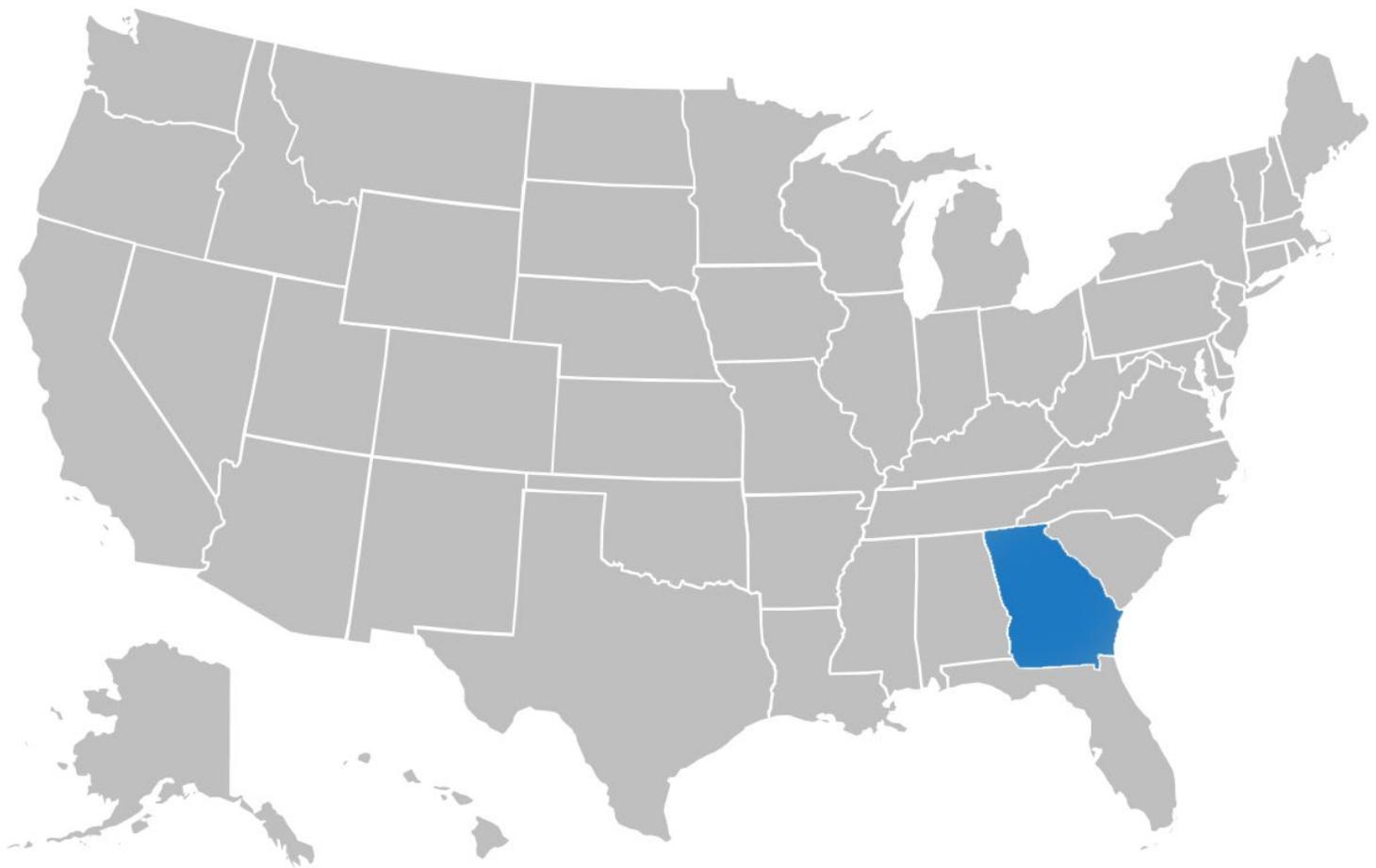


County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

Georgia



2021 State Level Data and Ranks



2021 County Health Rankings for Georgia: Measures and National/State Results

Measure	Description	US	GA	GA Minimum	GA Maximum
HEALTH OUTCOMES					
Premature death*	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).	6,900	7,600	3,900	17,600
Poor or fair health	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted).	17%	18%	12%	34%
Poor physical health days	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	3.7	3.9	3.0	5.9
Poor mental health days	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.7
Low birthweight*	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams).	8%	10%	5%	17%
HEALTH FACTORS					
HEALTH BEHAVIORS					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted).	17%	16%	12%	28%
Adult obesity	Percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m ² .	30%	32%	13%	54%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	7.8	6.5	1.0	9.3
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity.	23%	26%	17%	43%
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	84%	75%	0%	100%
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted).	19%	17%	12%	21%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.	27%	20%	0%	50%
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population.	539.9	632.2	110.8	1,855.9
Teen births*	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.	21	24	4	66
CLINICAL CARE					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance.	10%	16%	10%	25%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1,320:1	1,510:1	1,610:0	740:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists.	1,400:1	1,920:1	3,040:0	140:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers.	380:1	690:1	15,120:1	220:1
Preventable hospital stays*	Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	4,236	4,835	2,209	9,190
Mammography screening*	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening.	42%	41%	22%	52%
Flu vaccinations*	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	48%	46%	26%	55%
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS					
High school completion	Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	88%	87%	65%	95%
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	66%	64%	20%	82%
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	3.7%	3.4%	2.5%	9.5%
Children in poverty*	Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	17%	20%	5%	48%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	4.9	3.5	10.5
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent.	26%	30%	10%	75%
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	9.3	8.8	0.0	18.5
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.	386	388	0	1,499
Injury deaths*	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	72	66	41	142
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Air pollution - particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5).	7.2	9.6	7.3	12.1
Drinking water violations	Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	N/A	N/A	No	Yes
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	18%	16%	10%	26%
Driving alone to work*	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	76%	79%	48%	93%
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	37%	42%	14%	64%

* Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

2021 County Health Rankings: Disaggregated State-Level Racial/Ethnic Data

Measure	Overall	AIAN	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
HEALTH OUTCOMES						
Premature death*	7,600	2,600	3,100	9,600	3,800	7,400
Life expectancy	77.9	125.4	88.4	76.1	89.8	78
Premature age-adjusted mortality	380	120	150	460	170	370
Child mortality	60	---	30	90	40	40
Infant mortality	7	---	4	11	5	5
Low birthweight*	10%	10%	9%	14%	7%	7%
HEALTH FACTORS						
HEALTH BEHAVIORS						
Drug overdose deaths	14	---	3	8	3	20
Motor vehicle crash deaths	14	---	6	15	9	15
Teen births*	24	11	5	29	36	19
CLINICAL CARE						
Preventable hospital stays*	4,835	6,187	2,463	5,987	3,451	4,618
Mammography screening*	41%	31%	30%	39%	30%	42%
Flu vaccinations*	46%	39%	49%	33%	36%	49%
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS						
Reading scores [^]	3.0	N/A	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.4
