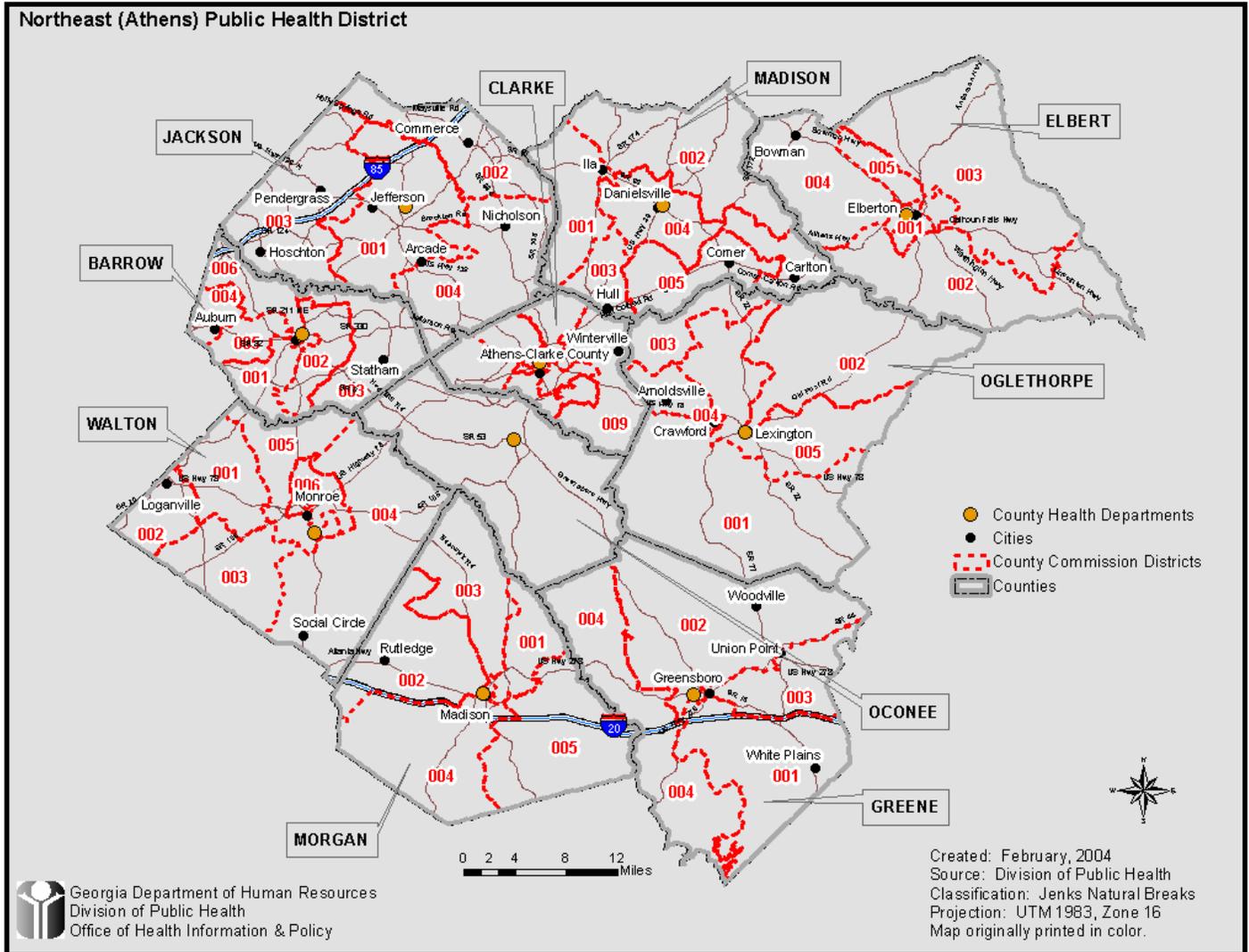


**NORTHEAST (ATHENS) PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT
PERINATAL AND PREMATURE MORTALITY MEASURES
BY CENSUS TRACT WITH COUNTY COMMISSION DISTRICTS, 1998-2002**



May 2004

**Georgia Department of Human Resources
Division of Public Health
Office of Health Information & Policy**

**Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Census Tract, with
County Commission Districts, presented by Public Health District**

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GLOSSARY OF MEASURES AND TERMS

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

Birth Order / Birth Event Order - (also see Parity). The total number of live births ever had by a female; or in controlling for multiple births, the total number of birthing events (i.e. one event may produce twins, triplets, etc.) ever had by a female. Birth Order of 1 means a woman has had one live birth.

Birth Weight - Infant's weight recorded at the time of birth.

Census Tract: Census tracts are small, relatively permanent areas delineated to cover entire counties, primarily those in metropolitan areas. They are designed by local census statistical areas committees to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time they are established. Census tracts average 4,000 people, but generally range from fewer than 2,500 to more than 8,000. They do not cross county boundaries, and spatial size depends on density of settlement. Tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long period of time so that statistical comparisons can be made over time.

Extrusion – Extrusion extends features vertically from a given base height to the height that is specified. Points become vertical lines, lines become walls, and polygons become blocks.

Fetal Death - Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother as a product of human conception (neither a live birth nor an induced termination of pregnancy), irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. A fetal death certificate is completed for all fetal deaths in Georgia regardless of gestational age. However, the number and rate of fetal deaths are calculated for only those at or greater than 20 weeks gestation.

Infancy - The period from birth through the 364th day of life.

Infant Deaths – Deaths occurring between 0 and 364 days of life.

Live Birth - The complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Public Health District - The state of Georgia is divided into 19 Public Health Districts. Each District has a various number of counties, and each county has a health department.

GLOSSARY OF MEASURES AND TERMS

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

Weighted Measures: Weighted measures are simply calculated by taking the rate (or percentage) of a measures, and then multiplying that rate or percentage by the number of times the measure being examined occurred (the numerator used in calculating the rate). For example:

Weighted Infant Mortality Rate

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and number} \\ & \frac{\text{(Total number of infant deaths)}}{\text{(Total number of live births)} * 1,000} = \text{Infant Mortality Rate} \\ & \text{Weighted Infant Mortality Rate} \\ & \text{Infant Mortality Rate} * \text{Total number of infant deaths} \end{aligned}$$

Weighted Fetal Mortality Rate¹

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fetal Mortality Rate}^2 \\ & \frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths}}{\text{(Number of fetal deaths + Total number of live births)} * 1,000} = \text{Fetal Mortality Rate} \\ & \text{Weighted Fetal Mortality Rate} \\ & \text{Fetal Mortality Rate} * \text{Number of fetal deaths} \end{aligned}$$

Weighted Percent Low Birth Weight Rate

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Low Birth Weight Rate (Percentage)} \\ & \frac{\text{Total number of live births < 2,500 grams}}{\text{(Total number of live births)} * 100} \\ & = \text{Percent Low Birth Weight} \\ & \text{Weighted Percent Low Birth Weight Rate -} \\ & \text{Percent Low Birth Weight} * \text{Number of Live Births < 2500 grams} \end{aligned}$$

Weighted Percent of Births to Females Age 34 and Above

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Percent of Births to Females Age 34 and Above} \\ & \frac{\text{Total number of births to females age 34 and above}}{\text{Total number of births} * 100} \\ & = \text{Percent of Births to Females Age 34 and Above} \\ & \text{Weighted Percent of Births to Females Age 34 and Above} \\ & \text{Total number of births to females age 34 and above} * \text{Percent of births to females 34 and above} \end{aligned}$$

¹ includes fetal deaths 20 weeks gestation and older

GLOSSARY OF MEASURES AND TERMS
Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

Weighted Percent of Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above

Percent of Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above
$$\frac{\text{Total number of births where the female has had a total of 4 or more children}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}} * 100$$
=Percent of births where birth order is 4 or above

Weighted Percent of Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above
$$\frac{\text{Total number of births where the female has had a total of 4 or more children} * \text{Percent of births where birth order is 4 or above}}{\text{Total number of births where the female has had a total of 4 or more children} * \text{Percent of births where birth order is 4 or above}}$$

Weighted Percent of Births to Females Less Than 18 Years of Age

Percent of Births to Females Less than 18 Years of Age
$$\frac{\text{Total number of births to females less than 18 years of age}}{\text{Total number of births}} * 100$$
= Percent of Births to Females Less Than 18 Years of Age

Weighted Percent of Births to Females Less Than 18 Years of Age
$$\frac{\text{Total number of births to females less than 18 years of age} * \text{Percent of Births to Females Less Than 18 Years of Age}}{\text{Total number of births to females less than 18 years of age} * \text{Percent of Births to Females Less Than 18 Years of Age}}$$

Weighted Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care based on Kotelchuck Index³

Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care based on Kotelchuck Index
$$\frac{\text{Total number of live births with inadequate prenatal care}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}} * 100$$
=Percent of Births with Inadequate PNC based on Kotelchuck Index

Weighted Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care based on Kotelchuck Index
$$\frac{\text{Percent of Births with Inadequate PNC} * \text{Number of live births with Inadequate prenatal care}}{\text{Percent of Births with Inadequate PNC} * \text{Number of live births with Inadequate prenatal care}}$$

Years of Potential Life Lost - 75 (YPLL-75) - represents the number of years of life lost due to death before Age 75, as a measure of premature death. The **YPLL-75 Rate** is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age. Formula = [Total Years of Life Lost before age 75 / Population less than 75 years old] * 100,000. YPLL can be age- and cause-specific.

Top 6 Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) – 18 Cause of Death Categories were ranked in descending order by the Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) due to each cause group for the State of Georgia, 1998-2002. The top 6 Causes are 1) Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2) Lung Cancer Deaths, 3) Acute Myocardial Infarction deaths, 4) Homicide deaths, 5) Suicide deaths, 6) HIV deaths.

³ An index of adequacy of prenatal care based upon 1) month of entry, 2) number of prenatal visits and 3) gestational age of infant at birth. Uses ACOG (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) standards for number of visits. Inadequate is defined as a score of 1 (Inadequate). Other values include -1 Missing, 2=Intermediate, 3=Adequate, and 4=Adequate Plus.

METHODOLOGY

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

The purpose of the perinatal health district maps is to show spatial variation in perinatal variables by the Census tract unit of geographic analysis for each of the 19 Georgia Public Health Districts such that accurate resource allocation can be made. Perinatal maps are created by color shading the Census tracts within a Public Health District by the specific perinatal variable. This type of map is called a choropleth.

A choropleth map is a map that uses different colors to show different values over space. This is very helpful to look at different values displayed over space (Center for Spatially Integrated Social Sciences, <http://www.csiss.org/cookbook/recipe/38>).

Typically, choropleth maps are created as 2-Dimensional maps. This project includes both 2-Dimensional choropleths and 3-Dimensional choropleths. The methodology for both types are explained in the next section.

Methodology for 2-Dimensional Choropleth Maps

The perinatal maps were produced with weighted rates of perinatal variables. Before we explain the benefit of weighted rates, it is perhaps best to review the traditional method for mapping perinatal variables.

Traditional Methods for 2-Dimensional Choropleth Maps

Traditional choropleth maps created by Census Tract would depict either the number (n) or rate (r) of a specific perinatal variable.

Two examples of the traditional choropleth map:

- 1) Color shaded Census Tracts by the number of infant deaths per Census Tract within a specific Public Health District.
- 2) Color shaded Census Tracts by the infant mortality rate per Census Tract within a specific Public Health District.

This method produces two maps for each perinatal variable (a map for number and a map for rate).

Weighted Method for 2-Dimensional Choropleth Maps

An alternative method for choropleth mapping is the weighted method. This method weights the rate of the variable by the number of that same variable. The formula for this method is:

$$\text{Weighted Rate} = \text{Rate} * \text{Number}$$

An example of how this is applied to a Perinatal Variable:

$$\text{Weighted Infant Mortality Rate} = \text{Infant Mortality Rate} * \text{Number of Infant Deaths}$$

This method produces one map for each perinatal variable (one weighted rate map).

METHODOLOGY

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

This method integrates magnitude with rate so that the user/reader can instantly see that an area has a high rate and a high magnitude.

Determination of Data Class Breaks for Color Shades (High, Mid, Low)

The reader expects to see a choropleth which indicates which areas are of concern, which areas are of no concern and perhaps which areas are neutral. Therefore, all choropleths were created with 3 color shades which represent HIGH, MID, and LOW values for each perinatal variable.

The values for the MID class represent those values which are within +/- 2 standard deviations of the State mean value for a specific perinatal variable.

The values for the HIGH class represent those values which are +2 standard deviations from the State mean value for a specific perinatal variable.

The values for the LOW class represent those values which are -2 standard deviations from the State mean value for a specific perinatal variable.

Methodology for 3-Dimensional Choropleth Maps

The 3-Dimensional choropleth maps were created by following the traditional method for choropleth mapping of rates and then extruding those rates based upon the numerator involved. Extrusion is the process by which one can create an elevated plateau from a polygonal shape by elevating the outline of the shape by a specific magnitude.

An example of extrusion is a cookie cutter. The cookie cutter has a polygonal shape (snowman) and is extruded or elevated by an amount of cookie dough or other variable material.

An example of how extrusion was applied to a perinatal variable appears on the next page:

Example 1:

Infant Mortality Rate of a given Census tract = 5.1

The number of infant deaths in the same Census tract = 2

The shape of the Census tract is a perfect square.

The extrusion of the Infant Mortality Rate (5.1) by the number of infant deaths (2)

This produces a cube shape with an elevation of 2.

Example 2:

Infant Mortality Rate of a given Census tract = 5.1

The number of infant deaths in the same Census tract = 4

The shape of the Census tract is a perfect square.

The extrusion of the Infant Mortality Rate (5.1) by the number of infant deaths (4)

This produces a cube shape with an elevation of 4.

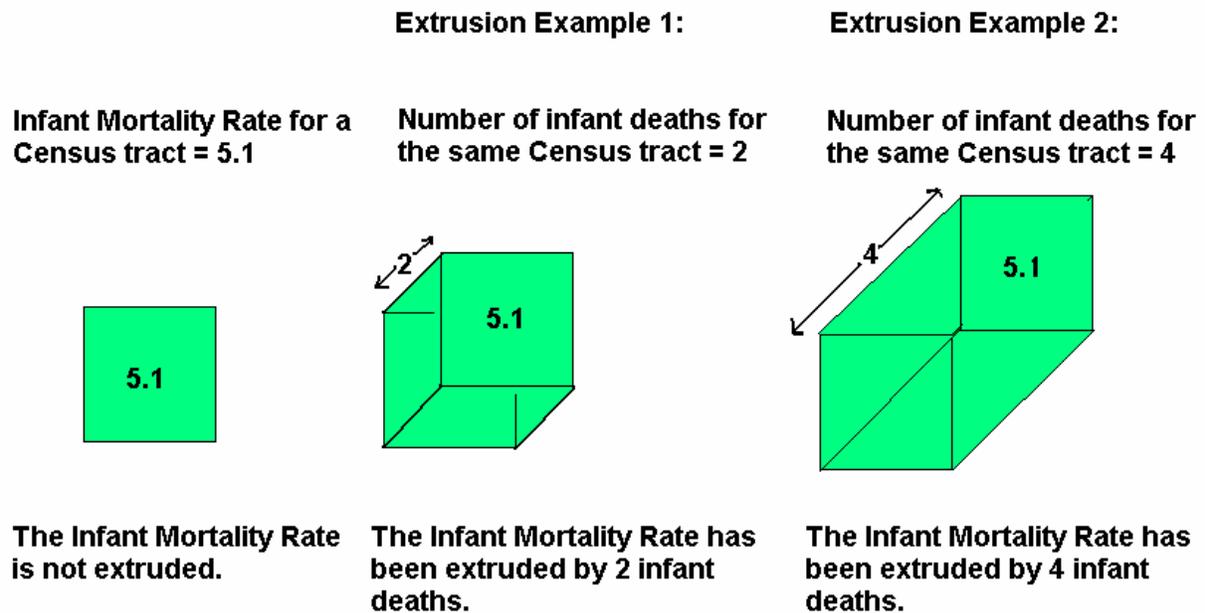
METHODOLOGY

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

The 3-Dimensional choropleth map allows the reader to instantly see areas that are LOW in rate but perhaps HIGH in elevation (number). Certain areas may be HIGH in rate but LOW in elevation. This gives the reader more information, rate and magnitude, in one map.

