



CLAYTON COUNTY

**COMMUNITY SERVICES AUTHORITY, INC.**

*Putting The Pieces Together In Our Community One Family At A Time*

# Community Needs Assessment

*November 2021*

# **Community Assessment Guidelines**

In January 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson asked Congress to declare an “unconditional war on poverty” and to aim “not only to relieve the symptom of poverty, but to cure it and, above all, to prevent it”. This national agenda was initially birthed under President John F. Kennedy, who before his assassination on November 22, 1963, had begun looking at ways to help those in poverty. President Johnson’s call for action resulted in Congress passing the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The programs of the Economic Opportunity Act included, but were not limited to, the Job Corps, Head Start, Adult Basic Education, Family Planning, Summer Youth Programs, Senior Centers, Community Health Centers, and Community Action Agencies.

All Community Action Agencies (CAAs) are overseen by a state agency designated by the Office of Community Services of the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In Georgia, this state agency is the Department of Human Services. Every three years, Community Action Agencies must create a Community Action Plan based that describes community needs, service delivery strategies based on those needs, and directions for building the capacity of the agency and community to meet local needs.

Clayton County Community Services Authority, Inc. (Clayton County CSA, Inc.) completes a comprehensive community needs assessment and internal evaluation every five years. The purpose of the community needs assessment itself is to identify the strengths and resources available in the community to meet the needs of low income families. Additionally, it provides a framework for developing and identifying services and solutions and will guide the Strategic Planning Committee in developing the organization’s three-year strategic plan.

Our most recent community needs assessment was completed in 2015 and updated annually to incorporate the input of hundreds of community members including low income individuals, staff, and partner agencies. It is the only document of its kind, and the only local source of information about what it’s like to live in our region as expressed by residents, stakeholders, faith based community, educators and political and civic leaders.

**The following information will be researched in order to update the five year community assessment:**

1. The demographic make-up of eligible individuals, families and children, including their estimated number, geographic location, and racial and ethnic composition.
2. Child development programs that provide services for low income families in Clayton County.
3. The estimated number of children with disabilities four years of age or younger, including the types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies.
4. The estimated number of low income elderly people that are in need of supportive services, i.e., transportation, weatherization, emergency assistance, etc.

5. Data regarding the health, education, nutrition and social services needs of eligible low income individuals, children and their families.
6. The education, health, nutrition and social services needs of Head Start families as defined by families of Head Start eligible children, and by institutions in the community that serve young children.
7. The education, health, nutrition and social services needs of eligible individuals and families in Clayton County
8. Resources in the community that could be used to address the needs of low income individuals, children and their families, including assessments of their availability and accessibility.
9. Most of the research will be focused on Clayton and Fayette counties since the agency serves 100% of low income residents in these two counties.

**The community needs assessment will help the agency determine:**

1. The grantee’s philosophy and its long and short range program objectives.
2. Determine the type of services that are most needed and the program option.
3. Determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee if limitations in the amount of resources make it impossible to serve the entire area.

The economic forecast for our low-income constituents is improving with the entrance of new industries entering into the county resulting in varying degrees of employment opportunities. However, ensuring we are able to provide laborers for the workforce creates an opportunity to partner with other organizations such as WIOA, to develop Clayton County’s workforce.

The financial future of federal grant funding for community action agencies nationwide remains uncertain as we remain under a continuing resolution. However, Clayton County CSA Inc. is strong and resilient and our future priority includes diversifying and creating multiple streams of revenue sources to ensure we survive any unfavorable political climate.

**Methodology**

In order to represent as diverse a population as possible there were multiple ways to respond to the community needs assessment survey. The survey was designed to collect specific sets of data from respondents to identify and rank needs. Surveys were available via:

- Electronic email
- Agency’s website
- Paper

***\*Note: All surveys were made available in Spanish***

The assessment process started in May 2020. The Executive Director selected team members to head the community assessment team. For qualitative data collection, we engaged partners and board members to assist in the process. We partnered with the Community Foundation by

hosting their Design Thinking Workshop, which was a process that included input on community issues from key stakeholders for the business, education and social service sectors. We also met with ministerial leaders to disseminate the information to their congregants.

Gathering data from the low socio economic population was of the utmost importance because our ultimate goal is to help families in poverty transition to self-sufficiency. We started the data collection process with our Head Start families. Head Start team members collected surveys from over 10% of the families we serve. Additionally, clients were randomly selected when applying for services at the agency. Throughout the year, community support team members collected over 2,000 customer satisfaction surveys.

We thank the hundreds of survey participants, board members, staff and community collaborators for their commitment throughout the community needs assessment. We will provide a summary of this report on our website.

## Clayton County Community Services Authority, Inc.



### AGENCY MISSION

*“Clayton County Community Services Authority, Inc. is committed to the amelioration of the conditions and circumstances of poverty of people of Clayton County and surrounding areas. The agency advocates for the disenfranchised and provides for the delivery of essential services through structured programs which are designed to improve the quality of life, self-sufficiency and promotes responsible community involvement.”*

### AGENCY PROFILE

Clayton County Community Services Authority, Inc. is a private non-profit community action agency that was created in 1964 as a direct response to President Lyndon B. Johnson’s “War on Poverty”.

*“Poverty is a national problem, requiring improved national organization and support. But this attack, to be effective, must also be organized at the State and the local level and must be supported and directed by State and local efforts.*

*For the war against poverty will not be won here in Washington. It must be won in the field, in every private home, in every public office, from the courthouse to the White House.” ~ President LBJ*

In 1964, Congress enacted Public Law 88-452, an omnibus bill titled the "Economic Opportunity Act which authorized the formation of local Community Action Agencies. The Act provided funding for Community Action Agencies, which are local private non-profit and public

government organizations that have directly served the needs of the low-income. The effort quickly became known as the “war on poverty.” In part, the Act stated:

*"It is the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this nation by opening, to everyone, the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."*

Clayton County CSA, Inc. advocates for changes in the way the system works so those who are excluded from its benefits, (the poor, aged, children, women, minorities and handicapped), can gain access to the benefits available to all members of society. Programs are designed to help the local citizens and groups maintain themselves in a self-respecting manner. Community action and empowerment are strategies utilized as an alternative to complete reliance on the welfare system. These strategies are geared and organized to give emergency help to disadvantaged and deprived citizens in order to fill the gap. The purpose of the agency is to work, train and guide the citizens of Clayton County until they can work and sustain themselves in a decent, safe and happy life.

Clayton County Community Services Authority, Inc. was incorporated in 1966 under the Laws of the State of Georgia and recognized as the proper body to carry out the mission, purpose and functions to assist individuals and families to become self-sustaining.

The purpose of the agency is: 1) To mobilize and utilize all public and private resources of Clayton County and other federal, state or local funds towards the alleviation of poverty in Clayton County; 2) the corporation is organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

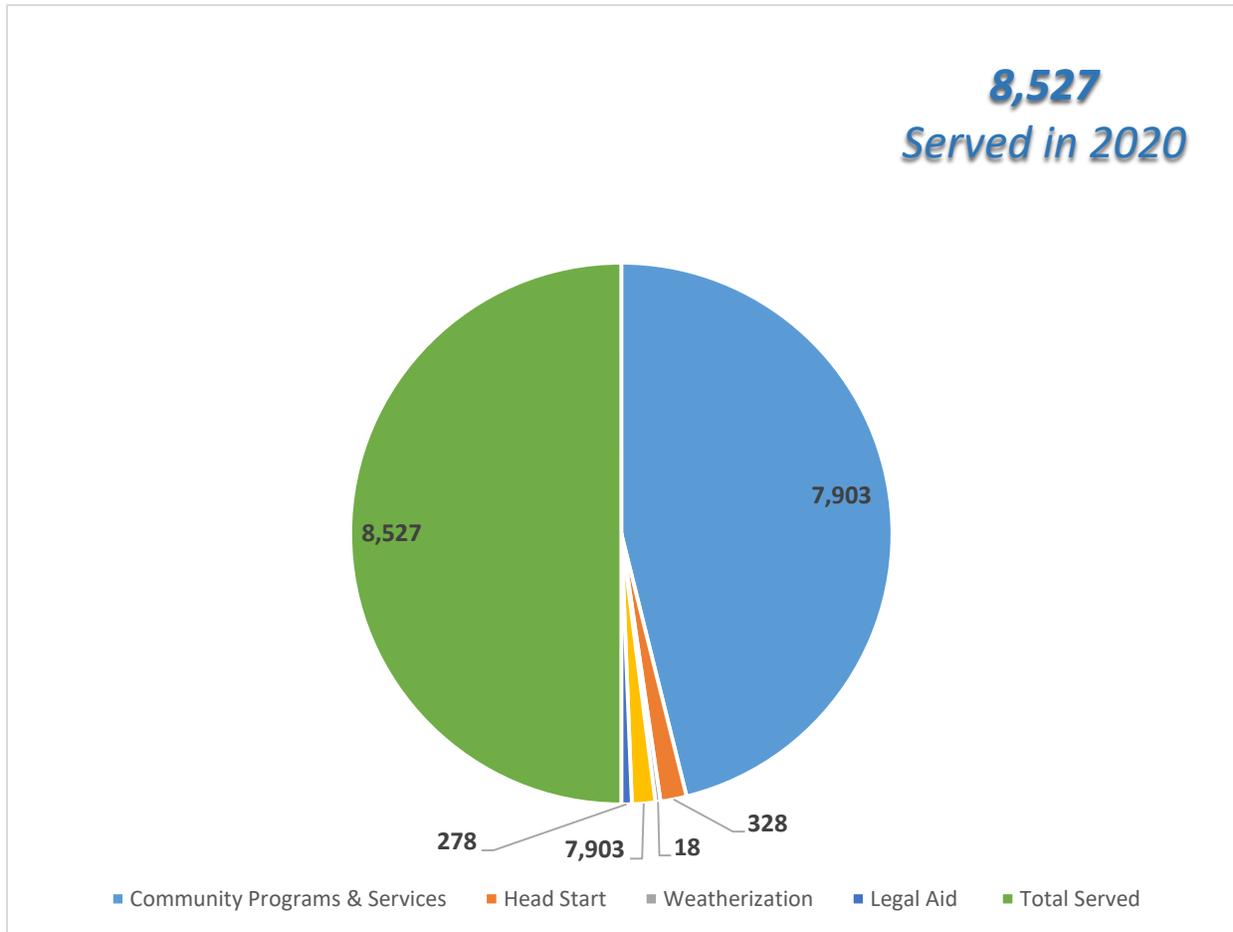
## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



The agency has an eighteen member Board of Directors that is comprised of three groups: representation of one third elected public officials; one third representation from the Low Income (Consumer) Group; and, one third representatives of Private Groups and Interests. The objectives of the Board of Directors and staff are to work with three significant groups in the community: the consumers, the public sector, and the private sector to seek out, identify and address the causes of poverty within the county; to assist the entire community in becoming more responsible to the needs and interests of the poor by mobilizing available resources and striving to bring about institutional sensitivity and removal of artificial barriers for eligible citizens; and to plan and develop a system of priorities

from among identified needs and concerns of local residents and address them through programs, projects and activities.

## PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



Clayton County CSA offer Community Enrichment Services and Programs to assist low income families transition to self-sufficiency and establish thriving communities. In 2020 , the agency provided services to 8,527 individuals in Clayton, Fayette and Henry (LIHEAP only) counties.

Our ultimate programmatic goal is the eradication of poverty in our tri county service area. The program initiatives are designed to address systemic barriers. Currently, there are five key programs offered throughout the year: Community Support, Head Start (Pre K & Early Head Start), Weatherization, and Legal Aid. Additionally, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides financial assistance to income eligible senior citizens, homebound individuals and low income families with their heating bills during peak seasonal months in

Clayton, Fayette and Henry counties. Due to COVID -19 Pandemic, the agency could not fully provide these services due CDC restrictions.

## **COMMUNITY SUPPORT**

Our Community Support provides emergency short term financial assistance, case management and resource referrals to families or individuals in Clayton and Fayette counties faced with crisis situations, e.g. evictions, foreclosures, utility disconnections, emergency food assistance and LIHEAP to help families move towards self-sufficiency

To qualify for these services, families' income must not exceed 125% of the federal poverty level, actively seeking employment, or recently obtained employment. The primary purpose for short-term assistance is to help maintain housing, utilities, and employment.

Our support teams also provide referrals to other financial resources and supportive services to eligible households to prevent evictions, foreclosures, and disruption of utility services. Other supportive services may include childcare, transportation, budget management counseling, employment services, referrals to banking services, and other services as needed.

## **HEAD START**



Clayton County CSA's Head

Start& Early Head Start is a federally funded program for 352 Head Start and 72 Early Head Start –Child Care Partnership children ages birth to five years of age. Head Start provides education, health, nutrition, disabilities/mental health, transportation and parent involvement services for children and families that are income eligible in Clayton County. Head Start has ten Pre-K –Head Start blended classrooms and thirteen Head Start classrooms. Our goal is a two generational approach to helping families to become self-sufficient in order to achieve their life

goals. The program also promotes school readiness, family literacy, social competency and parent engagement.

Head Start& Early Head StartParents participate in the program decision making in the form of serving as members of the Policy Council body; hence they play a major role in approving and disapproving major program policies. Through community partners, we link families to receive services based on individual family goal settings.

## **Early Head Start – Childcare Partnership Initiative**

Clayton County CSA Inc. Early Head Start – Child Care (CC) Partnership have been providing services since May 1, 2015. The purpose of the Partnership is for programs from different side of thoughts to come together, work together for a common goal. On this EHS –CC partnerships, CSA Inc. and Bizee Brains partnered and are working together to bring exemplary child care services to families in Clayton County.

Through blended services, CSA Inc. provides comprehensive services to 32 children from birth to three starting at 8:00 am until 6:00 pm, Monday thru Friday. With the provision of childcare subsidy funds, Bizee Brains provides extended hours of more quality services. Through this EHS-CCP initiative, we provide training for teachers and child care (CC) providers, work with families, and provide financial support for materials and environments.

This child care partnership allows us to reach more children in Clayton County by provision of comprehensive servicethrough mixed classroom model and providing families with optimum and convenient childcare.

## **LEGAL AID**

This component provides legal (non-criminal) services to low income citizens of Clayton County seeking legal representation with civil problems and complaints. The Legal Aid Society is the oldest and largest not-for-profit organization in the United States providing free legal services for clients who cannot afford to pay for counsel.

The Pro Bono Project is supported by local volunteer attorneys and the Atlanta Legal Aid Society in meeting the needs of family law cases, probate, divorce, child custody, adoption, guardianship, domestic violence, landlord and tenant cases, food stamps, housing, education and consumer laws.

The Pro Bono Coordinator screens potential clients for eligibility and refers them to attorneys on a rotating basis. Eligibility is determined based on household income or the type of legal problems to be addressed.

## **WEATHERIZATION**

Weatherization is a term used to describe general repairs and installation measures taken to decrease home energy usage by reducing leakage of air in and out of a house ultimately reducing energy costs. Our ultimate goal is to reduce the burden of energy prices on eligible families and individuals including the elderly and the disabled citizens in Clayton, Henry and Fayette counties.

The weatherization targeted measures performed on homes have a direct result on reducing energy bills. The four areas in which measures are accomplished are: air infiltration reduction which targets the area of the home where the most energy is lost; weatherization where energy is lost around doors, floors, windows, the attic, and crawlspaces; blower door test is the diagnostic tool used to measure and calibrate the major energy leak sites in a home; and energy counseling to homeowners is provided to inform them how to practice energy conservation on a daily basis.

Health and safety hazards are also part of the client’s education. All homes are diagnostically checked for the presence of carbon monoxide. Additionally, a completed home has smoke and carbon monoxide alarms installed.

## **CSA PROGRAM SERVICES**

### **1. Head Start & Early Head Start –Child Care Partnership Demographics 2020 - 2021 Program Information Report**

Head Start & Early Head Start services provided to families based on ethnicity shows little or no significant change since the last community assessment in 2015. See Demographic Information from 2020-2021 Program Improvement Report as follows:

<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Multi</b>
<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

**Service Area:**The Cites where Head Start Families resides in with children 0-5 2020 /2021

Enrolled Cities	Number Served	Population
Forest Park **	<b>116</b>	<b>18,949</b>
Riverdale *	<b>40</b>	<b>15,669</b>
Jonesboro	<b>103</b>	<b>4,624</b>
Ellenwood	<b>12</b>	<b>59,865</b>
Stockbridge	<b>28</b>	<b>26,281</b>
LakeCity *	<b>1</b>	<b>2,671</b>
Fayetteville	<b>1</b>	<b>16,370</b>
Conley	<b>5</b>	<b>5,524</b>
College Park(un-incorporated)	<b>18</b>	<b>14,621</b>
Morrow	<b>36</b>	<b>7,167</b>
Hampton	<b>8</b>	<b>7,098</b>
Rex	<b>54</b>	<b>15,709</b>
Love Joy	<b>2</b>	<b>6,422</b>
Irondale	<b>0</b>	<b>8,181</b>
Bonanza	<b>0</b>	<b>2,909</b>

Majority of the children served in Head Start, Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership, live in Forest Park, Jonesboro, and Hampton, Morrow, Rex, is on the rise. Un-served areas are: Irondale, Bonanza, and Lovejoy.

**Center Based Option:** CSA Head Start& Early Head Start program has a center-based and Local Designed Waiver option for Pre-K Blended classrooms,.

**CSA’s Head Start& Early Head Start Center locations:**

**South Ave Center**

667 South Ave.

Forest Park, Georgia 30297

Head Start Enrollment capacity- 223

Early Head Start Enrollment Capacity - 24

**Brookwood Center**

3639 Brookwood Boulevard  
Rex, Georgia 30273

Head Start Enrollment capacity- 129

Early Head Start Enrollment Capacity – 16

**Early Head Start - Child Care Partnership**

Bizee Brains Academy

2721 Hwy 138

Jonesboro, GA30236

EHS-CCP Enrollment Capacity -32

**2. Community Support Services**

Year	# of Families served	# of individuals served
2015	7,044	<b>14,870</b>
2020	7,903	<b>N/A</b>

**3. Weatherization Services**

Year	# of Families served	# of individuals served
2015	N/A	<b>61</b>
2020	N/A	<b>156</b>

**4. Legal Aid Services**

Year	# of Families served	# of individuals served
2015	N/A	<b>301</b>
2020	N/A	<b>278</b>

Comparing the type of services provided through the program agencies, one can notice some drastic shift in numbers of families / individuals that receives services from the agency programs such as Weatherization and Community Support. The drop in number of services to families and

individuals served in Clayton, Henry and Fayette was due to low funding from the federal & state government.

## Clayton County Community Profile

### HISTORY

Clayton County was formed in 1858 from parts of Fayette (to the west) and Henry Counties (to the east). It is named after Judge Augustine S. Clayton, who served in the Georgia General Assembly. Long before the county was officially formed it was inhabited by Creek Native Americans. Remnants of their farming culture can still be found along the Flint River.

The county is adjacent to DeKalb (northeast), Henry (east), Spalding (South), Fayette (southwest), and Fulton (northwest) counties. It is the 6th most populated county and one of Georgia's smallest counties in land size, with an area of 143 square miles. It is one of the most densely populated counties in Georgia, serving over 292,256 residents, employing more than 70,316 individuals, and containing six municipalities: Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow, and Riverdale. Most of the county's population growth has occurred in Jonesboro and Riverdale.



Clayton County is home to one of the largest and busiest airports in the world, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport. The airport conducts over 1,000 flights daily to 225 domestic and international destinations. It is home to one of the largest airport hubs, Delta Airlines. Additionally, the airport is home to the Delta Technical Operations Center, the airlines primary maintenance repair and overhaul arm. The airport provides 63,000 jobs on-site, making it the state's largest employer.

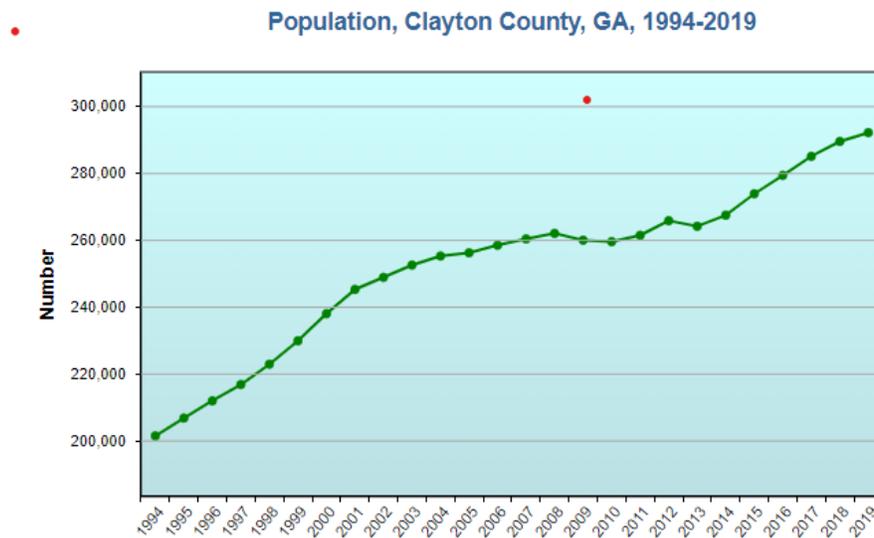
Some fun facts about the county are that it was featured in Margaret Mitchell’s 1936 novel *Gone with the Wind*. Clayton County was featured in the 2012 film *Flight*, starring Denzel Washington, and parts of the film *Smokey and the Bandit* were shot in Clayton County.

.Unincorporated cities are: Conley, Ellenwood, Rex, Irondale and Bonanza.

## Demographics

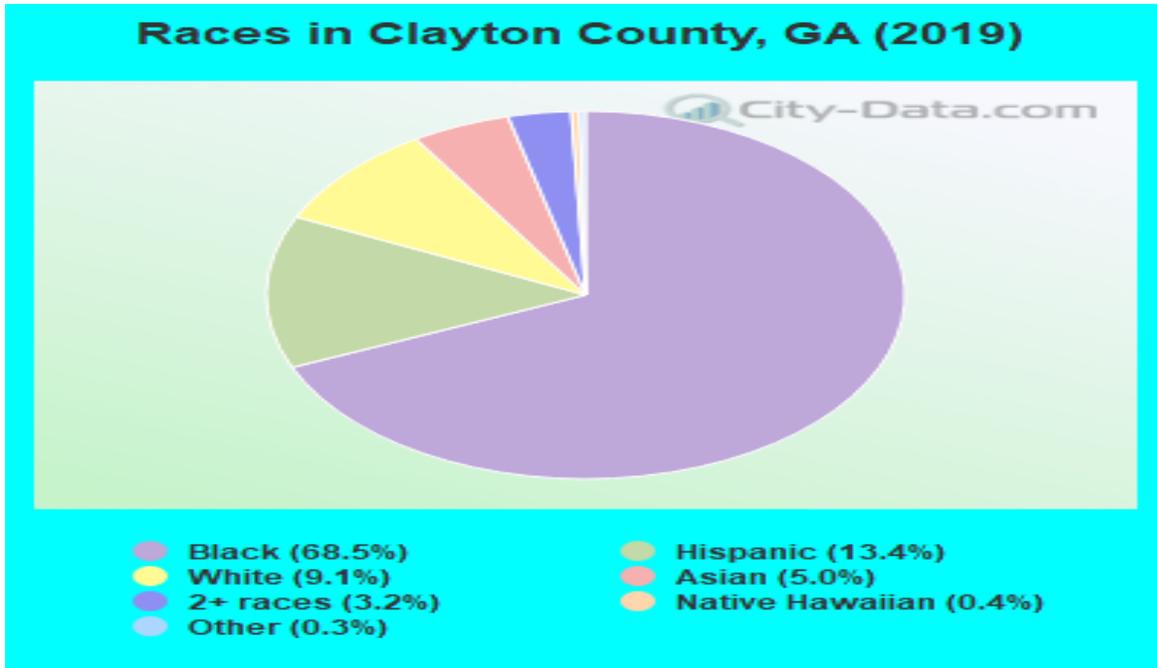
According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2020), the median household income in Clayton County is \$45,778, and percent of persons in poverty is 17.6%, with **37.2%** of children living below poverty. Nearly one-fifth of the population (18.5%) under age 65 is without health insurance. The unemployment rate is 12.2%. Almost two-thirds (64.6%) of females 16 years and over are in the labor force. The largest industries are educational services (18.2%), transportation, warehousing, utilities (13.4%), and retail trade (12.3%). Nearly one-fourth of the population (22.7%) had no health insurance.

Over the past 25 years, Clayton County’s population changed from a predominantly lower middle class, white and rural community to a more African American, urban, working-class community with approximately one-third of families headed by a single, female parent. Females account for 53% of the county's population.



2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
245,327	248,954	252,631	255,322	256,292	258,552	260,441	262,099	260,067	259,623	261,532	265,888	264,220	267,542	273,955	279,462	285,153	289,615	292,256

County population in 2019: **292,256** (99% urban, 1% rural); it was 236,517 in 2000 34% Land area: 143 sq. mi. Water area: 1.7 sq. mi. Population density: 2049 people per square mile (very high).



Presently, the population breakdown is Black/African American – 69.8%, Hispanic – 13.4%, White – 9.1%, and Asian – 5.0%.

### Age Demographics -Sources :ACS 2019

Median Age	Clayton -35.2	GA -36.7	38.1 US
0-9	16.3%	12.9%	12.3%
10-19	<b>15.3%</b>	12.9%	12.3%
20-34	<b>15.5%</b>	14.0%	12.9%
35-54	<b>22.7%</b>	20.7%	20.7%
55-64	<b>26.4%</b>	26.7%	25.6%
65 & older	<b>11.0%</b>	12.1%	12.9%

## Owners and Renters in Clayton

Fair market rent for a 3-bedroom apartment is \$929 a month. Cities in this county include: Forest Park, Riverdale, Irondale, Conley, Morrow, Jonesboro, Bonanza, Lake City, Lovejoy. Clayton County has a predicted average indoor radon screening level between 2 and 4 pCi/L (pico curies per liter) - Moderate Potential.

This chart shows the ownership percentage in Clayton County, GA.



In 2019, 48.7% of the housing units in Clayton County, GA were occupied by their owner. This county's percentage declined from previous year's rate of 52%. This percentage of owner's occupation is lower than the national average of 64.1%. Median contract rent in 2019 for apartments was \$856 (lower quartile is \$752, upper quartile is \$999) Clayton county compared to the state of Georgia- \$857. Estimated median house or condo value in 2019 was \$143,600 (it was \$90,900 in 2000) in Clayton - \$143,600 compared to Georgia -\$202,500. Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$97,200 - \$187,600 Mean price in 2019: Detached houses in Clayton-\$129,560 compared to Georgia: \$274,276 Townhouses or other attached units in Clayton \$102,072 compared to Georgia: \$266,514. In 2-unit structures in Clayton - \$120,261 compared to Georgia -\$239,993 .In 3-to-4-unit structures: Clayton - \$331,311 compared to Georgia -\$202,197. In 5-or-more-unit structures in Clayton - \$173,757 compared to Georgia - \$304,107. Mobile homes in Clayton- \$43,060 compared to Georgia -\$74,102. Median monthly housing costs for homes and condos with a mortgage -\$1,197 and Median monthly housing costs for units without a mortgage -\$420.

Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with mortgages in 2019: \$1,418 (0.9%)

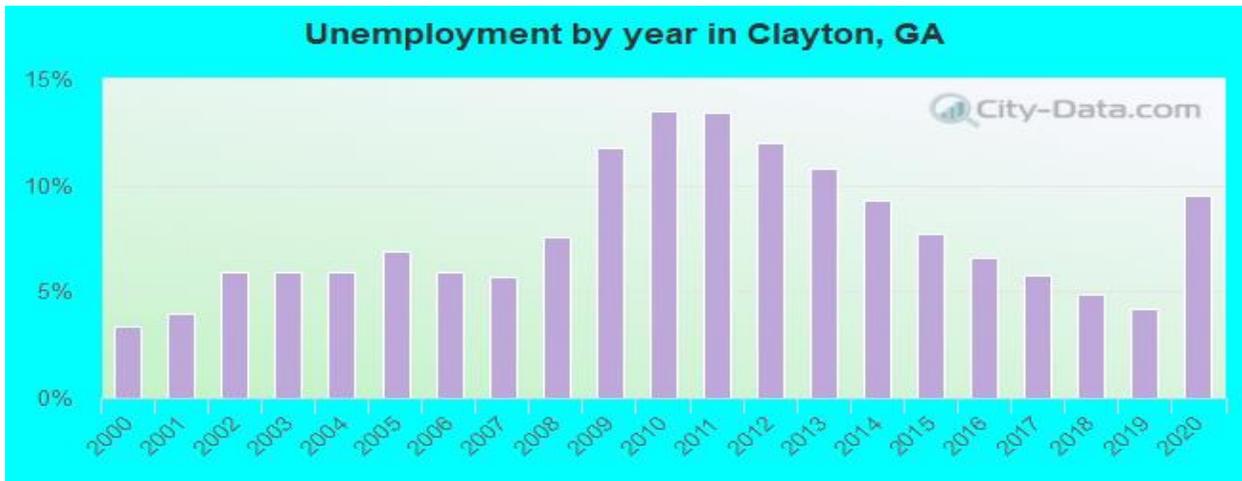
Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with no mortgage in 2019: \$1,026 (0.9%).

