

Every Georgian Counts

2011 Estimates of Homelessness in Georgia

Prepared by Jennifer Lewis Priestley, Ph.D.

Kennesaw State University

June 2011

Acknowledgements

This report on the status of the Every Georgian Counts project to better meet the needs of Georgia's homeless, represents the hard work and commitment of many individuals across several organizations. I would like to specifically recognize the work of Jason Rodriguez from the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Paul Vaughn and Christy Storey of the A.L. Burruss Institute of Public Service at Kennesaw State University, and Chris Cusumano and Olivia Gupton, undergraduate students in Applied Statistics at Kennesaw State University.

Executive Summary

Using demographic and econometric data from the 2011 Georgia County Guide, the current study provides an estimate of the number of homeless persons in the state of Georgia for each of the 159 counties. From the *2009 Report on Homelessness*, the previous estimate of unsheltered homeless in the state of Georgia, was 12,101 persons, based on a state population of 9,685,744 (2008 population estimate from the *Georgia County Guide*). The percent of the state population previously estimated to be unsheltered homeless was .1249% (*2009 Report on Homelessness*). The current estimate of unsheltered homeless is 12,853 persons, based upon the most recent state population estimate of 9,829,211 (2009 population estimate from the *Georgia County Guide*). The percent of the state population currently estimated to be unsheltered homeless is .131%. It should be noted that the general population grew by 1.48% but the estimated unsheltered homeless population grew by 6.2% over the same period.

The estimated number of individuals precariously housed in Georgia is 4,712, which is .05% of the population.

Together, the number of unsheltered and precariously housed individuals in Georgia is estimated to be 17,565, which is .18% of the population.

The primary demographic and economic variables found to explain homelessness in Georgia included Property Crime Rate, Arrests, Lottery Sales Rate, Poverty Rate, TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) and Child Abuse Cases.

Introduction

In 2003, the U.S. Congress mandated that every state provide a homeless census every two years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The state of Georgia, through the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) responded to this mandate by using homeless estimates based on local counts and national studies. Even after the mandate had been in place for three years, Georgia's Balance of State 2007 Continuum of Care Plan continued to rely on very simplistic estimations based upon anecdotal information (Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2008).

Grappling with the count mandate for the balance of the state was daunting – not only was the sheer size of the state geography an obstacle, many of the counties covered by the Balance of State Continuum had few homeless service providers. The absence of service providers meant that in many counties there was not a local organizational infrastructure to conduct counts. At the same, a full state count conducted by state employees or contractors looked to be prohibitively expensive. Consequently, counting the homeless population in Georgia seemed an almost Herculean task — a physical census was financially impossible and would have almost assuredly resulted in an undercount. After investigating count approaches used by large locally-based continuums, DCA staff determined that some type of inferential modeling approach would be necessary.

The current report provides the third estimate of homelessness in Georgia (previous estimates were developed in 2008 and in 2009) using a combination of point-in-time counts, survey-based data and inferential modeling techniques. The methodology used to develop the current estimates will be explained, followed by the results and a discussion of the limitations and challenges of an inferential approach to homeless enumeration.

Methodology

The estimates for counts of homeless individuals, and precariously housed individuals by county have been derived from three sources.

In the Atlanta counties of Fulton and Dekalb, organizers assembled teams of volunteers to drive around during a 4-5 hour period in the middle of the night to count people they saw on the street. These teams tallied up people they saw and the counts for all the teams were combined to arrive at the overall number for each county. The values reported below for Fulton and Dekalb were derived from this process.

Cobb, Muskogee, Chatham, Richmond, and Clarke counties each organized their own respective counts. These counties used a combination of point-in-time counts as well as surveys.

For the Balance of the State, a combination of inferential modeling and survey-based data was utilized.

The inferential modeling process utilized data extracted from the 2011 Georgia County Guide. After reviewing the available demographic and economic variables, a total of 24 variables were selected for use in the modeling exercise. All variables included data reflecting 2009 information. Variable selections were based upon previous experience with the data, assessment of the variables as potential predictors of homelessness, up-to-date information and previous predictive value. The selected predictors came from following areas: economic, courts and crime, education, government, health, housing, labor, public assistance, and vital statistics. Where needed, variables were scaled and/or standardized to facilitate direct comparisons among counties.

