

FISCAL RESEARCH CENTER

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ATLANTA^A

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Status of Women in Atlanta: A Survey of Economic, Demographic, and Social Indicators for the 15-County Area

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Acknowledgments

This project is funded by a grant from the Atlanta Women's Foundation. The Atlanta Women's Foundation is the only public foundation in the state of Georgia focused on women and girls. Its mission is to be “a catalyst for change in the lives of women and girls.”

NOTE: The 15-county area includes: Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dekalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Paulding, and Rockdale.

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Highlights

Demographics: Population, Age and Race

- The service area population has grown substantially more than that of the U.S. or Georgia.
- Between 1990 and 2005, the female population of the AWF 15 county service area grew by 70 percent.
- The growth in the number of women is much larger in the counties further from Atlanta (Cherokee, Coweta, Forsyth, Henry, and Paulding) than it is in Fulton, Cobb, and DeKalb counties.
- The five largest counties (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett) comprise 72 percent of the women in the 15 county area.
- The AWF counties, in general, are experiencing increasing concentrations of both young and older females. Changes in age demographics could increase pressure for a wide range of services from education to health care.
- Younger female populations tend to be found in the AWF counties outside of the immediate Atlanta area.
- The AWF counties have seen increases in Hispanic or Latino populations that are larger than what the nation as a whole has experienced. These shifts could increase the demand for language services and more generally, for the need for more Spanish speakers in the economy at large.

Household and Family Demographics

- In the service area, the number of female headed households grew faster than for the U.S. as a whole. Henry, Fayette, and Forsyth counties witnessed the largest increases in the number of single female headed households.
- The largest concentration of female headed households with children is in Fulton, Dekalb, and Clayton counties.
- Divorce rates in the AWF service area counties are not significantly different from those in the state or the U.S.
- Pressures associated with increasing single female headed households could include child care access and affordability, other income self-sufficiency related concerns, and personal education, among others.

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Migration

- U.S. internal migration decreased by almost 50 percent between 1995 and 2000 and the number of migrants was almost even between men and women.
- The states with the largest in-migration between 1985 and 1990 were Florida and Georgia.
- The 15 AWF counties had more inflows than outflows of migrants in 2000.
- Foreign-born immigrants to Georgia increased by 164.4 percent between 1990 and 2000 and of these 42.1 percent were female.
- Gwinnett County gained the largest in female immigrant population within the AWF area.

Health and Insurance Status

- Sexually transmitted diseases are a major issue for girls and women in Georgia where the incidence of chlamydia, syphilis and gonorrhea is higher than the U.S. average.
- In 2004, the South had 48 percent of primary and secondary syphilis cases.
- The DeKalb and Fulton counties have the highest incidence of AIDS and Clayton, DeKalb and Fulton counties have the highest incidence of chlamydia and gonorrhea within the AWF area.
- For the AWF counties, both the teenage pregnancy and birth rates declined more than the statewide average over the five-year period to 2004.
- The AWF counties experienced a decline in the female suicide rate and female death rate while the state experienced a decline in the latter but an increase in the former.
- Women have a higher incidence of health factors of obesity and diabetes than men.
- The female morbidity rate for the AWF counties is higher than the statewide average.
- The health insurance coverage rate for females in the AWF counties is higher than the statewide coverage.

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

- The monthly average number of people and families receiving assistance from TANF in Georgia declined between 1997 and 2004.
- In the AWF counties, the average number of recipients dropped by 28.3 percent and that of families dropped by 21.9 percent over the same period.
- Fulton and DeKalb counties had the largest numbers of TANF recipients.
- Overall, the number of families on TANF has fallen in the AWF service area, similar to trends seen in the nation, mainly due to changes in TANF regulations.

Child Care Access

- Licensed centers (including family day care centers) are concentrated close to the areas with a high density of 0 to 4 year olds in the Atlanta metro area.
- There are areas in the outlying AWF counties where there may be a mismatch between the concentration of 0-4 year olds and the number of licensed centers. This potential mismatch and the growth in population in those outer counties may increase the costs of child care (physical and emotional) for working mothers.

Occupation, Employment, and Earnings

- In the AWF service area, the average unemployment rate for females and males is not statistically different.
- Women's employment in the AWF area is concentrated in the office and administrative support occupations and in the education industry. These may be viewed as "traditional" women's occupations and employment. A small percentage of women are employed in technical occupations.
- Women's median earnings for full time workers are on average lower than men's earning.

Educational Attainment

- In the AWF service area, Girls in general have a higher passing rate on standard curriculum tests in both 3rd and 8th grade.
- The gap between girls and boys level of pass is smaller in the case of math than it is in the case of reading in 3rd and 8th grade.

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- The pass rate for girls falls from 3rd to 8th grade (the percent not meeting standards increases) substantially for math, and somewhat less for reading.
- Among AWF counties, the pass rate by 8th grade is much higher in Fayette County than any other county in the AWF service area.
- In terms of high education, the percent of females with higher degrees is on par (or better) than males among the AWF counties. We were not able to obtain detailed data on college majors.
- The Georgia Board of Regents reports a higher percentage of females than males enrolled in its colleges and universities in 2004-05.

Homelessness

- Based on survey data from the Pathways Community Network, Inc., the 2005 Homeless Census Advisory Council, and the Andrew Young School (2005):
 - the female homeless population is younger than the male homeless population—28 percent of females reported being less than 35 years old while 12 percent of males reported being less than 35 years of age,
 - the largest concentration of females was in the 35 to 44 age category—36 percent of all females reported that age group. For males, the largest age group was the 45 to 54 age group (43 percent of all homeless males), and
 - of all homeless, 86.8 percent were African-American. A small number of the homeless (6.6 percent) reported living with one or more of their own children under the age of 18.

Justice

- Georgia's Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program helps families pay for early childhood and school age care programs. The waiting list for CAPS programs is very high in Georgia.
- As of September 2003, Georgia had 13,578 children in foster care.

Self-Sufficiency

- The Economic Policy Institute uses a "family budget calculator" to calculate the minimum income needed for families of various sizes. According to this calculator, the number female headed households in Georgia living below the sufficiency level far exceeds the number living

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above this level, for family sizes ranging from 1 to 6 members. For instance, 93 percent of female headed households with no other adult and 4 children live below the sufficiency level. This may call for more targeted public assistance and employment assistance programs in the State.

Women in Leadership Positions in Atlanta

- The number of women in leadership positions in Atlanta's large firms has grown between 2000 and 2005.
- There has also been a small net increase in women in political leadership positions during this period.

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I. Population, Race, and Age Demographics

In this section, a series of data are used to document the basic population demographics over time for the AWF service area. The population of women in the AWF service area has grown substantially from 1990 to 2005. Table 1 presents data from the U.S. Census, which shows the total and female population in 1990 and 2000. The general population growth in the service area is three times that of the U.S. (39.17 versus 13.15), and that for women in the service area is also slightly more than three times the growth rate in the female population nationally. Forsyth and Henry counties lead the way in population growth—with rates that are nearly 10 times the national growth rates. Map 1 provides a graphical view of the distribution of female population in the 15 county service area. In the map, the smaller geographic units are census tracts.

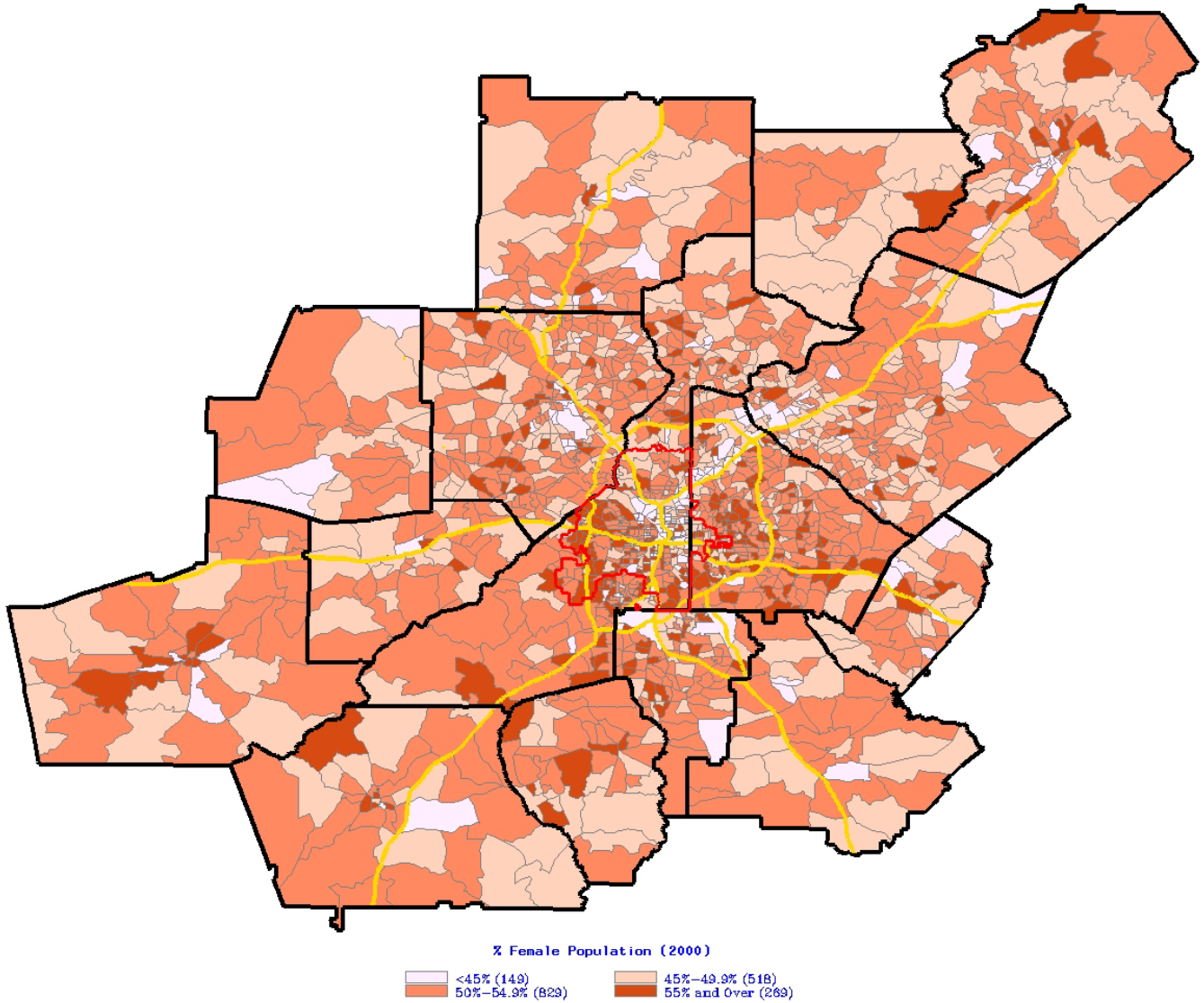
TABLE 1. STRONG GROWTH IN TOTAL POPULATION AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US, 1990 AND 2000

County and Region	-----Population-----					
	-----Total-----			-----Female-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	71,422	87,268	22.19	36,888	44,668	21.09
Cherokee	90,204	141,903	57.31	44,935	70,675	57.28
Clayton	182,052	236,517	29.92	93,553	121,952	30.36
Cobb	447,745	607,751	35.74	227,257	306,818	35.01
Coweta	53,853	89,215	65.66	27,744	45,031	62.31
DeKalb	545,837	665,865	21.99	284,909	343,289	20.49
Douglas	71,120	92,174	29.60	35,919	46,852	30.44
Fayette	62,415	91,263	46.22	31,664	46,741	47.62
Forsyth	44,083	98,407	123.23	21,980	48,341	119.93
Fulton	648,951	816,006	25.74	339,558	415,016	22.22
Gwinnett	352,910	588,448	66.74	177,482	292,070	64.56
Hall	95,428	139,277	45.95	48,544	68,725	41.57
Henry	58,741	119,341	103.16	29,770	60,510	103.26
Paulding	41,611	81,678	96.29	20,804	40,790	96.07
Rockdale	54,091	70,111	29.62	27,433	35,103	27.96
Total	2,820,463	3,925,224	39.17	1,448,440	1,986,581	37.15
Georgia	6,478,216	8,186,453	26.37	3,336,455	4,164,223	24.81
US	248,709,873	281,421,906	13.15	127,537,494	143,505,720	12.52

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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MAP 1. PERCENT OF FEMALE POPULATION AS A SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION (2000 CENSUS)



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The data in Table 2 provide a more recent look at the population growth rate within the AWF service area. As can be seen in that table, population growth through 2005 continued to be stronger in the service area than in the state or country at large. From 2000 to 2005, Forsyth and Henry counties continued to add total and female population faster than other counties, but growth in Paulding, Cherokee and Gwinnett counties was also significantly larger than the average growth rate among the service area counties.

TABLE 2. CONTINUED GROWTH IN POPULATION FOR AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US, 2000 AND 2005

County and Region	-----Population-----					
	-----Total-----			-----Female-----		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Carroll	87,268	101,762	16.61	44,668	50,981	14.13
Cherokee	141,903	182,816	28.83	70,675	89,962	27.29
Clayton	236,517	264,231	11.72	121,952	136,213	11.69
Cobb	607,751	653,715	7.56	306,818	329,940	7.54
Coweta	89,215	109,108	22.30	45,031	55,417	23.06
DeKalb	665,865	662,973	-0.43	343,289	341,132	-0.63
Douglas	92,174	111,765	21.25	46,852	56,248	20.05
Fayette	91,263	103,643	13.57	46,741	52,745	12.85
Forsyth	98,407	139,501	41.76	48,341	67,919	40.50
Fulton	816,006	884,079	8.34	415,016	450,519	8.55
Gwinnett	588,448	719,398	22.25	292,070	355,029	21.56
Hall	139,277	163,204	17.18	68,725	80,531	17.18
Henry	119,341	166,871	39.38	60,510	84,539	39.71
Paulding	81,678	111,654	36.70	40,790	55,866	36.69
Rockdale	70,111	77,375	10.36	35,103	38,838	10.64
Total	3,925,224	4,452,095	13.42	1,986,581	2,245,879	13.05
Georgia	8,186,453	8,821,142	7.75	4,164,223	4,499,165	8.04
US	281,421,906	288,378,137	2.47	143,505,720	147,103,173	2.51

Source: U.S. Census (2000) and American Community Survey (ACS) (2005).
The 2005 estimates are from ACS.

In Table 3, the data document the trend in the concentration of female population by race/ethnicity for 2000-2005. As seen in that table, there has been a change in the concentration of population by race for females in the AWF counties, the state and the U.S. In all areas, the percent of female population white has decreased while the percent female population black or African American and Hispanic or Latino have increased. On a percentage basis, the gains for Hispanic or

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TABLE 3. LARGE INCREASES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US, 2000-2005

County and Region	Percent White 2000	Percent White 2005	Percent Black or African American 2000	Percent Black or African American 2005	Percent Hispanic or Latino 2000	Percent Hispanic or Latino 2005
Carroll	80.36	78.79	16.96	16.13	1.99	NA
Cherokee	93.18	88.16	2.50	NA	4.24	6.71
Clayton	36.92	23.66	53.37	63.57	5.87	8.78
Cobb	72.13	65.33	19.66	22.97	6.35	9.05
Coweta	78.37	76.79	18.93	19.42	2.33	4.04
DeKalb	35.28	33.03	56.11	57.58	5.78	6.93
Douglas	77.04	61.23	18.95	33.61	2.58	4.58
Fayette	83.40	76.36	11.57	17.32	2.79	NA
Forsyth	96.21	92.42	0.59	NA	4.35	5.99
Fulton	46.73	46.72	46.63	44.82	4.60	6.09
Gwinnett	72.96	61.24	13.75	19.65	9.15	14.07
Hall	81.35	80.77	7.71	NA	16.15	22.14
Henry	80.93	65.84	15.02	27.51	2.12	NA
Paulding	90.47	82.09	7.14	NA	1.70	NA
Rockdale	76.14	56.46	19.10	35.26	4.36	NA
Georgia	64.47	61.78	29.82	30.74	4.25	5.95
US	75.04	74.30	12.68	12.75	11.95	13.89

Sources: U.S. Census (2000) and ACS (2005).

Note: NA = not available.

Latino races have been larger than other racial shifts, with Hall and Gwinnett counties seeing the larger increases in female Hispanic and Latino population. Without further study it is difficult to determine what impact these demographic shifts may have on the population and on their needs, although one possibility is an increase in need for language services and service workers who can speak English and Spanish.

The female to male ratio remained relatively constant over this time at about 51 percent. The population growth patterns in the service area suggest that pressure for services will continue to grow among these counties, but that, in addition, the distribution of the population will continue to physically grow outward from the Atlanta core.

In addition to the general growth of the population and the race/ethnicity composition, over time, there have been changes to other demographics such as age.

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Changes in these demographics may result in new challenges such as demands for education (for growing young populations) and health care (for growing elderly populations). Public finances must deal with these myriad changes in demand for services.

The data in Table 4 provide a view of the changes in the age demographics from 1990 to 2000. Due to the general population growth, we expect that all age groups would increase across the state and in the AWF service area. What stands out is the relative increase in the younger population within the AWF service area, relative to the state and U.S. In the AWF service area, the youngest population grew by 42.64 percent from 1990 to 2000, while growth for Georgia was 25.14 percent and for the U.S. was 13.39 percent. The oldest group, age 65 and greater, grew faster in the AWF service area than in the state or the U.S.

TABLE 4. SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH IN ALL AGE CATEGORIES FOR FEMALES AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US, 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Female Population-----								
	-----Age 0-17-----			-----Age 18-64-----			-----Age 65+-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	9,344	10,758	15.13	23,019	28,643	24.43	4,525	5,267	16.40
Cherokee	12,159	19,571	60.96	28,949	45,576	57.44	3,827	5,528	44.45
Clayton	25,304	34,881	37.85	61,830	78,854	27.53	6,419	8,217	28.01
Cobb	54,842	76,881	40.19	155,234	204,787	31.92	17,181	25,150	46.38
Coweta	7,450	12,492	67.68	16,910	28,024	65.72	3,384	4,515	33.42
DeKalb	63,630	79,899	25.57	192,345	230,114	19.64	28,934	33,276	15.01
Douglas	9,649	12,479	29.33	23,245	30,262	30.19	3,025	4,111	35.90
Fayette	9,030	12,819	41.96	20,004	29,122	45.58	2,630	4,800	82.51
Forsyth	5,564	13,115	135.71	14,084	31,215	121.63	2,332	4,011	72.00
Fulton	77,531	98,114	26.55	220,247	273,410	24.14	41,780	43,492	4.10
Gwinnett	48,131	80,096	66.41	119,168	193,262	62.18	10,183	18,712	83.76
Hall	11,994	18,307	52.63	30,348	42,698	40.69	6,202	7,720	24.48
Henry	7,862	16,763	113.22	18,885	38,644	104.63	3,023	5,103	68.81
Paulding	5,753	11,995	108.50	13,241	25,965	96.10	1,810	2,830	56.35
Rockdale	7,405	9,137	23.39	17,443	22,210	27.33	2,585	3,756	45.30
Total	355,648	507,307	42.64	954,952	1,302,786	36.42	137,840	176,488	28.04
Georgia	844,687	1,057,081	25.14	2,087,257	2,630,784	26.04	404,511	476,358	17.76
US	30,987,652	35,135,843	13.39	77,868,635	87,773,275	12.72	18,681,207	20,596,602	10.25

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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From 2000 to 2005, there were quite dramatic shifts in age demographics among the AWF counties (Table 5). With the exception of Fayette County, all counties saw increases in the youngest population, while Forsyth, Gwinnett, and Cherokee experienced increases in the group 65 and older that were five times larger or more than the average county. The differences in service needs for these age groups will result in pressure for increased service delivery for both age groups—the younger for educational expenditures, and the older for health expenditures.

TABLE 5. INCREASING CONCENTRATION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 18-64 IN AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US, 2000-2005

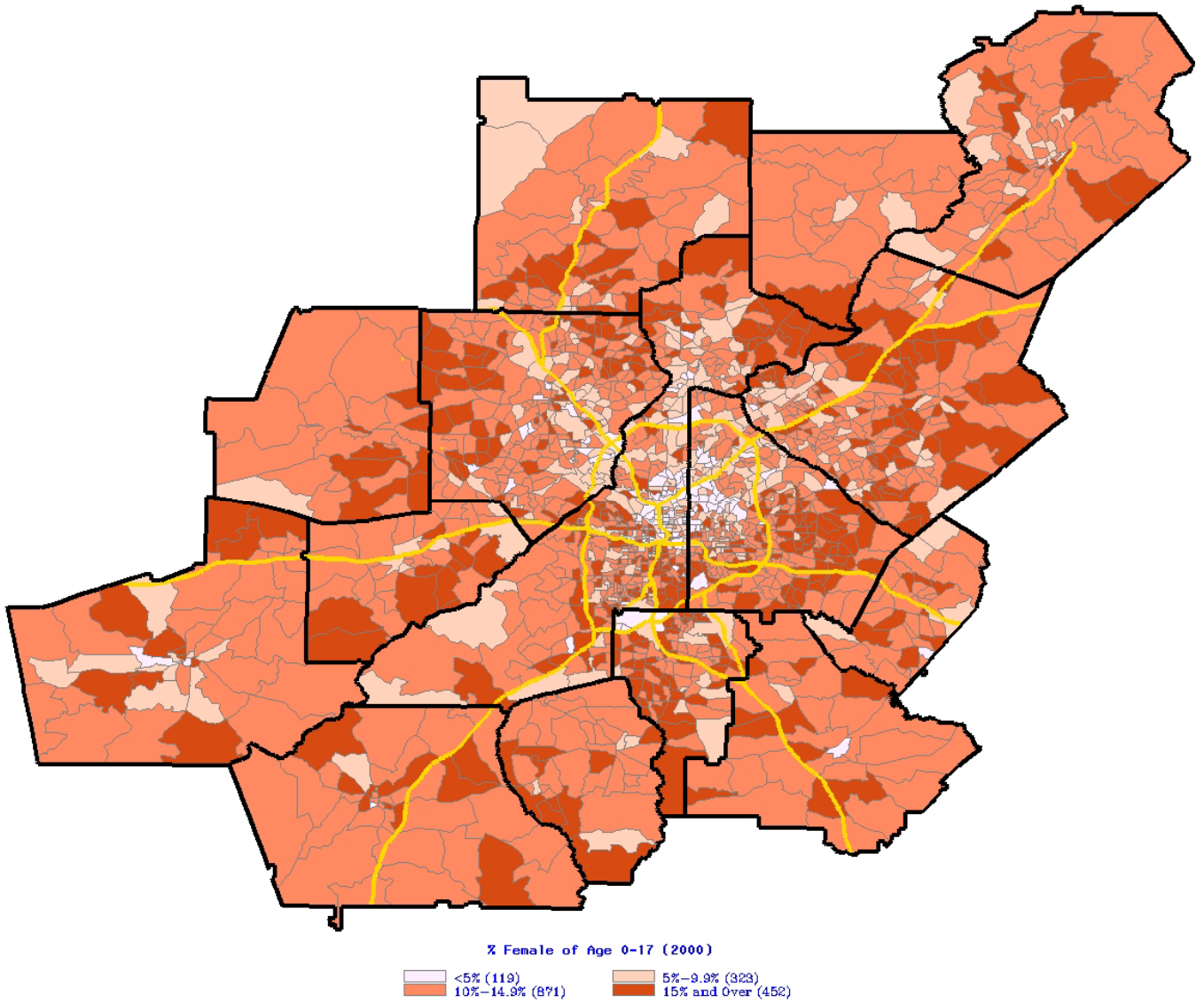
County and Region	-----Female Population-----								
	-----Age 0-17-----			-----Age 18-64-----			-----Age 65+-----		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Carroll	10,758	12,526	16.43	28457	33,309	17.05	5,267	5,146	-2.30
Cherokee	19,571	24,028	22.77	45712	59,429	30.01	5,528	6,505	17.67
Clayton	34,881	39,348	12.81	78490	87,505	11.49	8,217	9,360	13.91
Cobb	76,881	84,692	10.16	204506	217,816	6.51	25,150	27,432	9.07
Coweta	12,492	15,317	22.61	28010	35,034	25.08	4,515	5,066	12.20
DeKalb	79,899	82,576	3.35	230068	226,759	-1.44	33,276	31,797	-4.44
Douglas	12,479	14,740	18.12	30348	37,551	23.73	4,111	3,957	-3.75
Fayette	12,819	11,949	-6.79	28959	35,885	23.92	4,800	4,911	2.31
Forsyth	13,115	18,284	39.41	31391	44,482	41.70	4,011	5,153	28.47
Fulton	98,114	111,317	13.46	273138	300,021	9.84	43,492	39,181	-9.91
Gwinnett	80,096	99,046	23.66	192331	233,437	21.37	18,712	22,546	20.49
Hall	18,307	22,367	22.18	42697	50,288	17.78	7,720	7,876	2.02
Henry	16,763	23,144	28.07	38472	56,116	45.86	5,103	5,279	3.45
Paulding	11,995	15,560	29.72	25953	37,191	43.30	2,830	3,115	10.07
Rockdale	9,137	10,068	10.19	22120	25,426	14.95	3,756	3,344	-10.97
Total	507,307	584,962	15.31	1,300,652	1,480,249	13.81	176,488	180,668	2.37
Georgia	1,057,081	1,149,851	8.78	2,624,651	2,879,005	9.69	476,358	470,309	-1.27
US	35,135,843	35,739,823	1.72	87,551,599	91,446,952	4.45	20,596,602	19,916,398	-3.30

Sources: U.S. Census (1990, 2000), ACS (2005).

Maps 2-4 provide information on the percent of these age groups relative to the total population. From those maps, we see that as a share of total female population, the counties outside of central city area have a heavier concentration of younger population. On the other hand, Fulton and DeKalb counties have a higher concentration of older individuals.