## Unemployment in Clayton County

Unemployment in November 2020 for Clayton County was 9.5% compared to Georgia - 5.4% .

According Kids Count data from Annie Casey Foundation Georgia report by county, the number of children whose parent lack secure employment in Clayton County between 2015 -2019 was 7,151 (9.6).

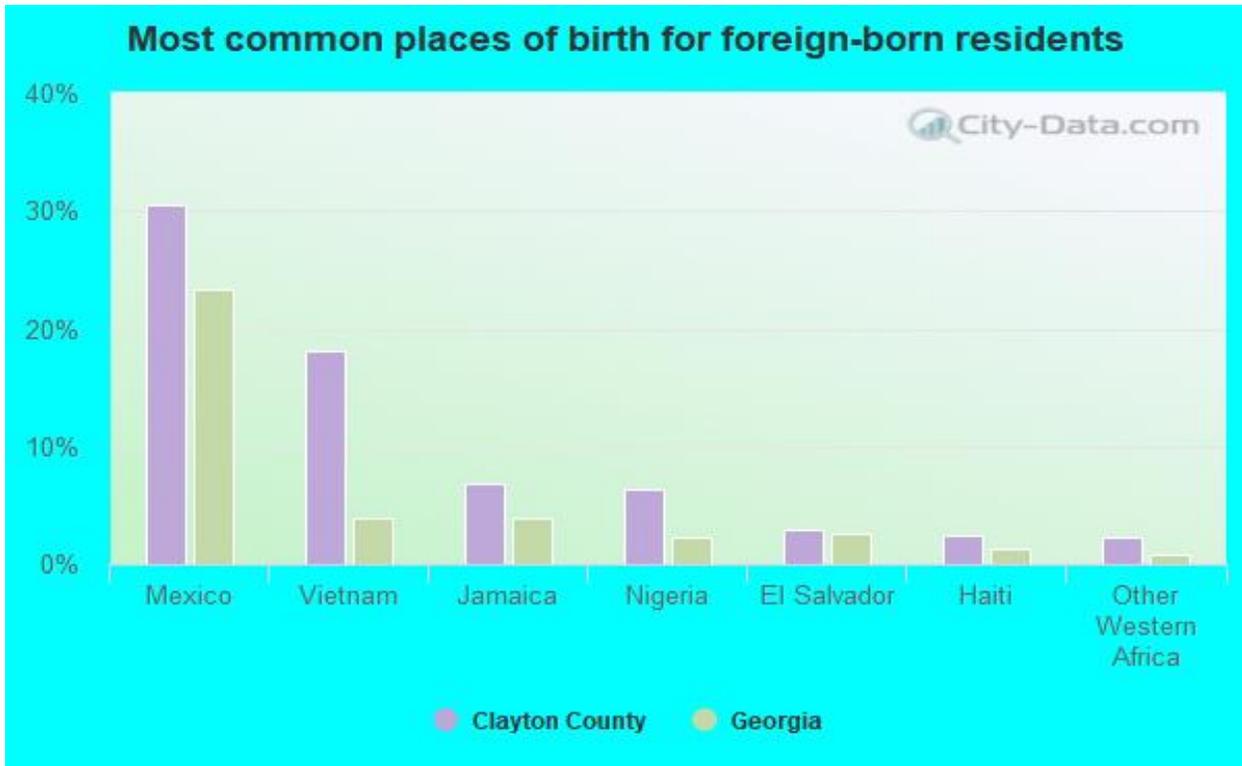
Also, children whose parent we unemployed in 2018 was 6,676 (49%) and in 2019, 5,816 (42%).



### Percentage of foreign birth in Clayton County

Foreign Born Place of birth	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceanic	Latin America	North America
Percentage	1%	28%	14%	0%	56%	0%

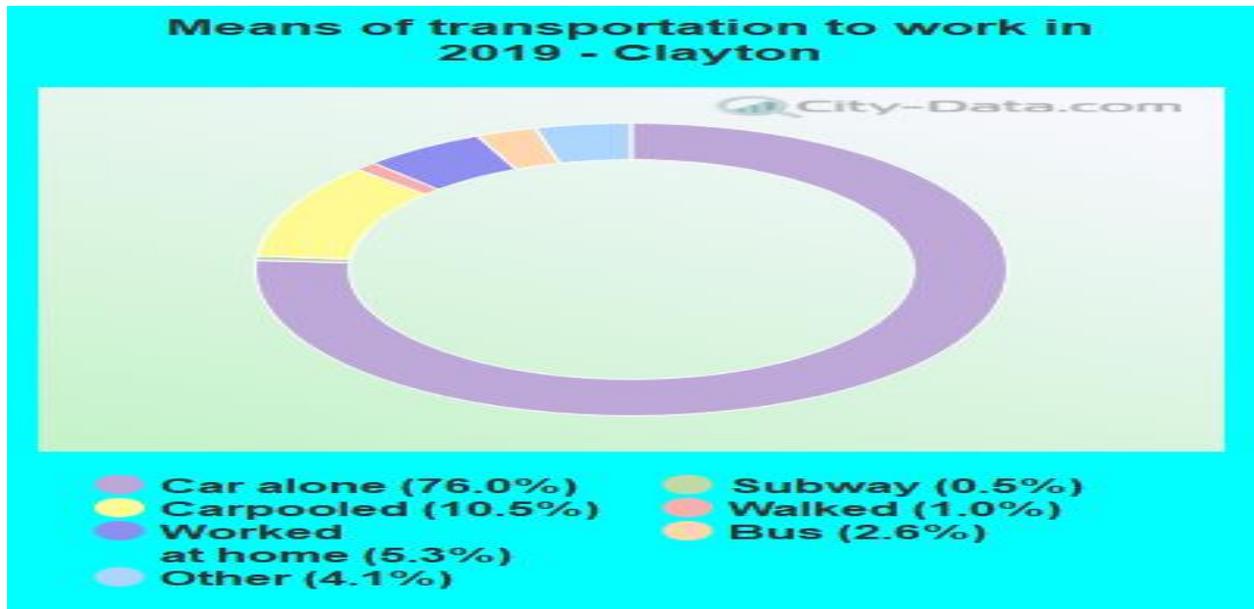
\* ACS 2019 5-year data



Above data indicates that Clayton County has 14.2% Foreign born population, about 1.4 times the rate of Georgia 10.3%, a little higher than United States 13.7%, It has 14% of Africans, which is 1.5 times the rate of Georgia 10% and more than double the rate of United States 5%.

Mexico (30%) Vietnam (18%) Jamaica (7%) Nigeria (6%) El Salvador (3%) Haiti (3%) Other Western Africa (2%)

Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton_County-GA.html)



Means of transportation to work in Clayton County -Drove a car alone: 96,113 (76.0%) Carooled: 13,292 (10.5%) Bus: 3,323 (2.6%) Subway or elevated rail: 588 (0.5%) Long-distance train or commuter rail: 57 (0.0%) Light rail, streetcar or trolley: 80 (0.1%) Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means: 5,126 (4.1%) Walked: 1,218 (1.0%) Worked at home: 6,666 (5.3%)

Mean travel time to work (commute): 29.8 minutes Percentage of county residents living and working in this county: 38.1%

Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton_County-GA.html)

### Food Environment Statistics:

Number of grocery stores: 49 Clayton County: 1.81 / 10,000 pop compared to State: 1.91 / 10,000 pop. Number of supercenters and club stores: 5 in Clayton County: 0.18 / 10,000 pop compared to Georgia: 0.15 / 10,000 pop. Number of convenience stores (no gas): 19 Clayton County : 0.70 / 10,000 pop compared to Georgia: 0.86 / 10,000 pop. Number of convenience

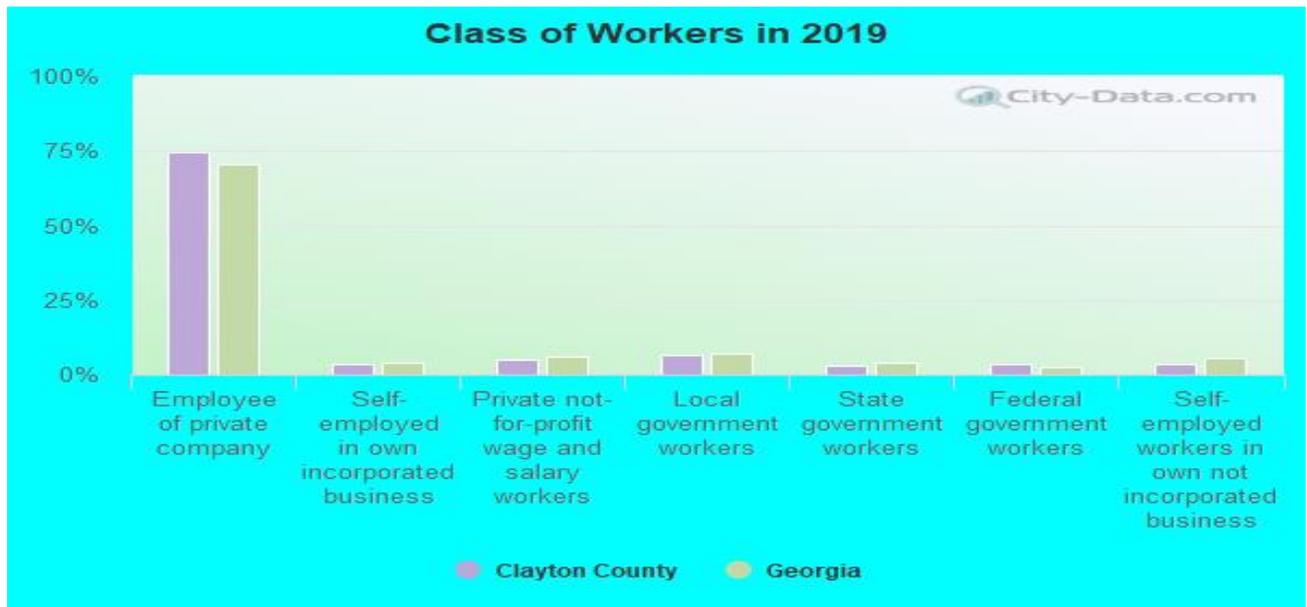
stores (with gas): 128 Clayton County: 4.72 / 10,000 pop compared to Georgia: 5.12 / 10,000 pop. Number of full-service restaurants: 119 Clayton County: 4.39 / 10,000 pop. Compared to State: 7.41 / 10,000 pop.

**Adult diabetes rate: Clayton County: 11.5%** Georgia: 10.4% Adult obesity rate: Clayton County: **30.7%** State: 27.8%

**Agriculture in Clayton County:** Average size of farms: 52 acres Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: \$7,718 Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: \$487.29 The value of nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 49.88% The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 31.98% Average total farm production expenses per farm: \$10,827 Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 20.76% Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 0.75% Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: \$18,326 The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 88.71% Average age of principal farm operators: 59 years Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 11.50 Land in orchards: 5 acres .

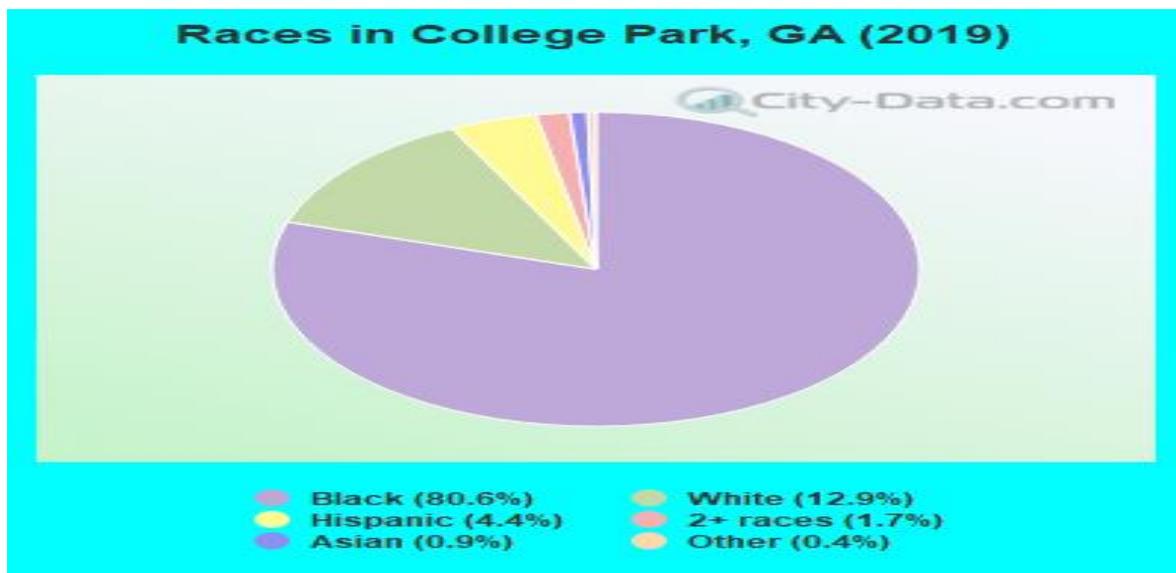
**Tornado activity:** Clayton County historical area-adjusted tornado activity is significantly below Georgia state average. It is 1020640.9 times below overall U.S. average. Tornadoes in this county have caused 5 injuries recorded between 1950 and 2004. On 11/22/1992, a category 2 (max. wind speeds 113-157 mph) tornado injured 3 people and caused between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000 in damages.

**Earthquake activity:** Clayton County-area historical earthquake activity is significantly above Georgia state average. It is 47% greater than the overall U.S. average. On 4/29/2003 at 08:59:39, a magnitude 4.9 (4.4 MB, 4.6 MW, 4.9 LG, Class: Light, Intensity: IV - V) earthquake occurred 96.8 miles away from Clayton County center



Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton_County-GA.html)

## INCORPORATED CITIES



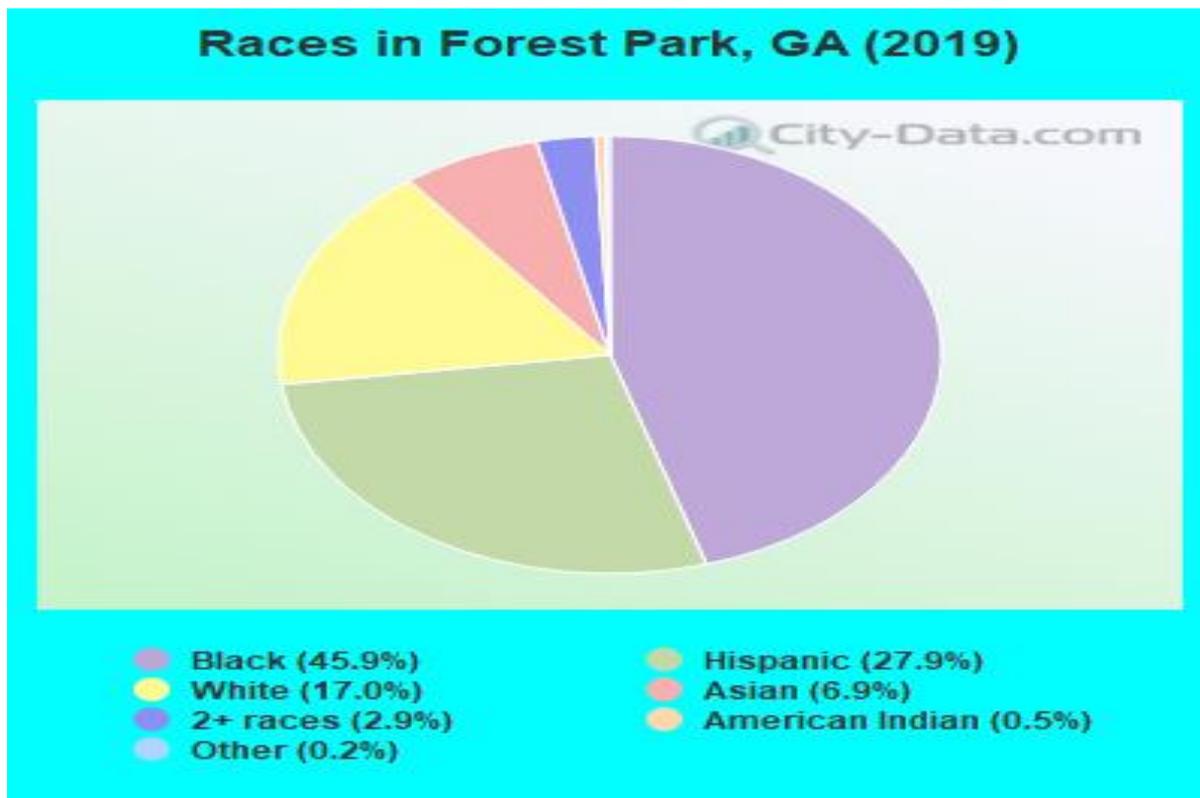
**College Park** - originated from a land grant awarded in 1846, is home to the largest independent day school in the continental U.S., Woodward Academy. Also locate in the College Park Community is the Georgia International Convention Center, the second largest exhibit and meeting space in the state, and the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, the world's busiest passenger airport.

College Park Population in 2019: 15,159 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: -25.6% Males: 7,003 (46.2%) Females: 8,156 (53.8%) Median resident age: 34.1 years Georgia median age: 37.2 years Zip codes: 30337, 30349. College Park Zip Code Map Estimated median household income in 2019: \$40,734 (it was \$30,846 in 2000) in College Park compared to GA: \$61,980. Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$27,860 (it was \$14,371 in 2000) in College Park city income, earnings, and wages data .Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$209,616 (it was \$97,400 in 2000) College Park compared to GA: \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$223,119; detached houses: \$225,924; townhouses or other attached units: \$132,345 Median gross rent in 2019: \$975. March 2019 cost of living index in College Park: 97.0 (near average, U.S. average is 100). Percentage of College Park residents living in poverty in 2019 was 29.5% (13.0% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 34.4% for Black residents, 2.9% for Hispanic or Latino residents).

Estimated median house or condo value in 2019 was \$209,616 (it was \$97,400 in 2000) in College Park compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$140,682 - \$318,362. Mean price in 2019: Detached houses: \$225,924 in College Park compared to Georgia : \$274,276. Townhouses or other attached units: College Park \$132,345 compared to Georgia \$266,514.

Total population: 14,598 (All urban) Houses: 8,182 (6,275 occupied: 1,733 owner occupied, 4,445 renter occupied) % of renters in College Park: 72% compared to Georgia: 36%. Housing density: 843 houses/condos per square mile. Median price asked for vacant for-sale houses and condos in 2019: \$269,742. Median contract rent in 2019: \$828 (lower quartile is \$649, upper quartile is \$874) Median rent asked for vacant for-rent units in 2019: \$837. Median gross rent in College Park, GA in 2019: \$975. Housing units in College Park with a mortgage: 1,263 (12 second mortgage, 143 home equity loan, 0 both second mortgage and home equity loan). Houses without a mortgage: 468 Median household income for houses/condos with a mortgage: \$86,315 Median household income for apartments without a mortgage: \$79,907 .Median monthly housing costs: \$997

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/housing/houses-College-Park-Georgia.html>



**Forest Park**-Settled in the 1820s by families and railroad employees, the Forest area developed as a “wood and water stop” for the Central of Georgia railroad. In fact, the railroad played such a pivotal role in the area that residents called the city “Stump Town” a name Forest Park likely earned because as rail workers cut down trees to provide fuel for the passenger and freight trains, they left only stumps behind.

Forest Park is now one of the largest cities in Clayton County and its citizens have a deep appreciation for the more than 65 acres of parks and playgrounds, including ball fields, a multi – purpose community recreation center, senior center, an indoor. Olympic size pool, one outdoor pool, a football stadium seating 2,000 spectators, jogging track, picnic sheds and tennis courts.

Forest Park population in 2019: 20,020 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: -6.7% Males: 9,502 (47.5%) Females: 10,518 (52.5%) Median resident age: 33.2 years compared to Georgia median age: 37.2 years Zip codes: 30260. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$39,274 (it was \$33,556 in 2000)

Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$16,388 (it was \$14,932 in 2000) Forest Park city income, earnings, and wages data Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$88,807 (it was \$69,500 in 2000) Forest Park: \$88,807 compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$95,385; detached houses: \$98,080; townhouses or other attached units: \$48,998; mobile homes: \$13,557. Median gross rent in 2019: \$917. March 2019 cost of living index in Forest Park: 94.1 (less than average, U.S. average is 100) Forest Park, GA residents, houses, and apartments details. Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 26.2% (22.5% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 26.3% for Black residents, 26.4% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 100.0% for American Indian residents, 17.9% for other race residents, 26.7% for two or more races residents)

26.2% of Forest Park, GA residents had an income below the poverty level in 2019, which was 49.3% greater than the poverty level of 13.3% across the entire state of Georgia. Taking into account residents not living in families, 18.2% of high school graduates and 36.4% of non high school graduates live in poverty. The poverty rate was 16.9% among disabled males and 20.3% among disabled females. The renting rate among poor residents was 72.6%. For comparison, it was 40.8% among residents with income above the poverty level.

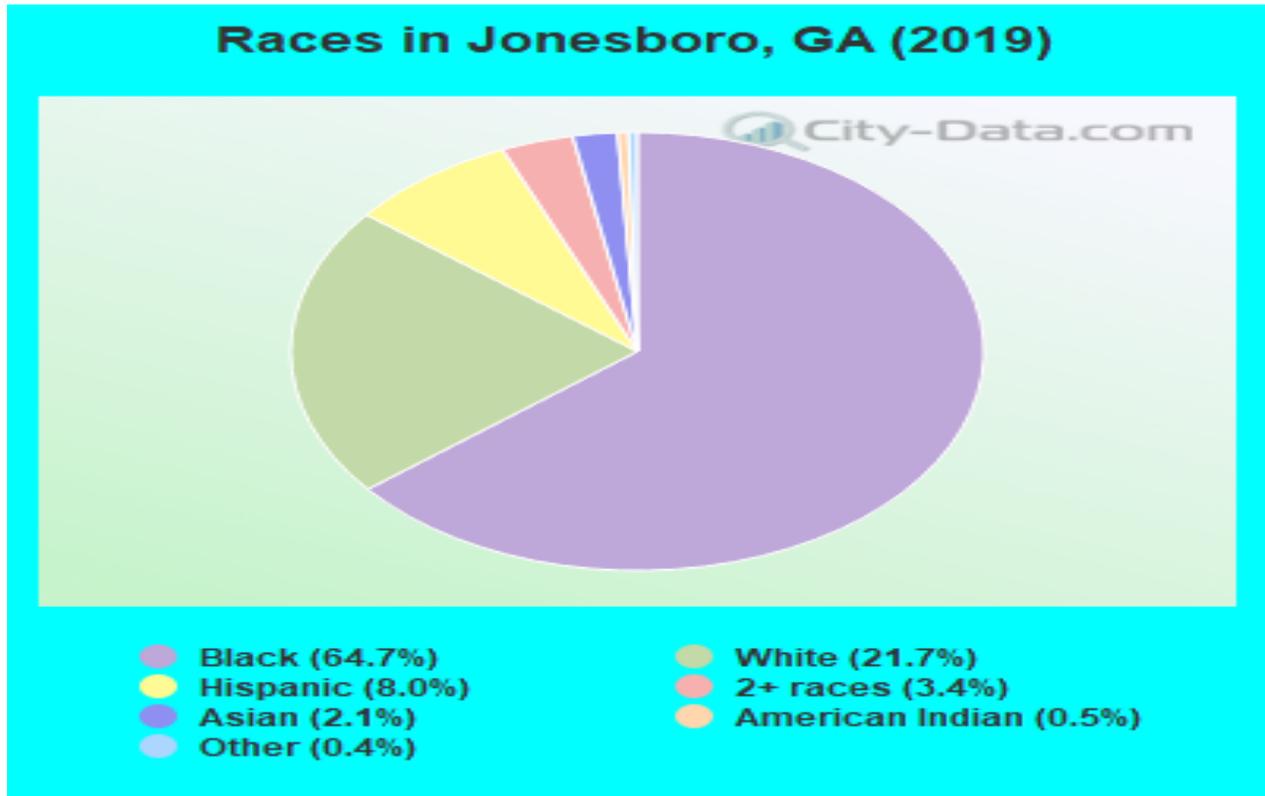
Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Forest Park: 26.2% compared to the whole state of Georgia 13.3% Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Forest Park: 10.4% Whole state: 5.7% .Poverty rate among disabled males: Forest Park: 16.9% compared to Georgia: 15.4% . Disability rate in this city among poor males (it is 20.4% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Forest Park: 26.4% and Georgia: 28.0% .Poverty rate among disabled females: Forest Park: 20.3% and Georgia: 21.4%. Disability rate in this city among poor females (it is 21.5% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Forest Park: 31.2% and Georgia: 29.6%. Renting rate in this city among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 72.6% Residents above poverty level: 40.8%

## **Poverty of children in Forest Park**

Children below poverty level: Forest Park, Georgia: 32.4% State: 18.5% Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Forest Park: 18.2% compared to Georgia: 17.6% Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Forest Park: 36.4% compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Forest-Park-Georgia.html>

**Jonesboro** -Jonesboro, the county seat, was originally called Leaksville but was renamed in 1845 after Colonel Samuel Goode Jones, a civil engineer with the Macon and Western Railroad Company, who also laid out the street plan for the city. It was once home to Creek Indians. The Creek Indians ceded a large portion of their territory to the State in the 1820's, thus forming what is now Jonesboro.



Jonesboro population in 2019: 4,962 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: +29.6% Males: 2,859 (57.6%) Females: 2,103 (42.4%) Median resident age: 33.5 years compared to Georgia median age: 37.2 years. Zip codes: 30236. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$36,740 (it was \$31,951 in 2000) Jonesboro compared to GA: \$61,980 Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$16,925 (it was \$16,178 in 2000) Jonesboro city income, earnings, and wages data .Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$106,410 (it was \$76,000 in 2000) Jonesboro: \$106,410 compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$92,844; detached houses: \$92,243. Median gross rent in 2019: \$948. March 2019 cost of living index in Jonesboro: 94.8 (less than average, U.S. average is 100).

Percentage of Jonesboro residents living in poverty in 2019: 30.4% (14.9% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 39.2% for Black residents, 19.2% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 33.3%

for other race residents, 41.9% for two or more races residents)30.4% of Jonesboro, GA residents had an income below the poverty level in 2019, which was 56.3% greater than the poverty level of 13.3% across the entire state of Georgia. Taking into account residents not living in families, 12.7% of high school graduates and 57.0% of non high school graduates live in poverty. The poverty rate was 13.3% among disabled males and 29.9% among disabled females. The renting rate among poor residents was 75.2%. For comparison, it was 40.4% among residents with income above the poverty level.

