27 \\
\hline 11th & 14.06 & 13.5 & 11.66 & 13.15 & 14.05 & 11.15 & 13.80 \\
\hline 12th & 17.58 & 14.19 & 15.37 & 13.69 & 16.64 & 13.23 & 14.29 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Bartow
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
Onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.47 & 10.15 & 0.67 & 9.8 & 3.17 & 0.45 & 10.8 \\
\hline 7th & 3.06 & 10.20 & 2.45 & 10.61 & 5.65 & 1.65 & 11.41 \\
\hline 8th & 8.00 & 11.12 & 9.14 & 11.47 & 14.86 & 5.2 & 11.93 \\
\hline 9th & 10.65 & 11.53 & 8.44 & 11.51 & 14.86 & 6.78 & 12.02 \\
\hline 10th & 11.58 & 12.87 & 11.84 & 12.32 & 15.91 & 9.99 & 13.14 \\
\hline 11th & 9.76 & 13.53 & 12.28 & 13.25 & 15.39 & 10.65 & 13.75 \\
\hline 12th & 13.36 & 13.54 & 15.96 & 12.94 & 17.53 & 12.5 & 13.78 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cobb
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.73 & 9.51 & 0 & 9.98 & 1.83 & 0.61 & 10.33 \\
\hline 7th & 3.45 & 10.12 & 1.25 & 10.98 & 3.84 & 1.88 & 11.04 \\
\hline 8th & 5.67 & 10.94 & 2.86 & 11.26 & 6.23 & 3.66 & 11.78 \\
\hline 9th & 8.54 & 11.86 & 5.85 & 11.84 & 9.3 & 7.07 & 12.48 \\
\hline 10th & 11.2 & 12.80 & 6.44 & 12.61 & 10.68 & 8.91 & 13.41 \\
\hline 11th & 14.07 & 13.40 & 8.68 & 12.94 & 12.65 & 11.34 & 13.78 \\
\hline 12th & 17.4 & 14.31 & 13.04 & 13.76 & 15.93 & 14.42 & 14.46 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Douglas
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.87 & 9.63 & 0.24 & 10.27 & 1.51 & 0.48 & 10.75 \\
\hline 7th & 3.8 & 10.07 & 1.64 & 10.80 & 3.89 & 1.87 & 11.57 \\
\hline 8th & 5.56 & 11.12 & 2.71 & 11.58 & 6.8 & 4.89 & 12.08 \\
\hline 9th & 6.61 & 11.67 & 3.91 & 11.97 & 7.3 & 5.86 & 12.65 \\
\hline 10th & 10.87 & 12.44 & 7.07 & 12.41 & 10.43 & 9.84 & 13.10 \\
\hline 11th & 12.95 & 13.14 & 8.00 & 12.58 & 10.8 & 10.3 & 13.70 \\
\hline 12th & 13.89 & 14.03 & 9.52 & 13.85 & 13.97 & 10.87 & 14.38 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

KENNESAW STATE
UNIVERSITY

Floyd
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.05 & 9.76 & 0.3 & 9.74 & 3.29 & 0.15 & 10.16 \\
\hline 7th & 2.56 & 10.67 & 1.6 & 10.97 & 6.4 & 1.28 & 11.65 \\
\hline 8th & 4.8 & 11.43 & 4.79 & 11.39 & 9.94 & 3.14 & 12.32 \\
\hline 9th & 10.27 & 11.85 & 11.48 & 11.4 & 13.65 & 6.14 & 12.24 \\
\hline 10th & 14.83 & 13.09 & 10.22 & 12.65 & 19.62 & 7.59 & 13.78 \\
\hline 11th & 12.11 & 13.46 & 13.1 & 12.98 & 15.62 & 9.38 & 14.20 \\
\hline 12th & 18.38 & 14.48 & 21 & 14.98 & 22.73 & 10.67 & 14.24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Gordon
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.20 & 9.21 & 1.55 & 10 & 4.22 & 0.22 & 11.33 \\
\hline 7th & 3.59 & 9.98 & 3.37 & 10.61 & 8.99 & 1.8 & 11.07 \\
\hline 8th & 4.91 & 11.28 & 3.63 & 11.63 & 10.34 & 2.59 & 12.13 \\
\hline 9th & 10.77 & 11.29 & 9.73 & 11.70 & 18.21 & 6.15 & 12.42 \\
\hline 10th & 11.02 & 13.04 & 9.57 & 13.41 & 15.56 & 8.7 & 13.68 \\
\hline 11th & 14.32 & 13.41 & 15.66 & 12.78 & 21.08 & 9.73 & 13.37 \\
\hline 12th & 13.88 & 14.17 & 18.94 & 13.36 & 22.09 & 7.89 & 14.78 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Haralson
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.66 & 9.65 & 1.26 & 9.34 & 4.16 & 0.42 & 9.50 \\
\hline 7th & 7.78 & 10.70 & 9.73 & 10.40 & 13.60 & 5.83 & 11.30 \\
\hline 8th & 10.66 & 10.76 & 13.22 & 11.06 & 17.26 & 5.59 & 11.61 \\
\hline 9th & 9.41 & 12.13 & 8.54 & 12.07 & 14.80 & 5.39 & 12.48 \\
\hline 10th & 8.97 & 13.17 & 10.25 & 12.50 & 12.83 & 8.97 & 13.30 \\
\hline 11th & 14.04 & 13.07 & 15.18 & 13.26 & 21.36 & 3.37 & 14.26 \\
\hline 12th & 18.07 & 14.95 & 16.26 & 14.85 & 22.30 & 10.24 & 15.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Paulding
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.96 & 9.61 & 0.80 & 10.88 & 1.70 & 0.35 & 12.18 \\
\hline 7th & 3.00 & 10.01 & 2.40 & 10.57 & 4.26 & 1.54 & 11.34 \\
\hline 8th & 4.14 & 10.91 & 3.12 & 11.62 & 8.50 & 3.87 & 12.11 \\
\hline 9th & 9.31 & 11.89 & 7.10 & 11.80 & 13.31 & 7.57 & 12.39 \\
\hline 10th & 11.57 & 12.74 & 7.84 & 12.87 & 15.94 & 8.65 & 13.58 \\
\hline 11th & 12.55 & 13.43 & 9.17 & 12.98 & 14.39 & 11.03 & 13.77 \\
\hline 12th & 19.08 & 13.92 & 16.82 & 13.72 & 20.73 & 14.71 & 14.02 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TCAP 2019 - Appendix D