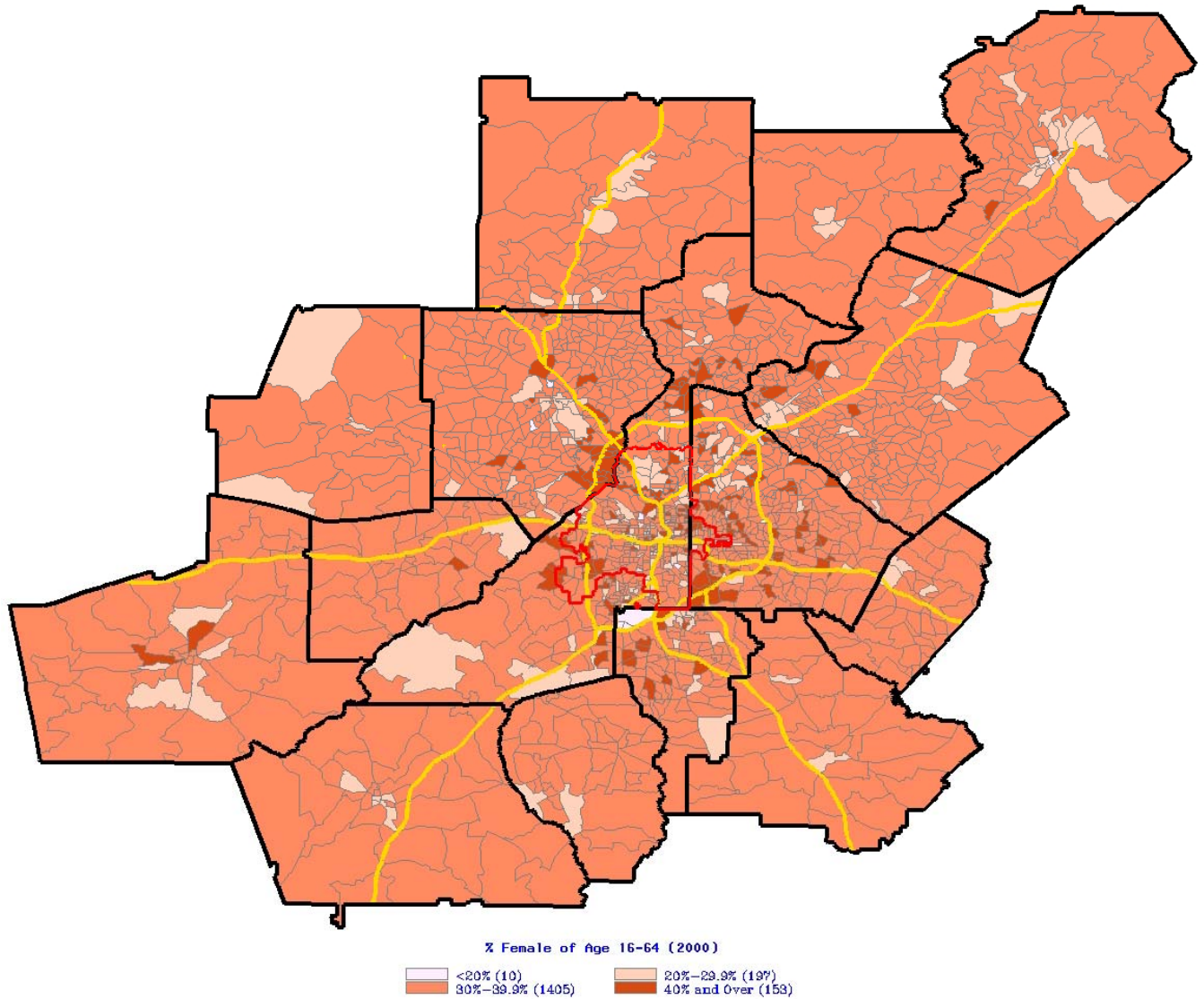
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MAP 2. PERCENT OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE 0 TO 17 AS A SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION (2000 CENSUS)



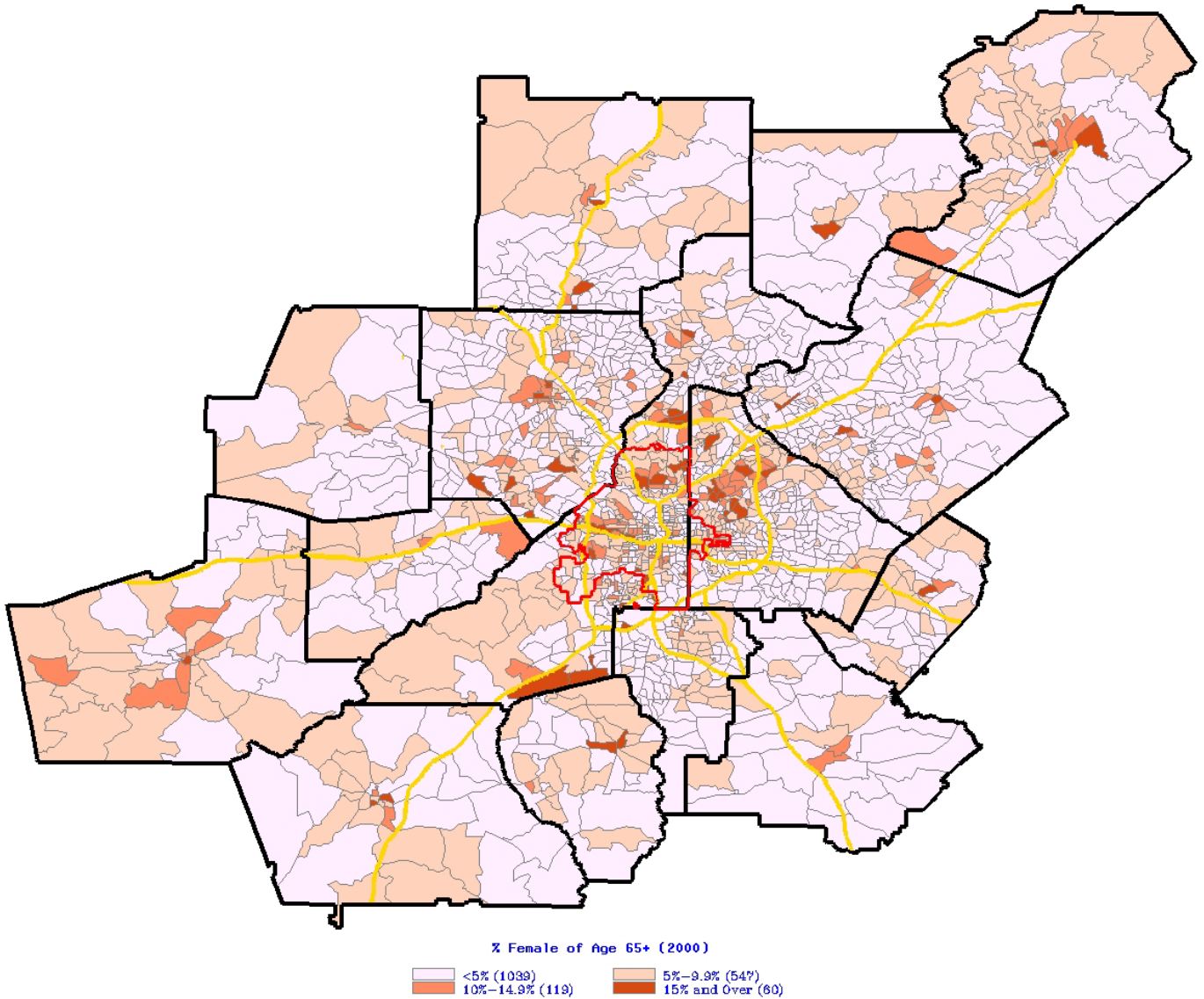
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MAP 3. PERCENT FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE 16 TO 64 AS A SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION (2000 CENSUS)



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MAP 4. PERCENT OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE 65+ AS A SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION (2000 CENSUS)



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II. Household and Family Demographics

Family and household size and relationships are important statements of the status of women and girls in the AWF service area. There are a variety of statistics that pertain to these relationships. Table 6 reports the number of all households and the Census defined female headed households with children under 18 (all self-reported),¹ Tables 7A-7D provide detail on families by race/ethnicity, and Table 8 provides more detail regarding the age of the children. In the AWF service area, there are substantial increases in the number of single female headed households over this period.² The number of these households on average, increased twice as fast as that for the U.S. as a whole. Henry, Fayette, and Forsyth counties witnessed the largest increases in the number of single female headed households with children under age 18 and no spouse. Map 5 shows the spatial distribution of female headed households with children under 18 as a share of total (all male and female) households. As seen there, the concentration of female headed households with children is in Fulton, DeKalb, and Clayton counties.

The data in Tables 7A-7D provide information on the growth in families for the entire population as well as by race/ethnicity. There has been a dramatic rise in the number of Hispanic families in the AWF region and in Georgia relative to the U.S. The growth in female headed households for Hispanics is nearly 10 times that of white families and 8 times that of black families.

In Table 8, we notice that the increase in these household by age of children is quite similar across age groups. However, some counties (such as Henry, Forsyth, and Fayette counties) report growth in each age group that is much larger than the average across counties.

¹ Census reports own children living in the household, as reported by the respondents. This does not mean, necessarily, that the respondent has full legal custody of the children.

² Female headed households refer to households in which the head is an unmarried woman. There may be other adults in the household.

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TABLE 6. INCREASE IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD AND NO SPOUSE, 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Household-----					
	-----Total (all households)-----			Female Head with Children Under -----18 and no Husband-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	25,370	31,606	24.58	1,717	2,193	27.72
Cherokee	31,404	49,562	57.82	1,105	2,255	104.07
Clayton	65,412	82,272	25.78	5,555	10,901	96.24
Cobb	171,409	227,590	32.78	8,357	14,124	69.01
Coweta	19,000	31,429	65.42	1,285	2,173	69.11
DeKalb	209,076	249,391	19.28	16,891	24,428	44.62
Douglas	24,394	32,879	34.78	1,419	2,348	65.47
Fayette	20,969	31,491	50.18	687	1,501	118.49
Forsyth	15,947	34,603	116.99	433	1,167	169.52
Fulton	257,182	321,266	24.92	27,797	31,077	11.80
Gwinnett	127,168	202,567	59.29	6,087	11,666	91.65
Hall	34,650	47,391	36.77	1,887	2,522	33.65
Henry	19,887	41,332	107.83	849	2,555	200.94
Paulding	14,331	28,159	96.49	649	1,469	126.35
Rockdale	18,274	24,051	31.61	1,066	1,854	73.92
Total	1,054,473	1,435,589	36.14	75,784	112,233	48.10
Georgia	2,366,575	3,007,678	27.09	184,292	250,562	35.96
US	91,993,582	105,539,122	14.72	5,865,147	7,369,167	25.64

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

Notes: Female Headed households in this table may include additional adults, but do not include spouses.

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TABLE 7A. TOTALS—INCREASE IN ALL FAMILIES AND FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD AND NO SPOUSE, 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Families-----					
	-----Total (all families)-----			Female Head with Own Children -----Under 18 and No Husband-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	19,152	23,168	20.97	1,717	2,193	27.72
Cherokee	26,032	39,409	51.39	1,105	2,255	104.07
Clayton	48,978	59,478	21.44	5,555	10,901	96.24
Cobb	121,112	157,937	30.41	8,357	14,124	69.01
Coweta	15,276	24,752	62.03	1,285	2,173	69.11
DeKalb	139,290	158,167	13.55	16,891	24,428	44.62
Douglas	19,938	25,034	25.56	1,419	2,348	65.47
Fayette	18,003	26,021	44.54	687	1,501	118.49
Forsyth	12,871	28,388	120.56	433	1,167	169.52
Fulton	157,216	187,627	19.34	27,797	31,077	11.80
Gwinnett	96,926	153,531	58.40	6,087	11,666	91.65
Hall	26,695	36,245	35.77	1,887	2,522	33.65
Henry	16,684	33,537	101.01	849	2,555	200.94
Paulding	12,039	23,014	91.16	649	1,469	126.35
Rockdale	15,118	19,078	26.19	1,066	1,854	73.92
Total	745,330	995,386	33.55	75,784	112,233	48.10
Georgia	1,726,248	2,126,360	23.18	184,292	250,562	35.96
US	65,049,428	72,261,780	11.09	5,865,147	7,369,167	25.64

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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TABLE 7B. WHITE—INCREASE IN ALL FAMILIES AND FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD AND NO SPOUSE, 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Families-----					
	-----Total (all families)-----			Female Head with Own Children -----Under 18 and No Husband-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	16,561	19,327	16.70	1,003	1,277	27.32
Cherokee	25,356	37,198	46.70	1,029	2,075	101.65
Clayton	36,699	24,214	-34.02	2,702	2,073	-23.28
Cobb	107,440	118,968	10.73	5,932	6,719	13.27
Coweta	12,246	20,068	63.87	479	1,174	145.09
DeKalb	77,974	57,449	-26.32	3,798	2,749	-27.62
Douglas	18,468	19,998	8.28	1,159	1,458	25.80
Fayette	16,756	22,264	32.87	611	1,059	73.32
Forsyth	12,736	27,325	114.55	413	1,133	174.33
Fulton	76,649	92,271	20.38	3,626	4,218	16.33
Gwinnett	89,376	115,970	29.76	5,056	6,538	29.31
Hall	23,968	30,727	28.20	1,293	1,626	25.75
Henry	15,061	27,886	85.15	620	1,737	180.16
Paulding	11,557	21,045	82.10	549	1,227	123.50
Rockdale	13,901	14,853	6.85	853	939	10.08
Total	554,748	649,563	17.09	29,123	36,002	23.62
Georgia	1,279,452	1,456,190	13.81	69,663	88,483	27.02
US	53,845,200	56,470,094	4.87	3,443,573	4,096,148	18.95

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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TABLE 7C. BLACK—INCREASE IN ALL FAMILIES AND FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD AND NO SPOUSE, 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Families-----					
	-----Total (all families)-----			Female Head with Own Children -----Under 18 and No Husband-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	2,502	3,284	31.25	706	843	19.41
Cherokee	416	743	78.61	71	75	5.63
Clayton	10,815	29,986	177.26	2,783	8,388	201.40
Cobb	10,973	27,333	149.09	2,232	6,582	194.89
Coweta	2,974	4,190	40.89	788	958	21.57
DeKalb	56,202	87,557	55.79	12,742	20,684	62.33
Douglas	1,277	4,095	220.67	251	787	213.55
Fayette	863	2,898	235.81	64	383	498.44
Forsyth	0	109		0	0	
Fulton	77,494	83,037	7.15	23,913	25,718	7.55
Gwinnett	4,366	18,597	325.95	854	4,094	379.39
Hall	2,036	2,517	23.62	573	630	9.95
Henry	1,485	4,505	203.37	213	738	246.48
Paulding	388	1,485	282.73	93	210	125.81
Rockdale	1,009	3,366	233.60	207	858	314.49
Total	172,800	273,702	58.39	45,490	70,948	55.96
Georgia	418,583	563,479	34.62	112,671	153,120	35.90
US	7,055,063	8,209,432	16.36	1,901,114	2,313,359	21.68

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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**TABLE 7D. HISPANIC—INCREASE IN ALL FAMILIES AND FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES
WITH OWN CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD AND NO SPOUSE, 1990-2000**

County and Region	-----Families-----					
	-----Total (all families)-----			Female Head with Own Children -----Under 18 and No Husband-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	84	518	516.67	15	60	300.00
Cherokee	299	1,521	408.70	0	86	
Clayton	725	3,358	363.17	34	215	532.35
Cobb	2,092	9,111	335.52	170	698	310.59
Coweta	51	484	849.02	8	23	187.50
DeKalb	2,921	9,092	211.26	231	732	216.88
Douglas	244	555	127.46	17	31	82.35
Fayette	195	508	160.51	14	58	314.29
Forsyth	106	990	833.96	0	39	
Fulton	2,515	8,708	246.24	262	810	209.16
Gwinnett	1,941	12,972	568.32	178	878	393.26
Hall	700	4,776	582.29	17	373	2,094.12
Henry	116	622	436.21	30	36	20.00
Paulding	43	266	518.60	0	12	
Rockdale	127	777	511.81	17	38	123.53
Total	12,159	54,258	346.24	993	4,089	311.78
Georgia	20,874	81,010	288.09	1,820	6,608	263.08
US	4,776,075	7,483,038	56.68	682,929	1,066,148	56.11

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

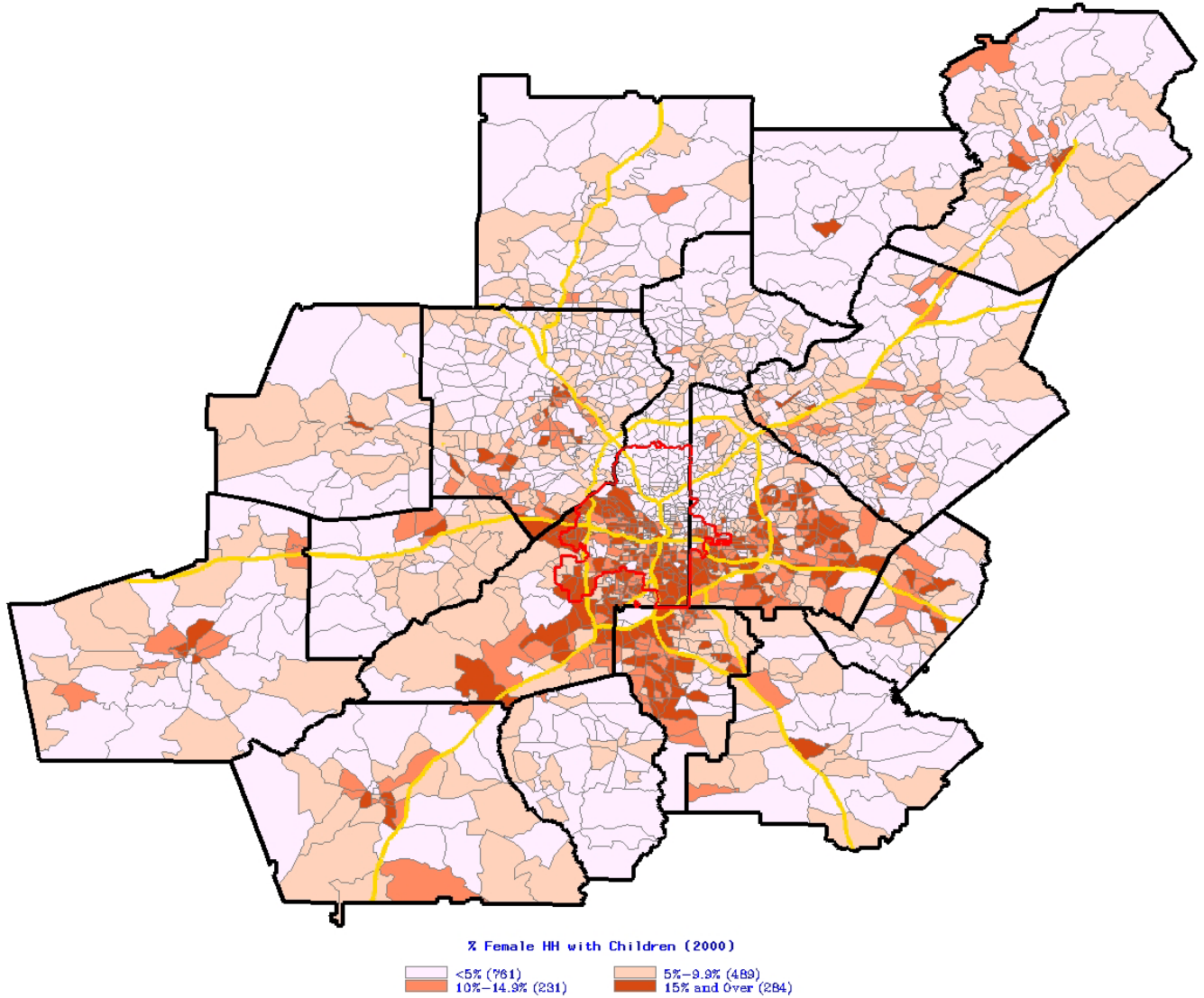
TABLE 8. GROWTH IN FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO SPOUSE AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY AGE GROUP: 1990-2000

County and Region	-----Population of Age Under 18-----								
	-----Total-----			-----Female HH with Children and no Husband-----					
				-----Age 0-5-----			-----Age 6-17-----		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Carroll	17,129	19,734	15.21	797	1,171	46.93	2,078	2,672	28.59
Cherokee	23,758	36,861	55.15	569	932	63.80	1,169	2,915	149.36
Clayton	46,572	61,065	31.12	2,500	5,145	105.80	6,685	13,713	105.13
Cobb	106,685	144,950	35.87	3,162	5,402	70.84	9,651	16,849	74.58
Coweta	13,690	23,023	68.17	746	996	33.51	1,614	3,196	98.02
DeKalb	113,083	136,817	20.99	7,412	10,875	46.72	20,446	30,043	46.94
Douglas	18,438	22,745	23.36	504	899	78.37	1,852	2,813	51.89
Fayette	17,545	24,990	42.43	212	437	106.13	917	2,045	123.01
Forsyth	10,559	25,972	145.97	190	435	128.95	528	1,631	208.90
Fulton	134,145	170,511	27.11	16,477	16,959	2.93	32,977	39,757	20.56
Gwinnett	94,390	153,151	62.25	2,385	4,272	79.12	6,997	14,882	112.69
Hall	22,343	32,511	45.51	833	1,221	46.58	2,388	3,213	34.55
Henry	14,841	31,566	112.69	250	1,014	305.60	1,174	3,234	175.47
Paulding	11,028	23,259	110.91	348	602	72.99	788	1,749	121.95
Rockdale	14,126	17,092	21.00	490	635	29.59	1,409	2,441	73.24
Total	658,332	924,247	40.39	36,875	50,995	38.29	90,673	141,153	55.67
Georgia	1,534,094	1,900,074	23.86	98,241	122,083	24.27	233,694	321,011	37.36
US	57,679,431	64,565,572	11.94	3,050,008	3,520,144	15.41	7,338,454	9,378,332	27.80

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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MAP 5. PERCENT OF FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND NO HUSBAND AS A SHARE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS (2000 CENSUS)



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Data on the marital status of females in the AWF area are found in Table 9. As seen there, based on simple averages, more males reported having never been married, and slightly more females in the AWF counties report having been divorced. There is a fairly wide distribution of the marriage and divorce rates among the counties, with DeKalb posting the highest divorce rate (based on the measure reported in the table) of 14.87 percent, while Forsyth posts the lowest rate among these counties of 7.46 percent.

The family and household demographics in the AWF service area suggest that women in the service area are more likely to face pressures as single heads of households. These pressures could include child care needs, self-sufficiency issues related to income, personal education needs, and more. Divorce rates are not significantly higher in the AWF service area compared to the state or nation.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION 15 AND OLDER BY MARITAL STATUS, 2005

	<u>Percent Never Married</u>		<u>Percent Now Married</u>		<u>Percent Now Divorced</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Carroll	29.61	25.48	60.65	58.74	8.74	13.21
Cherokee	24.45	26.02	67.42	64.08	6.52	11.41
Clayton	38.51	19.34	48.29	46.49	11.73	14.97
Cobb	29.11	18.72	61.69	56.69	7.69	11.52
Coweta	20.06	30.99	67.07	59.51	11.14	8.45
DeKalb	41.45	25.29	47.46	39.98	9.36	14.87
Douglas	29.13	24.91	59.60	55.23	9.71	14.44
Fayette	27.77	36.68	62.04	57.05	8.21	11.45
Forsyth	24.61	25.54	67.50	70.32	7.16	7.46
Fulton	40.11	24.55	48.36	45.36	9.53	13.72
Gwinnett	30.55	16.97	61.55	60.49	6.79	11.38
Hall	27.82	33.52	61.90	59.98	7.69	10.56
Henry	28.14	23.62	63.83	58.60	6.23	11.47
Paulding	21.85	21.29	65.03	67.12	11.98	10.94
Rockdale	28.38	25.34	63.01	55.95	6.81	9.76
15 County Average	29.44	25.22	60.36	57.04	8.62	11.71
Georgia	31.27	26.02	57.48	53.25	9.23	12.20
US	30.98	25.48	57.70	53.61	8.90	11.50

Source: ACS (2005).

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III. Migration

In this section, we provide an overview of the migration status in the U.S., Georgia and the AWF service area counties. In the U.S., between 1985 and 1990, there were 21,585,297 internal migrants, i.e., people who migrated between the states during that period. Of these, 804,556 migrated into the state of Georgia while 501,969 migrated out of Georgia, resulting in a net migration of 302,597 for Georgia during that period. Georgia's net migration figure was the second largest in the nation after Florida whose net migration was 1,071,682 during this 5-year period. In comparison, for the 5-year period 1995 to 2000, internal migration in the U.S. declined by almost 50 percent to 11,655,373. Of these internal migrants, 51 percent were male while 49 percent were female. During this period, the state of Georgia had a total of 965,558 in-migrants and 624,853 out-migrants, bringing the total number of net-migrants to 340,705. Of these net migrants, 51.3 percent were male while 48.7 percent were female.

Migration data for the 15 AWF counties show that there were more inflows than outflows in 2000. A total of 1,161,558 migrants moved into these counties while 907,503 migrants moved out of these counties. The county with the largest number of migration was Fulton which had a net migration of -30,013, which implies that 30,013 people moved out of the county than moved in. Gwinnett County experienced the largest inflows with net migration of 63,833 in the 5-year period 1995 to 2000. Out-migration was either into other counties in Georgia or outside the state but within the country (see Table 10).

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TABLE 10. POSITIVE NET MIGRATION IN MOST AWF COUNTIES, 2000

County	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration
Carroll	19078	12546	6532
Cherokee	45737	24557	21180
Clayton	74289	64517	9772
Cobb	174480	140223	34257
Coweta	24774	13079	11695
DeKalb	173043	175592	-2549
Douglas	24430	19972	4458
Fayette	28736	18316	10420
Forsyth	40199	13066	27133
Fulton	219347	249360	-30013
Gwinnett	177381	113548	63833
Hall	26887	17596	9291
Henry	42237	16654	25583
Paulding	28296	12041	16255
Rockdale	18737	16436	2301

Source: US Census (2000).