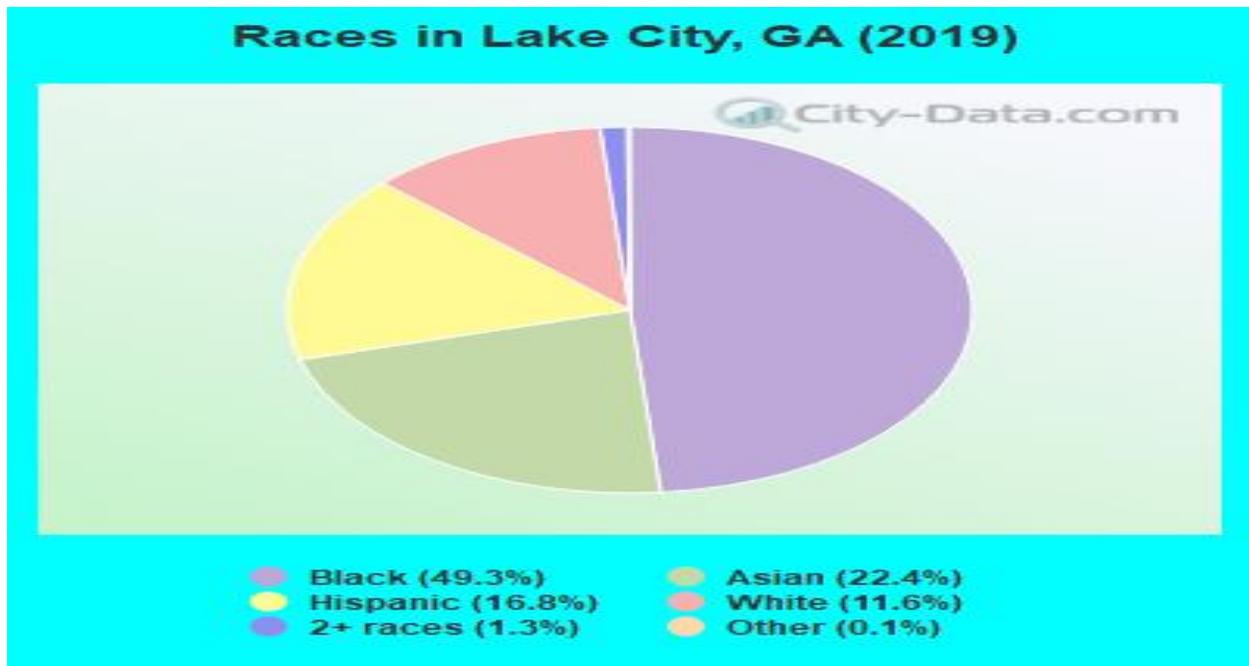
## **Poverty Rate in Jonesboro, GA**

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Jonesboro: 30.4% Whole state: 13.3% Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Jonesboro: 18.1% Whole state: 5.7% Poverty rate among disabled males: Jonesboro: 13.3% compared to Georgia: 15.4% Disability rate in this city among poor males (it is 27.5% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Jonesboro: 27.1% compared to Georgia: 28.0% Poverty rate among disabled females: Jonesboro: 29.9% compared to Georgia: 21.4%. Disability rate in this city among poor females (it is 17.0% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Jonesboro: 23.6% compared to Georgia: 29.6%. Renting rate in this city among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 75.2%. Residents above poverty level: 40.4%

## **Poverty in Families in Jonesboro, GA**

Children below poverty level: Jonesboro, Georgia: 46.2% State: 18.5% Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Jonesboro: 12.7% compared to Georgia: 17.6% Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Jonesboro: 57.0% compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Jonesboro-Georgia.html>



**Lake City** has been incorporated since 1951. The city earned its name from seven lakes and ponds located within its nearly two square miles that were filled to form the land area of the city. The community grew rapidly with significant residential, retail and manufacturing development. The city neighbors the campus of Clayton State University.

Lake City population in 2019: 2,829 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: -2.0% Males: 1,275 (45.1%) Females: 1,554 (54.9%) Median resident age: 26.4 years compared to Georgia median age: 37.2 years. Zip codes: 30260. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$52,881 (it was \$38,929 in 2000) Lake City compared to Georgia: \$61,980 . Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$14,771 (it was \$15,877 in 2000) Lake City income, earnings, and wages data. Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$116,733 (it was \$86,700 in 2000) Lake City: \$116,733 compared to Georgia \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$119,319; detached houses: \$123,653; townhouses or other attached units: \$56,789. Median gross rent in 2019: \$994. March 2019 cost of living index in Lake City: 94.3 (less than average, U.S. average is 100)

Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 15.5% (20.8% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 29.0% for Black residents, 5.1% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 5.1% for other race residents, 45.3% for two or more races residents).

The 5 largest ethnic groups in Lake City, GA are Black or African American (Non Hispanic)(48.8%) and other (Hispanic) (6.27%) 0% of the households in Lake City, GA speak a non –English language at home as their primary language and 86% of the residents in Lake City are US Citizens.

In 2019, the median property value in Lake City, GA was \$88,200, and the homeownership rate was 52.3%. Most people in Lake City, GA drove alone to work and the average commute time was 23.4 minutes. The average car ownership in Lake City, GA was 2 cars per household.

Crime rate in Lake City, Georgia (GA): murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, burglaries, thefts, auto thefts, arson, law enforcement employees, police officers, crime map

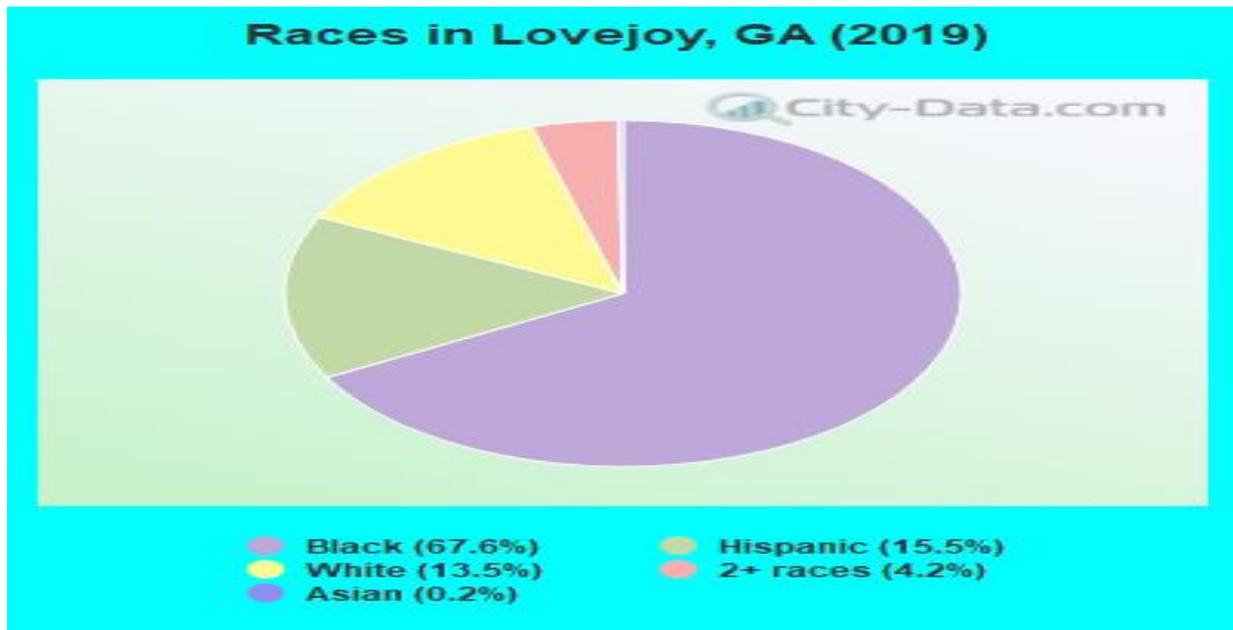
The 2019 crime rate in Lake City, GA is 234 (City-Data.com crime index), which is about the average for the U.S. cities. It was higher than in 75.1% U.S. cities. The 2019 Lake City crime rate fell by 43% compared to 2018. In the last 5 years Lake City has seen decreasing violent crime and decline of property crime. See how dangerous Lake City, GA is compared to the nearest cities: (Note: Higher means more crime) Lake City: 234.4, Forest Park: 441.8, Morrow: 546.2 , Riverdale: 501.1, Hapeville: 731.8 ,Jonesboro: 354.6 ,College Park: 725.4, East Point: 953.0 and Atlanta: 469.0

## **Poverty rates in Lake City, GA**

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Lake City: 15.5% compared to the whole state of Georgia: 13.3% .Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Lake City: 8.4% and the state: 5.7%. Poverty rate among disabled males: Lake City: 14.2% and Georgia: 15.4% .Disability rate in this city among poor males (it is 19.6% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Lake City: 27.1% compared to Georgia: 28.0% .Poverty rate among disabled females: Lake City: 2.1% compared to Georgia: 21.4% Disability rate in this city among poor females (it is 16.6% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Lake City: 5.1% compared to Georgia: 29.6%. Renting rate in this city among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 84.7%. Residents above poverty level: 33.9%

Children below poverty level: Lake City, Georgia: 14.6% to the state of Georgia: 18.5% .Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Lake City: 6.8% compared to the state of Georgia: 17.6%. Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Lake City: 9.6% compared to the state of Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Lake-City-Georgia.html>



**Lovejoy** – located in the southern Clayton County, was known a Lovejoy Station. It was the site of the Civil War battle in Sherman’s Atlanta campaign, the Battle of Lovejoy Station. This city has a total area of 2.6 square miles of which 0.002 square miles or 0.91% is water. Lovejoy has a population of more than 6,400. Located just 10 minutes from Atlanta Motor Speedway and 30 minutes from the very heart of Atlanta. Lovejoy enjoys the best of both urban bustle and intimate community, and its growing by leap and bounds.

Lovejoy population in 2019: 6,840 (99% urban, 1% rural). Population change since 2000: +174.1% Males: 2,829 (41.4%) Females: 4,011 (58.6%) Median resident age: 29.9 years compared to Georgia median age: 37.2 years .Zip codes: 30250. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$48,557 (it was \$40,139 in 2000) Lovejoy: \$48,557 compared to Georgia: \$61,980 .Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$20,287 (it was \$14,642 in 2000)

Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$142,276 (it was \$38,400 in 2000) Lovejoy: \$142,276 compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$127,526; detached houses: \$129,560; townhouses or other attached units: \$102,072; in 2-unit structures: \$120,261; in 3-to-4-unit structures: \$331,311; in 5-or-more-unit structures: \$173,757; mobile homes: \$43,060 Median gross rent in 2019: \$1,163. March 2019 cost of living index in Lovejoy: 95.3 (near average, U.S. average is 100).

The median household income in Lovejoy, GA in 2019 was \$48,556, which was 27.6% less than the median annual income of \$61,980 across the entire state of Georgia. Compared to the median income of \$40,139 in 2000 this represents an increase of 17.3%. The per capita income in 2019 was \$20,287, which means an increase of 27.8% compared to 2000 when it was \$14,642. Whole page based on the data from 2000 / 2019 when the population of Lovejoy, compared to Georgia 2,495 / 6,369

in 2019, the median household income of Lovejoy households was \$45,488. Lovejoy households made slightly more than [Fort Oglethorpe](#) households (\$45,394) and [Union City](#) households (\$45,324) . However, 22.0% of Lovejoy families live in poverty

Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 25.0% (36.9% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 18.8% for Black residents, 23.6% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 64.9% for two or more races residents) 25.0% of Lovejoy, GA residents had an income below the poverty level in 2019, which was 46.7% greater than the poverty level of 13.3% across the entire state of Georgia. Taking into account residents not living in families, 9.0% of high school graduates and 61.0% of non high school graduates live in poverty. The poverty rate was 24.2% among disabled males and 5.3% among disabled females. The renting rate among poor residents was 27.3%. For comparison, it was 10.6% among residents with income above the poverty level.

Children below poverty level: Lovejoy: 28.8% compared to Georgia: 18.5%. Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Lovejoy: 9.0% compared to Georgia: 17.6%. Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Lovejoy: 61.0%, compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Lovejoy-Georgia.html>



**Morrow**- became a city in 1943 and is home to Clayton State University, and the Georgia State and U.S. National Archives' Southeast Region facilities. Morrow commercial and retail

base generates considerable sales tax revenue with a growing population that increases from almost 6,000 to more than 60,000 during business hours. The city of Morrow has one of Georgia's newest centers, the Morrow Center, built to the International Association of Conference Center's standards. There is more than 28,000 square feet of flexible meeting and social space to accommodate every need

Morrow population in 2019: 7,192 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: +47.3% Males: 3,504 (48.7%) Females: 3,688 (51.3%) Median resident age: 32.1 years compared to Georgia median age: 37.2 years. Zip codes: 30260. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$55,905 (it was \$46,569 in 2000) Morrow: \$55,905 compared to Georgia: \$61,980 .Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$19,674 (it was \$17,544 in 2000).

Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$127,526; detached houses: \$129,560; townhouses or other attached units: \$102,072; in 2-unit structures: \$120,261; in 3-to-4-unit structures: \$331,311; in 5-or-more-unit structures: \$173,757; mobile homes: \$43,060 Median gross rent in 2019: \$937. March 2019 cost of living index in Morrow: 94.6 (less than average, U.S. average is 100)

Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$148,365 (it was \$91,300 in 2000) Morrow: \$148,365 Georgia: \$202,500 Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$105,893 - \$199,176

Total population: 7,167 (Urban population: 4,893, Rural population: 0) Houses: 2,244 (2,105 occupied: 1,248 owner occupied, 849 renter occupied) % of renters here: 40% State: 36% Housing density: 762 houses/condos per square mile. Median price asked for vacant for-sale houses and condos in 2019 in this county: \$169,100. Median contract rent in 2019: \$843 (lower quartile is \$799, upper quartile is \$973) Median gross rent in Morrow, GA in 2019: \$937 Housing units in Morrow with a mortgage: 662 (13 second mortgage, 14 home equity loan, 0 both second mortgage and home equity loan) Houses without a mortgage: 578 Median household income for houses/condos with a mortgage: \$76,174 .Median household income for apartments without a mortgage: \$74,919. Median monthly housing costs: \$932

## **Poverty in Morrow GA**

Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 8.9% (11.3% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 17.6% for Black residents, 7.7% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 21.7% for other race residents)

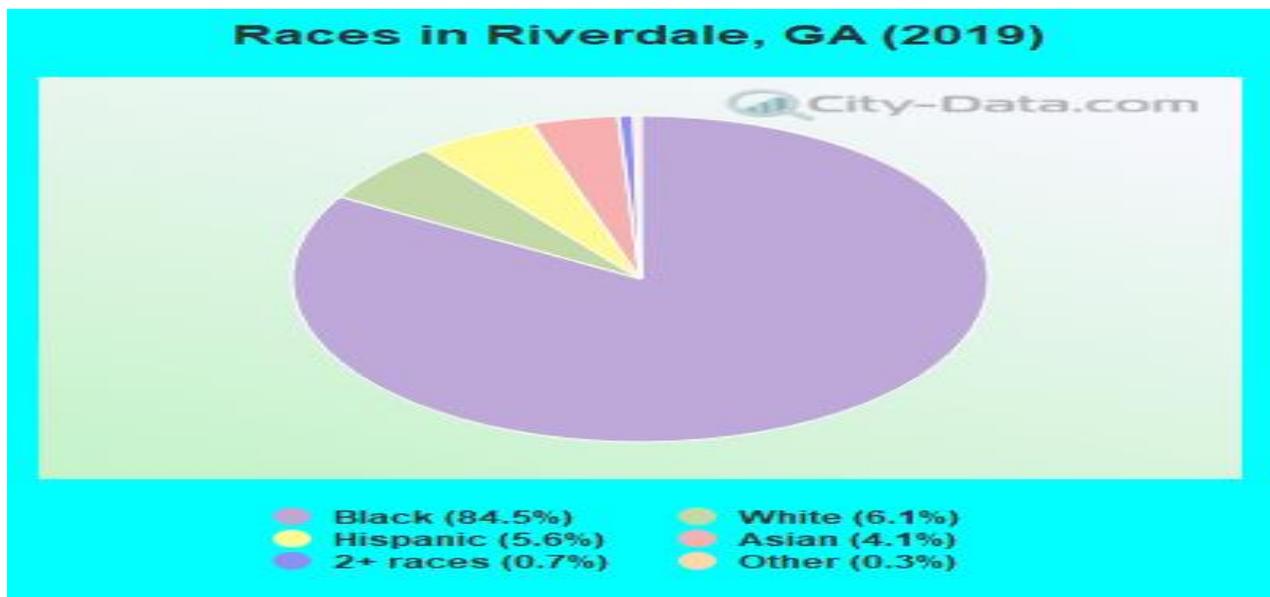
Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Morrow: 8.9% compared to the state: 13.3% Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Morrow: 4.2% compared to the state: 5.7% Poverty rate among disabled males: Morrow: 9.4% compared to Georgia: 15.4% .Disability rate in this city among poor males (it is 23.1% among male residents who are

not classified as poor): Morrow: 19.7% compared to Georgia: 28.0% . Poverty rate among disabled females: Morrow: 6.7% compared to Georgia: 21.4% .Disability rate in this city among poor females (it is 19.7% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Morrow: 15.7% compared to Georgia: 29.6% .Renting rate in this city among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 43.4% . Residents above poverty level: 41.0%.

## Poverty in Families in Morrow GA

Children below poverty level: Morrow, Georgia: 12.3% and State: 18.5%. Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Morrow: 29.6% compared to Georgia: 17.6% .Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Morrow: 28.7% compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/housing/houses-Morrow-Georgia.html>



**Riverdale**-dates before the Civil War when settlers moved to the area. The first European settlers moved to the area know known as Riverdale during the 1860's. The city had its foundations in a railroad track built in 1887 connecting Atlanta and Fort Valley. When the railroad had problems getting land required for its business needs, local landowners Mr. and Mrs. Rivers donated a generous plot of land. This made way for the establishment of a main railroad stop in the area. The city was hence named after Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, and incorporated in

1908. Riverdale has grown from a population of 159 in 1920 to more than 15,000 today. Strategically located just five miles south of Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Riverdale is home to Clayton County's largest healthcare provider – Southern Regional Medical Center. Also known as the "Southern Crescent," Riverdale is located 10 miles south of Atlanta.

In 2019, Riverdale, GA had a population of 15.3k people with a median age of 34.7 and a medium household income of \$50,145 between 2018 and 2019 the population of Riverdale GA declined from 16,289 to 15,291, a -6.13% decrease and its median household income grew from \$40,850 to \$50,145, a 22.8%

The largest ethnic groups in Riverdale GA are Blacks or African American (Non Hispanic) (83.6%) White (Non Hispanic) (6.1%), Asian (Non Hispanic) (3.98%) , other Hispanic (2.13%, Black African American Hispanic (2.09%). Of the household in Riverdale GA , the primary language is English and 96% of the residents are United States citizens.

In 2019, the median property value in Riverdale GA was \$101,300, and the median homeownership rate was 50.7%. Most people in Riverdale drove alone to work and average commute time was 29.4 minutes. The average car ownership in Riverdale GA was 2 cars per household.

Riverdale GA is home to a population of 15.3k people, from which 96% are citizens. As of 2019, 23.9% of Riverdale, GA residents were born outside of the country (3.66k people).

In 2019 there were 13.5 times more Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) residents (12.8k people) in Riverdale, GA than any other race or ethnicity. There were 944 White (Non-Hispanic) and 608 Asian (Non-Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups

In 2019, there were 13.5 times more Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) residents (12.8k people) in Riverdale, GA than any other race or ethnicity. There were 944 White (Non-Hispanic) and 608 Asian (Non-Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups. 5.41% of the population (828) is Hispanic.

As of 2019, 23.9% of Riverdale, GA residents (3.66k people) were born outside of the United States, which is lower than the national average of 34%. In 2018, the percentage of foreign-born citizens in Riverdale, GA was 14.3%, meaning that the rate has been increasing.

Median Household Income in Riverdale, GA is \$50,145. In 2019, the place with the highest Median Household Income in Riverdale, GA was Census Tract 405.09 with a value of \$64,849, followed by Census Tract 405.13 and Census Tract 405.16, with respective values of \$63,980 and \$56,328

Males in Georgia have an average income that is 1.36 times higher than the average income of females, which is \$49,410. The income inequality in Georgia (measured using the Gini index) is 0.477, which is lower than the national average.

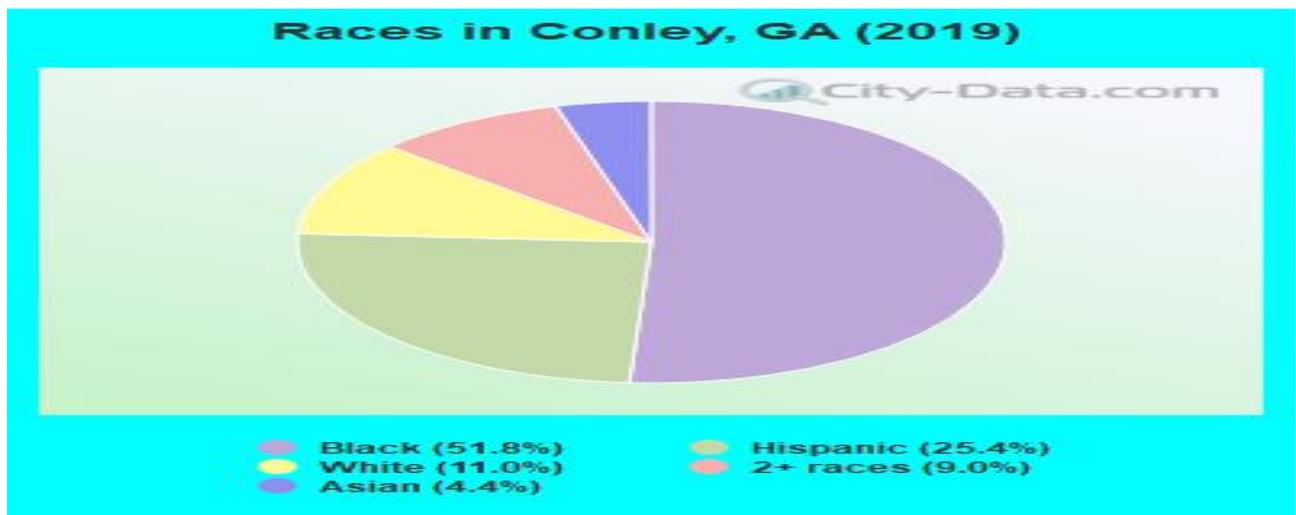
## The Economy of Riverdale, GA

Employs 7.29k people. The largest industries in Riverdale, GA are Transportation & Warehousing (1,201 people), Health Care & Social Assistance (1,006 people), and Retail Trade (948 people), and the highest paying industries are Information (\$63,536), Educational Services (\$45,625), and Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (\$37,935).

## Poverty in Riverdale GA

17.5% of the population for whom poverty status is determined in Riverdale, GA (2.64k out of 15k people) live below the poverty line, a number that is higher than the national average of 12.3%. The largest demographic livings in poverty are Females 35 - 44, followed by Males 6 - 11 and then Males 45 - 54. The most common racial or ethnic group living below the poverty line in Riverdale, GA is Black, followed by White and Asian.

## Conley - Unincorporated cities -



In 2019 Conley GA had a population of 5.78k people with a median age of 37.4 and a median household income of 40,070. Between 2018 and 2019 the population of Conley, GA decline from 6,002 to 5,783 ,a -3.65% decrease and its median household income grew from \$39,548 to \$40,470, a 2.33% increase.

The 5 largest ethnic groups in Conley, GA are Black or African American (Non Hispanic) (51.2%), White (Hispanic) (14.1%), White (Non –White) (11.2%), Other (Hispanic) (9.22%), and Two+ (Non –Hispanic) (8.68%) , 0% of the household in Conley, GA speak a non –English language at home as their primary language, and 90% of the residents in Conley, GA are US citizens.

In 2019, the median property value on value in Conley, GA was \$77,100, and the homeownership rate was 51.5%.. Most people in Georgia above to work and the average commute time was 32 minutes. The average car ownership in Conley was 2 cars per household.

Total population: 6,228 (All urban) Houses: 2,247 (2,074 occupied: 1,052 owner occupied, 1,021 renter occupied) % of renters here: 49% compared to Georgia: 36%. Housing density: 1,174 houses/condos per square mile. Median price asked for vacant for-sale houses and condos in 2019 in this county: \$169,100. Median contract rent in 2019: \$746 (lower quartile is \$651, upper quartile is \$913) .Median rent asked for vacant for-rent units in 2019: \$1,504 Median gross rent in Conley, GA in 2019: \$970. Housing units in Conley with a mortgage: 659 (0 second mortgage, 14 home equity loan, 0 both second mortgage and home equity loan) .Houses without a mortgage: 389 .Median household income for houses/condos with a mortgage: \$63,395. Median household income for apartments without a mortgage: \$39,522. Median monthly housing costs: \$953.

## **Poverty Rate in Conley**

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Conley: 15.3% compared to the .state: 13.3% . Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Conley: 8.1% compared to the state: 5.7%. Poverty rate among disabled males: Conley: 22.3% compared to Georgia: 15.4% . Disability rate in this place among poor males (it is 23.4% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Conley: 25.9% compared to Georgia: 28.0%. Poverty rate among disabled females: Conley: 20.8% compared to Georgia: 21.4%. Disability rate in this place among poor females (it is 17.3% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Conley: 19.0% and Georgia: 29.6%. Renting rate in this place among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 70.7% Residents above poverty level: 39.3% and 15.3% of Conley, GA residents had an income below the poverty level in 2019, which was 13.0% greater than the poverty level of 13.3% across the entire state of Georgia. Taking into account residents not living in families, 25.6% of high school graduates and 29.4% of non high school graduates live in poverty. The poverty rate was 22.3% among disabled males and 20.8% among disabled females. The renting rate among poor residents was 70.7%. For comparison, it was 39.3% among residents with income above the poverty level.

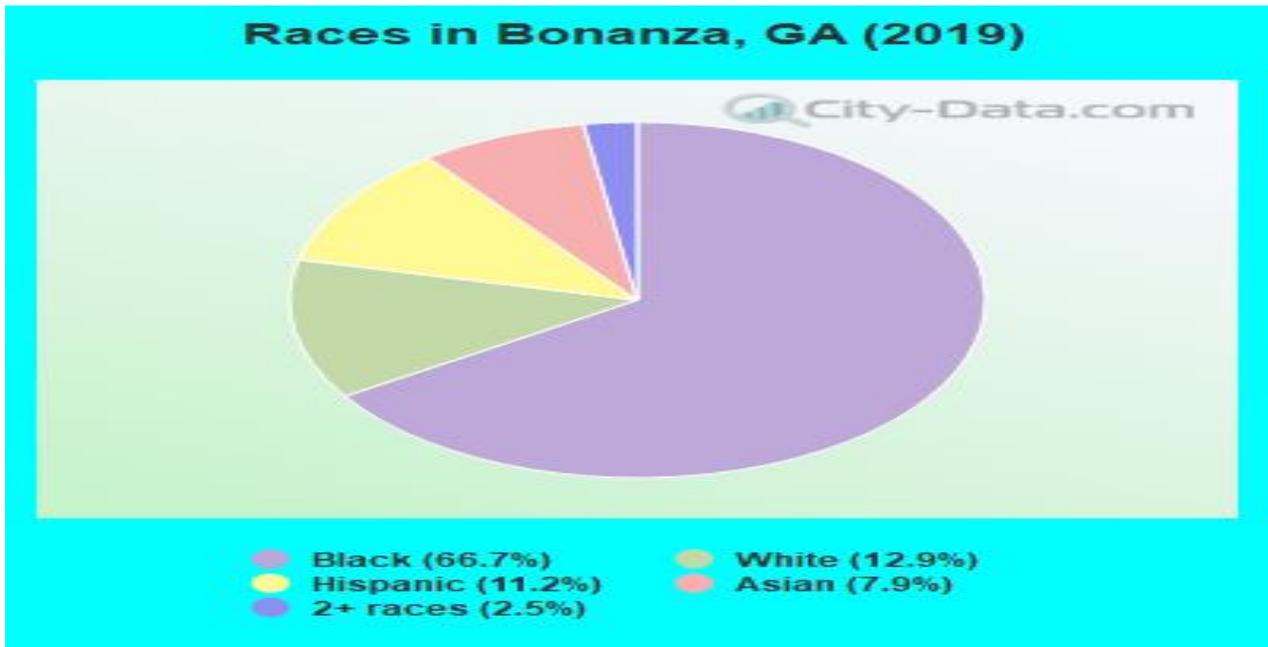
## Poverty in Families in Conley GA

Children below poverty level: Conley, : 16.4% and compared to Georgia: 18.5% .Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Conley: 25.6% compared to Georgia: 17.6%. Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Conley: 29.4% compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$102,042 (it was \$70,500 in 2000) Conley: \$102,042 a compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$63,615 - \$104,063.

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/housing/houses-Conley-Georgia.html>

## Bonanza – unincorporated area



The Bonanza CDP<sup>(1)</sup> had a population of 3,858 as of July 1, 2021. Bonanza ranks in the upper quartile for Population Density when compared to the other cities, towns and Census Designated Places (CDPs) in Georgia. See [peer rankings](#)

The primary coordinate point for Bonanza is located at latitude 33.4657 and longitude -84.3366 in [Clayton County](#). The [formal boundaries for the Bonanza Census Designated Place](#) encompass a land area of 1.17 sq. miles and a water area of 0 sq. miles. Clayton County is in the Eastern time zone (GMT -5). The elevation is 879 feet.

Bonanza is the 205th most populated city in the state of Georgia out of 619 cities. According to 2019 data, the most numerous races in Bonanza, GA are White alone (475 residents), Black alone (2,452 residents), and Hispanic (410 residents). 80.8% of Bonanza residents speak English at home. 12.0% of Bonanza, GA residents are foreign-born (6.5% born in Latin America, 2.8% born in Asia), which is 15.5% greater than the foreign-born rate of 10.1% across the entire state of Georgia.