Extrusion Example Diagram:

Extrusion – Extrusion extends features vertically from a given base height to the height that is specified. Points become vertical lines, lines become walls, and polygons become blocks.



METHODOLOGY

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

Methodology for Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Maps

The YPLL maps were produced in the following manner:

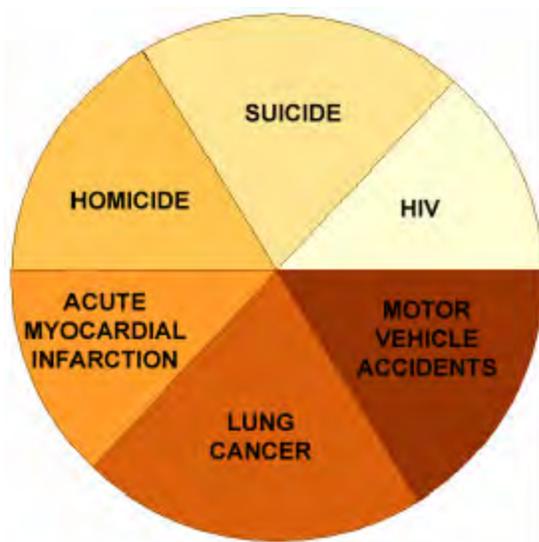
- 1) Years of Potential Life Lost were aggregated by 18 causes of premature mortality within the state of Georgia. These 18 cause groups were then rank ordered in descending order to determine the top 6 causes of YPLL for the state.

The top six causes of YPLL for the state of Georgia, 1998-2002 were:

- 1) Motor Vehicle Accidents
- 2) Lung Cancer
- 3) Acute Myocardial Infarction
- 4) Homicide
- 5) Suicide
- 6) HIV

Pie charts were then constructed for each of the Census Tracts within a public health district. These pie charts were constructed to describe both the relative level of YPLL per tract (Size of the pie) and the percentage of YPLL due to each of the top six causes of YPLL by state within the Census tract (See Figures 1, 2, 3 and Example map on page 2b).

Figure 1. The pie chart contains as many as six pie wedges depending upon the amount of YPLL due to each of the top six causes of YPLL by state within a Census tract. Notice that this pie chart has a wedge for each of the top six causes of YPLL. It is possible that some pie charts will not have six wedges because The YPLL in a specific tract may have occurred due to only one or two causes.



Pie 1.

METHODOLOGY

Perinatal and Premature Mortality Measures by Public Health District

Figure 2. The pie charts are sized by the amount of YPLL due to the top six causes of YPLL by state. Notice that Pie 1 is larger than Pie 2. Pie 1 has more YPLL than Pie 2.

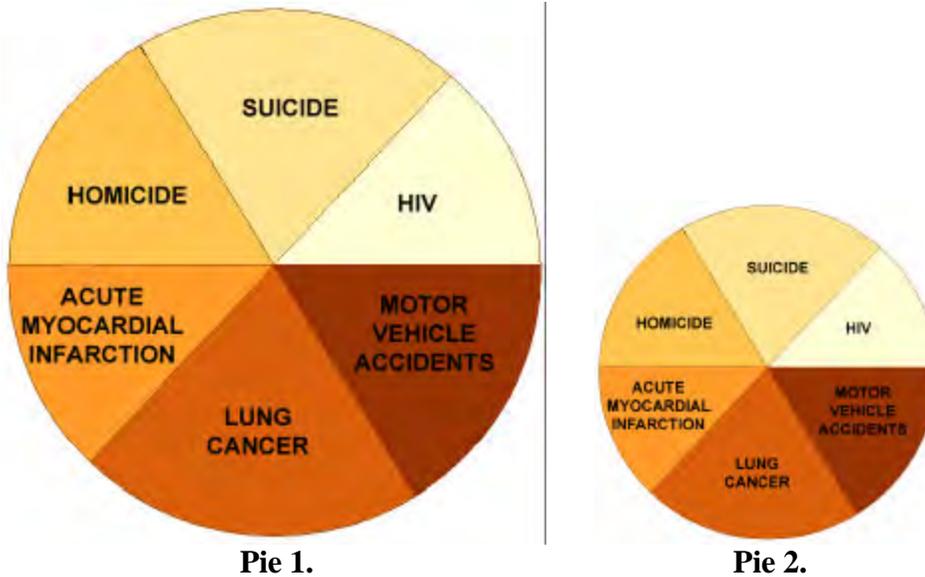
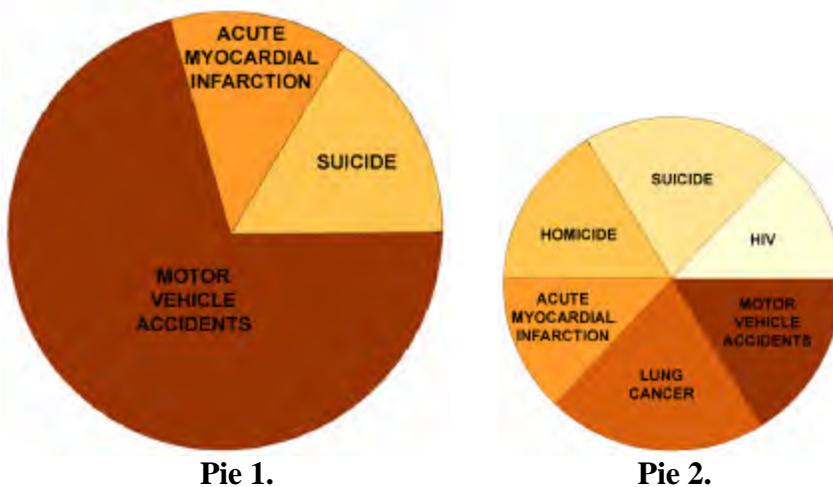
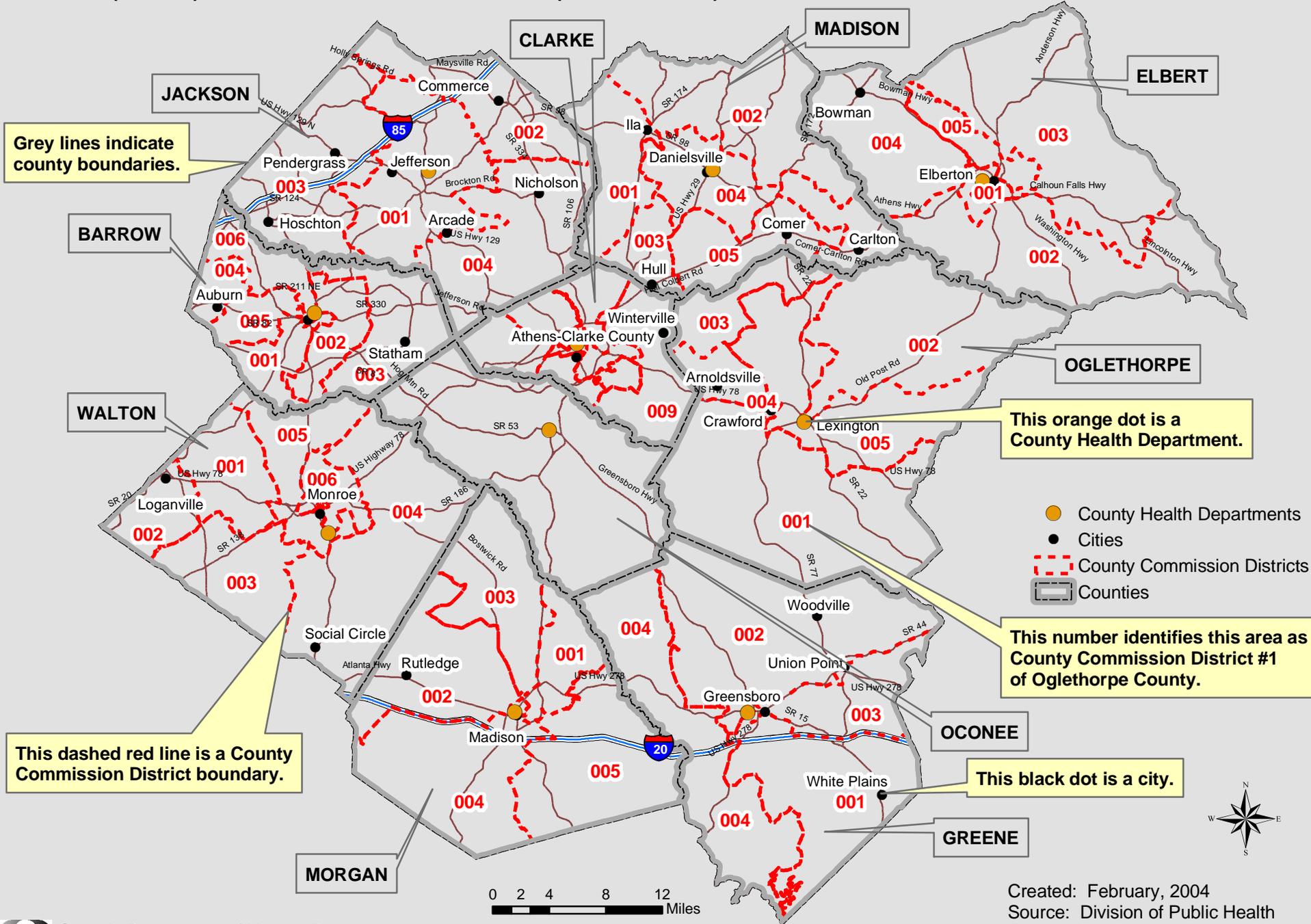


Figure 3. Notice that Pie 1 is larger than Pie 2 and it has only 3 wedges. The percentage of YPLL due to Motor Vehicle accidents (Pie 1) is higher than the percentage of YPLL due to the same cause in Pie 2. Notice that there was no YPLL due to Lung Cancer, Suicide, or HIV in Pie 1.



**Introductory Maps:
Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002 (2-Dimensional)**



Grey lines indicate county boundaries.

This orange dot is a County Health Department.

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- County Commission Districts
- Counties

This number identifies this area as County Commission District #1 of Oglethorpe County.

This dashed red line is a County Commission District boundary.

This black dot is a city.



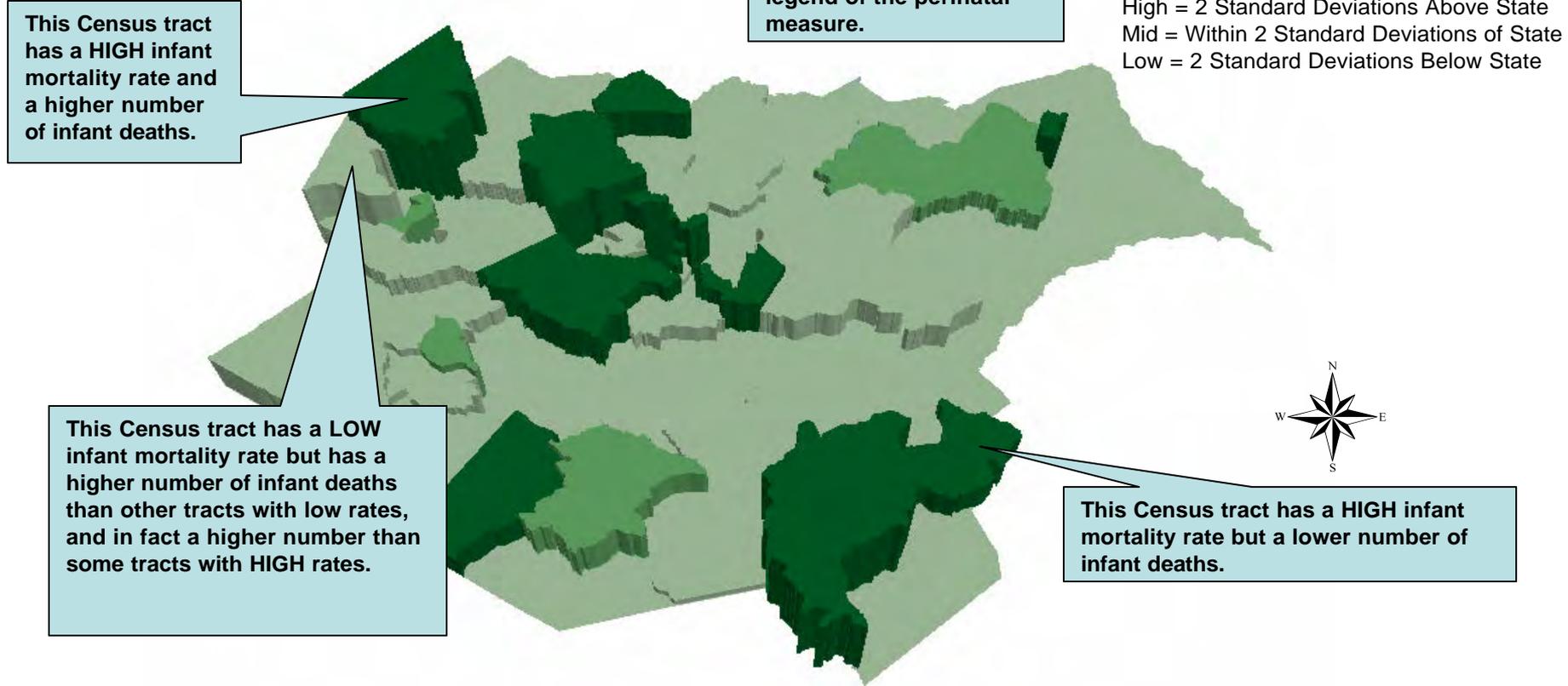
Introductory Maps: Northeast (Athens) Public Health District (3-Dimensional) Infant Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of infant deaths per tract, 1998-2002

Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



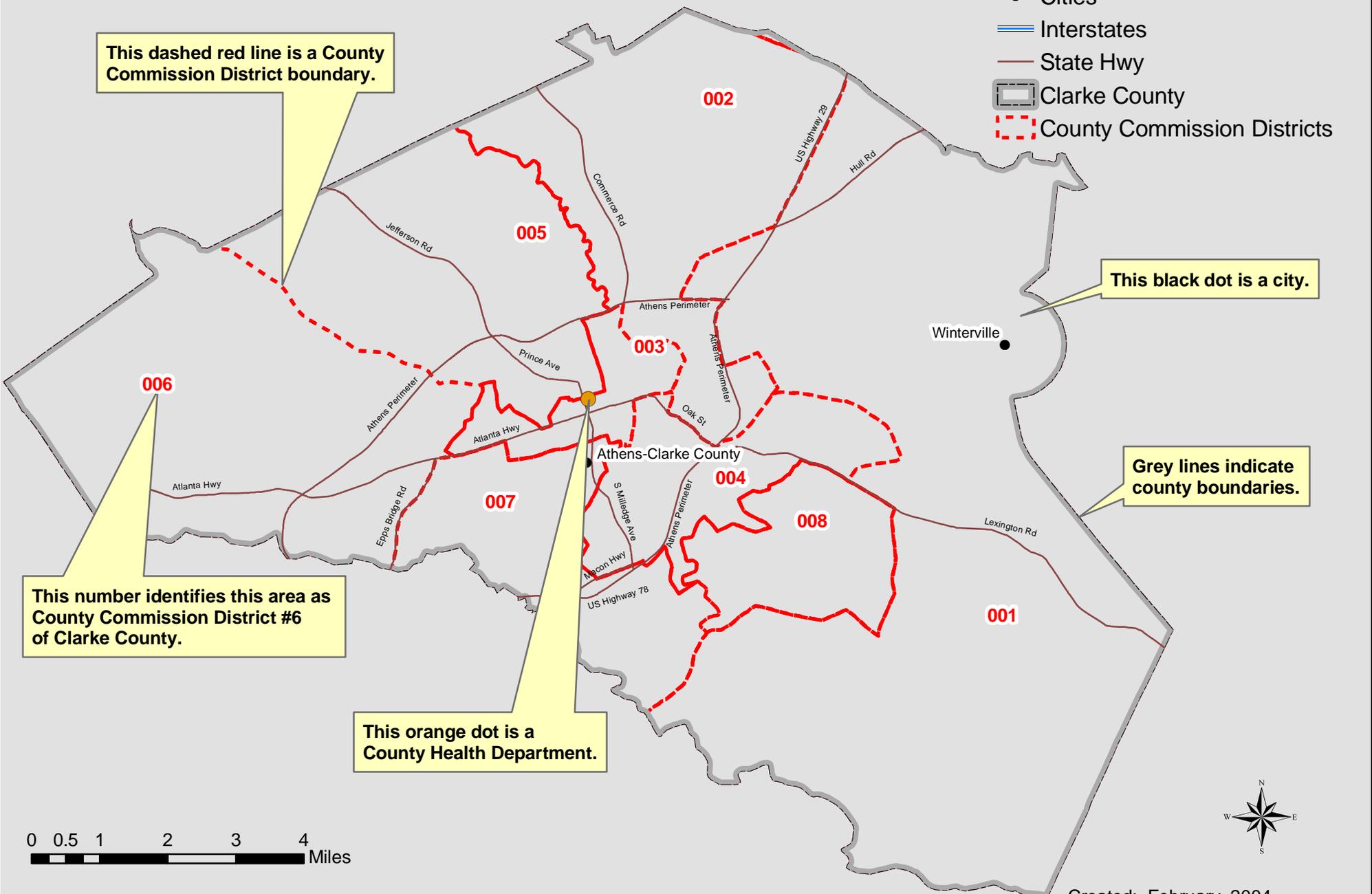
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Office of Health Information & Policy

0 2 4 Miles

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Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

**Introductory Maps:
Clarke County, 1998-2002 (2-Dimensional)**

-  County Health Departments
-  Cities
-  Interstates
-  State Hwy
-  Clarke County
-  County Commission Districts



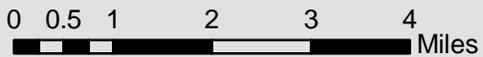
This dashed red line is a County Commission District boundary.

This black dot is a city.

Grey lines indicate county boundaries.

This number identifies this area as County Commission District #6 of Clarke County.

This orange dot is a County Health Department.



Introductory Maps: Clarke County (3-Dimensional) Infant Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of infant deaths per tract, 1998-2002

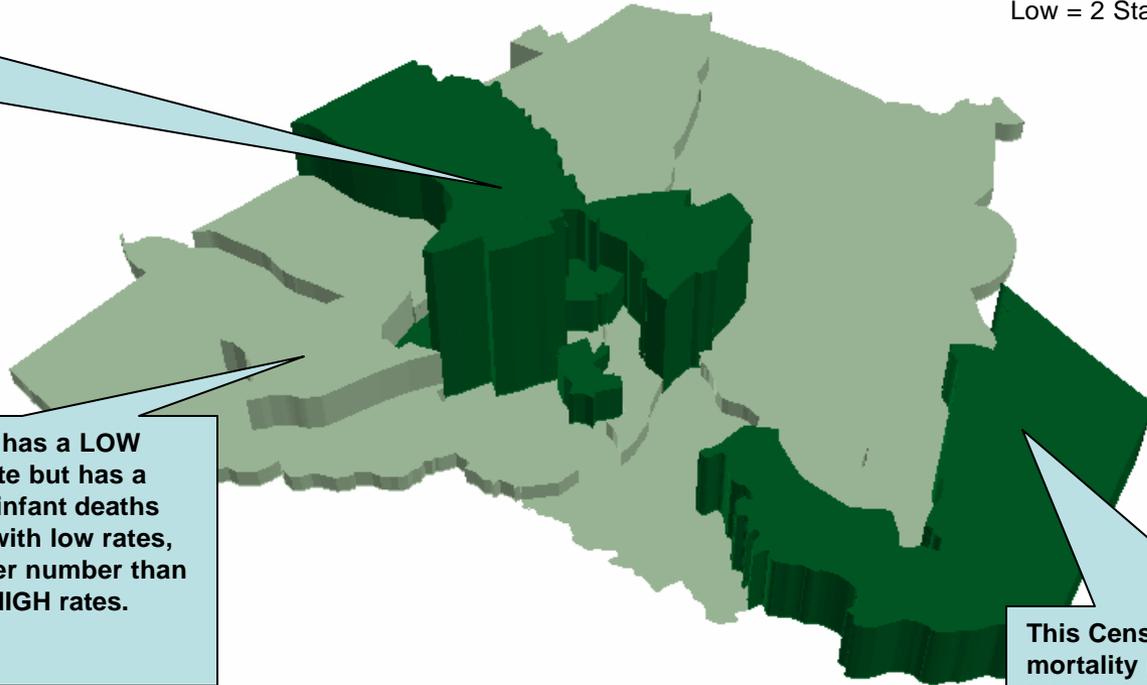
Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State

This Census tract has a HIGH infant mortality rate and a higher number of infant deaths.

This is the color scaled legend of the perinatal measure.



This Census tract has a LOW infant mortality rate but has a higher number of infant deaths than other tracts with low rates, and in fact a higher number than some tracts with HIGH rates.

This Census tract has a HIGH infant mortality rate but a lower number of infant deaths.



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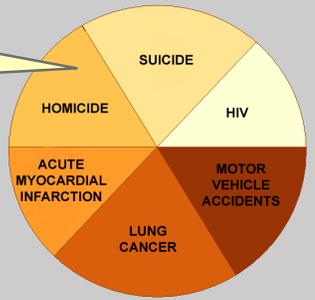
Introductory Maps: Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

Clarke County, Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) from the Top 6 Causes of YPLL by Census Tract, 1998-2002

Notice that this Census Tract has a higher YPLL due to the top six causes of YPLL by state and therefore the pie is larger than pies in adjacent tracts.

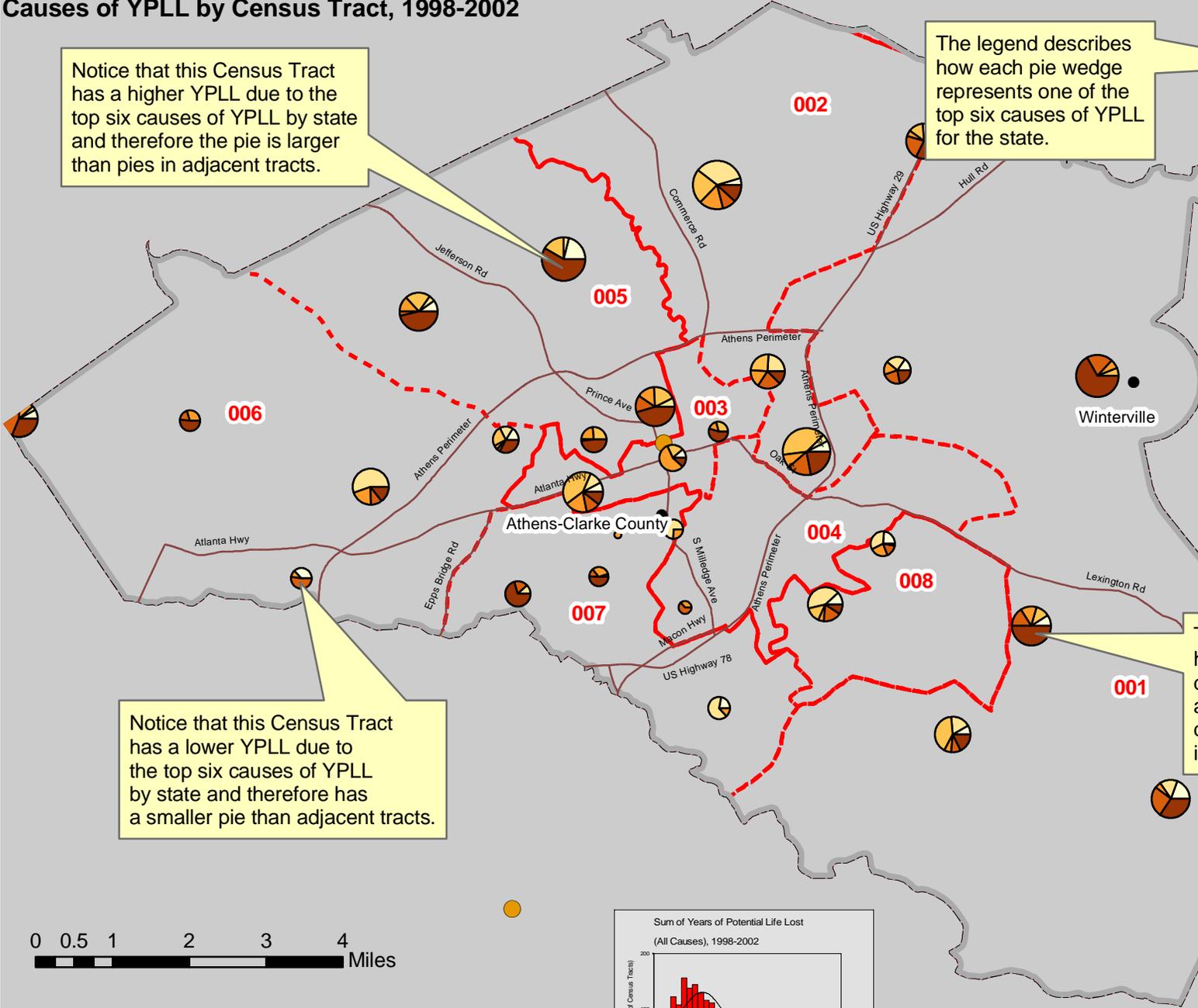
The legend describes how each pie wedge represents one of the top six causes of YPLL for the state.

Top 6 Causes of YPLL:



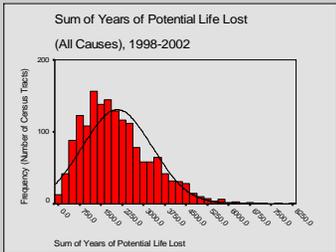
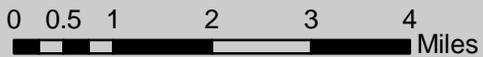
Size of Pie = Years of Potential Life Lost due to the top six causes of YPLL.

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- Interstates
- State Hwy
- Clarke County
- County Commission Districts

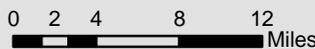
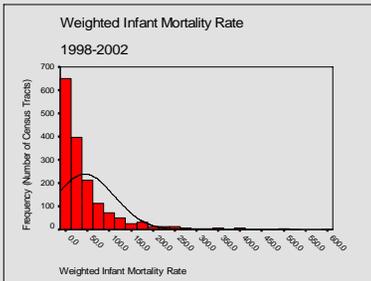
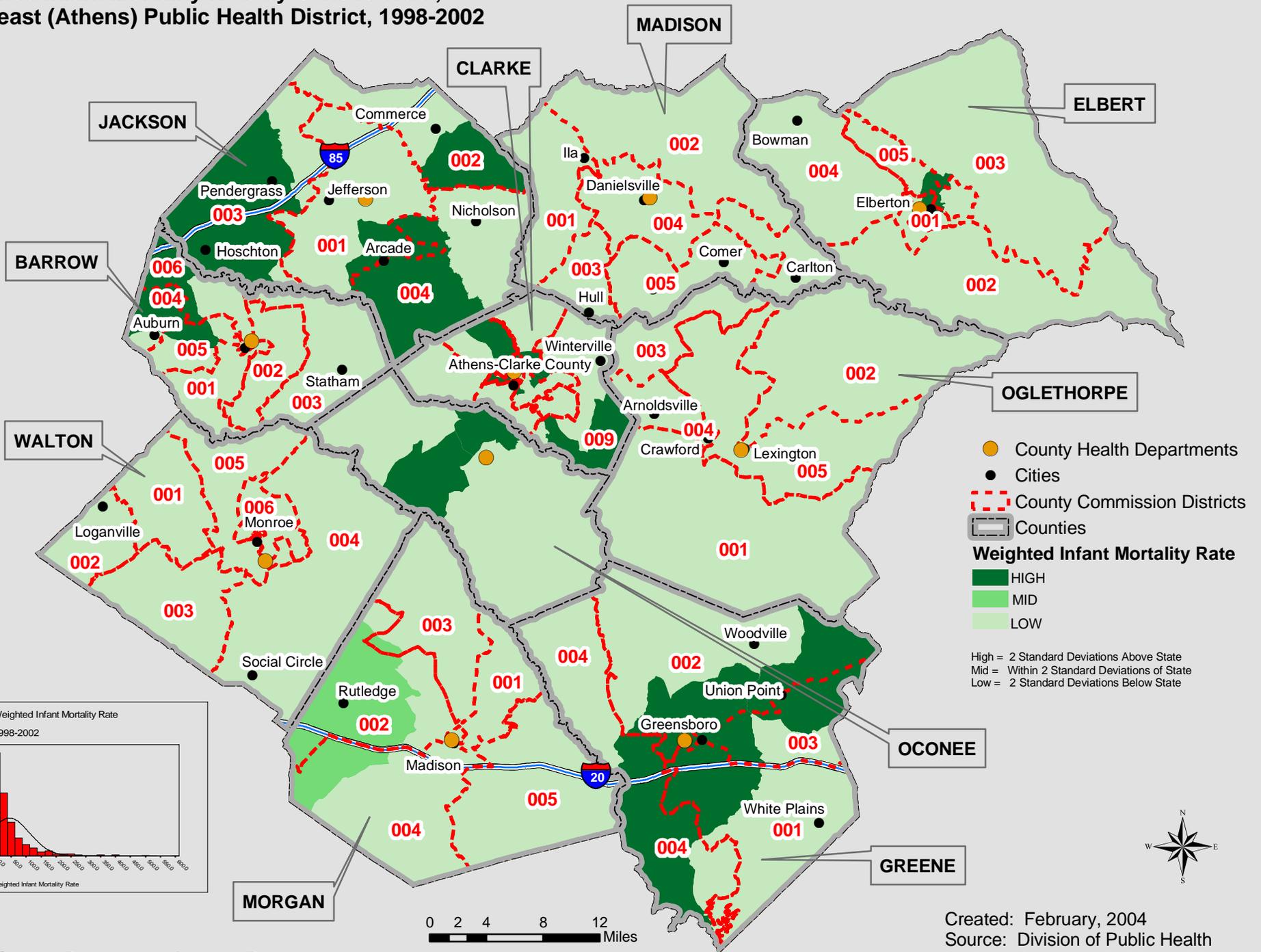


This Census Tract has a higher percentage of YPLL due to Motor Vehicle Accidents and therefore the pie wedge due to Motor Vehicle Accidents is larger.

Notice that this Census Tract has a lower YPLL due to the top six causes of YPLL by state and therefore has a smaller pie than adjacent tracts.