Polk
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Alcohol \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Tobacco \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Electronic \\
Vapor
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marijuana \\
Use
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age of \\
onset
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 6th & 1.29 & 10.03 & 0.90 & 10.20 & 1.83 & 0.36 & 10.17 \\
\hline 7th & 3.25 & 10.52 & 3.02 & 10.53 & 9.28 & 2.55 & 10.95 \\
\hline 8th & 10.54 & 11.22 & 9.60 & 10.97 & 14.75 & 7.26 & 11.63 \\
\hline 9th & 14.30 & 12.27 & 9.53 & 11.96 & 16.45 & 8.67 & 12.74 \\
\hline 10th & 17.02 & 12.65 & 13.57 & 11.96 & 18.89 & 10.64 & 13.07 \\
\hline 11th & 19.35 & 13.81 & 16.90 & 13.10 & 20.17 & 10.08 & 13.72 \\
\hline 12th & 25.10 & 14.31 & 20.73 & 13.18 & 19.63 & 13.83 & 13.91 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Appendix E: Open-ended Responses - Partner Survey}

Open-ended responses from community members are provided as they were typed into the online survey. Spelling and punctuation were not edited so as not to change or misinterpret any intended meaning by the respondent.
```
How could Tallatoona CAP improve the relationships they currently have with clients? I am not familiar enough with the organization to know.
Make the appointment process for seniors during LIHEAP simpler. During non-LIHEAP service times there is little to no funding available to assist the low-income population in Gordon County.
No idea
Not sure I just know there is a lot of people that come here in need because they couldn't get anything from Tallatoona
Possibly more publicity and education as to current programs that Tallatoona supports.
```

How could TCAP improve the relationships they currently have with other organizations? have not had any contact with TCAP in a quite a while...
I personally, and not any of my direct employees have been contacted by Tallatoona in the recent past. This statement is, of course, as far as I know. Someone may have contacted the agency that I am unaware.
I think having a better understanding of the programs and services offered would be a good way to start.
Making other non-profits and community organizations more aware of specific services and the time frame for individuals to make application to receive various services.
No idea
There is little to no interaction from Tallatoona with local agencies. They have not reached out to provide information for referrals or programs directly to the agencies.
We are a personal care home for intellectually and developmentally disabled men, I am not sure that this question applies to us.

\section*{What ideas do you have for collaboration?}

A direct referral method would be nice to provide to clients that we know need assistance.
A one-on-one meeting with select chamber staff could help us to better understand the role of TCAP and then generate ideas for partnership. Some marketing ideas that often come out of these meetings are: Attending and/or hosting a Business After Hours Email Blasts to the Membership Newsletter Announcements of Happenings Advertise more of the educational benefits to the clients.
be accessible
Be more accessible to immigrants. Have more funding.
By offering literacy and math night trainings for parents in order to help them work more efficiently with their child at home.
Cedartown gets most of the money Rockmart and Aragon have to fight for anything they get
Come to our centers more often, to let our seniors know and understand you're services better.
Contact the Homeless Services Coordinator with the Douglas County School System (770-651-2098) yearly to update on services available for low-income population in Douglas County
Continue to actively participate in the Ga FCP Collaborative(s) to stay informed; ensure that all HS/EHS programs become Quality Rated before the 2020 Goal; continue to work on language and literacy to enhance the child and family well-being data in the counties serviced; service children and their families who are homeless; ensure that all children are counted in the 2020 Census....ultimately, work on providing ACCESS to transportation, high quality and affordable child care to all children.
Continue to allow me (WellCare) to come in and share information to the community that helps them with transportation, dental, vision and other healthcare that they need.

Continue working together and possibly meeting.
Cooling assistance similar to heating.
Develop ways such as seminars and meetings to engage the community and communicate more often with agencies and faith-based organizations to serve and support the needs of low-income seniors, the homeless and families. The LIHEAP Program is excellent.
Find a way to help the home bound individuals more effectively. The commodities would be very helpful if you could find a way to bring them back.
Gordon Tallatoona has always been a great help to our Habitat for Humanity. Gordon County Residents need more education on money, budget, spending wise and finance. I do wish this was offered more.
Health fairs and Resource fairs at locations where people we serve seek assistance
I am open to collaboration with Tallatoona staff on strategies to improve language with very young children before school age.
I don't have new ideas, but we contact them on a fairly regular basis to split rent or utilities for clients of ours who are working hard and participating in our parenting or counseling programs. We always get a quick response and great collaboration usually takes place.
I feel that Tallatoona Cap already collaborates with our organization in a helping manor. I make referrals to Tallatoona Cap (programs) and I hear good results from our clients concerning the assistance that they receive from the Tallatoona Cap.
I would like to see members of the community who provide low income people to collaborate by meeting periodically to ensure non-duplication of services.
I would love for a representative to come out to our location and speak with our clients.
If they would provide us with their service offering, we could give that to our clients
Improve Referrals to and from Local WIOA representatives with technical colleges and approved vendor training sites
It would be good to receive emails or flyers we could post to our residents of an upcoming program through Tallatoona CAP. Better advertising
Jennifer Norwood does a super job with outreach to clients and partners/stakeholders and does her best to connect people with needs to organizations with the resources to support them. In the case of my organization, we don't have a formal "intake process," and we don't have a lot of money to distribute, but we do have a little, and we have very little "red tape" associated with disbursing those funds. In short, if a client requires a small amount of immediate cash assistance or has a need that falls outside of Tallatoona's funding authority, Jennifer knows she can call on us. And I know that Jennifer has developed similar relationships with other partner/stakeholder organizations in the Polk/Cedartown area. The problem is that these existing processes for matching needs with resources is pretty informal and labor-intensive. If Jennifer was to leave Tallatoona tomorrow (perish the thought!), her successor would have to start from scratch, developing situational awareness and building new relationships with partners/stakeholders. Clients would suffer. If there was a technology solution available to facilitate and streamline collaboration between Tallatoona and service organizations within the community, I believe clients would benefit.
Make sure your community action group is very involved with the collaborative (make contact with Ladonna Collins, Executive Director, Rome Floyd County Commission on Children and Youth.
Our experience with the wonderful Tallatoona staff team is predicated largely on energy \& housing assistance and summer program assistance. Towards the latter we BOTH can do a better job promoting opportunities that Tallatoona may be able to provide for families (especially those with multiple children) in need of summer program support.
Our organization would like to work more closely with Head Start parents to provide information about services for domestic violence victims.
Our Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education offers free nutrition education classes to low-income families and individuals. We have offered this program with some Tallatoona departments but would like to partner with more.
Overall, just a more robust marketing campaign (if that's possible). You are a well-kept secret in Cobb! Perhaps a press release about your work? You may be doing more outreach than I'm aware of, but I find that many people don't know that Tallatoona supports Cobb County.