Estimated median household income in 2019: \$57,069 (it was \$44,609 in 2000) Bonanza: \$57,069 GA: \$61,980 .Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$23,416 (it was \$15,575 in 2000) Bonanza CDP income, earnings, and wages data. Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$122,953 (it was \$86,500 in 2000) Bonanza:\$122,953 compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$131,596; detached houses: \$131,942. Median gross rent in 2019: \$1,373. March 2019 cost of living index in Bonanza: 95.2 (less than average, U.S. average is 100) Bonanza, GA residents, houses, and apartments details. Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 14.7% (4.0% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 21.3% for Black residents, 3.3% for Hispanic or Latino residents).

Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$122,953 (it was \$86,500 in 2000) Bonanza: \$122,953 compared to Georgia: \$202,500. Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$101,546 - \$164,448 Mean price in 2019: Detached houses: Clayton County \$131,942 and Georgia: \$274,276

Total population: 3,135 (Urban population: 2,814, Rural population: 0) Houses: 1,228 (1,255 occupied: 752 owner occupied, 498 renter occupied) % of renters here: 40% State: 36% Housing density: 1,011 houses/condos per square mile Median price asked for vacant for-sale houses and condos in 2019 in this county: \$169,100. Median contract rent in 2019: \$1,137 (lower quartile is \$913, upper quartile is \$1,293) Median rent asked for vacant for-rent units in 2019: \$892 Median gross rent in Bonanza, GA in 2019: \$1,373 Housing units in Bonanza with a mortgage: 512 (9 second mortgage, 0 home equity loan, 32 both second mortgage and home equity loan) Houses without a mortgage: 239 Median household income for houses/condos with a mortgage: \$76,923 Median household income for apartments without a mortgage: \$88,421 Median monthly housing costs: \$1,156.

## **Poverty in Bonanza GA**

4.7% of Bonanza, GA residents had an income below the poverty level in 2019, which was 9.3% greater than the poverty level of 13.3% across the entire state of Georgia. Taking into account residents not living in families, 14.0% of high school graduates and 62.5% of non high school graduates live in poverty. The poverty rate was 17.8% among disabled males and 15.7% among disabled females. The renting rate among poor residents was 48.1%. For comparison, it was 8.4% among residents with income above the poverty level. Poverty rates in Bonanza, GA Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Bonanza: 14.7% compared to the whole

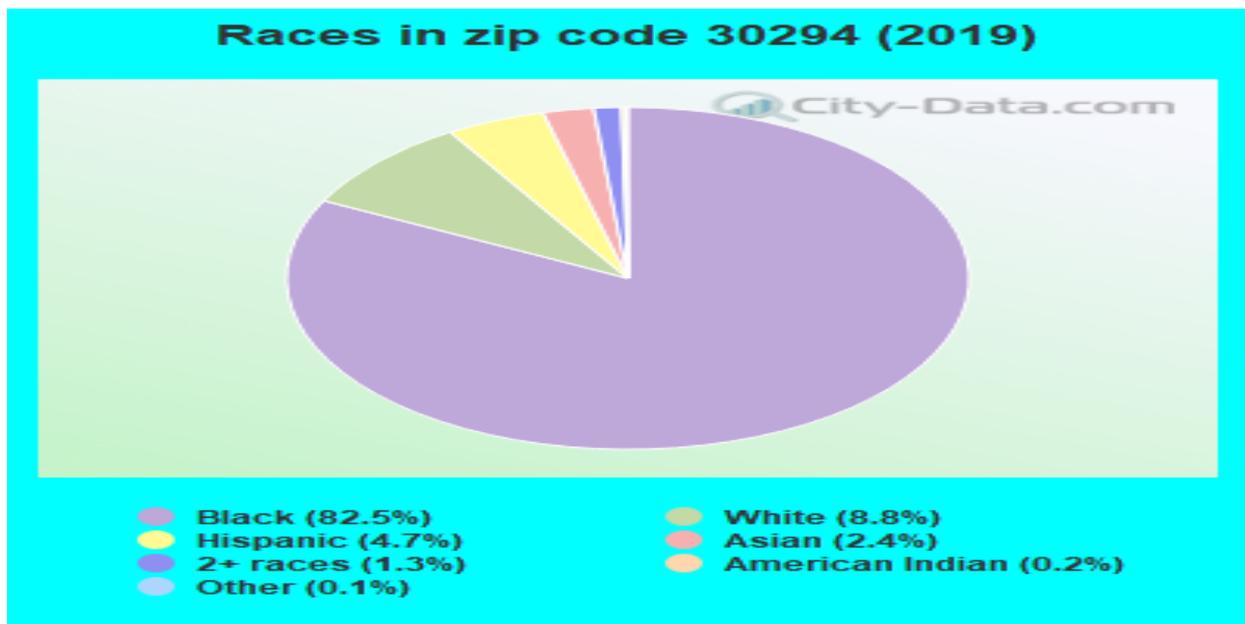
state of Georgia: 13.3%. Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Bonanza: 0.9% compared to Georgia: 5.7% Poverty rate among disabled males: Bonanza: 17.8% and Georgia: 15.4%. Disability rate in this place among poor males (it is 19.2% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Bonanza: 30.4% compared to Georgia: 28.0% .Poverty rate among disabled females: Bonanza: 15.7% compared to Georgia: 21.4% . Disability rate in this place among poor females (it is 17.5% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Bonanza: 25.4% compared to Georgia: 29.6% . Renting rate in this place among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 48.1% Residents above poverty level: 8.4%.

## Poverty in families in Bonanza, GA

Children below poverty level: Bonanza, Georgia: 19.0% and State: 18.5% . Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Bonanza: 14.0% compared to Georgia: 17.6% .Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Bonanza: 62.5% compared to Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Bonanza-Georgia.html>

## Ellenwood- Unincorporated City –

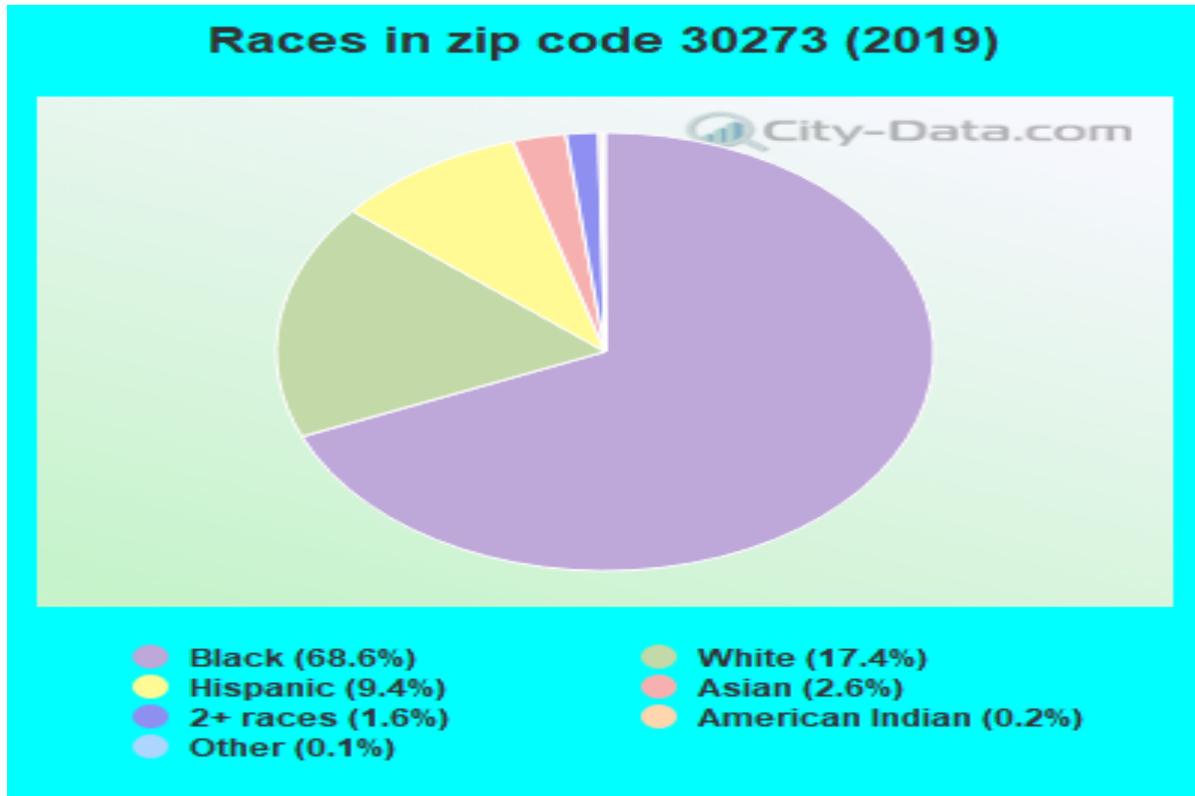


Ellenwood is an unincorporated community in Clayton, Henry, and DeKalb Counties in the U.S. state of Georgia. The community is a southeast suburb of Atlanta and is located along Interstate 675. Ellenwood has a post office with ZIP code 30294. Total Population 44,229 (100%) Cities: Forest Park, GA (6.70%), Conley, GA (0.70%) Counties: Clayton County, GA (36.47%), DeKalb County, GA (34.40%), Henry County, GA (27.95%), Rockdale County, GA (1.18%) Estimated zip code population in 2019: 42,947 Zip code population in 2010: 39,865 Zip code population in 2000: 27,391 Houses and condos: 15,385 Renter-occupied apartments: 3,466 % of

renters here: 24% State: 36% March 2019 cost of living index in zip code 30294: 95.5 (near average, U.S. average is 100) Land area: 32.4 sq. mi. Water area: 0.3 sq. mi. Population density: 1,327 people per square mile (low).Males: 20,350 (47.4%) Females: 22,597 (52.6%)

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/zips/30294.html>

## **Rex – unincorporated City**



According to city data.com 2019 statistics, Rex current population is **15,178** (also known as Hollingsworth) is an unincorporated community in Clayton County, Georgia. The population has rapidly increased from the 2000 census of **11,412**. Its elevation is 797 feet (243 m). Although Rex is unincorporated it has a post office, with the ZIP code of 30273. Race population of Rex is – Non Hispanic -White 2,641, Black 10,412, Asian 395, Other 15, American Indian 30, Two or more 242 and Hispanic 1,427.

Rex county residents who own houses and condos combined is 5,741, and Renter-occupied apartments is 1,519, percentage of renters here is 29% versus the State of Georgia which is 36%. In March 2019 the cost of living index in zip code 30273 was 94.5 (less than average, U.S. average is 100). The land area: 6.5 sq. mi., water area: 0.1 sq. mi. and population density: 2,326 people per square mile (low).

Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with mortgages in 2019 was \$1,275 (1.0%) Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with no mortgage in 2019 was \$739 (0.9%).

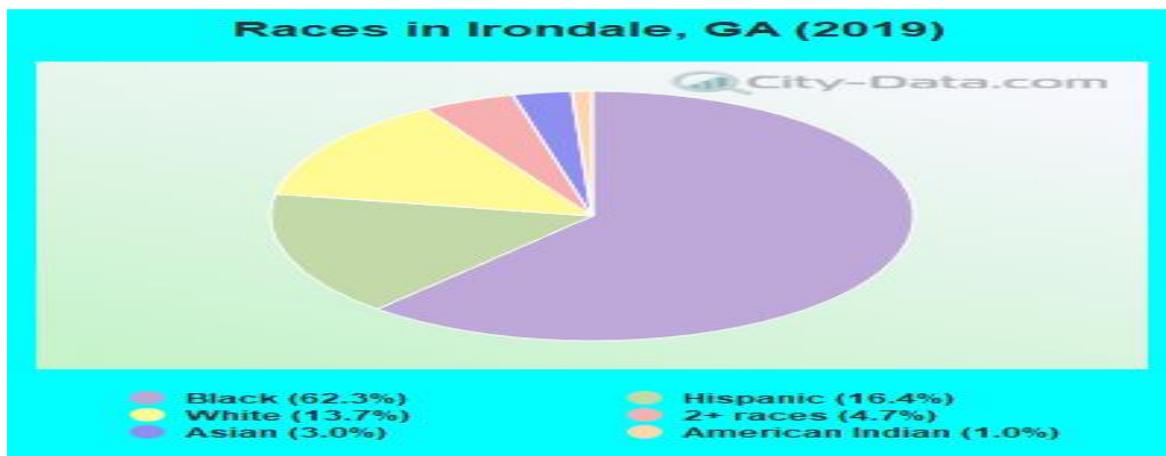
Estimated median house/condo value in 2019 was \$117,099 in the Rex zip code of 30273 versus Georgia which was \$202,500. According to our research of Georgia and other state lists, there were 30 registered sex offenders living in the Rex city 30273 zip code as of October 04, 2021. The ratio of all residents to sex offenders in zip code 30273 is 484 to 1. The ratio of registered sex offenders to all residents in this zip code is near the state average. Median resident age in this zip code is 36.1 years versus Georgia median age of 37.2 years Average household size in this zip code: 2.9 people Georgia: 2.7 people

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: This zip code: 8.8% Whole state: 13.3% Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: This zip code: 5.3% Whole state: 7.6% Median number of rooms in houses and condos: Rex: 6.1 Georgia: 6.8 Median number of rooms in apartments: Rex: 5.9 State: 4.6

Estimated median house (or condo) value in 2019 for: White Non-Hispanic householders: \$113,211 Black or African American householders: \$124,386 American Indian or Alaska Native householders: \$109,324 Asian householders: \$117,948 Some other race householders: \$123,658 Two or more races householders: \$107,259 Hispanic or Latino householders: \$122,564 Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$117,099 30273: \$117,099 Georgia: \$202,500 Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$77,587 - \$152,441

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/zips/30273.html>

## **Irondale- Unincorporated Area**



Based on the 2019 American Community Survey, the current population of the city of Irondale is **8,224**. Irondale is the 124th most populated city in the state of Georgia out of 624 cities. The largest Irondale racial/ethnic groups are Black (61.6%) followed by Hispanic (15.9%) and White (13.9%).

In 2019, the median household income of Irondale residents was \$55,158. Irondale households made slightly more than [Doraville](#) households (\$51,647) and [Gresham Park](#) households (\$51,583). However, 20.1% of Irondale residents live in poverty. The median age for Irondale residents is 31.1 years young.

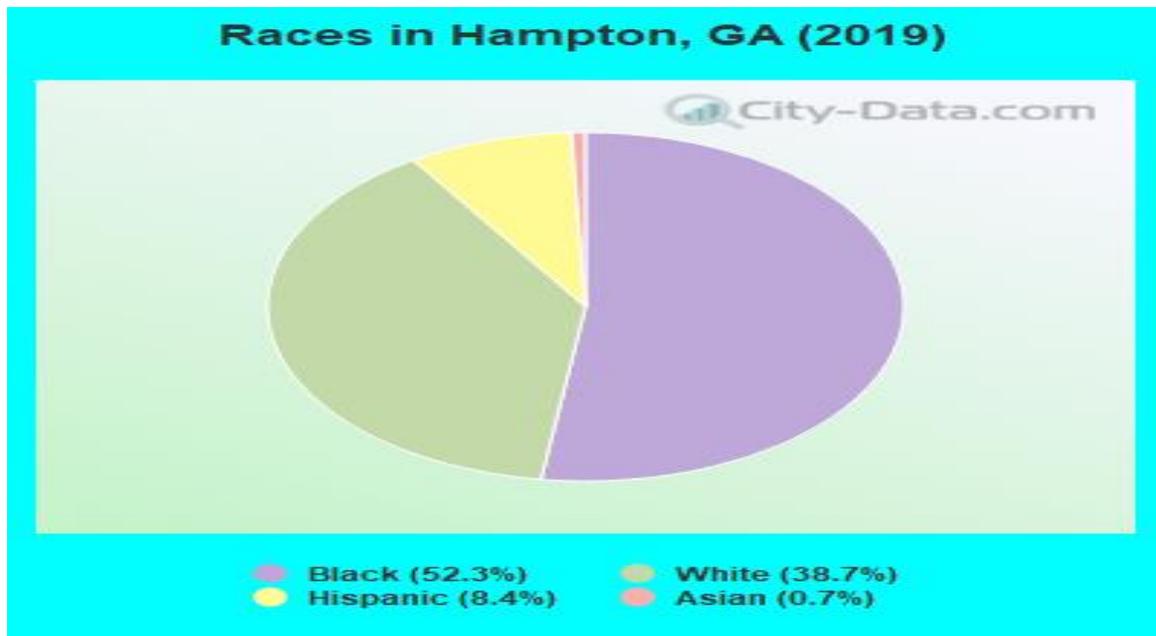
## Poverty rates in Irondale, GA

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2019: Irondale: 26.7% compared to the whole state: 13.3%. Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Irondale: 9.2% compared to the whole state: 5.7%. Poverty rate among disabled males: Irondale: 10.3% compared to Georgia: 15.4%. Disability rate in this place among poor males (it is 14.8% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Irondale: 23.9% compared to Georgia: 28.0%. Poverty rate among disabled females: Irondale: 20.7% compared to Georgia: 21.4%. Disability rate in this place among poor females (it is 12.6% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Irondale: 26.7% compared to Georgia: 29.6%. Renting rate in this place among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 29.4%. Residents above poverty level: 6.3

## Poverty in families in Irondale, GA

Children below poverty level: Irondale: 30.4% compared to the state of Georgia: 18.5%. Poverty rate among high school graduates not in families: Irondale: 5.0% compared to the state of Georgia: 17.6%. Poverty rate among people who did not graduate high school not in families: Irondale: 40.5% compared to the state of Georgia: 44.8%.

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Irondale-Georgia.html>



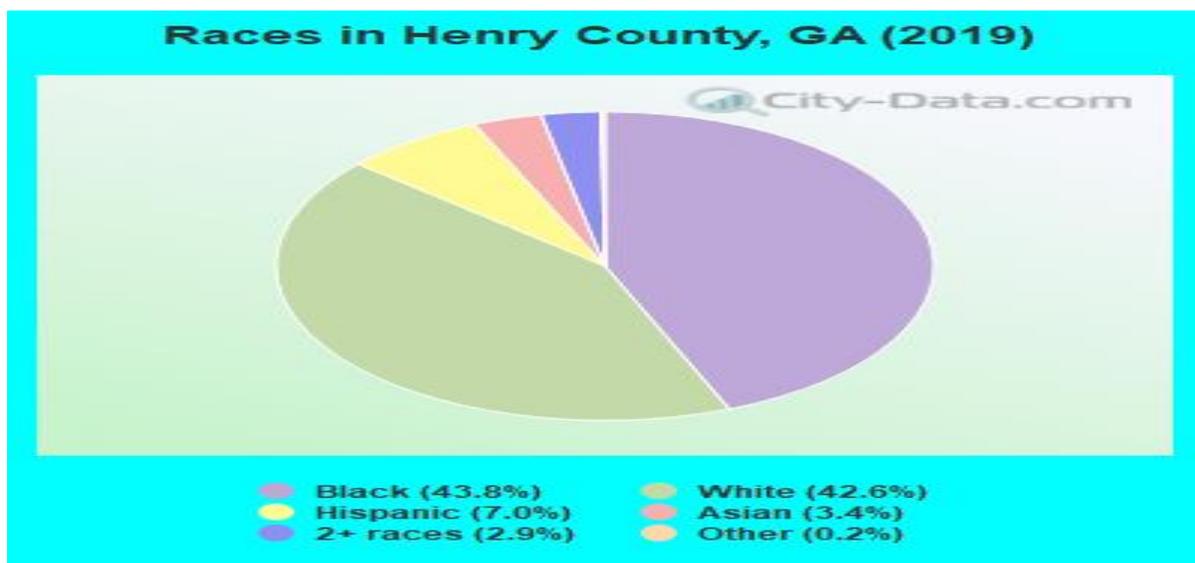
Based on the American Community Survey of 2019, the current population of **Hampton** Georgia is **7,735**. Hampton is the 127<sup>th</sup> most populated city in the state of Georgia. Hampton households made slightly more than [Georgetown](#) households (\$63,403) and [Newnan](#) households (\$63,606). The largest Hampton Georgia racial/ethnic groups are Black (51.7%) followed by White (39.4%) and Hispanic (8.2%.)

In 2019, the median household income of Hampton residents was \$63,726. However, 8.7% of Hampton Georgia residents live in poverty. The median age for Hampton Georgia residents is 38.6 years young.

Hampton population in 2019: 8,073 (100% urban, 0% rural). Population change since 2000: +109.3% Males: 3,721 (46.1%) Females: 4,352 (53.9%) Median resident age: 38.6 years Georgia median age: 37.2 years Zip codes: 30228. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$64,308 (it was \$46,094 in 2000) Hampton: \$64,308 compared to Georgia: \$61,980. Estimated per capita income in 2019: \$23,147 (it was \$18,924 in 2000) Hampton city income, earnings, and wages data. Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$158,632 (it was \$91,800 in 2000) Hampton: \$158,632 compared to Georgia: \$202,500 Mean prices in 2019: all housing units: \$149,084; detached houses: \$165,444; mobile homes: \$12,589 Median gross rent in 2019: \$1,003. March 2019 cost of living index in Hampton: 94.5 (less than average, U.S. average is 100).

Percentage of Hampton residents living in poverty in 2019: 10.1% (8.4% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 11.6% for Black residents, 22.2% for Hispanic or Latino residents).

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/city/Hampton-Georgia.html>



Henry County population in 2019: 234,561 (86% urban, 14% rural); it was 119,341 in 2000  
Henry County owner-occupied with a mortgage or a loan houses and condos in 2010: 46,376  
County owner-occupied free and clear houses and condos in 2010: 7,763 .County owner-  
occupied houses and condos in 2000: 35,272 .Renter-occupied apartments: 16,116 (it was 6,101  
in 2000) % of renters here: 15% State: 34% Land area: 323 sq. mi. Water area: 1.8 sq. mi.  
Population density: 727 people per square mile (high). March 2019 cost of living index in  
Henry County: 96.0 (near average, U.S. average is 100) Industries providing employment:  
Educational, health and social services (20.9%), Transportation and warehousing, and utilities  
(14.3%), Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services  
(11.3%)

Median resident age: 36.9 years and Georgia median age: 37.2 years. Males: 112,878 (48.1%)  
Females: 121,683 (51.9%).

Average household size: Henry County: 2.0 people compared to Georgia: 3 people .Estimated  
median household income in 2019: \$71,939 (\$57,309 in 1999) Henry county: \$71,939 and  
Georgia: \$61,980. Median contract rent in 2019 for apartments: \$998 (lower quartile is \$882,  
upper quartile is \$1,256) Henry county: \$998 compared to Georgia: \$857 .Estimated median  
house or condo value in 2019:\$189,300 (it was \$120,000 in 2000) Henry county: \$189,300  
Georgia: \$202,500 .Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$148,800 - \$269,100 Median  
monthly housing costs for homes and condos with a mortgage: \$1,389 Median monthly housing  
costs for units without a mortgage: \$494.

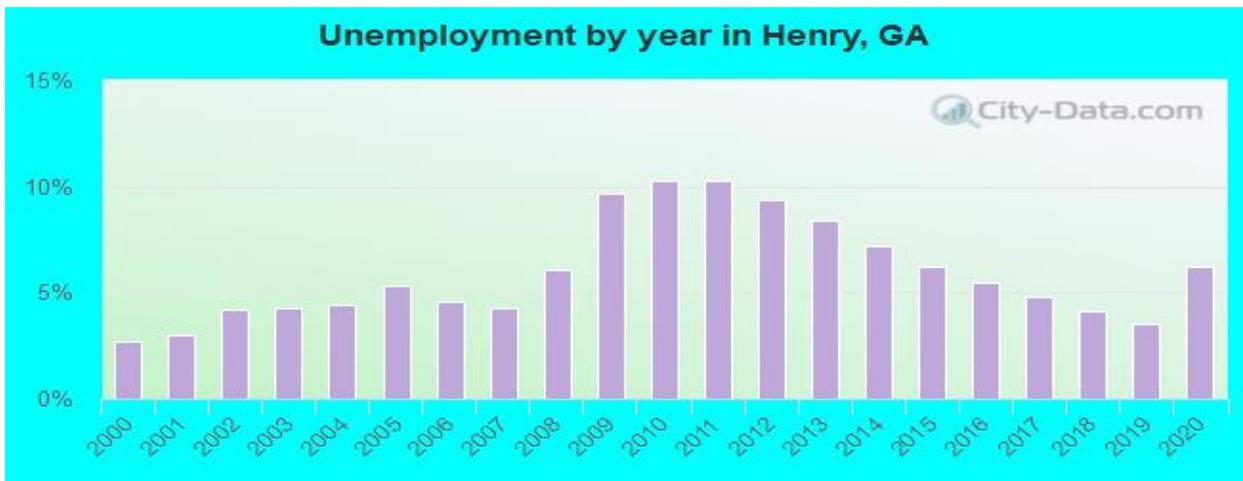
Health of residents in Henry County based on CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Survey Questionnaires from 2013 to 2019: General health status score of residents in this county  
from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) is 3.5. This is about average. 71.8% of residents exercised in the  
past month. This is about average. 36.7% of residents smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lives. This  
is less than average. 52.5% of adult residents drank alcohol in the past 30 days. This is less than  
average. 68.8% of residents visited a dentist within the past year. This is about average. Average  
weight of males is 197 pounds. This is about average. Average weight of females is 164 pounds.  
This is about average.

Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with mortgages in 2019: \$1,998 (1.0%)  
Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units with no mortgage in 2019: \$1,457  
(0.8%)

Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 8.2% Henry County: 8.2% compared to  
Georgia: 13.3% (5.0% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 10.4% for Black residents, 14.0% for  
Hispanic or Latino residents, 13.6% for American Indian residents, 7.0% for other race residents,  
10.8% for two or more races residents) Median age of residents in 2019: 36.9 years old (Males:

35.2 years old, Females: 38.8 years old) (Median age for: White residents: 42.8 years old, Black residents: 35.4 years old, American Indian residents: 57.1 years old, Asian residents: 36.1 years old, Hispanic or Latino residents: 27.2 years old, Other race residents: 35.4 years old) Area name: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA HUD Metro FMR Area Fair market rent in 2006 for a 1-bedroom apartment in Henry County is \$686 a month. Fair market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment is \$763 a month. Fair market rent for a 3-bedroom apartment is \$929 a month. Cities in this county include: Stockbridge, McDonough, Hampton, Heron Bay, Locust Grove, Blacksville.

**Unemployment in November 2020: Henry: 6.2% Georgia: 5.4%**



Current college students: 4,652 People 25 years of age or older with a high school degree or higher: 91.6% People 25 years of age or older with a bachelor's degree or higher: 26.2% Number of foreign born residents: 17,205 (65.1% naturalized citizens) Henry County: 7.3% compared to Georgia: 10.3%

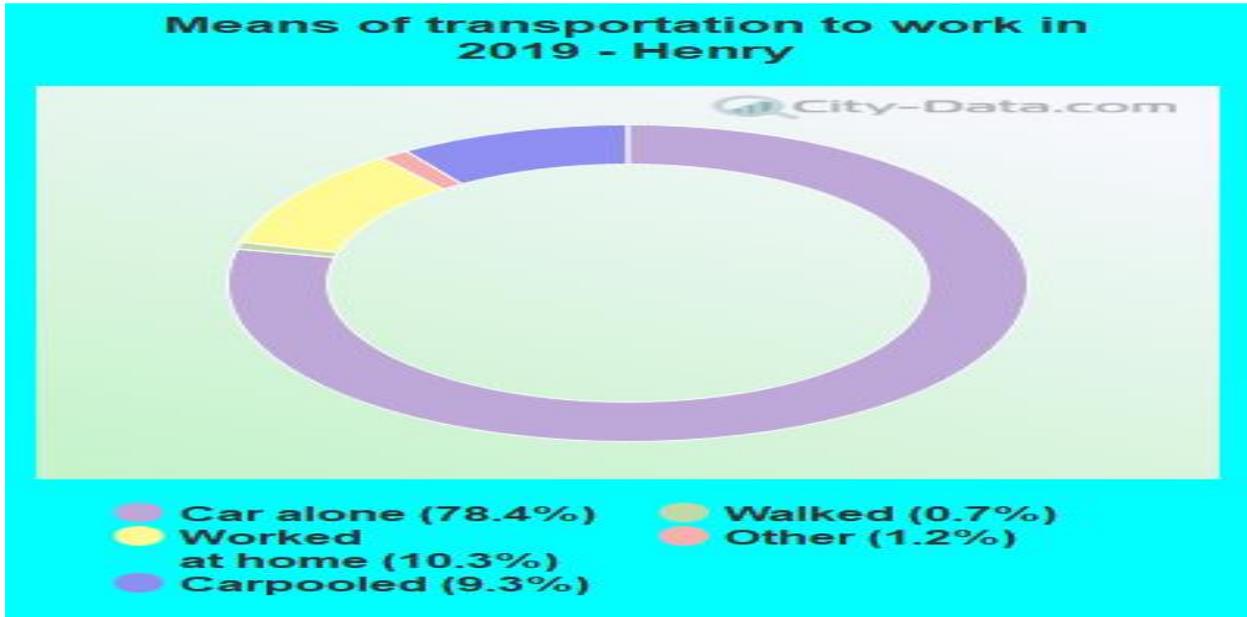
Housing units in structures: One, detached: 69,932 One, attached: 1,053 Two: 1,581 3 or 4: 928 5 to 9: 1,866 10 to 19: 3,713 20 to 49: 1,630 50 or more: 1,347 Mobile homes: 2,478 Housing units in Henry County with a mortgage: 37,228 (1,080 second mortgage, 2,390 home equity loan, 0 both second mortgage and home equity loan) Houses without a mortgage: 15,528 Henry County: 71.2% with mortgage and State: 64.2% with mortgage.