TABLE 11. GROSS AND NET MIGRATION BY SEX FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA: 1990 AND 2000

Geographic Area	Population 5 Years and Over	Different Residence in Same Geographic Area	-----Domestic Migration ¹ -----		5-Year Net Migration	From Abroad ²
			In-Migrants	Out-Migrants		
-----1990-----						
United States			21,585,297	21,585,297		5,108,710
Georgia			804,566	501,969		92,080
-----2000-----						
United States	262,375,152	112,851,828	NA	NA	NA	7,495,846
Male	128,160,479	55,767,900	NA	NA	NA	4,011,106
Female	134,214,673	57,083,928	NA	NA	NA	3,484,740
Georgia	7,594,476	2,649,844	965,558	624,853	340,705	243,421
Male	3,720,265	1,298,416	491,794	317,136	174,658	140,878
Female	3,874,211	1,351,428	473,764	307,717	166,047	102,543

Source: U. S. Census Bureau (1990, 2000).

Notes : NA = Not available.

1 Out-migrants and 5-year net migration are not included in total movers.

2 This category includes movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

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With regard to movers from abroad, a total of 5,108,710 people migrated into the U.S. during the 5-year period 1985 to 1990 and this number went up by 47 percent to 7,495,846 during the 5-year period 1995 to 2000. Of the foreign immigrants, 46 percent were female. An analysis by geographic area indicates that 65 percent of all the movers from abroad settled in the South and West regions of the U.S. The state of Georgia had 243,421 migrants from abroad in 2000 and this was up from 92,080 in 1990, and represents a significant increase of 164 percent (Table 11). In 2000, Georgia's immigrants from abroad comprised about 42.1 percent females—the seventh largest share in the nation.

Detailed data on the distribution of male/female migration from abroad by county in Georgia is available for 2000 and is available for a subset of the AWF counties for 2005. The data in Table 12 provide a summary of migration from abroad, based on reported country of birth. This does not represent an annual flow, but rather the immigrant status of residents of Georgia in 2000 and 2005. Across the board, the number of residents from other countries increased from 2000 to 2005. Immigrant females are a slightly smaller percentage of the total female population than immigrant males, but there is not a substantial difference. For counties with this detailed data available in 2005, Gwinnett County posted the largest gains in female immigrant population. The right hand side of Table 12 documents the areas of origin for the female immigrant population in 2005. Most female immigrants are from Asia and Central America.

TABLE 12. IMMIGRANTS 2000 AND 2005

	Foreign Born as a Percent of				Percent of Foreign Born Females From (2005)				
	-----Total Population-----								
	Males 2000	Males 2005	Females 2000	Females 2005	Europe	Asia	Caribbean	Central America	South America
Carroll	3.26	NA	2.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cherokee	6.76	NA	4.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clayton	12.62	15.59	9.37	12.35	3.69	27.05	13.44	35.68	0.71
Cobb	12.65	16.80	10.55	14.44	13.45	24.48	7.89	29.18	14.91
Coweta	4.45	NA	2.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DeKalb	17.76	18.20	12.82	13.66	10.72	24.67	17.00	22.94	8.28
Douglas	4.00	NA	3.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fayette	4.83	NA	5.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forsyth	7.11	NA	4.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fulton	10.95	13.17	8.36	10.27	15.11	32.52	5.89	24.95	12.58
Gwinnett	18.74	25.60	15.05	22.02	13.08	34.23	5.93	30.55	7.10
Hall	19.24	NA	12.99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Henry	3.08	NA	3.69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paulding	1.88	NA	2.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rockdale	8.55	NA	6.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	7.91	9.99	6.22	8.09	13.55	26.96	8.14	32.96	8.22
U.S.	11.22	12.65	10.89	12.11	14.84	28.12	9.60	34.06	7.04

Source: U.S. Census (2000) and ACS (2005).

NA: not available.

Notes: The U.S. Census definition of Foreign Born does not ask immigration status. Therefore, Census estimates include legal permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees, and unauthorized migrants (see U.S. Census, 2006).

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IV. Health and Insurance Status

There are many dimensions to health that are important to the AWF population. In this report, we focus on the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), teen pregnancy, suicide, morbidity, health-related lifestyle issues, cancer, and obesity. We also report data on insurance coverage for women.

Sexually Transmitted Disease

The information in Box 1 (reproduced from the Department of Human Resource website: <http://health.state.ga.us/programs/std/programs.asp>) suggests that sexually transmitted diseases are a major health issue for girls and women in Georgia. Table 13 documents the incidence of STDs in the AWF service area, Georgia and the U.S. As can be seen from that table, the incidence of Chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea is higher in Georgia than in the U.S. Among the AWF counties, DeKalb and Fulton have the highest incidence of AIDS and Clayton, DeKalb, and Fulton have the highest incidence of Chlamydia and gonorrhea. The small numbers of syphilis cases make it difficult to compare overall incidence among the counties.

Box 1. Georgia Facts from Department of Public Health¹

- Georgia has the eighth highest rate for Chlamydia infections in the United States.
- Georgia has the third highest rate for primary and secondary syphilis infection in the United States.
- Fulton County ranked fifth in the country for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis. DeKalb County ranked sixteenth.
- In 2004, the South accounted for 48 percent of primary and secondary syphilis cases.
- In 2004, half of all P&S syphilis cases reported in the United States were reported from 19 counties and 1 city. In Georgia, Fulton County ranked fifth and DeKalb County ranked 16th.
- Georgia has the fifth highest rate for gonorrheal infection in the United States.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Resource, Division of Public Health (2006b).

TABLE 13. LEVEL AND INCIDENCE OF SELECTED STDs (FEMALES) IN AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US: 2004-05

Selected County Areas	-----Total Level of STDs-----				-----Incidence Rate of STDs (percent of female population)**-----			
	AIDS	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	AIDS	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis
Carroll	0	230	64	0	0.0000	0.4511	0.1255	0.0000
Cherokee	3	163	18	3	0.0033	0.1812	0.0200	0.0033
Clayton	9	1264	321	3	0.0066	0.9280	0.2357	0.0022
Cobb	3	1404	278	3	0.0009	0.4255	0.0843	0.0009
Coweta	0	293	52	3	0.0000	0.5287	0.0938	0.0054
DeKalb	38	3278	1022	3	0.0111	0.9609	0.2996	0.0009
Douglas	0	303	76	0	0.0000	0.5387	0.1351	0.0000
Fayette	3	122	20	0	0.0057	0.2313	0.0379	0.0000
Forsyth	0	80	13	0	0.0000	0.1178	0.0191	0.0000
Fulton	73	2818	1000	24	0.0162	0.6255	0.2220	0.0053
Gwinnett	8	1040	152	3	0.0023	0.2929	0.0428	0.0008
Hall	3	218	33	0	0.0037	0.2707	0.0410	0.0000
Henry	3	411	98	0	0.0035	0.4862	0.1158	0.0000
Paulding	3	98	27	0	0.0054	0.1754	0.0483	0.0000
Rockdale	0	198	43	0	0.0000	0.5098	0.1107	0.0000
<i>Total AWF Counties</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>11920</i>	<i>3217</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>0.0065</i>	<i>0.5307</i>	<i>0.1432</i>	<i>0.0019</i>
Georgia	218	26065	7726	48	0.0048	0.5793	0.1717	0.0011
US (2004)	11693	716675	172142	1255	0.0079	0.4872	0.1170	0.0009

Sources: Georgia and AWF Counties – Georgia Division of Public Health (2006a).

U.S.A. - Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Notes: *The 2004 rate for percentage of female was used to estimate/calculate the population of females using 2005 population figures, except for the USA where all data are for 2004.

**The Incidence rate is calculated as follows: (# of Female Cases/Population of Females)*100.

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Table 14 presents additional information on STDs in the AWF counties by race and over time (2000 to 2005). As seen in Table 14, the incidence of Chlamydia and gonorrhea, two of the more prevalent STDs in the area, has held relatively steady between 2000 and 2005. The incidence by race, however, is dramatically different. Among counties, the incidence of Chlamydia is much higher for black women and girls than for white women and girls, and the incidence of gonorrhea is also substantially higher for black women and girls relative to white women and girls.

TABLE 14. LEVEL AND INCIDENCE OF SELECTED STDs (FEMALES) IN AWF COUNTIES, GEORGIA AND US: 2000-2005

	Chlamydia	-----Chlamydia 2005-----			Gonorrhea	-----Gonorrhea 2005-----		
	2000 Total	Total	Black	White	2000 Total	Total	Black	White
Carroll	0.4293	0.4531	0.6445	0.0971	0.1195	0.1255	0.2189	0.0324
Cherokee	0.1788	0.1812	NA	0.0479	0.0197	0.0200	NA	NA
Clayton	0.8573	0.9280	0.4643	0.1614	0.2177	0.2364	0.1663	0.0279
Cobb	0.4213	0.4255	0.3312	0.0696	0.0834	0.0843	0.1122	0.0125
Coweta	0.5321	0.5287	0.7526	0.0799	0.0944	0.0938	0.1580	NA
Dekalb	0.9425	0.9627	0.6690	0.0870	0.2939	0.3002	0.2826	0.0275
Douglas	0.5311	0.5405	0.3280	0.0784	0.1332	0.1351	0.1005	0.0290
Fayette	0.2295	0.2313	0.2080	0.0372	0.0376	0.0379	NA	NA
Forsyth	0.1161	0.1178	NA	0.0335	0.0189	0.0191	NA	NA
Fulton	0.6094	0.6262	0.5948	0.0423	0.2163	0.2224	0.2788	0.0157
Gwinnett	0.2911	0.2932	0.2021	0.0524	0.0425	0.0428	0.0645	0.0069
Hall	0.2695	0.2707	NA	0.1107	0.0408	0.0422	NA	0.0092
Henry	0.4858	0.4862	0.3612	0.0719	0.1158	0.1159	0.0860	NA
Paulding	0.1758	0.1754	NA	0.0436	0.0484	0.0483	NA	0.0131
Rcokdale	0.5032	0.5047	0.3943	0.0912	0.1093	0.1081	0.1095	NA

Sources: Georgia and AWF Counties – Georgia Division of Public Health (2006a).

U.S.A.- Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Birth and Pregnancy

Across the country, the number of teenage girls becoming pregnant and giving birth has been declining over the last 30 years and has reached an all time low (Annie E. Casey Foundation [2006]; Guttmacher Institute [2006]). Like national trends, reported pregnancy and birth rates for teenage girls in Georgia has also been on the decline.

Using data from the Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), over a five year period (2000-2004) we find that both the teenage pregnancy and birth rates for the AWF area decreased more than the statewide average. The teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 female population between the ages of 10 and 19 for the AWF counties area dropped by 18.4 percent from 37.5 in 2000 to 30.6 in 2004, compared to the state average, which dropped by 15.6 percent from 41.1 in 2000 to 34.7 in 2004. The teenage birth rate in the AWF area also dropped from 25.6 in 2000 to 21.0 in 2004 resulting in an 18 percent drop. For the state, the teen birth rate dropped from 31.5 in 2000 to 26.4 in 2004 resulting in a 16.2 percent drop. Among counties, Hall, DeKalb and Fulton counties have the highest pregnancy rate (2004). However, Hall, Carroll and Clayton counties have the highest birth rate among teens (See Tables 15 and 16). The teen pregnancy rate and teen birth rate for black teens is significantly higher than for white teens (Table 15).

On the other end of the age spectrum, the average age of mothers has increased over the last several years. The percent of all births in Georgia to mothers aged 40 and older increased from 1.4 percent in 1995 to 2.1 percent in 2005. The increased incidence of births to mothers age 40 and older increased for all race/ethnic groups, but grew most for black women (Georgia Department of Human Resources, OASIS data system: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/qryMCH.aspx>). For all births in Georgia, the infant mortality rate is 8.5. For whites it is 6.0, blacks, 13.7, and other races, 4.7 in Georgia in 2005.³ The U.S. infant mortality rate is 5.0 (9.0 for blacks). Maternal (mother) mortality in Georgia is the 6th highest in the nation at 20.3

³ The infant mortality rate is defined as (deaths/live births)*1000.

TABLE 15. TEEN PREGNANCY AND BIRTH HIGHEST FOR BLACK TEENS 2000-2004

Year	15 County Area												Georgia											
	# of Teen Pregnancies			Teen Pregnancy Rate			# of Teen Births			Teen Birth Rate			# of Teen Pregnancies			Teen Pregnancy Rate			# of Teen Births			Teen Birth Rate		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
2000	4,654	5,128	251	31	54.1	10.8	3,395	3,319	131	22.7	35	5.6	12,034	11,487	406	35	56	11	9,578	8,507	248	28	42	6.7
2001	4,666	4,751	240	28	47.6	16.1	3,455	2,995	118	21	30	7.9	11,981	10,900	386	33	52	17.1	9,519	7,924	221	26	38	9.8
2002	4,577	4,643	238	27	45.1	15.3	3,302	2,839	122	19.6	27.6	7.8	11,340	10,273	387	31	48	16.4	8,951	7,391	239	24	35	10
2003	4,545	4,447	232	27	41.7	14.7	3,329	2,705	123	19.5	25.4	7.8	11,276	9,894	387	30	45	16.5	8,892	7,010	232	24	32	9.9
2004	4,592	4,350	223	27	38.6	13.2	3,475	2,679	133	20.5	23.7	7.9	11,311	9,927	398	30	44	15.9	9,123	7,100	251	25	31	10
5 Year Summary: 2000 - 2004	23,034	23,319	1,184	28	45.1	13.7	16,956	14,537	627	20.6	28.1	7.3	57,942	52,481	1,964	32	49	14.9	46,063	37,932	1,191	25	35	9.1

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

- Notes:
- In the tables above, "Teen" is defined as those women who were between ages 10 and 19.
 - Teen Pregnancy Rate is defined as the number of pregnancies occurring to females in a specified age group per 1,000 Teen females.
 - Teen Pregnancy Rate = [Number of pregnancies in age group / Female population in age group]*1000.
 - Teen Birth Rate is defined as the number of live births occurring to Teen females per 1,000 Teen females.
 - Teen Birth Rate = [Number of live births in age group / Female population in age group]*1000.

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TABLE 16. TEEN PREGNANCY AND BIRTH VARY BY COUNTY, 2004

Region	Number of Teen Pregnancies in 2004	2004 Teen Pregnancy Rate	Number of Births to Teens in 2004	2004 Teen Birth Rate
Carroll	263	35.1	204	27.2
Cherokee	266	21.6	200	16.3
Clayton	819	39.5	570	27.5
Cobb	1,155	26.5	775	17.8
Coweta	202	26.8	156	20.7
DeKalb	1,668	38.3	1,020	23.4
Douglas	242	30.2	176	21.9
Fayette	107	12.7	74	8.8
Forsyth	143	17.1	114	13.6
Fulton	1,873	34.4	1,251	23.0
Gwinnett	1,360	27.7	927	18.9
Hall	438	41.7	377	35.9
Henry	306	26.0	196	16.6
Paulding	160	20.8	125	16.2
Rockdale	163	27.0	122	20.2
<i>15-County Area Summary</i>	9,165	30.6	6,287	21.0
<i>State of Georgia</i>	21,636	34.7	16,474	26.4

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

Notes: In the tables above, "Teen" is defined as those women who were between ages 10 and 19 in 2004. Pregnancy Rate is defined as the number of pregnancies occurring to females in a specified age group per 1,000 females in the specified age group.

Pregnancy Rate = [Number of pregnancies in age group / Female population in age group] * 1000.

Birth Rate is defined as the number of live births occurring to females in a specified age group per 1,000 females in the specified age group.

Birth Rate = [Number of live births in age group / Female population in age group] * 1000.

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maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for black mothers and 5.5 for white mothers (DHR).

There is some evidence that prenatal care is an important factor in the health of infants. In Georgia, the reported level of prenatal care in the 1st trimester by race (reported in Table 17) is slightly higher than the national averages (although not significantly higher). The percent of Hispanic mothers with 1st trimester prenatal care is the smallest among the groups reported in Table 17 and this percentage is smaller in Georgia than found in the U.S.

TABLE 17. INCIDENCE OF PRENATAL CARE HIGHER IN WHITES IN GEORGIA, 2004

	Percent of Mothers Receiving -----Care in 1 st Trimester-----			Percent of Mothers Receiving -----Late or No Care-----		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Georgia	90.3	79.4	70.6	2.3	5.0	8.6
U.S.	88.9	76.5	77.5	2.2	5.7	5.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Vital Statistics Report, Births: Final Data for 2004 (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/prenatal.htm>).

Suicide and Death

Tables 18 and 19 report data from OASIS, over a five year period (2000-2004), which show that the female suicide rate per 100,000 females (all age groups) for the AWF area dropped by 2.3 percent from 4.4 in 2000 to 4.3 in 2004, compared to the state average, which increased by 2.3 percent from 4.3 in 2000 to 4.4 in 2004. The female death rate per 100,000 females in the AWF area also dropped from 607.3 in 2000 to 569.2 in 2004 resulting in a 6.3 percent drop. For the state, the female death rate dropped from 776.5 in 2000 to 741.4 in 2004 resulting in a 4.5 percent drop. It is significant to note that while the female death and suicide rates for these counties dropped, the state's death rate decreased while the suicide rate increased, making suicide account for a greater proportion of female death in the state. The suicide rate for black females is significantly smaller than for white females in the AWF area and the state.

TABLE 18. FEMALE SUICIDE AND DEATH 2000-2004

Year	----- 15 County Area -----												----- Georgia -----											
	# of Female Suicides			Female Suicide Rate			# of Female Deaths			Female Death Rate			# of Female Suicides			Female Suicide Rate			# of Female Deaths			Female Death Rate		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
2000	82	6	0	6.7	1	0	8,684	3,254	114	710.9	535.1	73.7	156	18	4	5.8	1.4	*	23,557	8,548	193	877.5	688.5	82.8
2001	65	8	3	4.9	1.3	*	8,821	3,226	145	669.9	504.4	137.6	163	10	4	5.7	0.8	*	23,841	8,562	208	840.9	669.1	137.4
2002	72	9	3	5.4	1.4	*	8,940	3,332	140	665.4	508.7	125	159	12	4	5.5	0.9	*	23,976	8,899	199	830.7	686.2	124.9
2003	81	12	0	6	1.8	0	8,994	3,440	155	663.3	515.1	133.7	156	18	0	5.3	1.4	0	24,568	9,048	228	841.3	689.3	138
2004	76	15	3	5.6	2.1	*	8,912	3,360	129	661.1	475.6	103.7	170	20	7	5.8	1.5	3.9	24,170	8,723	204	829.7	635.1	115
5 Year Summary: 2000 - 2004	376	50	9	5.7	1.5	1.5	44,351	16,612	683	673.4	506.9	111.5	804	78	19	5.6	1.2	2.1	120,112	43,780	1,032	843.5	673.1	116.4

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

- Notes:
- Suicide Rate is defined as the number of suicides occurring amongst the female population per 1,000 females in the population.
 - Suicide Rate = [Number of Female Suicide Deaths / Female Population]*100,000.
 - Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths occurring amongst the female population per 1,000 females in the population.
 - Death Rate = [Number of Female Deaths / Female Population]*100,000.
 - Rates based on 5 or fewer observations are not reported and indicated by a "*" symbol.

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TABLE 19. FEMALE SUICIDE AND DEATH BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Number of Female Suicides in 2004	2004 Female Suicide Rate	Number of Female Deaths in 2004	2004 Female Death Rate
Carroll	1	1.9	405	785.4
Cherokee	5	5.8	434	501.9
Clayton	4	2.9	632	465.6
Cobb	14	4.3	1,699	517.4
Coweta	2	3.8	342	648.4
DeKalb	10	2.9	2,107	607.6
Douglas	4	7.4	353	650.5
Fayette	1	1.9	327	633.0
Forsyth	3	4.6	329	508.3
Fulton	24	5.8	2,855	694.2
Gwinnett	19	5.5	1,435	415.8
Hall	1	1.3	546	694.7
Henry	3	3.7	402	499.7
Paulding	3	5.7	287	545.7
Rockdale	0	0.0	248	644.4
<i>15-County Area</i>				
<i>Summary</i>	94	4.3	12,401	569.2
<i>State of Georgia</i>	197	4.4	33,097	741.4

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

Notes:

- Suicide Rate is defined as the number of suicides occurring amongst the female population per 1,000 females in the female population.
- $\text{Suicide Rate} = [\text{Number of Female Suicide Deaths} / \text{Female Population}] * 100,000$.
- Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths occurring amongst the female population per 1,000 females in the female population.
- $\text{Death Rate} = [\text{Number of Female Deaths} / \text{Female Population}] * 100,000$.

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Health Indicators

There are numerous health indicators which could be reported to paint a picture of the general health status of women in the AWF service area. The data in Table 20 report five important “indicators” or behaviors related to health. These data are provided by health district area only and as an average for 2000 to 2004. We report those health districts that cover the AWF service area counties.

As seen in the table, women report a larger incidence of the health factors of obesity, diabetes, and no leisure time for physical activity than do men among the health districts reported. There are also quite significant disparities in the incidence of these health issues among health districts. For example, the incidence of obesity in district 3-3 (Clayton) is 28.1, which is nearly twice as high as that in district 3-4 (which includes Gwinnett and Rockdale counties). The leisure time indicator is only one type of activity indicator. Many women are engaged in work that requires a great deal of physical activity but have little recorded “leisure” time.

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TABLE 20. HEALTH INDICATORS: PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HEALTH FACTOR BY SEX, 2000-2004

Health District	Obese		Diabetes		Cigarette Smoking		No Leisure Time for Physical Activity		Had a Mammogram in Last 2 Years	Percent of Adults with High Blood Pressure (18 or Older)
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female
1-1	24.2	27.9	7.1	11.3	23.4	35.0	31.7	28.8	70.7	27.8
1-2	19.0	22.8	5.3	8.7	27.5	27.4	31.1	23.7	75.0	25.7
2-0	20.0	24.9	5.8	6.3	22.3	23.8	31.8	20.2	73.3	25.0
3-1	17.4	23.4	4.8	6.3	16.5	18.7	20.7	14.4	77.7	19.9
3-2	22.3	17.3	5.5	3.6	15.0	21.0	23.3	19.4	80.8	20.8
3-3	28.1	20.3	6.4	5.8	23.6	24.1	29.7	21.7	72.9	26.6
3-4	15.9	21.2	5.3	4.6	20.6	25.8	25.6	18.8	78.3	23.2
3-5	21.4	19.6	4.8	4.6	16.4	22.3	24.8	19.2	80.3	23.2
4-0	24.4	23.7	7.4	6.5	19.4	23.9	28.7	22.9	76.9	26.8
Georgia	24.0	23.1	7.4	6.9	20.1	25.3	30.0	22.6	76.4	27.7

Source: Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report, Georgia Department of Human Resources (Bryan et. al. 2006).

Notes: These data are currently available on a health district level. The health districts do not exactly identify the 15 county the health districts. The definition of these districts is as follows:

District 1-1, Northwest (Rome): Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, *Paulding*, Polk, Walker;
 District 1-2, North Georgia (Dalton): *Cherokee*, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Whitfield;
 District 2-0, North (Gainesville): Banks, Dawson, *Forsyth*, Franklin, Habersham, *Hall*, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White;
 District 3-1, Cobb/Douglas: *Cobb, Douglas*;
 District 3-2, Fulton: *Fulton*;
 District 3-3, Clayton (Marlow): *Clayton*;
 District 3-4, East Metro (Lawrenceville): *Gwinnett*, Newton, *Rockdale*;
 District 3-5, DeKalb: *DeKalb*;
 District 4-0, LaGrange: Butts, *Carroll, Coweta, Fayette*, Heard, *Henry*, Lamar Meriweather, Pike, Spaulding, Troup, Upson.

Table 21 reports breast cancer incidence and mortality (1999-2003) by health district and AWF county. Those data show a wide dispersion in incidence rates from a low of 111.9 in Carroll County to a high of 144.3 in Cherokee County. The distribution of mortality rates differs from the incidence rates. The lowest rate is in Hall County at a rate of 18 (per 100,000 population) while Fulton County has the highest rate (29.9 per 100,000 population). In Table 22, breast cancer incidence and mortality rates are reported by county and race. Overall, the incidence is higher for white women but the mortality rate is higher for black women.

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TABLE 21. BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES FOR WOMEN IN AWF AREA SIMILAR TO U.S. AVERAGE: 1999-2003

Health District/ County	Incidence	Mortality	Health District/ County	Incidence	Mortality
1-1	114.7	25.9	DeKalb	133.5	28.4
1-2	127.2	23.3	Douglas	130.8	25.8
2-0	123.7	23.2	Fayette	126.0	23.2
3-1	137.0	26.3	Forsyth	131.0	21.8
3-2	134.9	29.9	Fulton	134.9	29.9
3-3	115.5	28.9	Gwinnett	134.6	20.9
3-4	134.3	22.8	Hall	124.7	18.0
3-5	133.5	28.4	Henry	134.0	28.6
4-0	121.3	26.1	Paulding	128.2	27.0
Carroll	111.9	23.4	Rockdale	140.7	27.6
Cherokee	144.3	24.8			
Clayton	115.5	28.9	Georgia	124.0	25.6
Cobb	138.0	26.5	U.S.	134.3	25.99
Coweta	118.9	25.5			

Sources: Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry, <http://www.health.state.ga.us/pdfs/chronic/cancer/cancermortalityrates.00-04.pdf>; National Cancer Institute, <http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>.

Notes: See health district definitions from Table 20 of this report.

Incidence rates are per 100,000.

U.S. rates are a simple average from 1999-2003.