An ordinary least squares regression model was developed, using percentage or rate of homeless by county as the dependent variable. The rate of homeless was used instead of the actual counts to remove the effects of population size. Once the rates of homeless are predicted for each

county, this information is then multiplied by the current population to determine the estimated count for counties where counts were not provided.

All analysis was executed using SAS version 9.2.

Results

The final inferential model included thirteen variables found to be significant predictors of homelessness. These variables, and their associated weights or effects on rate of homelessness, can be found in Table 1 below.

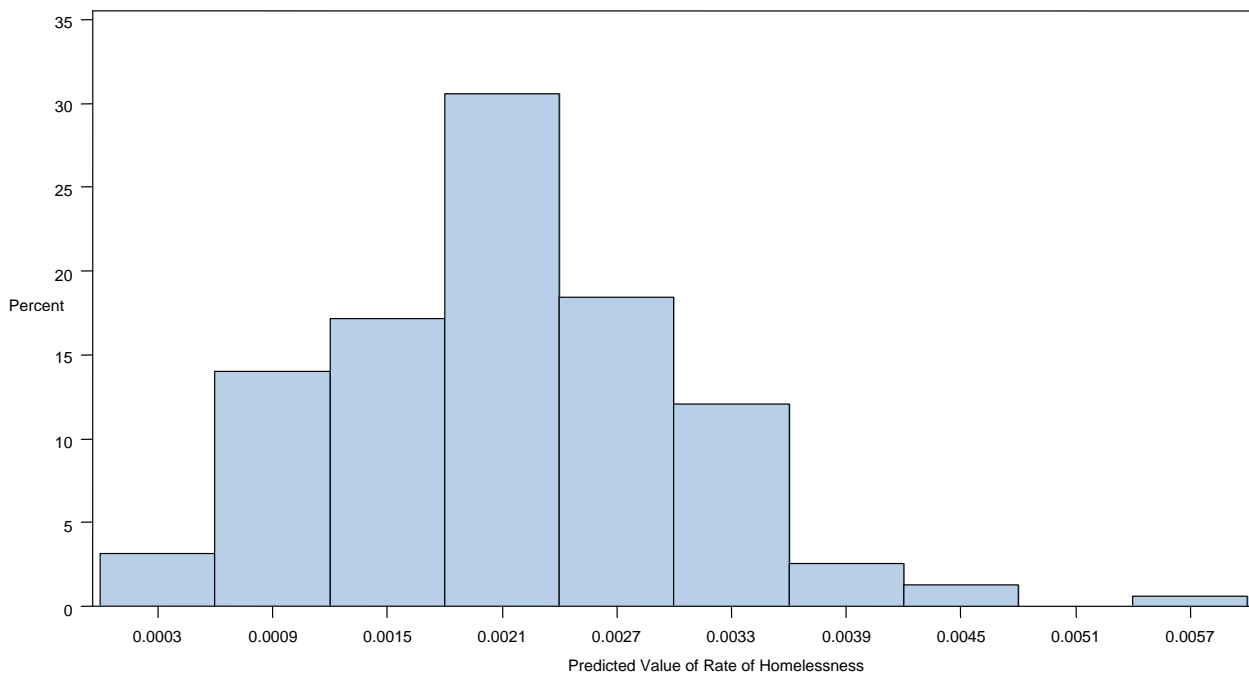
Table 1: Model Results

Variable	Parameter Estimate	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	0.02265	4.59	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest – Residential	-0.00021783	-4.46	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest - Agriculture	-0.00022944	-4.52	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest - Commercial	-0.00028057	-5.64	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest - Industrial	-0.00024746	-5.03	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest - Utility	-0.00023439	-4.72	<.0001
2009 Gross Tax Digest- Motor Vehicles	-0.00035816	-5.76	<.0001
Lottery Sales Rate	8.6048E-7	3.95	0.0001
Overall Poverty Percent	0.00007493	6.26	<.0001
Property Crimes per 100K	1.413781E-7	2.08	0.0395
Arrests per 100k in pop	-2.58453E-7	-1.79	0.0755
Child abuse per 1000 kids	0.00002344	3.32	0.0011
Change in food stamps 08 to 09	0.00002106	3.46	0.0007
Temp. Assistance to Needy families (pct)	0.00092744	2.86	0.0048