Math scores ⁺	2.9	N/A	3.9	2.5	2.7	3.3
Children in poverty* [‡]	20%	34%	10%	31%	32%	12%
Median household income	\$62,000	\$38,700	\$81,000	\$44,700	\$49,900	\$68,000
Injury deaths*	66	21	24	60	30	80
Homicides	7	---	2	16	4	3
Suicides	14	---	7	7	7	19
Firearm fatalities	15	---	5	19	6	16
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						
Driving alone to work*	79%	61%	74%	78%	67%	82%

* Ranked measure

[^] Data not available for AK, AZ, LA, MD, NM, NY, VT

⁺ Data not available for AK, AZ, LA, MD, NY, VT, VA

[‡] Overall county level values of children in poverty are obtained from one-year modeled estimates from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program. Because SAIPE does not provide estimates by racial and ethnic groups, data from the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) was used to quantify children living in poverty by racial and ethnic groups.

N/A indicates data not available for this race/ethnicity.

--- Data not reported due to NCHS suppression rules (A missing value is reported for counties with fewer than 20 deaths or 10 births.)

2021 County Health Rankings: Ranked Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Weight	Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Length of Life	Premature death*	50%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
Quality of Life	Poor or fair health	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Poor physical health days	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Poor mental health days	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Low birthweight*	20%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2013-2019
HEALTH FACTORS				
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Tobacco Use	Adult smoking	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity	5%	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	Food environment index	2%	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap from Feeding America	2015 & 2018
	Physical inactivity	2%	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	Access to exercise opportunities	1%	Business Analyst, Delorme map data, ESRI, & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2019
Alcohol and Drug Use	Excessive drinking	2.5%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	2.5%	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2015-2019
Sexual Activity	Sexually transmitted infections	2.5%	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2018
	Teen births*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2013-2019
CLINICAL CARE				
Access to Care	Uninsured	5%	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Primary care physicians	3%	Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association	2018
	Dentists	1%	Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file	2019
	Mental health providers	1%	CMS, National Provider Identification	2020
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays*	5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
	Mammography screening*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
	Flu vaccinations*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Education	High school completion	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Some college	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Employment	Unemployment	10%	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2019
Income	Children in poverty*	7.5%	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2019
	Income inequality	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Family and Social Support	Children in single-parent households	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Social associations	2.5%	County Business Patterns	2018
Community Safety	Violent crime	2.5%	Uniform Crime Reporting - FBI	2014 & 2016
	Injury deaths*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air and Water Quality	Air pollution - particulate matter	2.5%	Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	2016
	Drinking water violations	2.5%	Safe Drinking Water Information System	2019
Housing and Transit	Severe housing problems	2%	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data	2013-2017
	Driving alone to work*	2%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Long commute - driving alone	1%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