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TABLE 22. BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES FOR WOMEN, BY AWF COUNTY AND HEALTH DISTRICT, BY RACE: 1999-2003

Health District/ County	-----Incidence (2000-02)-----			-----Mortality (1999-2003)-----		
	All	Black	White	All	Black	White
Carroll	112.3	NA	117.2	24.7	NA	25.1
Cherokee	155.8	NA	152.5	26.2	NA	26.6
Clayton	115.9	107.6	117.1	28.6	36.6	27.3
Cobb	138.3	106.2	143.1	26.0	27.8	26.1
Coweta	122.1	98.9	127.4	28.2	NA	26.8
DeKalb	133.8	122.4	146.3	26.9	29.3	25.0
Douglas	130.8	111.7	128.7	27.6	NA	25.2
Fayette	126.5	150.7	123.8	20.9	NA	18.8
Forsyth	129.4	NA	129.4	18.1	NA	17.4
Fulton	135.3	116.9	151.8	30.1	36.3	26.0
Gwinnett	135.0	113.2	141.1	22.6	34.1	22.4
Hall	127.3	159.2	126.2	17.9	NA	17.1
Henry	144.4	188.4	140.2	30.0	47.2	28.2
Paulding	122.2	NA	123.6	25.0	NA	25.2
Rockdale	155.5	123.0	159.8	26.0	NA	26.1
Georgia	125.1	114.6	128.2	25.7	31.4	24.0
U.S.	134.3			25.9	34.4	25.4

Sources: Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry <http://www.health.state.ga.us/pdf/chronic/cancer/cancermortalityrates.00-04.pdf>; National Cancer Institute, <http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>.

Notes: Incidence rates are per 100,000. U.S. rates are a simple average from 1999-2003. Black and White include Hispanic. NA = Not available due to confidentiality restrictions.

In the case of cervical cancer, the National Cancer Institute/CDC report data by state and county as well as race/ethnicity. The incidence (cases per 100,000 females) in Georgia is higher than in the U.S. (see Table 23).

TABLE 23. INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL CANCER HIGHER IN GEORGIA, 2004

	Total	White	Black
Georgia	9.6	8.6	13.1
U.S.	8.7	8.2	12.4

Source: National Cancer Institute/CDC State Cancer Profiles: <http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>.

A study of risky behavior of young people provides information on the incidence of smoking and other health-related behavior for middle school and high

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school students. The entire report is available on-line: [http://www.health.state.ga.us/pdfs/epi/cdiee/2005%20Georgia%20Student %20Health%20Survey%20Report.pdf](http://www.health.state.ga.us/pdfs/epi/cdiee/2005%20Georgia%20Student%20Health%20Survey%20Report.pdf) and the data query at: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/yrbs/index.asp>. Although many risk behaviors are available, we report cigarette and alcohol use only in Table 24. As seen there, the incidence of cigarette smoking is much lower for black females relative to white females in both middle school and more so in high school. The Centers for Disease Control report that cigarette use by youth overall declined between 1991 and 2005, but cigarette consumption for black youth increased over the period. Alcohol consumption is more similar by demographic characteristic.

TABLE 24. CIGARETTE USE LOWER FOR BLACK YOUTH; ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR YOUTH SIMILAR BY RACE, 2005 (PERCENT OF AGE GROUP)

	Total	Males	Females
-----Cigarette Use Middle School-----			
Overall	9.4	10.5	8.4
Black	6.8	7.6	6.1
Hispanic	10.7	NA	NA
White	11.5	12.9	10.0
-----Cigarette Use High School-----			
Overall	20.9	23.2	18.7
Black	8.9	12.3	5.8
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA
White	28.5	29.8	27.1
-----Alcohol Use Middle School-----			
Overall	34.1	36.8	31.3
Black	37.3	38.8	36.0
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA
White	32.2	35.1	29.0
-----Alcohol Use High School-----			
Overall	72.2	73.5	70.9
Black	66.0	65.9	66.2
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA
White	76.3	78.3	74.2

Source: 2005 Georgia Student Health Survey Report, Georgia Department of Human Resources.

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Morbidity

Morbidity surveillance data categorize sickness and illness such as infectious disease, mental health conditions, injuries and chronic diseases. This is a broad categorization that measures basic sickness and disease in a geographical area or population.

Over a five year period (2000-2004) female morbidity for the Atlanta area increased more than the statewide average (Table 25). The female morbidity rate for the AWF area increased by 1.2 percent from 8,443.0 in 2000 to 8,543.5 in 2004, compared to the state average, which increased by only 0.7 percent from 9,982.8 in 2000 to 10,053.1 in 2004 (see Table 26). For black females, the morbidity rates are higher than for the total population and those rate peaked in 2003.

TABLE 25. MORBIDITY 2000-2004

Year	-----15 County Area-----			-----Georgia-----		
	# of Female Morbidity	Female Morbidity Rate (All)	Female Morbidity Rate (Black)	# of Female Morbidity	Female Morbidity Rate (All)	Female Morbidity Rate (Black)
2000	167,545	8,443.0	8,806.6	415,218	9,982.8	10,201.5
2001	173,631	8,422.0	8,855.2	428,769	10,050.2	10,287.5
2002	177,599	8,414.6	9,155.3	435,191	10,022.1	10,441.7
2003	183,652	8,583.4	9,279.9	445,403	10,127.3	10,466.3
2004	186,146	8,543.5	9,239.8	448,768	10,053.1	10,375.3
5 Year Summary: 2000 - 2004	888,573	8,482.7		2,173,349	10,047.9	

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

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TABLE 26. MORBIDITY BY COUNTY 2004

County	Number of Female Morbidities in 2004	2004 Female Morbidity Rate	County	Number of Female Morbidities in 2004	2004 Female Morbidity Rate
Carroll	5,688	11,031.00	Fulton	38,323	9,318.90
Cherokee	7,378	8,531.60	Gwinnett	24,512	7,103.20
Clayton	11,116	8,188.80	Hall	7,209	9,172.20
Cobb	27,197	8,282.30	Henry	7,220	8,974.10
Coweta	4,520	8,569.90	Paulding	5,115	9,725.80
DeKalb	29,731	8,573.30	Rockdale	3,594	9,338.00
Douglas	5,537	10,203.40	<i>15-County Area</i>		
Fayette	3,454	6,685.90	<i>Summary</i>	186,146	8,543.50
Forsyth	5,552	8,578.50	<i>State of Georgia</i>	448,768	10,053.10

Source: Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), available at <http://oasis.state.ga.us>.

Notes:

- Morbidity is defined as the number of persons discharged live from non-Federal acute-care inpatient facilities for illness. Persons are counted only once if readmitted for the same chronic condition. Causes are based on the principal diagnosis, except in cases where an External (E-code) cause supersedes the principal diagnosis. Morbidity excludes people discharged dead, healthy newborn infants, and healthy mothers giving birth to newborn infants.
- Morbidity Rate = [Number of Female Morbidities / Female Population] * 100,000.

Insurance Status

Insurance coverage is an important aspect of sufficiency. In Georgia, the percent of females without health insurance is slightly larger than that of the nation (15.54 versus 14.16 percent). In the AWF counties, the health insurance coverage rate is higher than that of the state as a whole. In 2000, the estimated percent of uninsured females was 14.4 percent (Table 27). Over time, it is difficult to analyze the trend in insurance due to differences in sampling methodologies. However, if we look at the difference coverage between the 2000-02 and 2003-05 period, we see a small increase in the percent of females who are uninsured. We are not able to separate those individuals who are “underinsured.” Shoen et. al. (2005) define underinsured as “being insured all year but being without adequate financial protection” (p. W5-291) and they find that about 9 percent of individuals aged 19-64 are underinsured in the U.S.

Georgia’s PeachCare covers over 240,000 children in Georgia. PeachCare reaches families at up to 235 percent of poverty, who are not eligible for Medicaid

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TABLE 27. FEMALES WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

Region	Total Uninsured Female	Uninsured Female % ^b	Year
AWF 15 County Area	285,751 ^a	14.40%	2000
GA	683,000	15.54%	3-year average 2002-2004
US	20,838,000	14.16%	3-year average 2002-2004

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (2005).

Notes: ^aApplied the 2002-2004 3-year average female percent of all uninsured in Georgia to the 2000 Census-estimated total uninsured number in Atlanta area. ^bThe denominator is all females in the region. The sample size for the entire AWF region is 2,923, making the margin of error for any one county too large to yield a useful estimate.

(PeachCare for Kids, <http://www.peachcare.org/FAQView.aspx?displayFaqId=5>). In turn, Medicaid covers approximately 986,000 children in Georgia. The Georgia Health Policy Center (2004) reports that families are generally satisfied with access to care under PeachCare and Medicaid. There is some evidence in the GHPC study that access under PeachCare is somewhat better than under Medicaid. Experts in the area suggest that failure to increase provider payments over time may increase access problems.

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V. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, commonly known as welfare, became effective in July 1997, replacing two programs; the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS). TANF provides monthly cash assistance to families with children under the age of 18 and there is a four-year lifetime limit on this assistance. However, there is provision for hardship extension after one has reached the four-year limit. According to data from the Department of Human Resources, which administers TANF, in Georgia there was an average of 135,515 people (57,389 families) receiving cash assistance each month in 2004 and this was down from an average of 302,473 people (114,154 families) in 1997.

TANF was reauthorized in July 2006 under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. The reauthorization included changes to the structure of TANF. In particular, it required an increased level of work participation (see also section on Justice below).

For the AWF counties (Table 28 below), there were 75,542 recipients (28,337 families) in 1998 and this dropped to 54,146 recipients (22,119 families) in 2004. Fulton and DeKalb counties had the largest number of recipients. Overall, TANF recipients have been declining over the years, even though it appears like there was a trough in 2000 and 2001 and now the numbers are trending upwards again, but at a decelerating rate. Georgia's TANF program is county-administered, which means that each county determines eligibility and manages the program subject to state-set policies and directives. Map 6 shows the intensity of case among the counties in the AWF service area. Fulton, DeKalb, and Clayton counties have a larger than average percent of cases relative to the entire number of cases in the 15 county service area.

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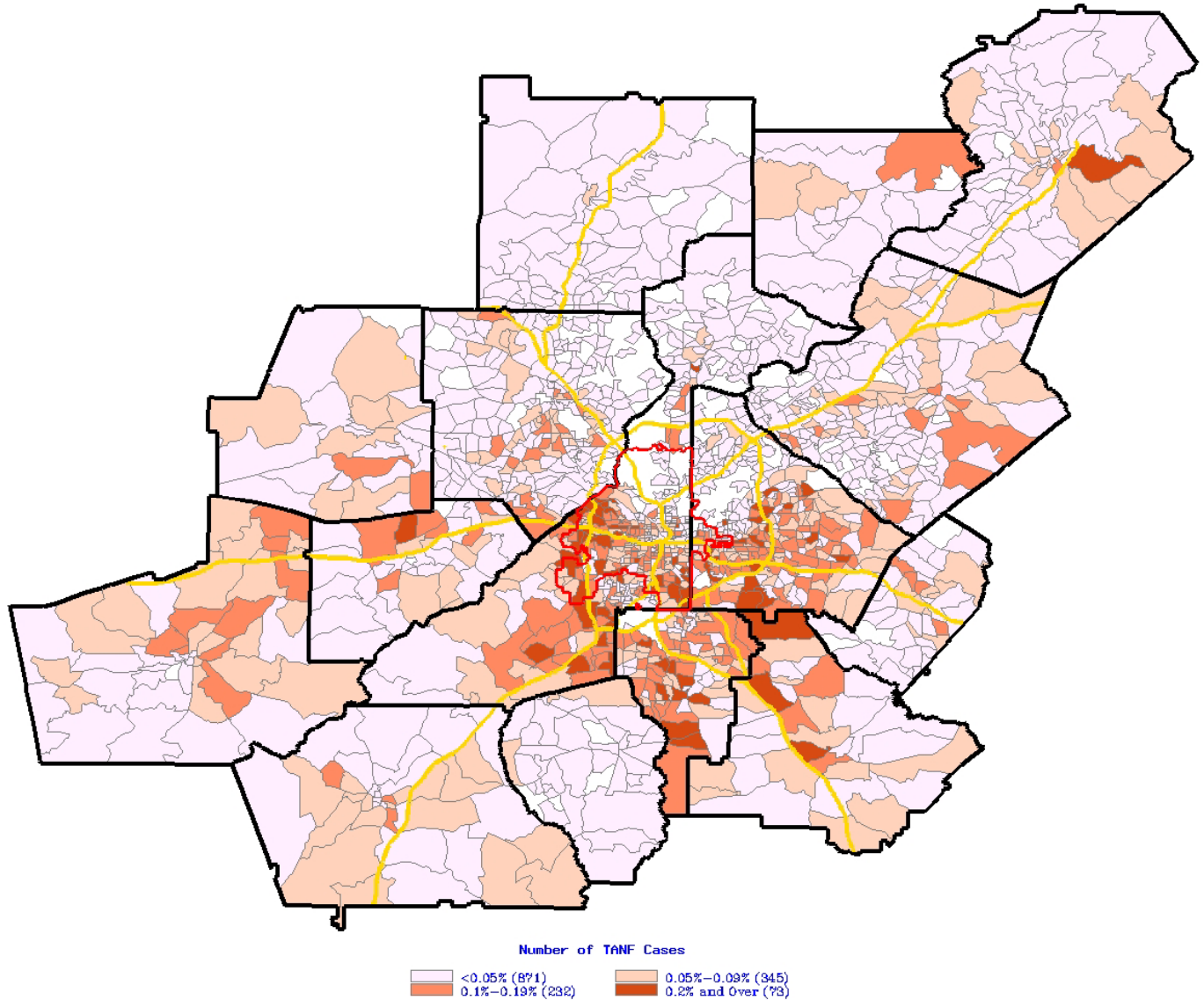
TABLE 28. TANF RECIPIENTS IN THE AWF COUNTIES AND THE STATE TOTAL: FISCAL YEARS 1998 - 2004

Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Carroll	1375	841	846	970	1256	1569	1296
Cherokee	375	279	305	342	488	582	617
Clayton	6,155	3,895	2,934	2,604	3,000	3,757	3,980
Cobb	3,907	2,066	1,581	1,740	2,320	2,962	3,649
Coweta	816	536	484	533	565	594	647
DeKalb	15,548	10,047	8,135	7,057	7,255	8,866	10,577
Douglas	1,127	816	666	629	790	784	877
Fayette	327	259	299	385	458	423	406
Forsyth	141	97	109	194	223	248	253
Fulton	40,158	28,575	24,256	23,252	24,029	24,869	24,264
Gwinnett	2,340	1,608	1,582	1,551	2,020	3,006	3,867
Hall	1,386	852	766	886	1,173	1,234	1,513
Henry	608	427	501	660	918	1,130	1,157
Paulding	541	285	205	189	270	323	332
Rockdale	738	424	450	433	458	712	711
Total	75542	51007	43119	41425	45223	51059	54146
Georgia	220,430	153,060	133,023	123,671	130,409	138,624	135,515

Source: www.dfcsdata.state.ga.us.

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MAP 6. PERCENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF TANF CASES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES IN 15 COUNTIES (12,590)



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The data in Table 29 provide a snapshot of the distribution of cases, age of case head and wages of case head among the counties. Fulton and DeKalb have the largest number of cases, and case heads in these counties have some of the lowest reported wages.

TABLE 29. TANF FAMILY CASE HISTORY - 2006

County/ Region	Total Population in 2006	-----TANF Family Case History During January to August, 2006-----			
		Number of Cases	Average Number of People per Case	Average Age of Case Head	Average Wages of Case Heads in 2006Q1
Carroll	108,056	383	4.1	44.0	\$4,617
Cherokee	191,068	123	3.8	45.5	\$5,312
Clayton	277,510	1,319	3.9	40.0	\$4,581
Cobb	667,838	1,041	3.9	40.0	\$5,200
Coweta	113,221	271	3.8	46.6	\$5,060
DeKalb	678,126	2,626	3.8	40.8	\$4,265
Douglas	120,004	316	3.8	43.4	\$5,316
Fayette	107,139	116	3.6	46.7	\$5,322
Forsyth	148,128	72	3.6	46.0	\$8,097
Fulton	811,093	4,356	4.0	39.8	\$3,325
Gwinnett	758,973	869	3.6	41.0	\$6,023
Hall	170,127	324	4.1	41.8	\$4,185
Henry	182,552	386	3.9	43.6	\$5,506
Paulding	118,855	149	3.9	47.5	\$7,880
Rockdale	82,237	241	3.9	41.4	\$5,665
Total	4,534,927	12,590	3.9	41.0	\$4,432
Georgia	9,151,042	30,410	3.9	42.2	\$4,359

Source: TANF case files (FRC, 2006).

There are a number of on-going studies of welfare-to-work that document the impact of the TANF program on work effort, wages, child care, and the like. A recent study summarizes some of the findings of these efforts and concludes that caseload reductions are coupled with increases in employment where programs for TANF recipients include job search requirements (Haskins, 2006).

Data related to the welfare-to-work status of individuals by individual state and county are difficult to obtain. The primary problem is that the individual states retain caseload and employment data for residents of their state. If a TANF recipient leaves Georgia, for example, we do not know what happens to that case once the family is outside of Georgia's borders. The Department of Human Resources (2007)

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reports that between 2000 and 2003 the percent of leavers from TANF who were employed decreased from 62 percent to 54 percent.

In the data presented below, we document the changes in employment, wages and TANF receipt for those case heads that remain in Georgia. What we find is that of all TANF cases in 2000, on average 20.2 percent of those in the 15 county area remained on TANF in 2005 and received some level of wage in 2005 (Table 30). Additionally, 41.2 percent of the 2000 cases were no longer receiving benefits and were receiving wages in 2005 (Table 31).

TABLE 30. WAGES FOR 2000 TANF CASE HEADS RECEIVING BENEFITS AND WAGES IN 2005

	Annual Wage 2000	Percent of 2000 Cases Receiving Benefits in 2005 and Receiving Wages in 2005	Annual Wage 2005
Carroll	\$10,883	20.35	\$10,084
Cherokee	\$15,079	14.52	\$22,848
Clayton	\$12,304	26.85	\$15,530
Cobb	\$12,376	25.49	\$15,899
Coweta	\$13,118	33.10	\$16,599
DeKalb	\$11,594	24.27	\$13,253
Douglas	\$18,300	25.87	\$22,260
Fayette	\$15,227	12.79	\$15,383
Forsyth	\$11,514	12.08	\$14,228
Fulton	\$8,022	20.26	\$9,221
Gwinnett	\$14,154	19.39	\$17,362
Hall	\$11,629	20.49	\$12,931
Henry	\$13,011	28.71	\$14,789
Paulding	\$19,785	20.62	\$23,582
Rockdale	\$11,113	26.44	\$12,930
Total	\$10,521	22.11	\$12,478
Georgia	\$9,031	20.17	\$10,723

Notes: Annual wage is average annual wage for case heads receiving wages greater than zero.
Source: Fiscal Research Center, TANF data file.

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TABLE 31. WAGES OF TANF CASE HEADS RECEIVING BENEFITS IN 2000 BUT NOT RECEIVING BENEFITS IN 2005

	Annual Wage 2000	Percent of 2000 Caseloads Without Benefits in 2005	
		with Wages in 2005	Annual Wage 2005
Carroll	\$6,796	39.08	\$12,229
Cherokee	\$7,621	37.29	\$13,670
Clayton	\$9,851	37.72	\$16,425
Cobb	\$10,405	35.99	\$16,922
Coweta	\$9,587	27.86	\$14,064
DeKalb	\$9,561	38.46	\$15,881
Douglas	\$10,696	34.62	\$15,649
Fayette	\$8,589	42.25	\$14,969
Forsyth	\$9,787	30.87	\$15,818
Fulton	\$6,438	41.18	\$11,647
Gwinnett	\$11,624	39.85	\$18,098
Hall	\$9,017	41.15	\$12,816
Henry	\$10,615	38.81	\$16,169
Paulding	\$13,731	34.54	\$21,639
Rockdale	\$8,492	34.82	\$14,113
Total	\$8,161	39.42	\$13,722
Georgia	\$6,666	41.16	\$11,656

Source: Fiscal Research Center, TANF data file.

Child Care Access

Child care access and affordability is important for supporting families. Changes to the welfare system, including the move from AFDC to TANF, have put increased pressure on the child care industry. Georgia's child care industry is made up of public, non-profit, and for-profit centers and also includes the Georgia pre-kindergarten program, which is universally available to 4 year olds in the state.

The state sponsors subsidized child care based on need. Eligibility requirements include the following: parent (or responsible party) must work, be in job training or in high school (or working on a GED). State-wide the Department of Human Resources reports subsidized child care for 52,461 children (4,431 in DeKalb County and 8,345 in Fulton County). DHR also reports that the waiting list for the entire state is currently 24,000 children (there are no available data on the waiting list by county).

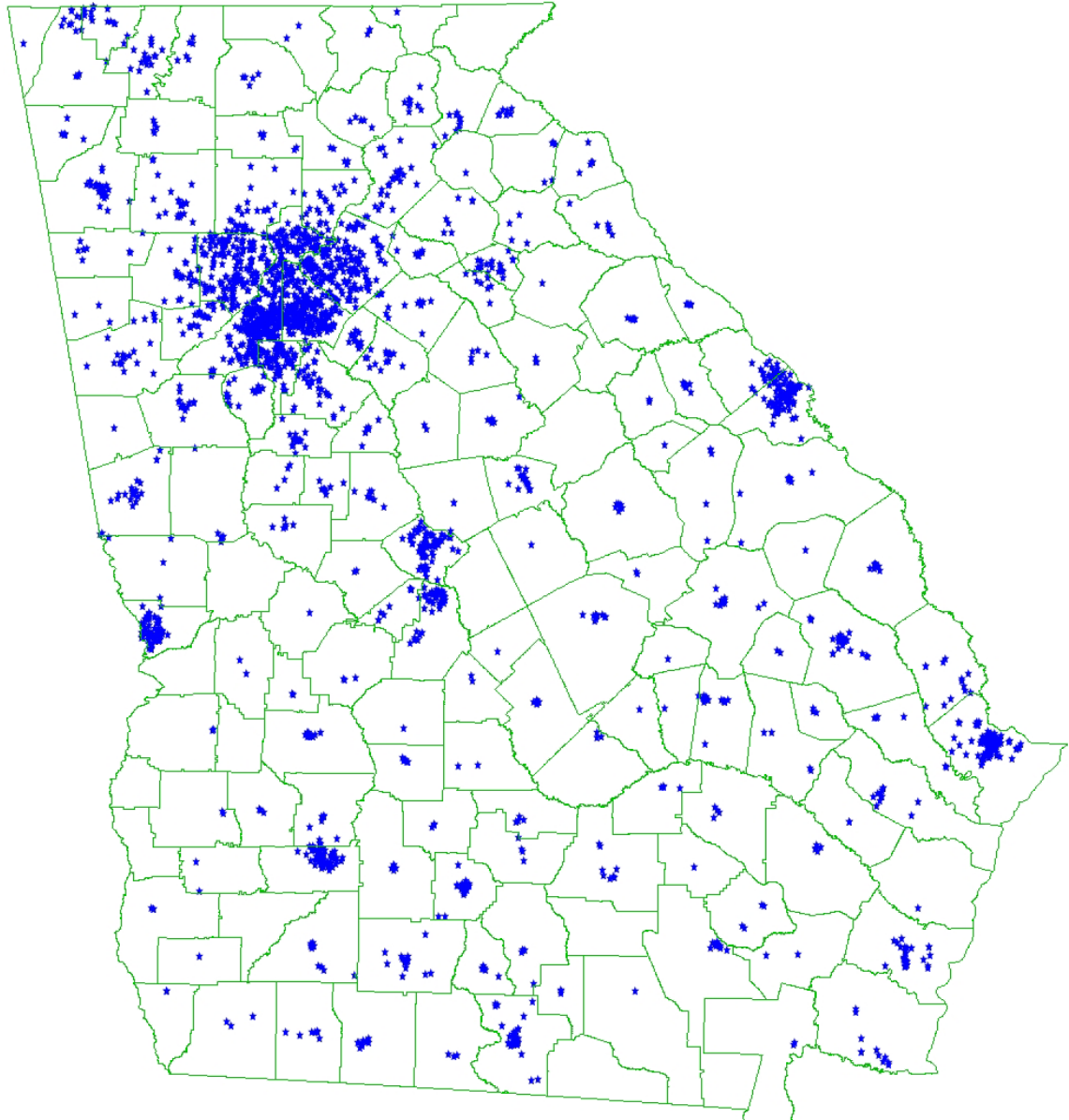
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The National Infant and Toddler Child Care Initiative (2007) reports that in Georgia, 56 percent of women with kids less than 3 years old are in the labor force. The same source estimates that the average cost of center based care for infants in Georgia is \$4,903 per year—8 percent of median income for a two parent family and 25 percent of median income for a single parent family. The Department of Family and Child Services (DFACS) reports that child care can cost “\$95 per week” or more in Georgia (about \$5,000 per year). The Women’s Policy Group reports that in 2002 in the Atlanta area, child care for one preschool child was \$505 per month—or a total of \$6,060 per year. At the same time, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the average child care worker receives \$8.74 per hour. A forty hour work week, with 50 paid weeks yields an annual wage income of \$17,480.

The main licensing agency for child care in Georgia is Bright from the Start (BFTS), Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (website: <http://www.dec.state.ga.us>). BFTS maintains a data file of the licensed child care centers and home based care facilities. We obtained this file and geo-coded the facilities in the state and also in the AWF service area counties (see Maps 7 and 8). The concentration of centers state-wide is in the metro-Atlanta area, as one would expect (Map 8). Data in Map 9 compare the density of young children (0-4 years of age) with the location of child care centers. What we notice from Map 9 is that the very dense areas of young children are served by more child care centers than the less dense areas, but there are areas with large numbers of young children for which there are relatively few centers. These potential “mismatch areas” are located throughout the AWF service area, but are more prominent in the southeastern counties.