Periodic meetings with all community partners to identify and address concerns
Post Jobs Hold Job / Career fairs for the population you work with Hold people accountable that are getting assistance- ensure they are truly looking for jobs or trying to help themselves get out of the cycle they are in
Provide information that could be distributed to our residents and provided to new residents that lease here so they will know about your services.
Provide office space
Provide seminars to the over 65 population on how Medicare \& Medicaid works. Too many seniors are missing out on all of the healthcare benefits they are entitled to.
Relationship with United Way of Greater Atlanta in support of Child Well-Being mission to bring change and improve the lives of 250,000 children in Atlanta Region.
Serve on our Board of Directors, partner with community education
Short Term Training Programs for our GED participants
Tallatoona is already a great community partner with the organization that I serve. We are involved in many different ways collaboratively.
Tallatoona needs to be more visible in the community. Attend board meetings or meetings in the community to discuss what services they provide and how they can collaborate. Go meet the clients where they are to help bring them up to speed.
We are already working together
We are currently working on a partnership with the WIOA providers and Tallatoona in our local areas.
We are currently working to provide workforce-based training programs to help those that are unemployed get back to work.
We don't hear from Tallatoona except when they are offering heating assistance for seniors as winter approaches. It would be a blessing to hear from them more often as to what programs are available on an ongoing basis and what the qualifications are so people could be referred who need help
we have to charge a \$2-3 dollar fee to bring them to your location...cover that charge.
We work with Multi Housing. Being able to know 'when' your program has funds in order to assist with Rent, Security Deposits, would be very helpful.
work directly in my agency

\section*{What does Tallatoona CAP do particularly well?}

Communicates, Collaborates/Partners
-Currently your Haralson county worker Lakenya Logan has been 'very' helpful with working with people that I have referred her to. The heating/cooling help along with working with Security deposits and at times, rents.
a great resource and are willing to help
Address the needs of the community.
Advertise information to the public.
assist with energy supplements
Assist with Low-income individuals, partner with other non-profit organizations
Assist with utilities Workshops
Assistance to our low-income population and the programs they offer.
Collaboration and job placement.
Communicate, Listen, and Act
Communicates and works well as a partner.
Communicates service opportunities to local non profit partners
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SUCH AS JOB, SELF HELP
Connect with families
Distribute funds to those in need.
Enabling opportunity in the community
Everything!!! We love how fast they are able to help clients that we may not be able to help.
exceptional head start program
Family Engagement; stay abreast of the current research, best practices, and self care efforts.
From what I know, they are very active in the population.
Good job at community awareness and outreach to insure services are provided to those in need.
Head Start
Headstart LIHEAP \& Cooling programs
Headstart
heating/cooling assistance program
Help children in our area who have great needs.
Help individuals pay utilities, other household resources, training etc.
Help Low Income families.
Help low income resident obtain assistance with heating \& cooling.
Help people in need
Help people with bills Involved in the community
HELP the low income
Help with energy cost for clients
Help with referrals that I send for help to find jobs or need help with heating bills. Also assist in helping with transportation and housing issues occasionally
Helping families stay afloat.
Helping to support and empower families while connecting them to advancement resources.
Helps meet the critical needs for families who have lost a job or fallen on hard times especially with regard to rent and utilities. We serve families with little ones, so this is particularly critical to us that thee families are supported in time of crisis
Helps people who come in the door. I can walk someone to their office, and they will assist and usually find a way to help or able to connect them to the right resource (this is in Polk as I am housed in the same building).
Helps with GED test payment and childcare.
I am familiar with their head start program and understand that is going well. I also am familiar with the other programs that assist the community with utilities and rent. I have work with Tallatoona on this on several occasions and it worked well. Sometimes there is not enough funds to go around.

