



# COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

❖ Conducted 2017 ❖

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## Overview

*This Community Assessment (CA), also commonly referred to as a “Community Needs Assessment”, is compiled and presented by Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc., and serves as the primary source of information on which the Agency bases short and long range planning goals to develop and refine the mix of services that best meets the needs of the service area. The CA is conducted every three years in order to efficiently produce a single comprehensive assessment that will effectively meet the contractual requirements for Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Head Start, and other funding sources without requiring duplicative efforts. This assessment is reviewed and, if necessary, updated annually to comply with Head Start funding requirements.*

### ■ **The Agency**

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council (CAC), Inc., is a private, non-profit 501(C)(3) organization incorporated in 1965 whose mission is to administer to the needs of the community by helping citizens attain and maintain self-sufficiency. The Agency headquarters is located in Moultrie, Georgia, with a primary service area consisting of 14 counties. Four additional counties are provided Head Start/Early Head Start child development services (for a total of 18 counties provided Head Start services). Three additional counties are provided Weatherization services (for a total of 17 counties). This brings the full service area to 21 counties. A map of the service area is included as **Attachment D**.

Three major service categories define the array of Agency services: Community Services, Housing and Energy, and Child Development. Services are provided through a network of 11 Neighborhood Service Centers (NSCs) and 22 Head Start Child Development Centers (CDCs). Eight (8) of the CDCs are located in Dougherty County where approximately one quarter of the population for the service area is concentrated.

A Chief Executive Officer is employed by the Agency Board of Directors and is responsible for directing daily operations and ensuring that accountability for services is maintained. Core administrative funding for the Agency is the federally appropriated Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). Additional funding comes from public and private grants acquired through competitive application submissions, contracts, local partnerships, fund-raisers, and donations. In terms of funding, the largest service provided by the Agency is Head Start/Early Head Start preschool services. The Agency is currently authorized to serve 1,813 children and families through Head Start funding and 319 pregnant women and children through Early Head Start funding.

Information provided by the Georgia Department of Labor reveals that CAC is among the 15 largest employers in terms of number of employees within the 14-county primary service area and the 18-county service area. *(This information is based on employment covered by unemployment insurance excluding all government agencies except correctional institutions, state and local hospitals, state colleges and universities.)*

### ■ **Community Assessment**

A comprehensive assessment of the CAC service area was conducted April - June of 2017 in accordance with the Agency’s Community Assessment Plan (**Attachment E**). A major strength of the assessment is the variety of viewpoints presented. We attempted to achieve assessment diversity by including all sectors of the community: young, old, male, female, poor, wealthy, private citizens, public officials, social service representatives, religious leaders, business leaders, and all other members of the community of all races. A new element for the 2017 CA was the Focus Group Addendum detailed under Data Collection Methodology Approach 3. We will utilize this information as the basis for demonstrating service needs to funding sources when refining existing services and implementing new services.

Our purpose in conducting an assessment of the CAC catchment area was to identify and objectively evaluate existing resources, services, strengths, trends, needs, and emerging needs to guide the Agency in refining existing services and developing new services to meet those needs within the scope of the Agency mission (CSBG Org Std 3.1). This assessment was also intended to yield a critical assessment of CAC service strengths

and weaknesses as a basis for refining services, implementing methods, and identifying means of solving any identified deficiencies.

This compilation is a summary for the Southwest Georgia area encompassing the following 21 counties -- 14 of which comprise the CAC primary service area, four (identified with an asterisk) that are provided Head Start/Early Head Start child development services only, and three (identified with a double asterisk) that are provided weatherization services only:

Baker	Grady	<i>Schley*</i>
Calhoun	Lee	Seminole
<i>Clay**</i>	<i>Marion*</i>	<i>Sumter*</i>
Colquitt	Miller	Terrell
Decatur	Mitchell	Thomas
Dougherty	<i>Quitman**</i>	<i>Webster*</i>
Early	<i>Randolph**</i>	Worth

The information contained in this assessment, including survey results *by county*, are on file at the CAC corporate headquarters in Moultrie, and can be obtained by calling Ann Hires, Planner, at (229) 985-3610. Selected CA results can be downloaded from the Agency website at [www.swgacac.com](http://www.swgacac.com).

## Data Collection Methodology

A tri-pronged approach was utilized for data collection.

### ■ Approach 1

A one page (front & back) questionnaire was distributed to the public including, but not limited to, the general public; current Head Start parents as well as clients of all Agency-administered programs and services; elected officials; Agency Board members; local Chambers of Commerce; area Family Connection partnerships; Housing Authority clients; senior citizens; area social service representatives including county Department of Family and Children Services offices, Mental Health offices, Public Health offices, public school systems, the area Agency on Aging, and Department of Labor career centers; and Agency staff. A Spanish version of the questionnaire was also made available. Copies of both translations of the questionnaire are included as a part of ***Attachment B***.

### ■ Approach 2

Demographic, statistical, and trend data that could not be obtained through an individual questionnaire was obtained from the following sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, *Georgia County Guide* (University of Georgia), Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning, Georgia Department of Labor, *Georgia Public Education Report Card* released by Georgia Department of Education, The (Georgia) Governor's Office of Student Achievement, Georgia Department of Human Services Division of Public Health – Online Analytical Statistical Information System, *Georgia KIDS COUNT* provided by Georgia Family Connection Partnership, National Low Income Housing Coalition, Corporation for Enterprise Development, Georgia Department of Human Services Office of Facilities and Support Services Region 10 Transportation Services, Georgia Department of Human Resources Office of Facilities and Support Services Region 8 Transportation Services, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, Middle Flint Regional Commission, Albany Transit System, and Americus Transit. A new resource for this CA was the website Community Commons.

### ■ Approach 3

A third approach was implemented for the 2017 CA. Head Start/Early Head Start Health Services Advisory Committees were asked to serve as a Focus Group (CSBG Org Std 3.3). These groups include Head Start parents and community partners. Community partners include doctors, dentists, law enforcement, Health Department, school system, DFCS, and other social service providers. Focus groups were established in Baker/Mitchell, Calhoun, Colquitt, Dougherty, Early, Lee, Miller Seminole, Sumter, Terrell, Thomas, Tri, and Worth counties. These 13 Focus groups completed the questionnaire described in Approach 1 above. The groups were then asked to individually complete an additional survey question, then participate in a group discussion, and finally attempt to come to a consensus on one answer for the group. The Focus Group survey addendum is included as a part of ***Attachment B***.

## Geographic and Economic Overview

With corporate offices located in Moultrie, Georgia, Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc., serves the Southwestern corner of the state of Georgia, bordering Florida to the south and Alabama to the west. The predominantly rural service area encompasses a total of 14 primary counties, with four (4) additional counties provided Head Start services only. These 18 counties span an area of 7,242.2 square miles, extending northward into south central Georgia as far as Marion County -- approximately 20 miles east of Columbus, Georgia. The Agency provides weatherization services in 17 counties, three (Clay, Quitman, Randolph) that are outside the 14-county primary service area and 18-county Head Start service area and are located along the Alabama border northwest of the primary service area. This brings the total number of counties provided at least one type of service by the Agency to 21. These 21 counties span an area of 8,051.0 square miles. A map of the area is included as *Attachment D*.

A network of eleven (11) Neighborhood Service Centers (NSCs) serves the primary service area, with one NSC located within each county except the counties of Baker, Lee, and Seminole. Baker County is served by the Mitchell County NSC, Lee County is served by the Dougherty County NSC, and Seminole County is served by the Miller County NSC. Twenty-two (22) Head Start Child Development Centers (CDCs) serve the eighteen (18) counties that are provided Head Start services. All other services offered by the Agency are provided through the network of NSCs.

### ■ General Geographic Target Areas

<u>County</u>	<u>Incorporated Areas</u>
Baker County	Newton
Calhoun County	Arlington (part), Edison, Leary, Morgan
Clay County	Bluffton, Fort Gaines
Colquitt County	Berlin, Doerun, Ellenton, Funston, Moultrie, Norman Park, Omega (part)
Decatur County	Attapulgus, Bainbridge, Brinson, Climax
Dougherty County	Albany
Early County	Arlington (part), Blakely, Damascus, Jakin
Grady County	Cairo, Whigham
Lee County	Leesburg, Smithville
Marion County	Buena Vista
Miller County	Colquitt
Mitchell County	Baconton, Camilla, Meigs (part), Pelham, Sale City
Quitman County	Georgetown
Randolph County	Cuthbert, Shellman
Schley County	Ellaville
Seminole County	Donalsonville, Iron City
Sumter County	Americus, Andersonville, DeSoto, Leslie, Plains
Terrell County	Bronwood, Dawson, Parrott, Sasser
Thomas County	Boston, Coolidge, Ochlocknee, Thomasville, part of Barwick, Meigs, Pavo
Webster County	Preston, Weston
Worth County	Poulan, Sumner, Sylvester, Warwick

### ■ The Southwest Georgia Economy

The Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) annually publishes the *Assets and Opportunity Scorecard (AOS)*, a comprehensive look at Americans' financial security today and their opportunities to create a more prosperous future. The AOS assesses the 50 states and the District of Columbia on 133 outcome and policy measures which describe how well residents are faring and what states are doing to help them build and protect assets. The AOS enables states to benchmark their outcomes and policies against other states in five issue areas: financial assets & income, businesses & jobs, housing & homeownership, health care, education. The

overall outcome ranking for Georgia in 2017 was 49th and the overall policy ranking was 28th. Issue area rankings for Georgia were financial assets & income (outcome 48th, policy 20th), businesses & jobs (outcome 42nd, policy 27th), housing & homeownership (outcome 42nd, policy 33rd), health care (outcome 48th, policy 44th), education (outcome 42nd, policy 17th).

The Albany Metropolitan Statistical Area (consisting of Dougherty, Baker, Lee, Terrell, and Worth counties) is the major growth and trade center of the region. A common belief throughout Southwest Georgia is that a disparity exists in regard to economic development efforts between urban and rural areas of Georgia. In Georgia 24.9% of the population lives in areas defined as rural. The population in 20 of the 21 counties in our service area exceeds this percentage. Six (6) counties boast a rural population of 100.0%, while ten (10) others are above 50.0%. Georgia Department of Community Affairs annually classifies Georgia's 159 counties into one of 4 job tax credit "tiers". The factors used to rank counties are unemployment, per capita income, and population living in poverty. The bottom 72 counties (least developed) are designated Tier 1, the next 34 are designated Tier 2, the next 35 are designated Tier 3, and the top 18 (most developed) are designated Tier 4. This designation guides a growing array of economic development policies, from tax credits to grant and investment opportunities. Fifteen (15) of the 21 Southwest Georgia counties are Tier 1 counties (increased from 9 three years ago, 12 six years ago and 14 nine years ago) and four (4) are Tier 2 counties (decreased from 8 three years ago, and 5 six years ago). Miller is newly designated as Tier 3. Lee is designated as Tier 4. There were two counties designated as Tier 4 just three years ago, and no counties nine years ago.

Southwest Georgia has long been recognized as a slow growing rural region with an economy that is primarily driven by farming operations and agri-business. According to the *Georgia County Guide*, all of the 14 counties that comprise the primary service area and 17 of the 21 counties in the full service area rank in the top one-third of counties in the state (159 counties statewide) in acreage of harvested cropland (including 4 of the top 6 and 15 of the top 33 counties). Together these 21 counties represent approximately one eighth of the total number of counties in Georgia, but contain a total of 1,129,800 acres of harvested cropland – accounting for approximately *one third* of Georgia's harvested cropland.

According to the Georgia Department of Labor (GDOL), the unemployment rate in the (14, 18, and 21-county) Southwest Georgia area (6.2%, 6.4%, and 6.4%) is higher than that of Georgia (5.3%) and the United States (5.2%). This is down from 7.9%, 8.1%, and 8.2% one year previously when the Georgia and United States rates were 7.4% and 7.0%. CFED ranks Georgia 38th in underemployment rate (unemployed plus those employed part-time for economic reasons plus those not actively looking for work who want a job and have looked within the past 12 months) for Q4 2014 – Q3 2015 with an average annual rate of 11.6% (U.S. 10.8%). Georgia ranks 31st in the percentage of low-wage jobs at 28.3% (U.S. 25.6%).

GDOL provides long-term occupational projections for the time period 2010-2020. The following occupations are identified as the most declining occupations in Southwest Georgia: farmers, ranchers, and other Ag Managers, farmworkers, laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse; postal service workers and mail carriers; switchboard operators, answering services; data entry keyers; printing press operators; shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks; machine feeders and off bearers; information and records clerks; textile operators, sewing machine operators; computer operators; aerospace engineers; molding, core making, casting machine operators; and prepress technicians and workers.

Moreover, the following are the occupations with the most projected job growth in Southwest Georgia: biomedical engineers; marriage and family therapists; diagnostic medical sonographers, medical scientist, personal and home care aides, mental health counselors, dental hygienists; carpenter helpers; curators; shoe and leather repairers; post-secondary philosophy and religion teachers and law teachers; cardio technologists/ technicians, medical secretaries; meeting/convention planners; reinforcing iron and rebar workers; interpreters, translators; athletic trainers, coaches, and scouts.

CFED ranks Georgia 13th highest in average annual pay at \$52,381 -- just above the U.S. average of \$51,364. However, according to GDOL the average weekly wage for the Southwest Georgia Workforce Investment Area in 2016 was \$716 while statewide the average weekly wage was \$970 – a difference of \$254 per week (compared to a disparity of \$204 in 2014 and \$190 in 2010). The average weekly wage for the Middle Flint Workforce Investment Area (which includes Marion, Schley, Sumter, and Webster counties) in 2016 was \$683 – a difference of \$287 per week in comparison with the state (disparity was \$309 in 2014 and \$262 in 2010). The average weekly wage for Clay, Quitman, and Randolph counties was \$600, \$563, and \$584 respectively in 2016, a weekly disparity ranging from \$370 to \$404 (the range was \$321 to \$362 in 2013).

Information obtained from GDOL reveals that one business closure (Riverside Manufacturing) in Southwest Georgia (Moultrie) in 2014 affected 100 or more employees.

From March 2014 to January 2017 the number of persons employed in the 21-county civilian labor force *decreased* by 5,017 persons (167,518 and 162,501), indicating that job creation in the area is now lagging behind jobs lost to layoffs and closings. During this time the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed) was 172,553 persons. The combination of a decrease in the labor force population and an increase in number of persons employed explains the decrease in the unemployment rate during the same period of time.

Even with unemployment rates that exceed state and national rates, optimism abounds regarding employment in the region. The unemployment rate in the region has fallen from 8.0% in 2014 to 6.4% in 2016 and appears poised to continue falling, feeding optimism for further economic recovery and job creation on the horizon.

## ■ Population

According to *CommunityCommons.org*, the population growth rate in Southwest Georgia lags well behind the state and nation. From 2000-2010 the Georgia population increased 18.4% while the U.S. population increased 9.8%. In comparison, the 18-county Southwest Georgia population increased 1.6%, with only two counties (Marion and Schley) experiencing a population increase of at least 18.4% and only two other counties (Lee and Webster) experiencing a population increase in excess of 9.8%. Of note is that Marion, Schley, and Webster counties are three of the six least populous counties in the 18-county area. Ten counties actually experienced a population *decrease*, continuing a long-term trend of out migration that began in the 1980s for many counties in the region. The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission attributes the trend of out migration to the search for better employment opportunities.

Lee County lies within the Albany Metropolitan Statistical Area and is identified by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission as a swiftly growing bedroom community to neighboring Dougherty County. This has been the case since the 1980s, and it appears that the population influx of upper middle class families moving from Dougherty County is poised to continue, as Dougherty County experienced a net population loss of – 1.56% from 2000-2010. While consistently among the fastest growing counties in Georgia and the United States during the first decade of this century, the rate of population growth in Lee County has slowed to more moderate levels in recent years.

In the past two decades substantial growth has taken place in the Hispanic/Latino population of Southwest Georgia (reference *Attachment A - Table 6*), particularly in Colquitt and Grady counties. This growth is primarily due to an influx of field laborers – migrant and full-time permanent -- for various farming and agribusiness operations. Many have chosen to settle as permanent residents of the area, and their children have often chosen to remain in the area as they have grown into adulthood. Even with the documented population growth, it is commonly recognized locally that census estimates for the Hispanic population throughout Southwest Georgia are grossly underestimated and that a significant percentage of the Hispanic population in the region are undocumented illegal immigrants. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Hispanic population estimate for Colquitt County was 8,159. However, according to a news article in the *February 1, 2008*, edition of *The Moultrie Observer*, the Hispanic community in the county at that time was sometimes estimated at more than 15,000. An additional question was added to the 2017 survey instrument regarding

ethnicity (CSBG Org Std 3.2). Only ten (10) of the 812 respondents indicated they were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

The Hispanic population provides an increasingly important pillar for agri-business and, ultimately, the local economy. Therefore, changes to immigration laws could have a significant impact on the stability of the local economy. Farmers commonly cite the typically strong work ethic, willingness to work for relatively low wages, and willingness to be paid wages in cash as positives for employing Hispanic workers. However, employers of field laborers typically offer no fringe benefits such as health insurance, retirement, or paid sick leave. Therefore, the increasing Hispanic population brings health care and social service needs that further impact the local economy.

### ■ Housing

*Attachment A - Table 14* provides a chart for calculating the hourly wage needed to afford housing rental rates in Southwest Georgia based on the generally accepted standard utilized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that rental housing is considered affordable if it costs no more than 30% of the renter's gross income. This chart reveals that a minimum wage worker (currently \$7.25 per hour) working 40 hours per week cannot afford rent in excess of \$377 per month. However, the National Low Income Housing Coalition indicates that the fair market rent for a two-bedroom dwelling in Southwest Georgia ranges from a low of \$645 per month to a high of \$777 (*Attachment A – Table 14*). Based on this information, the 40-hour workweek hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom dwelling ranges from a low of \$12.40 to a high of \$14.94. By comparison the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom dwelling in Georgia is \$848, with an hourly wage of \$16.30 necessary to afford a two-bedroom dwelling based on a 40-hour workweek.

### ■ Transportation

The availability of community services and public resources varies from county to county, with the more sparsely populated counties typically possessing fewer resources than the more populous counties. The result is that residents of sparsely populated counties must travel further distances – often to neighboring counties – to find employment and access post-secondary educational institutions, public health services, specialized medical services, and other such necessities. As a result, transportation issues are common concerns among low-income residents.

#### Region 10 Coordinated Transportation System Overview

The Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS) Coordinated Transportation System provides transportation free of charge to clients served by the DHS Division of Aging Services (DAS), DHS Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) clients receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and clients of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD). The DHS Region 10 area includes the same 14 counties that comprise the Agency's primary service area. The four counties outside the Agency's primary service area that are provided Head Start services (Marion, Schley, Sumter, Webster) are included in the DHS Region 8 Coordinated Transportation System.

DHS contracts with the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (RC) to plan, manage, and monitor Coordinated Transportation services throughout Region 10. RC in turn sub-contracts with Mids Inc., Resource Management Systems, Destiny Group, and Thomas County Area Transit for actual service provision.

DHS, RC, and Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) comprise a collaborative to make available public transportation (to work, businesses for shopping, and other activities) for the general public throughout Region 10 by expanding utilization of DHS Coordinated Transportation vehicles. Administered by GDOT and managed by RC, the project is a "scheduled response system" that offers transportation for the general public while at the same time transporting DHS clients on the same vehicles. RC sub-contracts actual service provision for this service as well. DHS clients are given priority.



DHS indicates that approximately 293,986 trips are provided annually (DAS 63,449; DFCS 2,091; TANF 4,928; DBHDD 223,518), while the RC indicates nearly 175,000 public trips are provided annually.

#### Region 10 Coordinated Transportation System in Summary:

- Limited demand-response service with priority given to DHS clients
- Curbside pick-up and drop off
- Hours of Operation: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
- Rate Schedule: varies by county and distance

The RC also develops and maintains partnerships with industries in the area to secure reliable transportation for workers.

DHS generally deems the system a success, although public concerns abound regarding convenience, affordability, and reliability of services. The system has been plagued at times by unreliability ranging from late arrivals for pick-up and delivery to limited or no public availability during peak DHS usage. Furthermore, in 2010 the Department of Public Health and the Department of Labor's Vocational Rehabilitation chose to no longer be included in the service.

Other than the Coordinated Transportation System, the only publicly funded transit system in Region 10 is Albany Transit System (ATS). ATS provides fixed-route bus services for the general public, demand response service for eligible customers, and shared-ride, curb-to-curb paratransit services for individuals who meet requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Services are available six days per week throughout the city of Albany with operating hours Monday – Friday from 5:00 a.m. to 8:12 p.m. and Saturday 6:00 a.m. to 8:12 p.m. All fixed-route buses are wheelchair accessible and are fully compliant with ADA requirements. Base cash fare is \$1.25, with discounted fares of \$0.50 for seniors, disabled, and children ages 6-12 years. Children under age 6 ride free of charge. Weekly (\$12.00 unlimited trips) and monthly (\$45.00 unlimited trips) passes are available as an alternative to the standard fares. A monthly unlimited senior/disabled pass is \$20.00 and a monthly unlimited student pass is \$35.00. Riders must register for the paratransit service in advance and meet ADA eligibility requirements to qualify. Paratransit services are available any time the public bus system is in operation. Paratransit reservations can be made between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The paratransit fare is \$2.50 per one-way trip. An average of 33 paratransit trips are made each day. In 2012 approximately 1,016,800 passenger trips were made (all routes) which is a 28% increase from 2008 to 2012.

#### Region 8 Coordinated Transportation System Overview

Like Region 10, the Region 8 Coordinated Transportation system provides transportation free of charge for eligible individuals to and from participating DHS programs and activities. Participating programs currently include DAS, DFCS and Sumter County Developmental Disabilities Center. Services can only be requested by authorized DHS organizations. Scheduled response services are provided 24 hours per day seven days per week. River Valley Regional Commission (RVRC) is the DHS contractor for Region 8 and provides DHS transportation services in Marion, Schley, Sumter and Webster Counties. RVRC subcontracts DAS trips in Sumter County to Americus Transit to provide DAS and DFCS trips within the city of Americus.

Within the four Region 8 counties, only one publicly funded transit system is available to the general public. The provider is Americus Transit, a public demand response service available only within the city limits of Americus plus service to Wal-Mart and Phoebe Sumter Medical Center. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Monday – Friday excluding holidays with the following rate schedule per one-way trip:

- Ages 0-59, including wheelchair passengers                      \$3.00

- Ages 60 and over, including wheelchair passengers \$2.25
- Passes can be purchased

CAC can assist individuals with transportation to necessary services in four (4) counties (Colquitt, Miller, Mitchell, Terrell) on a limited, demand-response basis. Other than friends and relatives, the only other transportation alternative is private cab services that are available in some towns. These cab services can be expensive and unreliable. Therefore, accessibility to reliable transportation is crucial to the ultimate self-sufficiency of low-income families in the Southwest Georgia service area. These issues combine to dictate that we transport the majority of the 2,132 Head Start/Early Head Start children to the Head Start Centers.

### Non-Emergency Transportation (NEMT) Overview

The Non-Emergency Transportation (NEMT) service, administered through the Department of Community Health (DCH), is a privatized service. Funding for the service is provided by DCH and the Georgia Department of Transportation. The contract for managing this service is bid and awarded every five years and renewed on an annual basis for a 40 county area in Southwest Georgia that includes all of the 18 counties in the CAC service area. This service was managed in Southwest Georgia by the RC from 2008 until 2013 when Logisticare, a private for-profit company, was awarded the bid to manage the service. The NEMT Program offers transportation services for Georgia Medicaid members who need to secure necessary non-emergency health care from a Medicaid billable program and have no other means of transportation.

Logisticare serves as the NEMT broker and sub-contracts actual services, much like the RC brokers Coordinated Transportation services. Clients desiring NEMT services must call a toll free number for reservations. Thomas County handles its own NEMT calls.

NEMT services are available around the clock. Medicaid-eligible citizens in Southwest Georgia who require medically related transport cannot be turned down for curb-to-curb trips upon request. The general public may also request NEMT services for ambulatory trips only at a nominal cost.

Normal reservations must be made at least 72 hours in advance. *Urgent Care* reservations are those reservations made for care that is of a more urgent nature for which the 72-hour advance period is not feasible. In urgent care situations a three-hour lead-time exists, and Logisticare will call and confirm the appointment with the care provider prior to transporting the client. Transportation outside of Georgia is allowable under NEMT provided the travel distance is no more than 50 miles one-way beyond the state line. Exceptions are made when a hospital or specialized medical provider beyond the 50 mile limitation is nearer than the closest equivalent in-state provider.

Assessment of success for NEMT in Southwest Georgia has been mixed, with reliability and lead-time required for requesting rides cited as issues of contention. NSC field staff report that it is common for those clients who are dissatisfied with the service to choose another transportation alternative such as friends, relatives, or taxi services.

### ■ Health

The issue of affordable health care is a top concern throughout the Southwest Georgia region as well as our state and nation, and the issue of health insurance is a topic of particular concern. According to the Georgia Health Policy Center (GHPC), rural communities in particular are struggling to provide quality health care for their residents. Without proper planning and preparation, many rural health care stand-alone systems may collapse, leaving Georgia citizens without access to the health care they need.