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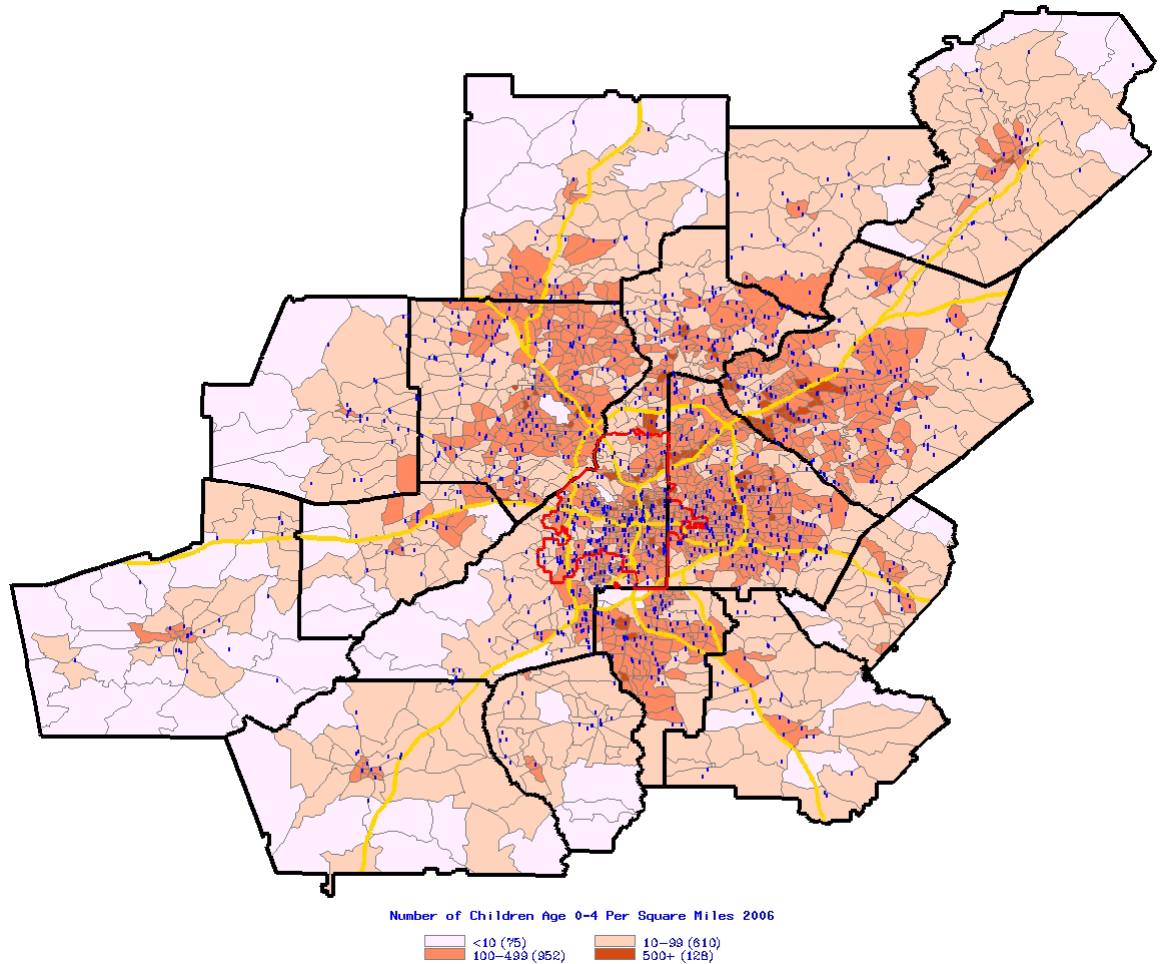
MAP 7. CHILD CARE CENTERS CLUSTERED IN METRO AREAS, 2005



Source: Data from Bright from the Start.

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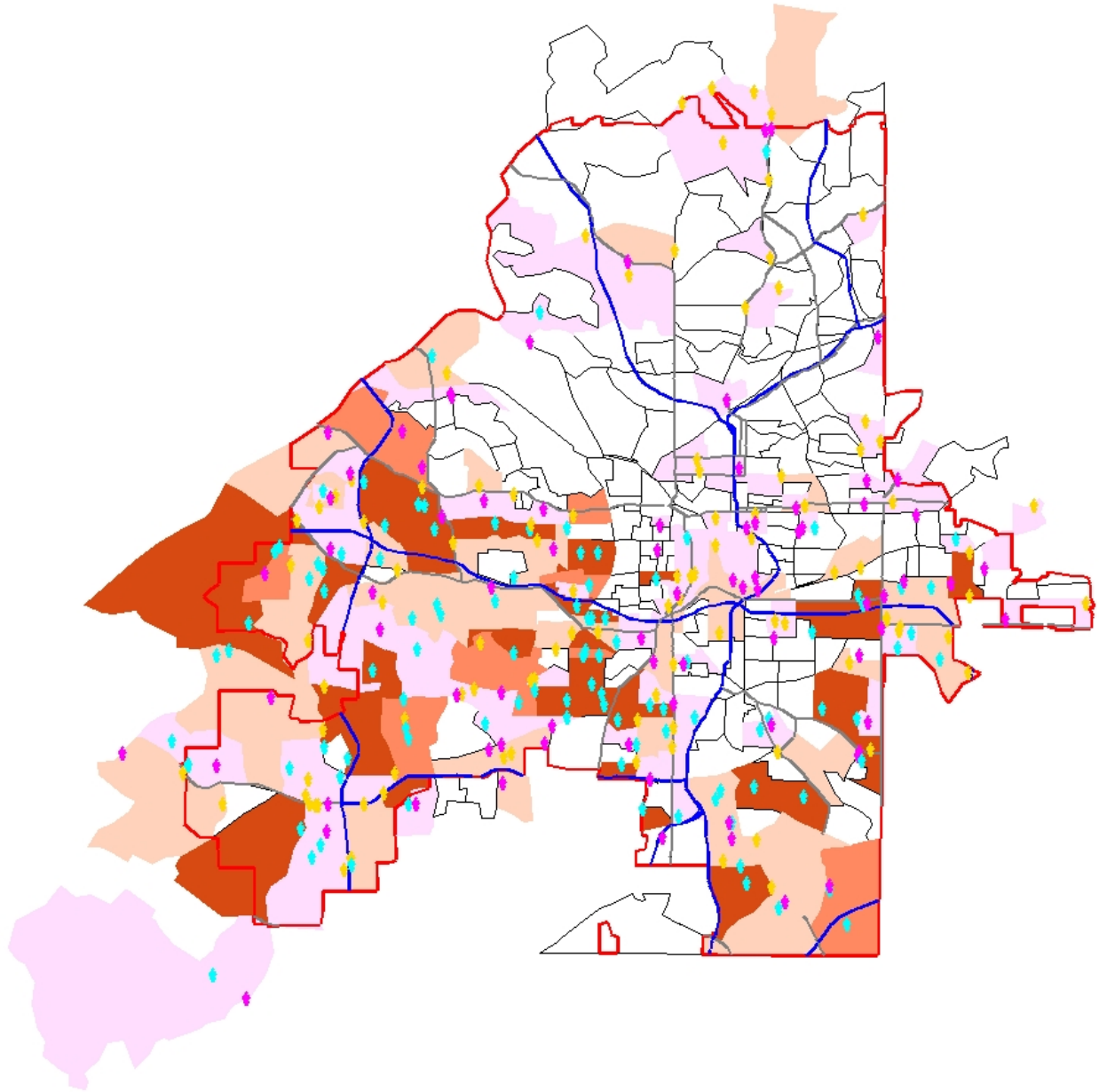
MAP 8. DENSITY OF CHILDREN AGE 0-4 AND CHILD CARE CENTERS, 2005



Data on the number of child care slots are currently available for the census block groups in the City of Atlanta. The match (or mismatch) between slots and the number of children aged 0 to 5 is highlighted in the map below (Map 9). There are some outlying areas of the City (Southwest in particular) where the density of children age 0-5 is less served by day care than in other areas.

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MAP 9. NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-5 PER DAYCARE CAPACITY, CITY OF ATLANTA 2003



Number of Children of Age 0-5 per Daycare Slots

 <1 (66)	 1-2.9 (42)
 3-4.9 (9)	 5+ (35)

Magenta dots: Pre-K Centers
Gold dots: Child Care Centers
Light Blue dots: Family Child Care Centers.

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VI. Occupation, Employment, and Earnings

Occupation, employment and earnings by gender are provided for the AWF counties for 2000 and 2005 using data from the U.S. Census and ACS. As with many of the statistics, there are a variety of ways to cut the data, and here, we provide an overview of some of the important indicators. Additional information on earnings and disaggregation by race is presented in Section 11 (pay equity).

One basic statistic regarding the condition of employment is the *Unemployment Rate*. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the unemployment rate as the percentage of employable people actively seeking work divided by the total number of people employed or actively seeking employment. The denominator therefore does not include full time students, individuals who are not employed and are not seeking employment. Overall, among the AWF counties, the average unemployment rate for females in the AWF area is 2.5 percent (about the same as the overall male unemployment rate). The unemployment rate for black females and Hispanic females (Table 32) is substantially larger than for white females (4.5, 2.6, and 1.6 respectively). The females in the AWF counties experience about the same level of unemployment that is reported for females in the U.S.

The *Labor Force Participation Rate* (LFP) is the ratio of individuals employed or seeking work to the total population of the same type (for example, all women age 18 and older). Since at least 1950, the LPR of women has increased significantly. In 1975, the women's LFP rate was 46.3 and in 2005 it was 61.6 for the nation. Data in Table 33 document the LFP in the AWF area. The LFP rate for black women and girls (16 and older) is higher than for whites and Hispanics.

Table 34 reports the distribution of occupation by type for the AWF counties. The totals for male and female each add to 100 percent. The data in the table show the concentration of occupation for women versus men in the AWF area. For example, 9.1 percent of employed females are in management occupations versus 13.77 percent of employed men. Most employed women are found in office and administrative support occupations where men's employment is most heavily concentrated in management occupations. Based on Census survey data for 2005, the distribution of occupation by gender is very similar in 2005 as it was in 2000.

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TABLE 32. BLACKS AND HISPANIC WOMEN HAVE HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (2000)

Area	ALL Women							
	-----and Girls-----		-----White-----		-----Black-----		-----Hispanic-----	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Carroll	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.1	4.4	5.9	1.0	2.8
Cherokee	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	4.7	3.3	1.0	2.3
Clayton	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	4.5	3.5	4.2	2.1
Cobb	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.8
Coweta	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	4.1	6.2	0.0	1.3
DeKalb	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.5	4.8	3.7	3.6	2.7
Douglas	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.1	0.0	1.8
Fayette	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	2.6
Forsyth	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1		0	0.0	1.7
Fulton	3.3	4.1	1.6	2.3	5.7	6.7	2.4	2.4
Gwinnett	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.8
Hall	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.0
Henry	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.9	3.1	6.4	0.8
Paulding	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	8.9	4.1	0.0	1.2
Rockdale	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.1	5.0	3.6
Total	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.5	2.6	2.5
Atlanta MSA	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	5.0	4.5	2.6	2.6
GA MSA	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.9	2.3	2.6
Georgia	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	5.0	5.2	2.3	2.7
US								
All MSA	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	6.6	5.7	4.7	4.5
Total	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.1	6.6	5.8	4.8	4.5

Source: U.S. Census (1990, 2000).

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**TABLE 33. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE HIGHEST FOR
BLACK WOMEN, 2000**

Area	White	Black	Hispanic
Carroll	56.32	56.04	69.06
Cherokee	64.26	62.61	57.37
Clayton	58.29	75.62	48.07
Cobb	63.66	78.06	54.67
Coweta	62.04	60.97	57.85
DeKalb	62.20	70.18	56.17
Douglas	61.81	71.44	64.55
Fayette	58.81	73.06	55.66
Forsyth	61.76	48.60	53.07
Fulton	61.53	60.01	55.59
Gwinnett	65.78	77.84	51.51
Hall	57.29	62.10	46.34
Henry	64.02	67.52	59.01
Paulding	64.31	76.28	66.91
Rockdale	58.00	68.76	39.39
Total	62.42	68.29	53.48
Atlanta MSA	62.15	67.91	54.35
GA MSA	60.66	65.22	54.86
Georgia	58.47	62.04	53.42
US			
MSA	58.32	60.73	53.08
Total	57.46	59.64	53.00

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

Labor Force Participation (LFP) = employed plus unemployed women and girls 16 and older/population of women and girls 16 and older.

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TABLE 34. WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATED IN OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND SALES OCCUPATIONS (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 2000)

Occupation Category	Male	Female
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	13.77%	9.10%
Business and financial operations occupations:	5.01%	7.14%
Computer and mathematical occupations	5.35%	2.65%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	3.45%	0.61%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	0.88%	0.89%
Community and social services occupations	0.94%	1.58%
Legal occupations	1.20%	1.30%
Education, training, and library occupations	2.14%	9.01%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2.13%	2.16%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	1.84%	6.10%
Healthcare support occupations	0.24%	2.10%
Protective service occupations:	2.18%	0.83%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.58%	4.59%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.25%	2.24%
Personal care and service occupations	1.01%	4.13%
Sales and related occupations	12.56%	12.24%
Office and administrative support occupations	8.12%	25.81%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.22%	0.08%
Construction and extraction occupations:	10.45%	0.92%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6.35%	0.53%
Production occupations	6.90%	4.05%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	8.44%	1.95%

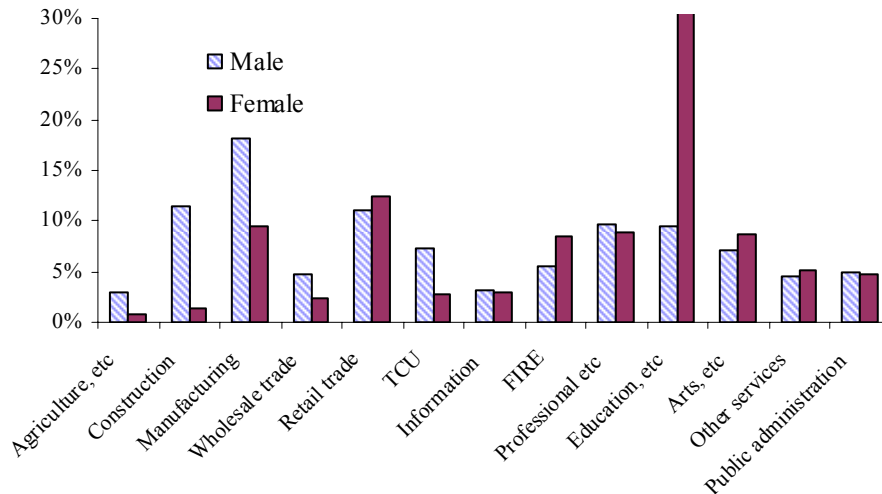
Source: U.S. Census (2000).

Full time employment for individuals age 16 and older.

By industry (Figure 1), women in the 15 county area are concentrated in the education industry (similar to the industry concentration for females nation-wide). Retail trade and “professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services” are the next two most concentrated industries for women in the AWF counties. Employment for males in the area is more evenly spread (versus highly concentrated in any one industry) among construction, professional et. al., manufacturing, and retail trade industries. These data suggest that women continue to work in certain industries and occupations and have not diversified their employment base into more technical areas of employment.

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FIGURE 1. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND GENDER—AWF COUNTIES 2000



Source: U.S. Census (2000).

Earnings among the AWF counties vary not just by gender but also by county, industry, and occupation. The data in Table 35 present one view of the variations in earnings by county and occupation for 2005. As can be seen in Table 35, in most all occupation categories, female earnings are less than male earnings (last column of Table 31, where a value of 100 means that females earn the same reported median income as males in that occupation group). Females earn more than males in some service related occupations, particularly health services. The differences in median earnings are a function of a variety of issues including experience, age, training, and education. Differences that are not attributable to these characteristics may be attributed to other “unobservable” characteristics including the perception of females. In this report, we do not analyze the source of the differences in earnings, which could be studied in more depth in future analysis.

TABLE 35. FEMALE TO MALE MEDIAN EARNINGS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP (2005, %)

Occupation	Carroll	Cherokee	Clayton	Cobb	Coweta	DeKalb	Douglas	Fayette
<i>ALL</i>	67.79	75.33	84.24	79.02	69.96	91.18	72.87	81.25
Management, professional, and related occupations:	74.80	59.97	67.55	64.33	64.01	82.67	74.80	72.47
Service occupations:	90.31	57.00	83.68	68.93	66.26	105.44	63.29	128.45
Sales and office occupations:	63.37	74.67	85.40	77.08	56.36	86.28	77.06	68.02
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	57.25	105.72	134.63	140.18	46.72	147.16	NA	120.67
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	57.25	78.23	56.06	68.69	61.91	74.04	73.86	65.56

Occupation	Forsyth	Fulton	Gwinnett	Hall	Henry	Paulding	Rockdale
<i>ALL</i>	65.57	78.50	81.30	78.40	73.77	71.39	93.50
Management, professional, and related occupations:	59.43	69.35	76.90	74.86	83.42	79.02	67.12
Service occupations:	67.05	80.28	84.56	73.49	65.77	59.68	54.76
Sales and office occupations:	50.00	65.65	72.63	74.60	60.90	88.14	71.71
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	64.25	63.84	114.78	150.28	70.73	45.46	138.69
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	83.26	75.34	74.27	70.89	65.26	80.80	74.37

Source: ACS (2005).

Notes: NA = not available.

All earnings subject to sampling error, some cells are very small and differences are therefore not necessarily statistically significantly different.

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In Table 36A and 36B, we show the female to male median earnings by major occupation group for 2005. Among the AWF counties, there are substantial differences in the female to male earnings ratios by occupation. Again, these differences exist for a variety of reasons, which should be subjected to more in-depth study.

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**TABLE 36A. IN THE METRO ATLANTA WOMEN EARN LESS IN MOST OCCUPATIONS THAN MEN
(MEDIAN EARNINGS, 2000 IN 2005\$)**

Occupation	Median Earnings (Dollars) Male	Median Earnings (Dollars) Female	Female Earnings/ Male Earnings (%)
<i>Full-time, year-round civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings</i>	42,612	33,641	78.95
Management, professional, and related occupations:	61,675	43,621	70.73
Management, business, and financial occupations:	67,282	44,855	66.67
Management occupations	69,525	48,219	69.35
Business and financial operations occupations	57,190	41,883	73.24
Professional and related occupations:	56,069	41,491	74.00
Computer and mathematical occupations	63,918	54,947	85.96
Architecture and engineering occupations	58,311	44,855	76.92
Life, physical, and social science occupations	55,844	48,219	86.35
Community and social services occupations	43,733	33,641	76.92
Legal occupations	76,253	44,855	58.82
Education, training, and library occupations	47,770	36,445	76.29
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	42,612	35,884	84.21
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	61,675	44,855	72.73
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical	16,821	0	0.00
Health technologists and technicians	39,248	33,641	85.71
Service occupations:	28,034	21,306	76.00
Healthcare support occupations	24,670	24,670	100.00
Protective service occupations:	39,248	30,950	78.86
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service Workers	44,855	34,762	77.50
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	37,005	31,398	84.85
Food preparation and serving related occupations	22,427	17,942	80.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	22,427	16,821	75.00
Personal care and service occupations	25,792	18,839	73.04
Sales and office occupations:	40,930	30,613	74.79
Sales and related occupations	44,855	31,398	70.00
Office and administrative support occupations	35,884	30,277	84.38
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	14,578	20,185	138.46
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	33,641	32,520	96.67
Construction and extraction occupations	28,034	22,427	80.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	39,584	39,248	99.15
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	33,641	23,549	70.00
Production occupations	33,641	23,661	70.33
Transportation and material moving occupations:	33,641	22,427	66.67
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers, and Other	42,612	34,762	81.58
Motor vehicle operators	31,398	16,821	53.57
Material moving workers	33,641	33,641	100.00

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

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TABLE 36B. IN THE METRO ATLANTA WOMEN EARN LESS IN MOST OCCUPATIONS THAN MEN (MEDIAN EARNINGS, 2005)

Occupation	Median Earnings (Dollars) Male	Median Earnings (Dollars) Female	Female Earnings/ Male Earnings (%)
<i>Full-time, year-round civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings</i>	44,824	35,452	79.09
Management, professional, and related occupations:	67,191	47,605	70.85
Management, business, and financial occupations:	73,235	50,006	68.28
Management occupations	78,031	51,584	66.11
Business and financial operations occupations	62,479	47,574	76.14
Professional and related occupations:	61,720	45,951	74.45
Computer and mathematical occupations	71,289	60,084	84.28
Architecture and engineering occupations	61,849	52,034	84.13
Life, physical, and social science occupations	65,931	57,286	86.89
Community and social services occupations	41,214	35,716	86.66
Legal occupations	100,000+	54,566	
Education, training, and library occupations	45,676	38,991	85.36
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47,006	43,991	93.59
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	70,522	48,023	68.10
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical	100,000+	53,061	
Health technologists and technicians	38,906	32,713	84.08
Service occupations:	27,649	22,249	80.47
Healthcare support occupations	20,799	23,870	114.77
Protective service occupations:	39,767	30,298	76.19
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service	36,292	26,213	72.23
Workers			
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	41,961	33,635	80.16
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21,174	19,697	93.02
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	24,589	20,369	82.84
Personal care and service occupations	27,499	21,956	79.84
Sales and office occupations:	44,185	31,539	71.38
Sales and related occupations	51,108	31,857	62.33
Office and administrative support occupations	34,549	31,382	90.83
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	20,261	28,932	142.80
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	34,720	35,696	102.81
Construction and extraction occupations	29,854	22,318	74.76
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	42,017	40,708	96.88
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	34,000	24,423	71.83
Production occupations	35,310	24,817	70.28
Transportation and material moving occupations:	33,048	23,641	71.54
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers, and	52,218	35,640	68.25
Other			
Motor vehicle operators	36,927	22,490	60.90
Material moving workers	24,841	21,917	88.23

Source: ACS (2005).

Note: All earnings subject to sampling error, some cells are very small and differences are therefore not necessarily statistically significantly different.

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Across the U.S., many women are engaged in the development and running of their own businesses. Women in the Atlanta area are very active as businesswomen. Between 1997 and 2002, the number of women-owned firms in Georgia grew faster than in any other state except Nevada.

U.S. Census Bureau reports 124,061 women-owned firms in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta metropolitan statistical area in 2002 (U.S. Census, 2002 Economic Census), and 196,195 in Georgia. The Center for Women's Business Research (CWBR) compiles national and state-level statistics on women-owned firms. In Georgia, CWBR estimates that in 2006 there are 248,170 privately-held, majority women-owned firms in Georgia (CWBR factsheet http://www.cfwbr.org/assets/567_georgia2006factsheetcolor.pdf). The CWBR estimate for 2006 is based on U.S. Census data (1997 and 2002), and suggests that between 1997 and 2006, the number of these firms in Georgia grew by 85 percent.

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VII. Educational Attainment

Education has important short and long term implications for individuals. In the short run, schools provide a number of services to children and parents, in the longer-run educational attainment effects labor supply outcomes and other important aspects of the lives of individuals and families. The data in this section were chosen to provide a view of the educational achievement in elementary school and high school and the overall level of education.

Table 37 provides data on one measure of early educational attainment: the percent of children in 3rd and 8th grade that did not meet the standard achievement levels for reading and math, by gender, by AWF county, based on information from the public schools in Georgia (Governor's Office of Student Achievement, OSA). The lower this percentage, the larger the number of children who have met or passed the standard achievement level. All children in school are included in this assessment. Based on this achievement measure, girls in general have a higher passing rate in both 3rd and 8th grade, but the gap between girls and boys level of pass is smaller in the case of math than it is in the case of reading. Also, the pass rate falls from 3rd to 8th grade (the percent not meeting standards increases) substantially for math, and somewhat less for reading. This is a trend that may benefit from more study. Among AWF counties, the pass rate by 8th grade is much higher in Fayette County than any other county in the AWF service area.

The dropout rate for Georgia is reported in Table 38. This rate is defined by OSA as the number of students with a withdrawal code corresponding to a dropout divided by the number of students that attended the school. The number of students that attended the school is based on any student reported in the Student Record and excludes no-shows. There is some controversy over the drop out rate across the U.S. regarding the appropriate estimation of the number of students attending the school. The potential differences in interpretation make it very difficult to compare statistics across states. Georgia's graduation rate is also reported by OSA (Table 39).

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TABLE 37. PERCENT OF CHILDREN NOT MEETING GRADE LEVEL STANDARDS (2005)

	-----3rd Grade-----				-----8th Grade-----			
	-----Girls-----		-----Boys-----		-----Girls-----		-----Boys-----	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Carroll	6	12	9	12	14	29	26	37
Carrollton	6	14	12	13	10	19	17	24
Cherokee	4	5	5	6	6	14	11	17
Clayton	10	12	17	19	14	32	26	42
Cobb	7	9	10	11	8	17	13	22
Coweta	6	7	9	10	11	26	18	32
DeKalb	10	14	15	17	14	33	24	40
Douglas	7	8	11	11	8	26	18	33
Fayette	3	4	5	4	3	8	9	13
Forsyth	4	4	5	6	6	16	9	18
Fulton	5	5	8	9	8	18	13	22
Gwinnett	6	6	10	9	7	13	12	17
Hall	12	13	23	19	14	23	22	28
Henry	4	6	7	6	7	21	14	25
Paulding	7	8	12	10	8	21	16	25
Rockdale	3	3	9	8	7	18	11	21

Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement (2006).

Notes: The scores are reported for all students. The lower the number in the table, the larger the number of children who have meet or exceeded the grade level standard for 3rd and 8th grade in reading or math.

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**TABLE 38. GIRLS HAVE LOWER DROPOUT RATES THAN BOYS,
GRADES 9-12 (2004)**

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Carroll	7.5	5.4	Fulton	4.2	3.1
Carrollton	1.9	2.4	Atlanta	4.9	3.9
Cherokee	7.6	4.6	Gwinnett	4.8	3.7
Clayton	5.1	2.6	Buford	4.8	3.7
Cobb	4.4	3.3	Hall	7.2	5.7
Marietta	4.3	3.8	Gainesville	5.0	4.1
Coweta	5.6	3.6	Henry	5.5	3.1
DeKalb	5.1	3.6	Paulding	6.7	4.1
Decatur	2.9	1.3	Rockdale	4.5	2.3
Douglas	5.1	4.4			
Fayette	1.9	1.2	State	6.0	4.2
Forsyth	2.9	3.1			

Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement (2006).