The model generated an adjusted R^2 value of 68.70%, meaning that 68.70% of the change or variation in the rate of homelessness by county has been captured using a linear combination of the variables listed above.

The current overall rate of homelessness for the state of Georgia is estimated to be .1346%. Based on a population of 9,829,211¹, the current estimated count of homelessness in the state of Georgia is 12,853 persons. A distribution of the homeless rate by county can be found in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Distribution of Homelessness Rate by Georgia County



From the distribution in Figure 1 above, the rate of homeless in Georgia is fairly normally distributed, with the values centered around .21%. However, one outlier on the right, Quitman county, is estimated to have a homelessness rate over .56%, albeit resulting in a small absolute count of 15 (population 2,659).

¹ 2009 population estimate from the 2011 Georgia County Guide.

The 10 counties with the highest estimated rate of homelessness and the lowest estimated rate of homelessness can be found in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Highest and Lowest Estimated Rate of Homelessness by County

COUNTY	2009 Population	FINAL COUNT	SOURCE	Effective Percent of Population
QUITMAN	2,659	15	MODEL	0.567%
CLAY	3,113	13	MODEL	0.431%
TALIAFERRO	1,812	8	MODEL	0.427%
HANCOCK	9,219	38	MODEL	0.409%
CLINCH	6,988	27	MODEL	0.384%
JOHNSON	9,300	35	MODEL	0.377%
MCINTOSH	11,378	41	MODEL	0.363%
TREUTLEN	7,058	25	MODEL	0.350%
LANIER	8,423	30	MODEL	0.350%
WHEELER	7,010	24	MODEL	0.344%
WHITFIELD	93,698	61	DCA	0.065%
OCONEE	33,320	21	MODEL	0.063%
HENRY	195,370	103	MODEL	0.053%
WORTH	21,214	11	DCA	0.052%
COLUMBIA	112,958	53	MODEL	0.047%
RICHMOND	199,768	83	DCA	0.042%
LEE	34,410	12	MODEL	0.034%
FAYETTE	106,788	34	MODEL	0.032%
TOOMBS	27,959	7	DCA	0.025%
COBB	714,692	49	DCA	0.007%

From Table 2, the “Source” column represents the source of the final estimated count. Where the source is identified as “MODEL” the value represents a prediction from the model described above. However, where the source is identified as “DCA”, the value represents a count provided by the DCA (or one of the constituent agencies) based upon surveys or actual counts provided by the representative authority for that county.

A full listing of all the rates and counts for all 159 counties can be found in Appendix 1.

What would cause some counties to have such a high rate while others have such a low rate?

Consider Quitman county, which was estimated to have a homeless rate of .567%. Quitman county is in the southwest corner of the state, on the border with Alabama. From the 13 significant variables listed in Table 1 above, Quitman county had the highest rate of lottery sales (\$2,935 per person) and the highest rate of TANF (100%). Since both of these variables are positively correlated with the homeless rate (the associated parameter estimates from Table 1 are positive), it is logical that Quitman would have a high rate of homelessness. Quitman county was also near the “top” of the list for other positively correlated variables and at the “bottom” of the list for the negatively correlated variables – specifically those associated with the gross tax digest.

On the other end of the rate spectrum, Fayette county – a suburban county south of Atlanta – had the lowest predicted rate of homelessness (while Cobb and Toombs counties demonstrated lower rates of homelessness, the counts for these counties were provided by the DCA rather than generated through inferential modeling). From the list of significant variables in Table 1, Fayette county had the lowest overall poverty rate (5.5%) and the lowest rate of child abuse cases per 1000 children under 18 (1.5). Fayette county was also near the “bottom” of the list for other positively correlated variables and near the “top” of the list for other negatively correlated variables.