GHPC points out:

- Georgians living in rural areas are not as healthy as those living in urban areas.
- Access to care is limited due to a persistently insufficient supply of rural health care workers, gaps in services, and an escalating number of health care organizations that are financially unstable.
- Health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer occur more frequently among people living in poor rural areas.
- Many rural communities lack an adequate number of primary care physicians to meet the needs of their residents.
- Rural healthcare systems are often fragmented and ill equipped to address complex physical, behavioral, and social service needs.

*Community Commons* states that poverty is a key driver of health status. Compared to national estimates, a significantly larger proportion of Georgians lack any source of health insurance. An increase in the number of Georgians living in poverty over the past decade has placed additional pressure on the public insurance system. According to the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, the percentage of uninsured Georgians was 22% compared to 15% nationwide prior to public insurance coverage options under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Georgia is now ranked the 7<sup>th</sup> highest uninsured in the U.S. 2014 estimates show that the uninsured rate in Georgia is increasing, even after the implementation of the ACA.

Kaiser Health News reports that in Southwest Georgia premiums for health insurance purchased through the online marketplaces created by the ACA are double those in Atlanta. In fact the only places in the United States with higher premiums are the Colorado mountain resort areas around Aspen and Vail. Georgia did not implement ACA Medicaid expansion; therefore, 31% of residents who would have been eligible for Medicaid are left without an affordable coverage option and will likely remain uninsured. Nine percent of people in the coverage gap live in Georgia. In 2014, five insurers offered Qualified Health Plans in the Georgia individual Marketplace; only 1 offered coverage state-wide. In 2015, nine insurers proposed to offer Marketplace plans; only 3 had state-wide options.

All the dynamics that drive up health costs have coalesced in Southwest Georgia, pushing up premiums. Expensive chronic conditions such as obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and cancer are common among the Southwest Georgia population. David Hefner, CEO of Georgia Regents Medical Center, says that the health indices for many of the counties in Southwest Georgia “are worse than some Third World countries”. One hospital system dominates the area, leaving little competition. Only one insurer is offering policies in the online marketplace, and many physicians are not participating, limiting consumer choice.

Many insurance brokers and residents place the blame for high premiums on the expanding Phoebe Putney Health System, a nonprofit that runs six hospitals in Southwest Georgia. The Federal Trade Commission and Georgia’s attorney general unsuccessfully tried to reverse Phoebe’s 2012 acquisition of Palmyra Park Hospital in Albany because it made the system so dominant that they said Phoebe could essentially dictate prices. In a settlement, Phoebe was allowed to hold on to Palmyra, giving it 86 percent of the regional health care market. Phoebe’s dominance has also grown as it has purchased more physician practices.

Additionally, 4 large rural hospitals in Georgia have closed in the past 2 years. Since 2000, a total of 8 hospitals have shut down in the state. Closures reduce the ability of patients to access needed care, especially in rural areas.

## Demographic Overview

### ■ 14-County Area

The *Georgia County Guide* estimates that the 14-county service area is comprised of 354,489 residents. The racial/ethnic composition of the population is 54.3% Caucasian, 43.1% African American, and 5.5% Hispanic or Latino. (Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. Therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.) In comparison, the Georgia population ratios are 62.5% Caucasian, 31.4% African American, and 9.2% Hispanic or Latino.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 28.0% of the population lives below the poverty level, compared to an estimate of 19.2% statewide. These percentages have steadily increased over the past decade and represent an increase from 24.3% and 16.6% only six years ago. Based on this data, it is estimated that 96,251 individuals live below the poverty rate and, therefore, comprise the segment of the population targeted for Agency services. This represents a decrease of 3,680 individuals living in poverty in the past three years. This decrease is due to outmigration in rural areas. However, just six years ago, there was an increase of 10,447 persons living in poverty.

The number of children living in poverty has also grown steadily during the past decade. U.S. Census Bureau estimates reveal that 39.7% of children under the age of 18 in the 14-county area live below the poverty level. This percentage was 39.4 three years ago. This represents an increase from 34.4% six years ago and remains far above the state percentage of 27.3%.

Additional demographic data is included in *Attachment A*.

### ■ 18-County Area

The *Georgia County Guide* estimates that the 18-county service area is comprised of 402,301 residents. The racial/ethnic composition of the 18-county population is 54.0% Caucasian, 43.4% African American, and 5.5% Hispanic or Latino. (Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. Therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.) In comparison, the Georgia population ratios are 62.5% Caucasian, 31.4% African American, and 9.2% Hispanic or Latino.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 28.0% of the 18-county population lives below the poverty level, compared to an estimate of 19.2% statewide. These percentages have steadily increased over the past decade and represent an increase from 24.6% and 16.6% only six years ago. Based on this data, it is estimated that 109,167 individuals in the 18-county area live below the poverty rate and, therefore, comprise the segment of the population targeted for Agency services. This represents a decrease of 4,503 individuals living in poverty in the past three years. This decrease is due to outmigration in rural areas. However, just six years ago, there was an increase of 11,865 persons.

The number of children living in poverty has also grown steadily during the past decade. U.S. Census Bureau estimates reveal that 40.0% of children under the age of 18 in the 18-county area live below the poverty level. This represents a slight increase from 39.7% three years ago and 34.8% six years ago and remains far above the state percentage of 27.3%.

The Georgia County Guide reveals that 27,565 children under the age of 5 live within the 18 counties provided Head Start/Early Head Start services. Therefore, it is estimated that 11,026 children ages 3-5 and 16,539 children ages 0-3 reside in these counties. The U. S. Census Bureau estimates that 40.0% of the children under the age of 5 in these counties live below the poverty level. Based on this percentage, it is estimated that 4,415 children ages 3-4 live below the poverty level and, therefore, are income eligible for Head Start. It is estimated that an additional 6,623 children ages 0-3 live below the poverty level and are income eligible for Early Head Start services.

Additional demographic data is included in *Attachment A*.

## ■ Analysis

*Notable trends and conditions are identifiable through analysis of the Southwest Georgia demographic data. This analysis includes key findings which include the causes of poverty and the conditions of poverty as identified in our service area. (CSBG Org Std 3.4)*

- More than one third (40.0%) of the children less than 5 years of age in the 18 counties provided Head Start/ Early Head Start services live in poverty – 12.7% above the statewide percentage of 27.3%.
- Seventeen (17) of the 18 counties provided Head Start services have a higher percentage of children under age 5 living in poverty than the State rate of 27.3%.
- Approximately 4,410 children ages 3 and 4 in the 18 counties provided Head Start services are eligible for Head Start based on income alone. In comparison, CAC is authorized to serve a total of 1,813 children through Head Start.
- Approximately 6,623 children under the age of 3 in the 18 counties provided Head Start services are eligible for Early Head Start based on income alone. In comparison, CAC is authorized to serve a total of 319 infants, toddlers, and pregnant women through Early Head Start.
- Per capita income in Southwest Georgia is \$2,563 less than statewide (\$34,666 to \$37,229).
- The percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a high school diploma or equivalency is lower in 17 of our 18 counties than the State percentage of 85.4%. Lee County is 86.6%.
- The percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree is lower in all 18 counties than the State percentage of 28.8%. Lee County has the highest percentage at 23.2% while Webster County has the lowest percentage at 7.6%.
- A lower percentage of the Southwest Georgia population is between the primary income earning age ranges of 18-54 and 18-64 in comparison with the State (48.0% to 53.1% & 60.5% to 64.3%). The economic implications are that in Southwest Georgia the wage earning population must support a proportionately larger non-income earning population in comparison with the State. However, the per capita income in Southwest Georgia (\$34,666) is \$2,563 below the State per capita income (\$37,229), a disparity that has held steady in recent years.
- The percentage of Southwest Georgians under the age of 18 (24.9%) is the same as the statewide percentage of 24.9%. This indicates that approximately the same percentage of wage earners is expected to enter the work force in the next 15-20 years in comparison with the State. An important question to answer is: *Will those under age 18 stay in Southwest Georgia, and will there be jobs available for them if they do stay?*
- The percentage of Southwest Georgians ages 55 and above is 27.1% compared to 24.6% statewide, while the percentage of Southwest Georgians ages 65 and above is 14.5% compared to 12.0% statewide. The percentage of the population ages 55 and above has steadily increased in recent years due to the baby boomer generation. In comparison to the State, a much larger percentage of the Southwest Georgia population has reached retirement age or is nearing retirement. Predominantly rural areas with high concentrations of retirees typically have less disposable income than areas with lower concentrations of retirees and exhibit a high need for health care, specialized health care, and health insurance.
- The percentage of persons living below the poverty level is 8.8% higher in Southwest Georgia than statewide (28.0% to 19.2%), meaning that more than one in every four Southwest Georgians lives in poverty. The disparity was only 8.0% just six years ago.
- The percentage of children ages 18 and under living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment is higher in 15 of 18 counties than the statewide percentage of 8.8%. Eight (8) counties exceed 15% and five (5) counties exceed 20% with Terrell County the highest at 26.0%. This shows an improvement in the last three years; however, there are only three (3) counties whose rate is less than the statewide percentage.
- The percentage of persons receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in Southwest Georgia is almost double the percentage statewide (4.6% to 2.5%).

- While TANF rolls have decreased dramatically in recent years, the percentage of Southwest Georgians receiving TANF (0.79%) is almost twice the statewide percentage of 0.40%.
- The percentage of Southwest Georgians receiving Food Stamps (30.7%) is more than 10% above the statewide percentage of 19.6%.
- Fifteen (15) of the 18 counties have a higher percentage of female headed households without a husband present than the statewide percentage of 12.8%. The overall rate for Southwest Georgia is 16.2%.
- More than one-third (36.8%) of the 18-county Hispanic/Latino population and 41.4% of the 14-county Hispanic/Latino population reside in Colquitt County. The Hispanic/Latino segment represents 17.6% of the total population of Colquitt County. According to the *Georgia County Guide*, only four other counties have a Hispanic population at or above 5% (Grady 10.9%, Marion 6.6%, Decatur 5.6%, Sumter 5.0%). (It is commonly recognized among local public officials, as well as the general public, that census estimates for the Hispanic/Latino population throughout Southwest Georgia are grossly underestimated.)
- The statewide percentage of first births to mothers age 20 and older with 12 years of education is 79.2%. Four counties (Dougherty, Lee, Miller and Webster) in Southwest Georgia exceed this rate, with nine (9) counties lower than 70%.
- The percentage of births in Southwest Georgia to mothers with less than 12 years education (20.4%) is more than 5% above the statewide percentage of 15.3%. All but five counties (Calhoun, Lee, Miller, Schley, and Seminole) exceed the state percentage.
- The percentage of premature births is slightly higher in Southwest Georgia than statewide (11.1% to 10.8%). Six (6) counties exceed 11%, with Worth County being the highest at 17.0%.
- The percentage of births that are low birth weight births (less than 2500 grams) is higher in Southwest Georgia than statewide (10.9% to 9.5%). Nine (9) counties exceed 10%, with Seminole County being the highest (19.8%) at more than twice the State percentage.
- The percentage of births that are very low birth weight births (less than 1500 grams) is higher in Southwest Georgia than statewide (2.1% to 1.8%). Eight (8) of 18 counties had fewer than five events on which to base information and, therefore, were not shown. The percentage in Early County is 4.8%, almost three times the State percentage.
- Three in five births (60.6%) in Southwest Georgia are to unmarried females, more than 15% above the State percentage of 45.1%. Only three counties (Lee, Schley, and Webster) do not exceed the State percentage. At 73.1%, Early County tops the list of 15 counties in Southwest Georgia that exceed 50%.
- Fifteen (15) of 16 counties have a higher teen pregnancy rate than the statewide rate of 22.4 per 1,000 females ages 10-19. *County data is available for counties with five (5) or more events on which to base rates. Baker and Webster counties had less than 5 events, so data was unavailable.*
- Within Georgia 22.7% of teen pregnancies among females ages 15-19 in 2015 were repeat pregnancies. County data is available for counties with five (5) or more events on which to base rates. Eleven counties in Southwest Georgia have five or more events, with a combined percentage of 24.2% being repeat pregnancies. This percentage is 1.5% above the State percentage. Although these numbers are high, they do show a decrease from the 2012 numbers. In 2012, fifteen counties had five or more events. The 2012 repeat pregnancy in our area was 6.7% higher than the State. And a significant improvement is that in 2012 there were 33.6% repeat pregnancies in our area and this number dropped to 24.2% in 2015 (a decrease of 9.4% in the last three years).
- Within Georgia 17.2% of teens ages 15-19 who gave birth in 2012 had given birth previously. County data is available for counties with five (5) or more events on which to base rates. Ten counties in Southwest Georgia have five or more events, with a combined percentage of 20.5% having given birth previously. This percentage is 3.3% above the State percentage.
- Substantiated incidents of child abuse and neglect in Georgia are measured as a rate per 1000 children. Georgia's rate is 7.2. Ten (10) of 18 counties exceed this rate.
- Ten (10) of the 20 school systems in Southwest Georgia exceed the State percentage (22.4%) of students in grades K-5 that are enrolled in early intervention programs.

- Fourteen (14) of the 20 Southwest Georgia school systems exceed the State percentage (12.8%) of students in grades 6-8 enrolled in remedial education. Six (6) of the 14 school systems exceed 20%, with 3 of the 6 exceeding 35%. The Calhoun County percentage is especially alarming at 93.9%.
- Thirteen (13) of 20 school systems exceed the State percentage (9.0%) of students in grades 9-12 enrolled in remedial education. Six (6) of the 13 school systems exceed 20%, with 1 of the 6 exceeding 30% (Mitchell 48.4%).
- Only three (3) of 20 school systems fall below the 2016 State graduation rate of 79.4%. This represents a 7.9% improvement on the 2013 State graduation rate of 71.5%.
- Twelve (12) of 18 counties exceed the State percentage of teens ages 16-19 who are high school dropouts (5.6%). Miller County has the highest percentage at 21.4%.
- Twelve (12) of 18 counties exceed the State percentage of teens ages 16-19 who are not in school and not working (9.8%). Marion County has the highest percentage at 31.3%.
- Thirteen (13) of the 17 Southwest Georgia school systems reporting have an average SAT score lower than the State average of 1407. Five (5) school systems have average scores below 1300; and eight (8) more have average scores under 1400.
- Seventeen (17) of the 20 Southwest Georgia school systems exceed the State percentage (60%) of children eligible for free/reduced price school lunch. Five (5) school systems report that 100% of their students are eligible for free lunches. Note: Several area school systems offer free lunches to 100% of their students regardless of individual income eligibility.
- Fourteen (14) of the 20 Southwest Georgia school systems fall below the State percentage (43.3%) of 2016 graduates eligible for the Georgia HOPE scholarship. Seven (7) school systems are below 35%, with Dougherty County the lowest at 20.7%.
- The Juvenile Court Commitment Rate is slightly above the State rate of 1.97 at 2.06 per 1000 at-risk youth ages 10-16 for the 18-county area and 2.69 for the 14-county area. Four (4) counties have a rate of 0.0 but six (6) counties have a higher rate than the State.
- Mobile homes account for 19.8% of total housing units in Southwest Georgia, more than double the percentage statewide (9.5%).
- Total housing units increased by 4.2% (7,003 units) in Southwest Georgia from 2008 to 2012. In comparison, the increase throughout Georgia was 25.2%. Four (4) counties in Southwest Georgia had a decrease in total housing units.
- The percentage of owner-occupied housing units in Southwest Georgia is less than the statewide percentage (63.9% vs. 66.0%). However, the percentage is actually higher than the State in 8 counties while the percentage in Dougherty County, the most populous county in the service area, is much lower at 48.4%. The percentage of renter-occupied housing units in Southwest Georgia is only 1% less than the statewide percentage (32.9% vs. 34.0%), with 51.6% of occupied housing units in Dougherty County being renter-occupied.
- The rental vacancy rate is lower in Southwest Georgia (7.1% in the 14-county area & 7.9% in the 18-county area) than the State rate of 10.8%. We anticipate this will be significantly lower for Southwest Georgia in 2017 due to the extensive damage/demolition of units caused by the January tornados.
- Based on fair market rent for two-bedroom housing in Southwest Georgia, the hourly wage necessary working 40 hours per week to afford fair market rent ranges from \$12.40 to \$14.94 depending on the county. Federal minimum wage is currently \$7.25/hour.
- Population density in Southwest Georgia increased from 55.2 persons per square mile of land area in 2000 to 56.1 in 2010, an increase of 1.6%. During that same time, population density for the State increased from 141.4 to 168.4, an increase of 19% -- almost twelve times the local percentage.

Child Development

*Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment Authorization*

<b>Head Start 2016-2017</b>		<b>Waiting List as of 6/6/17</b>
Baker	54	6
Calhoun	54	22
Colquitt	182	2
Decatur/Grady	182	25
Dougherty	717	76
Early	74	5
Lee	54	7
Miller	34	2
Mitchell	54	9
Seminole	17	23
Sumter	142	73
Terrell	80	10
Thomas	159	12
Tri County (Marion, Schley, & Webster)	71	6
Worth	111	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>Total 301</b>

<b>Early Head Start 2016-2017</b>		<b>Waiting List as of 6/6/17</b>
Calhoun	36	12
Decatur/Grady	24	10
Dougherty	82	63
Miller	8	7
Seminole	16	5
Sumter	86	79
Thomas	16	27
Tri County	27	21

Note: As of August 1, 2017 the Head Start authorization will be 1,813 and Early Head Start will be 319 for a total of 2,132.

Current enrollment reveals the following information that confirms those families most in need are being served:

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single Parent Families (Female Head of Households)	2,273	98.7%
Medicaid Eligible	2,520	95.6%
TANF Recipient	71	3.1%
Unemployed	1,382	60.1%
High School Graduate or GED	1,497	65.1%
Diagnosed Disability	223	9.7%
CACFP - Eligible for Free Meals	2,304	100.0%

The following is a listing of other *known* child development and childcare programs by county that are serving Head Start/Early Head Start eligible children (*ages 0-5 and economically disadvantaged as defined by Head Start family income eligibility guidelines*). Many of the providers also serve children ages five and older (*identified with an asterisk where known*). While significant in some counties, after-school child care services are purposely not included in this listing because those services are partial day services typically provided in the afternoon for only 3-4 hours primarily serving ages five and above. The approximate capacity, number of



children served, vacancies, and number on waiting lists are indicated for each program. This listing was compiled from information obtained from Bright from the Start (Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning), Georgia Department of Education, and direct contact with the listed child development and child care programs. While based on *available* information, the listing is not all-inclusive. Efforts to ensure the accuracy of the listing were limited in that sources noted some providers either do not respond or give incomplete responses to their requests for data. There are a large (and constantly fluctuating) number of “Family Childcare” and “Informal Childcare” vendors throughout the service area authorized to serve a maximum of six (6) and two (2) children respectively. Although the identified programs serve a substantial portion of the Head Start eligible population, the need for Head Start services remains strong. Approximately 11,038 of the estimated 27,565 children ages 0-5 within the service area are eligible for Head Start or Early Head Start services based on family income alone (4,415 of 11,026 children ages 3-5 and 6,623 of 16,539 under age 3). The combined capacity of Public Pre-K and Private Daycare within the service area is approximately 9,804 children. Pre-K is authorized to serve 3,834 four-year-olds and Private Daycare is authorized to serve approximately 5,970 children. However, 1,102 Pre-K slots are served through Private Daycare providers (3,834 + 5,970 – 1,102 = 8,702). While recruitment of four-year-olds for Georgia's Pre-K program hinders Head Start enrollment of four-year-olds, a large segment of those served by Pre-K and Private Daycare do not fall into the 11,038 children identified as "most in need" of Head Start and Early Head Start services based on family income. If all available Pre-K and Private Daycare slots were filled with children ages 0-5, a total of 18,863 children ages 0-5 in the service area would remain unserved (27,565 – 8,702 = 18,863).

	Authorized Capacity	Number Served	Vacancies	Waiting List
<u>Baker</u>				
Pre-K	22	22	0	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 1)*	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Calhoun</u>				
Pre-K	22	27	0	N/A
Pataula Charter Academy	44	44	0	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 2)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Colquitt</u>				
Pre-K	564	613	0	N/A
Friends & Company*	51	51	0	N/A
Lifespring Childcare Center	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miss Bonnie's Daycare*	93	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moultrie YMCA	190	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. Ann's Child Care and Development*	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. B J's Group Daycare*	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. Brandi's*	80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Payne's Kiddie Ranch*	39	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rocking Chair Daycare	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Telamon Kidde Kastle III (Migrant Head Start)	92	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wonderland Day Care	95	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Decatur</u>				
Pre-K	306	302	4	N/A
A New Generation Academy	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
ATLAS Educational Services*	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Complete Child Care	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fantastic Kids*	48	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grace Christian Academy	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Authorized Capacity	Number Served	Vacancies	Waiting List
Kids World Academy	25	19	N/A	N/A
Learning Center	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Little Blessings Childcare	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morningside Baptist	25	22	N/A	N/A
New Beginnings	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
YMCA Kids Club*	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 5)*	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Dougherty</u>				
Pre-K	792	372	N/A	N/A
Albany Technical Institute CDC*	126	126	N/A	27
Alma's Baby World	44	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baby World Developmental Daycare	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barbara's Babies Learning Center*	30	30	N/A	N/A
Best Buddies Daycare*	47	N/A	N/A	2
Bright Beginners Academy*	84	84	N/A	7
Byne Child Development Center*	331	N/A	N/A	N/A
Caterpillar Clubhouse	33	N/A	N/A	N/A
Childcare Network #215*	130	N/A	14	N/A
Childcare Network #216*	167	N/A	N/A	3
Childcare Network #217*	148	N/A	N/A	12
Childcare Network #221*	140	N/A	N/A	9
Creative World Child Care*	106	92	N/A	N/A
Dougherty County Family Literacy Council	N/A	55	N/A	8
Early Learning Center	22	N/A	1	0
Far Horizons Montessori*	120	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fathers Learning Development Center	18	9	9	0
Friendship Childcare Learning Center	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fun Villa Daycare	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fun Learning Academy*	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
God's Foundation Christian Academy*	47	47	N/A	0
Graceland Institute of Early Learning	63	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greene's Child Development Center*	17	17	N/A	0
H. E. R. O's Instillment Academy*	35	N/A	N/A	N/A
Just Like Home Early Learning Center <sup>8</sup>	18	18	N/A	2
Kiddies Kotttage Daycare Center*	17	5	12	0
Kids Express Learning Academy*	N/A	35	N/A	N/A
Lamb Shelter Day Care & Learning Center*	76	62	14	0
Leaders of Tomorrow Learning Center*	18	15	3	0
Little Blessings Day Care*	18	18	N/A	0
Lolly Lane*	59	50	N/A	9
MCLB Child Development Services	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Melson's Christian Daycare*	18	15	3	0
Miss Jan's Nursery & Playschool*	58	58	N/A	4
Monumental Developmental Center*	111	111	N/A	N/A
New Beginning Early Learning Academy*	95	60	N/A	10
New Birth Learning Institute*	61	N/A	N/A	8
Open Hearts and Minds*	N/A	61	N/A	0
Precious Hands Child Development Center*	22	20	N/A	2
Precious Moments*	15	15	N/A	N/A

	Capacity	Authorized Served	Number Vacancies	Waiting List
Pre-School Academy Learning Center*	99	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romper Room Play School	22	22	N/A	1
Sister/Sister Learning Center*	123	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smith's Day Care Center*	49	40	N/A	9
Tee's Tiny Tots Learning Center I	99	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Family Tree Child Development Center	66	N/A	N/A	N/A
Twinkle Kiddie Nursery & Prekindergarten*	52	47	N/A	6
Wee Are the World Child Development Center II*	44	40	N/A	4
Westfield Pines Academy*	45	45	N/A	N/A
White's Academy and Learning Center*	78	N/A	N/A	N/A
YMCA/Easter Seals Afterschool	N/A	50	N/A	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 20)*	120	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Day Care (Total of 2)*	24	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Early</u>				
Pre-K	108	117	N/A	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 12)*	72	72	0	3
Group Day Care (Total of 1)	12	N/A	N/A	1
<u>Grady</u>				
Pre-K	264	289	N/A	N/A
Children's Corner Child Care Learning Center*	27	N/A	N/A	N/A
Here We Grow	12	12	N/A	N/A
Learning Adventures Preschool	12	10	N/A	N/A
Paramore Preschool Academy	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tender Hearts Preschool*	56	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 3)*	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Day Care (Total of 4)*	81	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Lee</u>				
Pre-K Public	264	297	N/A	N/A
Bella's Learning Academy*	50	50	0	0
Just Kiddin Daycare & Learning Center*	104	104	0	0
Kidsville USA, Branchview*	106	106	0	2
Kidsville USA, Endoline*	102	102	0	0
Wee-Kare Daycare & Preschool	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Marion</u>				
Pre-K	66	67	N/A	N/A
<u>Miller</u>				
Pre-K	66	64	N/A	N/A
New Life Learning Center*	65	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Mitchell</u>				
Pre-K	136	136	N/A	N/A
Hand Memorial United Methodist Day Care*	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Day Care (Total of 3)*	48	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Schley</u>				
Pre-K	66	70	N/A	N/A

	Authorized Capacity	Number Served	Vacancies	Waiting List
<u>Seminole</u>				
Pre-K	88	71	N/A	N/A
Little Indians Day Care Center*	150	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smiling Faces Day Care	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Sumter</u>				
Pre-K	264	70	N/A	N/A
Group Day Care (Total of 2)*	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Terrell</u>				
Pre-K (Public)	88	85	N/A	N/A
<u>Thomas</u>				
Pre-K	544	553	N/A	N/A
Kids World Day Care*	99	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Day Care (Total of 2)*	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Webster</u>				
Pre-K	22	22	N/A	N/A
<u>Worth</u>				
Pre-K	152	151	N/A	N/A
Backyard Buddies*	65	65	N/A	0
Learning Tree Educational Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miss Georgee's Play-kare*	108	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rainbow Bright Day Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Kidz Daycare & Learning Center*	68	32	N/A	0
Family Day Care (Total of 1)*	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total <sup>1</sup>	9,804	5,264	84	N/A

<sup>1</sup> The total for Number Served and total Vacancies does not necessarily combine to equal the total Authorized Capacity due to unavailability of certain information and the fact that some providers either do not respond or give incomplete responses to requests for data. It should also be noted that 1,102 of the 3,834 funded pre-k slots shown above are served through private daycare providers. Therefore, those 1,102 slots should be subtracted to give a true total authorized capacity.