Notes: The dropout rate calculation is the number of students with a withdrawal code corresponding to a dropout divided by the number of students that attended the school. The number of students that attended the school is based on any student reported in the Student Record and excludes no-shows.

TABLE 39. GRADUATION RATES BY GENDER (2004)

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Carroll	60.5	70.2	Fulton	76.5	80.9
Carrollton	75.0	75.0	Atlanta	63.3	73.3
Cherokee	72.4	78.0	Gwinnett	70.4	77.3
Clayton	64.2	73.9	Buford	85.7	90.4
Cobb	79.1	83.9	Hall	64.4	72.6
Marietta	67.4	78.5	Gainesville	63.5	65.7
Coweta	72.1	75.0	Henry	68.8	79.8
DeKalb	59.0	70.0	Paulding	68.0	79.6
Decatur	82.2	94.8	Rockdale	71.4	83.2
Douglas	69.5	74.0			
Fayette	90.6	93.2	State	67.0	74.5
Forsyth	78.8	83.3			

Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement (2006).

Notes: "The actual graduation rate calculation is a proxy calculation; in other words, the lack of unique statewide student identifiers does not allow for tracking of individual students across the four high school years. The graduation rate reflects the percentage of students who entered ninth grade in a given year and were in the graduating class four years later." Governor's Office of Student Achievement: <http://reportcard2006.gaosa.org/k12/About.asp#D9A>.

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The statewide graduation rate for 2005-06 was 74.5 percent for females and 67 percent for males.⁴ The rates for race/ethnic subgroups are as follows: Asians 84.3 percent, Blacks 63.6 percent, Hispanics 55.7 percent, and Whites 76.4 percent.

In Table 40, a summary of educational attainment is presented for 2000 (Figure 2 summarizes the differences in attainment for females and males for 2000), Table 41 presents the same information for females by race, and Table 42 provides educational attainment by AWF county for 2005. Overall, females have very similar educational attainment levels with respect to the type of degree as men, and there is a lot of similarity among races. In some of the AWF counties, women have higher levels of college degree attainment than men and these counties include: Carroll, Douglas and Henry counties. Table 43 presents the percent of females and males 18 and older and 18-24 enrolled in college or graduate school in 2005. Again, there are some differences in female/male enrollment, but overall, a higher percentage of the female population is enrolled in colleges or graduate schools than are males.⁵ Finally Table 44 presents data from the University System of Georgia, Board of Regents on the gender breakdown in colleges and universities in the system. In 2004, women represented more than 50 percent of the students enrolled in all institutions in the system.

⁴ As reported by OSA: “To comply with the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001 (*NCLB*), Georgia has defined a graduate as a student who leaves high school with a Regular Diploma (this does not include Certificates of Attendance or Special Education Diplomas) in the standard time (i.e., 4 years). In prior years, Georgia has reported a completion rate that allowed the inclusion of students receiving a Certificate of Attendance or a Special Education Diploma. Because of the *NCLB* timeline for reporting information, graduation rate is calculated by using information in the relevant Student Records.

The actual graduation rate calculation is a proxy calculation; in other words, the lack of unique statewide student identifiers does not allow for tracking of individual students across the four high school years. The graduation rate reflects the percentage of students who entered ninth grade in a given year and were in the graduating class four years later.” (<http://reportcard2006.gaosa.org/k12/about.asp#D9A>)

⁵ Regular data on higher degrees by major are not available at a level below the national level. The National Science Foundation does publish regular reports on the number of doctorates by gender by field (2005). Based on those data, females earn the largest percentage of doctorates in health sciences and education, and humanities (relative to males). The fewest doctorates are earned by females (relative to males) in the fields of physics, engineering, and computer science.

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TABLE 40. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF INDIVIDUALS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, AWF 15 COUNTY SERVICE AREA, 2000

	-----Male-----		-----Female-----	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population 25 years of age and older	1,210,486		1,298,458	
No schooling completed	15,470	1.3%	12,866	1.0%
12 th grade or less, no diploma	181,754	15.0%	178,478	13.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	272,083	22.5%	322,717	24.9%
Some college, less than 1 year	67,986	5.6%	95,878	7.4%
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	182,762	15.1%	202,120	15.6%
Associate degree	63,233	5.2%	82,075	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	281,754	23.3%	278,224	21.4%
Master's degree	92,248	7.6%	93,854	7.2%
Professional school degree	36,607	3.0%	23,044	1.8%
Doctorate degree	16,589	1.4%	9,202	0.7%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%

Source: U.S. Census (2000), Summary File 3.

FIGURE 2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OF AGE 25+ IN AWF COUNTIES, 2000



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TABLE 41. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF FEMALES 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY RACE, AWF 15 COUNTY SERVICE AREA 2000

	-----Total-----		-----White-----		-----Black-----		-----Hispanic-----	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population 25+	1,298,458		845,414		365,349		57,440	
No schooling	12,866	0.99	4,382	0.52	4,013	1.10	3,661	6.37
12th grade or less, no diploma	178,478	13.75	98,324	11.63	59,304	16.23	21,838	38.02
High school graduate	322,717	24.85	214,595	25.38	90,595	24.80	11,672	20.32
Some college, less than 1 year	95,878	7.38	62,025	7.34	29,805	8.16	2,457	4.28
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	202,120	15.57	124,192	14.69	68,605	18.78	5,202	9.06
Associate degree	82,075	6.32	50,935	6.02	26,274	7.19	2,379	4.14
Bachelor's degree	278,224	21.43	199,837	23.64	60,691	16.61	6,885	11.99
Master's degree	93,854	7.23	67,922	8.03	19,681	5.39	1,938	3.37
Professional school degree	23,044	1.77	16,804	1.99	4,345	1.19	1,157	2.01
Doctorate degree	9,202	0.71	6,398	0.76	2,036	0.56	251	0.44
Total		100		100		100		100

Source: U.S. Census (2000), Summary File 3.

TABLE 42. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COUNTY, 2005

	% Females No Schooling	% Females High School Degree	% Females Bachelors	% Females Higher Degree	% Males No Schooling	% Males High School	% Males Bachelors	% Males Higher Degree
Carroll	0.49	31.71	11.82	8.34	1.28	37.62	12.88	5.26
Cherokee	0.00	27.11	22.07	7.63	0.20	23.08	25.60	5.88
Clayton	1.71	35.60	16.10	4.33	1.75	39.58	10.77	4.11
Cobb	0.55	22.02	28.33	14.11	0.69	17.79	31.45	15.52
Coweta	0.23	35.53	16.42	8.74	0.88	31.73	16.88	6.23
DeKalb	0.52	22.73	22.57	15.90	1.72	24.00	22.93	14.82
Douglas	0.64	33.90	14.80	8.03	0.83	36.86	12.27	5.69
Fayette	0.10	28.34	26.52	12.08	0.21	24.85	29.38	14.56
Forsyth	0.20	18.87	31.83	11.58	0.59	16.37	31.99	13.03
Fulton	0.83	19.71	29.54	14.86	0.87	17.51	30.85	19.53
Gwinnett	0.83	27.00	22.36	9.62	0.68	24.01	25.11	11.04
Hall	0.58	31.81	12.65	6.09	3.53	29.70	15.29	5.16
Henry	0.51	31.89	16.01	7.50	0.00	35.21	15.55	6.82
Paulding	0.23	32.91	13.88	6.13	0.00	34.40	15.42	6.19
Rockdale	1.10	29.15	19.92	7.36	0.93	26.80	15.99	9.67
Georgia	0.76	29.99	17.06	9.30	0.98	29.27	18.24	9.76
US	0.86	30.03	16.83	9.17	0.86	29.05	17.64	10.83

Source: ACS (2005).

TABLE 43. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF POPULATION 18+ AND 18-24 ENROLLED IN COLLEGE OR GRADUATE SCHOOL, AWF COUNTIES, 2005

	Carroll	Cherokee	Clayton	Cobb	Coweta	DeKalb	Douglas	Fayette
Males 18 and older Enrolled in college or graduate school	6.9%	7.4%	5.6%	7.1%	2.7%	8.6%	4.7%	9.0%
Females 18 and older Enrolled in college or graduate school	10.8%	10.0%	11.9%	8.9%	7.8%	10.0%	8.2%	7.7%
Males 18-24 Enrolled in college or graduate school	34.4%	41.1%	16.3%	27.7%	13.9%	32.2%	15.9%	40.7%
Females 18-24 Enrolled in college or graduate school	42.3%	43.4%	33.1%	34.7%	27.6%	34.3%	20.5%	34.9%
	Forsyth	Fulton	Gwinnett	Hall	Henry	Paulding	Rockdale	
Males 18 and older Enrolled in college or graduate school	5.4%	7.7%	7.0%	5.1%	7.4%	4.1%	7.2%	
Females 18 and older Enrolled in college or graduate school	8.7%	7.1%	9.2%	5.0%	9.9%	8.8%	10.4%	
Males 18-24 Enrolled in college or graduate school	18.2%	36.6%	23.4%	20.7%	21.6%	5.5%	20.5%	
Females 18-24 Enrolled in college or graduate school	38.2%	31.6%	37.2%	21.7%	22.4%	43.0%	44.3%	

Source: ACS (2005).

TABLE 44. FEMALES A LARGER PERCENT OF STUDY BODY, UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA, 2004

Unit	Percent Female
Research Universities	52.2
Regional Universities	55.5
State Universities	61.5
State Colleges	65.3
Two year colleges	63.2
Total System	58.4

Source: Georgia Board of Regents (2006).

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VIII. Homelessness

Consistent, agreed upon estimates of the homeless population over time and across geographic boundaries are notoriously difficult to find. Homelessness occurs for many reasons, not the least of which includes transitional employment, unemployment, underemployment, health issues, and eviction.⁶ The Atlanta Women's Foundation reports that the "housing wage" in Georgia is \$14.00 (AWF, 2007).⁷ This is almost three times the minimum wage. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development define affordable housing as Housing for which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities (HUD [2007] <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/glossary/a/index.cfm>). For an individual making \$10.70 per hour (the mean hourly wage of workers in Georgia in personal care and service occupations), 30 percent of gross income on a monthly basis is \$535. A search of Georgia rental opportunities in DeKalb County (as an example) yielded no rental opportunities for less than \$550 per month.⁸ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines homeless to include the following:

"An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
and

An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is—

A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

⁶ Evictions in the metro area include the following: Clayton County 3,197 (Sheriff's Department), Cobb County 15,996 (filings), DeKalb County 33,381 (filings), and Gwinnett County 20,026 filings.

⁷ Housing wage is defined as the amount a full time worker must earn per hour to afford a two-bedroom housing unit at the area's "fair market rent."

⁸ From. http://www.socialserve.com/dbh/SearchHousingSubmit.html?ch=GA&type=rental®ion_id=30424&s8=f&bedroom=-1&bathroom=-1.0&low_rent=100&high_rent=600&zipcode=&default_zipcode=Optional+ZIP+Code%5Bs%5D&bus=optional&showmax=30

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A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.” (Cornell Law School, http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode42/usc_sec_42_00011302----000-.html)

The McKinney-Vento Act provides legislation regarding education of homeless children and youth. The definition of homeless under that legislation is as follows:

“The term "homeless children and youths"--

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and

(B) includes--

- (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
- (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));
- (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- (iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).” (From the National Center for Homeless Education: <http://www.serve.org/nche/definition.php>).

In the public school setting, officials estimate the number of homeless utilizing the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. For example, under this definition, DeKalb County reports serving 1,728 homeless students (2007). We were not able to obtain similar data from all schools systems in the metro area.

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The U.S. Census 2000 summary report (U.S. Census, 2001) of those individuals in emergency and transitional shelters, by state, metropolitan area, and gender provides an estimate of some homeless, but does not provide the coverage noted in the definitions above. The Census itself notes that this is not a full accounting of individuals who are homeless at that time. From those data, we find that in Georgia, 4,774 people were reported in “emergency and transitional shelters” in 2000. This represents 2.8 percent of the total U.S. population reported in the same circumstances. Georgia’s proportion of this population increased from 2.2 percent of the total in 1990. Also for 2000, the majority of this population was estimated as males—66 percent of the total population and females were 34 percent of the total population. The Atlanta metropolitan statistical area accounted for 78 percent of Georgia’s total population.

A recent study by a consortium including Pathways Community Network, Inc., the 2005 Homeless Census Advisory Council, and the Andrew Young School (2005) surveyed the homeless population in the metro Atlanta area and covered DeKalb and Fulton counties.⁹ The DeKalb-Fulton survey was done to collect more specific data based on the Pathways estimate of the 2005 homeless population in Atlanta. Based on the 2005 Pathways census, it is estimated that 21,600 individuals experience homelessness in the metro Atlanta area in 2005, and 22 percent of those are females. The survey was administered to a slightly higher percent of females (24 percent).

Based on the DeKalb-Fulton survey data, the female homeless population is younger than the male homeless population—28 percent of females reported being less than 35 years old while 12 percent of males reported being less than 35 years of age. The largest concentration of females was in the 35 to 44 age category—36 percent of all females reported that age group. For males, the largest age group was the 45 to 54 age group (43 percent of all homeless males). Of all homeless, 86.8

⁹ The survey sample was developed based on Pathways Community Network, Inc. point in time census for 2005. The surveys included unsheltered homeless and sheltered homeless, and uses as its basis the McKinney-Vento Act definition of homeless (versus the expanded McKinney-Vento Act for education purposes).

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percent were African-American. A small number of the homeless (6.6 percent) reported living with one or more of their own children under the age of 18.

In the Clayton County study, the Pathways Consortium counted 151 unsheltered homeless including 129 single adult men, 17 single adult women, 2 male youths, and one family (Pathways [2006], p.15). The shelter count was 161 homeless (107 individuals and 54 families). In addition, they report more than 1,300 homeless children and youth in Clayton County (not including children in counted separately in shelters).

The National Alliance to End Homelessness (2007) reports that in Georgia, 27,161 people were homeless in 2005. In the Atlanta metro area, they estimate that 6,832 were homeless and 1,159 people in families with children were homeless.

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IX. Justice

Crime

Violence or abuse against women can be in any form, physical, verbal or emotional and it can be perpetrated by anyone, a stranger, acquaintance or family member such as a spouse. Domestic violence is often not reported,¹⁰ which makes it difficult to analyze the prevalence of domestic violence, or domestic violence is misreported. Below, we present data from various sources in an attempt to provide baseline information for this section of the report.

Detailed information on violence against women is available from criminal justice data (including data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Justice and Georgia Bureau of Investigation, GBI) as well as groups such as the Georgia Coalition to End Domestic Violence (GCADV), the Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (GNESA), and the Violence Policy Center (VPC). The crime justice based statistics by their nature are based on reported cases, while the data developed by GCADV and GNESA include crime data published by organizations of the criminal justice system and also information developed from news clipping services, surveys, and interviews.

In this section, we report crimes against women. In terms of absolute numbers, according to data from the GBI or the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, more reported crimes are committed by men than women. For example, in the case of reported domestic violence cases across the AWF counties, 76 percent of crimes are committed by men (Georgia Bureau of Investigation Family Violence [2006]).¹¹ Also, homicides by gender as reported are largely committed by men (Bureau of Justice Statistics Crime & Justice Data Online at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline>).

For purposes of this report and this section, we focus on establishing a set of baseline statistics of the number of reported crimes committed against women. Where possible, we report estimates from multiple sources to make future

¹⁰ University of Pennsylvania, 2007, <http://www.upenn.edu/researchatpenn/article.php?1064&soc>.

¹¹ In some cases, the gender of the aggressor is not reported.

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comparisons easier. These estimates are reported in Table 45. The information in Table 45 also includes other issues related to the climate of crime against women including information on shelters. The data in the table demonstrate the types of statistics that are available to serve as baseline measures of crime against women.

TABLE 45. BASELINE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND SUPPORT, GEORGIA

Crime	Estimate	Source	Year/Notes
Domestic violence deaths	107	GCADV	2004
Homicides	166	BJS	2004
Weapon of homicide: Gun (%)	64.5	BJS	2004
Weapon of domestic violence homicide: Gun (%)	73.7	GCADV	2003
Domestic violence victims and children receiving non-residential services	62,016		
Number of females murdered by males in single victim/single offender homicides	90	VPC	2004; Georgia ranks 7 th (tie) in these homicides per 100,000 population
Women and Children served in domestic violence shelters	4,814; 4,427	Georgia Department of Human Resources (dhr.georgia.gov/DHR/DHR_FactSheets/FactSheetDomesticViolence04.pdf)	2004
Certified family violence centers	45	Georgia DHR	2004
Rape crisis centers	21	GNESA	2004, these serve 100 out of 159 counties
Rapes reported by GBI	1,944	GBI	2004
Rapes reported to a Georgia Law Enforcement Agency	2,404	GNESA	2005
Rape victims served by Centers	7,661	GNESA	2005

Sources as noted in table.

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Legislation that Impacts Women in Georgia

There are a number of legislative changes in Georgia (as well as the U.S.) over the past few years that have implications for many aspects of women's lives. We summarize the major pieces of legislation in this section.¹²

Alimony – House Bill HB 221

(Source: http://www.legis.ga.gov/legis/2005_06/search/hb221.htm)

Alimony or spousal support is awarded to one of the former spouses upon divorce and its purpose is to avoid the unfair economic consequences of divorce by providing the non-wage earning or lower-wage earning spouse with continuing income. Over the years alimony awards have changed from providing for payments to former wives by breadwinning husbands as was tradition, to more ex-wives paying alimony to ex-husbands, as more marriages now include two wage earners. Georgia's legislation regarding alimony has kept abreast with these changes and its statutes set forth eight factors to be taken into consideration when awarding alimony. These factors include: the standard of living during marriage; the marriage duration; the age of the parties involved, the financial resources of the parties; the time needed to train for and obtain a job, the contribution of each spouse to the marriage which includes homemaking; the condition of the parties such as earning capacities and fixed liabilities; and any other factors considered relevant by the court. Georgia is an equitable distribution state in that its divorce laws allow the marital property to be divided fairly or equitably, but not necessarily equally.

The award of alimony ceased to be gender-based since *Orr v. Orr* U.S. 268 (1979). The following factors may affect one party's right to alimony and these include, *inter alia*:

- Misconduct by one party, even if such was not the ground for divorce;
- If proven to have committed adultery;

¹² We thank Jaci Bertrand for her valuable inputs in this section.

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- Upon remarriage of the spouse receiving alimony; and
- Upon the death of the payer, though a lump sum award of alimony may be collected from the deceased's estate.

Child Support, Child Custody and Child Visitation – House Bill HB221

(Source: http://www.legis.ga.gov/legis/2005_06/search/hb221.htm)

According to Georgia law, the custody of minor children has to be determined before a divorce is granted. In situations where the parents cannot reach an agreement, then the court resolves the matter by taking into consideration issues such as age and gender of the children, the relationship with the parents and which parent had been the primary caregiver. For children aged between 11 and 14, the courts take into account their wishes regarding the preferred primary residence. Visitation rights can be decided upon by the parents and if they cannot come to an agreement, then the courts intervene.

Child Support Payments and Guidelines (S.B. 382)

Up till July 1, 2006, Georgia was one of twelve states that relied on the percentage-of-obligor income guidelines model. In this model, the obligee's income (i.e., the income of the custodial parent) is not considered in the calculation of child support, but only the income of the non-custodial parent is considered. However, Georgia has since adopted the Income Shares model,¹³ which is based on the principle that both parents have a financial responsibility to their children. Further, the Income Shares model is premised on the principle that the children are entitled to the same level of expenditures they would have received had the parents and children lived as an intact family. That amount of expenditures, referred to as the basic support obligation in most Income Shares guidelines including Georgia's, is prorated between the parents. The obligee is presumed to spend his/her prorated share directly on the children. The obligor's share becomes the basis for the child support order amount.

¹³ This model was being used by 34 states in 2005 and this number will rise to 36 in 2007. Senate Bill 382 incorporates the final recommendations for calculating child support made by the Child Support Guidelines Commission.

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There may be additional adjustments for child care expenses, health insurance premiums, parenting time and other factors. This is summarized in Box 2.

Box 2. Child Support Calculation in Georgia

1. Determine the monthly Gross Income of both the Custodial Parent and the non-custodial parent. Gross income may include imputed income, if applicable and it is calculated on a monthly basis.
2. Each parent's monthly gross income is adjusted by deducting the following:
 - One-half of the amount of self-employment taxes;
 - Preexisting orders; and
 - Theoretical child support order for qualified children, if allowed by the Court;
3. Add each parent's adjusted income together to compute the combined adjusted income;
4. Locate the basic child support obligation by referring to the Child Support Obligation Table.

Calculate the pro rata share of the basic child support obligation for the custodial parent and the non-custodial parent by dividing the combined adjusted income into each parent's adjusted income to arrive at each parent's pro rata percentage of the basic child support obligation.

Source: www.legis.state.ga.us.

Regarding Parent Time Adjustments, whereby a non-custodial parent gets a payment reduction with extended visit, the new guidelines do not provide complete grounds for such modification. There has to be a substantial change in the parents' income or the children's needs for modification to be applied to existing child support. A revised Parental Time Adjustments is expected in 2007.

Enforcing Child Support

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) is part of the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) and it is responsible for helping custodial parents or caretakers of children to collect regular child support from non-custodial parents. Non-custodial parents can pay their support through CSE which sends the money directly to custodial parents and their children or to the government to reimburse it for public

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assistance or welfare payments. Georgia introduced a number of innovations to its child support laws and they include the following:

- Georgia became one of the first states to set guidelines for child support awards and to require that CSE offices collect child support from the paycheck of non-custodial parents who are behind in their payments.
- Georgia also privatized child support collections by contracting with a collection agency to handle difficult cases.
- Parents who owe more than 60 days payments may have their professional licenses suspended, revoked or denied. They may also lose their driver's licenses.
- Parents who are behind in their payments are charged 12 percent annual interest on the amount owed.

Lottery Prizes and Child Support (S.B. 419) - Passed

Lottery winnings of a person owing more than \$5000 in child support can be tapped at \$2500 if the claim is made by DHR.

Job Training

We have not identified recent legislation

Restraining Orders: Senate Bill SB 393, O.C.G.A & Code 16.5.94

(Source: http://www.legis.ga.gov/legis/2005_06/search/sb393.htm)

Code Section 16-5-90 of the Official Code of Georgia relates to stalking and restraining orders. According to this legislation, a person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance or contacts another person without the other person's consent for the purpose of harassing or intimidating the other person. The term 'contact' means any communication including and without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, mail broadcast, computer, computer network or by any other electronic device. Place or places includes any private or public property occupied by the victim but other than the residence of the defendant. The 'harassing and intimidating' means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such a person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating

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behavior, serving no legitimate purpose. According to this Code, it is not necessary that an overt threat of death or bodily injury be made.

A restraining order can be in the form of: temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, etc.

A person who commits the offense of stalking is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon the second conviction and all subsequent convictions for stalking, the defendant shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than ten years. A person found guilty of stalking can also have a fine of not more than \$10,000 imposed on them. This applies in more serious cases where a person who commits the offense of stalking and in committing the offense, makes a threat of physical harm against the victim, or causes damage to property, or the victim is an officer or employee of DFCS, etc.

Child Care

We have not found any new initiatives or legislation under child care, but thought it would be useful to include some information about the Childcare and Parent Services program. The program is one of the main sources of child care subsidy support and applies to lower income families. Child care costs are very high in the U.S. and in most states they are the third largest expense for families after housing and food, and yet regardless of income level, parents need child care in order to get and keep a job so as to support their families. Children too need good quality care that will enable them to further their learning and development. Nationally, center-based child care for one child can average between \$3,000 and \$13,000 per annum. In Georgia, child care can cost \$95 per week and up and this is far beyond the means of most families in the low to moderate income brackets. (Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Children and Family Services [2003], and Shulman and Blank [2004]).

Georgia's Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program is designed to help families pay for early childhood and for school age care programs. CAPS is available in all of Georgia's 159 counties and it provides subsidized care for children from

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birth to age 13, or up to age 18 if such children have special needs. In Georgia CAPS is administered by the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) which has child care workers who work with families applying for the CAPS program.

Eligibility

In order to qualify for the CAPS program, parents or guardians must have limited income and be in need of child care in order for them to work, attend school (GED or high school) or attend a job training program. However, parents or guardians may still be eligible for CAPS while they are looking for a job. The income that each family can earn in order to qualify for the CAPS program is based on the number of people in the household and it varies across states. For instance in Georgia the income eligibility limits for a family of three is set at \$24,416 and this is 147 percent of poverty and this limit barely changed from the year 2001 when it was \$24,278 and was 166 percent of poverty. The state with the lowest eligibility limit in 2006 is Missouri with a limit of \$18, 216 and Alaska has the highest at \$46, 243.