prepared them to sustain that employment. The program has helped victims who were in homes that the abuser left them in to maintain heat and air the victim could not afford. They are an important resource in Bartow county for low income families in need of support, education, financial assistance and job readiness.
Tallatoona CAP, prepare the whole family for self-sufficiency. I appreciate how the agency assist families in job training, further education, family engagement activities and preparation for the public school. Tallatoona CAP also assist their employees with services when needed.
TALLATOONA DOES A GREAT JOB WITH THE HEAD START AND HEATING BILL ASSISTANCE, BUT I THINK THEIR GREAT FEATURE IN JUST BEING THERE AND AVAILABLE TO HELP THOSE IN NEED IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. ONE HOPES THAT THEIR SERVICES ARE NOT EVER NEEDED, BUT THEY ARE THERE TO HELP EVERYONE THEY CAN.
Tallatoona has done well for the community especially with their in-depth assessments of clients they serve.
The online appointments work well for some who have computers. If you have to call for an appointment it can be very frustrating according to our residents. You may have to stay on the line for a period of time.
The staff works very well with parents in helping with the online process
The Tallatoona staff are very nice and professional to work with.
Their response time is amazing. We partner very well to refer families back and forth to serve them as best possible. They 'partner' in funding certain needs such as rents, utilities etc. when we fall short on funds. Their intrapersonal skills and caring are very well mannered, and they represent our Douglas county extremely well. We are blessed to partner with their office here in Douglas County.
They always help the people.
They are always at any outreach event that we offer so they are very visible in the community!
They are always eager to help our students and do an excellent job at communicating.
They do well with the energy assistance.
They handle the energy assistance sign ups very well. we allow them to use our facility and they are very organized.
They have a clear understanding of what they can and cannot do to assist clients.
They make extra efforts to share information to those who need their services.
They respond timely to client needs. They hold quarterly meetings to keep all stakeholders in the loop and they ask for suggestions for improvement or best practices. We work well together to serve the community.
They seem to be doing a good job in all areas.
They, like ourselves, listen to the needs of others. If they can't fulfill that need, they find others that may be able to help fulfill that need.
Those individuals that I know work for TCAP are wonderful people, so I see that as a strength.
Utility assistance
We are not aware of what Tallatoona does.
We decided to give them our benevolence funding because they do a much better job than we could ever do at vetting, follow up and connections.
We value the community partnership that we have with Tallatoona. They are so helpful with our clients in offering their services.

\section*{Is there anything else you' d like to share?}

Affordable Housing and emergency housing are by far the biggest needs
Continued community involvement from every sector of our community, those affected directly and indirectly.
Awareness truly comes from involvement. We need to be the village that is responsible for the education and wellbeing of the next generation.
housing is far and away the biggest need. Particularly in emergency situations, we have almost nothing to offer. One men's shelter one women's shelter, both always full.
I appreciate what Tallatoona does in our community.
I thank Tallatoona for the services they provide to the community. They are very much needed, and I do my best to share the information to others because a lot of people do not know about them.
I would like to see Hickory Log and Tallatoona partner up more often
It would be a great Idea if we can have public transportation for people who are willing to work 2 nd and third shift.
Just making the public more aware. Maybe with emailing company's like ours in order to assist with flyers, would be good. Maybe having your office here in Haralson County/Bremen open longer hours and more days.
Not at this time. I feel Polk County is needy for utility assistance as well as shelter assistance. Rockmart, Ga in particular.
Our partners Lucus Myrick and Charissa Koziar are awesome. We all work together to improve our community. Recently we partnered to do a very successful hygiene drive. Without these two it would have been impossible. Please keep our Tallatoona CAP Office in Douglasville open more often with a community resource referral person with skills to assess and offer some solutions with up-dated information.
Tallatoona does a GREAT job in our community. Keep up the good work!
Tallatoona does a great job!
Tallatoona is doing a great job in serving the community
Tallatoona is limited by funding and needs more funding.
Thank you for the work you do in the community to make a difference.
Thanks for your help, Tallatoona. You are assisting many children, and it is much appreciated.
The assistance during the summer is great. There need to be more apartment managers for seniors notified so they can get assistance for the clients.
There is a need for a local program to incentivize and on-board employers to consider utilizing people that have been rehabilitated through local programs to assist those in need of a fresh start but still have a background that prevents them from moving forward economically. Walker Faith \& Character based prison certifies offenders with certificates for HVAC, welding, IT and more to reduce the repeat offender ratio. These people are able to work and could be a fit in certain situations.
There is nothing to do for the kids that live here if they don't have anything to do, they find things and most of them are not good. You can't go to the places like Rome or Cedartown if you don't have transportation.
Very excited about the new educational training that has started to not only assist families financially while in the program but helping them to provide a way for financial independence.
We are certainly blessed to have the leadership at our local Tallatoona office in place. They are truly caring and involved with such unique cases to provide unique solutions through our partnerships. Excellent communication via social media or phone is always present.
We are very happy to have Tallatoona near our housing authority. Literally right around the corner. We appreciate they good work they do.