The Agency's Head Start *Community Partnership Specialist* maintains a *Community Resource Directory* for the service area that is updated annually. The directory outlines by county the social service agencies and resources that are available and extend beyond the scope of services provided through Head Start to meet the needs of the community and, in particular, Head Start eligible children and families. The directory is maintained at the CAC corporate office in Moultrie and at Head Start CDCs. The directory is accessible on the Agency's website at [www.swgacac.com](http://www.swgacac.com).

Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families were defined by families of Head Start eligible children and institutions in the community serving young children through the community assessment approach outlined previously.

- Percentage of respondents who indicated that they need assistance providing for the nutritional needs of their child(ren) 18.2%  
(Comparable measure taken from 2014 community assessment) 25.9%  
(Comparable measure taken from 2011 community assessment) 22.5%
- Percentage of respondents who indicated that they need help

obtaining medical, dental, or psychological services for their family	25.3%
(Comparable measure taken from 2014 community assessment)	29.9%
(Comparable measure taken from 2011 community assessment)	24.9%

Further definement of education, health, nutrition, and social service needs can be found within the narrative section titled *Community Survey* and **Attachments A, B and C**.

It is estimated that 2000 children ages four and under with identified physical, developmental, medical, or psychological needs reside in the 18-county service area. This estimate equates to approximately 7.2% of all children under the age of five. The Disabilities Specialist obtained this estimate by surveying agencies throughout the service area that serve disabled children ages four and under including Babies Can’t Wait, Children First, Children’s Medical Services, the Georgia Department of Education (Special) and researching U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

Head Start/Early Head Start enrollment for the 2016-2017 school year included a total of 222 children with diagnosed disabilities:

<i>Diagnosed Disability</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	
	<i>Head Start</i>	<i>Early Head Start</i>
Health Impairment	0	0
Emotional/Behavioral Disorder	0	0
Speech or Language Impairments	122	18
Hearing Impairment (including deafness)	2	0
Orthopedic Impairment	0	0
Learning Disabilities	4	0
Autism	1	0
Non-categorical/Development Delay	62	13
Other Impairment (non-categorical)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>31</b>

The Georgia Department of Education’s Response to Intervention (RTI) policy dictates the referral process for children with suspected disabilities. RTI requires that children with suspected disabilities be subjected to a series of prior interventions -- including progress monitoring, differentiated instruction, and documentation – that must be carried out over a specified period of time (between four and twelve weeks) before the child can be referred to the local school system for evaluation. A minimum of ten percent of Head Start funded enrollment must be children with diagnosed disabilities. RTI challenges our ability to meet the requirement.

In addition to RTI, other factors are developing that affect enrollment of children with disabilities. For example, state licensing regulations now mandate that all licensed child care centers include children with disabilities. Moreover, pre-k programs operated by local school systems are now including children with special needs.

Following is a list of community agencies providing relevant services and resources to children with disabilities. Services and resources range from early intervention and evaluation to occupational, physical, and speech therapy to actual medical care and parent support groups.

- Babies Can’t Wait
- Bright From the Start
- Children’s Medical Services (CMS)
- Easter Seals
- Albany Advocacy Resource Center (Preschool)
- Child Care and Referral Agency
- Local Education Agencies (LEAs)

- Georgia Learning Resource System (GLRS)
- Interagency Collaborative Council (ICC)
- Parent to Parent
- Children First
- Navigator Disabilities Centers
- Local Public Health Department Offices
- Private Pediatric Physicians

## Community Survey

A total of **812** individuals participated in the survey portion of this assessment. The average age of survey respondents was **45.5** years, above the average age of 42.2 years in 2014 and 42.7 years in 2011. A copy of the survey instrument is included as a part of **Attachment B**. In the interest of clarity and brevity, survey results *by county* are not included in this compilation, but can be obtained by contacting the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc., headquarters in Moultrie. Consolidated survey results for many of the survey questions are revealed through charts and graphs in **Attachments B and C**. Consolidated survey results follow for all other questions.

*(Note: Responses are numbered to coincide with the numbering on the actual survey instrument. It may be helpful to refer to the survey instrument included in Attachment B. Results are based on 812 survey respondents, although some respondents did not answer all survey questions. Statistics are based on the number responding to the particular survey question.)*

### ■ County of Residence

Baker	11
Calhoun	50
Colquitt	77
Decatur	81
Dougherty	162
Early	24
Grady	12
Lee	31
Marion	7
Miller	45
Mitchell	23
Schley	2
Seminole	26
Sumter	34
Terrell	119
Thomas	31
Webster	0
Worth	40
Unknown or Outside Service Area	36

### **SECTION I: Community Services**

Do you have reliable transportation or access to reliable transportation? **9.60%** of respondents answered “no”.

Do you have health care insurance coverage? **15.7%** of respondents answered “no”.

### **SECTION II: Housing**

All survey results for survey questions in Section II are revealed through the charts and graphs in Attachments B and C.

### **SECTION III: Child Development**

2. Have you had a child attend Head Start or Early Head Start? **62.10%** of respondents answered “yes”.

3. Other than your spouse, during working hours who takes care of your preschoolers age 5 years and under? Respondents were given seven options to choose from, with the following frequency of responses:

● relative	34.63%
● Head Start	24.92%
● private day care	15.86%
● Pre-K	9.39%
● other	8.41%
● friend	5.50%
● church	1.29%

4. Do you have to pay your caretaker? **18.94%** of respondents have to pay their caretaker. If so, what do you pay per week? Respondents were given three choices: \$50 or less, \$51-\$100, and more than \$100. More than a third of respondents (**39.83%**) indicated that they pay \$50 or less, while only **14.41%** indicated that they pay more than \$100 per week.

5. Are you a single parent? **51.61%** of respondents answered “yes”.

6. Is the father involved in your child’s life? **48.39%** of respondents answered “no”.

8. Do you need help in providing for the nutritional needs of your child? **18.20%** of respondents answered “yes”.

9. Do you need help obtaining medical, dental, or psychological services for your family? **25.29%** of respondents answered “yes”.

10. Respondents were asked to identify services that their households utilize at least once per year. *Following is the percentage of survey participants selecting the particular service:*

● Doctor/Dentist	44.21%
● Health Department	19.46%
● Department of Family & Children Services (DFCS)	17.36%
● Social Security Office	6.16%
● Department of Labor	5.30%
● Mental Health Department	2.09%
● Cooperative Extension Service	1.35%
● Babies Can’t Wait	1.23%

11. Respondents were asked to indicate if they have children with any special problems. *Following is the percentage of survey participants indicating the particular problem:*

● chronic illness (diabetes, heart, asthma, sickle cell anemia, etc.)	5.54%
● speech impairment	4.43%
● other	3.69%
● visual impairment	1.72%
● physically disabled (specify)	1.35%
● hearing impairment	0.86%

12. Respondents were asked to identify community agencies that provide services to address special problems for their children. *Following is a listing of responses including the agency and service. Some respondents only listed the agency and not the service.*



American Neuropsychiatric Association  
 Aspire  
 Children’s Special Services (Health Care Payment)  
 Colquitt County Schools (Speech Therapy)  
 Dougherty County Exceptional Students (Speech)  
 ESP  
 Peaceway (Psychological Services)  
 Pelham Mental Health  
 Phoebe (Occupational Therapy)  
 Renaissance Centre  
 Southwest Georgia Easter Seals  
 Step-n-Stone (Speech Therapy)  
 Therapy Works (Speech)

***SECTION IV: Family Income***

2. Respondents were asked to identify all sources of their family income.

● full-time work	57.14%
● social security	14.16%
● part-time work	11.58%
● retirement	8.74%
● public assistance	7.27%
● seasonal	2.22%
● migrant	0.25%

### Community Survey – Focus Group Addendum

A total of 137 individuals (13 groups) participated in the Focus Group Addendum portion of this assessment. The 13 Focus Groups ranged in size from 5 to 39 individuals.

Respondents were asked to identify the greatest need in their community. The question was presented as “What do you feel is the leading cause of poverty in your community?”

The participants were asked to choose only one of the seven causes of poverty areas:

- Lack of living wage jobs
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of reliable transportation
- Lack of education
- Lack of health care or poor health in general
- Lack of trade skills (electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, etc.)
- Substance abuse

The “group” consensus on the causes of poverty in their county was as follows:

- Lack of living wage jobs: Baker Mitchell (5); Calhoun (7); Colquitt (39); Dougherty (13); Early (7); Lee (6); Seminole (8); Sumter (10); Terrell (9); Thomas (11); Tri (includes Marion, Schley, and Webster counties) (6); and Worth (5).
- Substance abuse: Miller (8).

However, if the individual did not feel that one of the choices provided represented their community, they were asked to write in their response. Only two write in responses were received “non-marital sex, cohabitation, single parenting” and “lack of growth” (Colquitt County). An additional comment was added that “the system is such that there are more benefits if you don’t work, such as child support, food stamps, and low income housing” (Colquitt County). One Seminole County participant added the comment “Many of the above causes contribute.” In Sumter County one participant agreed with the group consensus (lack of living wage jobs) but added the comment “Political agendas – no concern for the citizens they serve.”

The Early County Focus Group provided a portion of their discussion: “The group decided there are some jobs available, but they are usually only fast food and part-time so they do not sustain a family. Many residents are forced to take jobs that are out of town which requires almost an hour long or more drive. Then when transportation fails they are again out of work.” The discussion from the Early County group shows that in many cases several causes of poverty are linked or have a domino effect on families.

A review of the *individual* responses that were obtained prior to the group consensus response shows that the following causes of poverty were selected (*by individuals*):

- Lack of affordable housing: Early, Lee (tie), Miller, and Worth (tie).
- Lack of education: Baker/Mitchell, Colquitt, Dougherty, Lee (tie), Terrell, Thomas (tie), Sumter, Tri, and Worth (tie).
- Lack of trade skills (electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, etc.): Seminole.
- Substance abuse: Thomas (tie).

### Community Survey – CSBG Eligible Respondents

*This section contains analysis of information collected directly from low-income individuals as a part of the community assessment (CSBG Org Std 3.2 and 3.3). The information was collected from the community assessment survey and was broken out to include only responses from CSBG income-eligible clients.*

A total of 233 CSBG income-eligible clients responded to the survey. The average age of respondents was 44.5 years.

Male: 29.0%  
Female: 71.0%

Black: 79.04%  
White: 20.52%  
Hispanic: 0.00%  
Other: 0.44%

High school diploma/GED or less: 77.64%

A total of 64.62% of respondents indicated a yearly family income of less than \$20,000 while another 18.46% indicated family income of less than \$30,000. The source of family income was as follows (respondents were asked to indicate all sources that applied):

Full-time Work	29.18%
Social Security	20.60%
Part-time Work	15.45%
Public Assistance	13.73%
Retirement, other than social security	9.01%
Seasonal	1.72%
Migrant	0.00%

Survey participants were asked to identify the top service needs in the community from a list of 25 choices. The top five service needs were:

1. Job Training & Placement	16.62%
2. Affordable Housing	8.67%
3. Summer Youth Programs	7.23%
4. Utility/Rent/Security Deposit Payment Assistance	6.79%
5. Transportation and Childcare (tie)	5.49%

Percent that do not have reliable transportation or access to reliable transportation: 34.74%

Percent that do not have health care insurance coverage: 34.00%

Survey participants were asked to identify the top affordable housing issues for low-income households from a list of 12 choices. The top five issues were:

1. Not Enough Decent Affordable Housing Available	15.86%
2. Rental Prices Too High	14.19%
3. Housing in Poor Condition/Not Enough Energy Efficient Homes	12.72%
4. Rent Increases too Much if Income Increases	9.91%
5. Need for First-time Home Buyer/Down-payment Assistance	8.17%

*This section contains current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for the Southwest Georgia service area (CSBG Org Std 3.2). See **Attachment A** for additional data.*

*Source: Community Commons, Georgia County Guide*

The percentage of the 21-county service area population living in poverty is 27.11% (108,182 persons). This ranges from a high in Clay County of 42.19% to a low in Lee County of 12.33%. By comparison the percentage of the population in Georgia living in poverty is 18.37% while the percentage for the United States is 15.47%.

### Gender

The percentage of males living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 24.78% (47,026) while the percentage of females living in poverty is 29.23% (61,156). This ranges from a high for males in Calhoun County of 43.36% to a low in Lee County of 10.16%. The high for females is Clay County at 45.23% and Lee County at 12.32%. By comparison the percentage of males living in poverty in Georgia is 16.66% while the percentage of females living in poverty is 19.86%. The percentage of males living in poverty in the United States is 14.18% while the percentage of females living in poverty is 16.71%.

The percentage of males living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 8.00% more than the state rate and 10.60% more than the U.S. rate. Meanwhile, the percentage of females living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 9.37% more than the State rate and 12.52% more than the U.S. rate. The percentage of females living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 4.45% higher than the percentage of males (29.23% to 24.78%).

### Age

The percentage of children ages 0-4 living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 40.0% (11,038). This ranges from a high in Decatur County of 52.4% to a low in Lee County of 16.8%. By comparison the percentage of children ages 0-4 living in poverty in Georgia is 27.3% while the percentage for the United States is 24.7%. The percentage of children ages 0-4 living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 12.7% more than the State rate and 15.3% more than the U.S. rate.

The percentage of children ages 5-17 living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 39.7% (29,238). This ranges from a high in Early County of 50.0% to a low in Lee County of 14.7%. By comparison the percentage of children ages 5-17 living in poverty in Georgia is 25.6% while the percentage for the United States is 20.4%. The percentage of children ages 5-17 living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 14.1% more than the State rate and 19.3% more than the U.S. rate.

The percentage of senior citizens ages 65 and over living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 15.5% (15,644). This ranges from a high in Calhoun County of 26.0% to a low in Baker County of 6.9%. By comparison the percentage of senior citizens ages 65 and over living in poverty in Georgia is 11.3% while the percentage for the United States is 8.8%. The percentage of senior citizens ages 65 and over living in poverty in the 18-county service area is 4.2% more than the State rate and 6.70% more than the U.S. rate.

### Race

The 21-county service area population living in poverty is broken down by race as follows:

Black or African American:	66.53%
White (Caucasian):	30.30%
Some Other Race:	3.84%
Multiple Race:	1.87%
Asian:	0.40%
Native American/Alaska Native:	0.04%

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.02%  
100.00%

The percentage of Blacks or African Americans living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 39.66% (68,725). This ranges from a high in Clay County of 57.21% to a low in Lee County of 24.56%. By comparison the percentage of Blacks or African Americans living in poverty in Georgia is 26.69% while the percentage for the United States is 27.00%. The percentage of Blacks or African Americans living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 12.97% more than the State rate and 12.66% more than the U.S. rate.

The percentage of Caucasians living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 15.78% (32,782). This ranges from a high in Clay County of 22.22% to a low in Seminole County of 6.82%. By comparison the percentage of Caucasians living in poverty in Georgia is 13.55% while the percentage for the United States is 12.70%. The percentage of Caucasians living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 2.23% more than the State rate and 3.07% more than the U.S. rate.

The aggregate percentage of all other races living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 49.62% (4,156). This ranges from a high in Terrell and Webster counties of 100.00% to a low of 0% in four counties. By comparison the percentage of all other races living in poverty in Georgia is 34.17% while the percentage for the United States is 26.53%. The percentage of all other races living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 15.45% more than the State rate and 22.87% more than the U.S. rate.

The percentage of the multiple race population living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 34.02% (2,024). This ranges from a high in Mitchell County of 73.76% to a low in three counties of 0.00%. By comparison the percentage of the multiple race population living in poverty in Georgia is 21.97% while the percentage for the United States is 19.94%. The percentage of the multiple race population living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 12.05% more than the State rate and 14.08% more than the U.S. rate.

There are only a total of 49 (9.16%) Native Americans/Alaska Natives living in poverty in the 21-county service area (Georgia 26.24%, U.S. 28.30%). Meanwhile, there are 428 (14.93%) Asians (Georgia 13.67%, U.S. 12.57%) and only 18 (7.73%) Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (Georgia 31.03%, U.S. 20.96%) living in poverty.

### Ethnicity

Hispanics/Latinos account for 9.15% (9,898 of 108,182 persons) of the population living in poverty in the 21-county service area.

The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 46.23% (9,898). This ranges from a high in Webster County of 100.00% to a low in two counties of 0.00%. By comparison the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos living in poverty in Georgia is 30.40% while the percentage for the United States is 24.30%. The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 15.83% more than the State rate and 21.93% more than the U.S. rate.

Meanwhile, the percentage of Non-Hispanics/Non-Latinos living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 26.03% (98,284). This ranges from a high in Clay County of 44.40% to a low in Lee County of 12.12%. By comparison the percentage of Non-Hispanics/Non-Latinos living in poverty in Georgia is 17.16% while the percentage for the United States is 13.63%. The percentage of Non-Hispanics/Non-Latinos living in poverty in the 21-county service area is 8.87% more than the State rate and 12.40% more than the U.S. rate.

## Key Findings

*This section contains supplemental data specific to key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty (CSBG Org Std 3.4).*

Several causes of poverty were identified within this Community Assessment Narrative, primarily within the section titled “Identified Community Weaknesses/Needs”. They include:

- Population Outmigration
- Low Educational Attainment
- Lack of Living Wage Jobs with Benefits
- Lack of Affordable Housing
- Lack of Quality Housing
- Lack of Affordable Health Care/Health Insurance
- Low Stability of Family Unit

Many conditions of poverty were identified within this Community Assessment Narrative, primarily within the demographic tables found in **Attachment A**. They include:

- 30.7% of the population receives food stamps compared to 19.6% statewide;
- 4.6% of the population receives SSI compared to 2.5% statewide;
- 0.78% of the population receives TANF compared to 0.40% statewide;
- Very low birthweight births (less than 1500 grams) accounted for 2.1% of total births compared to 1.8% statewide;
- Low birthweight births (less than 2500 grams) accounted for 10.9% of total births compared to 9.5% statewide;
- Premature births accounted for 11.1% of births compared to 10.8 % statewide;
- Births to females with less than 12 years education accounted for 20.4% of all births compared to 15.3% statewide;
- Births to unmarried females as a percentage of total births is 60.6% compared to 45.1% statewide;
- The percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a high school diploma or equivalency is less than the statewide percentage of 85.4% in 20 counties in our service area;
- The percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a bachelor’s degree is less than the statewide percentage of 28.8% in all counties; all counties (except Lee at 23.2) are less than 20% and four counties are less than 10%;
- 17 of 20 school systems exceed the statewide percentage of students eligible for free/reduced price school lunch (60%);
- Mobile homes account for 19.8% of total housing units compared to 9.5% statewide.

## Identified Community Strengths

- Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc. – The Agency provides a variety of services targeting low-income families including community services, Head Start/Early Head Start child development services, and housing and energy services. The Agency also boasts a payroll of approximately 600 employees, providing significant support for the local tax base and furthering economic diversity for the region
- The cost of living in Southwest Georgia is comparatively low to the state and national average cost of living.
- Southwest Georgia produces an abundance of various agricultural products including cotton, peanuts, fruits, vegetables, and timber. The region's agricultural industry provides numerous jobs within the area.
- Southwest Georgia boasts an abundance of natural resources such as water, woodlands, and tillable farmland.

- Southwest Georgia boasts a wealth of public and private outdoor recreational opportunities including public fishing, hunting, boating, camping, and hiking.
- Southwest Georgia is home to three technical colleges, two senior state college, two senior/master's state universities, and one senior/master's private university. All of the technical colleges have campuses in more than one county. Several other 2- and 4-year post-secondary schools offer off-campus courses within the service area.
- Planning and management of Coordinated Transportation services by the Southwest Georgia RDC ensures that fees for the service are reasonable and are reinvested in Southwest Georgia to perpetuate the service.
- The City of Moultrie, located in Colquitt County, hosts the annual Sunbelt Agricultural Exposition. This exposition is the largest agricultural equipment show in the eastern United States. The exposition attracts thousands of visitors each October, many who reside out of state and even internationally. The result is an economic boost to the area as visitors stay in hotels, dine in restaurants, purchase fuel, and patronize other businesses while passing through southwest Georgia.
- The City of Colquitt and Miller County is home to the nationally renowned *Swamp Gravy* series of original folk life theatrical performances, bringing local stories of southern tradition to life as portrayed by local residents. The performances attract audiences from near and far.
- Often identified as a weakness, the fact that Southwest Georgia is largely a rural area is now, in some respects, considered a strength. Needs inherent to rural areas that have typically been overlooked are now being recognized by grant funding sources (e.g. transportation, infrastructure, job creation, etc.).
- While the issue of homelessness has been recognized across the region as a growing problem in recent years and incidents of homelessness appear to be on the rise, the percentage of Southwest Georgians who seek assistance due to homelessness is relatively low in comparison with metropolitan areas of Georgia.

### Identified Community Weaknesses/Needs (CSBG Org Std 3.4)

- The Southwest Georgia economy is primarily based on and influenced by agriculture, which can be adversely and unexpectedly impacted by natural disasters, drought, pestilence, etc.
- There is a lack of diversity in employment opportunities and the skills of the labor force across the service area. Business and industrial development is needed to increase economic diversity that would be desirable for population and economic growth.
- Much of Southwest Georgia is located away from transportation routes, limiting economic growth opportunities.
- Distribution of population over a large rural area such as Southwest Georgia contributes to a high cost of providing services.
- Population growth across the region lags behind population growth statewide. Stagnate or declining populations characterize fourteen (14) counties. Continuation of this trend will produce a limited labor force and negatively impact the area economy in a variety of other ways such as loss of tax revenue and diminished public grant funding. The trend also threatens to weaken Southwest Georgia's political voice within Georgia.
- There exists a historic trend in Southwest Georgia toward population out migration of young economically active persons, further limiting the labor force and weakening the tax base.
- A lower percentage of the Southwest Georgia population is between the primary income earning age ranges of 18-54 and 18-64 in comparison with the State. The economic implications are that in Southwest Georgia the wage earning population must support a proportionately larger non-income earning population in comparison with the State.
- The top community service needs identified through the community survey were:
  1. Job Training & Placement (15.50% of all identified needs)
  2. Affordable Housing (8.20% of all identified needs)
  3. Summer Youth Programs (7.79% of all identified needs)
  4. Parenting Classes (5.42% of all identified needs)
  5. Before/After-School Programs (5.33% of all identified needs)
- Access to affordable healthcare is a common need. Almost one in five (15.68%) of community survey respondents indicated that they do not have health care insurance coverage.
- Southwest Georgia has a high poverty rate, as more than one in every four Southwest Georgians lives in poverty. The percentage of persons living in poverty is much higher in Southwest Georgia (28.0%) than statewide (19.2%), a difference of 8.8%. The disparity is growing, as the difference was 7.7% just three years ago. More than one in every three children under the age of 5 in Southwest Georgia lives in poverty. The percentage of children under the age of 5 living in poverty is much higher in Southwest Georgia (40.0%) than statewide (27.3%), a difference of 12.7%. The percentage of children ages 18 and under living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment is higher in 15 of 18 counties than the statewide percentage of 8.8%.
- Educational attainment within the service area is substantially lower than in Georgia and the nation. The percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a high school diploma or equivalency is lower in 17 of 18 counties than the State percentage, while the percentage with at least a bachelor's degree is also lower in all 18 counties than the State percentage. Thirteen (13) of 17 counties reporting exceed the State percentage of teens ages 16-19 who are high school dropouts. Three (3) of 20 school systems report graduation rates below the 2015-2016 State graduation rate of 71.5%. Thirteen (13) of 20 school systems exceed the State percentage (9.0%) of students in grades 9-12 enrolled in remedial education. Fourteen (14) of 20 school systems exceed the State percentage (12.8%) of students in grades 6-8 enrolled in remedial education. Average SAT scores are below the State average in 13 of 17 school systems reporting, with the State average being one of the lowest in the nation.
- A common need is involvement of fathers in the lives of their children. Almost half (48.39%) of community survey respondents indicated that the father was not an active part of their child's life.
- The stability of the family unit is generally weak. Three in five births (60.6%) are to unwed mothers. Almost one in six (16.2%) households are female-headed households without a husband present. Fifteen



(15) of 16 counties reporting have a higher teen pregnancy rate than the statewide rate. More than one in five (22.7%) teens ages 15-19 giving birth in 2012 had given birth previously.