## Food Environment Statistics:

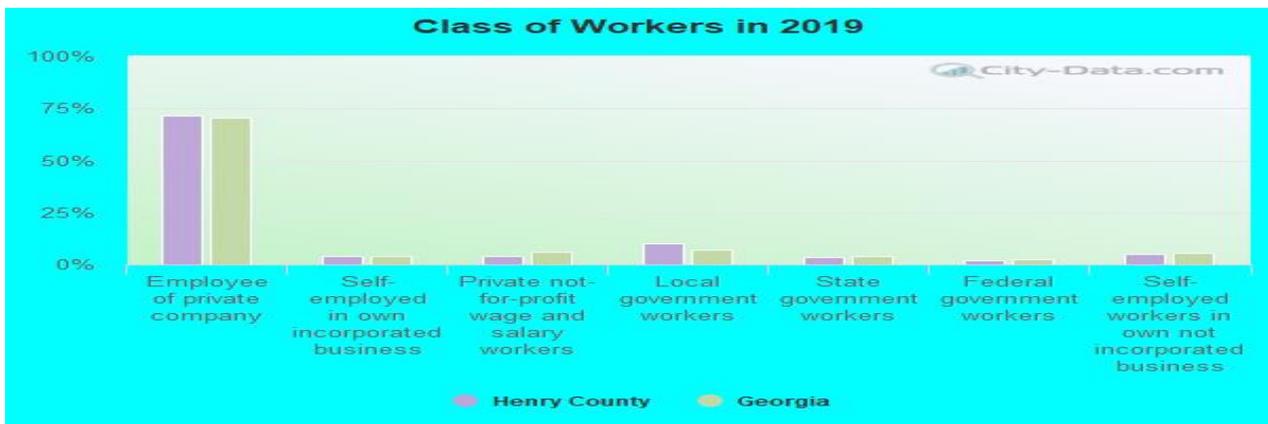
Number of grocery stores: 26 Henry County: 1.40 / 10,000 pop. compared to Georgia: 1.91 / 10,000 pop. Number of supercenters and club stores: 5 Henry: 0.27 / 10,000 pop. compared to Georgia: 0.15 / 10,000 pop. Number of convenience stores (no gas): 7 Henry county: 0.38 / 10,000 pop a compared to Georgia: 0.86 / 10,000 pop. Number of convenience stores (with gas):

91 Henry County: 4.91 / 10,000 pop. And Georgia: 5.12 / 10,000 pop. Number of full-service restaurants: 112 Henry county: 6.04 / 10,000 pop.comparedto Georgia: 7.41 / 10,000 pop. Adult diabetes rate: Henry County: 9.9% comparedto Georgia: 10.4% Adult obesity rate: Henry County: 30.8% comparedto Georgia27.8% .Low-income preschool obesity rate: Henry county 11.9% comparedto Georgia: 14.6%.

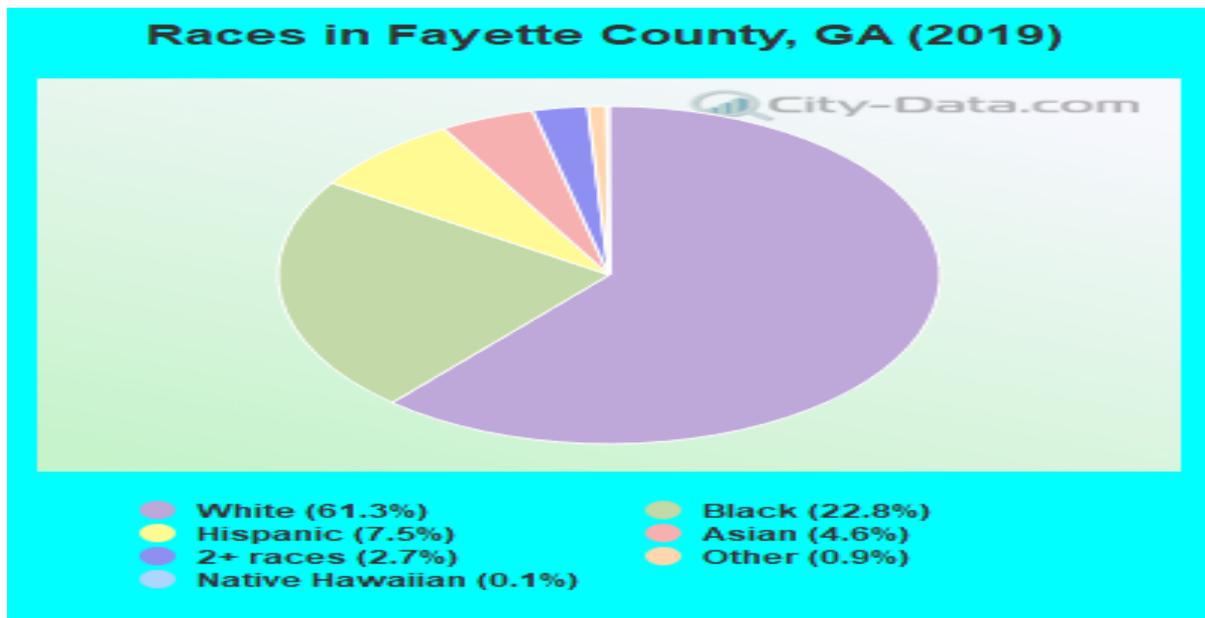
Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Henry\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Henry_County-GA.html)



Means of transportation to work: Drove a car alone: 59,854 (77.6%) Carooled: 6,880 (8.9%) Bus: 46 (0.1%) Subway or elevated rail: 26 (0.0%) Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means: 1,033 (1.3%) Bicycle: 45 (0.1%) Walked: 497 (0.6%) Worked at home: 9,451 (12.3%)



Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Henry\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Henry_County-GA.html)



## Fayette County, Georgia (GA)

Based on the American Community Survey of 2019, the current population of **Fayette County** is **114,421**. The largest Fayette county racial/ethnic groups are White (61.39%) followed by Black (22.8%), Hispanic (7.5%), Asian (4.6%), Two or more races (2.7%), other (0.9%)

In 2019, the median household income of Fayette county residents was \$92,172 more than the state of Georgia with \$61,980.. However, 6.7% of Fayette county residents live in poverty. The median age for Fayetteville residents is 43.1 years young. Males: 54,661 (47.8%) Females: 59,760 (52.2%)

Fayette County population in 2019: 114,421 (82% urban, 18% rural); it was 91,263 in 2000  
 Fayette County owner-occupied with a mortgage or a loan houses and condos in 2010: 24,688  
 The County owner-occupied free and clear houses and condos in 2010: 6,938. The county owner-occupied houses and condos in 2000 was 27,285. Renter-occupied apartments: 6,541 (it was 4,239 in 2000) % of renters: Fayette 13% compared to Georgia: 34% Land area: 197 sq. mi. Water area: 2.2 sq. mi. Population density: 581 people per square mile (high). March 2019 cost of living index in Fayette County: 97.3 (near average, U.S. average is 100) Industries providing employment: Educational, health and social services (19.6%), Transportation and warehousing, and utilities (14.1%), Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (11.5%). Type of workers: Private wage or salary: 80% Government: 14% Self-employed, not incorporated: 5% Unpaid family work: 0%

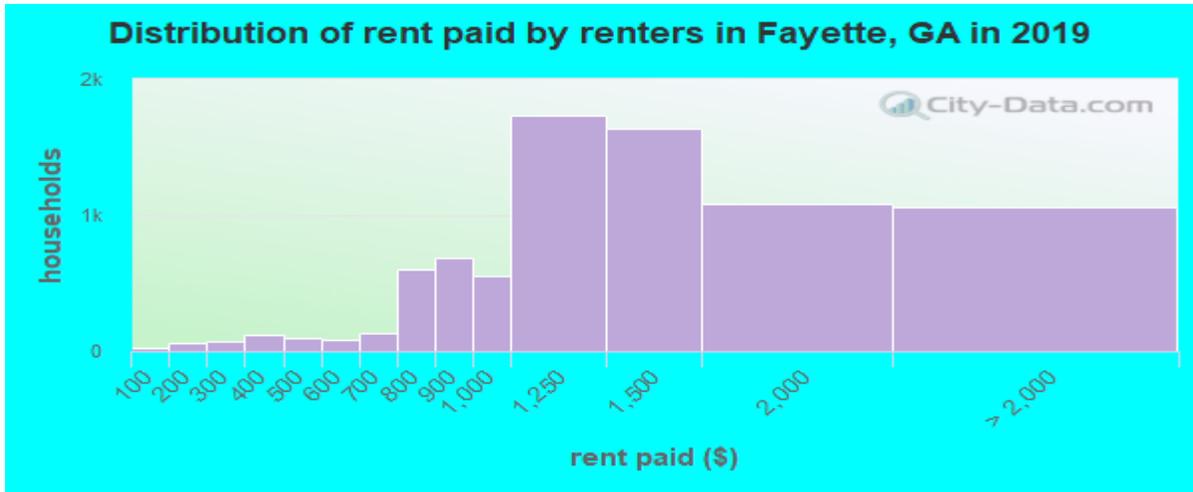
## Average household size:

Fayette County: 2.0 compared to Georgia: 3 people. Estimated median household income in 2019: \$92,172 (\$71,227 in 1999) Fayette county: \$92,172 compared to Georgia: \$61,980 .Median contract rent in 2019 for apartments: \$1,208 (lower quartile is \$993, upper quartile is \$1,413) Fayette county: \$1208 compared to Georgia: \$857. Estimated median house or condo value in 2019: \$305,300 (it was \$170,200 in 2000) Fayette: \$305,300 compared to Georgia: \$202,500 .Lower value quartile - upper value quartile: \$213,700 - \$431,000 Mean price in 2019: Detached houses: \$338,052 Fayette: \$338,052 compared to Georgia\$274,276.Townhouses or other attached units: \$253,451.Fayette \$253,451 compared to Georgia: \$266,514. In 3-to-4-unit structures: \$122,660 Fayette: \$122,660 compared to Georgia: \$202,197 In 5-or-more-unit structures: \$139,210 Fayette: \$139,210 compared to Georgia: \$304,107 Mobile homes: \$29,624 Fayette: \$29,624 compared to Georgia\$74,102 .Median monthly housing costs for homes and condos with a mortgage: \$1,823 Median monthly housing costs for units without a mortgage: \$552.

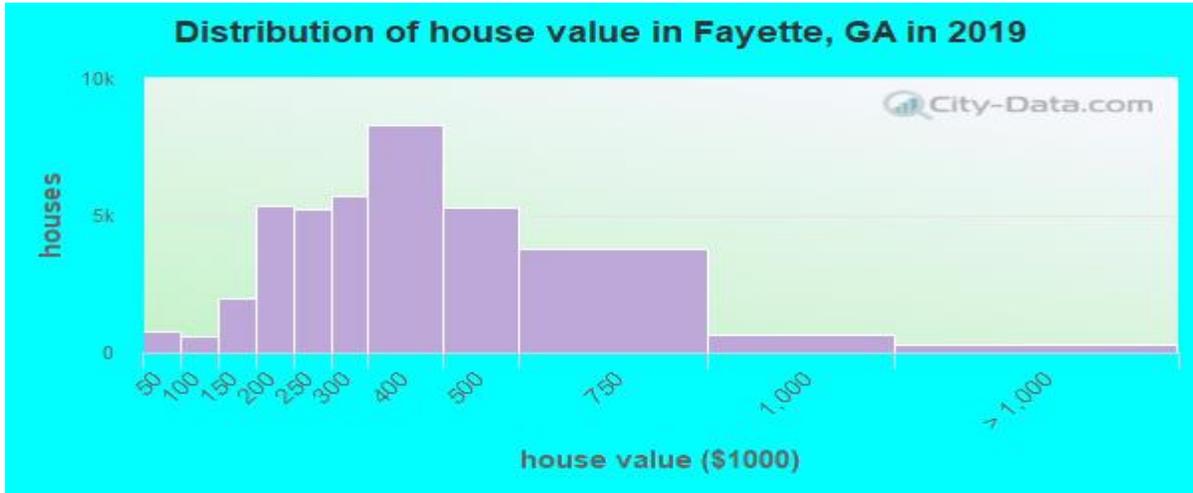
## Health of residents in Fayette

County based on CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaires from 2013 to 2019: General health status score of residents in this county from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) is 3.5. This is about average. 71.8% of residents exercised in the past month. This is about average. 36.7% of residents smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lives. This is less than average. 52.5% of adult residents drank alcohol in the past 30 days. This is less than average. 68.8% of residents visited a dentist within the past year. This is about average. Average weight of males is 197 pounds. This is about average. Average weight of females is 164 pounds. This is about average.



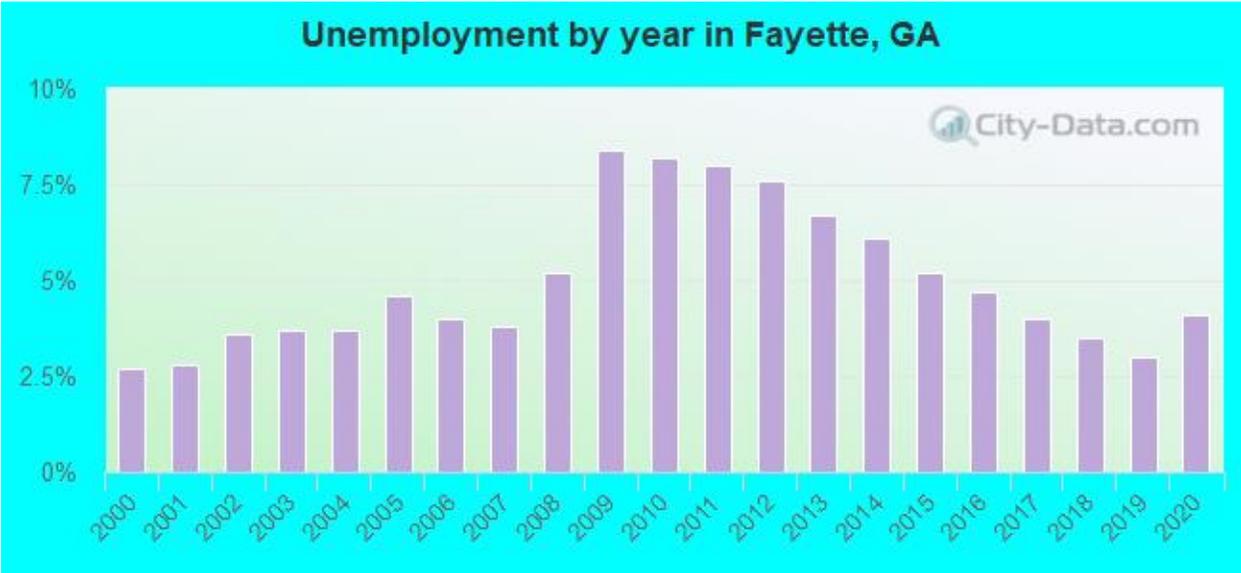


Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: 5.8% Fayette County: 5.8% compared to Georgia: 13.3% (4.8% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 4.5% for Black residents, 8.6% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 22.9% for American Indian residents, 15.0% for other race residents, 11.3% for two or more races residents). Median age of residents in 2019: 43.1 years old (Males: 42.2 years old, Females: 44.4 years old) (Median age for: White residents: 47.9 years old, Black residents: 39.5 years old, American Indian residents: 36.8 years old, Asian residents: 39.6 years old, Hispanic or Latino residents: 37.6 years old, Other race residents: 30.9 years old) Area name: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA HUD Metro FMR Area Fair market rent in 2006 for a 1-bedroom apartment in Fayette County is \$686 a month. Fair market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment is \$763 a month. Fair market rent for a 3-bedroom apartment is \$929 a month. Cities in this county include: Peachtree City, Fayetteville, Tyrone, Brooks, Woolsey.



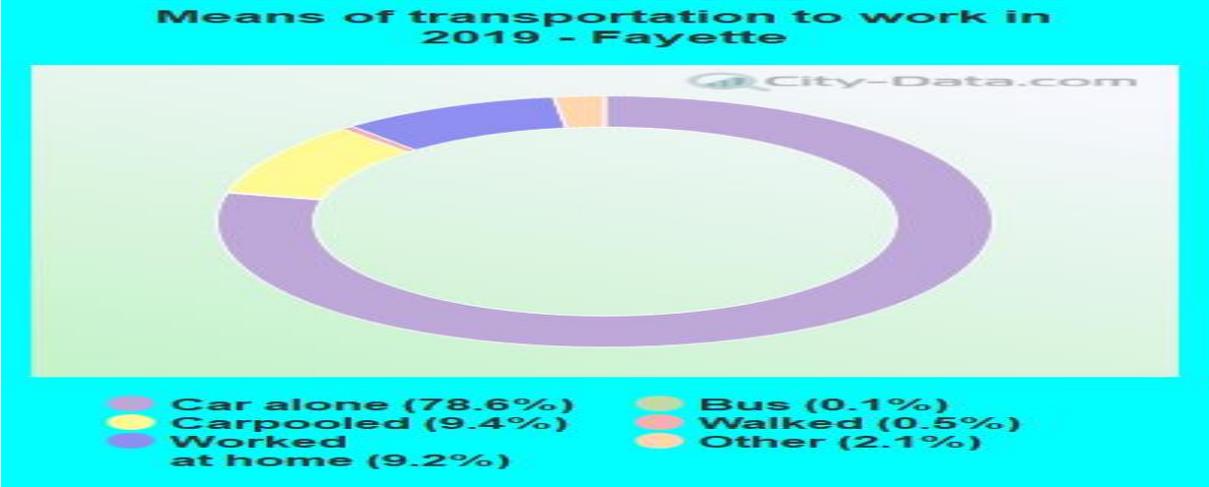
Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette_County-GA.html)

**Unemployment in November 2020: Fayette: 4.1% Georgia: 5.4%**

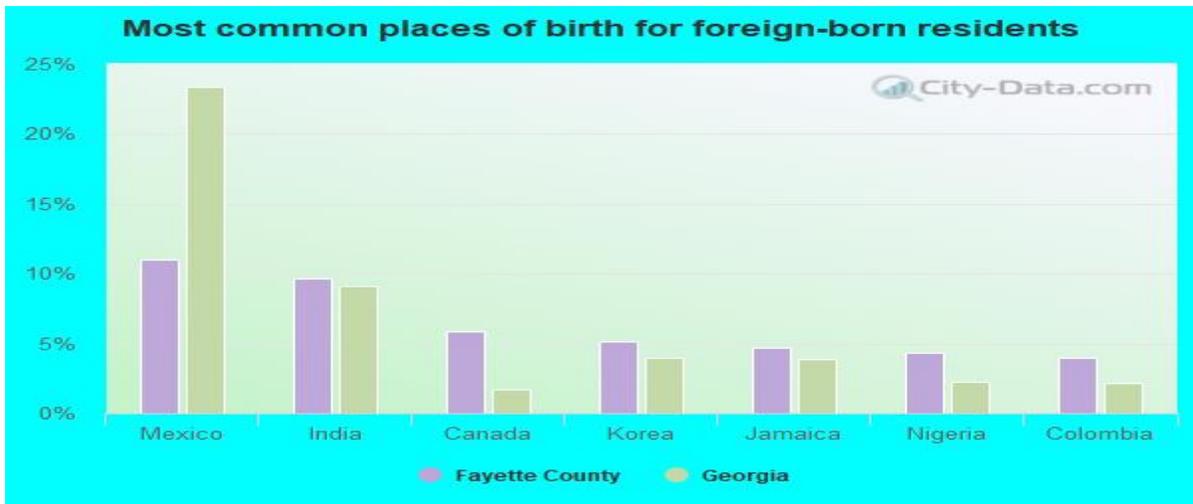
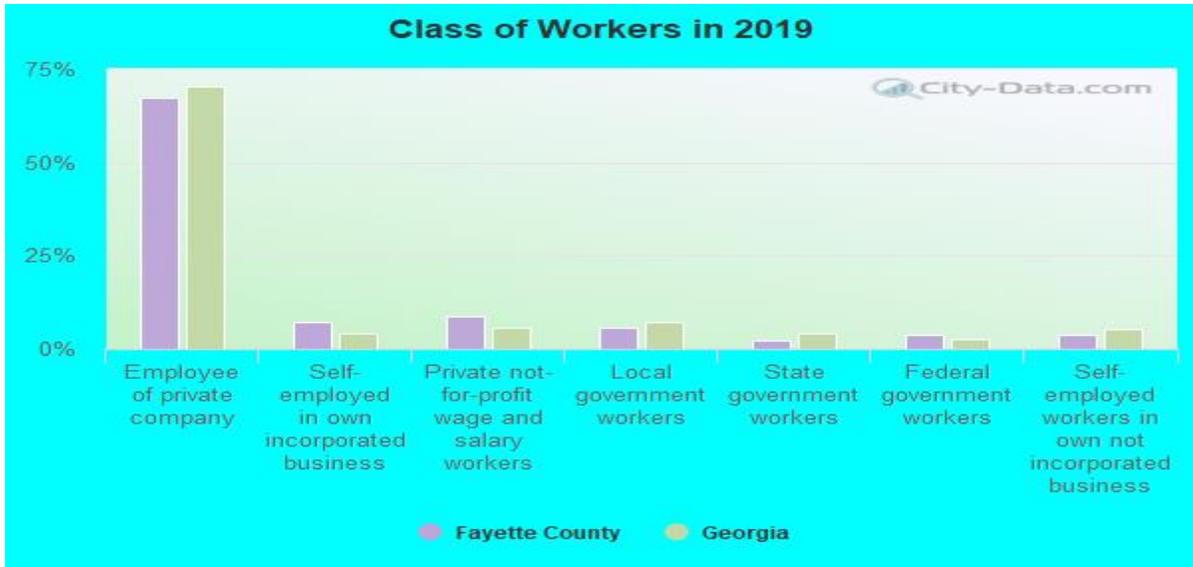


Current college students: 3,663 People 25 years of age or older with a high school degree or higher: 96.0% People 25 years of age or older with a bachelor's degree or higher: 45.1% Number of foreign born residents: 11,818 (49.0% naturalized citizens) Fayette County: 10.3% Whole state: 10.3%

Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette_County-GA.html)



Means of transportation to work: Drove a car alone: 43,516 (77.8%) Carpooled: 5,032 (9.0%) Bus: 65 (0.1%) Light rail, streetcar or trolley: 34 (0.1%) Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means: 1,364 (2.4%) Bicycle: 37 (0.1%) Walked: 288 (0.5%) Worked at home: 6,116 (10.9%)



Mexico (11%) India (10%) Canada (6%) Korea (5%) Jamaica (5%) Nigeria (4%) Colombia (4%)

Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette_County-GA.html)



Read more: [https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette\\_County-GA.html](https://www.city-data.com/county/Fayette_County-GA.html)

## GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

The **Board of Commissioners** is the governing body for Clayton County. The board consists of four elected commissioners and one elected chairman. The Vice-Chairman designation is chosen by the commissioners. The Chairman serves on a full-time basis and is elected to a term of four years. The four district commissioners serve on a part-time basis and are elected to staggered terms of four years.



- [Chairman Jeffrey E. Turner](#)
- [District 1 Commissioner/Vice Chair Sonna Singleton Gregory](#)
- [District 2 Commissioner Gail Hambrick](#)
- [District 3 Commissioner Felicia Franklin](#)
- [District 4 Commissioner DeMont Davis](#)

The Chairman serves as Chief Executive Officer and is responsible for the daily operations of the County. The Board has a Chief Operating Officer who monitors county operations and ensures that all daily functions are managed in accordance with the policies of the Board of Commissioners. Under Georgia Code 36-5-22.1, amended by House Bill No. 1815, the County Government Authority (Board of Commissioners) has original and exclusive jurisdiction over the following:

- establish and control an annual county budget
- direct control over the property of the County
- levy general and special taxes for county purposes
- establish, alter or abolish all roads, bridges, and ferries in conformity to law
- fill all vacancies in county offices (unless some other body/official is empowered by law to fill the vacancy)
- examine, settle and allow all claims against the county
- examine and audit the accounts of all officers having the care, management, keeping, collection or disbursement of money belonging to the county or appropriated for its use
- make rules and regulations to protect the poor of the county, police officers and patrol officers
- establish ordinances controlling quality of construction and regulation of safety issues affecting the public

Clayton County is the only county to have a fully functional mobile clinic and one of only two to have a full staff physician.

Clayton County is the only county in the Metro Atlanta area that has a robust employee surveillance program that consists of rapid COVID-19 testing with an Abbott ID NOW machine and the ability to conduct rapid COVID-19 and flu testing with a Cepheid machine.

Fire and Emergency Management Services (EMS) built a lab that consists of a minus 80 degrees Celsius freezer, a minus 20 degrees Celsius freezer, and a laboratory-grade refrigerator for the purpose of carrying out vaccinations operations to Clayton County and its municipalities.

### **Population by age range in Clayton County**

Age Range	0-9	10 -19	20-29	30 -39	40 -49	50 -59	60 69	70 -79	80+
Percentage	14%	16%	15%	14%	15%	12%	9%	4%	2%

Clayton County, GA is home to a population of 292k people, from which 92.6% are citizens. As of 2019, 35.3% of Clayton County, GA residents were born outside of country (103k people).

In 2019, there were 7.54 times more Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) residents (200k people) in Clayton County, GA than any other race or ethnicity. There were 26.6k White (Non-Hispanic) and 23.4k White (Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups. 13.4% of the people in Clayton County, GA are Hispanics.

The following table shows the 7 races represented in Clayton County, GA as a share of the total population.

Race & Ethnicity	White	Black	Native	Asian	Islander	Other	Two+	Hispanic
Percentage	9%	59%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	15%

## 2019 Foreign –Born Population

As of 2019, 92.6% of Clayton County, GA residents were US citizens, which is lower than the national average of 93.4%. In 2018, the percentage of US citizens in Clayton County, GA was 94.4%, residents were US decreasing.

As of 2019, 35.3% of Clayton County, GA residents (103k people) were born outside of the United States, which is higher than the national average of 34%. In 2018, the percentage of foreign-born citizens in Clayton County, GA was 13%, meaning that the rate has been increasing. The following chart shows the percentage of foreign-born residents in Clayton County, GA compared to that of its neighboring and parent geographies.

[Data from the Census Bureau 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate.](#)

## AGE BY NATIVITY

### Median Foreign -Born Age

In 2019, the median age of all people in Clayton County, GA was 33. Native –born citizens, with a median age of 30, were generally younger than foreign –born citizens, with median age of 43, But people in Clayton County , GA are getting older. In 2018, the average age of all Clayton County, GA residents was 32.

[Data from the Census Bureau 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate.](#)

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Clayton County is home to the world’s busiest airport and a world-renowned self-sustaining water & sewage treatment system, with cost effective access to numerous utility providers using an extensive and mature infrastructure network. From interstate access to rail-served industrial sites, Clayton County is strategically positioned to take advantage of all that Metro Atlanta has to offer.

One of Clayton County’s greatest assets when it comes to global accessibility is the **Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport**. Hartsfield is the world's busiest passenger *airport and* a major global air cargo center serving over 94.4 million passengers in 2013. It’s also the state’s largest employer center, with a workforce of more than 56,000. Hartsfield Jackson International

Airport is ranked as one of the world's busiest airports in Clayton County. In May of 2012 the airport opened a \$1.2 Billion Maynard H. Jackson International Terminal providing a new front door to the airport on the East side, the I-75 corridor. The economic benefit to the metro area is estimated to exceed \$32.5 billion dollars.

With an unprecedented 15 interstate exits on four major U.S. interstates, Clayton County provides incredibly strategic and swift access to more than 80-percent of the U.S. population within two day's drive.

A major move happened for Clayton County on November 14, 2014, Election Day, when citizens voted overwhelmingly to join the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA). The expansion made history, being the first jurisdictional expansion of the transit system since its inception more than 40 years ago. Joining MARTA creates more opportunity for economic growth and quality of life to Clayton County residents since 7.2 percent don't have a household vehicle. Norfolk Southern has authorized a study to see if there's enough right of way to lay MARTA rail track in Clayton County. The county is still eyeing a completion date of 2017.