2021 County Health Rankings: Additional Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Length of Life	Life expectancy*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Premature age-adjusted mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Child mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2016-2019
	Infant mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
Quality of Life	Frequent physical distress	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Frequent mental distress	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Diabetes prevalence	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	HIV prevalence	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2018
HEALTH FACTORS			
HEALTH BEHAVIORS			
Diet and Exercise	Food insecurity	Map the Meal Gap	2018
	Limited access to healthy foods	USDA Food Environment Atlas	2015
Alcohol and Drug Use	Drug overdose deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Motor vehicle crash deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
Other Health Behaviors	Insufficient sleep	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
CLINICAL CARE			
Access to Care	Uninsured adults	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Uninsured children	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Other primary care providers	CMS, National Provider Identification	2020
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS			
Education	High school graduation	EDFacts	2017-2018
	Disconnected youth	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Reading scores* ⁺	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
	Math scores* ⁺	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
Income	Median household income*	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2019
	Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch	National Center for Education Statistics	2018-2019
Family and Social Support	Residential segregation - Black/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Residential segregation - non-White/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Community Safety	Homicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
	Suicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
	Firearm fatalities*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
	Juvenile arrests ⁺	Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts	2018
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT			
Housing and Transit	Traffic volume	EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool	2019
	Homeownership	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Severe housing cost burden	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Broadband access	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

⁺ Not available in all states

See additional contextual demographic information and measures online at www.countyhealthrankings.org

2021 County Health Rankings for the 159 Ranked Counties in Georgia

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Appling	105	119	Cobb	6	4	Grady	83	87	McDuffie	151	103	Sumter	143	105
Atkinson	141	151	Coffee	110	139	Greene	64	68	McIntosh	97	57	Talbot	116	95
Bacon	111	134	Colquitt	117	132	Gwinnett	5	8	Meriwether	150	142	Taliaferro	115	141
Baker	81	138	Columbia	7	5	Habersham	29	50	Miller	157	84	Tattnall	73	129
Baldwin	108	86	Cook	101	92	Hall	12	30	Mitchell	144	131	Taylor	120	110
Banks	63	63	Coweta	9	17	Hancock	155	158	Monroe	58	36	Telfair	102	156
Barrow	44	42	Crawford	80	106	Haralson	77	70	Montgomery	57	94	Terrell	135	137
Bartow	39	43	Crisp	149	115	Harris	10	7	Morgan	27	19	Thomas	75	55
Ben Hill	146	152	Dade	54	41	Hart	48	56	Murray	66	123	Tift	84	66
Berrien	140	117	Dawson	19	10	Heard	68	74	Muscogee	99	53	Toombs	122	144
Bibb	131	65	Decatur	109	114	Henry	20	15	Newton	55	62	Towns	35	27
Bleckley	43	71	DeKalb	15	25	Houston	24	16	Oconee	1	1	Treutlen	90	121
Brantley	133	126	Dodge	89	101	Irwin	153	104	Oglethorpe	23	81	Troup	76	77
Brooks	107	100	Dooley	114	118	Jackson	16	24	Paulding	8	13	Turner	136	145
Bryan	13	14	Dougherty	148	111	Jasper	62	64	Peach	87	91	Twiggs	159	143
Bulloch	49	45	Douglas	21	29	Jeff Davis	128	128	Pickens	40	21	Union	18	11
Burke	145	146	Early	154	124	Jefferson	139	154	Pierce	72	78	Upson	134	89
Butts	106	82	Echols	86	93	Jenkins	124	122	Pike	45	35	Walker	78	61
Calhoun	82	136	Effingham	30	23	Johnson	119	112	Polk	92	102	Walton	33	32
Camden	22	34	Elbert	95	125	Jones	36	26	Pulaski	96	97	Ware	113	107
Candler	132	149	Emanuel	138	155	Lamar	112	72	Putnam	31	58	Warren	142	147
Carroll	56	44	Evans	79	113	Lanier	69	96	Quitman	127	150	Washington	67	85
Catoosa	14	18	Fannin	52	28	Laurens	137	79	Rabun	32	49	Wayne	100	98
Charlton	88	130	Fayette	4	2	Lee	28	9	Randolph	156	120	Webster	98	90
Chatham	42	22	Floyd	71	51	Liberty	61	48	Richmond	129	80	Wheeler	38	157
Chattahoochee	25	38	Forsyth	2	3	Lincoln	51	47	Rockdale	47	39	White	17	31
Chattooga	118	133	Franklin	103	75	Long	26	59	Schley	46	33	Whitfield	34	73
Cherokee	3	6	Fulton	11	12	Lowndes	65	46	Screven	93	127	Wilcox	70	135
Clarke	41	20	Gilmer	53	54	Lumpkin	37	37	Seminole	130	116	Wilkes	104	109
Clay	123	159	Glascocok	94	76	Macon	152	148	Spalding	126	99	Wilkinson	125	83
Clayton	74	69	Glynn	60	40	Madison	50	52	Stephens	91	60	Worth	121	108
Clinch	158	153	Gordon	59	67	Marion	85	88	Stewart	147	140			