- More substantial support services are needed for single heads of households.
- The general health of expectant mothers, infants, and children in Southwest Georgia is below average. For example, the percentage of premature births is slightly higher in Southwest Georgia than statewide (11.1% to 10.8%), the percentage of low birthweight births (less than 2500 grams) is higher in Southwest Georgia (10.9% to 9.5%), and the percentage of very low birthweight births (less than 1500 grams) is higher in Southwest Georgia (2.1% to 1.8%).
- The "housing" portion of the community survey indicated a perceived need for affordable quality rental property and housing for purchase. Respondents were asked to identify the top three affordable housing issues for low-income households from among a list of 12 issues. The issues identified most often were as follows:
  1. Not Enough Decent Affordable Housing Available (16.10%)
  2. Rental Prices Too High (14.87%)
  3. Housing in Poor Condition/Not Enough Energy Efficient Homes (13.45%)
  4. Bad Locations or Blighted Areas (9.99%)
  5. Need for First-time Home Buyer/Down-payment Assistance (7.48%)
- The perception exists that it is too difficult to get a housing loan, especially for first-time homebuyers. Clients commonly indicate that they are capable of meeting monthly mortgage payments if they could obtain assistance in meeting down-payment requirements.
- The overall quality of the housing stock in Southwest Georgia is below par in comparison with the remainder of the state. For example, the percentage of total housing units in Southwest Georgia that are mobile homes is more than twice the percentage statewide.
- The majority of the Hispanic population of Southwest Georgia typically finds employment as field laborers, with employers offering few or no fringe benefits such as health insurance and paid sick leave. Therefore, the increasing Hispanic population is creating a greater need for affordable health care and social services. The lack of health insurance among the Hispanic population negatively impacts the local economy by causing medical care costs and health insurance premiums to increase.
- Changes to immigration laws in Georgia in recent years are jeopardizing farming operations that depend on Hispanic field laborers to plant and harvest crops. As a result, farmers may not have adequate labor to tend to crops, many laborers may no longer have a stable employment option, and consumers may experience higher food prices.
- It is commonly recognized locally that census estimates for the Hispanic/Latino population throughout Southwest Georgia are grossly underestimated. The underestimation potentially results in a loss of political representation, loss of grant funding, under funding of public services, and a loss of any public resources based on population data.

## Identified Agency Strengths

- The Agency holds a wealth of experience (52 years) in providing services to the low-income community. An experienced and proven administrative management staff is in place that is poised to pursue expansion of Agency services.
- The Agency has a very active and loyal Board of Directors with diverse backgrounds and few absences at scheduled meetings.
- The Agency is fiscally solvent with proven fiscal and programmatic accountability.
- The Agency receives funding from a variety of funding sources and is not dependent on a single source to remain in business.
- The Agency is trusted by the low-income population.
- The Agency offers a variety of services to meet a variety of needs.
- The Agency has a staffed Neighborhood Service Center in 11 of the 14 counties that comprise the primary service area. The Agency has 22 staffed Head Start Child Development Centers (CDCs) located throughout the 18-county Head Start service area, with eight (8) CDCs in Dougherty County.
- Sixteen (16) of 22 Head Start Child Development Centers (CDCs) are licensed.
- Head Start provides a fleet of buses to transport children to and from CDCs in all of the counties provided Head Start services with the exception of Dougherty County.
- The Agency's Housing & Energy department has an experienced, highly-trained weatherization staff with certifications as required by Georgia Environmental Finance Authority. The Agency also owns and utilizes diagnostic equipment with cutting-edge technology for pinpointing energy loss.
- The Agency has the capacity to quickly mobilize resources, including personnel. As a private non-profit, the Agency typically can respond in a timely and efficient manner to accomplish objectives in crisis situations or other times when a quick response is necessary.
- The Agency is among the 15 largest employers in terms of number of employees within the 14-county primary service area, and among the 16 largest within the 18-county service area, providing employment for more than 600 Southwest Georgians, providing significant support for the local tax base, and furthering economic diversity for the region.
- The Agency offers a very competitive fringe benefit package for employees including accruable paid annual and sick leave, nine paid holidays, health insurance, dental insurance, vision insurance, life insurance, and a 403(b) tax deferred matching retirement plan.

### Identified Agency Weaknesses/Needs

- It is recognized by the Agency Board and management staff that the Agency is not well known within all sectors of the community, particularly among elected officials and business leaders. There have been partnership and funding opportunities where the Agency has been overlooked simply due to a lack of awareness of and knowledge about the Agency. Board members and management staff routinely encounter public officials and private citizens from varying socio-economic backgrounds who have resided within the service area for most, if not all, of their lives and indicate that they have never heard of the Agency or do not realize that the Agency is responsible for a particular service. These comments are common despite extensive efforts to increase public awareness of the Agency. These efforts include maintenance of a dedicated Agency website, targeted mailing of a full-color annual report, distribution of informational brochures, radio advertisement, and direct requests for each local county unit of government to appoint public representation to the Agency Board of Directors.
- The Agency has struggled to retain employees in our Head Start program who obtain post-secondary degrees and decide to seek employment with local school systems for higher salaries than what we can afford to pay.
- CDCs open to parents and children at 8:00 each weekday morning. Of those responding to the applicable survey question, nearly half (43.09%) indicate a need for child development services beginning before 7:30 a.m.
- CDCs close to parents and children at 2:30 p.m. each weekday (EHS is open until 3:00 p.m.). Of those responding to the applicable survey question, three-quarters (75.23%) indicate a need for child development services beyond 3:00 p.m.
- The Agency has struggled to maintain Early Head Start enrollment during the summer months due to lack of participation and excessive absences by enrolled participants.
- While the Agency derives funding from a variety of funding sources, well over 90% of funding is from federal sources. Greater diversification of funding sources would minimize fiscal instability in the event that federal funding priorities change due to economic downturns, foreign interests, political administration changes, military/defense actions, or other unforeseen factors that influence federal funding priorities.
- The Agency is commonly mistaken as a government agency that does not have to seek or compete for funding and has little or no accountability to funding sources.
- Although independent auditors and various funding sources have recognized the Agency as a *superbly run* organization, the Agency (as is the case with most nonprofits) is rarely accorded the same level of respect as for-profit/public organizations with comparable budgets and/or community economic and social impact.

## Long-Range Agency Goals

- Increase public awareness of Agency and services Agency provides
- Expand Head Start services and refine service delivery:
  - serve more children ages 0-3 through Early Head Start
  - expand hours of service to include non-traditional morning and evening hours (extended day) at all CDCs
  - provide full year (including summer months) service at all CDCs
  - consolidate the number of CDCs in Dougherty County from eight (8) to no more than six (6)
  - refine the fatherhood/male involvement program to foster an increase in male involvement at the CDCs
  - attain top designation for each CDC from the Bright From the Start STAR Quality Rated system
- Expand housing and energy services:
  - secure funding to expand weatherization services
  - secure funding to provide more housing rehabilitation/preservation
  - secure funding to provide first-time homeowner/down payment/loan assistance
  - begin offering housing counseling services and educational housing services to assist low-income families in becoming home owners and learning how to meet mortgage payments and properly maintain a home
  - pursue partnerships with lending institutions to bring more affordable housing opportunities to the service area
  - attain certification for housing counseling services
- Investigate and pursue opportunities to acquire/renovate/build and rent, sell, or manage quality low-income housing
- Enhance the NSC focus on comprehensive service delivery:
  - provide certified case manager training and periodic follow-up training for all NSC Community Services Managers
  - implement a credit counseling program
  - attain/maintain a minimum of two staff members with designation as Certified ROMA Implementers
  - attain/maintain one staff member with designation as a Certified ROMA Trainer
- Expand involvement in employment and training initiatives
- Upgrade facilities:
  - renovate existing facilities or secure new facilities for NSC locations in need of major structural repairs
  - renovate existing facilities or secure new facilities for CDC locations in need of major structural repairs
- Meet and maintain all CSBG Organizational Standards



## Head Start/Early Head Start Philosophy, Long-Range & Short-Range Program Objectives

The services of the Agency's Head Start/Early Head Start program are based on a philosophy that a child can benefit most from a comprehensive program designed to foster age-appropriate development and remedy problems that inhibit progress. The Agency recognizes that the child's entire family as well as the community must be involved in the education and growth stimulation process. Program design emphasizes the strengths and unique experiences of each child.

The family, perceived as the principle influence on the child's development, is a direct participant in the program. Local communities are encouraged to provide input on program design including goals, objectives, and standards for a comprehensive program. Program design is based on the premise that all children share certain needs and that children of eligible families, in particular, can benefit from a comprehensive development service to meet those needs.

The foremost goal of the program is to break the cycle of poverty by working with children to ensure that they are developmentally on pace for their age and working with their families to strengthen the family unit.

Long-range program objectives include:

- Continue CDC renovations to bring into compliance with local and state regulations by assessing facility needs and completing the bid process in a timely manner
- Consider the benefits of educating those involved in a child's life and provide funding for parents/care givers/guardians to attend educational institutions
- Increase Early Head Start authorization and number of participants served
- Establish summer enrichment programs to maintain contact with and meet the needs of existing families during the summer break for the purpose of maintaining continuity of services
- Attain top designation for each CDC from the Bright from the Start STAR Rating System
- Increase school readiness in all Head Start/Early Head Start students.
- Assist parents in identifying their strengths, fulfilling basic needs, and establishing and meeting personal and family goals
- Create a data plan that can be used as a tracking measure for Head Start students through the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of public school

Short-range program objectives include:

- Link families to educational opportunities by collaborating with GED and diploma programs in each county
- Develop a succession plan for center managers and staff
- Increase community awareness of Head Start and Early Head Start program
- Increase parent participation at parent meetings
- Plan and establish school readiness goals
- Improve interpretation of assessment data that is used to track child development
- Increase Head Start/Early Head Start parental knowledge of their rights, responsibilities, and roles
- Attain 1 STAR designation for each CDC from the Bright From the Start STAR Rating System
- Identify any gaps in current data tracking system to ensure concise and consistent data dissemination to parents and other stake holders
- Train teachers on intentional teaching and well-organized, stimulating, and purposeful learning environments/materials
- Continue recruiting staff with diverse backgrounds

- Work with teachers on developing individualized plans for children based on ongoing assessments
- Partner with communities to promote community building, referrals, networking, and family/child advocacy
- Develop a system to link all child outcomes, aggregate, and analyze



Type of Component Services Most Needed, Program Option(s) Implemented  
for Head Start/Early Head Start

Assessment of CA data reveals a need to either enhance or add the following types of component services:

- Early Head Start (serving ages 0-3 years)
- Parenting classes for teens
- Male involvement/fatherhood programs
- Family literacy, including the establishment of linkages to existing family literacy programs
- Youth development (focus on older siblings of Head Start/Early Head Start children, particularly in the smallest communities where there are often no organized activities targeting youth)

Based on assessment of CA data, the Agency is either currently utilizing or striving to implement the following program options to more adequately meet current and emerging needs:

- Full year (12-month duration, *striving to implement in the future*)
- Full day (8-hour service day, *presently utilized at all CDCs*)
- Extended day (beyond 8-hour service day, *striving to implement in the future*)
- Center-based (*presently utilized, will continue utilizing for the foreseeable future*)



### Head Start/Early Head Start Recruitment Area

The Agency is authorized to provide Head Start/Early Head Start services within an 18-county area that includes the following counties: Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Schley, Seminole, Sumter, Terrell, Thomas, Webster, and Worth. These counties comprise the Head Start/Early Head Start recruitment area.

Criteria that define the types of children and families given priority in the local recruitment and selection process are based on guidelines found in the National Head Start Performance Standards and CA data that define the families most in need and most likely to benefit from Head Start services. The most significant recruitment challenges are the recruitment of 4-year-olds and the retention of Early Head Start participants (ages 0-3) during the summer months. Georgia's popular lottery-funded public pre-k program serves 4-year-olds at no cost to parents and receives substantial publicity statewide. Most lottery-funded pre-k programs in Southwest Georgia are provided through local public school systems. While Georgia's pre-k program does not provide the health service benefits that Head Start provides, parents often choose pre-k over Head Start due to convenience if they have other children attending public school. The school systems have also been very aggressive in their recruitment of 4-year-olds, and the public generally views public school systems as "the standard" for a quality education. In reality we are "competing" with public school systems for 4-year-olds. As a result, we struggle to recruit 4-year-olds and have a much larger population of 3-year-old children attend our program than 4-year-olds. The disproportionate number of 3-year-olds drives up costs because of the resulting impact on class sizes, staffing requirements, and space needs.

Retention of Early Head Start participants during the summer months has been a significant challenge since we initiated Early Head Start services years ago. Surveys indicate a need for services during the summer months, yet we have identified several factors that hinder recruitment and retention efforts. Parents of Early Head Start participants with school age siblings often indicate that they do not have affordable summer child care options for school age children and simply prefer to keep their Early Head Start eligible children at home with their siblings. The summer months also are typically busier months for families due to warm weather activities, travel, and vacations.

Due in part to sharply rising costs associated with the unstable U.S. economy, the current level of funding is inadequate to continue providing the current level of service to the full number of authorized children and families. Additional funding is needed to absorb the growing cost of doing business due to current economic conditions, salary increases due to employees achieving degrees of higher learning, and price volatility for necessities such as food and petroleum. Funding is also needed to secure space adequate to consolidate multiple Dougherty County sites rather than continue providing major repairs and upgrades to aging Dougherty County facilities that were inherited when the Agency was named the replacement grantee for Dougherty County in 2005. Consolidation of multiple sites will result in substantial cost savings over time due to upgrade of facilities, economies of scale, and elimination of duplicate staff positions. Permission was requested and ultimately received (April 26, 2017) to reduce the regular Head Start enrollment number for the school year 2017-2018. This authorization to serve fewer children and families will align the annual cost per child within the average range for quality programs and yield cost savings in the form of reduced staffing costs, food costs, health service costs, and bus fuel costs, among other savings.



# SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

## COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Conducted 2017

### *Justification of Program Design and Service Mix*

Local demographics reveal a high rate of poverty, especially among the child population; a growing percentage of residents approaching retirement age; a growing Hispanic population; a large pool of Head Start eligible children and families; a large percentage of single parent households and births to single mothers; a high teen pregnancy rate and incidence of repeat births among teens; a high incidence of low birth weight births; low educational attainment among adults; a low high school graduation rate; below average SAT scores; a high percentage of families without health insurance, especially among the Hispanic population; limited public transportation options; and a lack of decent affordable housing, among other issues.

Assessment of community and Agency strengths and weaknesses points to the need for a well-rounded menu of services that address a spectrum of needs and provide flexibility to respond to ongoing and emerging needs to help low-income persons attain self-sufficiency. Therefore, the Agency has developed a well-rounded program design and service mix that provides inherent versatility in providing services to meet a variety of common needs among the low-income population and assist those willing to help themselves obtain a greater level of self-sufficiency. Furthermore, the Agency stands ready to develop and administer new and specialized services as needed. Services provided by the Agency fall under the following categories: Community Services, Housing and Energy, and Child Development.

Assessment of community survey results indicates that the Agency is targeting many of the identified service needs through the existing program design and mix of services. Given adequate funding, there are existing services that the Agency could expand and services the Agency is not currently providing that could be initiated to meet an even wider spectrum of needs.

#### Community Services

The top community service needs identified through the community survey were *job training & placement* (15.50% of all identified needs), *affordable housing* (8.20%), *summer youth programs* (7.79%), *parenting classes* (5.42%), and *before/after-school programs* (5.33%).

Low-income elderly persons are often faced with the dilemma of having to choose between food, shelter, utilities, and medication when their financial resources are insufficient to meet all of their household costs. With a high poverty rate (28.0%), large and growing retired and elderly population (14.5% are ages 65 and above), and growing percentage of residents approaching retirement age (12.6% are ages 55-64 compared to 12.3% three years ago and 11.6% six years ago), the Agency provides many community services to assist low-income persons in maintaining independence. These services include the congregate and home delivered lunch service and rent and utility payment assistance, among other services.

In response to the growing retired and elderly population, high cost of health insurance, and rising costs for prescription medication, the Agency can also assist clients in availing prescription medication discount programs and other public services.

More than one in three (39.7%) children under the age of 18 in Southwest Georgia lives in poverty. Twelve (12) of 15 counties reporting exceed the State percentage of teens ages 16-19 who are high school dropouts. Thirteen (13) of 17 school systems reporting have an average SAT score lower than the state average. Fourteen (14) of the 20 school systems fall short of the state percentage of graduates eligible for the Georgia HOPE scholarship.

With the percentage of persons living below the poverty level in Southwest Georgia 8.8% higher than statewide (28.0% to 19.2%), community survey respondents ranked *utility/rent/security deposit payment assistance* sixth highest among a list of 25 potential community needs. Per capita income is almost \$4,329 below statewide per capita income (\$32,900 to \$37,229). Almost one-third (30.7%) of Southwest Georgians receive Food Stamps compared to 19.6% statewide. The percentage of Southwest Georgians receiving TANF (0.78%) is almost twice the statewide percentage (0.40%), as is the percentage of Southwest Georgians receiving SSI (4.6% and 2.5%). Persons living in poverty are more susceptible to crisis situations than those who do not because those in poverty have less financial resources when unforeseen expenses and circumstances arise. Therefore, the Agency provides a variety of services to assist in times of crisis. These services include assistance with past due rent and utilities, deposits, mortgage payments, food, clothing, case management, and referrals.

Local demographics and community survey results also support the need for additional community services provided by the Agency including Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) services and various other energy assistance services in addition to those provided through the Agency's Housing and Energy department.

### Housing & Energy

The housing section of the community survey indicated a perceived need for affordable quality rental property and housing for purchase. Community survey respondents identified *not enough decent affordable housing available* as the most important issue for low-income households among a list of 12 affordable housing issues. The issues identified most often were *not enough decent affordable housing available* (16.0%), *housing in poor condition/not enough energy efficient homes* (15.45%), *rental prices too high* (14.87%), *bad locations or blighted areas* (9.99%), and *need for first-time home buyer/down-payment assistance* (7.48%).

In regard to the need for first-time homebuyer assistance and housing counseling and education services, clients commonly indicate that they are capable of meeting monthly mortgage payments if they could obtain assistance in meeting down-payment requirements.

The Agency has provided home weatherization services through an in-house work crew for approximately 40 years. The focus of weatherization has been redefined in recent years. Sophisticated technical equipment is utilized to pinpoint home energy loss. Energy saving techniques, materials, and measures are then targeted to reduce or even eliminate energy loss. These measures include general home repairs such as weather-stripping, caulking, glazing, two-part insulating foam, insulation, duct sealing, window and door repair, installation of compact fluorescent light bulbs and low-flow faucet aerators, installation of smoke and CO detectors, HVAC repair, water heater repair, plumbing repair, and detail carpentry to reduce home energy loss. Some work is subcontracted when it is more cost-effective to do so.

In 2009 stimulus funding of more than \$6 million through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) dramatically increased our capacity to provide weatherization services. ARRA funding allowed the Agency to serve what had become a very lengthy waiting list with a wait of 18-36 months for services. ARRA funding was exhausted in April of 2013. Combined with federal sequestration budget cuts, weatherization resources were drastically decreased to less than pre-ARRA levels. Furthermore, Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) added three counties (Clay, Quitman, Randolph) to our weatherization service area in February of 2011, raising the total number of counties served by our weatherization program to 16. As a result, a growing waiting list of 12-24 months supports the need for continuation of weatherization services.

Increasing technical certification requirements imposed by GEFA are extremely expensive to maintain. These requirements combined with the current atmosphere of diminishing weatherization funding threatens our ability to maintain a weatherization service. These factors may force the Agency to forego continuation of weatherization services in the future if federal weatherization funding is not increased or additional funding streams are not secured.

The focus of our weatherization efforts has always been detached single family dwellings. However, multiple family units such as apartments and duplexes, are eligible for weatherization services if certain guidelines are met. The Agency has also provided housing restoration/preservation services since the late 1980s to repair substandard housing conditions and will continue to seek funding and forge partnerships to continue and expand these services. Funding will be sought for *green* projects that focus on energy saving and environmentally friendly housing repair services to expand our capacity for services.

Funding will be sought and partnerships forged with local lending institutions to expand the housing and energy service mix to assist low-income persons in obtaining affordable home financing, including down-payment assistance and first-time homebuyer assistance. Funding will also be sought to develop and expand housing counseling and education services to advise the low-income population of housing options (rental and purchase) available to them and how to maintain and protect their investment after housing is obtained.

#### Child Development (Head Start/Early Head Start)

Head Start/Early Head Start meets many of the identified needs for childcare and child growth and development. The center-based program design allows parents in our predominantly rural service area the opportunity to seek and maintain employment, attend job training, improve parenting skills, and further their education. These opportunities form the foundation for attainment of personal and family self-sufficiency.

Demographics for the 18-county Head Start/Early Head Start service area indicate that 11,038 children under the age of 5 live below the poverty level and are income eligible for Head Start/Early Head Start services. This number represents more than one-third (40.0%) of all children in the area under the age of 5. If all of the approximately 8,702 available Pre-K and Private Day Care slots within the service area were filled with children ages 0-5, a total of 18,863 children ages 0-5 in the service area would remain unserved.

Head Start Child Development Centers (CDCs) open to parents and children at 8:00 each weekday morning. Of those responding to the applicable community survey question, 43.09% indicated a need for child development services beginning before 7:30 a.m.

CDCs close to parents and children at 3:00 p.m. each weekday. Of those responding to the applicable survey question, 75.23% indicated a need for child development services beyond 3:00 p.m.

Community survey respondents ranked *before/after-school programs* and *child care* fourth and seventh highest among a list of 27 potential community needs. Furthermore, 18.94% of community survey respondents indicate that they have to pay for child care, and more than half of those respondents (56.21%) indicated that they pay more than \$50 per week for child care. Sixteen of the Agency's 22 Child Development Centers are licensed, providing the opportunity at these centers for the Agency to seek funding opportunities to provide free day care outside of Head Start school hours for older siblings of Head Start participants.

Approximately one in ten community survey respondents indicated that they did not have access to reliable transportation. As a center-based program in a rural area, we provide transportation to and from the CDCs in all counties except Dougherty County through a fleet of buses.

The need for fathers to take a more responsible, active, and significant role in the lives of their children has long been identified locally among families of Head Start children as a need. Almost half (48.39%) of community survey respondents who identified themselves as single parents indicated that the father was not an active part of their child's life. In response to this need, our Head Start program continually seeks avenues to foster involvement by fathers and males in the lives of children.

Our Male involvement program is designed to support and help fathers and other male figures to be actively involved in the education of their child/children in the Head Start/Early Head Start program. Our program focus is to increase the father's emotional and academic support to their child/children.

In 2015, our program implemented the Strong Fathers Strong Families curriculum in an effort to supplement our current male involvement program activities. The curriculum is designed to assist the fathers or male figures with having an impact on the education of their children while gaining a sense of awareness and accomplishment.

The monthly activities include science, math and reading activities, and parent/child social activities. Use of the curriculum has strengthened the bond between father figures and our program staff which is evident by the increase of males volunteering in the centers and serving on various program committees over the past three years.