TCAP 2019 - Appendix F

\section*{Appendix F: Open-ended Responses - Client Survey}

Open-ended responses from clients are provided as they were written on the paper survey. Spelling and punctuation were not edited so as not to change or misinterpret any intended meaning by the respondent.
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ How did you find out about Tallatoona CAP services? - OTHER } \\
\hline BEEN IN FAMILY FOR YEARS \\
\hline CHATTAHOOCHEE TECH \\
\hline CLOSE TO MY HOUSE \\
\hline DAUGHTER \\
\hline DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER \\
\hline DRUG COURT CASE WORKER \\
\hline FACEBOOK \\
\hline FAMILY \\
\hline FAMILY MEMBER \\
\hline FRANK JOHNSON \\
\hline FSS COORDINATOR HOUSING AUTHORITY \\
\hline GED CLASS \\
\hline GEORGIA NORTHWESTERN TECH \\
\hline HEAD START \\
\hline ILIVE WITHIN 1O MILES OF THE COMMUNITY. \\
\hline I WAS A WORK STUDY AT DFCS. \\
\hline LIVE NEAR BY/PASS IT GOING TO WORK \\
\hline LUCAS @ GIVE A KID A CHANCE \\
\hline MARSHAL RILEY \\
\hline MY CHILD \\
\hline MY MOTHER \\
\hline MY OLDEST ATTENDED 3 YEARS AGO. \\
\hline MY OLDEST SON WENT \\
\hline MY SON CAME HERE \\
\hline MY SON WENT HERE FOR HEAD START. \\
\hline NIECE \\
\hline OLDEST ATTENDED \\
\hline OLIVER HOOKS \\
\hline OTHER KIDS WENT \\
\hline PASSING BY \\
\hline REBEL FEST \\
\hline SAW THE SCHOOL \\
\hline SCHOOL \\
\hline SCHOOL \\
\hline SERVIAR HOMES \\
\hline SHE WALKED IN \\
\hline SHERRY MAYS \\
\hline SISTER WHO IS A CUSTOMER OF HEAD START AND POLK TALLATOONA HRDC \\
\hline SOCIAL SERVICES \\
\hline THE DALLAS HOUSING AUTHORITY \\
\hline USED TO WORK THERE AT SCHOOL \\
\hline VISTA VOLUNTEER/SPONSOR TALLATOONA CAP \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```
WALK IN
WALK-IN
WALK-IN (MARIN BARBER)
```

Which of the following programs have you used? - OTHER
BARTOW FAMILY RESOURCE/COUNSELING
COMPUTER
COMPUTER
COMPUTER FOR JOBS
FOOD
GAS CARD FOR GAS
NONE
NONE RIGHT NOW, USE THE COMPUTER ROOM

\section*{Do you need? - OTHER}

I JUST NEED HELP MAKING IT TO MY FIRST PAY CHECK.
DON'T GET FOOD STAMPS NEED FOOD AND GAS FOR VEHICLE
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline \\
\hline APPLIED FOR DISABILITY \\
\hline CHILDCARE,CLERICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES \\
\hline CLERICAL SERVICES, FOOD SERVICE \\
\hline DISABLED \\
\hline EMPLOYED (PRN) \\
\hline FULL TIME MOTHER TO 5 KIDS \\
\hline FULL-TIME STUDENT AT GNTC \\
\hline HAVE PART-TIME;LOOKING FOR ADDITIONAL \\
\hline ON JOB TRAINING SEEKER \\
\hline PRN BECAUSE I AM IN SCHOOL FULL TIME. \\
\hline SELF EMPLOYED \\
\hline SELF EMPLOYED FULL-TIME \\
\hline STAY AT HOME MOTHER \\
\hline STAY AT HOME WIFE/MOTHER \\
\hline STUDENT \\
\hline UNEMPLOYED - 9 MONTHS PREGNANT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Industry - OTHER}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
AGRICULTURE FOOD SERVICE \\
\hline AUTOMOTIVE, CLERICAL SERVICES, FOOD SERVICE, MANUFACTURING/CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline AUTOMOTIVE, FOOD SERVICE \\
\hline AUTOMOTIVE, MANUFACTURING/CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline BUS DRIVER \\
\hline CHILDCARE EDUCATION \\
\hline CLEANING \\
\hline CLERICAL SERVICES HEALTHCARE \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\begin{tabular}{|l}
\hline CLERICAL SERVICES COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY FOOD SERVICE MANUFACTURING/CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline CLOTHING \\
\hline COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY, FOOD SERVICE, BUSINESS MANAGEMENT \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline COSMETOLOGIST \\
CSR \\
\hline CUSTODIAN \\
\hline CUSTOMER SERVICE \\
\hline DISABLED \\
\hline DISABLED CAN NOT WORK \\
\hline ELECTRICAL \\
\hline FOOD SERVICE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (LEGAL, MEDICAL, ETC.) \\
\hline FOOD SERVICE, CASHIER, RETAIL, CUSTOMER SERVICE \\
\hline FORESTRY \\
\hline FORKLIFT OPERATOR \\
\hline HAIR DRESSER \\
\hline HEALTHCARE MANUFACTURING/CONSTRUCTION \\
\hline HOME CARE ONE OF MANY \\
\hline HOUSE WIFE \\
\hline HOUSEKEEPING \\
\hline INTERPRETER \\
\hline LOOKING FOR WORK \\
\hline MANUFACTURING/CONSTRUCTION FOOD SERVICE \\
\hline REALTOR \\
\hline RETAIL \\
\hline RETAIL \\
\hline RETAIL CLERICAL SERVICES FOOD SERVICE \\
\hline RETIRED \\
\hline RETIRED \\
\hline RETIRED/MARKETING \\
\hline SALES \\
\hline SCHOOL BUS DRIVER \\
\hline STUDENT \\
\hline SUBSTITUTE TEACHER \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline TRUCK DRIVER \\
\hline UNSURE WORKED ONE JOB \\
\hline WAREHOUSE/DISTRIBUTION \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