For more information on how these ranks are calculated visit www.countyhealthrankings.org

Talk to a Team Member:

Have questions about your data? Need help finding an evidence-informed strategy? Looking for more information on how to start taking action? CHR&R team members are available to help you navigate the many resources we have available to support you on your journey to create healthy, equitable communities.

To contact us, please go to www.countyhealthrankings.org/contact-us. We're here to help!

Technical Notes

How are race and ethnicity categories defined?

Race and ethnicity are different forms of identity but are sometimes categorized in non-exclusive ways. Race is a form of identity constructed by our society to give meaning to different groupings of observable physical traits. An individual may identify with more than one race group. Ethnicity is used to group individuals according to shared cultural elements. Racial and ethnic categorizations relate to health because our society sorts groups of individuals based on perceived identities. These categorizations have meaning because of social and political factors, including systems of power such as racism. Examining the variation among racial and ethnic groupings in health factors and outcomes is key to understanding and addressing historical and current context that underlie these differences.

Data sources differ in methods for defining and grouping race and ethnicity categories. To incorporate as much information as possible in our summaries, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) race/ethnicity categories vary by data source. With a few exceptions, CHR&R adheres to the following nomenclature originally defined by [The Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#):

American Indian & Alaska Native (AIAN): includes people who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and do not identify as Hispanic.

Asian: includes people who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander and do not identify as Hispanic.

Black: includes people who identify as Black or African American and do not identify as Hispanic.

Hispanic: includes people who identify as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, other Hispanic, or Hispanic of unknown origin.

White: includes people who identify as White and do not identify as Hispanic.

Note:

- Racial and ethnic categorization masks variation within groups.
- Individuals may identify with multiple races, indicating that none of the offered categories reflect their identity; these individuals are not included in our summaries.
- OMB categories have limitations and have changed over time, reflecting the importance of attending to contemporary racialization as a principle for examining approaches to measurement.
- For some data sources, race categories other than White also include people who identify as Hispanic.

Learn More:

The above definitions apply to all measures using data from the [National Center for Health Statistics](#) (see Ranked & Additional Measure Sources and Years of Data tables on pages 4 & 5). For this data source, all race/ethnicity categories are exclusive so that each individual fits into only one category.

Other data sources offer slight nuances of the race/ethnicity categories listed above. [The American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) only provides an exclusive race and ethnicity category for people who identify as non-Hispanic White. An individual who identifies as Hispanic and as Black would be included in both the Hispanic *and* Black race/ethnicity categories. Another difference with ACS data is the separate race categories for people who identify as Asian and people who identify as Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander. For measures of Children in Poverty and Driving Alone to Work, CHR&R reports a combined estimate for the Asian & Other Pacific Islander categories, while for Median Household Income we only report the Asian race category.

Measures using data from the [Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#) (Mammography, Preventable Hospital Stays, Flu Vaccinations) follows the ACS categories with the exception of having a combined Asian/Pacific Islander category. For this data source, race and ethnicity are not self-reported.

The [Stanford Education Data Archive](#) used for the Reading and Math Scores measures follow the [National Center for Education Statistics](#) (NCES) definitions of Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian & Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, and Hispanic.

How do we rank counties?

To calculate the ranks, we first standardize each of the measures using z-scores. Z-scores allow us to combine multiple measures because the measures are now on the same scale. The ranks are then calculated based on weighted sums of the measure z-scores within each state to create an aggregate z-score. The county with the best aggregate z-score (healthiest) gets a rank of #1 for that state. To see more detailed information on rank calculation please visit our methods in **Explore Health Rankings** on our website: www.countyhealthrankings.org.