Weighted Infant Mortality Rate by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



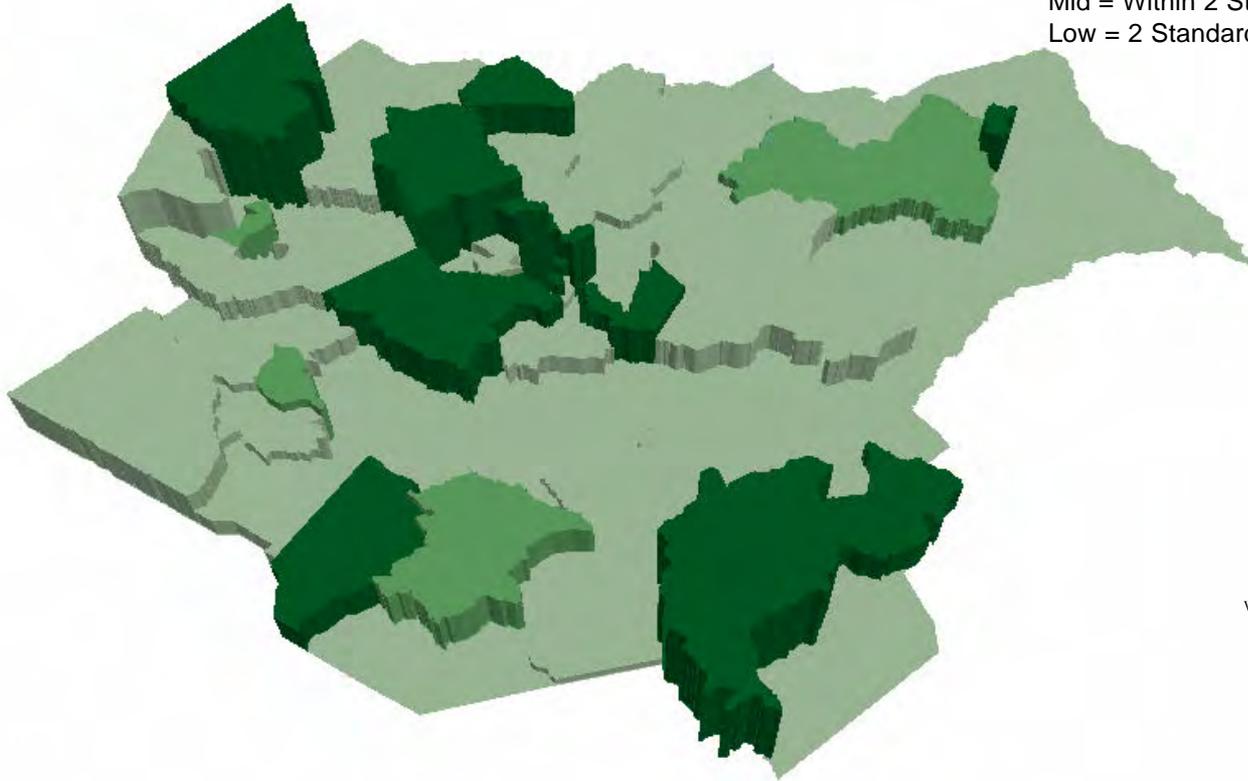
Infant Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of infant deaths per tract, 1998-2002

Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



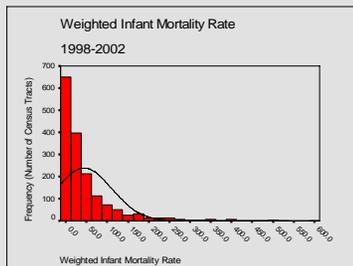
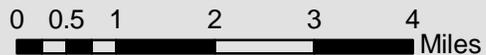
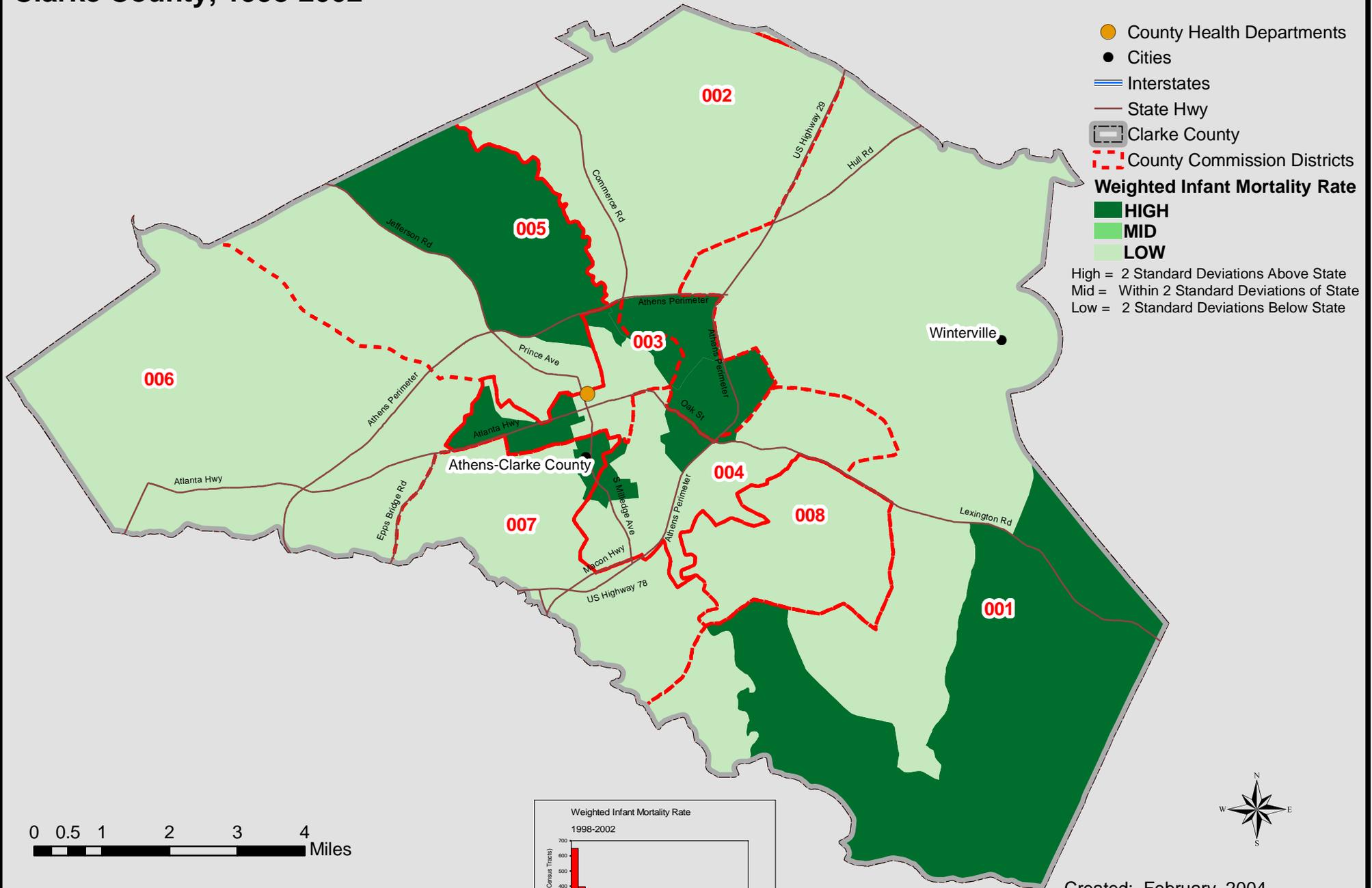
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Miles



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Weighted Infant Mortality Rate by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002



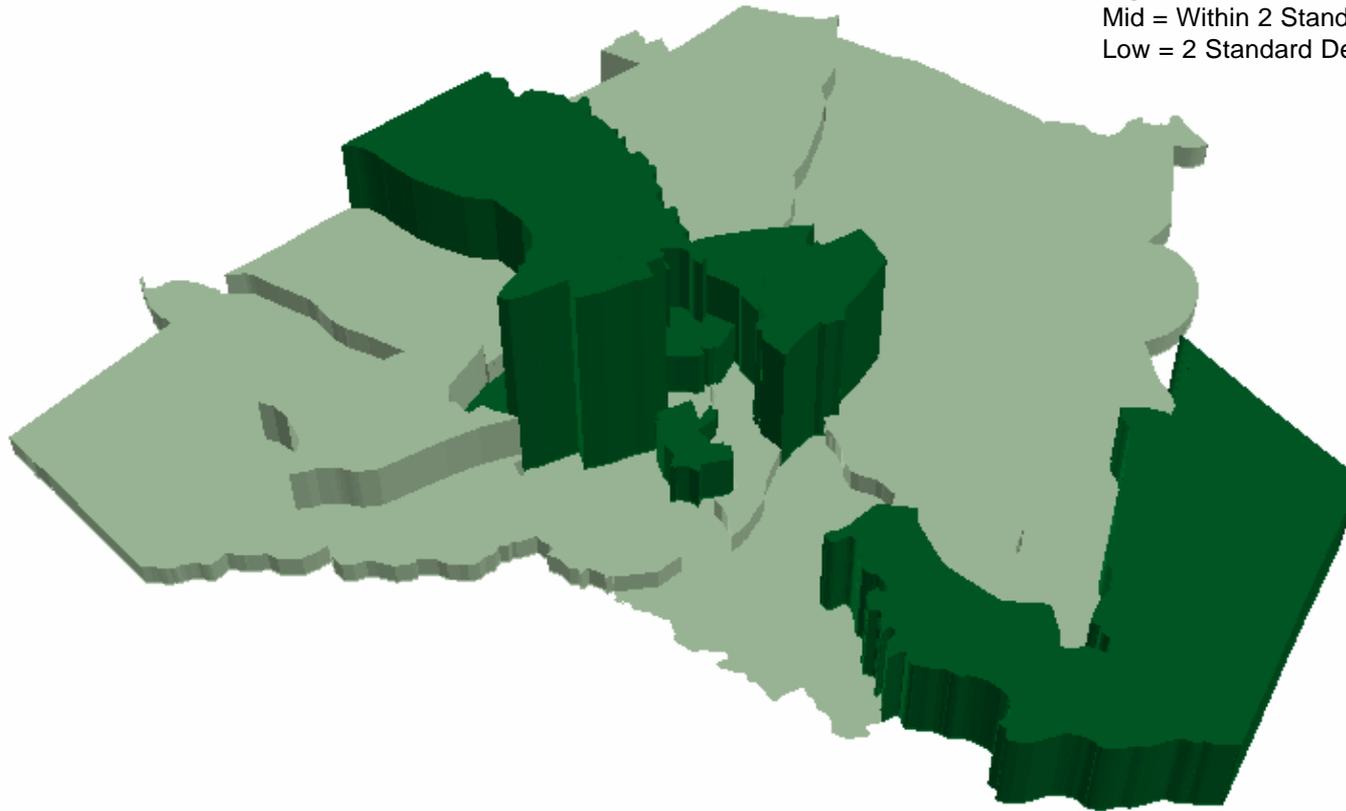
Infant Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of infant deaths per tract, 1998-2002

Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



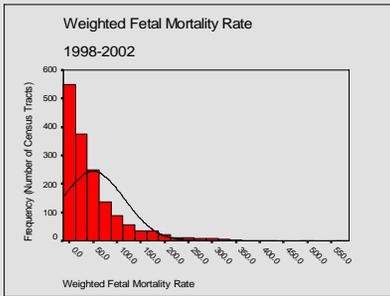
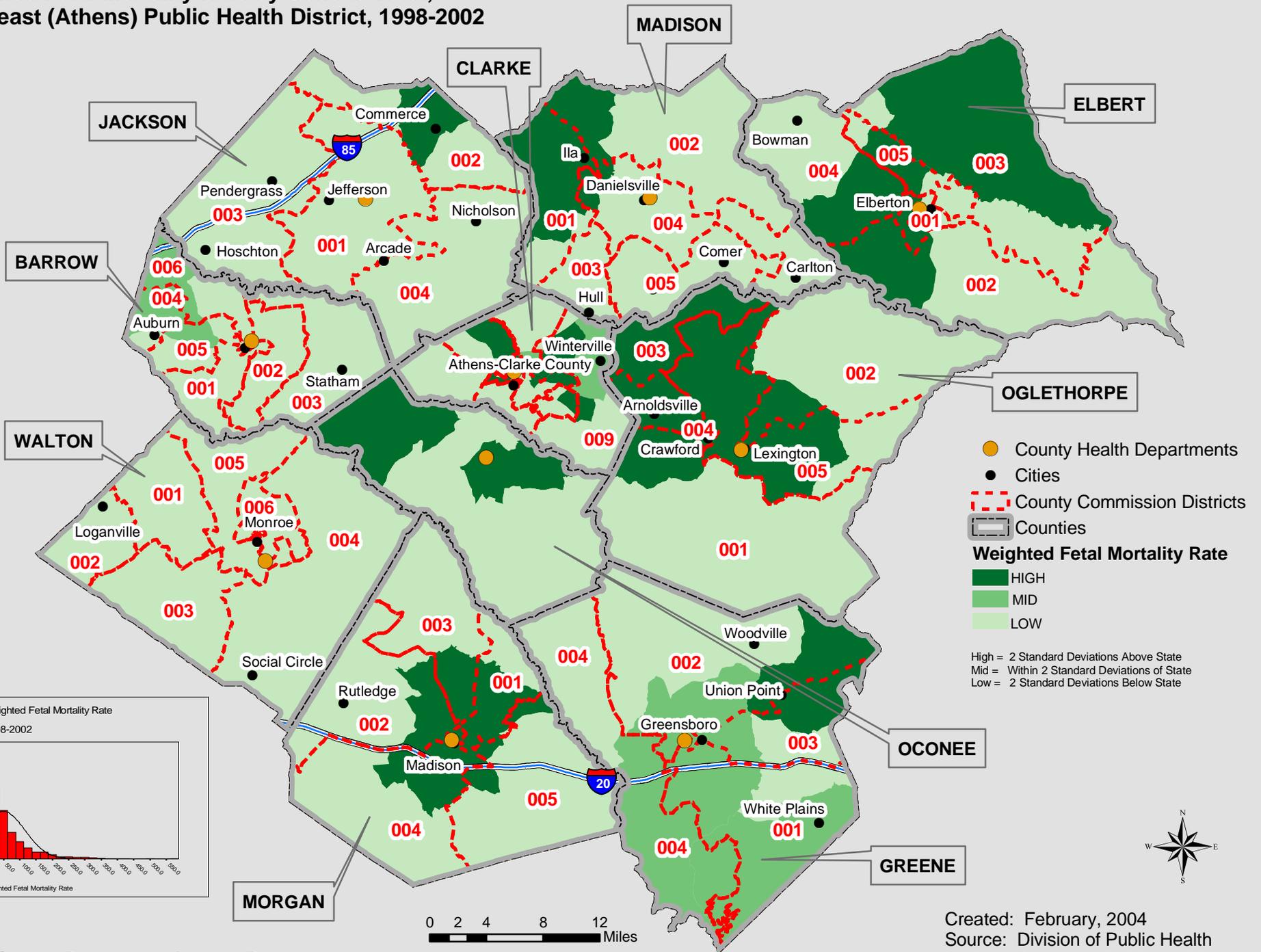
0 2 4
Miles



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Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Fetal Mortality Rate by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