In addition to homeless individuals, the number of precariously housed individuals was estimated. Precariously housed individuals are defined as people living a house or apartment but who face the loss of their housing within two weeks or who live in substandard/dilapidated housing, or as people living in a hotel or motel who (a) face the loss of their housing within two weeks and (b) are not having their stay paid for by an agency, church, or other service provider. The estimates for precariously housed were based upon a combination of survey data and inferences from the same model described above. Estimates of precariously housed individuals for each county can be found in Appendix 1.

Limitations

As with previous estimates, the present estimates have limitations and should be received in context.

The most important context to have when reviewing any numbers related to the enumeration of homeless persons is that the true numbers are not only unknown, but arguably unknowable. While econometric and demographic data are generally agreed upon indicators of trends and patterns of homelessness, prediction counts devoid of error is unrealistic.

Because unsheltered homeless and precariously housed individuals are difficult to count, confidence in some of the “actual” numbers may be low. As a result, the accuracy of the predictions from the model becomes somewhat of a moving target. For example, if the “actual” count for a county is 100 but the model predicted 150 for the county, there is a possibility that, given the characteristics of the county, the count is an under representation of the actual homeless.

Further to this point, it may or may not be a coincidence that five of the 10 counties with the lowest rates of homelessness have counts provided by the DCA through survey-based research or volunteer census work. The model generated counts were almost always higher than for DCA-provided counts, where available. This may indicate one of two patterns: 1) although the DCA and its constituent agencies have engaged in very thorough research and data collection, homeless enumeration is destined for undercounting or 2) the modeling process may be biased upwards. Or, the residuals are simply a series of random events.

While the estimates in the present study should be understood using the lens of the limitations above, the results still have greater than simply directional value – they represent an improvement over previous generalized estimation methods and anecdotal information.