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**SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**  
**COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

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*Conducted 2017*

*Attachment A • Demographic Tables*

■ Table 1

<b>County</b>	<b>2013 Population Under Age 5**</b>	<b>2013% Population Under Age 5***</b>	<b>2013 Estimated Population Under Age 5 Living in Poverty***</b>	<b>2013 Estimated % Population Under Age 5 Living in Poverty**</b>	<b>2013 Estimated Population Under Age 3***</b>	<b>Estimated Number Under Age 3 Income Eligible for Early Head Start***</b>	<b>Estimated Population Ages 3 &amp; 4***</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Children Ages 3 &amp; 4 Income Eligible for Head Start***</b>
Baker	190	5.7%	79	41.5%	114	47	76	32
Calhoun	313	4.8%	125	40.0%	188	75	125	50
Colquitt	3,668	7.9%	1,401	38.2%	2,201	841	1,467	560
Decatur	1,865	6.8%	977	52.4%	1,119	586	746	391
Dougherty	7,013	7.5%	3,268	46.6%	4,208	1,961	2,805	1,307
Early	705	6.7%	360	51.0%	423	216	282	144
Grady	1,765	7.0%	667	37.8%	1,059	400	706	267
Lee	1,878	6.5%	316	16.8%	1,127	189	751	126
Marion	523	6.1%	195	37.3%	314	117	209	78
Miller	374	6.3%	140	37.4%	224	84	150	56
Mitchell	1,451	6.3%	573	39.5%	871	344	580	229
Schley	264	5.2%	75	28.5%	158	45	106	30
Seminole	495	5.5%	200	40.4%	297	120	198	80
Sumter	2,105	6.7%	970	46.1%	1,263	582	842	388
Terrell	616	6.8%	266	43.2%	370	160	246	106
Thomas	2,931	6.5%	956	32.6%	1,759	573	1,172	382
Webster	104	3.8%	34	32.5%	62	20	42	14
Worth	1,305	6.1%	436	33.4%	783	262	522	174
<b>14 County Total</b>	<b>24,569</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>9,763</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>14,741</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>9,828</b>	<b>3,905</b>
<b>18 County Total</b>	<b>27,565</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>11,038</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>11,026</b>	<b>4,415</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>668,508</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>182,503</b>	<b>27.3%</b>				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau or (\*) based on Census data

\*\* Source: Georgia County Guide or (\*\*\*) based on Georgia County Guide Data

■ Table 2

<b>County</b>	<b>Population Estimate 2013</b>	<b>Population Estimate 2011</b>	<b>2013 % Persons Under Age 18</b>	<b>2013 % Persons Ages 18-64</b>	<b>2013 % Persons Ages 18-54</b>	<b>2013 % Persons Ages 55-64</b>	<b>2013 % Persons Age 65 &amp; Older</b>	<b>2013 Median Age</b>
Baker	3,341	4,124	19.9%	63.1%	46.2%	16.9%	16.9%	39.9
Calhoun	6,523	6,286	18.0%	69.9%	57.2%	12.8%	12.1%	39.4
Colquitt	46,275	42,554	26.9%	59.3%	48.2%	11.2%	13.7%	34.8
Decatur	27,359	27,795	24.9%	60.0%	47.9%	12.2%	15.0%	37.8
Dougherty	92,969	95,015	25.2%	61.8%	49.5%	12.3%	13.0%	33.2
Early	10,542	11,978	25.1%	56.9%	44.0%	12.9%	18.0%	39.7
Grady	25,278	23,716	25.3%	59.1%	46.1%	12.9%	15.6%	38.1
Lee	29,074	25,260	26.9%	63.0%	50.9%	12.1%	10.1%	36.2
Marion	8,640	7,521	23.2%	60.1%	45.3%	14.7%	16.7%	41.7
Miller	5,932	6,206	23.3%	57.2%	43.7%	13.5%	19.4%	42.2
Mitchell	23,045	23,594	23.9%	61.7%	49.4%	12.4%	14.3%	37.2
Schley	5,089	3,976	28.3%	57.1%	46.1%	11.0%	14.6%	38.1
Seminole	8,945	9,033	21.8%	57.4%	43.1%	14.3%	20.9%	43.8
Sumter	31,364	33,178	24.7%	61.0%	49.2%	11.8%	14.2%	34.2
Terrell	9,022	10,641	25.1%	57.6%	43.6%	14.1%	17.3%	39.6
Thomas	44,869	42,956	24.4%	59.3%	46.1%	13.2%	16.3%	39.7
Webster	2,719	2,488	23.6%	57.4%	42.1%	15.4%	19.0%	41.7
Worth	21,291	21,874	23.1%	60.7%	46.8%	13.8%	16.2%	39.8
14 County Total	354,465	351,032	24.9%	60.6%	48.0%	12.6%	14.5%	36.8
18 County Total	402,277	398,195	24.9%	60.5%	48.0%	12.6%	14.5%	36.7
State	9,992,167	8,662,793	27.2%	60.4%	48.8%	11.6%	12.0%	35.9

Source: Georgia County Guide

■ Table 3

<b>County</b>	<b>2012 Per Capita Income</b>	<b>2008-2012 Median Household Income</b>	<b>2013 % Population Receiving SSI</b>	<b>2013 % Population Receiving Food Stamps</b>	<b>2013 TANF Recipients as % of Population</b>
Baker	\$43,447	\$24,219	6.5%	31.3%	0.70%
Calhoun	\$27,050	\$30,042	4.6%	25.0%	0.40%
Colquitt	\$29,602	\$33,186	4.3%	30.6%	0.60%
Decatur	\$31,878	\$30,061	5.0%	33.6%	0.70%
Dougherty	\$29,237	\$31,789	5.5%	39.4%	1.60%
Early	\$40,057	\$29,772	6.2%	37.8%	0.70%
Grady	\$29,583	\$32,206	4.3%	25.6%	0.40%
Lee	\$45,322	\$58,400	1.7%	14.2%	0.20%
Marion	\$28,493	\$33,875	3.8%	23.9%	0.60%
Miller	\$38,199	\$32,432	4.3%	27.9%	0.50%
Mitchell	\$32,017	\$32,838	4.9%	33.2%	0.80%
Schley	\$22,390	\$40,612	2.8%	19.1%	0.40%
Seminole	\$37,123	\$28,909	5.6%	30.7%	0.50%
Sumter	\$30,464	\$33,528	4.5%	33.5%	0.70%
Terrell	\$34,172	\$32,855	6.4%	38.9%	1.10%
Thomas	\$38,250	\$31,471	5.2%	27.1%	0.50%
Webster	\$29,382	\$29,926	3.3%	22.0%	0.40%
Worth	\$35,181	\$39,205	3.7%	26.1%	0.30%
14 County Total	\$34,666		5.3%	31.0%	0.79%
18 County Total	\$32,900		4.6%	30.7%	0.78%
State	\$37,229	\$49,604	2.5%	19.6%	0.40%



■ Table 4

<b>County</b>	<b>2012 % Population Below Poverty Level*</b>	<b>2012 % People Under Age 18 Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>2008-2012 % Family Households</b>	<b>2008-2012 % Non-Family Households</b>	<b>2008-2012 Average Population per Household</b>	<b>2008-2012 Average Population per Family</b>
Baker	26.0%	41.5%	68.9%	31.1%	2.73	3.38
Calhoun	38.3%	40.0%	63.6%	36.4%	2.69	3.56
Colquitt	27.2%	38.2%	73.7%	26.3%	2.81	3.25
Decatur	33.1%	52.4%	66.9%	33.1%	2.55	3.16
Dougherty	34.2%	46.6%	63.8%	36.2%	2.49	3.13
Early	33.0%	51.0%	67.7%	32.3%	2.72	3.46
Grady	25.9%	37.8%	69.8%	30.2%	2.61	3.16
Lee	11.6%	16.8%	76.4%	23.6%	2.81	3.28
Marion	24.2%	37.3%	60.2%	39.8%	2.65	3.52
Miller	26.4%	37.4%	70.3%	29.7%	2.29	2.79
Mitchell	30.2%	39.5%	68.7%	31.3%	2.70	3.36
Schley	19.9%	28.5%	67.0%	33.0%	2.81	3.59
Seminole	23.4%	40.4%	70.6%	29.4%	2.75	3.26
Sumter	30.9%	46.1%	64.4%	35.6%	2.77	3.55
Terrell	28.0%	43.2%	69.3%	30.7%	2.60	3.23
Thomas	25.4%	32.6%	66.3%	33.7%	2.50	3.09
Webster	22.0%	32.5%	65.6%	34.4%	2.46	3.12
Worth	21.4%	33.4%	71.6%	28.4%	2.72	3.25
14 County Total	28.0%	39.4%	68.3%	31.7%		
18 County Total	28.0%	39.7%	67.8%	32.2%		
State	19.2%	27.3%	68.4%	31.6%	2.66	3.22

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

\* '12 = US 15.9%

■ Table 5

<b>County</b>	<b>2013 % Female Headed Family Households w/o Husband</b>	<b>2013 Substantiated Incidents of Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Rate per 1,000 Children</b>	<b>2012 Teen Pregnancies Cumulative Number Ages 10-19</b>	<b>2012 Teen Pregnancy Total Rate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2012 Low Weight Birth Rate/ 100 Births<sup>2</sup></b>
Baker	14.9%	6.2	3	LNE	5.9
Calhoun	17.5%	3.8	11	31.1	11.6
Colquitt	14.5%	25.6	136	42.7	13.1
Decatur	16.6%	14.0	84	43.1	8.4
Dougherty	23.1%	15.8	323	44.5	13.8
Early	16.8%	2.1	31	36.6	10.8
Grady	15.8%	6.4	70	41.6	8.5
Lee	9.4%	7.2	41	18.0	8.4
Marion	12.3%	18.1	21	33.8	10.7
Miller	17.5%	6.3	20	54.9	11.0
Mitchell	17.8%	12.7	60	39.8	10.0
Schley	8.5%	6.0	12	27.3	9.4
Seminole	15.6%	11.0	29	50.3	13.4
Sumter	21.2%	15.4	97	38.1	13.9
Terrell	19.2%	14.3	39	63.2	12.5
Thomas	13.4%	6.1	109	34.8	10.6
Webster	18.5%	18.3	1	LNE	7.1
Worth	13.7%	17.4	44	27.4	15.3
14 County Total	16.1%		1,000		
18 County Total	16.2%		1,131		
State	12.8%	7.2		22.4	9.4

<sup>1</sup> Teen Pregnancy Rate = (Total Teen Pregnancies / Total Females Age 10-19) X 1,000

<sup>2</sup> Low birth rate is defined as a live birth with a weight of less than 2,500 grams, or approximately 5.8 pounds.

LNE (Low Number Event): Used instead of a rate when the number of events is greater than 0 and less than 5.

Source: Georgia County Guide

■ Table 6

County	2013 % Population White	2013 % Population Black or African American	2013 % Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*	2013 Actual Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*	2013 % of 18 County Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*	2013 % of 14 County Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*	2003 % Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*	2003 Actual Population Hispanic or Latino (of any race)*
Baker	52.0%	45.6%	4.4%	148	0.67%	0.75%	2.9%	124
Calhoun	36.2%	61.4%	4.4%	289	1.30%	1.47%	3.4%	208
Colquitt	72.9%	28.0%	17.6%	8,159	36.83%	41.43%	12.7%	5,473
Decatur	55.9%	41.4%	5.6%	1,529	6.90%	7.76%	3.4%	973
Dougherty	29.4%	68.0%	2.5%	2,341	10.57%	11.89%	1.2%	1,151
Early	48.7%	49.5%	2.0%	209	0.94%	1.06%	1.3%	156
Grady	67.8%	28.9%	10.9%	2,764	12.48%	14.04%	7.1%	1,717
Lee	75.6%	20.4%	2.4%	706	3.19%	3.59%	1.1%	326
Marion	64.1%	32.0%	6.6%	566	2.55%	N/A	6.9%	495
Miller	70.2%	27.6%	1.9%	112	0.51%	0.57%	0.7%	47
Mitchell	49.9%	47.9%	4.4%	1,012	4.57%	5.14%	2.3%	540
Schley	76.0%	21.9%	4.2%	212	0.96%	N/A	2.6%	101
Seminole	64.6%	33.3%	2.8%	246	1.11%	1.25%	3.3%	305
Sumter	44.3%	52.5%	5.0%	1,579	7.13%	N/A	2.9%	963
Terrell	37.5%	60.2%	2.4%	214	0.97%	1.09%	1.3%	138
Thomas	60.5%	36.9%	3.4%	1,538	6.94%	7.81%	1.8%	805
Webster	56.2%	41.9%	3.9%	107	0.48%	N/A	3.7%	86
Worth	69.1%	29.1%	2.0%	425	1.92%	2.16%	1.2%	266
14 County Total	54.3%	43.1%	5.5%	19,692		100.00%	3.4%	12,229
18 County Total	54.0%	43.4%	5.5%	22,156	100.00%		3.4%	13,874
State	62.5%	31.4%	9.2%				6.2%	

Source: Georgia County Guide

\* Persons of Hispanic/Latino Origin may be of any race.

■ Table 7

<b>County</b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Children Ages 3-4 Not Attending Preschool</b>	<b>First Births to Mothers Age 20 and Older w/ 12 Yrs. Ed. (Percent) 2015</b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Children 18 &amp; Under Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full- time, Year- round Employment</b>	<b>201 - 2015 % Children Without Health Insurance</b>
Baker	35.0%	71.4%	19.6%	3.9%
Calhoun	27.3%	66.7%	21.1%	4.8%
Colquitt	51.4%	60.6%	12.1%	11.2%
Decatur	63.7%	62.1%	25.5%	6.1%
Dougherty	36.6%	70.5%	18.8%	6.0%
Early	36.1%	66.7%	15.1%	2.2%
Grady	44.9%	63.3%	23.3%	6.9%
Lee	60.0%	83.5%	4.6%	6.9%
Marion	41.3%	61.3%	14.4%	16.2%
Miller	36.5%	87.0%	13.5%	2.5%
Mitchell	41.9%	65.7%	4.6%	12.1%
Schley	48.6%	66.7%	11.2%	16.6%
Seminole	50.3%	70.0%	11.2%	7.8%
Sumter	51.3%	65.9%	22.1%	4.4%
Terrell	66.8%	70.7%	26.0%	2.9%
Thomas	40.1%	71.7%	13.5%	8.4%
Webster	20.5%	87.5%	5.8%	9.7%
Worth	41.7%	73.4%	12.6%	5.7%
18 County Total				
<b>State</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>79.2%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>

LNE (Low Number Event): Indicates 4 or fewer events on which rates would be based.

\* Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown.

Source: Georgia KIDS COUNT

■ Table 8

<b>School System or County</b>	<b>2016 % Students Who Graduate From High School On Time<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Teens Ages 16-19 Who Are High School Dropouts<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Teens Ages 16-19 Who Are Not in School and Not Working<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Adults Ages 25 and Older With at Least a High School Diploma or Equivalency</b>	<b>2011 - 2015 % Adults Ages 25 and Older With at Least a Bachelor's Degree</b>
Baker	90.0%	6.0%	LNE	80.3%	8.6%
Calhoun	94.6%	6.3%	1.8%	72.8%	9.9%
Colquitt	80.3%	7.6%	16.2%	72.8%	13.1%
Decatur	81.8%	11.3%	16.3%	79.8%	15.8%
Dougherty	80.0%	8.3%	11.5%	80.9%	18.9%
Early	87.0%	LNE	5.4%	79.1%	15.2%
Grady	84.2%	3.1%	11.2%	75.6%	13.3%
Lee	89.6%	14.6%	10.5%	86.8%	23.2%
Marion	92.6%	13.7%	31.3%	75.6%	12.2%
Miller	86.3%	21.4%	28.9%	79.6%	12.8%
Mitchell	90.1%	9.0%	25.1%	74.1%	11.4%
Schley	90.5%	1.5%	3.3%	77.2%	14.7%
Seminole	92.0%	LNE	13.8%	82.6%	15.1%
Sumter	87.5%	1.0%	4.0%	76.5%	19.0%
Terrell	87.9%	8.6%	8.6%	70.0%	11.2%
Thomas	86.4%	8.3%	12.9%	81.1%	19.2%
Webster	88.5%	LNE	13.3%	75.7%	7.6%
Worth	77.0%	6.9%	11.2%	74.6%	9.4%
Pelham City	87.4%				
Thomasville City	75.9%				
<b>State</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Definition: Percentage of students who graduate within four years.

<sup>2</sup> Definition: Percentage of students ages 16-19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates.

<sup>3</sup> Definition: Percentage of students ages 16-19 who are not in the Armed Forces, are not enrolled in school, and are not employed.

LNE (Low Number Event): Indicates 4 or fewer events on which rates would be based.

\* Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown.

Source: Georgia KIDS COUNT

■ Table 9

<b>County</b>	<b>2015 % Pregnancies Among Teens Ages 15-19 that are Repeat Pregnancies</b>	<b>2015 % Births Among Teens Ages 15-19 that are Repeat Births</b>	<b>2015 Very Low Birthweight Births (&lt;1500 grams) as % of Total Births</b>	<b>2015 Low Birthweight Births (&lt;2500 grams) as % of Total Births</b>	<b>2015 % Premature Births (&lt;37 Weeks Gestation)</b>	<b>2015 % Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years Education</b>	<b>2015 Births to Unmarried Females as % of Total Births</b>
Baker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	48.1%
Calhoun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	14.5%	54.5%
Colquitt	22.5%	19.2%	2.1%	9.9%	9.9%	27.6%	53.2%
Decatur	20.3%	19.6%	2.7%	11.1%	12.7%	25.0%	67.6%
Dougherty	31.4%	26.0%	2.3%	12.6%	12.7%	20.1%	71.7%
Early	*	*	4.8%	15.2%	11.7%	17.2%	73.1%
Grady	22.0%	15.4%	2.7%	8.8%	8.8%	27.8%	60.5%
Lee	*	*	*	5.8%	8.9%	8.7%	29.7%
Marion	*	*	*	15.8%	10.5%	28.6%	63.9%
Miller	*	*	*	7.1%	8.6%	8.6%	54.3%
Mitchell	22.2%	*	*	11.5%	8.6%	18.0%	64.2%
Schley	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	10.0%	14.0%	44.0%
Seminole	*	*	*	19.8%	12.3%	11.1%	64.2%
Sumter	21.3%	19.0%	2.2%	10.6%	9.8%	22.4%	64.3%
Terrell	*	*	*	13.5%	13.5%	20.9%	71.2%
Thomas	28.6%	26.8%	2.0%	8.8%	9.9%	18.3%	57.1%
Webster	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	*	44.8%
Worth	*	*	*	14.6%	17.0%	16.2%	51.0%
18 County Total	24.2%	20.5%	2.1%	10.9%	11.1%	20.4%	60.6%
State	22.7%	17.2%	1.8%	9.5%	10.8%	15.3%	45.1%

\* Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Public Health – Office of Health Indicators for Planning

■ Table 10

<b>School System</b>	<b>2015-2016 Rate of Dropouts Grades 9-12</b>	<b>2016 Graduation Rate</b>	<b>2016 Highest SAT Average Scores</b>	<b>% 2016 Graduates Eligible for HOPE Scholarship</b>	<b>2015-2016 % Students Eligible for Free/ Reduced Price Lunch</b>	<b>2015-2016 % Students Enrolled in Early Intervention Program Grades K-5</b>	<b>2015-2016 % Students Enrolled in Remedial Education Grades 6-8</b>	<b>2015-2016 % Students Enrolled in Remedial Education Grades 9-12</b>
Baker	N/A	90.0%	N/A	31.6%	100%	33.5%	93.9%	0.0%
Calhoun	1.1%	94.6%	1260	30.9%	100%	44.6%	96.4%	22.0%
Colquitt	4.4%	86.2%	1399	36.9%	95%	0.0%	8.8%	14.5%
Decatur	N/A	86.3%	1258	37.7%	95%	18.2%	22.1%	29.4%
Dougherty	6.4%	81.5%	1222	20.7%	100%	41.3%	8.1%	17.8%
Early	2.0%	87.0%	1242	43.4%	96%	40.1%	19.0%	12.3%
Grady	1.5%	84.2%	1382	35.2%	89%	28.6%	8.9%	2.4%
Lee	3.2%	89.7%	1444	38.0%	42%	19.0%	16.5%	16.9%
Marion	2.7%	92.6%	1375	59.1%	85%	11.7%	19.0%	6.3%
Miller	N/A	86.3%	1273	64.1%	90%	21.3%	19.8%	17.1%
Mitchell	N/A	90.6%	1344	47.2%	98%	12.6%	0.0%	48.4%
Schley	N/A	90.5%	1410	68.6%	55%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Seminole	N/A	92.0%	1526	42.3%	93%	10.0%	19.9%	7.2%
Sumter	1.4%	87.5%	1315	29.3%	99%	24.0%	18.2%	1.2%
Terrell	N/A	87.9%	N/A	27.6%	100%	16.5%	16.6%	21.7%
Thomas	N/A	78.3%	1362	38.6%	77%	21.4%	23.7%	27.5%
Webster	N/A	88.5%	N/A	33.3%	59%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Worth	3.2%	77.0%	1301	37.7%	93%	31.9%	35.6%	16.2%
Pelham City	N/A	87.4%	1341	33.7%	100%	45.5%	33.9%	9.9%
Thomasville City	4.6%	75.9%	1445	49.0%	81%	22.6%	15.8%	20.4%
State	3.6%	79.4%	1407	43.3%	60%	22.4%	12.8%	9.0%

N/A: No data given where indicated and/or sample too small.

Source: Georgia Department of Education Georgia Public Education Report Card provided by The Governor's Office of Student Achievement

■ Table 11

County	2013 Total Index Crime Rate/ 100,000 Population	2013 Juvenile Court Commitment Rate/ 1,000 At-risk Youth Ages 10-16	2013 Population	2011 Total Index Crimes	2012 Juvenile Commitments	2012 Pop At-risk Ages 10-16
Baker	359.20	3.13	3,341	12	-	361
Calhoun	3,096.70	-	6,523	202	-	512
Colquitt	2,519.70	0.97	46,275	1,166	5	5,136
Decatur	3,541.80	0.33	27,359	969	1	2,993
Dougherty	6,382.80	5.01	92,969	5,934	50	9,988
Early	3,320.10	1.77	10,542	350	2	1,133
Grady	2,069.00	0.36	25,278	523	1	2,766
Lee	3,995.90	0.25	29,074	976	1	3,946
Marion	1,169.00	-	8,640	101	-	676
Miller	1,871.20	1.83	5,932	111	1	547
Mitchell	2,525.50	0.86	23,045	582	2	2,325
Schley	1,139.70	-	5,089	58	-	492
Seminole	2,090.60	-	8,945	187	-	854
Sumter	5,822.00	3.71	31,364	1,826	13	3,503
Terrell	2,394.10	3.98	9,022	216	4	1,005
Thomas	4,459.30	0.43	44,869	2,017	2	4,627
Webster	698.80	4.72	2,719	19	1	212
Worth	3,109.30	2.69	21,291	662	6	2,230
14 County	3,923.38	1.95	354,465	13,907	75	38,423
18 County	39.55	2.06	402,277	15,911	89	43,306
State	3,595.80	1.97	9,992,167	359,300	2,057	1,043,872

Index (*Part 1*) crimes are considered serious crimes, while  
 Non-index (*Part 2*) crimes are considered non-serious crimes.  
 Source: Georgia County Guide



■ Table 12

<i>County</i>	2013 Total Housing Units	2012 % Vacant Housing Units*	2012 Rental Vacancy Rate	2012 % Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2012 % Renter-Occupied Housing Units
Baker	1,618	16.4%	8.2%	65.1%	34.9%
Calhoun	2,373	24.7%	13.4%	73.5%	26.5%
Colquitt	18,160	13.8%	7.7%	65.4%	34.6%
Decatur	12,064	14.1%	6.9%	62.1%	37.9%
Dougherty	40,590	12.0%	7.1%	48.4%	51.6%
Early	4,892	18.1%	3.5%	66.1%	33.9%
Grady	10,620	10.9%	10.7%	62.7%	37.3%
Lee	10,518	7.3%	10.7%	75.2%	24.8%
Marion	4,079	26.3%	6.6%	71.5%	28.5%
Miller	2,745	10.6%	6.0%	71.2%	28.8%
Mitchell	8,891	9.6%	2.8%	64.6%	35.4%
Schley	2,150	19.6%	4.4%	67.5%	32.5%
Seminole	4,757	32.4%	8.0%	77.8%	22.2%
Sumter	13,760	17.0%	89.1%	59.5%	40.5%
Terrell	4,067	18.0%	3.3%	62.1%	37.9%
Thomas	20,225	13.4%	5.5%	55.5%	44.5%
Webster	1,495	19.3%	14.0%	86.0%	14.0%
Worth	9,143	13.4%	101.0%	73.9%	26.1%
14 County Total	150,663	13.4%	7.1%	62.4%	37.6%
18 County Total	172,147	14.1%	7.9%	63.9%	36.1%
State	4,109,896	14.1%	10.8%	66.0%	34.0%

\* A significant number of the housing units in Seminole and Webster counties are for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau (taken from Georgia County Guide)

■ Table 13

	2000 Total Housing Units	2013 Total Housing Units	Total Housing Units Increase 2008 - 2012	Total Housing Units % Increase 2008 - 2012	2013 Housing Density Per Square Mile of Land Area	2008-2012 Mobile Homes as % of Total Housing Units	2013 % Owner-Occupied Housing Units
Baker	1,740	1,618	-122	-7.0%	4.7	31.6%	65.1%
Calhoun	2,305	2,373	68	3.0%	8.5	22.2%	73.5%
Colquitt	17,554	18,160	606	3.5%	33.4	25.5%	65.4%
Decatur	11,968	12,064	96	0.8%	20.2	20.7%	62.1%
Dougherty	39,656	40,590	934	2.4%	123.5	4.1%	48.4%
Early	5,338	4,892	-446	-8.4%	9.5	23.8%	66.1%
Grady	9,991	10,620	629	6.3%	23.4	31.6%	62.7%
Lee	8,813	10,518	1,705	19.3%	29.6	16.4%	75.2%
Marion	3,130	4,079	949	30.3%	11.1	38.3%	71.5%
Miller	2,770	2,745	-25	-0.9%	0.7	18.5%	71.2%
Mitchell	8,880	8,891	11	0.1%	17.4	24.8%	64.6%
Schley	1,612	2,150	538	33.4%	12.9	32.8%	67.5%
Seminole	4,742	4,758	16	0.3%	20.2	33.5%	77.8%
Sumter	13,700	13,760	60	0.4%	28.5	18.9%	59.5%
Terrell	4,460	4,067	-393	-8.8%	12.1	20.9%	62.1%
Thomas	18,285	20,225	1,940	10.6%	37.1	18.5%	55.5%
Webster	1,115	1,495	380	34.1%	7.1	44.4%	86.0%
Worth	9,086	9,143	57	0.6%	16.0	37.6%	73.9%
14 County Total	145,588	150,664	5,076	3.5%	25.1	18.9%	62.4%
18 County Total	165,145	172,148	7,003	4.2%	23.8	19.8%	63.9%
<b>State</b>	3,281,737	4,109,896	828,159	25.2%	71.5	9.5%	66.0%

Source: Georgia County Guide

■ Table 14 - Calculation of Housing Wage for a Home in the 18-County Southwest Georgia Service Area

<b>Monthly Rent</b>	<b>Minimum Hourly Salary Needed to Afford Monthly Rent Working 40 Hours per Week*</b>	<b>Minimum Annual Salary Needed to Afford Monthly Rent Working 40 Hours per Week*</b>	<b>Working for Minimum Wage of \$7.25, the Number of Hours per Week Necessary to Afford Rent</b>	<b>The Number of Minimum Wage Earners Working 40 Hours per Week Year-round Needed to Afford Rent</b>
\$300	\$5.77	\$12,000	32	0.80
\$350	\$6.73	\$14,000	37	0.93
\$400	\$7.69	\$16,000	43	1.06
\$450	\$8.65	\$18,000	48	1.19
\$500	\$9.62	\$20,000	54	1.33
\$550	\$10.58	\$22,000	59	1.46
\$600	\$11.54	\$24,000	64	1.59
\$650	\$12.50	\$26,000	69	1.72
\$700	\$13.46	\$28,000	75	1.86
\$750	\$14.42	\$30,000	80	1.99

\* Based on the generally accepted standard utilized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that rental housing is considered affordable if it costs no more than 30% of the renter's gross income.