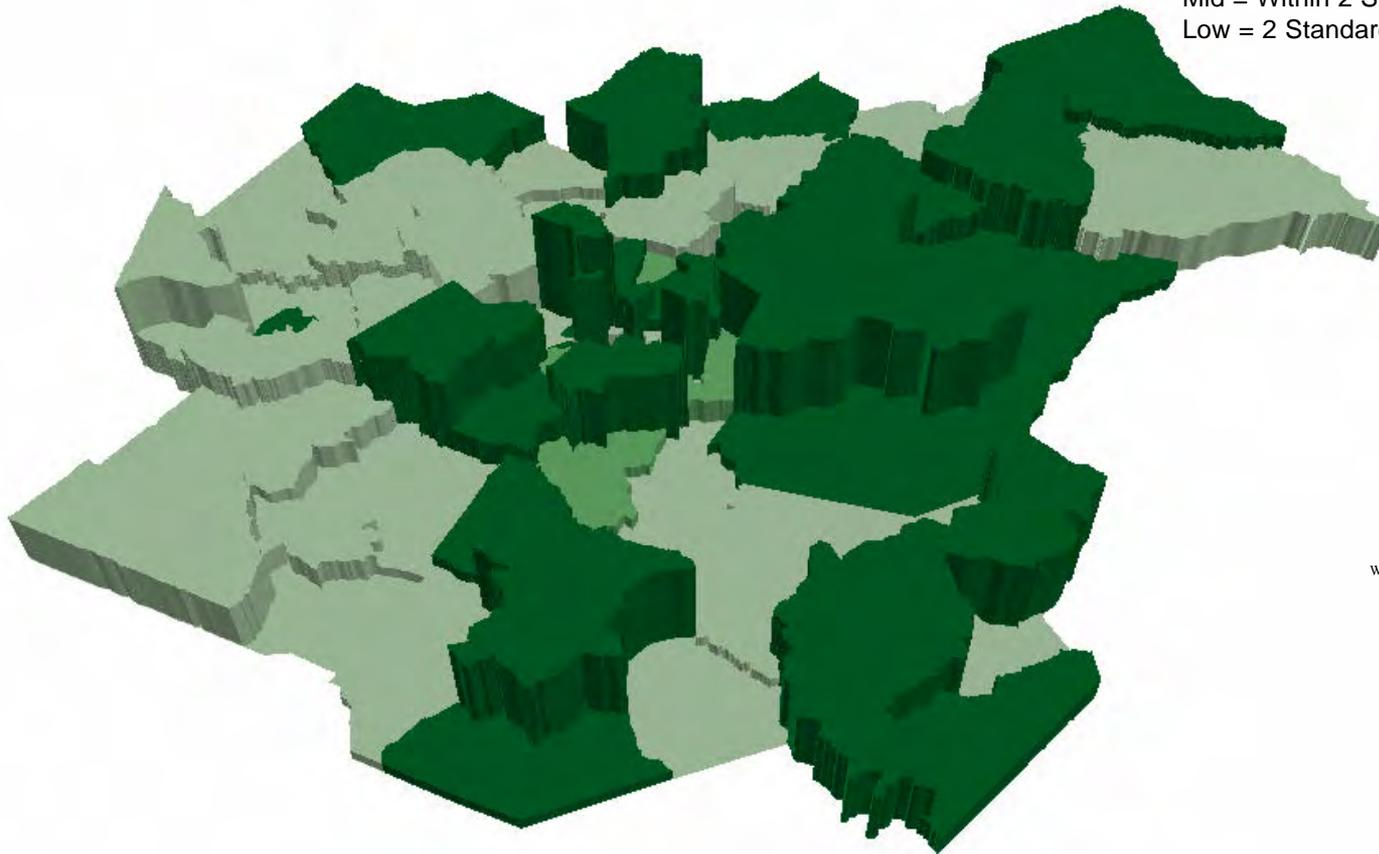
Fetal Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of fetal deaths (greater than 20 weeks gestation) per tract, 1998-2002

Fetal Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



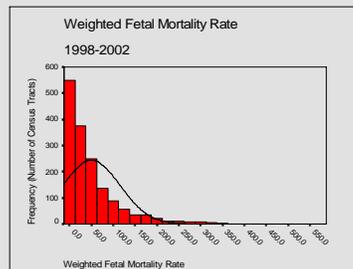
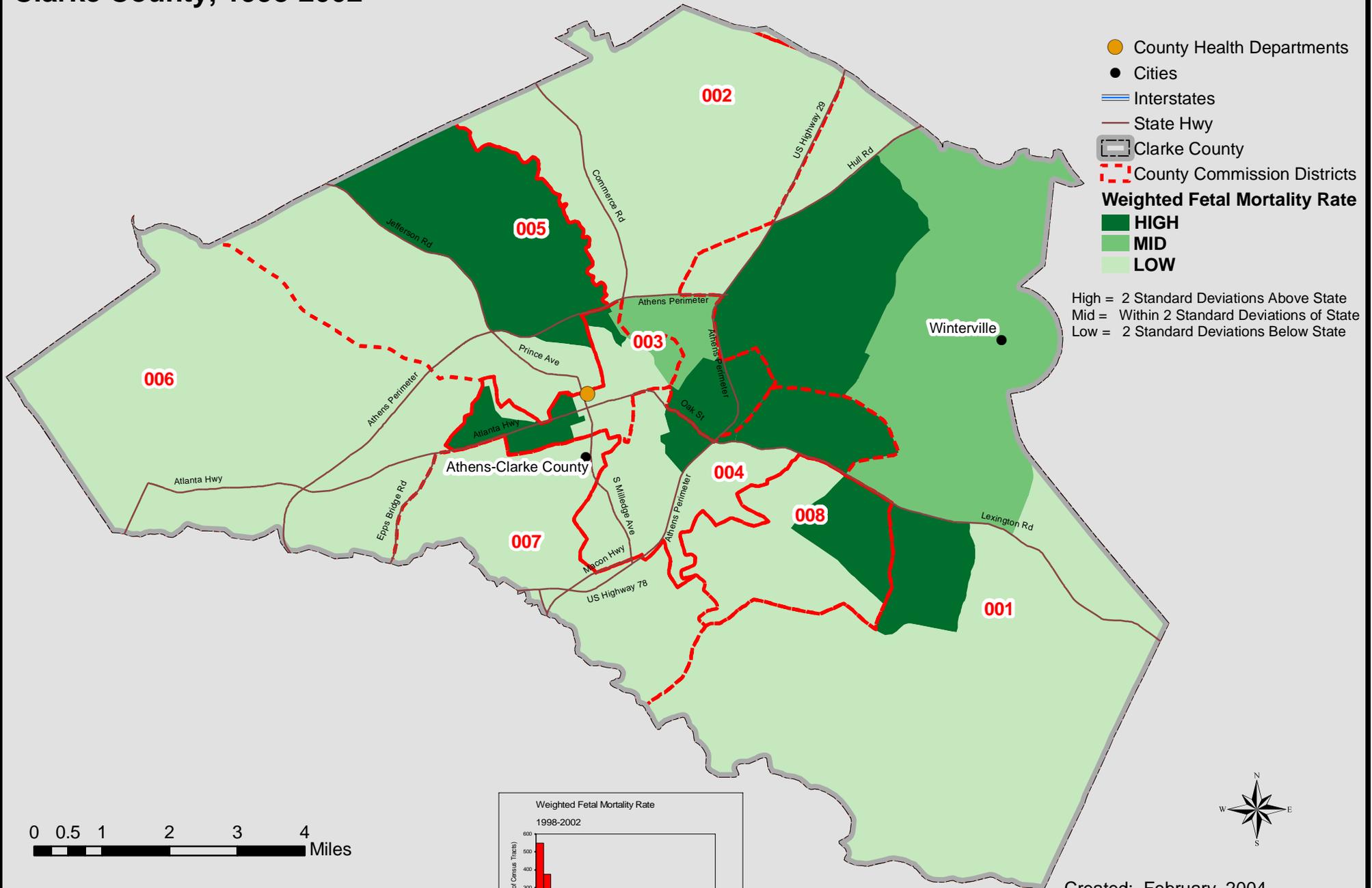
0 2 4 Miles



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Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Fetal Mortality Rate by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002



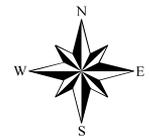
Fetal Mortality Rate and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of fetal deaths (greater than 20 weeks gestation) per tract, 1998-2002

Fetal Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



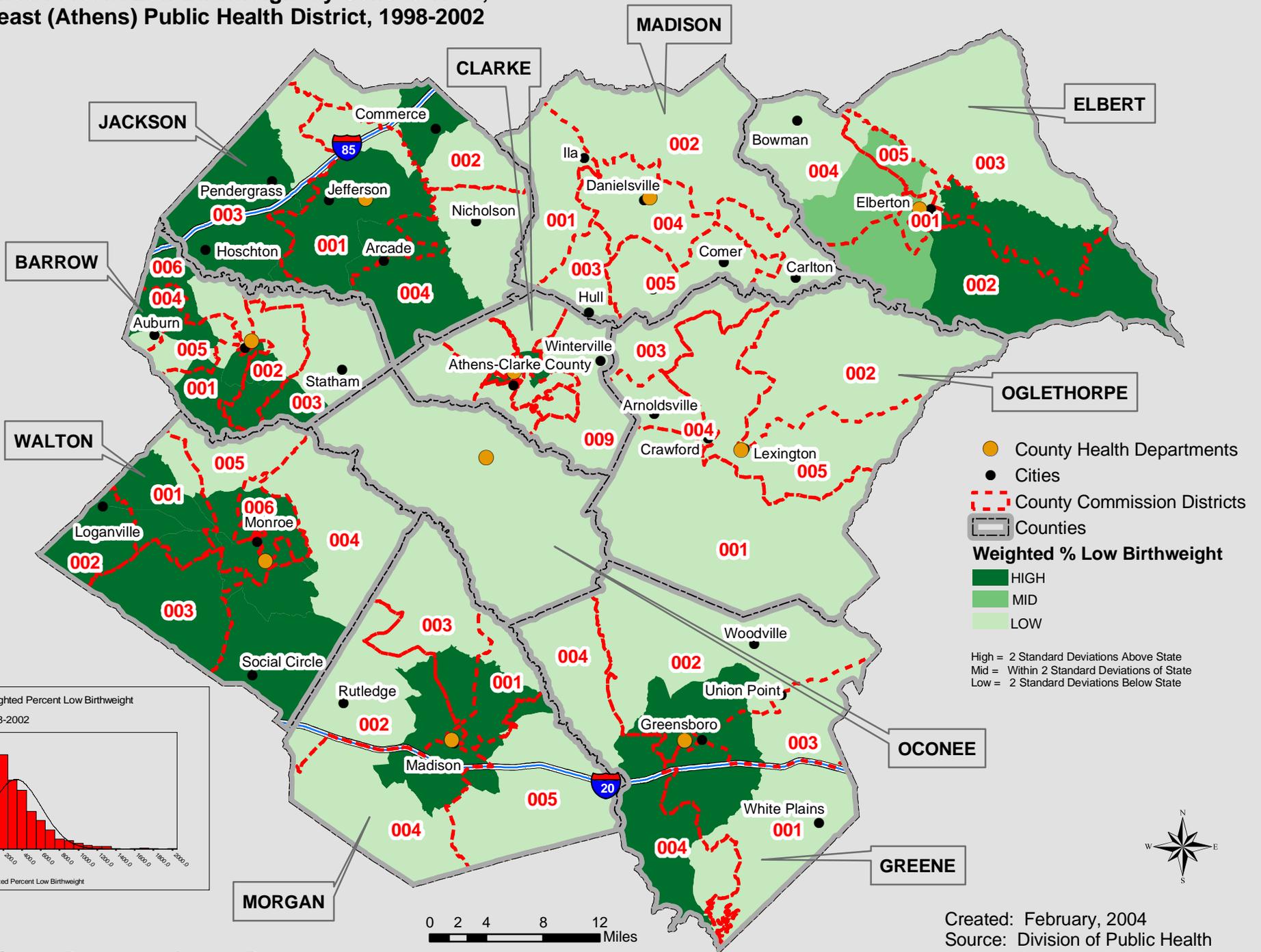
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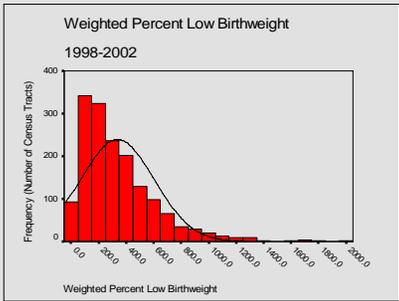
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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Low Birthweight by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



- County Health Departments
 - Cities
 - County Commission Districts
 - Counties
- Weighted % Low Birthweight**
- HIGH
 - MID
 - LOW
- High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



Percent Low Birthweight and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of low birthweight births per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Low Birthweight

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



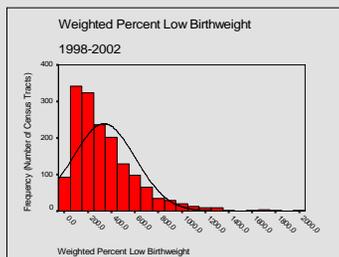
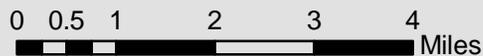
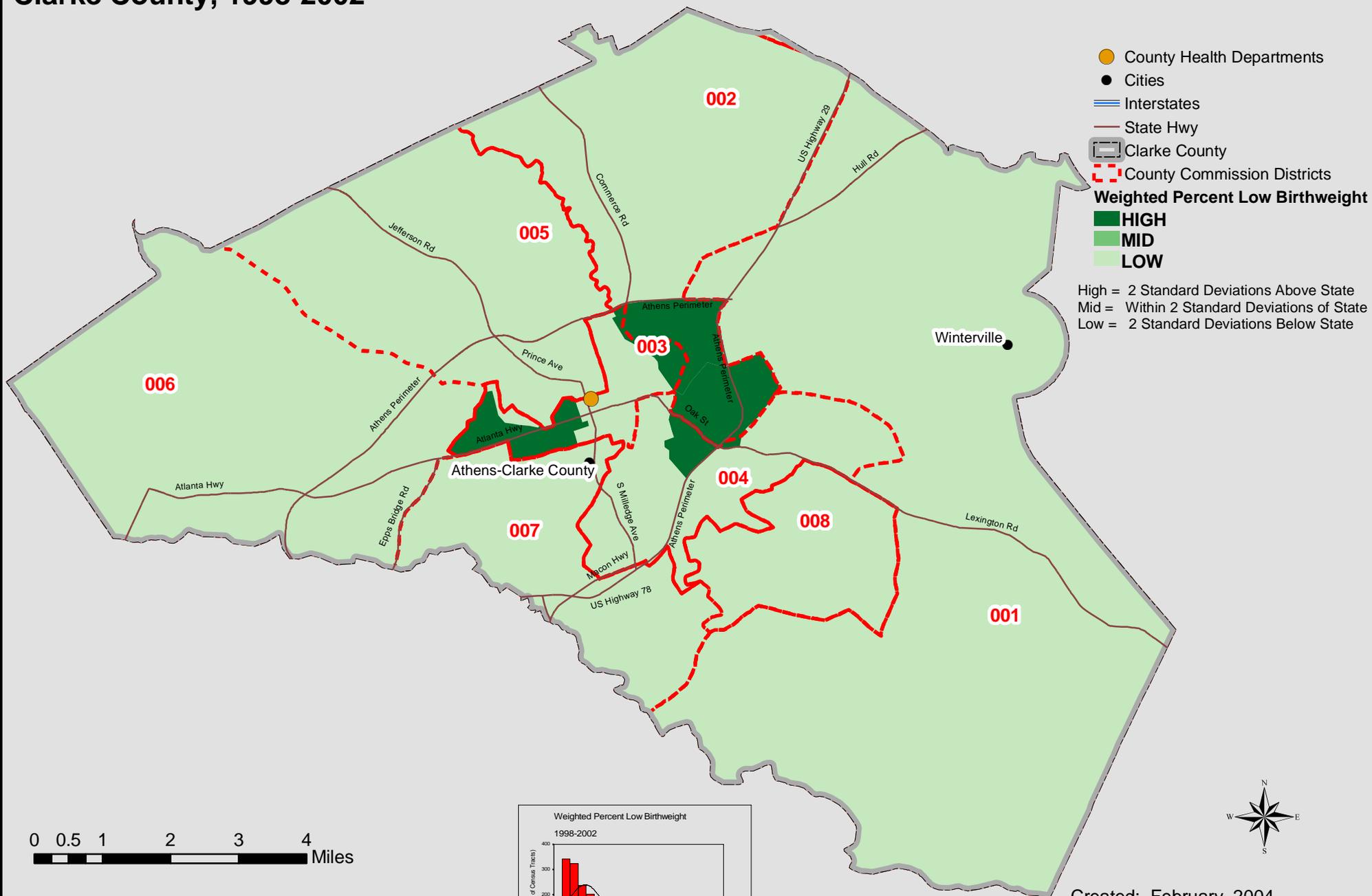
0 2 4 Miles