Appendix 1: Unsheltered Homeless and Precariously Housed Counts by County

COUNTY	2009 Population	UNSHeltered HOMELESS COUNT	Percent of Population	PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED COUNT	Percent of Population	TOTAL	Percent of Population
APPLING	18,011	38	0.2121%	31	0.1721%	69	0.3843%
ATKINSON	8,230	25	0.3027%	11	0.1332%	36	0.4359%
BACON	10,601	18	0.1679%	9	0.0849%	27	0.2528%
BAKER	3,637	11	0.2899%	7	0.1925%	18	0.4824%
BALDWIN	46,337	86	0.1850%	14	0.0302%	100	0.2152%
BANKS	16,799	34	0.2005%	7	0.0401%	40	0.2407%
BARROW	72,158	88	0.1218%	33	0.0451%	120	0.1669%
BARTOW	96,217	93	0.0964%	34	0.0357%	127	0.1321%
BEN HILL	17,567	41	0.2323%	20	0.1161%	61	0.3484%
BERRIEN	17,044	43	0.2519%	21	0.1259%	64	0.3778%
BIBB	156,060	198	0.1267%	59	0.0380%	257	0.1647%
BLECKLEY	12,855	28	0.2157%	14	0.1079%	42	0.3236%
BRANTLEY	15,643	50	0.3172%	20	0.1269%	69	0.4441%
BROOKS	16,354	47	0.2898%	19	0.1159%	66	0.4058%
BRYAN	32,559	40	0.1237%	12	0.0371%	52	0.1608%
BULLOCH	69,213	107	0.1541%	26	0.0376%	133	0.1916%
BURKE	22,797	35	0.1535%	17	0.0746%	52	0.2281%
BUTTS	24,392	40	0.1659%	8	0.0332%	49	0.1991%
CALHOUN	6,306	15	0.2376%	10	0.1586%	25	0.3962%
CAMDEN	48,277	81	0.1683%	7	0.0145%	88	0.1828%
CANDLER	10,680	23	0.2177%	12	0.1089%	35	0.3266%
CARROLL	114,778	116	0.1011%	20	0.0174%	136	0.1185%
CATOOSA	64,035	77	0.1208%	23	0.0362%	101	0.1570%
CHARLTON	10,725	34	0.3161%	17	0.1580%	51	0.4741%
CHATHAM	256,992	476	0.1852%	26	0.0101%	502	0.1953%
CHATTAHOOCHEE	14,402	10	0.0720%	4	0.0288%	15	0.1007%
CHATTOOGA	26,619	62	0.2325%	31	0.1162%	93	0.3487%
CHEROKEE	215,084	16	0.0074%	92	0.0428%	108	0.0502%
CLARKE	116,342	226	0.1943%	68	0.0583%	294	0.2525%
CLAY	3,113	13	0.4305%	5	0.1722%	19	0.6027%
CLAYTON	275,772	205	0.0745%	76	0.0276%	282	0.1021%
CLINCH	6,988	27	0.3837%	12	0.1688%	39	0.5525%
COBB	714,692	49	0.0069%	18	0.0025%	67	0.0094%
COFFEE	40,868	92	0.2260%	11	0.0269%	103	0.2529%
COLQUITT	45,596	95	0.2087%	44	0.0965%	139	0.3052%
COLUMBIA	112,958	53	0.0471%	49	0.0434%	102	0.0905%
COOK	16,603	30	0.1836%	15	0.0918%	46	0.2755%
COWETA	127,111	94	0.0741%	35	0.0274%	129	0.1015%
CRAWFORD	12,240	35	0.2888%	18	0.1444%	53	0.4332%
CRISP	22,210	50	0.2244%	10	0.0449%	60	0.2693%
DADE	16,127	42	0.2635%	21	0.1318%	64	0.3953%
DAWSON	22,555	34	0.1517%	20	0.0887%	54	0.2404%
DECATUR	28,838	76	0.2636%	17	0.0589%	93	0.3226%
DEKALB	747,274	675	0.0903%	250	0.0334%	924	0.1237%
DODGE	19,749	47	0.2376%	19	0.0950%	66	0.3327%
DOOLY	11,819	27	0.2289%	11	0.0915%	38	0.3204%
DOUGHERTY	95,859	197	0.2060%	91	0.0949%	288	0.3009%
DOUGLAS	129,703	91	0.0705%	34	0.0261%	125	0.0966%