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

■ Table 15

	<i>Fair Market Rent for 2 Bedroom Housing</i>	<i>Annual Income Needed to Afford 2 Bedroom Fair Market Rent</i>	<i>Hourly Wage at 40 Hours/Week Needed to Afford 2 Bedroom Fair Market Rent</i>	<i>Work Hours/Week Necessary at Minimum Wage (\$7.25) to Afford 2 Bedroom Fair Market Rent</i>
Baker	\$713	\$28,520	\$13.71	76
Calhoun	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Colquitt	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Decatur	\$651	\$26,040	\$12.52	69
Dougherty	\$713	\$28,520	\$13.71	76
Early	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Grady	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Lee	\$713	\$28,520	\$13.71	76
Marion	\$777	\$31,080	\$14.94	82
Miller	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Mitchell	\$689	\$27,560	\$13.25	73
Schley	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Seminole	\$645	\$25,800	\$12.40	68
Sumter	\$653	\$26,120	\$12.56	69
Terrell	\$713	\$28,520	\$13.71	76
Thomas	\$718	\$28,720	\$13.81	76
Webster	\$663	\$26,520	\$12.75	70
Worth	\$713	\$28,520	\$13.71	76
State	\$848	\$33,908	\$16.30	90

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

■ Table 16

	2010 Population Density Per Square Mile of Land Area	2000 Population Density Per Square Mile of Land Area	Area in Square Miles	% Population Rural	2013 Total Road Mileage	2013 % Total Road Mileage Unpaved
Baker	10.1	11.9	349.1	100.0%	360.1	49.3%
Calhoun	23.9	22.6	283.6	100.0%	356.6	35.7%
Colquitt	83.6	76.1	556.5	59.0%	1,175.8	33.5%
Decatur	46.6	47.3	623.2	56.5%	997.0	35.4%
Dougherty	287.7	291.5	334.6	14.0%	821.3	4.4%
Early	21.5	24.2	516.3	66.0%	715.5	40.1%
Grady	55.0	51.6	460.3	62.4%	808.6	31.5%
Lee	79.5	69.6	361.7	36.2%	528.3	29.3%
Marion	23.9	19.5	367.5	100.0%	492.9	38.5%
Miller	21.7	22.6	283.7	100.0%	463.5	49.9%
Mitchell	45.9	46.7	513.8	54.5%	912.5	37.2%
Schley	30.0	22.5	167.8	100.0%	252.6	33.0%
Seminole	37.1	39.4	256.6	68.6%	457.0	37.0%
Sumter	68.0	68.4	492.7	41.8%	815.8	21.1%
Terrell	27.8	32.7	337.7	52.1%	511.1	37.6%
Thomas	82.1	77.9	552.2	46.0%	983.6	23.1%
Webster	13.4	11.4	210.3	100.0%	261.4	33.3%
Worth	38.0	38.6	574.8	69.2%	1,019.7	47.1%
<b>Total</b>	56.1	55.2	7,242.4		11,933.3	
<b>State</b>	168.4	141.4	59,425.8	24.9%	125,403.9	23.4%

Source: Georgia County Guide

■ Table 17

<b>County</b>	<b>2014 Number of Licensed Child Day Care Centers</b>	<b>2014 Total Capacity of Licensed Child Day Care Centers</b>	<b>2012 Number of Licensed Child Day Care Centers</b>	<b>2012 Total Capacity of Licensed Child Day Care Centers</b>
Baker	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	2	117	2	150
Colquitt	19	1805	20	1531
Decatur	6	321	4	257
Dougherty	52	5044	56	5863
Early	2	167	2	167
Grady	5	231	4	207
Lee	7	673	7	763
Marion	1	176	1	176
Miller	3	182	4	239
Mitchell	7	540	8	639
Schley	1	75	1	75
Seminole	3	368	3	341
Sumter	6	583	9	1000
Terrell	3	147	4	213
Thomas	11	1206	10	1098
Webster	0	0	0	0
Worth	4	259	7	457
14 County Total	124	11,060	131	11,925
18 County Total	132	11,894	142	13,176

Source: Georgia County Guide

**SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.  
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

*Conducted 2017*

*Attachment B • Survey Instrument & Chart of Survey Results*

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.  
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY FORM

***The purpose of this survey is to find out what services YOU feel are most needed in your community. Your answers will assist Southwest Georgia Community Action Council in identifying community needs and planning and developing services to meet those needs. Do not put your name on this form. Please answer all questions that you feel comfortable answering.***

County You Live In: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex:  Male  Female  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino \_\_\_\_\_ Not Hispanic/Latino \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Grade Completed or Degree Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

***SECTION I: Community Services***

***What do you feel are the top three service needs in your community? Put a check mark in the box beside the three services you feel are most needed. Please read through the entire list before you make your decision. Remember to choose only three.***

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job Training & Placement                | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Screenings                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literacy Education/GED Classes          | <input type="checkbox"/> Budget/Money Management Counseling               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English/Spanish Classes                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Conservation Counseling                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parenting Classes                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Weatherization/Restoration/Repair Services  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Counseling/Education Services            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Before/After-School Programs            | <input type="checkbox"/> First Time Home Buyer Assistance                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head Start/Preschool Services           | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy Prevention               | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility/Rent/Security Deposit Payment Assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Mentoring/Citizenship Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless Prevention Services & Shelters          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Summer Youth Programs                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Food Pantries                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly Daycare/Caregiver Assistance    | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Abuse Shelters                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meals on Wheels                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Prevention/Treatment Services    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                     |

Do you have reliable transportation or access to reliable transportation?  YES  NO  
Do you have health care insurance coverage?  YES  NO

***SECTION II: Housing***

***What do you feel are the top three affordable housing issues for low-income households in your community? Put a check mark in the box beside the three issues you feel are most important. Please read through the entire list before you make your decision. Remember to choose only three.***

- bad locations or blighted areas
- housing in poor condition/not enough energy efficient homes
- building code enforcement too lenient
- rental prices too high
- rent increases too much if income increases
- not enough decent affordable housing available
- no new low-income homes underway
- not enough Public Housing
- public Housing DEPOSIT too high
- need for first-time home buyer/down-payment assistance
- too difficult to get housing loans or do not understand loan options
- need for housing counseling on budgeting, down-payment, upkeep, financing options
- other: \_\_\_\_\_





SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.  
FORMULARIO PARA EVALUAR SERVICIOS DE AYUDA EN LA COMUNIDAD

**El propósito de esta inspección es de averiguar qué servicio USTED más necesita en su comunidad. Su respuesta nos ayudara Southwest Georgia Community Action Council y conociendo necesidades y planeando y desarrollando servicios para encontrar esas necesidades. No ponga su nombre en esta forma. Por favor conteste todas las preguntas que se sienta más cómodo contestario.**

La comunicad que usted vive: \_\_\_\_\_ Sexo:  Masculino  Feminino

Edad: \_\_\_\_\_ Raza: \_\_\_\_\_ Ultimo grado completado o grado obtenido: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECCIÓN I: Servicio a la Comunidad**

**¿Cuales servicios siente usted que son las tres primeras necesidades más necesitadas en su comunidad? Ponga una marca en el lado de los tres servicios que usted se siente que es más necesitado. Lea por favor la lista entera antes que tome su decisión. Recuerde de escoger solo tres.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> El trabajo que entrena y colocación                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Detección de salud                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educación de capacidad de leer y escribir/clases de GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Como manejar su dinero                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clase de Ingles/Español                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Consejos de coma conservar energía                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clase de cuidar los niños                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Restauración/Servicio de reparación                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lugar para cuidar a los niños                           | <input type="checkbox"/> A cosejar casa propia/servicio de rearación              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antes/Después programas de escuela                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Ayuda a comprar casa paraprimer vez                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head Start/Servicios de jardín                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda razonable                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prevención de embarazo de jóvenes                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilidad/Renta/Ayuda de pago de depósito de seguridad    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mentores para jóvenes/desarrollo de ciudadanía          | <input type="checkbox"/> Servicio para prevención sin hogar                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programa de verano para la juventud                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Despensas de alimento de emergencia                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ayuda para los de edad avanzada                         | <input type="checkbox"/> El abuso domestic se refugia                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicio de comida a domicilio                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Prevención de abuso de sustancia/servicio de tratamiento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportación  | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____  |

¿Usted tiene transportación seguro de auto o tiene acceso a transportación seguro?  SI  NO

¿Usted tiene cobertura seguro medicó?  SI  NO

**SECCIÓN II: Vivienda**

**¿Qué crees que son los tres problemas de vivienda asequible para familia que ingresos en tu comunidad? Marca en el cuadro al lado de las tres cuestiones que crees que son mas importante. Por favor lee toda la lista antes de tomar su decision. Recuerde de elegir solo tres.**

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ubicaciones malas o zonas destrozadas   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vivienda en mal estado/casas sin suficiente energía eficiente                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> edificio demasiado indulgente al código de ejecución  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> precios de alquiler demasiado altos   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alquiler aumenta demasiado sin aumentos de ingresos   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no hay suficientes vivienda con buenos precios disponibles                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no nuevo hogares con bajos ingresos en marcha   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no hay suficientes viviendas públicas   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> deposito de vivienda pública demasiado alto   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> necesidad para comprador de casa de primera vez/asistente de pago inicial                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> muy difícil de obtener préstamos para vivienda ya que no entienden las opciones de préstamo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> necesidad de orientación sobre presupuesto/prepago/mainteniniento/opciones de financiación  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____   |

### SECCIÓN III: Desarrollos de los Niños

**Si usted no tiene niños que viven en la casa, sáltese sección III y vaya a la sección IV (Ingresos de la Familia).**

1. ¿Cuántos niños viven en su casa, tiene 5 y abajo? 1 2 3 4 5 Otro: \_\_\_\_
2. ¿Tenía usted niños que atendían a Head Start?  SI  NO
3. ¿A parte de usted y su cónyuge, durante horas que trabaja quien cuide a sun hijo (a) depequeño bajo de 5 años?  
 guarderia privada       iglesia  
 pariente       amigo  
 Head Start       Pre-K       otro (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Tienes que pagar para que te cuiden tus hijos?  SI  NO  
¿Cuanto pagas por semana?  
 \$50/o menos       \$51 - \$100       más de \$100
5. ¿Usted es padre/madre soltera?  SI  NO
6. Si usted es una padre/madre soltera, ¿Esta el padre involucrando se con su hija(o)?  SI  NO
7. ¿A qué hora del día usted necesita servicios de guardería? (*marque hora de comienzo y terminacion*)  
**Empezando:**  antes 7:30 a.m.      **Tiempo final:**  antes 3:00 p.m.  
 7:30 a.m. o después       3:00 p.m. o después
8. ¿Necesita ayuda nutricional su niño (a)?  SI  NO
9. ¿Necesita ayuda de servicio medico/dental/o psicológico para usted o su familia?  SI  NO
10. Chequea las cajas a los servicios que su familia ha utilizado una vez por año:  
 Doctores/Dentista       Departamento de Labor       Oficina de Número Social       Servicio Cooperativo de Extensión  
 DFCS       Departamento de Salud       Salud Mental       Los Bebes No Pueden Esperar
11. Si tiene niños con problemas especiales como los que se menciona abajo, verifique todas las cajas que le aplican a el:  
 problema de hablar       problema de escuchar       problema visual       incapacite fisicamente  
 enfermedad crónica (la diabetes/corazón/el asma/anemia, etc.)       otro
12. ¿Que agencia le ayuda a usted y su familia?  
Agencia: \_\_\_\_\_ Servicio: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agencia: \_\_\_\_\_ Servicio: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECCIÓN IV: Ingresos de la Familia

1. ¿Lo que gana su familia **ANUALMENTE**?  
 menos que \$20,000       \$20,000 - \$29,999       \$30,000 - \$39,999  
 \$40,000 - \$49,999       \$50,000 - \$99,999       \$100,000 y mas
2. ¿Que es la fuente de sus ingresos familiares?  
 jornada completa       media jornada       emigrante       estacional       seguro social  
 jubilación (fuera de seguro social)       asistencia pública (ssi, tanf, desempleo, etc.)

**Gracias, por tomar su tiempo a ayudarnos a entender las necesidades dentro de su comunidad.**

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.  
2017 Community Assessment Survey Results (ALL Summary)

	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
#Resp	11	50	77	81	162	24	12	31	7	45	23	2	26	34	119	31	0	40	37	812	45.11	
Male	4	14	24	11	25	5	6	8	1	10	4	0	9	2	25	6	0	5	0	159		21.43%
Female	7	35	53	66	132	20	6	22	6	35	18	2	15	28	82	22	0	34	0	583		78.57%
Total Age	527	2207	3452	3370	5818	1020	559	1052	232	1761	1013	83	852	1098	4520	1307	0	2413	0	31284	45.47	
Black	8	35	26	56	143	14	5	16	5	21	17	1	11	24	95	15	0	24	0	516		73.71%
White	3	13	41	16	6	8	6	13	0	23	3	1	6	2	7	11	0	14	0	173		24.71%
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		1.43%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0.14%
<HISchGr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23		4.54%
HISchGr	1	23	17	22	37	7	1	5	2	34	3	0	5	6	45	2	0	11	0	221		43.59%
GED	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	10		1.97%
TechCGr	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	16		3.16%
ColD2yr	3	3	11	9	18	5	1	6	2	3	5	0	3	3	6	3	0	4	0	85		16.77%
ColD4yr	1	4	16	7	11	4	3	2	3	0	4	0	5	5	7	8	0	9	0	89		17.55%
ColD>4yr	0	8	13	5	9	5	3	1	0	4	2	0	1	1	4	6	0	1	0	63		12.43%
Section I - Community Services																						
JobT&P	3	31	24	32	73	10	5	11	5	22	13	1	18	17	55	17	0	3	0	340		15.48%
LitEdGED	2	5	4	3	22	2	2	7	0	2	3	0	2	6	10	4	0	1	0	75		3.42%
EngSpCl	0	0	8	1	8	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	27		1.23%
Parenting	2	7	14	10	32	3	2	2	0	10	4	0	6	3	12	9	0	3	0	119		5.42%
ChildC	1	8	8	7	30	0	1	6	2	9	0	0	2	4	8	5	0	4	0	95		4.33%
BASch	3	10	10	5	28	3	0	8	2	6	4	0	3	7	18	5	0	5	0	117		5.33%
HdSPre	2	6	10	2	18	8	2	4	2	0	2	1	2	11	6	1	0	6	0	83		3.78%
TeenPreg	0	4	15	3	9	1	1	3	0	8	4	0	3	4	14	3	0	0	0	72		3.28%
YMentor	2	7	12	5	7	3	1	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	13	6	0	1	0	68		3.10%
SummerY	5	16	11	20	31	4	1	6	1	9	3	0	6	13	36	6	0	3	0	171		7.79%
ElderCare	1	5	7	4	10	2	1	1	0	4	2	1	2	2	9	2	0	3	0	56		2.55%
Meals	2	4	7	5	12	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	12	2	0	8	0	62		2.82%
Transport	1	7	9	5	21	1	4	9	1	6	4	0	3	2	20	3	0	8	0	104		4.74%
HealthScr	1	8	10	4	15	4	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	6	10	3	0	5	0	80		3.64%
Budget	1	1	13	2	11	2	1	6	3	5	0	1	1	5	7	5	0	4	0	68		3.10%
EnergyC	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	9		0.41%
WxRepair	3	1	9	9	10	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	0	17	2	0	5	0	73		3.32%
HousingC	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	1	0	17		0.77%
FTHomeB	1	3	11	5	9	3	0	3	1	2	2	1	4	6	7	1	0	2	0	61		2.78%
AffHouse	1	14	17	8	30	10	1	11	1	14	5	0	7	3	47	6	0	5	0	180		8.20%
UIRtSecD	1	2	10	9	44	2	1	4	0	1	5	0	2	2	18	3	0	7	0	111		5.05%
Homeless	0	2	9	6	11	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	13	3	0	2	0	59		2.69%
EmfFood	2	1	3	6	8	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	10	3	0	2	0	48		2.19%

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.  
2017 Community Assessment Survey Results (ALL Summary)

	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
AbuseSh	0	3	6	4	2	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	34		1.55%
SubAbuse	0	2	10	1	9	0	1	4	0	10	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	2	0	49		2.23%
Other	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	18		0.82%
TransYes	10	35	70	34	137	19	12	22	3	31	20	2	18	30	90	24	0	27	0	584		90.40%
TransNo	0	5	0	13	10	1	0	3	0	11	0	0	3	0	14	1	0	1	0	62		9.60%
HCInsYes	10	33	69	35	119	19	12	20	3	26	18	2	16	27	83	24	0	27	0	543		84.32%
HCInsNo	0	6	2	12	28	1	0	3	0	16	2	0	5	3	20	1	0	2	0	101		15.68%
Section II. Housing																						
BadLoc	0	7	30	17	67	7	5	6	0	8	5	1	4	11	26	13	0	4	0	211		9.99%
PoorCond	3	21	41	15	54	6	5	8	3	20	5	0	12	12	56	9	0	14	0	284		13.45%
Code	1	0	3	5	11	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	17	2	0	3	0	52		2.46%
RentPrice	3	14	32	18	66	11	7	14	4	17	10	0	7	14	65	18	0	14	0	314		14.87%
RentIncr	1	6	10	18	38	8	2	3	1	10	5	0	4	13	28	3	0	7	0	157		7.43%
DecAffH	9	25	37	14	64	16	6	16	3	15	9	1	13	9	70	16	0	17	0	340		16.10%
NoNewLI	4	20	6	9	19	3	1	5	3	15	3	0	7	3	18	5	0	5	0	126		5.97%
PublicHsg	0	15	7	10	20	7	0	5	2	7	2	0	7	1	19	4	0	7	0	113		5.35%
Deposit	1	2	5	4	20	1	3	2	0	12	2	0	2	3	10	3	0	5	0	75		3.55%
FirstTime	3	10	13	15	43	4	0	9	3	5	5	0	3	13	16	7	0	9	0	158		7.48%
Difficult	2	9	11	11	31	4	0	9	2	12	5	0	6	3	9	7	0	4	0	125		5.92%
HCounsel	4	11	31	13	29	4	3	9	0	6	8	0	8	7	7	3	0	5	0	148		7.01%
Other	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9		0.43%
Section III. Child Development																						
#1	1	20	21	12	105	8	5	23	2	17	0	0	6	13	61	7	0	4	0	305		62.10%
#2 Yes	3	10	21	15	74	8	2	26	3	13	9	1	6	14	67	11	0	7	0	290		37.90%
#2 No	4	18	22	7	47	4	4	6	1	9	6	0	8	10	19	7	0	5	0	177		15.86%
#3 PDC	0	2	6	2	16	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	2	10	3	0	0	0	49		1.29%
Church	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		34.63%
Relative	1	9	9	3	36	2	0	0	1	9	1	0	4	5	24	2	0	1	0	107		5.50%
Friend	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	17		24.92%
HeadStart	0	2	2	4	28	3	0	8	2	3	0	0	2	6	15	0	0	2	0	77		9.39%
Pre-K	0	1	3	2	7	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	29		8.41%
Other	0	0	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	26		18.94%
#4 Yes	0	4	5	3	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	7	1	0	0	0	43		81.06%
#4 No	2	9	12	12	56	9	0	17	1	16	7	1	8	10	12	7	0	5	0	184		39.83%
\$50orless	0	5	8	1	16	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	47		45.76%
\$51-\$100	1	6	7	2	19	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	54		14.41%
\$100+	0	2	5	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17		52.45%
#5 Yes	1	13	14	17	62	8	1	13	4	13	5	1	7	11	50	2	0	3	0	225		47.55%
#5 No	6	6	32	6	48	4	5	16	0	10	8	0	2	11	33	13	0	4	0	204		56.46%
#6 Yes	1	12	10	7	41	8	1	10	3	6	3	1	5	8	29	1	0	7	0	153		

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.  
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	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
#6 No	1	4	8	13	33	1	0	9	1	6	3	0	1	6	26	5	0	1	0	118		43.54%
#7<7:30A	1	6	11	3	23	5	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	4	10	0	0	2	0	81		43.09%
7:30Aor>	1	7	8	4	29	2	1	12	0	11	0	0	3	3	22	3	0	1	0	107		56.91%
3:00P<	0	2	2	1	17	1	0	16	0	2	0	0	2	2	6	2	0	1	0	54		24.43%
>3:00P	2	9	20	7	48	6	3	6	3	14	3	1	2	9	30	3	0	1	0	167		75.57%
#8 Yes	0	6	3	7	22	2	0	10	2	10	0	0	1	0	12	1	0	1	0	77		18.20%
#8 No	7	19	38	15	90	10	5	20	1	12	12	1	7	20	71	11	0	7	0	346		81.80%
#9 Yes	0	11	9	9	24	3	0	8	2	9	2	0	0	3	26	1	0	1	0	108		25.29%
#9 No	7	15	31	13	87	9	6	22	2	13	11	1	7	19	58	11	0	7	0	319		74.71%
#10DocDt	5	23	42	14	83	9	4	24	3	20	12	1	9	18	72	13	0	7	0	359		44.21%
DOLabor	0	1	1	3	16	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	1	0	43		5.30%
SSOffice	0	2	4	1	23	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	9	4	0	2	0	50		6.16%
CoopExt	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		1.35%
DFCS	2	6	9	8	43	3	0	10	2	15	4	0	4	6	26	2	0	1	0	141		17.36%
HealthDep	4	9	14	7	41	5	0	17	1	18	4	1	4	9	22	1	0	1	0	158		19.46%
MHealthD	0	1	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17		2.09%
BabiesCW	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10		1.23%
#11Spch	0	2	4	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	9	1	0	1	0	36		4.43%
Hearing	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7		0.86%
Visual	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	14		1.72%
PhysDis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	11		1.35%
Chronic	1	2	2	4	10	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	3	9	1	0	0	0	45		5.54%
Other	0	2	1	1	11	1	0	6	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	30		3.69%
Section IV Family Income																						
#1<20k	1	15	14	37	72	7	0	20	2	26	6	1	7	15	59	2	0	13	0	297		43.42%
20-29999	4	5	9	3	44	8	4	6	2	11	5	0	7	12	23	6	0	7	0	156		22.81%
30-39999	1	9	9	2	7	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	0	4	0	51		7.46%
40-49999	1	10	7	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	4	0	2	0	50		7.31%
50-99999	1	5	14	2	7	0	3	3	1	4	3	0	4	2	11	9	0	4	0	73		10.67%
100k&>	1	4	18	2	5	5	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	6	0	2	0	57		8.33%
FTWork	8	30	63	20	102	19	10	20	5	28	20	2	14	22	58	25	0	18	0	464		57.14%
PTWork	0	7	0	4	16	3	3	12	0	11	2	1	6	5	21	1	0	2	0	94		11.58%
Migrant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		0.25%
Seasonal	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	18		2.22%
SocialSec	3	12	13	13	16	3	1	5	1	2	3	0	5	3	23	3	0	9	0	115		14.16%
Retiremnt	2	8	13	4	7	6	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	9	3	0	6	0	71		8.74%
PublicAst	0	1	3	16	12	1	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	1	14	1	0	0	0	59		7.27%