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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Low Birthweight by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002



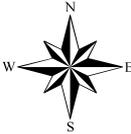
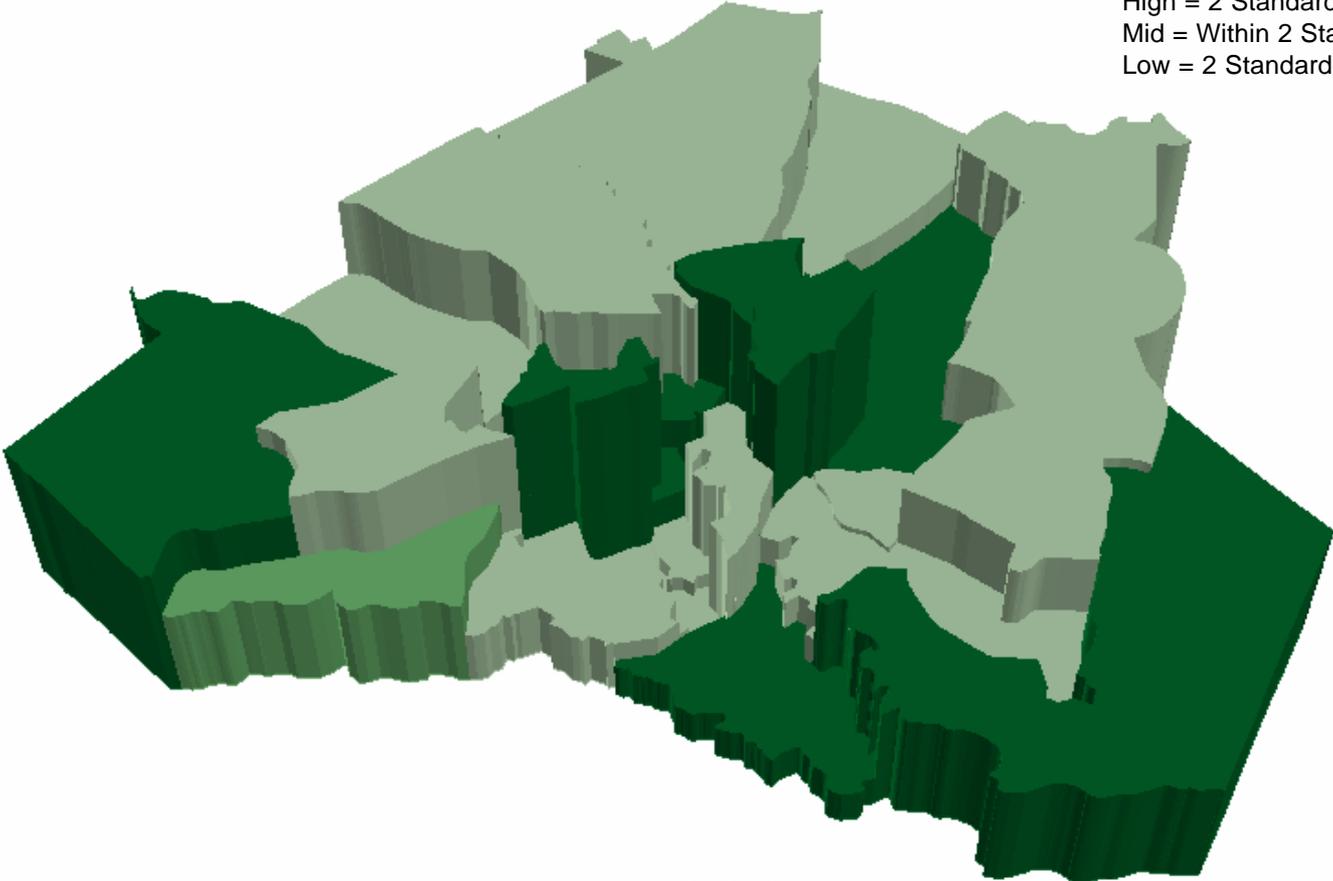
Percent Low Birthweight and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of low birthweight births per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Low Birthweight

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



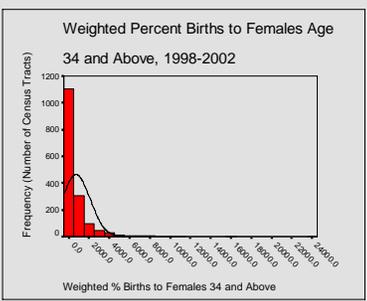
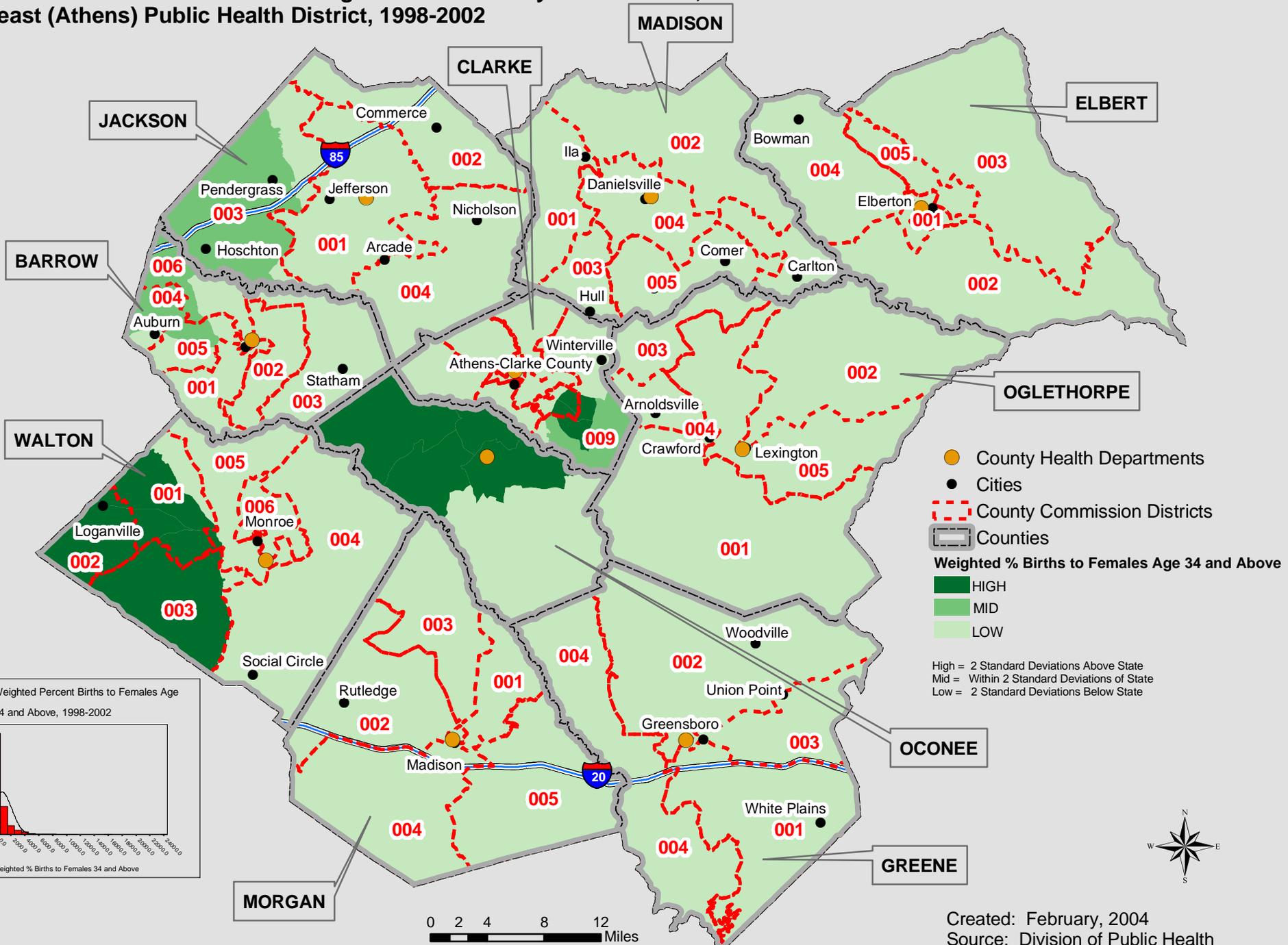
0 2 4 Miles

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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



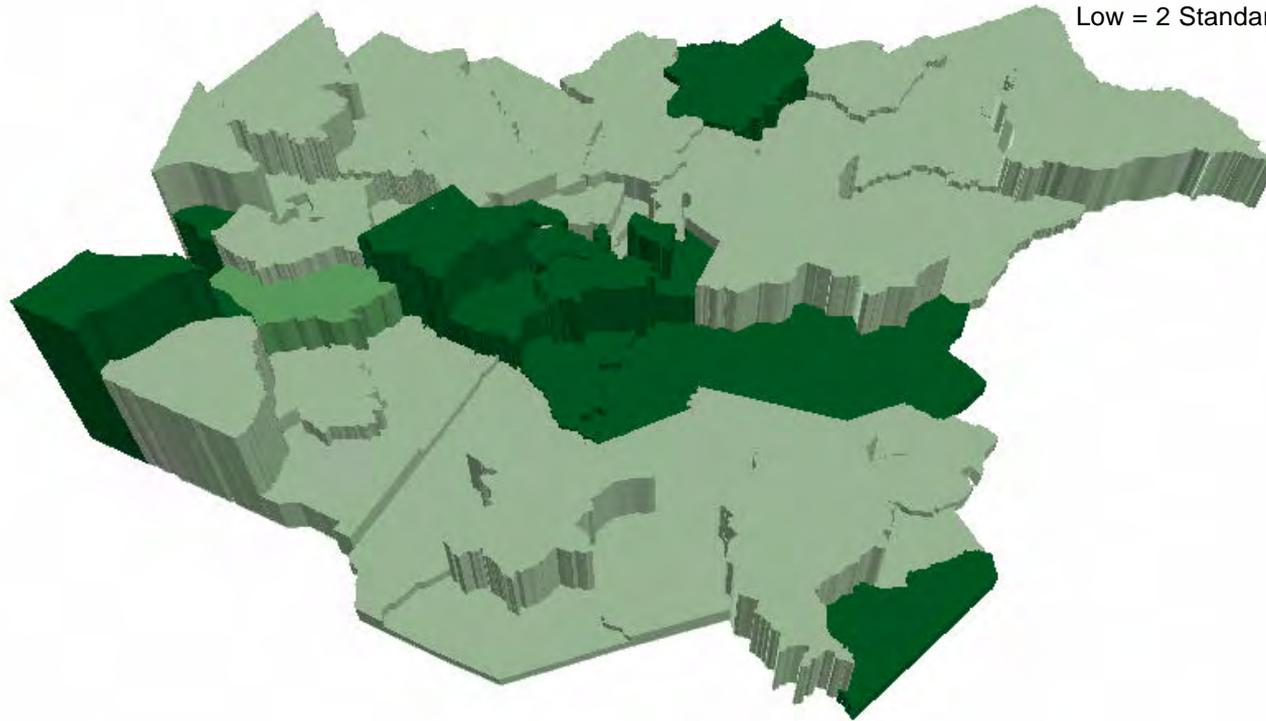
Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census Tracts is the number of births to females age 34 and above per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



0 2 4 Miles



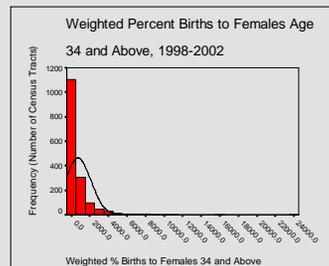
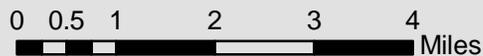
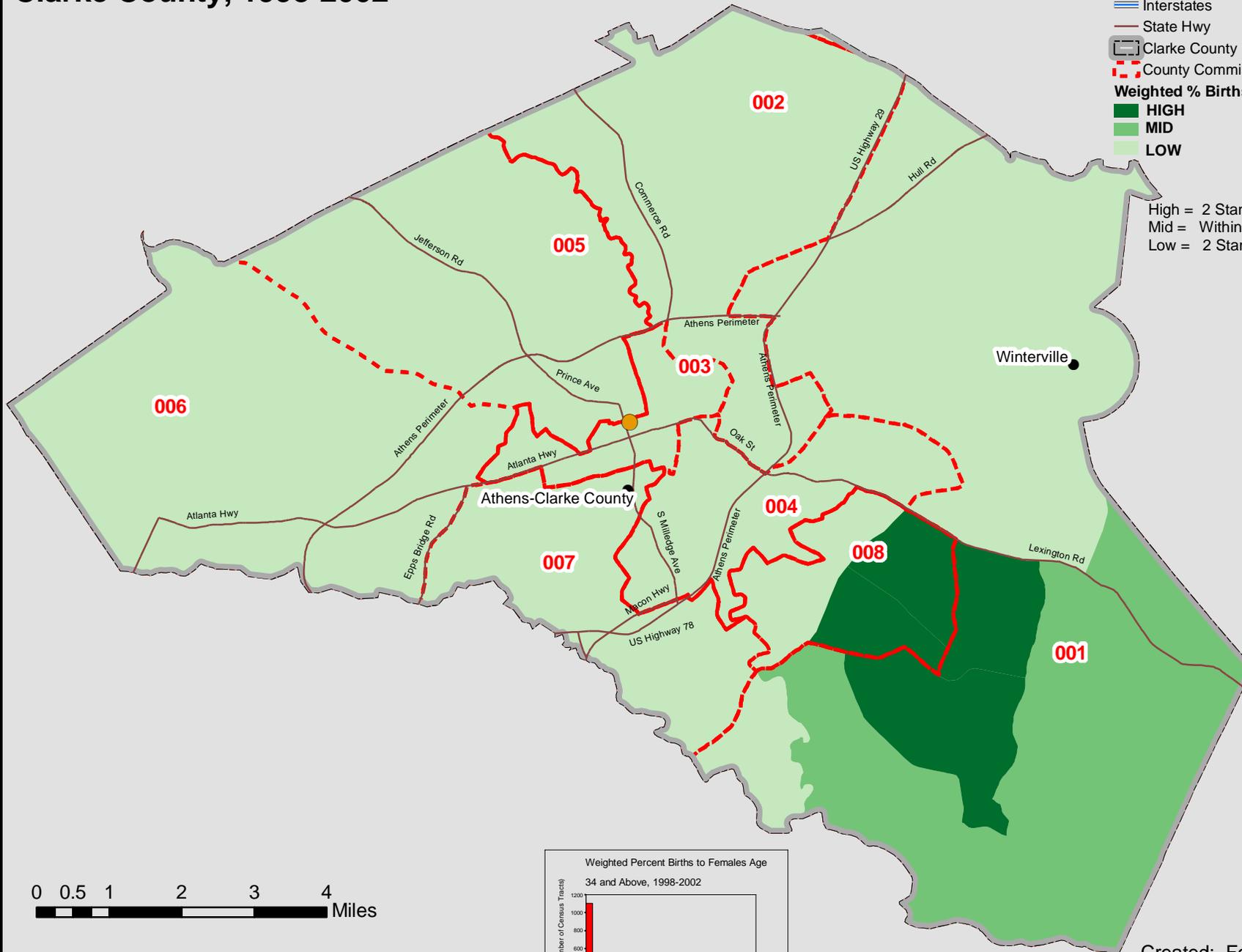
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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

- County Health Departments
 - Cities
 - ▬ Interstates
 - ▬ State Hwy
 - Clarke County
 - County Commission Districts
- Weighted % Births to Females Age 34 or Above**
- HIGH
 - MID
 - LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