COUNTY	2009 Population	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT	Percent of Population	PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED COUNT	Percent of Population	TOTAL	Percent of Population
EARLY	11,568	37	0.3230%	31	0.2680%	68	0.5910%
ECHOLS	4,213	14	0.3271%	7	0.1635%	21	0.4906%
EFFINGHAM	53,541	70	0.1313%	14	0.0263%	84	0.1575%
ELBERT	20,372	41	0.2024%	16	0.0810%	58	0.2834%
EMANUEL	23,075	58	0.2508%	52	0.2254%	110	0.4761%
EVANS	11,695	27	0.2336%	11	0.0934%	38	0.3270%
FANNIN	22,945	63	0.2748%	25	0.1099%	88	0.3847%
FAYETTE	106,788	34	0.0321%	13	0.0119%	47	0.0440%
FLOYD	96,250	130	0.1355%	26	0.0271%	156	0.1626%
FORSYTH	174,520	252	0.1444%	93	0.0534%	345	0.1979%
FRANKLIN	21,748	44	0.2002%	17	0.0801%	61	0.2803%
FULTON	1,033,756	2,234	0.2161%	827	0.0800%	3,061	0.2961%
GILMER	29,021	80	0.2749%	24	0.0825%	104	0.3574%
GLASCOCK	2,801	4	0.1352%	2	0.0595%	5	0.1947%
GLYNN	76,820	166	0.2161%	103	0.1341%	269	0.3502%
GORDON	53,292	66	0.1241%	20	0.0372%	86	0.1613%
GRADY	25,187	59	0.2358%	96	0.3811%	155	0.6170%
GREENE	15,743	49	0.3104%	16	0.1016%	65	0.4120%
GWINNETT	808,167	659	0.0815%	88	0.0109%	747	0.0924%
HABERSHAM	43,613	87	0.1985%	26	0.0595%	113	0.2580%
HALL	187,743	196	0.1043%	6	0.0032%	202	0.1075%
HANCOCK	9,219	38	0.4093%	17	0.1801%	54	0.5895%
HARALSON	28,890	57	0.1987%	11	0.0397%	69	0.2384%
HARRIS	30,138	34	0.1138%	10	0.0341%	45	0.1479%
HART	24,067	64	0.2656%	13	0.0531%	77	0.3188%
HEARD	11,528	27	0.2323%	5	0.0465%	32	0.2788%
HENRY	195,370	103	0.0528%	38	0.0196%	141	0.0724%
HOUSTON	135,715	110	0.0813%	10	0.0074%	120	0.0886%
IRWIN	10,086	23	0.2259%	9	0.0904%	32	0.3163%
JACKSON	63,544	74	0.1167%	22	0.0350%	96	0.1517%
JASPER	13,953	27	0.1944%	5	0.0389%	33	0.2333%
JEFF DAVIS	13,659	28	0.2075%	11	0.0830%	40	0.2905%
JEFFERSON	16,478	50	0.3038%	30	0.1821%	80	0.4859%
JENKINS	8,450	29	0.3419%	13	0.1505%	42	0.4924%
JOHNSON	9,300	35	0.3767%	18	0.1883%	53	0.5650%
JONES	27,740	32	0.1154%	6	0.0231%	38	0.1385%
LAMAR	17,550	33	0.1887%	7	0.0377%	40	0.2265%
LANIER	8,423	30	0.3503%	6	0.0701%	35	0.4203%
LAURENS	48,295	75	0.1544%	37	0.0772%	112	0.2316%
LEE	34,410	12	0.0335%	4	0.0124%	16	0.0459%
LIBERTY	62,186	115	0.1855%	35	0.0557%	150	0.2412%
LINCOLN	7,913	21	0.2647%	10	0.1323%	31	0.3970%
LONG	12,234	40	0.3296%	5	0.0409%	45	0.3705%
LOWNDES	106,814	144	0.1350%	53	0.0496%	197	0.1847%
LUMPKIN	27,528	58	0.2115%	11	0.0400%	69	0.2514%
MACON	13,336	22	0.1648%	9	0.0659%	31	0.2307%
MADISON	28,232	54	0.1902%	11	0.0380%	64	0.2282%
MARION	6,995	13	0.1859%	7	0.0930%	20	0.2789%
MCDUFFIE	21,862	40	0.1837%	8	0.0367%	48	0.2204%