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.  
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	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
#Resp	11	29	0	50	38	1	0	11	0	30	0	0	5	0	50	0	0	19	0	233	12.94	
Male	4	9	0	10	11	1	0	5	0	9	0	0	3	0	17	0	0	2	0	71	29.34%	
Female	7	20	0	38	27	0	0	6	0	21	0	0	2	0	33	0	0	17	0	171	70.66%	
Total Age	527	1290	0	2098	1586	64	0	372	0	1129	0	0	172	0	2048	0	0	1435	0	10194	44.52	
Black	8	24	0	38	35	1	0	8	0	15	0	0	2	0	48	0	0	10	0	189	78.75%	
White	3	5	0	6	1	0	0	3	0	19	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	9	0	50	20.83%	
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.42%	
<HiSchGr	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	1	0	21	13.82%	
HiSchGr	1	10	0	19	12	1	0	0	0	27	0	0	2	0	19	0	0	5	0	96	63.16%	
GED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.66%	
TechCGr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
ColID2yr	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	15	9.87%	
ColID4yr	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	16	10.53%	
ColID>4yr	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.97%		
Section I. Community Services																						
JobT&P	3	15	0	28	14	0	0	5	0	19	0	0	4	0	24	0	0	6	0	118	16.28%	
LiEdGED	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	24	3.31%	
EngSpCl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0.41%	
Parenting	2	2	0	5	6	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	32	4.41%	
ChildC	1	6	0	9	5	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	39	5.38%	
BASch	3	7	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	38	5.24%	
HdSPre	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.41%	
TeenPreg	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	20	2.76%	
YMentor	2	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	23	3.17%	
SummerY	5	12	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	55	7.59%	
ElderCare	1	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	18	2.48%	
Meals	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	23	3.17%	
Transport	0	7	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	3	0	38	5.24%	
HealthScr	1	3	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	24	3.31%	
Budget	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	19	2.62%	
EnergyC	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	0.83%	
WxRepair	3	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	4	0	29	4.00%	
HousingC	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	1.38%	
FTHomeB	1	2	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	2.62%	
AffHome	1	5	0	7	11	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	3	0	61	8.41%	
URISecD	1	1	0	10	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	5	0	48	6.62%	
Homeless	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	24	3.31%	
EmFood	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	18	2.48%	

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	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
AbuseSh	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	13		1.79%
SubAbuse	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15		2.07%
Other	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		0.69%
TransYes	10	18	0	1	25	1	0	5	3	17	0	0	2	0	39	0	0	13	0	134		67.00%
TransNo	0	5	0	29	6	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	1	0	66		33.00%
HCInsYes	10	17	0	24	1	0	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	14	0	142		67.62%
HCInsNo	0	5	0	16	7	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	5	0	19	0	0	1	0	68		32.38%
Section II. Housing																						
BadLoc	0	4	0	16	13	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	3	55		7.07%
PoorCond	3	11	0	17	11	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	1	12	23	0	0	7	0	98		12.60%
Code	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	3	0	22		2.83%
RentPrice	3	8	0	17	17	0	0	4	0	15	0	0	4	14	29	0	0	8	0	119		15.30%
RentIncr	1	4	0	19	9	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	13	19	0	0	3	0	75		9.64%
DecAffH	9	14	0	14	15	1	0	7	0	8	0	0	4	9	24	0	0	10	0	115		14.78%
NoNewLI	4	9	0	11	2	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	1	3	6	0	0	3	0	53		6.81%
PublicHsg	0	7	0	9	5	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	3	1	17	0	0	3	0	55		7.07%
Deposit	1	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	29		3.73%
FirstTime	3	8	0	19	10	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	13	6	0	0	1	0	64		8.23%
Difficult	2	5	0	12	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	39		5.01%
HCounsel	4	8	0	7	13	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	0	49		6.30%
Other	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		0.64%
Section III. Child Development																						
#1	1	20	0	12	105	8	5	23	2	17	0	0	6	13	61	7	0	4	0	284		63.44%
#2 Yes	3	10	0	15	74	8	2	26	3	13	9	1	6	14	67	11	0	7	0	269		36.56%
#2 No	4	18	0	7	47	4	4	6	1	9	6	0	8	10	19	7	0	5	0	155		15.14%
#3 PDC	0	2	0	2	16	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	2	10	3	0	0	0	43		1.41%
Church	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		34.51%
Relative	1	9	0	3	36	2	0	0	1	9	1	0	4	5	24	2	0	1	0	98		5.99%
Friend	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	17		26.41%
HeadStart	0	2	0	4	28	3	0	8	2	3	0	0	2	6	15	0	0	2	0	75		9.15%
Pre-K	0	1	0	2	7	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	26		7.39%
Other	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	21		18.10%
#4 Yes	0	4	0	3	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	7	1	0	0	0	38		81.90%
#4 No	2	9	0	12	56	9	0	17	1	16	7	1	8	10	12	7	0	5	0	172		39.80%
\$50orless	0	5	0	1	16	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	39		47.96%
\$51-\$100	1	6	0	2	19	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	47		12.24%
\$100+	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12		55.97%
#5 Yes	1	13	0	17	62	8	1	13	4	13	5	1	7	11	50	2	0	3	0	211		44.03%
#5 No	6	0	0	6	48	4	5	16	0	10	8	0	2	11	33	13	0	4	0	166		56.52%
#6 Yes	1	12	0	7	41	8	1	10	3	6	3	1	5	8	29	1	0	7	0	143		



Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.  
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	Baker	Calhoun	Colquitt	Decatur	Dougherty	Early	Grady	Lee	Marion	Miller	Mitchell	Schley	Seminole	Sumter	Terrell	Thomas	Webster	Worth	Unknown	TOTALS	Average	Percent
#6 No	1	4	0	13	33	1	0	9	1	6	3	0	1	6	26	5	0	1	0	110		43.48%
#7<7.30A	1	6	0	3	23	5	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	4	10	0	0	2	0	70		41.42%
7:30Aor>	1	7	0	4	29	2	1	12	0	11	0	0	3	2	22	3	0	1	0	99		58.58%
3:00Por<	0	2	0	1	17	1	0	16	0	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	0	1	0	52		26.13%
>3:00P	2	9	0	7	48	6	3	6	3	14	3	1	2	9	30	3	0	1	0	147		73.87%
#8 Yes	0	6	0	7	22	2	0	10	2	10	0	0	1	0	12	1	0	1	0	74		19.37%
#8 No	7	19	0	15	90	10	5	20	1	12	12	1	7	20	71	11	0	7	0	308		80.63%
#9 Yes	0	11	0	9	24	3	0	8	2	9	2	0	0	3	26	1	0	1	0	99		25.58%
#9 No	7	15	0	13	87	9	6	22	2	13	11	1	7	19	58	11	0	7	0	288		74.42%
#10DocDt	5	23	0	14	83	9	4	24	3	20	12	1	9	18	72	13	0	7	0	317		136.05%
DOLabor	0	1	0	3	16	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	1	0	42		18.03%
SSOffice	0	2	0	1	23	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	9	4	0	2	0	46		19.74%
CoopExt	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		4.29%
DFCS	2	6	0	8	43	3	0	10	2	15	4	0	4	6	26	2	0	1	0	132		56.65%
HealthDep	4	9	0	7	41	5	0	17	1	18	4	1	4	9	22	1	0	1	0	144		61.80%
MHealthID	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16		6.87%
BabiesCW	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	9		3.86%
#11Spch	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	9	1	0	1	0	32		13.73%
Hearing	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	6		2.58%
Visual	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	12		5.15%
PhysDis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	11		4.72%
Chronic	1	2	0	4	10	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	3	9	1	0	0	0	43		18.45%
Other	0	2	0	1	11	1	0	6	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	29		12.45%
Section IV: Family Income																						
#1<20k	1	12	0	25	18	0	0	4	0	20	0	0	4	0	36	0	0	7	0	127		64.62%
20-29999	4	3	0	5	8	1	0	3	0	8	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	40		18.46%
30-39999	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10		4.62%
40-49999	1	6	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	17		8.21%
50-99999	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8		3.59%
100k&>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		0.51%
FTWork	8	13	0	8	14	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	2	0	16	0	0	1	0	76		29.18%
PTWork	0	4	0	5	7	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	1	0	36		15.45%
Migrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00%
Seasonal	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		1.72%
SocialSec	3	10	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	7	0	51		20.60%
Retiremnt	2	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	23		9.01%
PublicAst	0	1	0	17	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	32		13.73%

## FOCUS GROUP ADDENDUM

### Head Start/Early Head Start Health Services Advisory Committee

In order for our Agency to identify/address the greatest need in each community, we would like your input on the following addition to our Community Assessment Survey.

Your input will also assist our Agency in meeting new Organizational Standards which require a higher level of accountability from Community Action Agencies.

#### **What do you feel is the leading cause of poverty in your community?**

*Choose only one*

- Lack of living wage jobs
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of reliable transportation
- Lack of education
- Lack of health care or poor health in general
- Lack of trade skills (electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, etc.)
- Substance abuse

If you do not feel that one of the five choices above represents your community, please list the **leading** cause of poverty in your community:

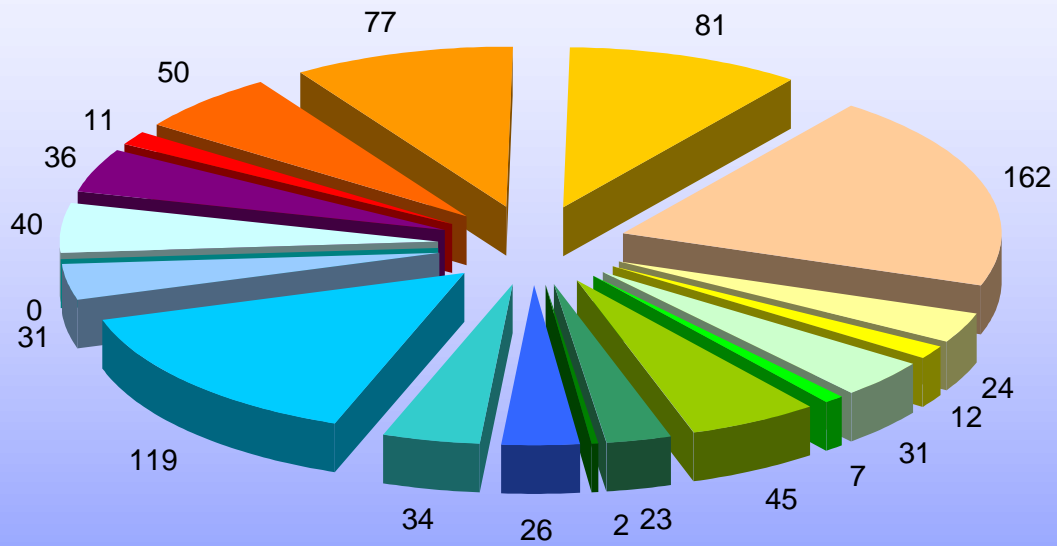
**SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.  
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

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*Conducted 2017*

*Attachment C • Graphs*

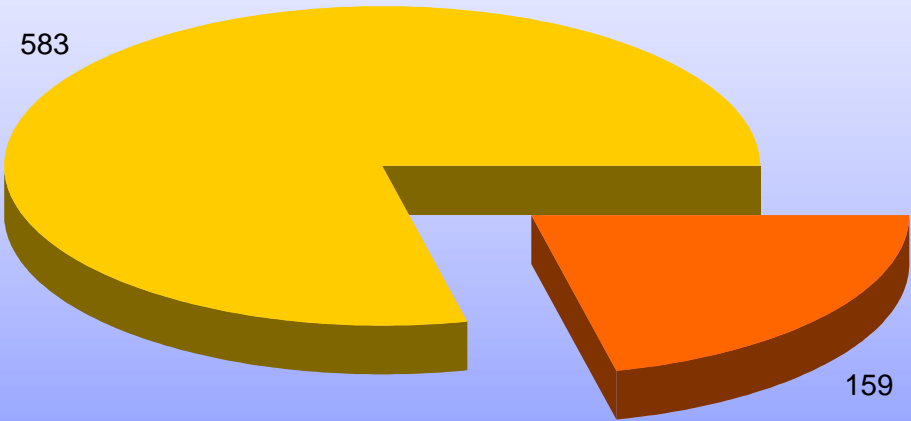
■ Number of Survey Respondents by County



■ Baker	■ Calhoun	■ Colquitt
■ Decatur	■ Dougherty	■ Early
■ Grady	■ Lee	■ Marion
■ Miller	■ Mitchell	■ Schley
■ Seminole	■ Sumter	■ Terrell
■ Thomas	■ Webster	■ Worth
■ Unknown/Outside Area		

Total Number of Survey Respondents: 812

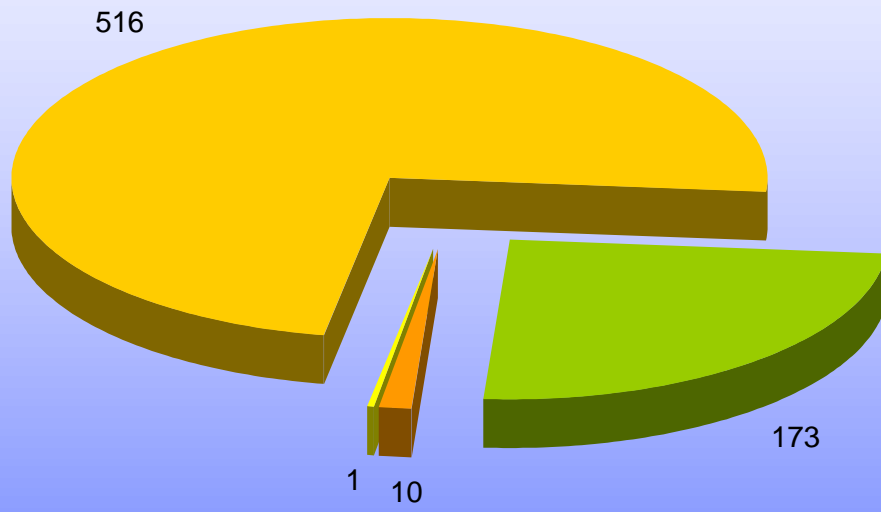
■ Sex of Survey Respondents



Male Female

Number of Survey Respondents: 742

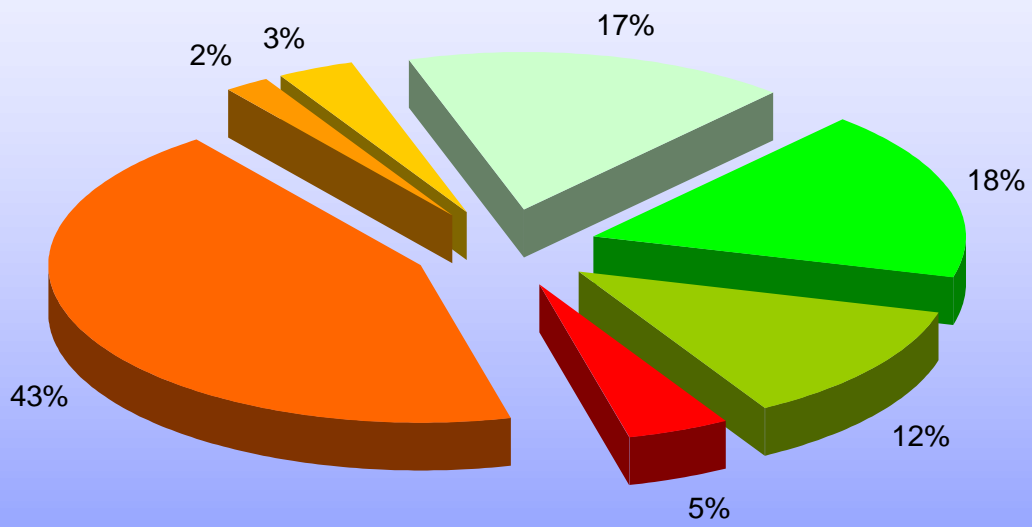
■ Race of Survey Respondents



■ Black ■ White ■ Hispanic ■ Other

Number of Survey Respondents: 700

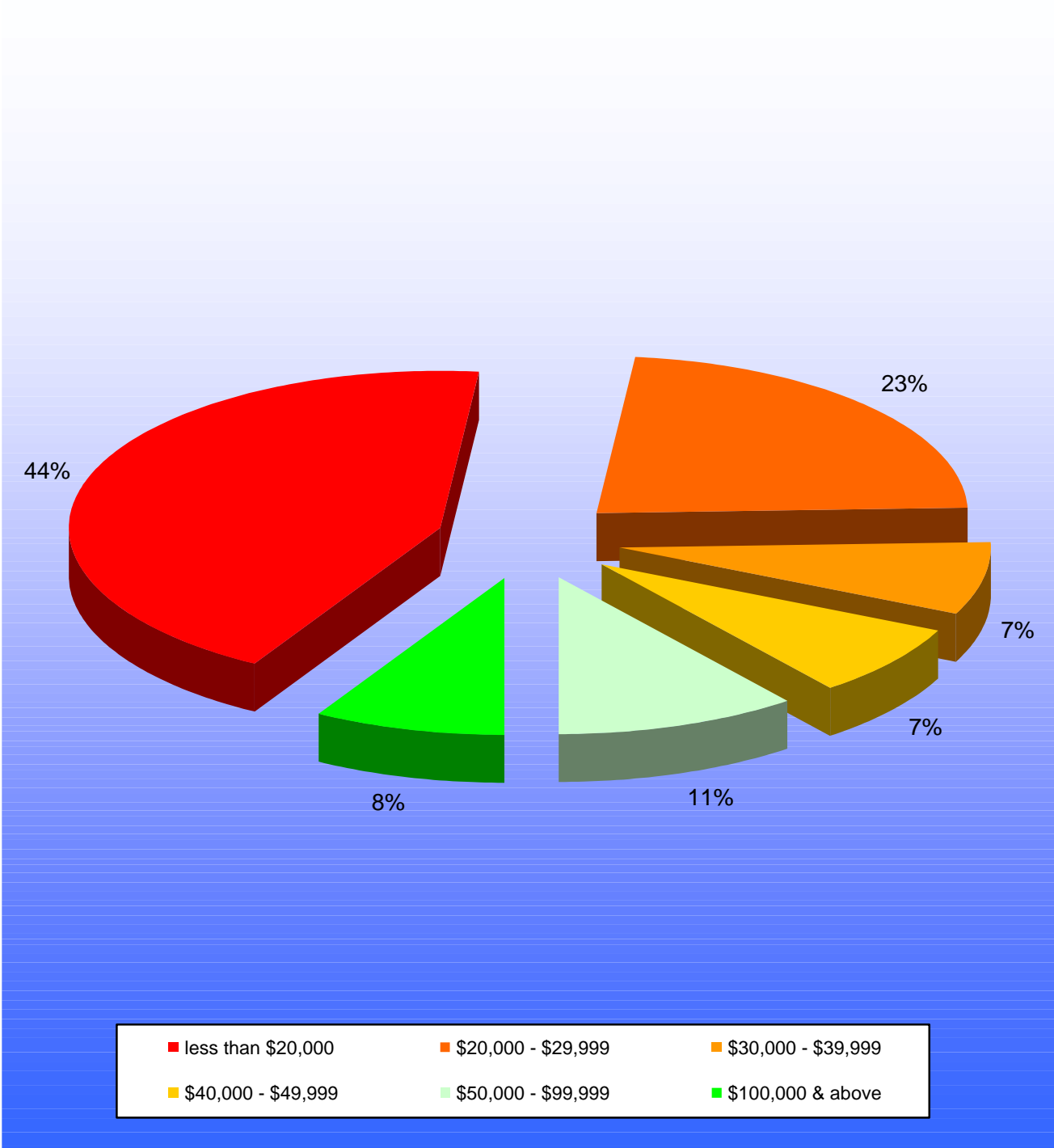
■ Educational Background of Survey Respondents



■ Did Not Complete High School	■ High School Graduate
■ GED	■ Technical College Graduate
■ College Degree (2-yr)	■ College Degree (4-yr)
■ College Degree (graduate level)	

Number of Survey Respondents: 507

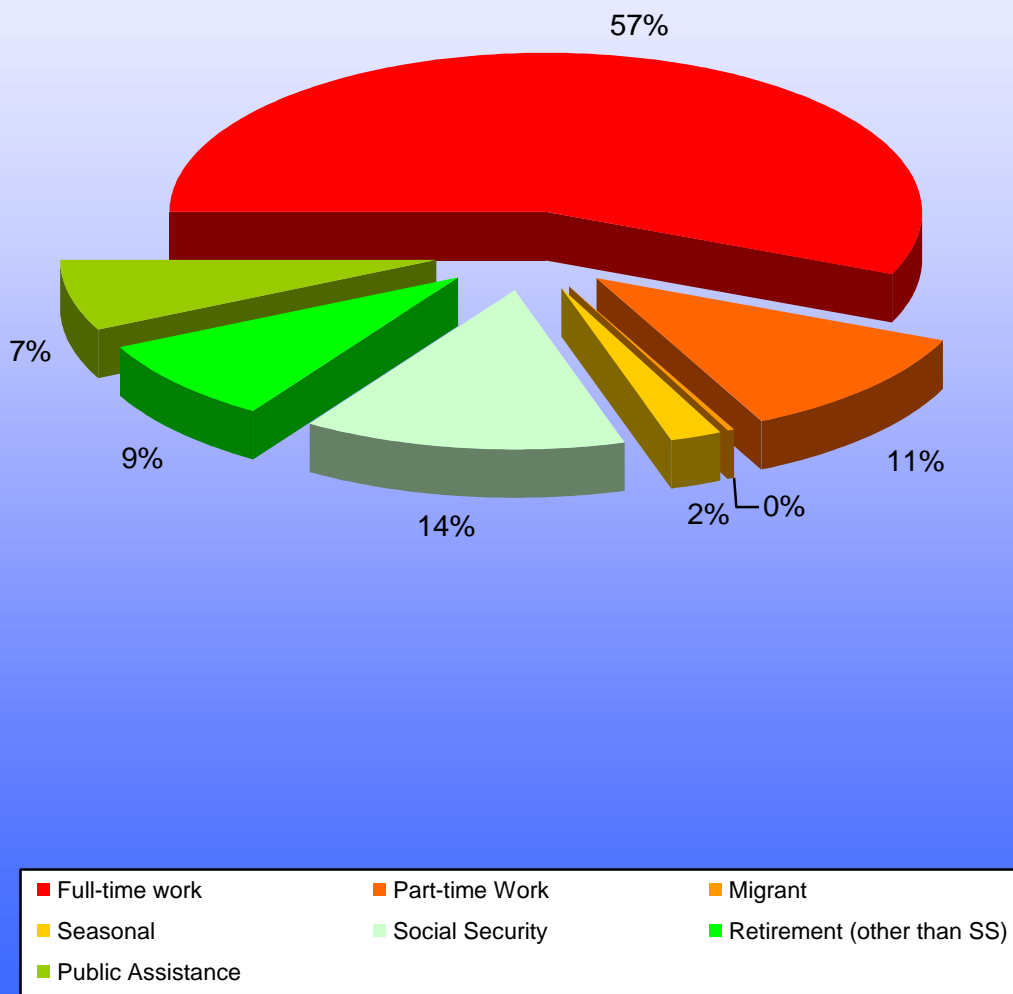
■ Annual Family Income of Survey Respondents – Survey Section IV – Question #1



Number of Survey Respondents: 684

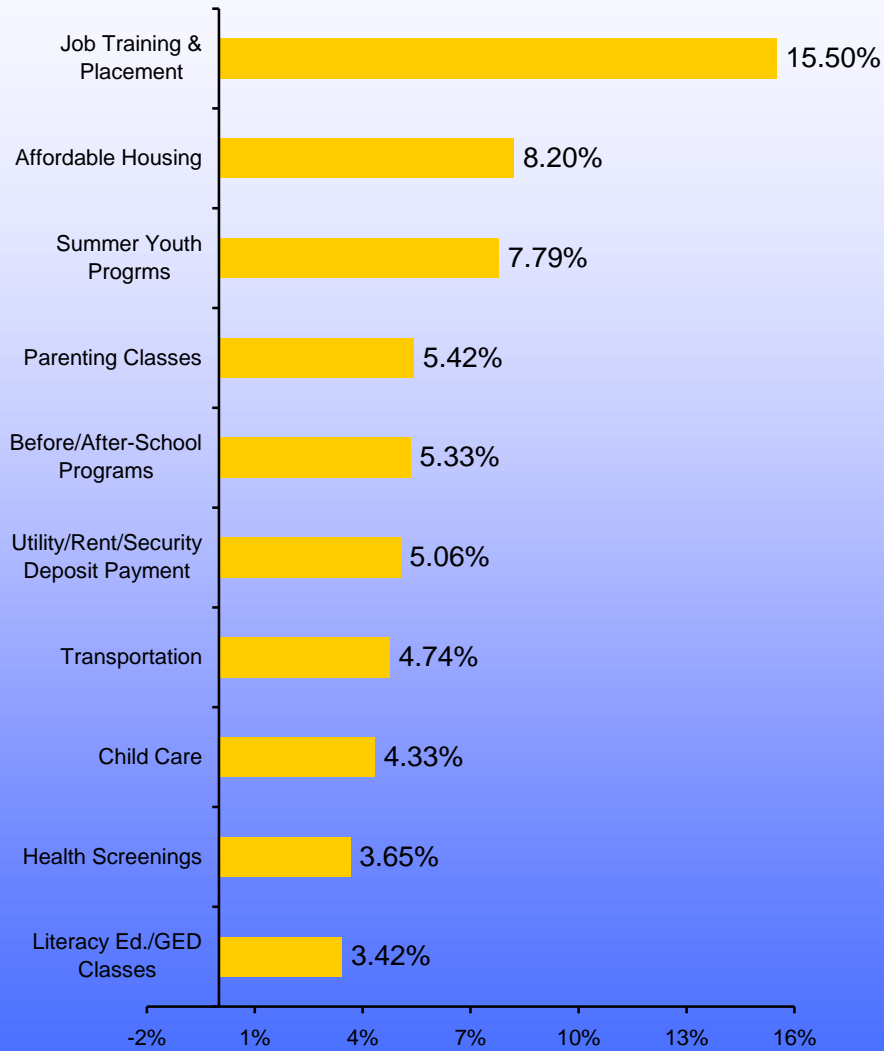


■ Source of Family Income for Survey Respondents – Survey Section IV – Question #2\*