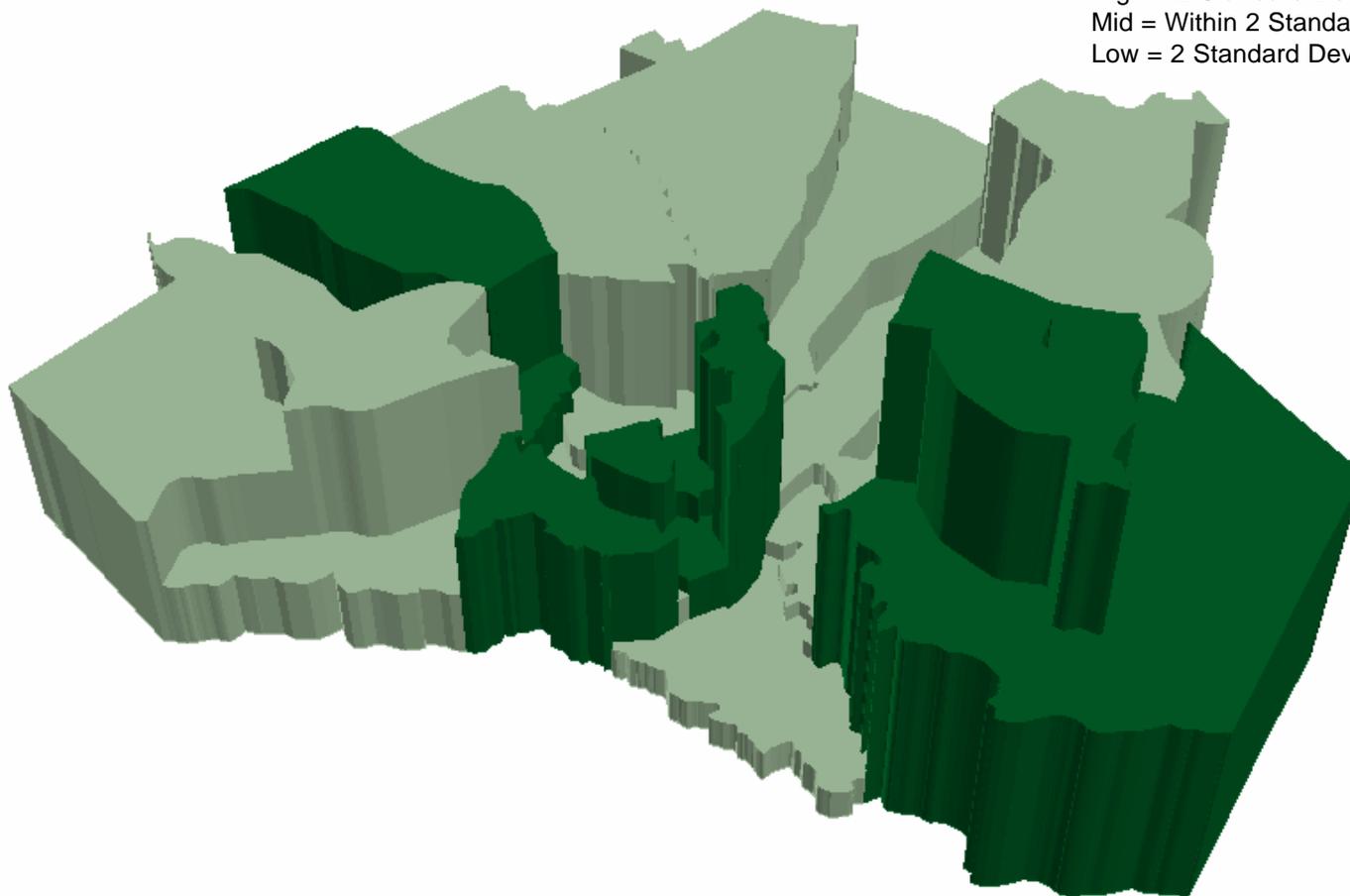
Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census Tracts is the number of births to females age 34 and above per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births to Females Age 34 and Above

- HIGH**
- MID**
- LOW**

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



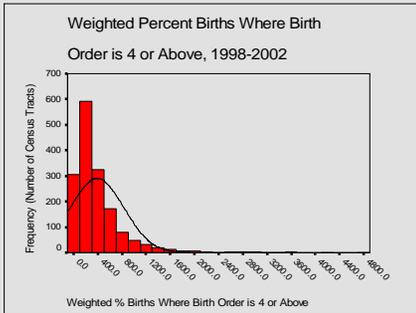
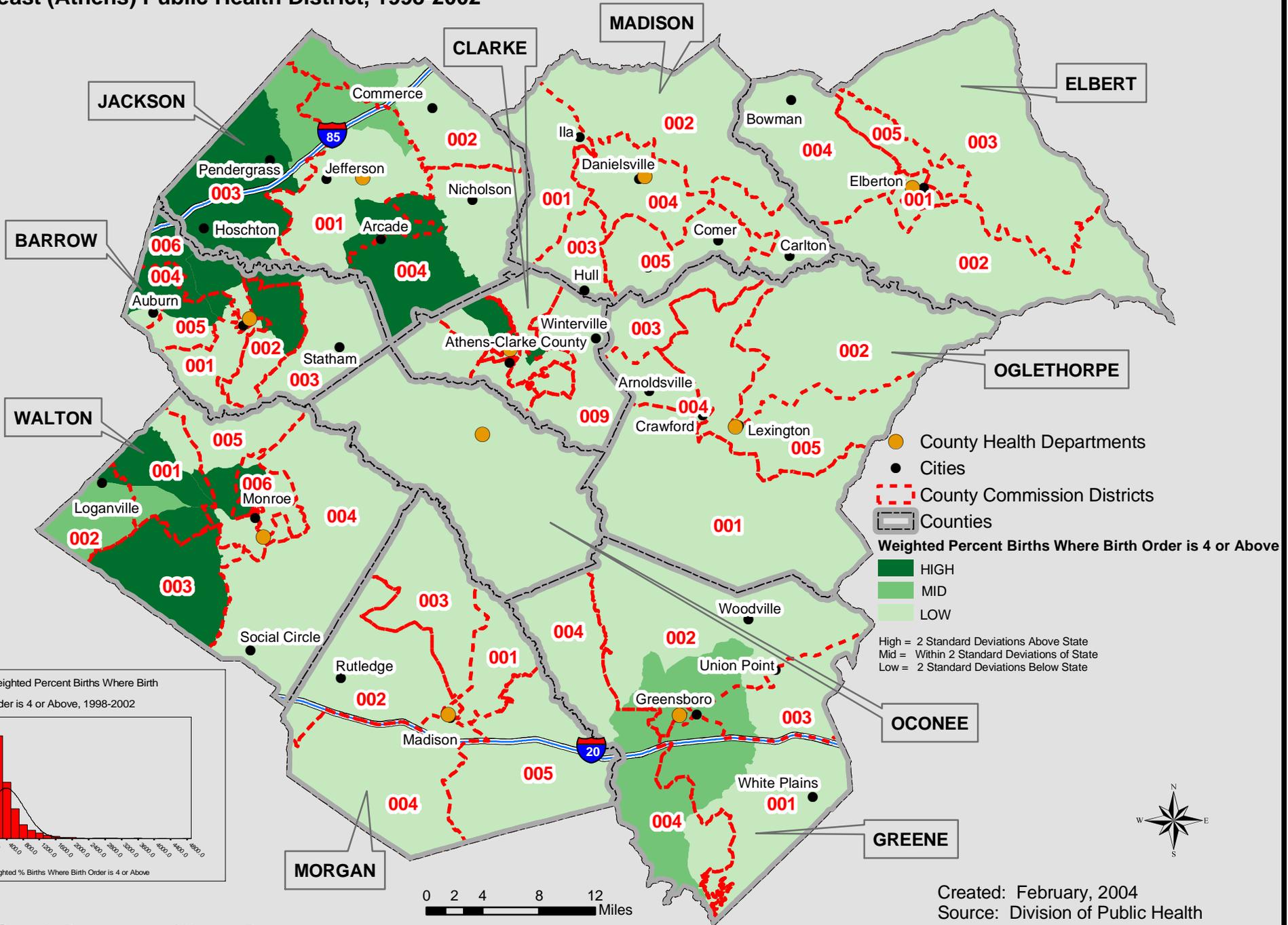
0 2 4 Miles



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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



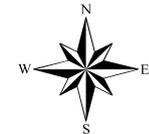
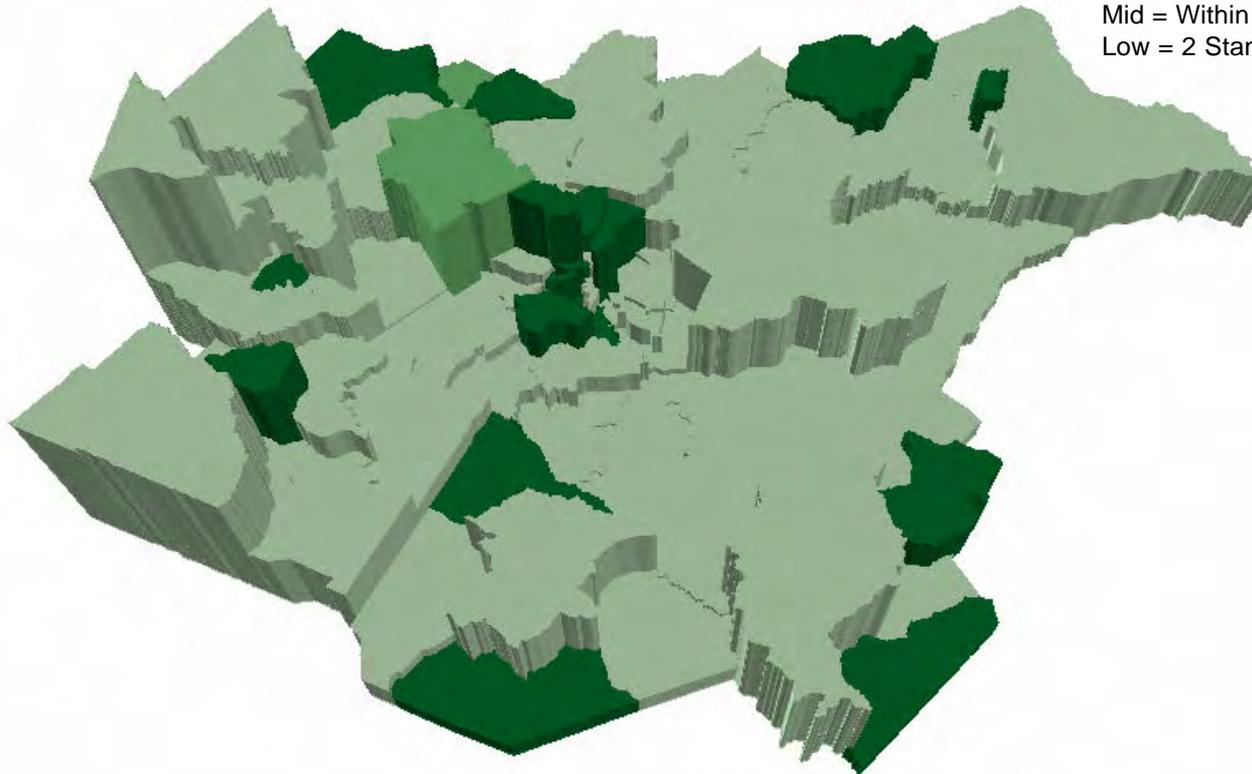
Percent Births that are Birth Order 4 or Above and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births that are birth order 4 or above per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births that are Birth Order 4 or Above

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



0 2 4
Miles



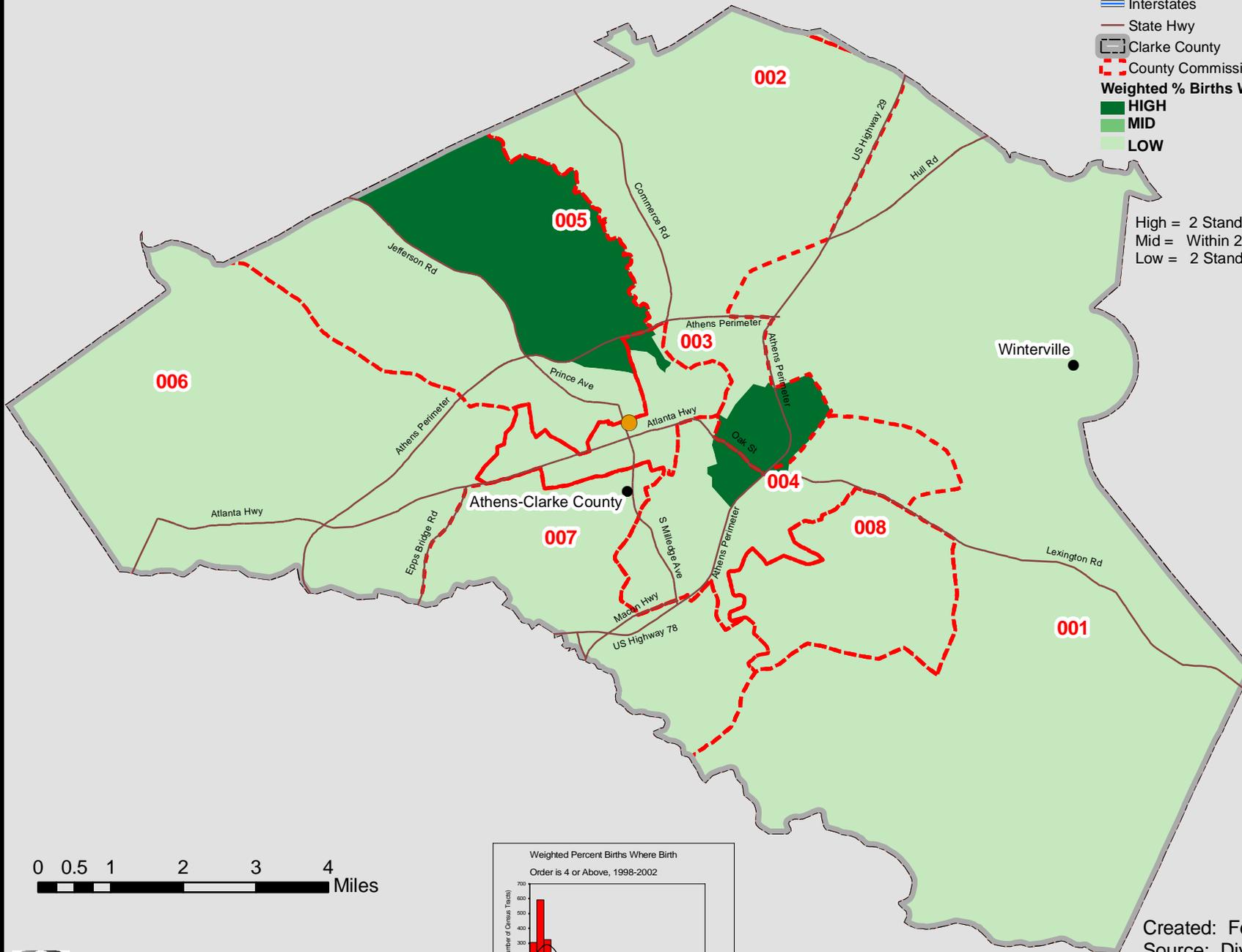
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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

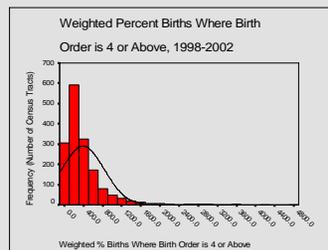
Weighted Percent Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- Interstates
- State Hwy
- Clarke County
- County Commission Districts
- Weighted % Births Where Birth Order is 4 or Above**
- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