What did you like about working with Tallatoona CAP?
ALL THE TEACHERS ARE KIND AND I FEEL SAFE LEAVING MY CHILD HERE.
ALL THE WORKERS ARE SO SWEET ALL THE TIME.
ALWAYS HELPFUL
ALWAYS RESPECTFUL, NICE
CLOSE TO MY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, STAFF IS COMPASSIONATE \& UNDERSTANDING TO OUR NEEDS!
COMMUNICATION
COMPASSION
COMPASSION BASED INDIVIDUALS
COMPASSIONATE
COMPREHENSIVE ORGANIZATION
COMPUTER AND PRINTER USE INFORMATIVE, HELPFUL, RESOURCES, JOB SKILLS TRAINING
DISABLED
EDUCATION FOR MY CHILD
EMPLOYEES ARE ALWAYS HELPFUL AND NICE.
ENJOYING THE KIDS
EQUAL TREATMENTS, UNDERSTANDING, COMPASSIONATE FOR KIDS
EVERYONE IS LIKE A FAMILY.
EVERYONE IS SO CARING AND SWEET ABOUT THE CAUSE.
EVERYONE IS VERY CARING AND COMPASSIONATE.
EVERYONE IS VERY CARING AND NICE.
EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING :)
EVERYTHING, RESPECTFUL
EVERYTHING, SERVICES AND STAFF ARE GREAT!!
EXTREMELY HELPFUL
FREE CHILD CARE HELP
FRIENDLINESS OF STAFF
FRIENDLINESS OF THE PEOPLE, HOW HELPFUL THEY ARE
FRIENDLY AND HELPFUL
FRIENDLY AND RESPONSIVE
FRIENDLY AND VERY HELPFUL.
FRIENDLY SERVICE (DID NOT CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT OF MY SITUATIONS.)
FRIENDLY STAFF
FRIENDLY STAFF
FRIENDLY STAFF
FRIENDLY STAFF
FRIENDLY, HELPFUL, ON LINE FOR APPOINTMENT, HELP WITH HEAT BILLS IS GREAT
FRIENDLY, KIND STAFF
FRIENDLY, NON-JUDGEMENTAL STAFF
GAVE MY CHILDREN GOOD TEACHERS IN HEAD START TO HELP WITH THEIR FUTURE IN SCHOOL AND BOTH GRADUATED SCHOOL.
GOING TO WEST GA. FOR DIFFERENT PROGRAMS TCAP 2019 - Appendix F
\begin{tabular}{|l}
\hline GOOD STAFF \\
GREAT PEOPLE THAT I WORK WITH AND THE TEACHERS ARE AWESOME AND TEACH THE KIDS WHAT THEY NEED TO \\
KNOW. \\
\hline GREAT STAFF AND SERVICES \\
\hline GUIDED ME TO JOB TRAINING \\
\hline HAVE A GREAT SCHEDULE FOR SCHOOL \\
\hline HELP ME STAY ON TRACK. \\
\hline HELPFUL RESOURCE \\
\hline HELPING WITH MY SCHOOL TO IMPROVE MY WORK STANDING. \\
\hline HOW EASY IT WAS TO GET MY CHILD IN. NO COST, GREAT TEACHERS. \\
\hline HOW NICE THE PEOPLE ARE \\
\hline HOW POLITE \& HELPFUL THEY ARE. \\
\hline HOW QUICKLY I WAS SEEN AND HELPED \\
\hline I LIKE BECAUSE THEY HELP ON BILLS. \\
\hline I LIKE HOW TALLATOONA USE TO BE IN 1997 WHEN MY YOUNGER SON CAME HERE. I VOLUNTEERED ALL THE TIME. \\
IT WAS A VERY GOOD PLACE. \\
\hline I LIKE HOW THERE'S MULTIPLE RESOURCES OUT THERE THAT TALLATOONA HELPS FAMILIES RECEIVE. \\
\hline I IIKE THAT Y'ALL ARE ABLE TO HELP PEOPLE \\
\hline I LIKE THE ATTENTION TO MY NEEDS. \\
\hline I LIKE THE TEACHERS \\
\hline I LOVE ALL THE STAFF. THEY ARE VERY SWEET, UNDERSTANDING, FRIENDLY \& PROFESSIONAL. I LOVE THE TEACHERS \\
AND HOW MUCH THEY CARE ABOUT MY DAUGHTER AND HER EDUCATION \& MY SON WHEN HE WENT THERE. \\
\hline I LOVE THE SERVICE THEY PROVIDE. \\
\hline I LOVE THE TEACHERS/STAFF AND THE WAY THEY CARE FOR MY CHILD. WE'VE SEEN SO MUCH IMPROVEMENT IN \\
JUST A MONTH! \\
\hline I LOVED THE STAFF AT PAULDING AND HOW THEY CARE FOR THE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. \\
\hline I'M JUST STARTING TO WORK WITH TALLATOONA. \\
\hline I'VE REALLY ENJOYED IT SO FAR. VERY HELPFUL AND GAVE ME A JOB OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WITH GAS AND FOOD, \\
\hline WHICH HELPS MY SITUATION A LOT. \\
\hline INFORMATIVE STAFF \\
\hline IT PROVIDED ME THE MEANS TO WORKING STABLE WITHOUT WORRY ABOUT WHO WOULD KEEP MY CHILD. \\
\hline IT WAS GOOD TO WORK WITH SOMEONE YOU KNOW. \\
\hline IT WAS OK. THE STAFF WAS WARM AND FRIENDLY. \\
\hline KNOWLEDGEABLE AND FRIENDLY \\
\hline MRS. LOGAN AND THE PEOPLE WHO COME TO PROVIDE SERVICES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CARING AND NON- \\
JUDGEMENTAL. SHE IS ALWAYS READY TO HELP AND PUTS 100\% INTO HER CLIENTS. \\
\hline MS. VICTORIA IS VERY ATTENTIVE. SHE STOPS TALKING AND HEARS YOU OUT THEN CONTINUES WITH WHAT SHE \\
HAS TO SAY. IT SEEMS TO BE AN ORGANIZED ESTABLISHMENT. \\
\hline MY CHILD LEARNING \\
\hline NICE PEOPLE \\
NICE STAFF \\
\hline NICE STAFF \\
\hline OFFER A LOT OF SERVICES \\
\hline OPERATION HOURS \\
\hline PASSIONATE WORKERS/TEACHERS \\
\hline PEOPLE WAS NICE AND HELPFUL \\
\hline POLITE, UNDERSTANDING AND COMPASSIONATE \\
\hline SEEING ALL THE KIDS LEARNING AND PLAYING TOGETHER \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```
SERVICE
STAFF - ACTIVITIES W/CHILDREN AND PARENTS.
STAFF AND HOURS OF OPERATION
STAFF COMMUNICATES WELL
STAFF IS AMAZING TEACHER GREAT
STAFF IS INFORMATIVE AND FRIENDLY
STARTING CHILDREN AT EARLY AGE ON HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH OTHERS AND LEARN.
TEACHERS ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE
TEACHERS TEACH AND TREAT CHILDREN EQUALLY AND ARE PASSIONATE.