Essential to the infrastructure of Clayton County is its award-winning County Water Authority. The Clayton County Water Authority maintains one of the most innovative and successful wastewater treatment systems in the world. Visitors from all over the world come to tour the Clayton County water facilities to learn more about the county's Land Application System. The stellar system has five raw water reservoirs and can produce up to 42 million gallons per day of potable water and treat up to 38.4 million gallons of wastewater every day. Plus, the Authority maintains approximately 1,500 miles of water distribution pipes, 1,400 miles of sewer conveyance pipes and storm water infrastructure throughout the county and its cities.

## **SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND INTERESTS**

Clayton County, Georgia, is a suburban community located just south of Atlanta's central business district. It is Home to Hartsfield Jackson International Airport, Porsche American Headquarters, Georgia Archives Building, and the Road to Tara Museum.



Clayton County is now home to **Porsche American Headquarters**. The 27-acre \$100 million complex is strategically located at the Northeast corner of Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport and is the largest investment ever outside Germany for the sports car manufacturer. The industry-first facility is complete with a driver development track, classic car gallery, restoration center, human performance center, driving simulator lab and a fine dining restaurant. A state-of-the-art business center features 13,000 square feet of conference and event

space. Ultimately, 450 employees will be based at the new headquarters, over 100 of whom fill positions that are new to Georgia. Additionally, the Experience Center is expected to bring in about 30,000 visitors a year.

## **The National Archives at Atlanta and the Georgia Archives**

In Morrow, the [National Archives at Atlanta](#) is a research facility maintaining the historically significant records of federal agencies in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee from 1716 to the present. These records constitute a prominent resource for the study of science and technology, civil rights, medicine and public health, military activities and conflict, space exploration, maritime and naval history, the federal courts, Southern communities, and myriad other subjects. Adjacent to the National Archives, the [Georgia Archives](#) also identifies, collects, provides access to, and preserves Georgia's historical documents

## **Spivey Hall**

Known as the “Carnegie Hall of the South,” Clayton State University’s elegant, 400-seat [Spivey Hall](#) is the heart of Clayton County’s arts community. Since 1991, Spivey Hall has presented the best in jazz and classical music to Clayton County and the entire metro Atlanta area.

## **Road to Tara Museum**

Designated as the Official Home of Gone With The Wind, Clayton County offers a glimpse into Margaret Mitchell's classic novel through the Road to Tara Museum. Fans will enjoy original movie props and wardrobe items, foreign edition library, original manuscripts, costume reproductions, extensive photo gallery and complete collectible plate and doll collection. History buffs will learn more about Jonesboro's part in the Civil War and the people involved through artifacts and researched personal accounts. The Road to Tara Museum offers a self-guided brochure in 11 languages

## **Atlanta State Farmers Market**

The [Atlanta State Farmers Market](#) is considered one of the largest outdoor markets of its kind in the United States. At 150 acres, it features a garden center, wholesale and retail activities, and is a major marketing hub and distribution point for fresh produce in the Southeast and throughout the country. Produce is available from Georgia farmers and national distributors alike. Welcome Center hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

## **Clayton County Parks**

Clayton County boasts more than 50 wooded parks, providing acres of recreational space for hiking, fishing, and wildlife watching. Jesters Creek Trail, constructed by the Clayton County Greenways Council, is the first step in a comprehensive plan to provide biking and walking trails across the county. Runners, joggers, and walkers enjoy Reynolds Nature Preserve in Morrow with its 146 acres of beautifully wooded land, springs, lakes, ponds, and 4.1 miles of loop paths. The Preserve is also the site of regular programs about the area’s natural environment and wildlife that are ideal for family outings.

## **Newman Wetlands Center**

As the focal point of the Clayton County Water Authority's community education efforts, the mission of the [Melvin L Newman Wetlands Center](#) is to educate the public on wetlands conservation and inspire community action for the health of our local watershed. Newman Wetlands Center features a learning center, picnic area, and trails. Since opening in 1995, Newman Wetlands Center has provided a safe, outdoor learning space for hundreds of thousands of people across metro Atlanta and an incredible wetland habitat for wildlife.

## **Melvinia Shields Monument**

Clayton County's Melvinia Shields Monument honors the inspiring five-generation journey of former First Lady Michelle Obama's ancestry from slavery to the White House. Born into slavery in 1844, Melvinia Shields was relocated at age 6 from South Carolina to a farm in northwest Clayton County in the area presently known as Rex. A story that surpasses the boundaries of race and culture, the Melvinia Shields Monument is a place that invites all people to discover how the heritage and diversity of the African American experience has shaped America's modern history.

## **Fishing**

[Clayton County Water Authority](#) utilizes several lakes as reservoirs and does a great job of managing these lakes as recreational fishing lakes. They provide facilities for launching boats as well as bank fishing, picnics, and family fun. J.W. Smith Reservoir is a 250-acre Clayton County water-supply lake with fish species that include bass, bream, crappie and catfish. Shamrock-Blalock Reservoir and Area is open March through October for fishing, picnicking and canoeing. Fish species include bass, bream, crappie and catfish.

Season Passes are sold at the entrance offices of Shamrock/Blalock Reservoir and J.W. Smith Reservoir during operating hours and are valid from March 1-October 31

## **Trans-Modal Highways, Rail, Ports, Airports**

Whether you're moving goods or people, Clayton County has the transportation assets to **connect your business** to the nation and the world. Located **12 miles from downtown Atlanta**, Clayton County is a bustling community that is perfectly positioned for its expanding role as a dynamic force in the global marketplace.

Clayton County is well-connected on the road and through the air. With access to 19 exits on four major interstates – I-75, I-85, I-285, and I-675 – and just minutes away from the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL), the world's busiest airport, businesses and residents can connect to 80 percent of the nation's population within a two-day drive or a two-hour flight.

Additionally, the area's two Class I railroads, CSX and Norfolk Southern, offer direct rail connections to the Port of Savannah, the largest single container terminal in North America and the second-busiest U.S. container port.

## **Air**

Clayton County is the home of Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL), the world's most-traveled passenger airport with 2,500 arrivals and departures and 275,000 passengers per day. Flights from ATL connect passengers or cargo to 80 percent of the U.S. population within two hours. ATL serves 150 U.S. destinations and more than 75 international destinations in 50 countries, and is the 10th largest airport in the nation.

## **RAIL**

Norfolk Southern and its Central of Georgia subsidiary serve Clayton County with Class I railways, providing industrial service north to the major rail hub of Atlanta and south to Macon with 23 trains per day. This significant rail freight presence puts Clayton County within four hours of Georgia's deepwater Port of Savannah, the largest single container terminal in North America and the second-busiest container port in the U.S.

## **Sea**

Clayton County is just four hours away from the Port of Savannah, the largest single container terminal in North America and the second-busiest U.S. container port. Clayton County is within a five-hour reach of the Port of Brunswick, which is #1 for new auto imports in the U.S.

## **ROAD**

Clayton County has access to 19 exits on four major interstates – I-75, I-85, I-285, and I-675 – providing businesses and residents with access to 80 percent of the nation's population within a two-day drive. Additional state and county roads allow commuters to conveniently travel throughout Clayton County, as well as into other metro or outlying areas.

## **Target Industries**

While Invest Clayton welcomes all types of industries, Clayton County is **uniquely positioned for success** in five specific industries: Aviation & Aerospace Manufacturing, Food & Beverage Processing & Manufacturing, Health Services & Health Logistics, Logistics & Distribution, and Film & Television Production

### **Aviation & Aerospace Manufacturing**

Clayton County is home to Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, the world's busiest passenger airport, and the world's second largest airline, Delta Air Lines. The airport generates more than 60,000 direct and indirect jobs in the fields of support services, technical operations, ground equipment manufacturers, food production, and aviation security, and many of these companies call Clayton County home.

As the largest private employer in Clayton County with more than 6,000 employees, Delta Tech Ops provides full-service aviation maintenance and service to Delta and its fleet of more than 750 aircraft. In addition, they provide complete maintenance for more than 150 other operators.

## **Food & Beverage: Processing & Manufacturing**

Total Clayton County employment in the Food & Beverage sector exceeds 12,000. The 150-acre Atlanta State Farmers Market in Forest Park employs more than 3,700 people with an estimated annual payroll of \$75 million. The market is a major marketing hub and distribution point for fresh produce in the Southeast and throughout the country

## **Health Services & Health Logistics**

Located on the western end of Georgia's Innovation Crescent, Clayton County has established itself as an important part of the emerging bio-science sector. Home to Clayton State University and its growing life sciences curriculum, Clayton County already has several major companies doing business in this important sector. From distribution to repackaging to testing, Clayton County is an emerging player in this sector.

The largest employer in this sector is Southern Regional Health System, with 1,200 employees, physicians, and specialists. Sanofi-Aventis, a diversified global healthcare leader that “discovers, develops, and distributes therapeutic solutions to improve the lives of everyone,” operates a major facility in Forest Park near I-285.

## **Logistics & Distribution**

Nearly 40,000 employees work in Supply Chain and Logistics, representing 35 percent of all jobs in Clayton County. This is in large part due to Clayton County's proximity to Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport. Additionally, Clayton County's convenient interstate access is a major reason why company executives choose Clayton County.

Clayton State University in Morrow is home to the Center for Supply Chain Management, providing the business community with access to talented supply chain management undergraduate and graduate students, as well as diverse faculty resources.

## **Film & TV Production**

Proximity to Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport and established relationships with local production suppliers and support vendors make filming in Clayton County a truly productive experience. With an incredibly diverse offering of filming locations – man-made beach, dense woods, parks, vacant retail, film-friendly hospitals, unoccupied prisons, sound stages, and many other locations – the majority of a film's scenes can be accommodated in this one area of metro Atlanta, saving valuable time and money.

The Clayton County Board of Commissioners, the Clayton County Development Authority, local leadership, law enforcement personnel, Clayton County business owners, and citizens alike, all work together to foster a film-friendly community that welcomes productions of all sizes. Film Clayton serves as the liaison/concierge between a film or production, the local government, and the community. Landing a film project generates revenue and jobs for our local community. [Film Clayton](#) is known throughout the Georgia film community for understanding the business of making movies and television shows

More than 50 aviation & aerospace firms operate in Clayton County, including Airport Service International Group (ASIG) in the Mountain View area.

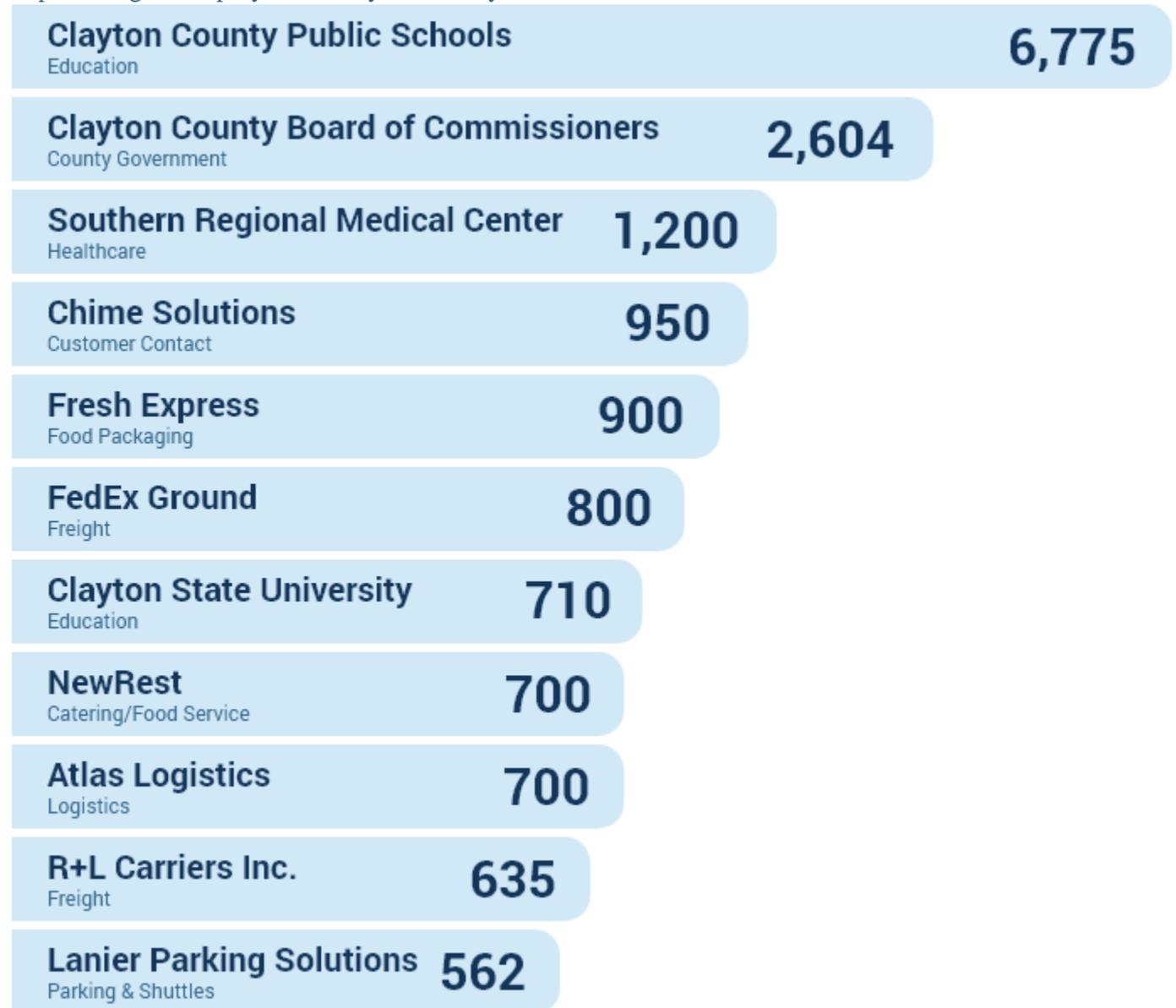
## **Major Employers**

Clayton County boasts a **wide range of organizations among its major employers**. Like many metro Atlanta counties, its largest employer is the public school system, which educates more than 55,000 students in K-12 each year. By industry, Supply Chain and Logistics represent the biggest chunk of jobs in Clayton County, at 35 percent.

Beyond the immediate confines of the county, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL) and supporting businesses employ more than 63,000 individuals, is the largest employment source in the state, and generates an estimated \$35 billion in economic impact in the metro area alone. Delta Air Lines, which uses ATL as its hub, is among the County's top private employers as well as one of the top taxpayers, and as a result has a large financial impact on the County.

## CURRENT MAJOR BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYERS

Top 12 Largest Employers in Clayton County



Source :InvestClayton.com

## LABOR FORCE

The rapidly growing population of Clayton County is an **asset for businesses and industries** seeking to hire existing residents or attract potential employees to the area.

## Workforce Training

Developing and maintaining a strong workforce is one of the top priorities of economic developers and businesses in Clayton County. Fortunately, Clayton County and the State of Georgia provide some of the **best programs in the country** to prepare and advance workers across a multitude of industries.

### Top 10 Technical College Certificates (2019)

- Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician**686**
- Business Administration and Management, General**506**
- Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology**472**
- Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping**359**
- Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General **344**
- Emergency Medical Technology/Technician**272**
- Welding Technology/Welder**261**
- Child Care Provider/Assistant**247**
- Food Preparation/Professional Cooking/Kitchen Assistant **237**
- Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide**216**

Source: Georgia Department of Labor Area Labor Profile, May 2020

The Development Authority of Clayton County is charged with attracting **new jobs and investment in Clayton County**. With a dedicated staff of professional economic developers and business liaisons, the office is engaged with local, regional and national organizations dedicated to attracting new inbound and outbound investment opportunities.

Target Industries -[Logistics & Distribution](#) ,[Food/Beverage Processing & Manufacturing](#),[Health Services & Health Logistics](#)[Aviation & Aerospace Manufacturing](#) ,[Film](#)

Invest Clayton's commitment to developing and supporting the economic growth, planning and recruitment efforts are centered around five core industry clusters which provide the bulk of the county's employment and economic future.



**Gateway Village Project** is a business campus innovatively meeting the needs of today's technology-based society through lifelong learning. Gateway Village is located within minutes of Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport and 80% of the U.S. population passes through this airport.

**Reynolds Nature Preserve** - The William H. Reynolds Nature Preserve is dedicated to promoting public awareness of appreciation of our natural environment. The preserve encompasses 130 acres of undisturbed woodlands, ponds, and four miles of well-defined foot paths are laid out in convenient half-mile tracks brings hikers back to their starting point.

**Arts Clayton** - A community service arts agency promoting Georgia artists with a focus on Clayton County and south-metro Atlanta; features Monthly Art Exhibits, Artist Workshops and Summer Art Camps.

**Atlanta State Farmer's Market** features a garden center, which has retail activities, and is a major marketing hub and distribution point for official state records from 1732 to the present.

**Green Space Program** - The Georgia General Assembly created the Georgia Green Space Program during the 2000 legislative session by enacting Senate Bill 399 Official Code of Georgia Annotated Sec. 36-22-1 et seq.). The Clayton County Green Space Program is monitored by the green space private sector.

**Keep Clayton County Beautiful** is a local public non-profit education group developed with the Keep American Beautiful concepts which are to preserve the natural beauty of our environment and improve waste handling practices at the community building partnerships with volunteer organizations, government agencies, and private sector.

**The Clayton County Humane Society** is a "no-kill" animal rescue facility operating in the southern metro-Atlanta area. They provide a loving, caring environment for animals until permanent placement in adoptive homes can be achieved.

**Clayton County Chamber of Commerce** - The Clayton County Chamber of Commerce located at 2270 Mount Zion Road Jonesboro, Georgia, promotes the quality of life, charm, quality growth, pro-business attitude of the county, etc.

**Clayton Collaborative Authority** is designed to achieve the important goals for the benefit of children and families in the county: improved health, improved child development, improved family functioning, improved performance, and improved family economic capacity.

**Convention and Visitors Bureau** - Home of Gone with the Wind, Clayton County is the Atlanta Metro Travel Region, Georgia's premier vacation destination for your next visit with great shopping, sight-seeing, and dining possibilities.

**The Senior Services Department** - The mission of the Senior Services Department is to enhance the quality of life for Clayton County's senior adult population by promoting healthy aging and relative caregiver programs. The focus is to enable seniors to maintain their independence in the community by addressing the human services and leisure activity needs.

Services are provided at senior recreation facilities, inter-generational centers, at the clients' home, or over the telephone.

**The Aging Services** - The Aging Division offers assistance to seniors needing personal care and information. Services include Transportation, Adult Day Health, Case Management, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (Kinship Care Resource Center), In-home Services, Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels), Community Care, Information and Referral.

**The J Charley Griswell Senior Center** located on the East side of the County opened during the first quarter of FY 2007. It is a 30,000 square foot facility which includes a cafeteria, dining room, training kitchen, fitness room (weight machines), physical recreation room (aerobics, tai chi, and yoga), billiards room, ceramics classroom, arts and crafts classroom, an indoor swimming pool and full service locker rooms.

**The Clayton County Parks and Recreation Department** The Clayton County Parks and Recreation Department provides citizens a variety of recreation and leisure opportunities serving all ages, interest, and levels of physical ability. With 32 parks and numerous facilities throughout Clayton County the Parks and Recreation Department is home to over 896 acres of parkland, three swimming pools, community centers, gymnasiums, playgrounds, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, basketball courts, multi-purpose trails, and a nature preserve. We encourage active lifestyles and strive to promote overall health and wellness by providing affordable leisure activities that encourage participation by all citizens of Clayton County.

**The Steve Lunquist Natatorium and Jim Huie Recreation Center** opened in spring 2006, and provides state of the art facilities for both competitive and novice swimmers. Citizens of all ages can come and for a small fee, swim laps, sign up for swim classes, enjoy water aerobics and/or participate in various swim competitions. It has stadium seating to enable audiences to enjoy the competitions. There are full service locker rooms equipped with showers and bathrooms.

**The South Clayton Recreation Center** opened in March 2013. The center offers a wide array of activities geared toward the needs of citizens of all ages. Programs include water aerobics, swimming, basketball, and many types of exercise classes. The center is located adjacent to the District 3 Police Precinct. The center is located in the Lovejoy area.

**Public Safety - Clayton County Police Department** is the primary responder for all calls for police services within the unincorporated areas of Clayton County. With over 75 years of service as a county police force, CCPD is proud of their reputation as a progressive police department and demands the best of all of our employees.

**The Clayton County Fire Emergency Services** is committed to protecting the people and property within the community. They are responsive to the needs of our citizens by providing

rapid, professional, humanitarian services essential to the health, safety, and well-being of the community.

**Southern Regional Medical Center** – Keeps you informed of the latest information on health systems from how to find a physician to preparing for diagnostic; to a complete listing of all physicians in an online directory that lets you search by name, specialty or zip code, making it easy to find a doctor.

**The Clayton County Sheriff's Office** is responsible for the safety of the community, making sure that certain things occur within their jurisdictions, such as carrying out court orders. Their major responsibilities are: serving warrants, securing the courts and jail, evictions, security for the middle and high schools. They ensure that community service is complete as well as enforcing sentencing to varying degrees of people who have been convicted of various crimes.

**Clayton Library System** – Available services include books, audio tapes, video tapes available for check out and story times for preschool children. Other services include the summer reading



club, scheduled program age children; voters registration forms; income tax forms; free Internet, local history and genealogy room and computers for public use and more. The Clayton County Library System also sponsors a diverse range of community events throughout the year designed to educate, inform and delight all ages. This includes a host of recurring children's and family activities such as the popular story times for pre-school children.

The Library System is comprised of six branch library locations: [Headquarters](#) (865 Battle Creek Road, Jonesboro), [Forest Park](#), [Lovejoy](#), [Jonesboro](#), [Morrow](#) and [Riverdale](#).

The **Clayton County Office of Economic Development & Film** is responsible for the retention and expansion of existing industries, the recruitment of new jobs and investment, and the global marketing of Clayton County, Georgia.

## EDUCATION

In 2019, universities in Clayton County, GA awarded 1,886 degrees. The student population of Clayton County, GA is skewed towards women, with 2,540 male students and 5,820 female students

Most students graduating from Universities in Clayton County, GA are Black or African American (1,384 and 74.3%), followed by White (219 and 11.8%), Hispanic or Latino (96 and 5.16%), and Asian (58 and 3.11%).

The largest universities in Clayton County, GA by number of degrees awarded are Clayton State University (1,206 and 63.9%), United Education Institute-Morrow (454 and 24.1%), and Omnitech Institute (107 and 5.67%).

The most popular majors in Clayton County, GA are Medical Assistant (234 and 12.4%), Liberal Arts & Sciences (181 and 9.6%), and Dental Assisting (160 and 8.48%).

The median tuition costs in Clayton County, GA are \$N/A for private four year colleges, and \$4,064 and \$14,786 respectively, for public four year colleges for in-state students and out-of-state students.

In 2018, the most common concentration for Bachelors Degree recipients in Clayton County, GA was Liberal Arts & Sciences with 100 degrees awarded

This visualization illustrates the percentage of students graduating with a Bachelors Degree from schools in Clayton County, GA according to their major

In 2019, the Clayton County, GA institution with the largest number of graduating students was Clayton State University with 1,206 degrees awarded.

In 2019, 505 were awarded degrees from institutions in Clayton County, GA, which is 0.366 times less than the 1,381 female students who received degrees in the same year

In 2019, the most common race/ethnicity group awarded degrees at institutions in Clayton County, GA was Black or African American students. These 1,384 degrees mean that there were 6.32 times more degrees awarded to Black or African American students than the next closest race/ethnicity group, White, with 219 degrees awarded

[Data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System \(IPEDS\) Completions](#)

Education in Clayton County is a challenging and rewarding process that prepares students for the workforce, college, and beyond. **From Pre-K to doctoral studies**, Clayton County offers **nationally recognized** public schools, public charter schools, private schools, and many institutions of higher learning to help the community build a foundation for a bright future.

## **Clayton County Public Schools**

With more than **55,000 students**, Clayton County Public Schools (CCPS) is the fifth-largest school system in Georgia and ranks among the 100 largest school districts in the U.S. CCPS is fully accredited by Cognia (formerly Advanced – Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Council on Accreditation and School Improvement). According to US Report during the school years of 2017-2018 and 2018 -2019, Clayton County contains 66 schools and 54,424 students. The district's minority enrollment is 100%. Also, 68.6% of students are economically disadvantaged.

The system has 38 primary/elementary schools, 16 middle schools, 12 high schools, one district-approved charter school, one alternative education center, one psychological education center, and one multi-purpose education center. Among its 70 schools are five school-wide magnet schools, 12 magnet programs, one state-certified STEM program, one Cognia (AdvancED)-certified STEM program, and two International Baccalaureate Candidate schools.

The school district is highly diversified with 90 different ethnicities and countries represented. Seventy-two (72) different languages are spoken, with Spanish and Vietnamese being the two languages other than English spoken most at home. The district is proud that two of its high schools are among the top 50 Best High Schools in the United States as published by *US News and World Report*.

### **Students at Clayton County –**

According to the US News Report, during **2017-2018 and 2018-2019 school years**.

The student body at the schools served by Clayton County is 1.9% White, 69.4% Black, 3.4% Asian or Asian/Pacific Islander, 22.5% Hispanic/Latino, 0.2% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. In addition, 2.5% of students are two or more races, and 0% have not specified their race or ethnicity. Also, 50% of students are female, and 50% of students are male. At schools in Clayton County, 68.6% of students are eligible to participate in the federal free and reduced price meal program and 14.2% of students are English language learners.

### **Teachers at Clayton County**

Within Clayton County, 97.0% of teachers are licensed, and 85.2% have three or more years of experience. The student-to-teacher ratio is higher than the state average, at 17:1. The district has 65 full-time counselors on staff.

### **Test Scores at Clayton County**

In Clayton County, 29% of elementary students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 30% tested at or above that level for math. Also, 29% of middle school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 23% tested at or above that level for math.

And 42% of high school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 23% tested at or above that level for math.

**Data is based on the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 school years.**

## Private Schools

There are several private schools in Clayton County, most of which are affiliated with a specific religious doctrine: Ash Street Baptist Learning Center (PK-4), Atlanta Adventist International School (K-8), Camelot Christian Academy (PK-6), Evangel Temple Christian Academy (2-12), Forest Park Christian School (K-12), Hope Christian Academy (PK-12), Owens Christian Preparatory Academy (6-12), Bizee Brains Academy (PK-5), Rising Son Academy (PK-6), and Woodward Academy's Busey Campus (K-12).

## Career & Technical

Technical and career education is provided to Clayton County residents by Atlanta Technical College. This college, part of the Technical College System of Georgia, serves 5,540 students and has a **98 percent job placement rating**. The 150 programs of study include 15 tuition-free career programs.

In 2019, the college opened ATC South in Clayton County, which serves as an extension of the main campus, providing students access to resources such as the campus store, business office, testing center, enrollment services, financial aid, economic development, and a student lounge onsite. ATC South course offerings include cosmetology, healthcare, allied health sciences, logistics, computer sciences, and general education classes, along with a host of online and hybrid courses.

## Colleges & Universities

Clayton County is also the home of Clayton State University, which enrolls more than 7,000 students in 6 associate degree programs, 35 bachelor's degree programs, and 8 graduate degree programs. The 214-acre campus in Morrow is in a park-like setting with six lakes and several wooded trails. Clayton State University is regionally accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges to award associate, baccalaureate, and master's degrees. Because of Clayton County's location in metro Atlanta, there are more than **80 colleges within 100 miles**, including Georgia State University, the largest university in the state, and the Georgia Institute of Technology. For-profit vocational colleges in Clayton County include the Interactive College of Technology, United Education Institute (UEI), and Genesis Career College, all in Morrow, Ga

Current college students: 11,042 People 25 years of age or older with a high school degree or higher: 83.7% People 25 years of age or older with a bachelor's degree or higher: 18.8% Number of foreign born residents: 41,566 (47.8% naturalized citizens) Clayton County: 14.2% Whole state: 10.3%

## Educational Attainment

## Population by minimum level of education

Level of Education	No degree	High School	Some College	Bachelor's	Post Graduate
Percentage	16%	35%	30%	13%	6%

\* Universe: Population 25 years and over

While Clayton County offers a plethora of educational opportunities, there are many challenges that remain when it comes to educational attainment. The latest statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey show that Clayton County's population of individuals with no high school diploma is **4.34%** higher than the national average and **3.06 higher than Clayton County**.

## ADULT LITERACY

Clayton County's Adult Education Program provides an environment that caters to adults striving to increase their academic competence.