COUNTY	2009 Population	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT	Percent of Population	PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED COUNT	Percent of Population	TOTAL	Percent of Population
MCINTOSH	11,378	41	0.3626%	21	0.1813%	62	0.5439%
MERIWETHER	22,783	55	0.2434%	11	0.0487%	67	0.2921%
MILLER	6,228	8	0.1352%	20	0.3211%	28	0.4563%
MITCHELL	23,800	18	0.0756%	12	0.0504%	30	0.1261%
MONROE	25,425	42	0.1636%	12	0.0491%	54	0.2127%
MONTGOMERY	8,930	25	0.2786%	10	0.1114%	35	0.3900%
MORGAN	18,761	38	0.2020%	11	0.0606%	49	0.2626%
MURRAY	40,621	71	0.1753%	14	0.0351%	85	0.2104%
MUSCOGEE	190,414	255	0.1339%	51	0.0268%	306	0.1607%
NEWTON	99,944	112	0.1121%	11	0.0110%	123	0.1231%
OCONEE	33,320	21	0.0632%	8	0.0234%	29	0.0866%
OGLETHORPE	14,328	24	0.1688%	7	0.0507%	31	0.2195%
PAULDING	136,655	118	0.0866%	44	0.0320%	162	0.1186%
PEACH	27,247	54	0.1997%	11	0.0399%	65	0.2396%
PICKENS	31,264	46	0.1464%	9	0.0293%	55	0.1756%
PIERCE	18,580	39	0.2082%	15	0.0833%	54	0.2915%
PIKE	17,721	20	0.1156%	6	0.0347%	27	0.1502%
POLK	42,298	100	0.2358%	20	0.0472%	120	0.2829%
PULASKI	9,897	28	0.2828%	6	0.0566%	34	0.3393%
PUTNAM	20,495	56	0.2732%	7	0.0342%	63	0.3073%
QUITMAN	2,659	15	0.5672%	7	0.2495%	22	0.8167%
RABUN	16,611	41	0.2460%	8	0.0492%	49	0.2952%
RANDOLPH	7,180	24	0.3339%	11	0.1469%	35	0.4807%
RICHMOND	199,768	83	0.0415%	89	0.0446%	172	0.0861%
ROCKDALE	84,569	73	0.0864%	27	0.0320%	100	0.1183%
SCHLEY	4,325	7	0.1722%	4	0.0861%	11	0.2583%
SCREVEN	15,054	47	0.3110%	19	0.1244%	66	0.4353%
SEMINOLE	9,094	26	0.2879%	10	0.1152%	37	0.4031%
SPALDING	64,708	100	0.1543%	20	0.0309%	120	0.1852%
STEPHENS	25,700	66	0.2557%	13	0.0511%	79	0.3069%
STEWART	4,558	13	0.2923%	6	0.1286%	19	0.4210%
SUMTER	32,084	78	0.2424%	39	0.1212%	117	0.3636%
TALBOT	6,355	15	0.2356%	7	0.1037%	22	0.3393%
TALIAFERRO	1,812	8	0.4267%	4	0.2134%	12	0.6401%
TATTNALL	24,493	65	0.2637%	26	0.1055%	90	0.3692%
TAYLOR	8,587	23	0.2647%	9	0.1059%	32	0.3705%
TELFAIR	12,792	40	0.3139%	18	0.1381%	58	0.4520%
TERRELL	10,320	29	0.2825%	46	0.4457%	75	0.7282%
THOMAS	46,188	84	0.1819%	26	0.0563%	110	0.2382%
TIFT	42,959	66	0.1536%	43	0.1001%	109	0.2537%
TOOMBS	27,959	7	0.0250%	15	0.0536%	22	0.0787%
TOWNS	11,010	35	0.3172%	7	0.0634%	42	0.3806%
TREUTLEN	7,058	25	0.3504%	12	0.1752%	37	0.5256%
TROUP	64,653	87	0.1346%	40	0.0619%	127	0.1964%
TURNER	9,254	16	0.1705%	8	0.0852%	24	0.2557%
TWIGGS	10,111	27	0.2657%	12	0.1169%	39	0.3827%
UNION	21,252	56	0.2637%	11	0.0527%	67	0.3165%
UPSON	27,551	51	0.1841%	10	0.0368%	61	0.2209%
WALKER	64,983	123	0.1891%	25	0.0378%	147	0.2270%
WALTON	87,311	91	0.1044%	34	0.0386%	125	0.1431%
WARE	35,914	65	0.1807%	10	0.0278%	75	0.2085%
WARREN	5,755	9	0.1564%	26	0.4518%	35	0.6082%
WASHINGTON	20,879	44	0.2095%	17	0.0838%	61	0.2933%
WAYNE	29,407	59	0.1990%	29	0.0995%	88	0.2984%
WEBSTER	2,192	5	0.2269%	2	0.1135%	7	0.3404%
WHEELER	7,010	24	0.3439%	11	0.1513%	35	0.4953%
WHITE	25,294	62	0.2454%	12	0.0474%	74	0.2929%
WHITFIELD	93,698	61	0.0651%	278	0.2967%	339	0.3618%
WILCOX	8,895	23	0.2621%	10	0.1153%	34	0.3774%
WILKES	10,268	30	0.2964%	12	0.1186%	43	0.4150%
WILKINSON	10,076	16	0.1621%	7	0.0648%	23	0.2269%
WORTH	21,214	11	0.0519%	24	0.1131%	35	0.1650%
Georgia	9,829,211	12,853	0.131%	4,712	0.0479%	17,565	0.1787%