THANKFUL FOR GROWTH FOR MY CHILD.
THAT EVERYONE WORKS WELL WITH MY CHILD
THE ADMINISTRATIVE TEAMS CONSISTANT SUPPORT AND WIDE VARIETY OF CAREERS AND SERVICES OFFERED.
THE ATMOSPHERE IS PLEASANT, THE EMPLOYEES ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE, HELPFUL AND VERY PROFESSIONAL. THEY
ARE INTERESTED IN SERVING THE COMMUNITY.
THE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES OFFERED
THE CARING ENVIRONMENT
THE DEDICATION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE ENTIRE FAMILY.
THE FRIENDLY STAFF, EXPERIENCED AND WILLING TO HELP ME.
THE HELP THEY OFFERED WHEN I WAS IN NEED.
THE HELP WITH ENERGY ASSISTANCE
THE KINDNESS OF ALL EMPLOYEES.
THE LIHEAP IS EXCELLENT, ESPECIALLY WHEN HAVE COOLING AS WELL AS HEATING. OTHERWISE, I WOULD HAVE
NONE.
THE LIHEAP PROGRAM
THE LOVE AND CARE MY CHILDREN HAVE RECEIVED. THEY ADORE YOU ALL AND I DO AS WELL. THE CHILDREN AND
STAFF, I LOVE KIDS ANYWAYS AND ENJOY VIBING WITH THE STAFF MEMBERS.
THE PATIENCE EVERYONE HAS
THE PEOPLE
THE PEOPLE
THE PROMPT ATTENTION AND HELP FOR MY FAMILY NEEDS.
THE RESOURCES & INFORMATION I WAS ABLE TO GET.
THE STAFF IS CONSTANTLY ATTENTIVE TO DETAIL AND ALWAYS SO FRIENDLY. THEY REACT AS NECESSARY IN ALL
SITUATIONS.
THE STAFF IS VERY FRIENDLY AND HELPFUL WHENEVER I HAVE A NEED/QUESTION.
THE STAFF IS VERY HELPFUL AND SHOW COMPASSION.
THE TEACHERS ARE AMAZING, THE STAFF IS GREAT & MAKE EVERYONE FEEL COMFORTABLE.
THE TEACHERS ARE VERY FRIENDLY ESPECIALLY IN MY CHILDS ROOM, D.
THE UNDERSTANDING AND COMPASSION YOU FEEL WHEN YOU WALK IN AND HOW ATTENTIVE THEY ARE TO YOUR
WHOLE FAMILY.
THE WILLINGNESS TO HELP, THE EMPATHY EXPRESSED. I LOVE WORKING WITH A KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEE
WHO IS GENUINE AND SEEMS TO CARE.
THEY ALWAYS TRY TO HELP THE KIDS AND THE CENTER MANAGER IS THERE INVOLVED WITH ALL THE KIDS.
THEY ARE ALL NICE AND WILLING TO CHALLENGE THE KIDS.
THEY ARE COMMITTED TO SEEING YOU SUCCEED AND YOUR FAMILY BECOMING SELF SUFFICIENT.
THEY ARE GREAT WITH MY CHILD.
THEY ARE SOME VERY NICE PEOPLE ...
THEY ARE SWEET AND VERY HELPFUL.
THEY ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT MY WELL BEING.
THEY ARE VERY FRIENDLY AND WORK GREAT WITH MY KIDS.
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\begin{tabular}{l} 
THEY ARE VERY GREAT PEOPLE AND HAVE HELPED MY CHILD DEVELOP BETTER SPEAKING SKILLS. \\
THEY ARE VERY GREAT WITH KIDS AND THE WAY THEY TEACH. \\
\hline THEY ARE VERY HELPFUL AND TREAT YOU WITH RESPECT. \\
\hline THEY ARE VERY SWEET AND UNDERSTANDABLE. \\
THEY ARE VERY UNDERSTANDABLE AND CARING. \\
\hline THEY HAVE MULTIPLE RESOURCES ... \\
\hline THEY HELP ME WITH THE COMPUTER. \\
\hline THEY OFFER A WIDE RANGE OF RESOURCES FOR ADVANCEMENT IN MY CAREER. \\
\hline THEY PROVIDED ME WITH THE RESOURCES THAT I NEEDED. \\
\hline THEY WERE VERY HELPFUL AND FOUND RESOURCES TO FIT MY NEEDS. \\
\hline THEY'RE VERY INFORMATIVE \\
\hline THEY'RE WILLING TO HELP FAMILIES AND THEY'RE RESOURCEFUL. \\
\hline TIME SPENT WITH KIDS \\
\hline UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE \\
\hline VERY EASY TO GET APPTS., VERY NICE PEOPLE \\
VERY EXPERIENCED, VERY FRIENDLY \\
\hline VERY FRIENDLY AND QUICK \\
\hline VERY FRIENDLY AND THOROUGH \\
\hline VERY HELPFUL \\
\hline VERY HELPFUL \\
\hline VERY HELPFUL \& FRIENDLY EVERYONE DOES THEIR PART AND MAKES SURE EVERY CHILD IS TAKEN CARE OF. \\
\hline VERY HELPFUL IN RESOURCES \\
\hline VERY HELPFUL, COMPASSIONATE \\
VERY HELPFUL, FRIENDLY STAFF \\
\hline VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE, HELPFUL AND KIND \\
\hline VERY NICE \\
VERY NICE \\
VERY NICE EMPLOYEES \\
\hline VERY NICE STAFF, AMAZING TO MY CHILD, GOOD SOURCE OF INFORMATION WITHIN MY COMMUNITY. \\
VERY PROFESSIONAL STAFF \\
\hline WAS HELPFUL \\
WHAT ILIKE TALLATOONA THEY HELPING US WITH OUR LIVING SITUATION AND GAS MONEY TO GET BACK AND \\
FORTH TO CLASS. \\
WORKING WITH FRIENDLY PEOPLE LIKE JENNIFER. SHE IS VERY CARING AND TOOK TIME OUT TO MAKE SURE I \\
UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 TCAP 2019 - Appendix F
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PHONE SERVICES
PROVIDE ME WITH COMPUTER TRAINING - MICROSOFT AND OUTLOOK SO I CAN GET A SIT DOWN JOB.
REFERRAL FOR HEALTH AND DENTAL SERVICES FOR THOSE WHO DON'T QUALIFY FOR MEDICARE/MEDICAID.
REFERRAL TO OTHER MUCH NEEDED RESOURCES.
SIGN LANGUAGE/COMMUNICATION
STRETCH OUT THE TIMES LIKE REGULAR SCHOOLS.
TALLATOONA DOES A WONDERFUL JOB.
THEY ARE A GREAT STAFF TO WORK WITH.
THEY ARE DOING EVERYTHING GREAT AT THE MOMENT.
THEY ARE GREAT AND KIND WORKERS.
THEY HAVE DONE A GREAT JOB OVER THE YEARS WITH HELPING ME.
TO CONTINUE TO STRIVE FOR GREATNESS
```