People have an opportunity to continually learn and develop their skills and capacities to make the economy grow and develop;

Main office for Clayton County Adult Education Program is located at 137 Spring Street **Jonesboro**, GA 30236 .

Another place in Clayton County that provides adults literacy resource, is the Clayton County Library System that offers lots of events and activities for adults. From movies to classes, you can find something that piques your interests at the library!

More than 43 million adults cannot read or write in United States.

## Early Childhood Education in Clayton County

According to the US Report between 2018 -2019, Clayton County has 34 preschools. Also according Kids Count data from Annie Casey Foundation Georgia report by county for the years 2015 -2019, the number of children not attending preschool ages 3 to 4 is 4,507. Also the report on children enrolled in GA Pre-K for 2019 was 2,711 and 2020 -2,654. Children enrolled in GA Pre-K from low income families for 2019 was 1,348 (49%), 2020 -1,271 (47%).

Number of Centers and Family care homes that are quality rated in Clayton County for 2019 was 92 (52) and in 2020 -105 (61%).

School aged children absent more than 15 days from school in Clayton County during 2019 and 2020 are – 2019 -9,523 (15%) and 2020 -6,893 (11.2%)

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

### Language

According to ACS 2019 5-year data on spoken language at home, children ages 5-17, 78% speaks only English and the rest speaks either Spanish, Indo-European/Asian/Islander/other languages at home. Adults 18+ **82% speaks only** English, and others either speaks only Spanish, Indo-European Asian/Islander or other languages.

Read more: [http://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton\\_County-GA.html#ixzz3qeG7I8IS](http://www.city-data.com/county/Clayton_County-GA.html#ixzz3qeG7I8IS)

### Income Levels

Median household income in Clayton County, GA is \$51,093. In 2019, the tract with the highest Median Household Income in Clayton County, GA was Census Tract 406.14 with a value of \$95,603, followed by Census Tract 406.13 and Census Tract 406.20, with respective values of \$75,135 and \$73,700.

Male in Georgia have an average income that is 1.36 times higher than the average income of females, which is \$50,267. The income inequality in Georgia (measured using the Gini index) is 0.473, which is lower than the national average.

The economy of Clayton County, GA employs 132k people. The largest industries in Clayton County, GA are Health Care & Social Assistance (17,582 people), Transportation & Warehousing (16,864 people), and Retail Trade (15,290 people), and the highest paying industries are Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (\$53,292), Public Administration (\$42,938), and utility (\$42,172).

### Household income

Income Categories	<b>Under \$50K</b>	<b>\$50K - \$100K</b>	<b>\$100K - \$200K</b>	<b>Over \$200K</b>
Percentage	48%	36%	15%	1%

[Data from the Census 2019 ACS 1-year Estimate](#)

### Marital status

In 2019 according to American Community Survey, the percentage of married population in Clayton County was 39%, and female 14%, about 10% higher than the rate in Georgia 13%, and 10 percent higher than the rate in United States 12%.

## Clayton County Marital status, by sex in 2019

**Never married** Male 47% Female 43%

**Now married** Male 42% Female 36%

**Divorced** Male 9%<sup>†</sup> Female 14%<sup>†</sup>

**Widowed** Male 2%<sup>†</sup> Female 8%<sup>†</sup>

## Fertility - Women who gave birth during past year, by age group

Age Group	15 -19	20 -24	25 -29	30 -35	35 -39	40 -44	45 -50
Percentage	6%	6%	12%	11%	2%	9%	0%

## Transportation to work

People in Clayton County, GA have an average commute time of 32.3 minutes, and they drove alone to work. Car ownership in Clayton County, GA is approximately the same as the national average, with an average of 2 cars per household.

### Means of transportation to work

Means of Transportation	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Publix transit	Bicycle	Walked	Other	Worked at Home
Percentage	73%	13%	4%	0%	1%	4%	5%

\* Universe: Workers 16 years and over

## Poverty Rate In Clayton County

Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2019: **15.4%** in Clayton County compared to Georgia: **13.3%**, **20 percent higher** than the rate in Georgia and **about 25 percent higher** than the rate in United States. (15.3% for White Non-Hispanic residents, 15.9% for Black residents, 19.8% for Hispanic or Latino residents, 32.8% for American Indian residents, 55.4% for Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander residents, 15.0% for other race residents, 17.9% for two or more races residents) Median age of residents in 2019: 33.0 years old (Males: 31.0 years old, Females: 34.5 years old) (Median age for: White residents: 53.8 years old, Black residents: 32.8 years old, American Indian residents: 28.1 years old, Asian residents: 36.8 years old, Hispanic or Latino residents: 23.4 years old, Other race residents: 28.5 years old)

Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level in 2019: Clayton: 9.8% Whole state: 5.7% Poverty rate among disabled males: Clayton: 15.3% compared to Georgia: 15.4% Disability rate in this city among poor males (it is 29.4% among male residents who are not classified as poor): Clayton: 28.5% compared to Georgia: 28.0%. Poverty rate among disabled females: Clayton: 8.7% compared to Georgia: 21.4% .Disability rate in this city among poor females (it is 25.6% among female residents who are not classified as poor): Clayton: 14.8% compared to Georgia: 29.6% .Renting rate in this city among poor and not poor residents: Residents below poverty level: 72.5% .For comparison, it was 35.3% among residents with income above the poverty level.

Taking into account residents not living in families, 14.6% of high school graduates and 53.0% of non high school graduates live in poverty. Children (Under 18) Poverty**23%**<sup>†</sup> Non-poverty: **89%, about the same as** the rate in Georgia: 90%, **about the same as** the rate in United States: 91%Seniors (65 and over), Poverty**11%**<sup>†</sup>

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Clayton-Georgia.html>

## Poverty by Age and Gender in Clayton County

### Females 25 -34 – Largest Demographics Living in Poverty

18% of the population for whom poverty status is determined in Clayton County, GA (51.5k out of 277k people) live below the poverty line, a number that is higher than the national average of 12.3%..The largest demographic living in poverty are Females 25 - 34, followed by Females 35 - 44 and then Females 6 – 11.

The recent 2020 Census Bureau uses a set of [money income thresholds](#) that vary by family size and composition to determine who classifies as impoverished. If a family total income is less than the family's threshold than that family and every individual in it is considered to be living in poverty

Data from the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate

<http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Clayton-Georgia.html>

## Poverty by Race or Ethnicity

The most common racial or ethnic group living below the poverty line in Clayton County, GA is Black,(35,384) followed by White(9,447) and Hispanic (8,758). The Census Bureau uses a a set of [money income thresholds](#) that vary by family size and composition to determine who classifies as impoverished. If a family income is less than the family's threshold than that family and every individual in it is considered to be living in poverty

Hispanic population in Clayton County has increased at a rapid rate during the last five years. From the data analysis 13.4% of Clayton County’s residents are of Hispanic or Latino origin. They have household incomes that fall between 12 - 40.2% below the poverty guidelines. They reside primarily in Morrow (12%), Lovejoy (16.35%), Riverdale (18.3%), Jonesboro (23%), Conley /Rex (29.2%), Forest Park (40.2%). Statistic below shows the number of person in Clayton County that are below poverty rate. Families with children who are living in poverty are 30% versus 19% in metro Atlanta, 35% of Clayton County population lives in poverty. According Kids Count data from Annie Casey Foundation Georgia report by county, the number of children living in poverty in Clayton County for 2019 was 21,552 -27.3% and 2020 ,19,268 - 24.4%.

Kids Count data report show the number of household with children receiving Food Stamp in Georgia by county, and Clayton County in 2018 had 15,767 and 2019 -13,943 of families with children that received Food Stamps. Also number of children enrolled in WIC program in Clayton County for 2019 was 4,493 and 2020 -5,082.

### Children in Foster Care in Clayton Georgia

Clayton County Children Subject of Maltreatment Reports (duplicated) During January 2020 through December 2020	Count	Rate	State Rate	Rank (high=1 to low=159)
Children Subject of Maltreatment Reports	2,850	29.0 per 10K	26.4 per 10K	<a href="#">114.5</a>
Unique Children Subject of Maltreatment Reports	2,496/2,850	87.6%	87%	71.5
Children Subject of Maltreatment Investigations	<b>1,524</b>	<b>15.5 per 10K</b>	<b>11.2 per 10K</b>	<b><a href="#">58.5</a></b>
Children Subject of Alternative Response	0	0.0 per 10K	0.0 per 10K	<a href="#">80</a>
Children Subject of Undetermined Reports	1,326	13.5 per 10K	15.2 per 10K	<a href="#">134</a>
Children Subject of Non-Alleged Reports	0	0.0 per 10K	0.0 per 10K	80
Victim Reports	148	1.5 per 10K	1.9 per 10K	<a href="#">122.5</a>
Victim Reports of Neglect	75	0.8 per 10K	1.1 per 10K	112.5
Victim Reports of Physical Abuse	50	0.5 per 10K	0.6 per 10K	92.5
Victim Reports of Sexual Abuse	14	0.1 per 10K	0.2 per 10K	103.5
Victim Reports of Other Abuse	9	0.1 per 10K	0.0 per 10K	27
Victims Removed to Foster Care	22/148	14.9%	25.6%	109
Non-Victims Removed to Foster Care	44/1,376	3.2%	5.7%	101
Children Subject of Alternative Response Removed to Foster Care	0/0	na	na	na
Children Subject of Undetermined Reports Removed to Foster Care	6/1,326	0.5%	1.8%	114
Removed to Foster Care Before Report	6/74	8.1%	0.4%	3
Removed to Foster Care within 3 Days of Report	33/74	44.6%	37.9%	<a href="#">45</a>
Removed to Foster Care within 7 Days of Report	40/74	54.1%	45.2%	43
Median Days from Report to Removal	74	6.0 days	13.0 days	109.5
90th Percentile Days from Report to Removal	<b>74</b>	<b>106.0 days</b>	<b>181.0 days</b>	<b>91</b>
Removed to Foster Care Prior to Start of Investigation	NA/74	na	na	<a href="#">na</a>

Clayton County Average Number of children in Foster Care on long day of the month per 10,000 in January 2000 –December 2020 was Clayton = 33 per 10,000 compared to Georgia 37 per 10,000.

Clayton County Maltreatment population victim reports on Foster Care per 10,000 children in the population over a quarter in January 2000 –December 2020 was Clayton = 7.3 per 10,000 per month compared to Georgia 9 per 10,000 per month.

Clayton County Average Monthly children maltreatment per 10,000 in children population by quarter January 2000 –December 2020 was Clayton = 21 per 10,000 compared to Georgia 25 per 10,000

### **Unwed Mothers**

According to the most recent Clayton County Georgia demographics data available from the United States Census Bureau released in the American Community Survey in December of 2020, The chart below shows the percentage of unwed mothers who are also on public assistance. [Clayton County](#) shows it has a Unwed birth and on public assistance of 11.1% which is the third most percent of unwed women who gave birth and are on public assistance of all other counties in the greater Clayton County region. The county with the highest percent of unwed women who have given birth and are on public assistance in the area is [Rockdale County](#) which shows a percent of unwed women who gave birth and are on public assistance of 21.3% (about twice as large).

Counties	Clayton	DeKalb	Fulton	Fayette	Spalding	Henry	Rockdale	GA	US
Percentages	11,1%	5.5%	6.2%	19.9%	0.9%	1.9%	21.3%	5.7%	9.4%

The table below shows the comparative demographic rate of unwed mothers who have given birth in the last 12 months are broken down by racial group (including the Hispanic birth rate.) [Clayton County](#) Georgia has one of the largest proportions of White unwed birth rate at 73.3% of the total and is ranked #2. The only larger county being [Spalding County](#) with 90.0%. Second, it has less than most other counties in the greater region as measured by Black unwed birth rate at 24.9% of the total. Third, it has the largest proportion of Hispanic unwed birth rate at 21.3% of the total and is ranked #1. Also, it has the largest proportion of Native Hawaiian unwed birth rate at 100.0% of the total and is ranked #1.

### **Unwed mother birth by Race**

Race	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	American Indian	Native Hawaiian
Percentages	43.9%	73.3%	21.3%	24.9%	100 %	0.0%

For all births to unwed mothers, the table below shows breaks down the education level of the mother by less than high school through college and post graduate attainment it has one of the largest proportions of percent of unwed mothers with less than high school education at 37% of the total and is ranked #3. Only #2 [Fulton County](#) (37%), and #1 [Spalding County](#) (77%) are larger. Second, it has one of the largest proportions of percent of unwed mothers who are a high school graduate or equivalent at 35% of the total and is ranked #3. Only #2 [Rockdale County](#) (37%), and #1 [Henry County](#) (53%) are larger. Third, it has the second smallest in order of percent of unwed mothers with less than high school education of all the other counties in the

metropolitan area in order of percent of unwed mothers with some college or an associates degree at 9% of the total.

### Educational Attainment of Unwed Mothers in Clayton

Educational Level	Less than High School	High School	Some College	Bachelors	Graduate
Percentages	16.3%	36.5%	35.3%	9.4%	2.5%

### Infant Mortality Rate in Clayton County

According to the Kids Count Data of 2019 (Annie Casey Foundation report on Infant Mortality Rate, Clayton County has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the State of Georgia.

Race	Rate per 1,000	Percentage
<b>Blacks or African American</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Hispanics</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Multi Racial</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>

SOURCE: Kids Count Data of 2019 (Annie Casey Foundation)

### Vital Statistics -Children death ages 1 -14 among races per number and rate 100,00 in Clayton County

Race	Number of child's death ages 1-14	Rate per 100,000	Number of Teen's death per number	Rate per 100,000	Number of Teen's death Homicide, suicide, accidents per number) 15 -19	Rate per 100,000
<b>Blacks or African American</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>106.0</b>
<b>Hispanics</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Multi Racial</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

SOURCE: Kids Count Data of 2019 (Annie Casey Foundation)

## Teenage Pregnancy /Birth in Clayton County

Race	Age 15-17	Rate per 1,000	Birth 15-17	Rate per 1,000	Birth before 20(15-19)	Percentage
Blacks or African American	73	15.6	193	25.5	24	12%
Hispanics	28	24.6	80	41.0	7	9.1%
Multi Racial	2	N/A	6	21.9	N/A	N/A
White	3	N/A	17	35.9	2	N/A
Asian	6	22.1	6	12.9	N/A	N/A

**SOURCE: Kids Count Data of 2019 (Annie Casey Foundation)**

Low birth weight babies in Clayton County was 569 /13.1% in 2019 and infant mortality per 100 rate among children was 41 /9.5%. (Black or African American 463/15.1%), Hispanic (54/7.4%), Mult Racial (14 /15%), White 22 /22.9%) and Native Hawaiian (1 /NA%)

Babies born to mothers less than 12 years of education in 2019 was 764 /17.7%.— Blacks or African American (315/ 10.3%), Hispanics (343 /47.1%), Asian (20 /14.3%), Multi Racial (15 /17%), White (62 /25.8%). First birth mother ages 20 or older with 12 years of education was 1,244 /74.0%

## Health of residents in Clayton

A **state-of-the-art hospital** in Clayton County and countless others in metro Atlanta give Clayton County residents the **advantage of world-class healthcare close to home**. These and other medical facilities, including county health services and numerous private practices catering to the community, enable Clayton County residents to live their best lives full of health and vitality.

County based on CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaires from 2013 to 2019: General health status score of residents in this county from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) is 3.5. This is about average. 71.8% of residents exercised in the past month. This is about average. 36.7% of residents smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lives. This is less than average. 52.5% of adult residents drank alcohol in the past 30 days. This is less than average. 68.8% of residents visited a dentist within the past year. This is about average. Average weight of males is 197 pounds. This is about average. Average weight of females is 164 pounds. This is about average.

81% of the population of Clayton County, GA has health coverage, with 36.7% on employee plans, 22.5% on Medicaid, 7.43% on Medicare, 12.5% on non-group plans,

and 1.97% on military or VA plans. Per capita personal health care spending in Georgia was \$6,587 in 2014. This is a 5.41% increase from the previous year(\$6,249).

Comparing across all counties in the state, Telfair County has the highest prevalence of diabetes (25.8%). Additionally, Candler County has the highest prevalence of adult obesity(53.7%).

## **Patient to Primary Care Physician in Clayton County**

According to 2019 data from County Health Rankings and Roadmap County Health Rankings, primary care physicians in Clayton County, GA see an average of 3,811 patients per year. This represents a 3.76% decrease from the previous year(3,960 patients) Compare this to dentists who see 4059 patients per year, and mental health providers who see 1484 patients per year.

## **Southern Regional Medical Center**

Southern Regional Medical Center is a licensed, 331-bed, non-profit, acute care hospital. Committed to compassionate care, Southern Regional has served Riverdale and Atlanta's Southern Crescent communities since 1971. The facility is owned by Prime Healthcare, an award-winning health system that owns and operates 45 hospitals in 14 states. Southern Regional offers a wide range of inpatient and outpatient services and has a medical staff that includes more than 300 physicians and clinicians who blend their passion for healing with advanced technology to offer the latest procedures and treatments.

The hospital, which serves the residents of Clayton County and the surrounding region, has been recognized on the state and national level for the quality of care provided. Southern Regional holds the distinction of being certified as an accredited Chest Pain Center and an Advanced Primary Stroke Center. A non-profit hospital, Southern Regional

Medical Center employs approximately 1,200 clinical and non-clinical staff members who are focused on providing the highest quality of care in a friendly and welcoming environment.

## **Kaiser Permanente Southwood Comprehensive Medical Center**

With 26 medical centers in Georgia, including a 113,000 square-foot facility in Jonesboro, Kaiser Permanente offers its more than 300,000 members convenient access to many services under one roof. The state-of-the-art, multi-specialty Southwood Comprehensive Medical Center in Jonesboro features a 24/7 Advanced Care Center for urgent medical needs in addition to primary and specialty care services. The Southwood Comprehensive Medical Center is also one of Kaiser Permanente's Diagnostic Centers of Excellence, offering mammography, ultrasound, general radiology and high-end imaging to members.

## **RECREATION**

Residents of Clayton County enjoy acres of green space and recreation activities across numerous city and county parks. As one of the **best locations for outdoor activities in the**

**metro Atlanta area**, Clayton County is a community that prides itself on experiencing the great outdoors. Team sports and fitness and enrichment classes are available through the Clayton County Parks and Recreation Department, the City of College Park Recreation Department, Forest Park’s Department of Recreation and Leisure Services, and the City of Riverdale Recreation Department, and through many private facilities, while the City of Morrow has a network of neighborhood parks that local families enjoy.

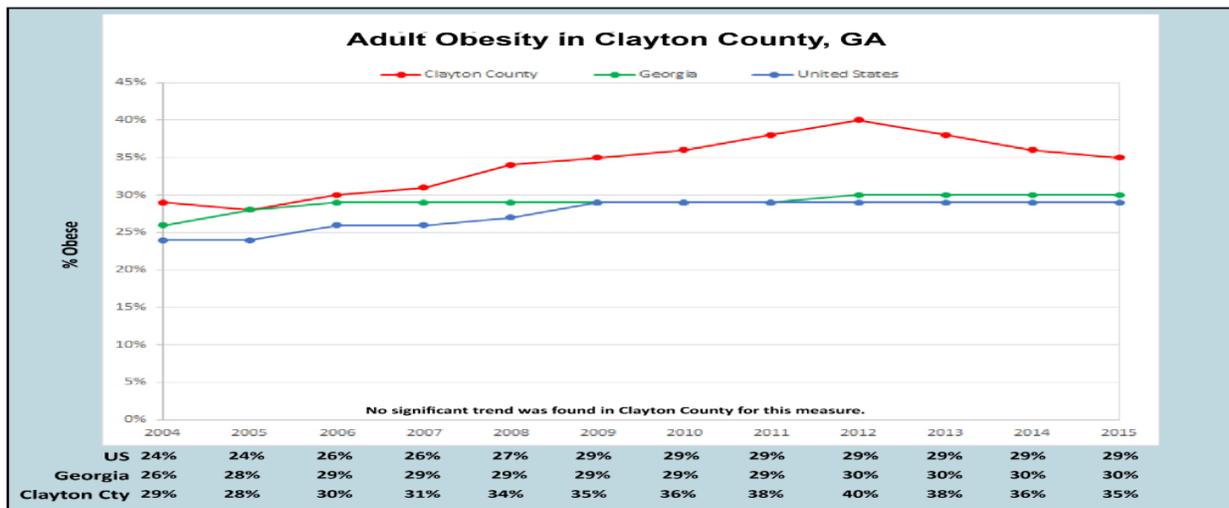
## Golf

Lake Spivey Golf Club in Jonesboro offers a championship layout that includes 18 holes of fun, fair, and challenging golf. A balance of distance, contour, wooded roughs, and water presents an enjoyable golf course for all levels of play. The course is owned/managed by Green Valley Golf Group. Also in Jonesboro, Jonesboro Golf Driving Range provides a place to practice your swing from 50 practice tees..

### 1) Obesity

Obesity is also an adverse health factor in Clayton County. The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps data report indicates a higher percentage of obese residents in the county than the state, noting that 37% of Clayton County's adult population is obese compared to 32% of the adult population in Georgia. There are food deserts throughout the county. Over the past ten years approximately ten major food chain grocery stores have closed

**Georgia -32% Clayton County -37%**



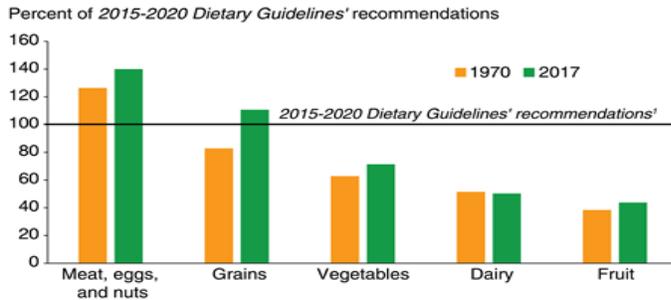
### 2) Nutrition

In the United States as well as in Georgia, research show that 75.7% of the population consume inadequate servings of fruits and vegetables. In Clayton County, 79% of the population consume inadequate servings of fruits and vegetables. The 2020 CCHD Chronic Disease Survey, a

qualitative assessment of health behaviors, revealed that only 19.7% of survey respondents consume 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily

## U.S. diets are out of balance with Federal recommendations

**Estimated average U.S. consumption compared to recommendations, 1970 and 2017**



<sup>1</sup>Based on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. Loss-adjusted food availability data are proxies for consumption. Rice availability data were discontinued and thus are not included in the grains group. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Loss-Adjusted Food Availability Data and 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines.

### Related Data

Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System

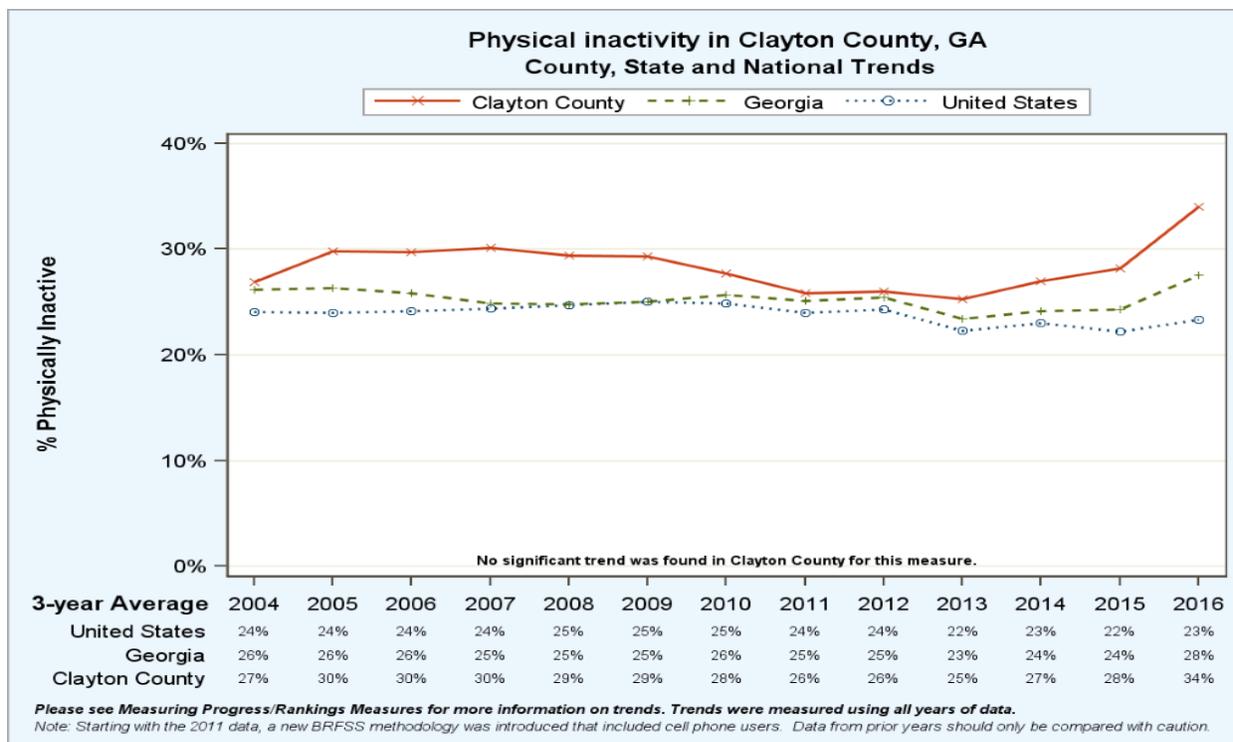
Category	Clayton County	Georgia	United States
Diabetes	11.50%	11.60%	9.80%
Obesity	36%	30.50%	28.90%
Lack of Physical Activity	28%	23.60%	32.60%
Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	79%	75.7%	75.70%
Excessive Alcohol Consumption	10%	15.60%	24.70%

**Source: Southern Regional Medical Center Community Health Needs Assessment 2019-2021 Report**

### 1) Physical Inactivity

In 2018, Clayton County reported that they do not engage in leisure-time physical activity, compared to the state average of 23.6%. CCHD Chronic Disease Survey respondents cited the following barriers to physical activity: lack of time (63.2%), no motivation (30.7%), stress (20.2%), lack of money (10.5%), unsafe neighborhood (8.8%), and physical inability (5.3%).

**Georgia -28%, Clayton County 34%**



## 1) Hypertension

According to the report from CCBOH , In Clayton County, 52.2% of the Chronic Disease Survey respondents cited Hypertension as an issue, 30% Medicare Part D beneficiaries, aged 65+, were non-adherent with hypertension medication, and hypertension is a top cause of emergency room visits and hospitalizations. From 2015 – 2019 hypertension was the 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Georgia, at a rate of 31.2., it was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in Clayton County, at a rate of 51.0. (Georgia -31.2 Clayton County -51.0),

## 2) Cancer

Cancer is a disease characterized by abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and destroy body tissue. Nationally, cancer is the 2nd leading cause of death and it is also the 2nd leading cause of death in Georgia. In 2016, there were 598,038 deaths caused by cancer in the U.S. and 17,137 deaths in Georgia, while county data shows cancer deaths in the hospital’s service area show:

- DeKalb County – 1,042 deaths • Fulton County – 1,335 deaths • Clayton County – 361 deaths
- Henry County – 308 deaths.

According to the National Cancer Institute (NCI), in 2018, an estimated 1,735,350 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the United States and 609,640 people will die from the disease.

## Mental Health

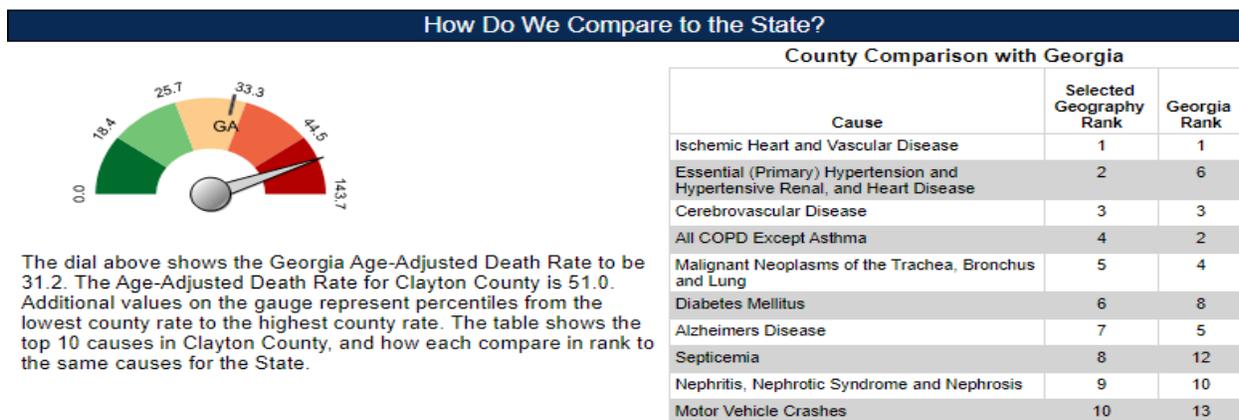
In America’s Health Rankings 2018, Georgia was ranked 26th out of 50 states for frequent mental distress.. In County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 2017, Georgia averages 1 (one)

mental health worker per every 900 mental health patient population with surrounding counties ratios of mental health providers to population as follows:

- Clayton County – 1 mental health provider per 1,880 mental health patient population
- Cobb County – 1 mental health provider per 770 mental health patient population
- DeKalb County – 1 mental health provider per 400 mental health patient population
- Fulton County – 1 mental health provider per 520 mental health patient population
- Gwinnett County – 1 mental health provider per 1,160 mental health patient population
- Henry County – 1 mental health provider per 820 mental health patient population

In the 2018, State of Mental Health in America, MHA also ranked access to mental health care. A High Access Ranking (with #1 being the highest) indicates that a state provides relatively more access for mental health care based on measures that include: access to insurance, access to treatment, quality and cost of insurance, access to special education, and workforce availability. Georgia ranked 43rd in access to mental health care nationwide.