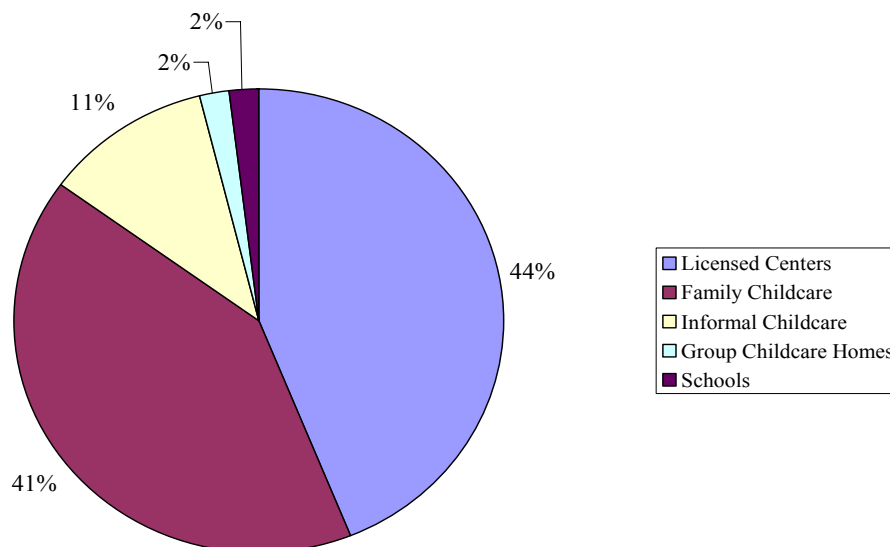
Child Care Providers

Families have the leeway to choose the child care provider they prefer, once they qualify for the child care assistance. However, in most cases eligible families pay a portion of the child care fee to the provider and CAPS pays its portion of the fee directly to the provider as well. Child care providers are not limited to formal care providers only, but it could be an informal provider like a relative, friend or neighbor, and as long as they meet the basic health and safety standards set by the state. The Child Care Licensing section of the Office of Regulatory Services ensures that such basic standards are met by these informal care providers. A childcare market rate survey conducted in 2003 for the Georgia Department of Human Resources revealed that about 44 percent of the child care services were provided by licensed centers; 41 percent were provided by family child care; 11 percent by informal child care; 2 percent by group childcare homes and another 2 percent by schools (Figure 3).

The CAPS program has grown significantly since its inception in 1991. As such, because of the high demand, eligible families are sometimes placed on the

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FIGURE 3. CHILDCARE BY PROVIDER TYPE - SURVEY



waiting list as there are not enough funds to serve all the needy families. The current number of children on subsidized care 52,461 and the current waiting list is 24,000 state-wide. Most states do not have waiting lists. Comparison across states is not easy because the figures are given either in terms of number of children or families.

Work Requirements

Eligibility for the CAPS program requires that the parents or responsible persons in the family must work, attend a job training program or attend GED or high school classes. Adults in single parent families must participate in work activities for an average of 25 hours per week. For two parent families, each adult must participate in work activities for an average of 35 hours per week. Technical schools or job training programs qualify as work activities because they lead to a specific career and are of limited duration of 12 months. However, adults who are exclusively attending college to earn a four year degree or graduate degree are not eligible for CAPS but those who are attending college and working at the same time may qualify.

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Children in Foster Care

Foster care is whereby each state provides temporary substitute homes for children who have been subjected to abuse or neglect by their families or guardians or children whose families cannot adequately provide for them. In Georgia, this program is administered by DFCS in the Department of Human Resources. Children in state custody are placed in the following types of care: family foster care; child-caring institutions or hospitals; group homes, relatives or non-abusing parents' home until court's decision, foster care with relatives or in adoptive homes. The number of children in foster care in Georgia was relatively high and rising during the early to mid 1990s but it declined significantly in 1997 to 9,844 down from a high of 17,876 in 1995 (Figure 4). Following the 1997 dip, there has been a gradual increase in children under foster care, but their number is still much lower than the highs seen in the early to mid 1990s. The number of children in foster care stood at 13,578 in September, 2003. Of the foster care population, black children represent the highest share by race/ethnicity (51 percent) relative to a total population percentage of 34 percent black children in Georgia (Table 46).

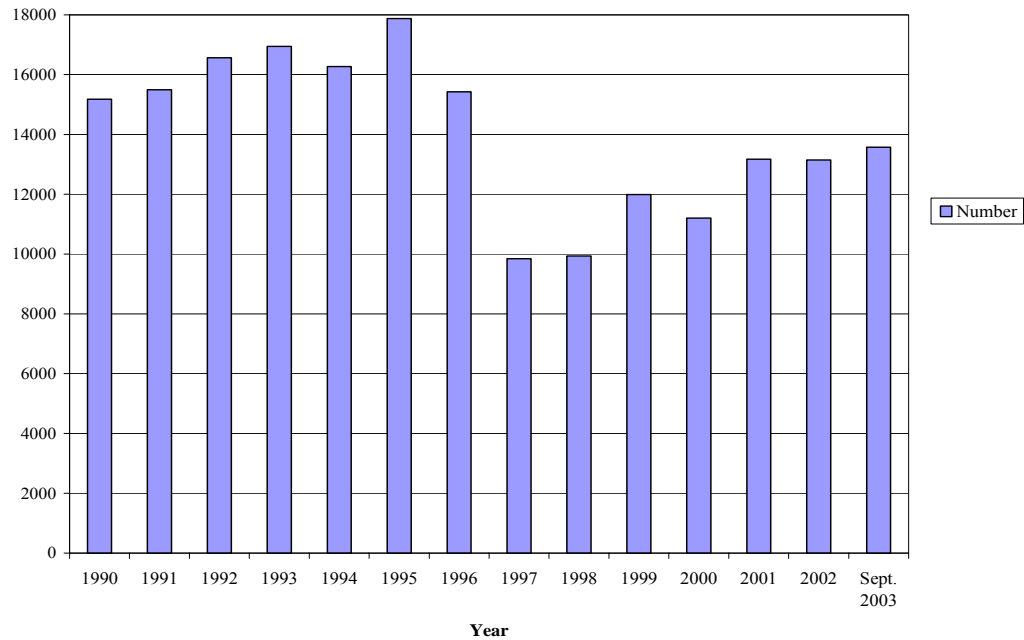
**TABLE 46. RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN (%) IN
FOSTER CARE IN GEORGIA AS OF SEPTEMBER 2003**

Race/Ethnicity of Children	Population of Children	Children In Foster Care (13,578)
White	55	41
Black	34	51
Hispanic	6	4
Asian	2	0
Other	2	3

Source: Foster Care Month (2006).

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FIGURE 4. CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE IN GEORGIA



Drop-out Prevention and School Clubs (S.B. 413) – Passed

Requires mandatory school attendance until age 16 and will need written parental permission as well as a conference with the principal before dropping out of school before age 18.

Child Care Tax Credit (H.B. 1080) - Passed

The bill proposed a state income tax credit that will help working parents with children who are under the age of 13 and pay for child care. This would save families around \$150 a year.

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X. Self-Sufficiency

This section of the report deals with the issue of self-sufficiency of women. There are many pieces that add to the ability of women to be self-sufficient. These include education, earnings, housing, medical care, child care, and the like. Statistics on some of these “inputs” are found in earlier parts of the report. In this section, we focus on some specific measures of self-sufficiency used in government and in the policy world and provide data on women’s earnings and assets related to attaining self-sufficiency.

Measures of “Self-Sufficiency”

The U.S. government and many states use a poverty line or poverty index measure to assign eligibility for various public assistance programs. These indices are calculated for specific programs or to measure particular needs and are not therefore general measures of sufficiency—but they might be a helpful starting point in developing a measure of self-sufficiency.

The U.S. Census lists two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure:

- The poverty thresholds, and
- The poverty guidelines.

The poverty thresholds are updated each year by the Census Bureau and are used as a measure of poverty in the U.S. The poverty thresholds are calculated on the basis of family size but are not adjusted for physical location other than Alaska and Hawaii (Table 47). The poverty guideline measure is developed by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the *Federal Register* (Table 48). For more detailed information on definitions and methodology, see: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>.

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TABLE 47. U.S. POVERTY THRESHOLD: 2004

Size of Family Unit	-----Related Children Under 18 years-----				
	None	One	Two	Three	Four
One person (unrelated individual)					
Under 65 years	9,827				
65 years and over	9,060				
Two persons					
Householder under 65 years	12,649	13,020			
Householder 65 years and over	11,418	12,971			
Three persons	14,776	15,205	15,219		
Four persons	19,484	19,803	19,157	19,223	
Five persons	23,497	23,838	23,108	22,543	22,199
Six persons	27,025	27,133	26,573	26,037	25,241
Seven persons	31,096	31,290	30,621	30,154	29,285
Eight persons	34,778	35,086	34,454	33,901	33,115
Nine persons or more	41,836	42,039	41,480	41,010	40,240
	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual)					
Under 65 years					
65 years and over					
Two persons					
Householder under 65 years					
Householder 65 years and over					
Three persons					
Four persons					
Five persons					
Six persons	24,768				
Seven persons	28,271	27,159			
Eight persons	32,119	31,082	30,818		
Nine persons or more	39,179	38,220	37,983	36,520	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html>.

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TABLE 48. 2006 HHS POVERTY GUIDELINES

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$9,800	\$12,250	\$11,270
2	13,200	16,500	15,180
3	16,600	20,750	19,090
4	20,000	25,000	23,000
5	23,400	29,250	26,910
6	26,800	33,500	30,820
7	30,200	37,750	34,730
8	33,600	42,000	38,640

For each additional

person, add:

3,400

4,250

3,910

SOURCE: *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 15, January 24, 2006, pp. 3848-3849
and <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>.

In Georgia, there are additional measures of need for various assistance programs. PeachCare is one such program, and it offers health insurance to uninsured children, Medicaid is another. Table 49 reports the eligibility requirements for PeachCare, where eligibility is related to income levels, which in turn are based on a percentage of the federal poverty guidelines.

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TABLE 49. 2006 PEACHCARE ELIGIBILITY - CHILDREN UP TO AGE 18 IN FAMILIES WHO MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

Family Size	1	2	3	4
Monthly Income Level	\$1,920	\$2,585	\$3,252	\$3,917
Annual Income Level	\$23,030	\$31,020	\$39,010	\$47,000

Source: http://dch.georgia.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,31446711_32072376,00.html.

Notes:

- For each additional family member, add \$668 per month or \$8,016 per year. Income amounts are based on 235 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- PeachCare accepts self-declaration of income. However, new and renewing accounts are randomly selected for documentation of income.
- Eligibility is dependent on the successful completion of this documentation.
- State employees are not eligible for PeachCare for Kids due to federal restrictions established for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

These federal guidelines provide income-based measure of need, but do not necessarily measure the amount of income needed to obtain self-sufficiency. The Economic Policy Institute has developed a “family budget calculator” that calculates the minimum income needed to provide for families of various sizes in various geographic locations. The budget calculator includes expenses for: housing, food, child care, transportation, health care, other necessities, and taxes.¹⁴ One example for Atlanta is found in Table 50. As seen there, the family budget for a 1 parent, 2 child family is \$40,500 per year. The on-line calculator computes family sizes up to 2 parents and 3 children for 2004. This about 2.5 times the federal poverty level for 2004, and 2.7 times the federal poverty guideline for a 3 person family for 2004.

¹⁴ Economic Policy Institute, Family Budget Calculator (2006).

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TABLE 50. FAMILY BUDGET, 1 PARENT/2 CHILDREN, ATLANTA, 2004

Expenditure	Annual Amount
Monthly Housing	\$834
Monthly Food	\$405
Monthly Child Care	\$880
Monthly Transportation	\$222
Monthly Health Care	\$335
Monthly Other Necessities	\$335
Monthly Taxes	\$364
Monthly Total	\$3,375
Annual Total	\$40,500

Source: Economic Policy Institute Family Budget Calculator (2004).

We focus our attention on the family budget calculations as a measure of self-sufficiency in the AWF 15-county service area. For more information on alternative views of measuring poverty, see Allegretto (2005). We analyze 2000 and 2005 Census data to determine the percent of women above and below this measure of self-sufficiency. We adjust the Economic Policy Institute family budget figures for 2004 by the consumer price index for the specific expenditure categories. Our 2000 and 2005 budgets for various family sizes for Atlanta are found in Table 51.

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TABLE 51. ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET, 2000 AND 2005 ATLANTA

Number of Adults	Number of Children	-----Annual Family Budget (\$)-----	
		2005	2000
1	0	24,813	21,878
1	1	34,527	30,444
1	2	41,871	36,920
1	3	55,034	48,527
1	4+	63,942	56,381
2	1	39,849	35,137
2	2	47,181	41,602
2	3	60,096	52,990
2	4+	69,712	61,468

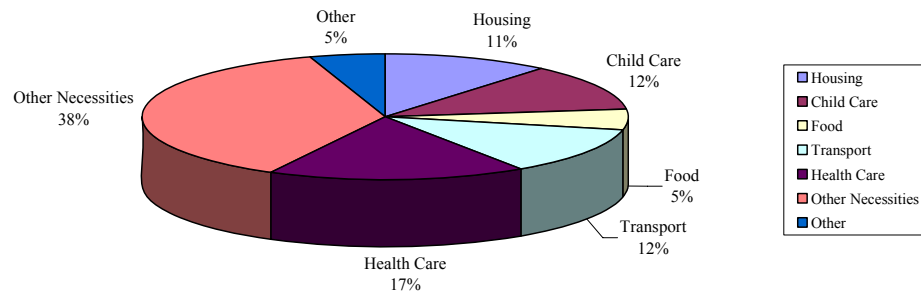
Source: Calculations based on Economic Policy Institute Family Budget Calculator (2006).

Notes: 1 adult, 0 children and families with 4 or more children are estimated based on EPI information for other family sizes.

The distribution of the family budget is shown in Figure 5, which shows the distribution of basic expenses as a share of the minimum family income calculated using EPI's family budget calculator for Atlanta. This figure demonstrates the concentration of budget on basic expenditures.

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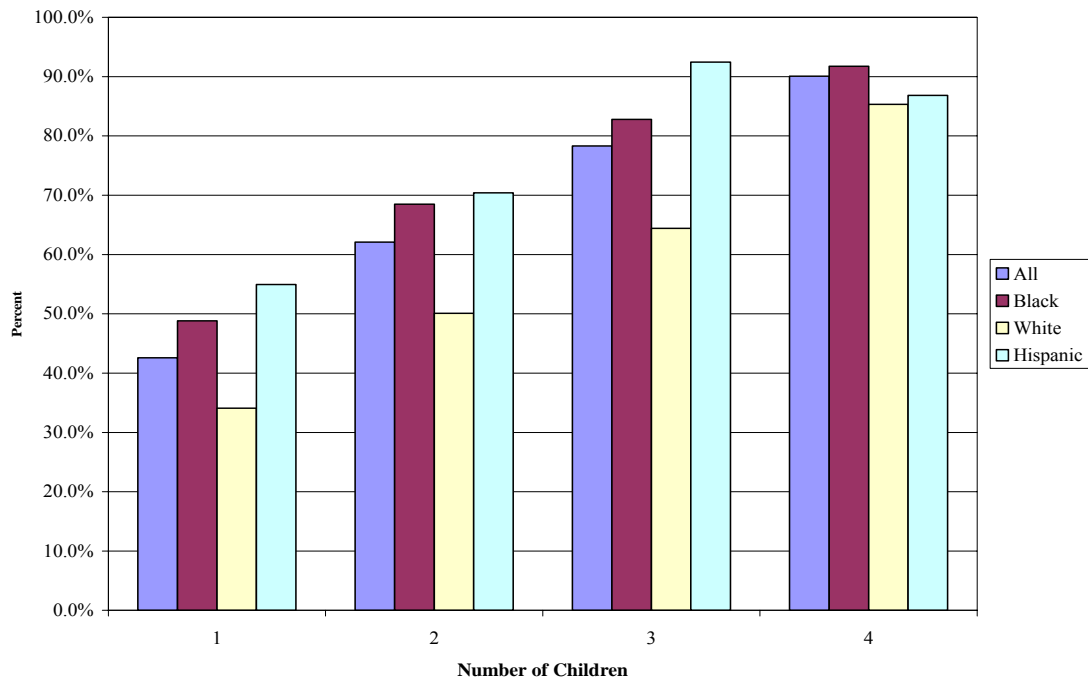
FIGURE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC BUDGET



Using U.S. Census data, we can analyze the distribution of female headed households relative to this minimum budget for 2000. The distribution of female headed households falling below the minimum budget increases as the number of children increase. For metro Atlanta, total annual income is below the minimum budget for 43 percent of female headed households with one child; for similar families with two children, 61 percent fall below the minimum budget. This distribution is shown in Figure 6 for female headed households in the metro Atlanta area for 2000. It can be seen there that black and Hispanic female headed households are more likely to be below the minimum budget than white households in the metro area.

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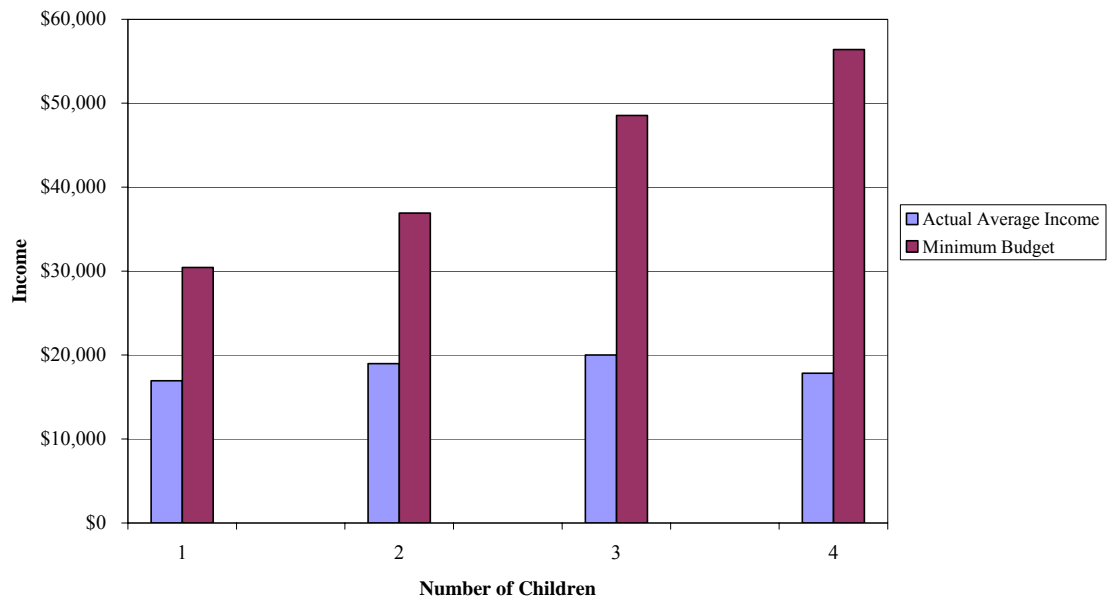
FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD BELOW MINIMUM BUDGET BY RACE: METRO ATLANTA, 2000



These figures suggest that a substantial number of female headed households fall below a basic budget, but how large is this gap? We estimate the average household income (U.S. Census) for these families and compare the average household income to the EPI basic budget for 2000. The Census definition of income includes wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income (see: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_309547.htm). For households with income below the minimum budget, actual household income ranges from 56 percent of the minimum budget for one child families to 32 percent for families with four children, based on our calculations.

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FIGURE 7. ACTUAL INCOME AND MINIMUM FAMILY BUDGET METRO ATLANTA 2000

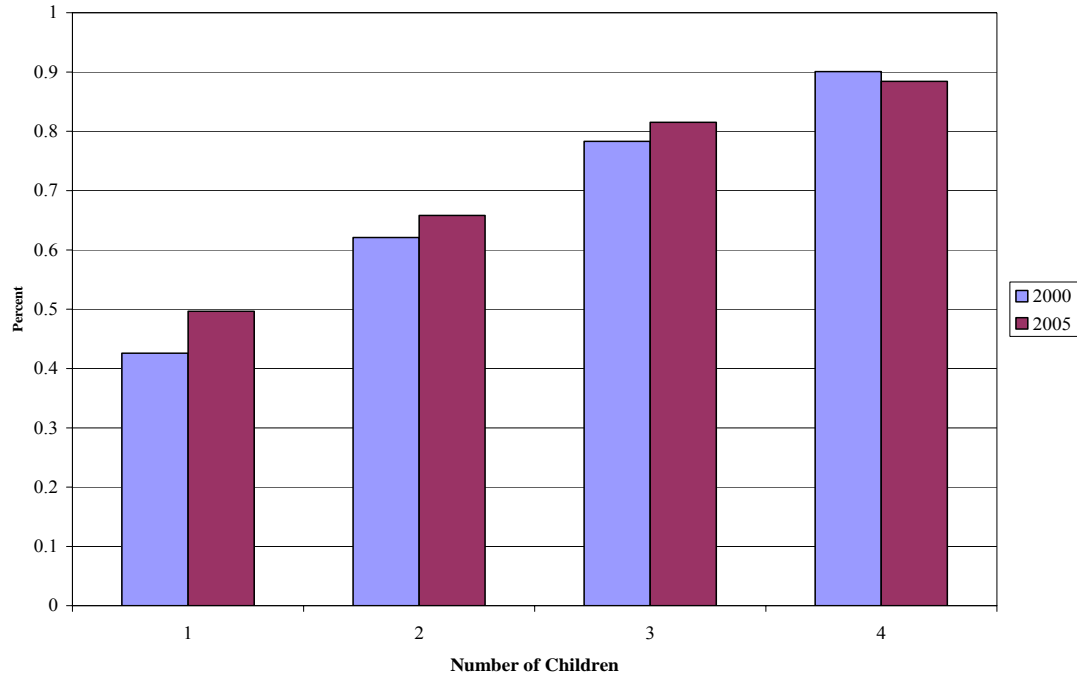


In Figure 7, we see that as the number of children in these households increases, the actual income falls as a percent of the minimum calculated budget. The level of income necessary to bring these households up to the EPI minimum budget ranges from \$1,125 per month for a one child family to \$3,200 for a four child family. Assuming that the actual income does not include a child care subsidy, a total child care subsidy of \$650 per month could reduce the gap between actual and the minimum budget by over 50 percent for a one child household and 20 percent for a four child household. A wage increase (assuming 40 hour work weeks for 48 weeks per year) would further reduce the gap by 18 percent for the one child household and 6 percent for the four child household. Between 2000 and 2005, there was a slight increase in the percent of female headed households below the minimum family budget (Figure 8).

If a minimum budget such as the one developed by the Economic Policy Institute were considered as a reasonable standard of sufficiency, then many female

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FIGURE 8. PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BELOW MINIMUM FAMILY BUDGET 2000 AND 2005



headed households in metro Atlanta fall far below that standard. The gap that exists is not easily erased by any one public or private policy due to its magnitude.

There are other ways to view self-sufficiency. One request for this report was to include information on the composition of income, with a focus on pension and retirement assets. The data in Table 52 show the ratio of female to male income by income type for 2000. These values do not control for any other characteristics other than gender. As seen there, population wide, women hold a larger share of public assistance, but do not hold a larger (independent) share of any other type of income. Information on asset holdings is not available in a disaggregated format.

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TABLE 52. MEDIAN INCOME RATIOS FEMALE TO MALE BY TYPE OF INCOME, 2000

	Self Employed	Interest	Social Security	Supplemental Security	Public Assistance	Retirement	Others	Total
Fulton	52.14	80.48	74.29	97.96	137.60	58.12	84.10	53.18
DeKalb	54.75	88.81	76.63	90.81	89.57	56.01	79.36	71.12
Cobb	54.40	76.87	72.23	82.33	79.31	57.27	97.82	54.40
Clayton	55.90	98.64	71.15	101.76	122.24	59.10	65.66	72.30
Gwinnett	40.87	84.91	74.82	78.90	79.08	63.94	91.88	58.14
	53.74	87.98	74.55	87.18	90.93	60.17	71.27	57.83
Georgia								
U.S.	52.89	85.64	75.00	86.56	101.93	58.78	78.41	57.46

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

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XI. Pay Equity

Differences in the level of earnings between women and men, among women of different race/ethnicity, and among women with and without disabilities, etc. present another set of data and analysis challenges. For some classifications of the population (such as gender) data are relatively available. For other classifications (among sub-groups of women), accurate, regular data are more difficult to obtain. In addition, differences in earnings may be due to a number of factors including the specific type of job, location, work history, educational background, family size, etc. The General Accounting Office (GAO, 2003), provides a useful study of the reasons for pay differences between men and women. They find that between 1983 and 2000, women earned, on average, 44 percent less than men. However, controlling for factors such as experience, hours worked, time out of labor force, etc., this difference fell to 21 percent. The GAO cites limitations of its analysis and findings, which include the inability to control for fringe benefits as labor payments, education, and cognitive abilities. The study does provide an overview of the confounding factors related to male-female pay equity issues, many of which should be included in the analysis of pay equity differences between any population subgroups.

The earnings data by county provided by the Census do not allow us to control for all of the factors that affect earnings. Therefore, the data below should be viewed as providing information on the average level of earnings for different population groups without an explanation for the reason for differences (other than some controls that are mentioned below). As such, they should be viewed as a starting point to investigate why these differences exist. For 2000, we report median earnings for full time workers in all positions and industries. For 2005, we provide two types of earnings differentials—one that controls for occupation and one the controls for industry. We look only at *earnings for full-time workers 16 years of age and older* for both years.

Tables 53-55 report the female/male earnings ratio for 2000 and 2005 by county, and for 2005 by major industry or occupation.¹⁵ In Table 56, we report a

¹⁵ For industries and occupations with smaller numbers of employees, the margin of error is too large to make the statistics useful.

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TABLE 53. WOMEN EARN LESS THAN MEN ACROSS METRO ATLANTA COUNTIES (MEDIAN EARNINGS, 2000)

County	Male	Female	Female/Male (%)
Carroll	34,938	24,163	69.16
Cherokee	45,876	31,137	67.87
Clayton	35,550	26,858	75.55
Cobb	50,756	35,599	70.14
Coweta	42,997	28,497	66.28
DeKalb	48,005	39,111	81.47
Douglas	39,517	28,155	71.25
Fayette	56,442	32,611	57.78
Forsyth	51,485	32,135	62.42
Fulton	60,785	40,367	66.41
Gwinnett	46,871	32,917	70.23
Hall	33,980	25,694	75.62
Henry	41,991	29,314	69.81
Paulding	39,035	27,211	69.71
Rockdale	42,484	29,948	70.49

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

Notes: Full time employees, 16 years old or greater.

number of wage ratios for the following groups: black females relative to white females, female headed households with female partners versus female headed households with male partners, disabled women versus non-disabled women (with physical or mental disability), and immigrant versus non-immigrant women. Among all of the comparisons, the differences in mean or median earnings are quite large. However, from Table 56, the most consistent equity issue appears to be between immigrant women and all women. These data deserve more attention to determine the underlying reasons for these disparities.