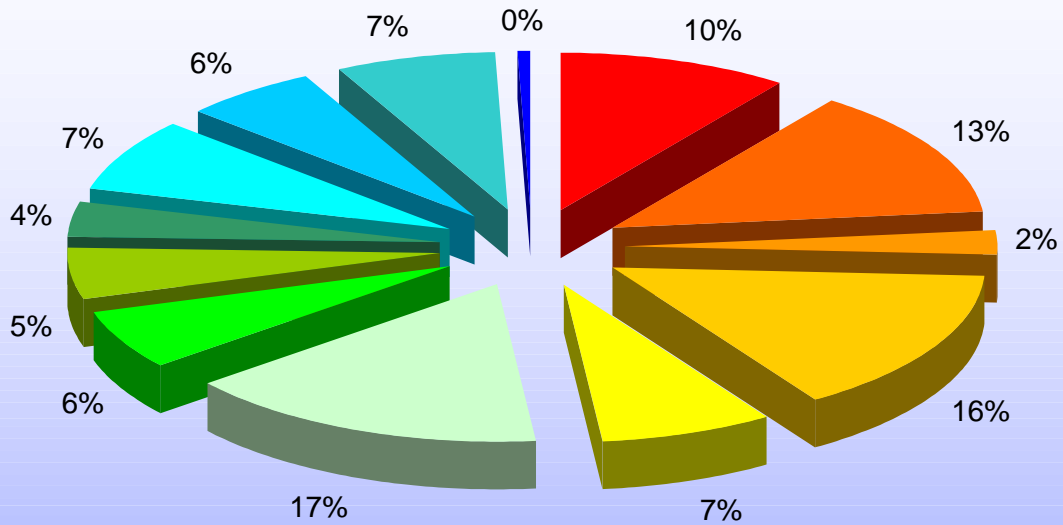


\*Survey Respondents Could Indicate Multiple Sources of Income

■ Community Service Needs – Survey Section I  
Top Ten Identified by Percentage of 25 Options to Choose From

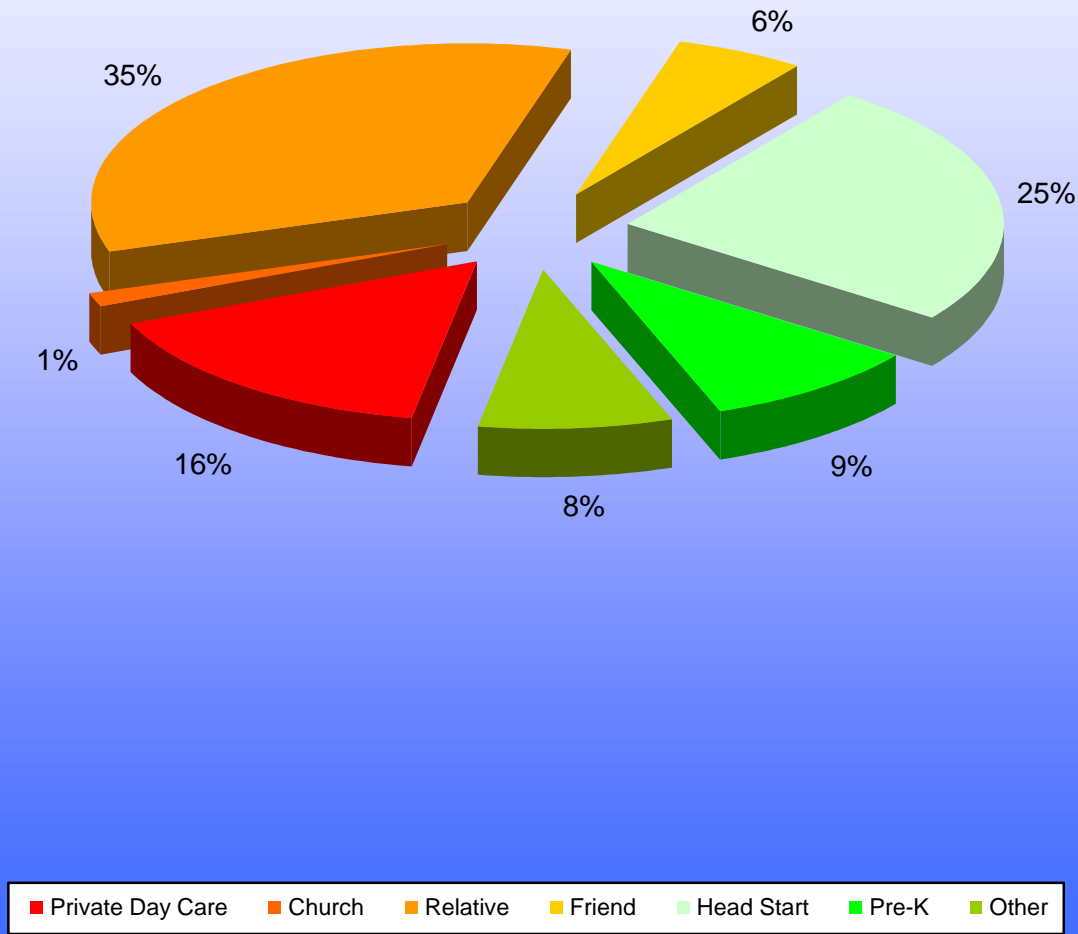


■ Affordable Housing Issues – Survey Section II  
 Frequency That Issues Were Identified From Among a List of 13 Issues



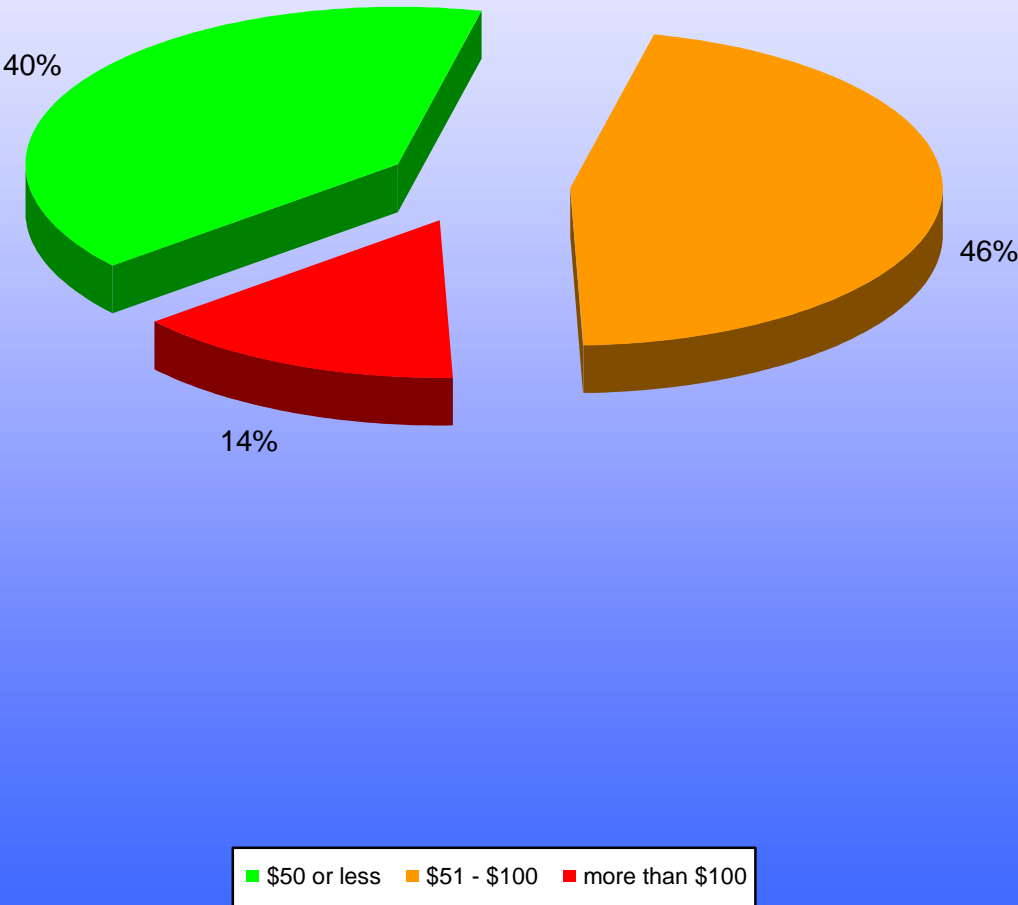
- Bad Locations or Blighted Areas
- Housing in Poor Condition/Not Enough Energy Efficient Homes
- Building Code Enforcement Too Lenient
- Rental Prices Too High
- Rent Increases Too Much if Income Increases
- Not Enough Decent Affordable Housing Available
- No New Low-income Homes Underway
- Not Enough Public Housing
- Public Housing Deposit Too High
- Need for First-time Home Buyer/Down-payment Assistance
- Too Difficult to Get Housing Loans or Do Not Understand Loan Options

■ Other Than You or Your Spouse, During Working Hours Who Takes Care of Your Preschoolers Age 5 Years and Younger? – Survey Section III – Question #3\*



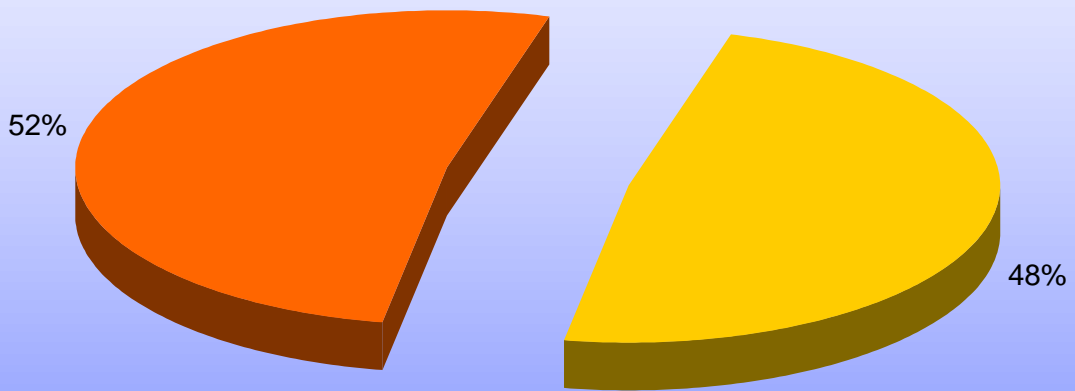
\*Survey Respondents Could Indicate Multiple Providers

■ Amount Paid Per Week for Child Care Services – Survey Section III – Question #4



Number of Survey Respondents: 118

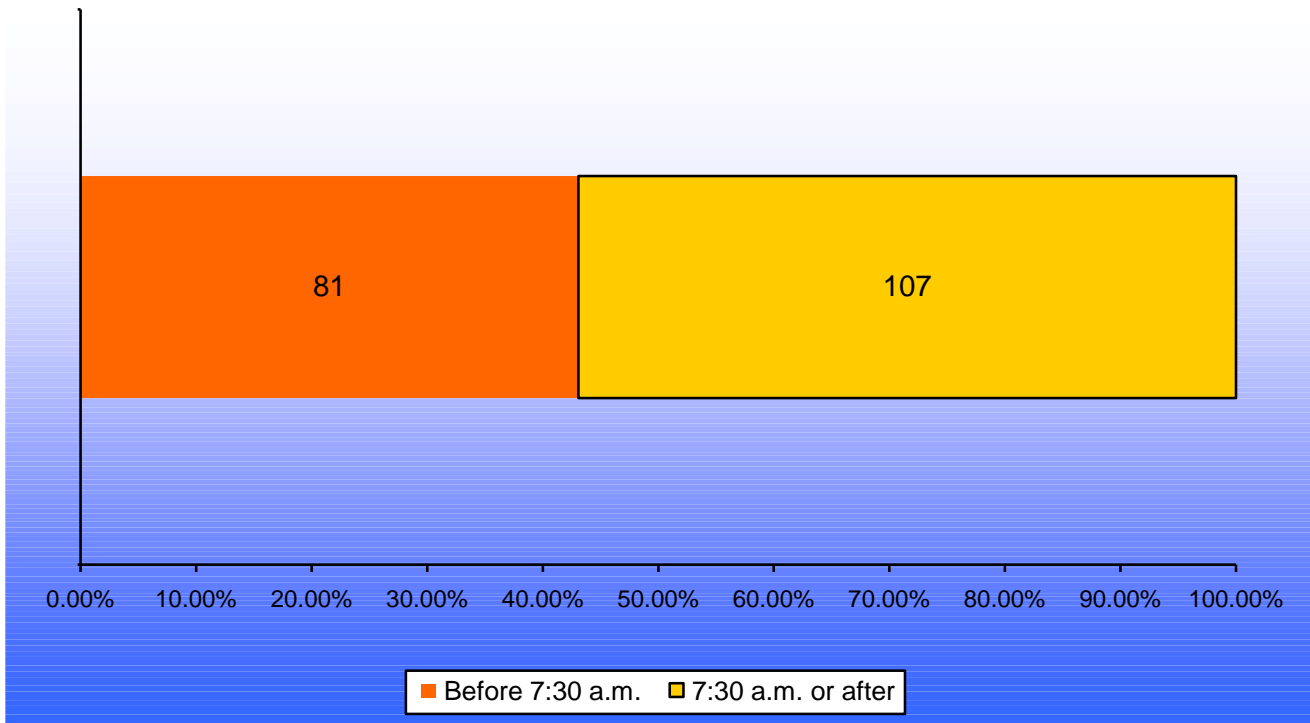
■ Are You A Single Parent? – Survey Section III – Question #5



■ Yes ■ No

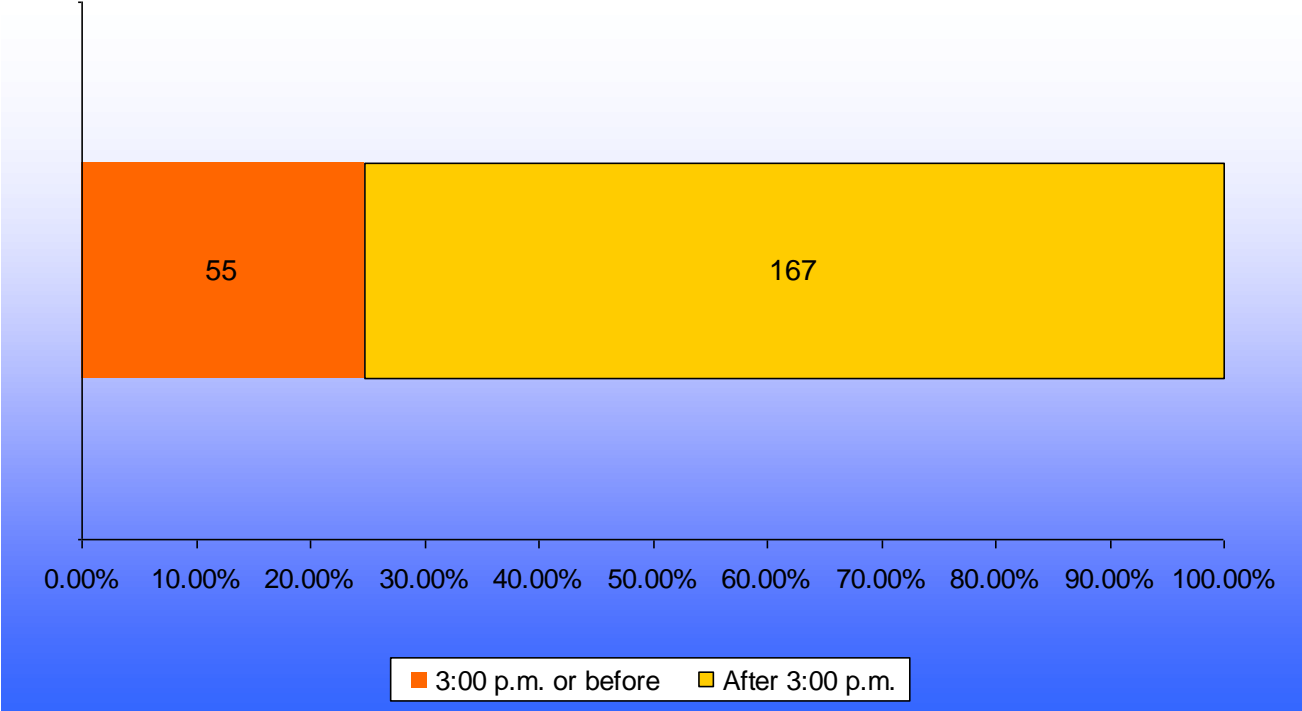
Number of Survey Respondents: 436

■ Time of Day That Child Care Services are Needed to Begin – Survey Section III – Question #7



Number of Survey Respondents: 188

■ Time of Day That Child Care Services are Needed to End – Survey Section III – Question #7



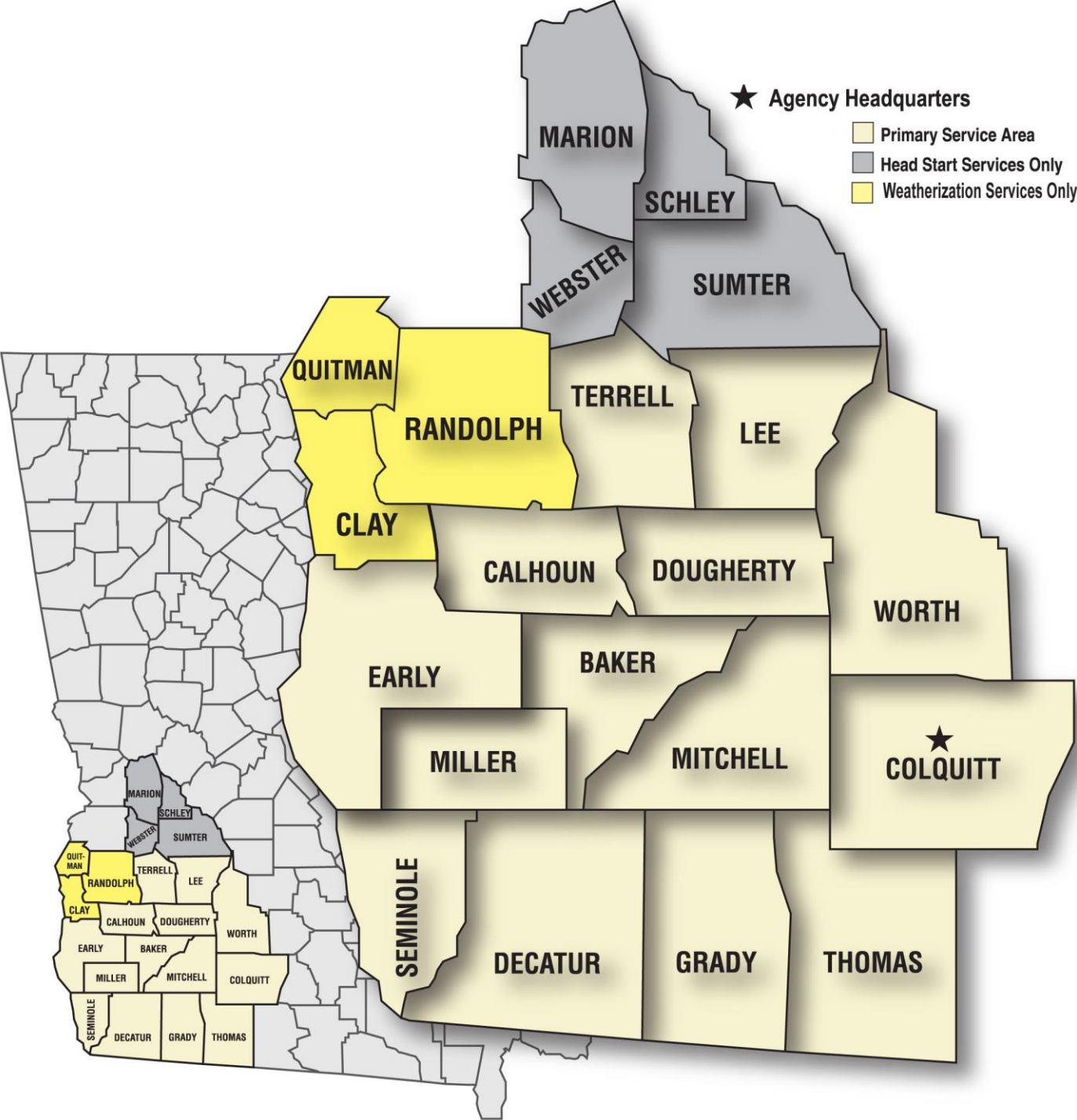
Number of Survey Respondents: 222



**SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.  
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

*Conducted 2017*

**Attachment D • Service Area Map**



**SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**  
**COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

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*Conducted 2017*

# **SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**

## **COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PLAN**

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*Revised 11/16*

This plan has been developed as a guide in conducting Agency-wide Community Assessments (CA). The intent of this plan is to provide clarity for both those organizing the CA and those participating in administering the CA. The plan should be used as a checklist when conducting CA activities and should be updated as necessary to reflect refinement to the CA process.

### ***Potential Sources of Information:***

- U.S. Census Bureau
- Population Reference Bureau
- Georgia County Guide
- Georgia Department of Community Affairs
- Georgia Statistics System (University of Georgia)
- University of Georgia
- Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
- Georgia Department of Labor
- Georgia Department of Education
- Georgia Governor's Office of Student Achievement
- Georgia School Council Institute
- Georgia Department of Public Health – Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS)
- Georgia Family Connection Partnership – Kids Count
- National Low Income Housing Coalition/LIHIS
- Corporation for Enterprise Development
- County Chambers of Commerce
- Stepping Stones Child Care Resource and Referral Agency of Southwest Georgia at Albany
- Child Care Resource and Referral Agency of West Georgia at Americus
- Child Care Resource and Referral Agency of West Georgia at Columbus
- Quality Care for Children
- Georgia DHS – Office of Facilities & Support Services
- Southwest Georgia Regional Commission
- Middle Flint Regional Commission
- Community Commons – Community Action Partnership Hub (added)
- In-house demographic & statistics compilation maintained by Agency Planner
- Community Survey (survey instrument developed in-house)
- Any additional sources as deemed appropriate

### ***Community Survey:***

*In preparing for and conducting the community assessment survey, follow these steps:*

- Use the prior survey instrument, refine the prior survey instrument, or develop a new instrument. *(Provide an opportunity for Board input into the development of the survey instrument. Decide if the survey should be made available in multiple languages.)*
- Set a goal for number of survey responses.
- Distribute survey instruments to all sectors of the community including, but not limited to, the following public, private, and low-income (changed from poor) populations:
  - ▶ Head Start clients

- ▶ NSC clients and other Agency clients such as housing clients
- ▶ senior citizens
- ▶ elected officials (*provide self-addressed stamped envelope*)
- ▶ CAC staff
- ▶ area social service representatives including DFCS, Mental Health, school systems, Public Health, Council on Aging, Department of Labor, and any others (*provide self-addressed stamped envelope*)
- ▶ CAC Board members
- ▶ local Chambers of Commerce
- ▶ Family Connection
- ▶ LIHEAP clients or clients of other agency-administered temporary programs
- ▶ Housing Authority clients
- ▶ Focus groups (added)
- ▶ Community forums (added)
- ▶ Faith based community (added)
- ▶ Education community (added)

**Responsibilities:**

<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Responsible Person</u>
Updating CA Plan	Planner w/ input from Head Start Family & Community Partnership Specialist, Board of Directors (added)
Demographic Data Compilation	Planner
Narrative	Planner
Survey Instrument Design	Planner w/ input from Mgt Team & Board of Directors (added)
Timeline Development	Planner w/ input from Management Team
Analysis	Planner
Charts, Tables, & Graphs	Planner
Survey Distribution and Collection	Planner, Management Team, Head Start Family & Community Partnership Specialist, NSC Managers, CDC Managers
Survey Results Tabulation	Planner in coordination with Executive Secretary and Head Start Family & Community Partnership Specialist

**Timeline:**

*Full CA is administered every three (3) years with annual review and (if necessary) updates.*

2nd Year

Summer: Begin preparations for CA administration. Review CA plan. Review and revise survey instrument in time for distribution to Head Start CDCs during the following school year.

3rd Year

March 15: Resume preparations for CA administration no later than this date. This will include updating CA plan and compiling demographic data.

*Note: Request approval of CA plan and survey instrument by the Policy Council and CAC Board of Directors no later than March.*

April 15: Mail, e-mail, or hand deliver survey instrument to elected officials, social service representatives, area chambers, CAC Board members, and any others appropriate for mailing.

April 15: Distribute survey instrument to NSCs and CDCs by this date.

May 15: Completed surveys due back to Planner.

June 15: CA completed on or before this date.

July: Present completed CA to Policy Council and CAC Board of Directors.