Are there programs or services that you would like to see Tallatoona offer in the future?
AFTER CARE
AFTER SCHOOL
AFTER SCHOOL AND BEFORE SCHOOL CARE FOR HEAD START PRE-K. IT'S HARD ON WORKING PARENTS TO GET
THERE.
ASSIST SERVICES
ASSIST WITH CDL LICENSE
BETTER FOOD SERVICE
BUS (YELLOW)
CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING
CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING
CARPENTER REPAIRS
CLASSES FOR YOUTH
COMPUTER SKILLS - TRAINING AND OTHER TRAININGS
COMPUTER SKILLS TRAINING
COMPUTER TRAINING
CONTINUE TO 12TH GRADE.
DENTAL SERVICES
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES WIITH JOBS
EARLY HEAD START, GA PRE K, BUSES
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
EVERYTHING GOOD
FINANCING CAR REPAIRS
GAS CARDS FOR TRANSPORTATION
GIVE OUT FOOD ONCE A MONTH.
HEALTHCARE JOB FAIRS
HELP FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE FELONIES
HELPING PEOPLE THAT DON'T HAVE ANYTHING, PROVIDE THEM YOUR SERVICES.
HOME BUYING PROGRAMS, HELP IMPROVE CREDIT SCORES FOR THOSE THAT DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ON HOW
TO IMPROVE IT.
HOME REPAIR
HOME REPAIRS
HOME REPAIRS AND HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION.
HOUSING
\begin{tabular}{|l}
\hline I AM NEW TO THE AREA. I AM SORRY BUT I DON'T KNOW. \\
I WISH THEY COULD REPLACE WINDOWS AND HOME REPAIRS \\
IF I THINK OF ANYTHING I'LL LET YOU KNOW. \\
\hline IF NOT ALREADY, MICROSOFT TRAINING \\
\hline JOB TRAINING AND MORE PROGRAMS IN OUR AREA LIKE THE ONES IN LARGER COUNTIES, SUCH AS THE DOULA \\
PROGRAM AND JOB TRAINING ON SITE HERE IN HARALSON COUNTY. \\
\hline KIDS WITH EXTRA SPECIAL NEEDS. \\
\hline MENTORSHIP IN THE FUTURE \\
\hline MORE CLASSES/GROUPS FOR LIFE SKILLS. \\
\hline MORE DANCES? OR AFTERSCHOOL ACTIVITIES? \\
\hline MORE FAMILY OUTINGS \\
\hline MORE JOB TRAINING \\
\hline MORE RESOURCES FOR HELP WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE. \\
\hline MORE SERVICES \\
\hline MORE UTILITY ASSISTANCE \\
\hline MAYBE TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline NONE TO SPEAK OF AT THIS TIME, I FEEL LIKE THEY DO A GOOD JOB AT OFFERING A WIDE VARIETY OF PROGRAMS. \\
\hline PARENT ACTIVITY W/THEIR CHILD/CRAFT \\
\hline PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline SOMETHING FOR SINGLE MOTHERS TO GET THEM INVOLVED OR GET RESOURCES. \\
\hline TAKE THE KIDS ON FIELD TRIPS \\
\hline THEY HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS AVAILABLE AT PRESENT. JUST CONTINUE TO KEEP UP \\
THE GOOD WORK. THANKS. \\
\hline THEY NEED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE PARENTS MORE ABOUT CHANGES. \\
\hline THEY OFFER EVERYTHING TO IMPROVE OUR LIVING SITUATION. \\
\hline THOSE PEOPLE WHO OWN HOMES THAT NEED FIXING TO HELP THEM FIX THEM TO BE ABLE TO MOVE BACK IN. \\
\hline TO BE DETERMINED ... \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline YRES MOR ALL HAVE MORE THAN WHAT I NEED ALREADY. \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION \\
\hline TRANSPORTATION FOR CHILDREN MAYBE. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}~~~~~~~


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This total is based on the ACS 5-year estimates, while the total in Table 1 is based on U.S. Census Bureau Population Division's Annual Estimates of the Resident Population from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. 2018 Population Estimates

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Veteran status of civilian population 18 years and over
    ${ }^{3}$ Disability status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ Rates are slightly higher for Table 20 and 21 compared to Table 22 because not all Family Violence Reports indicate the sex of the aggressor. Although Table 22 does not include a breakdown by gender, the original data from the GBI does. http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/pages/familyViolenceForm.xhtml

[^3]:    ${ }^{5}$ The 2017 County Health Rankings used data from 2011-2015 for the percentage of driving deaths that involved alcohol.
    ${ }^{6}$ The 2017 County Health Rankings used data from 2013-2015 for the number of drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population and the drug overdose mortality rate per 100,000 population.

[^4]:    ${ }^{7}$ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[^5]:    ${ }^{8}$ The 2019 County Health Rankings used data from 2013-2017 for this measure.

[^6]:    ${ }^{9}$ https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/measures-data-sources/county-health-rankings-model/health-factors/social-and-economic-factors/family-social-support/residential-segregation-blackwhite