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TABLE 54. WOMEN EARN LESS THAN MEN IN MOST INDUSTRIES IN THE METRO ATLANTA AREA (FEMALE/MALE MEDIAN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT, 2005)

	Overall	Manufacturing	Wholesale	
			Trade	Retail Trade
Carroll	67.79	50.37	67.42	63.48
Cherokee	75.33	85.10	53.89	82.49
Clayton	84.24	67.48	133.49	83.93
Cobb	79.02	80.79	98.21	81.51
Coweta	69.96	64.56	78.86	45.24
DeKalb	91.18	88.72	129.41	80.49
Douglas	72.87	81.44	77.51	87.46
Fayette	81.25	44.66	132.49	105.23
Forsyth	65.57	63.56	94.77	43.32
Fulton	78.50	72.00	77.90	82.39
Gwinnett	81.30	54.73	90.80	70.93
Hall	78.40	68.75	90.29	94.28
Henry	73.77	101.92	62.80	70.99
Paulding	71.39	76.93	64.86	87.21
Rockdale	93.50	90.73	106.63	61.44
Georgia	77.71	69.77	82.55	70.84
US	76.68	71.70	79.41	70.87

Source: ACS (2005).

Notes: Full time employees, 16 years old or greater.

TABLE 55. WOMEN EARN LESS THAN MEN IN MOST OCCUPATIONS IN THE METRO ATLANTA AREA (FEMALE/MALE MEDIAN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT, 2005)

	Total	Management/ Professional		
		Service	Sales/Office	
Carroll	67.79	74.80	90.31	63.37
Cherokee	75.33	59.97	57.00	74.67
Clayton	84.24	67.55	83.68	85.40
Cobb	79.02	64.33	68.93	77.08
Coweta	69.96	64.01	66.26	56.36
DeKalb	91.18	82.67	105.44	86.28
Douglas	72.87	74.80	63.29	77.06
Fayette	81.25	72.47	128.45	68.02
Forsyth	65.57	59.43	67.05	50.00
Fulton	78.50	69.35	80.28	65.65
Gwinnett	81.30	76.90	84.56	72.63
Hall	78.40	74.86	73.49	74.60
Henry	73.77	83.42	65.77	60.90
Paulding	71.39	79.02	59.68	88.14
Rockdale	93.50	67.12	54.76	71.71
Georgia	77.71	71.56	76.13	69.78
US	76.68	72.22	72.15	72.42

Source: ACS (2005).

Notes: Full time employees, 16 years old or greater.

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TABLE 56. RATIO OF EARNINGS BY SUBGROUPS (2000 AS A PERCENT)

	Black Females. White Females Median	Female Head Female Partner/Female Head Male Partner Mean	Female Disabled/All Females Mean	Female Immigrant/All Females Mean
Carroll	76.7	NA	NA	NA
Cherokee	97.8	NA	NA	NA
Clayton	102.0	123.7	100.1	53.2
Cobb	85.0	128.8	101.3	72.1
Coweta	81.6	NA	NA	NA
DeKalb	74.7	125.9	96.9	58.2
Douglas	107.9	NA	NA	NA
Fayette	115.8	NA	NA	NA
Forsyth	130.1	NA	NA	NA
Fulton	64.1	160.6	95.0	65.6
Gwinnett	94.1	116.2	93.4	61.5
Hall	83.0	NA	NA	NA
Henry	102.7	NA	NA	NA
Paulding	107.9	NA	NA	NA
Rockdale	93.6	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	72.1	131.2	98.3	70.6
US	71.4	126.9	97.8	76.8

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

Notes: Full time employees, 16 years old or greater.

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XII. Women and Leadership in Atlanta

There are many ways to examine leadership. As noted earlier, the numbers of firms owned by women in Georgia have grown very fast since 1997. Leadership is also signaled by positions in private firms, public office, philanthropy, and volunteerism. In this section, an overview of those types of leadership roles is presented.

Tables 57 and 58 present data on the list of chief officers of large firms in Atlanta and regional leaders by gender. These data are taken from lists of officers by type of company and by personal so. We made the gender classification based on the names of the individuals. From Table 57 we see an increase in the number and percentage of women in high ranking positions in these firms, although the overall total number is still small relative to men.

The data in Table 58 provide the gender breakdown in political leadership. There is a net increase in the number of women in political leadership positions, according to the listing made available by the Atlanta Regional Commission. The largest share of women is found in elected positions state government. At the national level, Georgia women's share of elected officials is very small.

In the realm of leadership in religious organizations, according to the Atlanta Business Chronicle, there are no women listed as spiritual leader for the 25 largest places of worship in Atlanta (Atlanta Business Chronicle, 2006). However, in nonprofit organizations, the average nonprofit organization executive in Georgia is a white female (Managance Consulting, 2004).

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TABLE 57. ATLANTA'S LIST-MAKERS – CHIEF ATLANTA OFFICERS (CAOs)

Category	Total CAOs		Women		----Percent----	
	2000	2005	-----CAOs----	2005	2000	2005
			2000			
A + Employers, More than 750 Employees	0	11	0	2	0	18
A + Employers, 101 - 749 Employees	0	23	0	2	0	8.6
A + Employers, 100 or fewer Employees	0	21	0	6	0	28.6
Fastest growing private companies (top 25)	29	28	5	4	17.2	14.3
Top 25 Private Companies	26	26	0	0	0	0
Top 25 Public Companies	25	25	0	1	0	4.0
Top 26 Accounting firms	26	27	1	1	3.8	3.7
Top 25 Law Firms	25	25	0	1	0	4.0
Top 25 Engineering firms	30	25	0	1	0	4.0
Top 25 Architectural firms	30	26	1	1	3.3	3.8
Top 25 Commercial contractors	25	26	0	0	0	0
Top 25 Commercial developers	28	28	2	0	7.1	0
Top 25 Commercial property mgmt. firms	25	27	1	4	4	14.8
Top 25 Commercial real estate brokerages	26	31	0	0	0	0
Top 25 Colleges and universities	25	25	9	7	36	28.0
Top 12 Contingency executive recruiters	10	12	3	2	30	16.7
Top 10 Retained executive search firms	11	10	3	4	27.2	40.0
Top 25 Temporary employment agencies	27	25	12	10	44.4	40.0
Top 29 Employee benefits and compensation companies	38	40	9	8	23.6	20.0
Top 22 Financial institutions	23	22	0	1	0	4.5
Top 9 Life insurance agencies	11	9	0	0	0	0
Top 25 venture capital firms	32	27	1	0	3.1	0
Top 25 Minority – owned firms	34	25	5	3	14.7	12.0
Top 25 General hospitals	24	28	2	2	8.3	7.1
Top 25 Physician group practices	25	26	1	4	4.0	15.4
Top 25 Advertising agencies and marketing firms	29	28	4	6	13.7	21.4
Top 10 publicly – held PR firms	25	10	6	4	24.0	40.0
Top 25 Residential real estate companies	35	26	12	10	34.2	38.5
Top 25 Technology employers	25	40	0	6	0	15

Source : Atlanta Business Chronicle (2001, 2006).

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TABLE 58. WOMEN POLITICAL OFFICERS 2002 AND 2005

Category	Total	Women	%women
<i>Atlanta Regional Commission</i>			
Public Elected Officials + citizen members	39; 37	9; 7	23; 19
Municipal officials	526; 573	161; 189	35; 33
County officials	81; 101	26; 36	32; 32
<i>Legislative Leadership</i>			
State House of Representatives	76; 99	19; 30	26; 30
State Senate	27; 35	4; 5	15; 14
US Senate	2; 2	0; 0	0; 0
US Representatives	11; 13	1; 2	9; 15

In terms of volunteer activity, nation wide, about 30 percent of women report volunteer activity (versus 23 percent of men, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007). The Corporation for National and Community Service (2006) reports that the volunteer rate for women in Georgia is 29.7 percent and for men in Georgia is 21.7 percent.

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Data and Other Additional Resources

U.S. Census: Population by age, gender, race: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and American Community Survey: http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=.

Annie E. Casey Foundation (<http://www.aecf.org>): “The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families.” The Foundation reports *Kids Count*, which is a state by state tabulation of information on children including: birth weight, child mortality, schooling, work behavior, etc.

Center for the Study of Social Policy (<http://www.cssp.org>): “The Center for the Study of Social Policy was established in 1979 with the goal of providing public policy analysis and technical assistance to states and localities, in a way that blended high academic standards with direct responsiveness to the needs of policymakers and practitioners. Since 1982, the Center has been an independent, nonprofit organization (501(C)(3)), guided by a distinguished Board of Directors.

The Center's work is concentrated in the areas of family and children's services; income supports, neighborhood-based services, education reform, family support, disability and health care policy, and long term care for the elderly. In all of its work, the Center emphasizes several common themes: (1) an approach based on outcomes accountability; (2) community service strategies that reach across categorical boundaries and are community owned; (3) new forms of state/local governance; (4) more flexible financing strategies, linked to results; and (5) attention to the human resources and other capacity-building needs required for human services systems to perform effectively.

From the Center's perspective, all of these efforts provide different "entry points" to a common purpose: to help states and localities implement creative and effective strategies that create opportunities to strengthen families and ensure that children grow up healthy, safe, successful in school, and ready for productive adulthood.” (from website: <http://www.cssp.org>)

Guttmacher Institute (<http://www.guttmacher.org>): “Advancing sexual and reproductive health worldwide through research, policy analysis, and public education.” The Institute produces research reports and data on a variety of issues including abortion, contraception, HIV/AIDS, and pregnancy.

Georgia Council on Aging (<http://www.gcoa.org>): “The mission the of the Council is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Board of Human Resources, and all other state agencies on aging issues, and to advocate with and on behalf of aging Georgians and their families to improve quality of life.”

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Metro Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless (<http://www.homelesstaskforce.org>)

Victim Witness Assistance Programs (both national through the U.S. Attorney General as well as local, some examples: <http://www.effga.com/evwap/>, http://www.admin.co.fayette.ga.us/courts/da/victim_da.htm, <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/gan/vicwit/index.html>): data do not appear to be centralized or standardized.

SMART: Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss-smart/index.asp>): Contain Detailed Data on a Variety of Risk Factors for Major Metropolitan Areas Including Atlanta.

Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (<http://www.health.state.ga.us/programs/gcchr/index.asp>): contains detailed information on cancer incidence and mortality in Georgia, most by health districts.

Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Epidemiology (<http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi>): detailed information on chronic disease, maternal health, notifiable diseases, etc.

National Cancer Institute (<http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>): Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results contains detailed data on cancer incidence and mortality.

National Women's Law Center (<http://www.nwlc.org>): "Since 1972, the Center has expanded the possibilities for women and girls in this country. The Center uses the law in all its forms: getting new laws on the books and enforced; litigating groundbreaking cases in state and federal courts all the way to the Supreme Court; and educating the public about ways to make the law and public policies work for women and their families. An experienced staff of nearly 50 takes on the issues that cut to the core of women's and girls' lives in education, employment, family economic security, and health—with special attention given to the needs of low-income women and their families." *Making the Grade on Women's Health: A National and State-by-State Report Card 2004* is a publication providing an overview on a variety of state-level statistics related to community, health, and demographics.

Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (<http://www.gnesa.org>): "GNESA was founded in 1982 as a loose network by the seven existing rape crisis centers in Georgia; the network helped the centers develop into viable entities. As the network grew, the member centers recognized the need for a central office. Therefore, in late 1997, GNESA incorporated as a non-profit organization, secured office space, hired its first staff members, and started to develop its programs. Current membership includes 23 rape crisis centers, several supporting organizations, and individual members.

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GNESA, the Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault, is a non-profit coalition of sexual assault agencies and concerned individuals that share the common goal of ending sexual assault. We are a membership organization.

GNESA envisions a society free from sexual violence and functions as a collective voice for reducing the threat and mitigating the effects of sexual assault in the state of Georgia. GNESA coordinates and supports a multidisciplinary approach to public and professional education, advocacy, and service for sexual assault centers and service providers.”

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (www.rainn.org): “The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network is the nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. RAINN operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline and carries out programs to prevent sexual assault, help victims and ensure that rapists are brought to justice.”

Georgia Bureau of Investigation (<http://www.ganet.org/gbi/famv.cgi>): Family Violence Statistics, by year and county.

Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS) (<http://oasis.state.ga.us>). Oasis is used to access the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health's standardized health data repository. OASIS and the Repository are designed, built and maintained by the Office of Health Information and Policy (OHIP).

Georgia Governor's Office of Student Achievement (<http://reportcard.gaosa.org/yr2004/k12/Systems.asp?ID=ALL:ALL>): Data on school “report cards” by school system.

U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs): government statistics on crime, victimization, law enforcement.

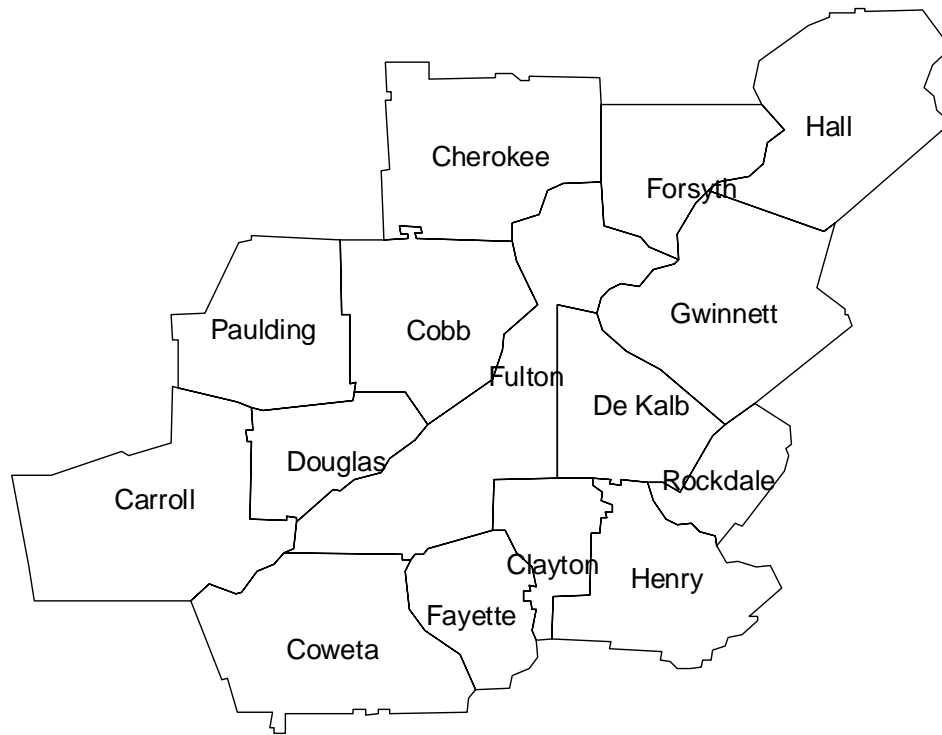
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APPENDIX A: GEORGIA AND AWF SERVICE AREA MAPS



Georgia Counties

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Study Area Counties

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APPENDIX TO SECTION 10

In this appendix, we provide additional detail on the distribution of income for female headed households relative to the family budget (calculated using EPI's family budget calculator). We use the Census data for 2000 develop the estimates of the number of female headed households in 2000 above and below the family budget amounts.¹⁶ These details are provided for Georgia and metro Atlanta (a 20 county area). These data are presented in Table A-1 for all female headed households and also by race/ethnicity. Based on these data, the level of "self-sufficiency" declines as family size grows. For example, across Georgia, 55 percent of female headed households with no other adult and one child are below the sufficiency level for that group but 93 percent of female headed households with no other adult and four children are below the sufficiency level. Among the five counties, the distribution of above and below sufficiency is relatively similar.

¹⁶ In this section, female headed household refers to the Census classification of a household where there is no spouse present. There may be other adults in the household.

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TABLE A-1. NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS RELATIVE TO ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET (2000 LEVELS)

Region	Number of Adults	Number of Children	Sufficiency Level	Number of Female Headed Households	Average HH Income (in 2000\$)
Georgia	1	1	Below	100,857	\$15,787
Georgia	1	1	Above	81,680	\$57,852
Georgia	1	2	Below	72,507	\$17,336
Georgia	1	2	Above	29,761	\$67,788
Georgia	1	3	Below	34,015	\$18,120
Georgia	1	3	Above	5,463	\$88,640
Georgia	1	4	Below	16,093	\$16,429
Georgia	1	4	Above	1,280	\$99,052
Georgia	2	1	Below	15,675	\$21,426
Georgia	2	1	Above	39,983	\$81,704
Georgia	2	2	Below	17,802	\$25,398
Georgia	2	2	Above	28,403	\$86,851
Georgia	2	3	Below	10,552	\$30,563
Georgia	2	3	Above	7,094	\$98,427
Georgia	2	4	Below	5,236	\$30,867
Georgia	2	4	Above	1,586	\$109,667
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Below	37,012	\$16,939
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Above	49,859	\$59,588
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Below	28,728	\$18,989
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Above	17,548	\$69,215
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Below	13,267	\$20,006
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Above	3,673	\$85,915
Metro Atlanta	1	4	Below	6,125	\$17,836
Metro Atlanta	1	4	Above	675	\$101,868
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Below	5,505	\$21,950
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Above	22,274	\$91,492
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Below	6,919	\$25,780
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Above	16,931	\$96,737
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Below	4,369	\$32,471
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Above	4,410	\$96,519
Metro Atlanta	2	4	Below	2,164	\$33,897
Metro Atlanta	2	4	Above	871	\$115,849
WHITE					
Georgia	1	1	Below	38,949	\$17,286
Georgia	1	1	Above	43,356	\$60,151
Georgia	1	2	Below	23,418	\$18,990
Georgia	1	2	Above	14,695	\$68,778
Georgia	1	3	Below	8,081	\$21,364
Georgia	1	3	Above	2,015	\$85,419

Table A-1 continues next page...

Status of Women in Atlanta: A Survey of Economic, Demographic, and Social Indicators for the 15-County Area

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED). NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS RELATIVE TO ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET (2000 LEVELS)

Region	Number of Adults	Number of Children	Sufficiency Level	Number of Female Headed Households	Average HH Income (in 2000\$)
Georgia	1	4+	Below	2,437	\$18,965
Georgia	1	4+	Above	258	\$79,070
Georgia	2	1	Below	8,251	\$21,930
Georgia	2	1	Above	26,684	\$88,358
Georgia	2	2	Below	8,502	\$26,429
Georgia	2	2	Above	18,256	\$94,584
Georgia	2	3	Below	3,661	\$30,441
Georgia	2	3	Above	4,136	\$102,864
Georgia	2	4+	Below	1,549	\$33,774
Georgia	2	4+	Above	946	\$114,083
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Below	12,171	\$18,331
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Above	23,513	\$63,621
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Below	8,056	\$20,028
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Above	8,030	\$72,311
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Below	2,664	\$24,601
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Above	1,472	\$76,267
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Below	859	\$20,285
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Above	148	\$84,169
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Below	2,616	\$22,867
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Above	14,318	\$102,019
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Below	2,787	\$26,963
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Above	10,488	\$110,092
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Below	1,170	\$33,854
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Above	2,480	\$105,913
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Below	478	\$36,225
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Above	450	\$121,834
BLACK					
Georgia	1	1	Below	60,287	\$14,781
Georgia	1	1	Above	36,794	\$55,215
Georgia	1	2	Below	47,581	\$16,551
Georgia	1	2	Above	14,494	\$66,458
Georgia	1	3	Below	25,215	\$17,084
Georgia	1	3	Above	3,301	\$90,238
Georgia	1	4+	Below	13,109	\$15,855
Georgia	1	4+	Above	920	\$108,614
Georgia	2	1	Below	6,433	\$20,721
Georgia	2	1	Above	12,005	\$67,130
Georgia	2	2	Below	8,460	\$24,265
Georgia	2	2	Above	9,371	\$72,419
Georgia	2	3	Below	6,326	\$30,343

Table A-1 continues next page...

Status of Women in Atlanta: A Survey of Economic, Demographic, and Social Indicators for the 15-County Area

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED). NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS RELATIVE TO ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET (2000 LEVELS)

Region	Number of Adults	Number of Children	Sufficiency Level	Number of Female Headed Households	Average HH Income (in 2000\$)
Georgia	2	3	Above	2,626	\$92,918
Georgia	2	4+	Below	3,376	\$29,790
Georgia	2	4+	Above	587	\$103,801
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Below	24,090	\$16,245
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Above	25,250	\$55,828
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Below	19,820	\$18,607
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Above	9,119	\$66,801
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Below	10,203	\$18,708
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Above	2,123	\$92,148
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Below	5,124	\$17,113
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Above	461	\$112,725
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Below	2,321	\$21,087
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Above	7,065	\$70,876
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Below	3,673	\$24,924
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Above	5,818	\$74,379
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Below	2,911	\$31,897
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Above	1,658	\$83,996
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Below	1,506	\$33,311
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Above	399	\$110,513
HISPANIC					
Georgia	1	1	Below	1,971	\$16,575
Georgia	1	1	Above	1,098	\$55,945
Georgia	1	2	Below	1,525	\$16,282
Georgia	1	2	Above	497	\$66,778
Georgia	1	3	Below	804	\$21,317
Georgia	1	3	Above	107	\$164,471
Georgia	1	4+	Below	714	\$19,308
Georgia	1	4+	Above	91	\$62,763
Georgia	2	1	Below	884	\$19,781
Georgia	2	1	Above	1,281	\$66,439
Georgia	2	2	Below	1,139	\$25,602
Georgia	2	2	Above	949	\$95,146
Georgia	2	3	Below	777	\$33,272
Georgia	2	3	Above	394	\$96,821
Georgia	2	4+	Below	432	\$33,453
Georgia	2	4+	Above	81	\$96,652
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Below	918	\$15,434
Metro Atlanta	1	1	Above	753	\$50,409
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Below	806	\$17,313

Table A-1 continues next page...

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TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED). NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS RELATIVE TO ANNUAL FAMILY BUDGET (2000 LEVELS)

Region	Number of Adults	Number of Children	Sufficiency Level	Number of Female Headed Households	Average HH Income (in 2000\$)
Metro Atlanta	1	2	Above	339	\$68,954
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Below	464	\$22,663
Metro Atlanta	1	3	Above	38	\$62,215
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Below	271	\$22,112
Metro Atlanta	1	4+	Above	41	\$66,839
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Below	490	\$20,299
Metro Atlanta	2	1	Above	909	\$68,922
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Below	719	\$26,521
Metro Atlanta	2	2	Above	706	\$97,749
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Below	435	\$33,071
Metro Atlanta	2	3	Above	219	\$97,185
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Below	220	\$40,454
Metro Atlanta	2	4+	Above	25	\$119,400

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

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The Fiscal Research Center provides nonpartisan research, technical assistance, and education in the evaluation and design of state and local fiscal and economic policy, including both tax and expenditure issues. The Center's mission is to promote development of sound public policy and public understanding of issues of concern to state and local governments.

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Self Sufficiency in Women in Georgia (Sally Wallace) In this brief, we use one measure of self sufficiency to estimate the number of female headed households in metro Atlanta that fall below the self sufficiency standard. [FRC Brief 148](#) (March 2007)

An Analysis of the Implementation of Program Budgeting in Georgia (Carolyn Bourdeaux) This report discusses the challenges faced by the State of Georgia in the transition to program budgeting. [FRC Report/Brief 147](#) (March 2007)

Analysis and Recommendations for the Property Tax on Motor Vehicles in Georgia (Laura Wheeler) This report discusses the economic effects, including revenue effects, of eliminating or reducing the state property tax in motor vehicles. [FRC Report/Brief 146](#) (March 2007)

Status of Women in Atlanta: A Survey of Economic, Demographic, and Social Indicators for the 15-County Area

Georgia's Economy: Trends and Outlook (Ken Heaghey) This report tracks some of the key trends that have shaped and will continue to shape Georgia's economy. These include the decline in manufacturing employment, the aging of Georgia's population, the importance of high tech and tourism industries and globalization. FRC Report 145 (March 2007)

Financing Georgia's Future II (Sally Wallace, David L. Sjoquist, Laura Wheeler, Peter Bluestone, William J. Smith) This second release of a biennial report focuses on Georgia's taxes, making cross-state comparisons of their structure and exploring revenue performance over time. FRC Report 144 (March 2007)

The Price Effect of Georgia's Temporary Suspension of State Fuel Taxes (James Alm and David L. Sjoquist) This report explores the effect of the fuel tax suspension on the price of gasoline in Georgia. FRC Report/Brief 143 (February 2007)

An Analysis of the Financing of Higher Education in Georgia (Nara Monkam). This report addresses the issue of the financing of higher education in Georgia by comparing financing in Georgia with other states and examining how financing affects the student population in terms of performance, and retention rates. FRC Report 142 (February 2007)

Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Georgia (David L. Sjoquist, John Stavick and Sally Wallace). This report documents the intergovernmental fiscal system in Georgia, with a focus on the expenditure, revenue, and intergovernmental grant system in the state. FRC Report 141 (February 2007)

Comparing State Income Tax Preferences for the Elderly in the Southeast (Jonathan C. Rork). This brief looks at the current state of these tax preferences in the Southeast for those states that impose a major income tax and estimates the dollar value of these preferences. FRC Brief 140 (February 2007)

State Tax Incentives for Research and Development Activities: A Review of State Practices (Laura Wheeler). This report documents state tax incentives offered around the country designed to encourage state level R&D activity. This report also simulates the effect of various credit components in the value of the credit FRC Report/Brief 139 (January 2007)

Transportation Funding Alternatives: A Preliminary Analysis (David L. Sjoquist, William J. Smith, Laura Wheeler and Justin Purkey). This report explores issues associated with proposed alternative revenue sources for increasing transportation for funding. FRC Report/Brief 138 (January 2007)

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