### Age-Adjusted Death Rate - Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease for Clayton County, 2015 - 2019



## Diabetes

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, diabetes was the 7th leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2016 causing 80,058 deaths. In 2017, the Georgia Department of Public Health reported the 2,238 deaths due to diabetes in the state and 405 in Southern Regional’s PSA. The 2018 America’s Health Ranking ranks Georgia 38th in the nation for diabetes citing that 11.4% of the adult population has the chronic condition. Poorly controlled diabetes leads to serious complications such as kidney disease, amputations, and blindness. Healthy People 2020 estimates the cost of medical care, disability, and premature death due to diabetes is \$245 billion.

One of HP2020 goals is to “Reduce the disease and economic burden of diabetes and improve the quality of life for all persons who have or are at risk for diabetes.”

## **Smoking and Tobacco Use**

Healthy People 2020 lists smoking as the leading cause of preventable death in the U.S., as it is responsible for an estimated 1 in 5 deaths per year. Tobacco use factors into a number of other diseases including respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke, and cancer. America’s Health Rankings 2018 reported that 17.1% of U.S. adults smoke regularly which is improved from 21% in 2012. They also list Georgia as 30th out of 50 states in 2018 for the percentage of adult population that regularly smokes – this equates to 17.5% of adult Georgians who smoke. The 2018 County Health Rankings provides additional insight into the percentage of the adults in the Southern Regional PSA counties that smokes regularly as follows: • Clayton County – 20% • DeKalb County – 16% • Fulton County – 15% • Henry County – 17% Healthy People 2020 established a goal to “Reduce illness, disability, and death related to tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure.” HP2020 objectives to focuses on three key areas: • Tobacco Use Prevalence: Implementation of policies to reduce tobacco use among youth and adults • Health System Changes: Adopting policies and strategies to increase access, affordability, and use of smoking cessation services and treatments • Social and Environmental Changes: Establishing policies to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, increase the cost of tobacco, restrict tobacco advertising, and reduce illegal sales to minor

## **Clayton County, Georgia Health Index**

Clayton County Health District Office of Environmental Services are responsible for monitoring and addressing physical, chemical and biological factors that have a direct impact on health. They implement policies and programs to reduce environmental hazards, which protect public health and provide communities with healthier environments. Table below shows some of the health index report for Clayton County. The 2020 Healthiest Community US News on Clayton County shows the environment category assesses the health of a community's natural

surroundings by including measures of air and water quality, access to parks and natural amenities, and environmental risks. The overall Environmental Score for Clayton County is **36**.

### **Air and Water –Score 34**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Clayton</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>US</b>
Area with tree and Canopy Airborne Cancer - Probability of contracting cancer over the course of a lifetime based on air toxics health risks; per 1M population	<b>46.18</b>	<b>42.16</b>	<b>25.95</b>
Air quality Hazard -Potential risk of developing serious respiratory complications over the course of a lifetime; smaller values indicate reduced risk	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Population Within 0.5 Mile of a Park Unsafe Drinking Water -Potential risk of developing serious respiratory complications over the course of a lifetime; smaller values indicate reduced risk	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

### **Natural Environment –Score 34**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Clayton</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>US</b>
Area with tree and Canopy	<b>43%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
Natural Amenities Index Score - Higher score indicates a community has milder summers and winters, as well as more sunshine and topographic diversity; index range is approximately -2 to 11	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.22</b>
Population Within 0.5 Mile of a Park	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>

### **Natural Hazards –Score 64**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Clayton</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>US</b>
Extreme Heat Days per Year	<b>150</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>107</b>
Homes in Flood Hazard Zone	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Toxic Release Hazard Score - Relative health risk from exposure to toxic chemicals	<b>18,411.22</b>	<b>165,479.24</b>	<b>110.84</b>

### **Medical Insurance**

According to Clayton County Georgia healthcare data based on the most recent 2019 data from the Census Bureau which was released in December of 2020 and tracks healthcare in the UnitedStates, Clayton County has 81.6% of people with health insurance, compared to Fulton

County 89.7%, Henry County 89.7%, Fayette County 91.2%, DeKalb County 86%, Rockdale 86.3%, Georgia 86.8%, and United State 91.2%. Based on the above report about 18% of Clayton County residents are not insured. According to 2019 Georgia Family Partnership Kids Count Data study, the number of children with public health insurance is 39,204. Also, same report shows 10,819 children without health insurance.

**The Head Start –Early Head Start 2020 -2021 Program Improvement Report shows that out of the 321 children Head Start Children and 73 that were enrolled in the Head Start and Early Head Start –Child Care program, 304 Head Start children and 73 Early Head Start children had some form of medical insurance. (HS - 293 Medicaid, 11 private health insurance, and 17 were uninsured) (EHS-CCP69 -Medicaid, 4 –Private and 0- uninsured),**

Children without Medical Insurance compared to surrounding counties , GA and US

Counties	Clayton	DeKalb	Rockdale	Henry	Fayette	Fulton	GA	USA
Percentage	10%	7.7%	10.5%	6.5%	5.5%	5.4	7.2%	5.1%

Medical Insurance by Income Group in Clayton County

Income Group	\$25K	\$25K -\$50K	\$50K-\$75K	\$75K -\$100K	\$100 +
Percentage	25%	22.8%	17,2%	10.7%	11.59%

Medical Insurance by Race in Clayton County

Race	White	Black or African American	Hispanic
Percentage	18%	55%	21%

## **Child Care / Homelessness**

Solomon's Temple is a holistic emergency and transitional facility for homeless families with children in Clayton County. They provide shelter, food; case management/family coaching and employment services are designed to help guide homeless families toward lives of independence. Located in metro Atlanta on 1 acre of park space which includes a playground, a basketball court, a gazebo and walking trails, it offers families in transition a peaceful setting to move toward stability.

### Emergency/Transitional Supportive Housing

This in Clayton County facility offer shelter for up to 144 women and children, with wraparound supportive services. Families may reside at Solomon's Temple for up to 6 months. Each family is assigned their own private dormitory style room that includes beds and a dresser. Our on-site supportive services help families gain

self-sustainability that empower the entire family with the tools to break the cycle of homelessness.

### **Jonesboro /Lovejoy /Morrow**

Sconiers Homeless Preventive, a non-profit advocacy 501(c)3 organization for the homeless and low to moderate income serving as a gate keeper for youth, adults, families, veterans, and citizen. Our organization was founded by Ms. Rosalind Sconiers in the year of 2007.

This organization provide comprehensive intervention, education, and humanitarian services to adults, families, and youth to empower those by serving the neediest and the cultural disadvantaged groups in urban and rural Georgia. They place families into Low-Rental Housing or assist those families in their quest to become homeowners and avoid foreclosure. Also, provide domestic violent resources. It is a one stop service resolution organization. Sconiers Homeless Preventive Organization, Inc is an equal opportunity organization, that provide services to all races, religion, national origin, and sex.

### **Riverdale**

The D.O.R.M. (Development of Responsible Men) The DORM opened in March 2011. This 9-bedroom facility provides transitional housing for young adult males aged 18-24. Our primary population for the DORM is males that have recently "aged out" of foster care, were released from detention centers or are in a crisis situation.

In addition to a place to stay, the young men receive classes and sessions that focus on employment readiness, life skills, and group therapy in order to educate them on how to support themselves in becoming self-sufficient. The youth will be afforded up to twenty-four months to transition to a more permanent residence, i.e., apartment, home, college, military, etc. The DORM houses up to eight residents at a time supervised by one live-in staff member.

### **Political Factor & Trends:-**

According to Sperling Best, political analyst, the Political Climate in Clayton County, GA is Very liberal.

In Clayton County, GA 84.9% of the people voted Democrat in the last presidential election, 14.1% voted for the Republican Party, and the remaining 1.0% voted Independent.

In the last Presidential election -2020, Clayton County remained overwhelmingly Democratic, 84.9% to 14.1%. Clayton County voted Democratic in every Presidential election since 2000

## LABOR PROFILE

### Employment Opportunity

From 2018 -2019 employment in Clayton County, GA declined at a rate of -2.54%, from 136k employees to 132k employees.

The most common employment sectors for those who live in Clayton County, GA, are Health Care & Social Assistance (17,582 people), Transportation & Warehousing (16,864 people), and Retail Trade (15,290 people). This chart shows the share breakdown of the primary industries for residents of Clayton County, GA, though some of these residents may live in Clayton County, GA and work somewhere else. Census data is tagged to a residential address, not a work address. [Data from the Census Bureau 2019ACS 1-year Estimate](#)

**Most common** jobs held by residents of Clayton County, GA by number of employees, are Office & Administrative Support Occupations (16,044), Sales Related Occupations (12,284 people) and Transportation Occupation (11,826 people)

**Most Specialized** jobs compared to other counties, Clayton County, GA has an unusually high number of residents working as Fire Fighting & Prevention, & Other Protective Service Workers Including Supervisors (2.36 times higher than expected). Transportation Occupations (2.29 times), and Material Moving Occupations (1.84 times)

**Highest Paid** jobs held by residents of Clayton County, GA by median earnings, are Legal Occupations (\$85,719), Computer & Mathematical Occupations 61,065), and Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners & Other Technical Occupations (\$58,706)

### Transportation Opportunity-

## Commuting Patterns



Like any metro Atlanta community, workers flow in and out of Clayton County daily. Traveling through the county is straightforward, with many wide thoroughfares connecting communities and commerce centers. With **19 interstate exits**, downtown Atlanta and other metro areas are accessible from every part of Clayton County. At 32.3 minutes, Clayton County residents enjoy one of the lowest commuting times in metro Atlanta, thanks in large part to the county's connectivity.

### **MARTA Expansion**

Clayton County is served by the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA). With MARTA expansion coming in the next several years, Clayton County is positioned to become a transit leader for the Atlanta region. In late 2018, the MARTA board approved the expansion of commuter rail from the existing East Point station through Jonesboro to Lovejoy. The 23-mile railway's construction could launch as soon as 2023 and wrap up by 2027.

In addition to the commuter rail, MARTA plans to increase rapid bus transit capacity in the county that would create dedicated lanes on thoroughfares connecting Jonesboro, Riverdale, Morrow, and College Park. Currently there are 10 bus routes that are some of the busiest in the MARTA system, accommodating about 16,200 rides daily. To fund its existing MARTA bus service, the County collects an additional one-cent sales tax in the county, and riders pay fares. The standard fare for a one-way trip is \$2.50.

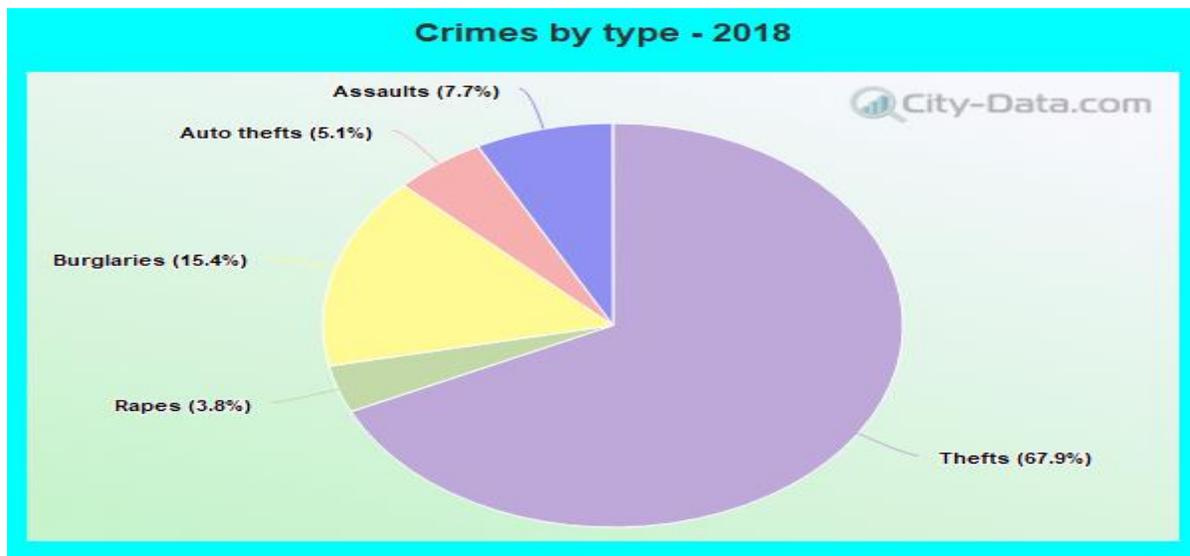
Several routes terminate either at Five Points in downtown Atlanta, or at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, where riders can transfer to MARTA's existing rail system to get to other parts of the metro area. The airport station is conveniently inside the domestic terminal and has a full-service RideStore along with trained personnel ready to assist passengers. For more information on routes, fares and transfers, visit [itsmarta.com](https://www.itsmarta.com). Sources – US Census Bureau Mapping

## **Crime Rate In Clayton County**

The 2018 crime rate in Clayton, GA is 304 (City-Data.com crime index), which is comparable to the U.S. average. It was higher than in 84.7% U.S. cities. The 2018 Clayton crime rate rose by 65% compared to 2017. In the last 5 years Clayton has seen decline of violent crime and decline of property crime.

According to our research of Georgia and other state lists, there were 30 registered sex offenders living in Clayton, Georgia as of October 21, 2021. The ratio of all residents to sex offenders in Clayton is 64 to 1.

Read more: <https://www.city-data.com/crime/crime-Clayton-Georgia.html>



The Clayton County Police Department is implementing a new Records Management System and simultaneously moving to update from the decades old Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the modern National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Due to the challenges inherent in such database transfers, the department will temporarily refrain from reporting statistical numbers to this page.

<https://www.claytonpolice.com/crime-statistics>

Overall Part 1 Crimes decreased by 23% • Reductions in five of the seven Part 1 Crime Categories as listed: Homicide: Increased from 34 to 37 (+9%)

Rape: Decreased from 265 to 177 (-33%) ,Robbery: Decreased from 421 to 297 (-29%)  
Aggravated Assault: Increased from 767 to 847 (+10%), Burglary: Decreased from 1627 to 738 (-55%)  
Theft: Decreased from 4585 to 3753 (-18%) ,Vehicle Theft: Decreased from 1144 to 837 (-27%)

Disclaimer: Due to report and data processing incomplete for 2020, there is a 4.76% margin of error (+ or -) in the overall figures, excluding Homicides, which is 37. Investigations Unit received 1,540 additional cases in 2020, resolved and solved 1,999 of all open investigable cases, a 6.5% increase in total solvability from 2019. Increased the number of sworn personnel by 24 (351 to 375) and non-sworn personnel by 17 (80 to 97)

Vehicle accidents decreased from 12,069 in 2019 to 11,075 in 2020 (-8.2% ).

Awarded Fourth Consecutive Law Enforcement Accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA)

Established, trained and acquired our Certificate of Authorization (COA) from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for a Drone Unit, which is now available to respond to callouts • Purchased life-saving tourniquets through Byrne Grant Funds for sworn officers and trained on proper usage of this life saving device for traumatic injuries to an arm or leg

## Child Abuse & Neglect in Clayton County, GA

Year	Incidents	Number of Report	Rate per 1,000
2019	Children with substantiated incident of child abuse and neglect	<b>263</b>	3.3
2019	Children with substantiated incident of child abuse	<b>139</b>	<b>1.7</b>
2019	Children with substantiated incident of child neglect	<b>143</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## Domestic Violence

Georgia holds the unfortunate distinction of ranking 9th in the nation for men killing women in single-victim homicides, most of which are domestic violence murders, according to a study conducted by the Violence Policy Center. Over the past 11 years, the Project has recorded the deaths of over 1,400 Georgians due to domestic violence. In 2014, 117 deaths of Georgians due to domestic violence were recorded. Already, at least 30 people in Georgia have lost their lives in 2015 due to domestic violence.

## Cost of Living

With a cost of living more than **10 percent lower** than the national average, your hard-earned dollars go further in Clayton County. Lower than average costs on groceries and healthcare make it easier to start and support a family, while the abundance of highly affordable housing options make buying a home in Clayton County **a smart real estate investment**. Living in Clayton County is convenient, too, with a wonderful mix of residences in friendly neighborhoods plus many cultural and retail centers. Just **12 miles from downtown Atlanta**, Clayton County is within a short drive from big city entertainment and attraction opportunities.

Our cost of living indices are based on a US average of 100. An amount below 100 means Clayton County is cheaper than the US average. A cost of living index above 100 means Clayton County, Georgia is more expensive.

**Overall, Clayton County, Georgia cost of living is 89.9**

COST OF LIVING	Clayton, Georgia	Georgia	United States
Overall	89.9	93.4	100
Grocery	93.1	95.5	100
Health	93.2	95.5	100
Housing	52.9	80.7	100
Median Home	\$168,700	\$240,400	\$291,700
Utilities	103	103.2	100
Transportation	126.5	105.1	100
Miscellaneous	101.1	94.8	100

Sources Sperling Places 2021.

## Wages & HHI Patterns

### Household Income on the Rise

As Clayton County's population has steadily increased, so has its median household income (HHI). From 2018 to 2019, HHI **increased by 2.6 percent**, a value of more than \$1,200 per household. With a young population of workers who are at the beginning of their careers, Clayton County is poised for future growth in HHI

As Clayton County's population has steadily increased, so has its median household income (HHI). From 2018 to 2019, HHI **increased by 2.6 percent**, a value of more than \$1,200 per household. With a young population of workers who are at the beginning of their careers, Clayton County is poised for future growth in HHI.

	Clayton County	Georgia	US
Median HH Income	\$47,864	\$58,700	\$62,843
Mean (Average) HH Income	\$58,543	\$82,489	\$92,324
Per Capita Income	\$20,970	\$31,067	\$34,103

Sources –US Census Bureau 2019

## Wage Distribution in Clayton County

Average Weekly Wage	Clayton County	Georgia	US
Avg. Weekly Wage	\$1,063	\$1,075	\$994
Avg. Wage Primary Industry	\$1,523 Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,038 Healthcare	\$979 Education & Health Services
Highest Avg. Wage Industry	\$2,2085 Chemical Mfg	\$2,230 Management	\$1,904 Utilities

Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

While the prospects for workers continue to improve, the area is still attractive for investors considering expansion. Wages are moderate compared to other metro areas, which can help companies control their bottom lines. In Clayton County, it is possible to lower business costs while offering competitive wages for qualified workers.

In 2019, the income inequality in Georgia was 0.473 according to the GINI calculation of the wage distribution. Income inequality had a 0.341% decline from 2018 to 2019, which means that wage distribution grew somewhat more even. The GINI for Georgia was lower than the national average of 0.478. In other words, wages are distributed more evenly in Georgia in comparison to the national average.

[Data from the Census Bureau 2019 ACS PUMS 1-Year Estimate](#)

## Wage by Ethnicity

In 2019, the highest paid race/ethnicity of Georgia workers was Asian. These workers were paid 1.1 times more than White workers, who made the second highest salary of any race/ethnicity in Georgia. Asian - \$65,727, White - \$59,722, Two or More Races - \$45,230

[Data from the Census Bureau 2019 ACS PUMS 1-Year Estimate](#)

## Housing in Clayton County

Prospective residents can choose from apartments and bungalows, starter homes, traditional family living spaces, and retirement residences. Most housing in Clayton County consists of single-family homes, many of them mid-century suburban houses that are again rising in popularity with young families. Clayton County is also working to encourage developers to build homes in the \$200,000- \$300,000 range, to increase the diversity of the county's housing stock

and attract working families. Near term options will include denser, quality-built townhomes or accessible single-family tracts in walkable, mixed-use development neighborhoods.

Housing prices in Clayton County vary from the extremely affordable, **less-than-\$100,000 brick bungalows to million-dollar homes** in the Lake Spivey area. The median list price of a home in Clayton County is \$143,600 according to American Community Survey of 2019, which is great news for buyers. A county-wide **average of \$101 per square foot** means a vast, 3,800-square-foot home in Jonesboro may be half the price of a similar home in one of Atlanta’s northern suburbs.

Renters will find affordable rental homes and apartments as well. The **median gross rent** in Clayton County is **\$991**, which is less than state and national costs and significantly lower than other metro counties.

The median property value in Clayton County, GA was \$143,600 in 2019, which is 0.597 times smaller than national average of \$240,500. Between 2018 and 2019, the median property value increased from \$116,700 to \$143,600 increase. The home ownership rate Clayton County is 48.7%, which is lower than the national average of 64.1%.

Housing units in structures: One, detached: 68,863 One, attached: 4,228 Two: 1,049 3 or 4: 2,859 5 to 9: 12,221 10 to 19: 8,119 20 to 49: 3,101 50 or more: 2,174 Mobile homes: 3,738  
 Housing units in Clayton County with a mortgage: 33,631 (617 second mortgage, 1,045 home equity loan, 0 both second mortgage and home equity loan) Houses without a mortgage: 13,632  
 Here: 71.7% with mortgage State: 64.2% with mortgage

## Home Ownership

In 2019, 48.7% of the housing units in Clayton County, GA were occupied by their owner. This percentage declined from the previous year’s rate of 52.2%. The percentage of owner-occupation is lower than the national average of 64.1%.

[Data from the Census Bureau 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate.](#)

## Units & Occupancy

The number of housing units in Clayton County in 2019 is **106,352**. Georgia is **4,378,350** and United States is **139,686,209**. Out of the Clayton County number, **91% or 96,780 is occupied, 51% or 54,340 are rented and 69% or 73,383 occupies a single unit structure**

## Year moved in, by percentage of population

Year moved in	Before 1990	1990	2000	2010 -2014	2015 -2016	Since 2017
Percentage	5%	9%	19%	14%	19%	35%

Percentage of people that moved into Clayton County since 2017: is **35%<sup>†</sup>**, **about 20 percent higher** than the rate in Georgia: 30% and **about 1.3 times** the rate in United States: 27%

## Value

Value of owner-occupied housing units ACS 2019

Housing Units Value	Under \$100K	\$100K - \$200K	\$200K - \$300K	\$300K - \$400K	400K - \$500K	\$500K - \$1M	Over \$1M
Percentage	26%	53%	17%	2%	1%	0%	0%

2019 shows **\$143,600** Median value of owner-occupied housing units, **about two-thirds** of the amount in Georgia: \$202,500 and **about three-fifths** of the amount in United States: \$240,500

## Households

**Clayton** :97,030 Number of households, **Georgia**: 3,852,714, **United States**: 122,802,852

**3** Persons per household, **about 10 percent higher** than the figure in Georgia: 2.7, **about 10 percent higher** than the figure in United States: 2.6, Female householder: **32%<sup>†</sup>**, **about 1.5 times** the rate in Georgia: 20%, **nearly double** the rate in United States: 16%, Margin of error at least 10 percent of total value Population by household type, Married couples **44%**

## Geographical mobility in Clayton County

Population migration since previous year– ACS2019

Population Migration	Same house year ago	From same county	From different county	From different state	From abroad
Percentage	83%	8%	6%	3%	0%

**17.2%** Moved since previous year to Clayton County **about 25 percent higher** than the rate in Georgia: 14% and **about 25 percent higher** than the rate in United States: 13.7%

## Veterans by wartime service in Clayton County

Veterans by Wartime Service	WWII	Korean	Vietnam	Gulf (1990)	Gulf (2001)
Number	165	608	4,304	5,562	3,930

\* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only; ACS 2019 5-year data

**7.7% of the** Population in Clayton County are with veteran status **about the same as** the rate in Georgia: 7.7% and **about 10 percent higher** than the rate in United States: 6.9%, The above data shows a total of **16,341** veterans, **13,533** Male and **2,808** Female. This is **less than 10 percent** of the figure in Georgia: 207,684 and the **Nation: 6,510,200**

## **Future Plans&Development for Clayton County**

1. **Fort Gillem** - The County will build on the concepts put forward by the City of Forest Park to transform Fort Gillem into an industrial and business center. The area along highway 23 from Rock Cut Road down to slightly south of Forest Parkway is included in this node. There is currently a concentration of industrial uses in this area due to convenient interstate access, and the MXI zoning will allow for greater numbers of high-value commercial and light industrial uses, as well as high density residential as required. A focus on compact development that focuses on walkability and access would help create “live, work, play” environments that transition to the lower density residential uses in the surrounding areas.
2. **MARTA Expansion** – Although Clayton ridership has fallen close to [50% because of the coronavirus](#), MARTA officials said.

November 2, 2021 The Clayton County Commission on Tuesday approved a MARTA plan for a bus rapid transit line that will run north to south. Dubbed the Southlake Bus Rapid Transit, the \$300 million project would connect MARTA’s College Park train station to a Southlake Mobility Center in Morrow. Stops along the way will include Southlake Mall, the Shops of Riverdale, Southern Regional Medical Center and the Mount Zion commercial corridor

Source: [Leon Stafford](#), **The Atlanta Journal-Constitution**

3. **Ellenwood Facility** -Freshly will undertake a \$52 million expansion of its Ellenwood facility, bringing with it 600 jobs next year. The nation’s biggest airlines, which drastically reduced staff during pandemic, also have said they plan to boost hiring as travel returns, which could benefit Clayton residents.
4. For Clayton to be ready for an economic expansion, however, the county needs to establish incubators to grow talent, create a staff position to oversee workforce training and host an annual small business expo, the researchers said.
5. It must also address structural problems in housing, education and healthcare. The county has fewer dentists, mental health providers and doctors per 100,000 people than most of metro Atlanta’s other counties.
6. “For example, there are only 25 primary care physicians in Clayton per 100,000 county residents,” said Iryna Hayduk, an assistant professor of economics at Clayton State. “If you compare this rate with DeKalb, DeKalb has 107 physicians per 100,000 residents.”
7. Clayton County also needs more diversity in its housing stock, the researchers said. There is an abundance of homes in the county’s sweet spot of about \$100,000 to \$200,000, as well as a smaller pool of higher end housing. But there is not a lot of housing available in

prices in-between, which has led to a lot of higher-income professionals working in Clayton County but living elsewhere.

8. The study also found that residents think the county's image as crime-ridden has improved but that the perception could be weighing on efforts to draw jobs.
9. Residents count Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, Clayton's proximity to Atlanta and its school system and Sheriff's Office as some of the county's strengths. Among its weaknesses are poor physical appearance, crime and a lack of quality shopping and dining.

Source -July 19, 2021 [Leon Stafford](#), **The Atlanta Journal-Constitution**

## Conclusion

Based on the community needs assessment reports, the following services provided by Clayton County CSA Inc., need strategic planning to ensure that more underprivileged children and families are served.

1. The community needs assessment reports shows the housing stock in Clayton County overall is aging, with over 50% of the housing 30-50 years old. This indicates that some of the housing may no longer address the market appropriately. Most of the housing consists of single family homes, some of which are in good shape and have survived long enough to be fashionable again. There are numerous mid-century houses in the metro Atlanta area that have been rehabilitated and renewed with attention from homeowners and investors. The agency weatherization program needs to expand their services to cover such homes.
2. Clayton County based on the recent 2019 American Community Survey report is still one of the most poorest county in Georgia, with also high unemployment rate .This has affected many families not to afford basic economic needs such paying mortgage, rents, energy bills etc. Our Community Support & LIHEAP program needs more federal and state funding to meet the need of these families.
3. Clayton County currently have more unserved children ages 0-5 that do not have access to affordable quality childcare services. Our Head Start and Early Head Start program need to expand and partner with childcare programs to ensure that more children are served therefore increasing more quality early learning opportunities.
4. Although currently Georgia ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> in access to Mental Health Care services in US, Clayton county has no adequate Mental Health providers. The ratio of Mental Health providers is 1 to 1,880 patients' population, more the other surrounding counties – DeKalb, Fulton, Henry.