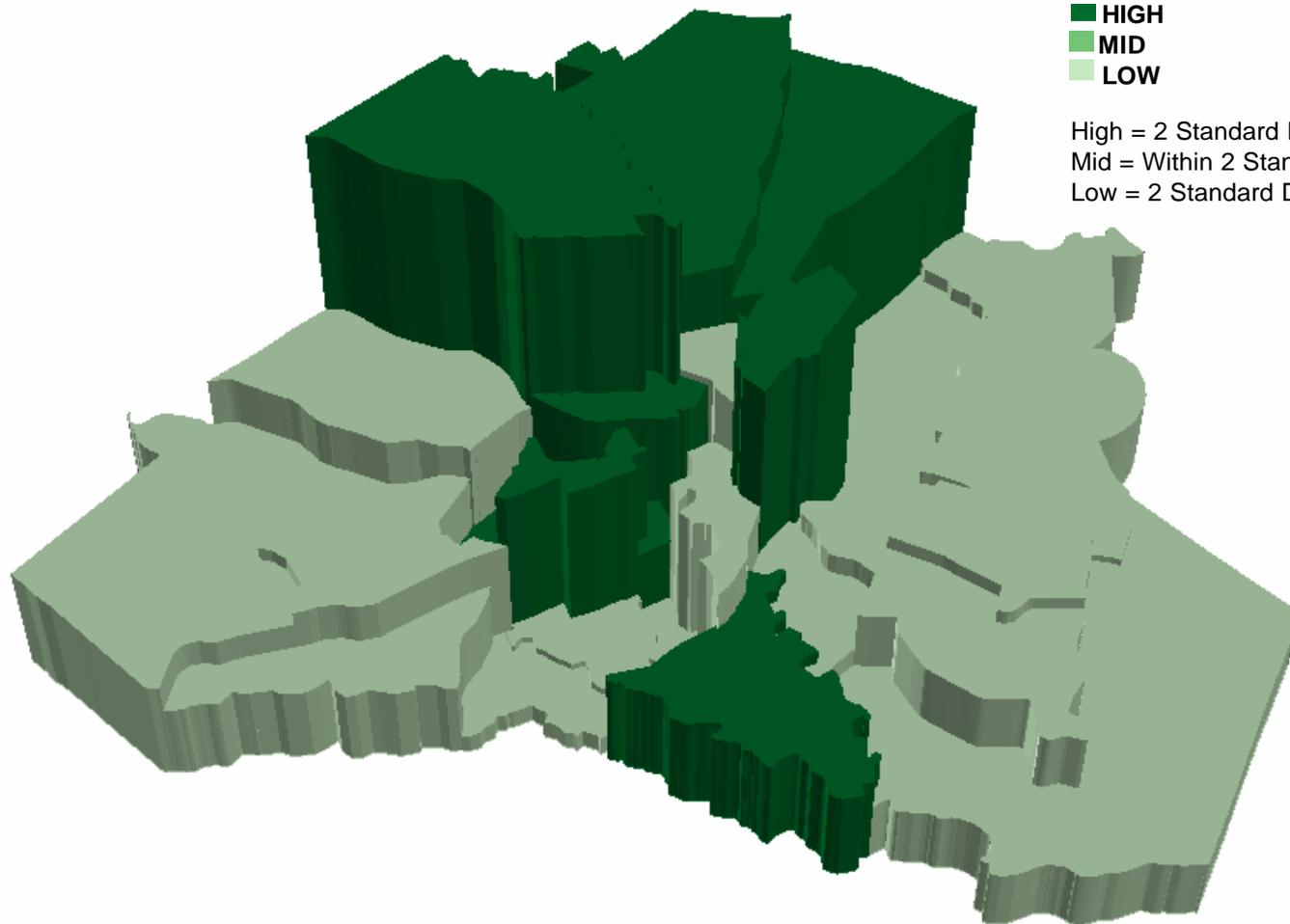
Percent Births that are Birth Order 4 or Above and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births that are birth order 4 or above per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births that are Birth Order 4 or Above

- HIGH**
- MID**
- LOW**

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



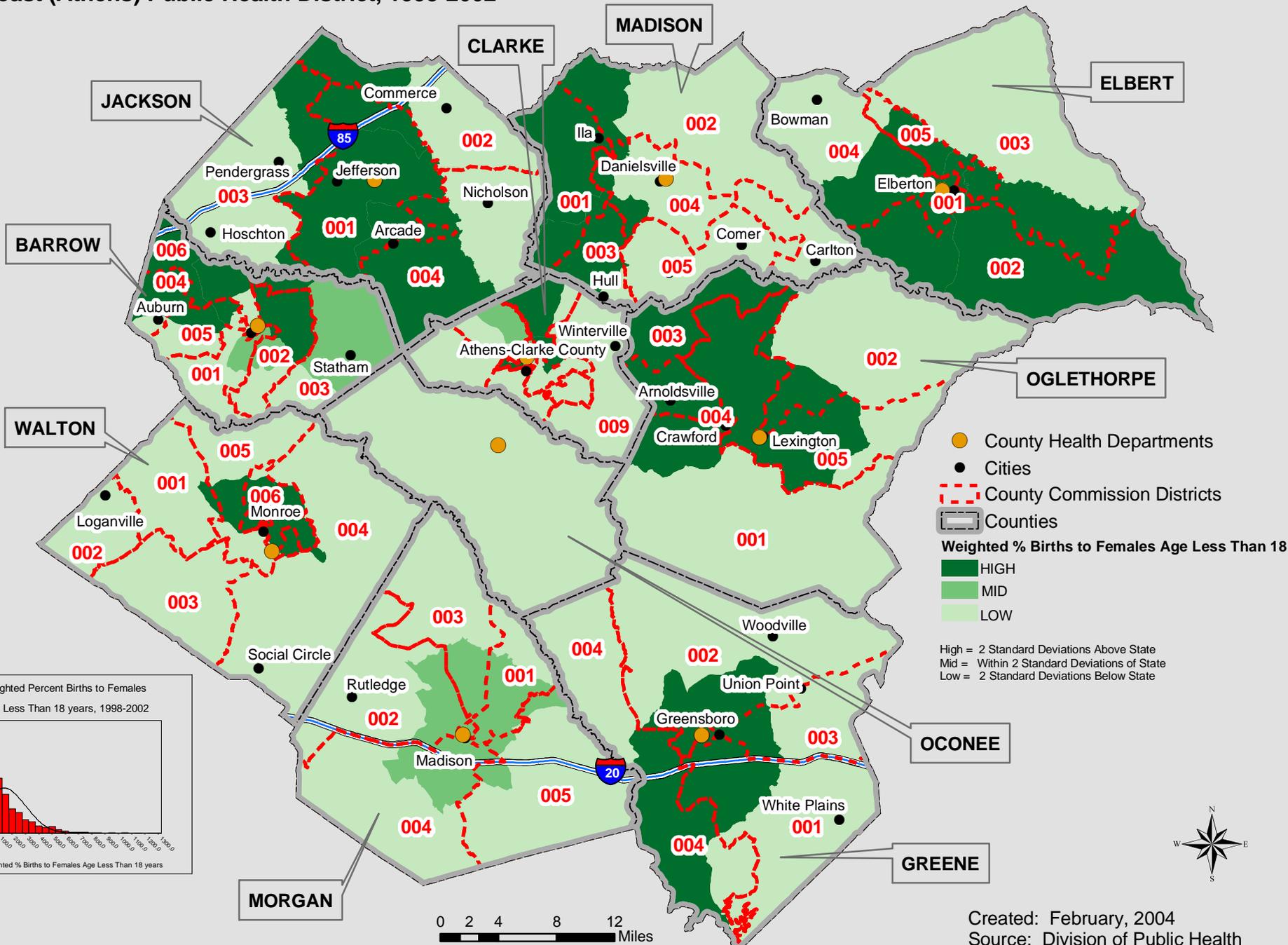
0 2 4 Miles



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Division of Public Health
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Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births to Females Age Less Than 18 by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

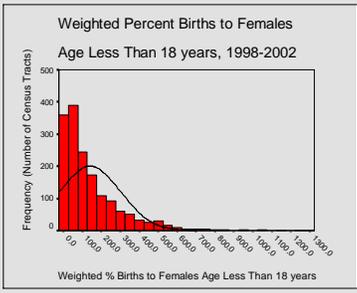


- County Health Departments
- Cities
- County Commission Districts
- Counties

Weighted % Births to Females Age Less Than 18

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



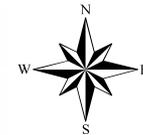
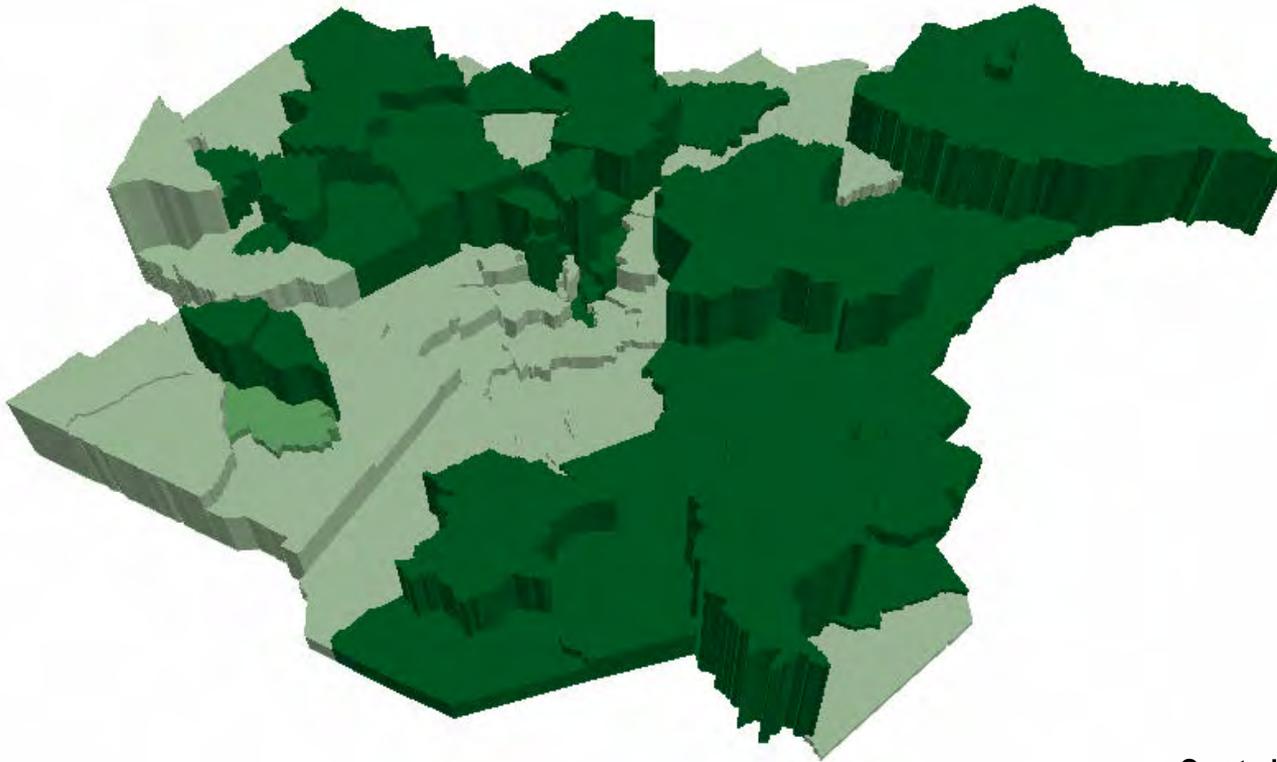
Percent Births to Females Age Less Than 18 and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births to females age less than 18 per tract, 1998-2002

Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH
- MID
- LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



0 2 4 Miles

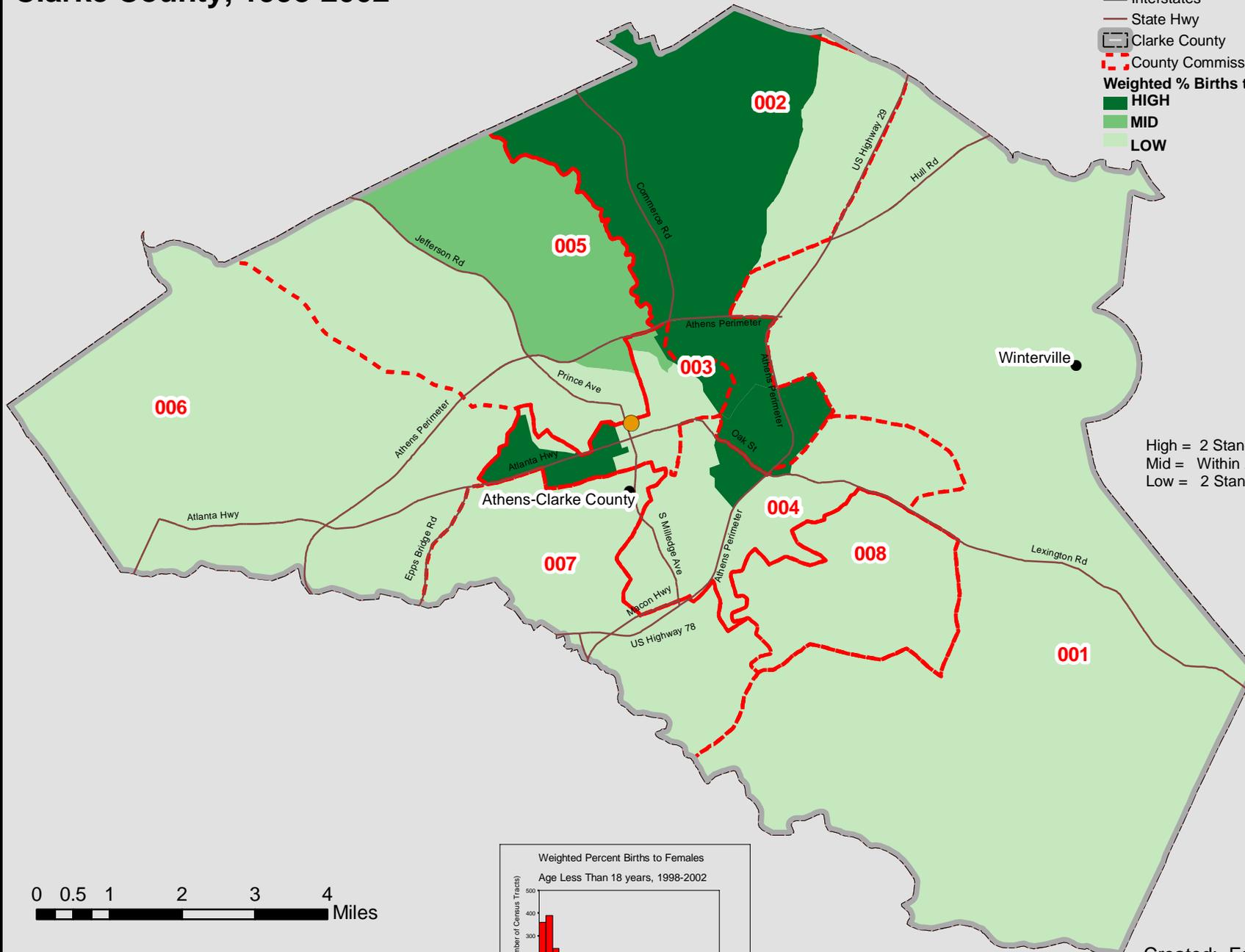


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Office of Health Information & Policy

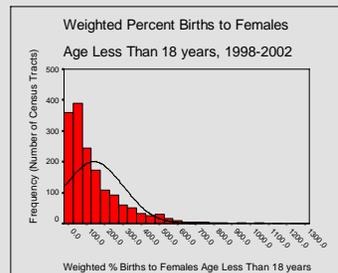
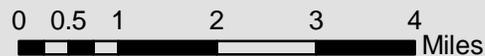
Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births to Females Age Less Than 18 by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- Interstates
- State Hwy
- Clarke County
- County Commission Districts
- Weighted % Births to Females Age Less Than 18**
- HIGH
- MID
- LOW



High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



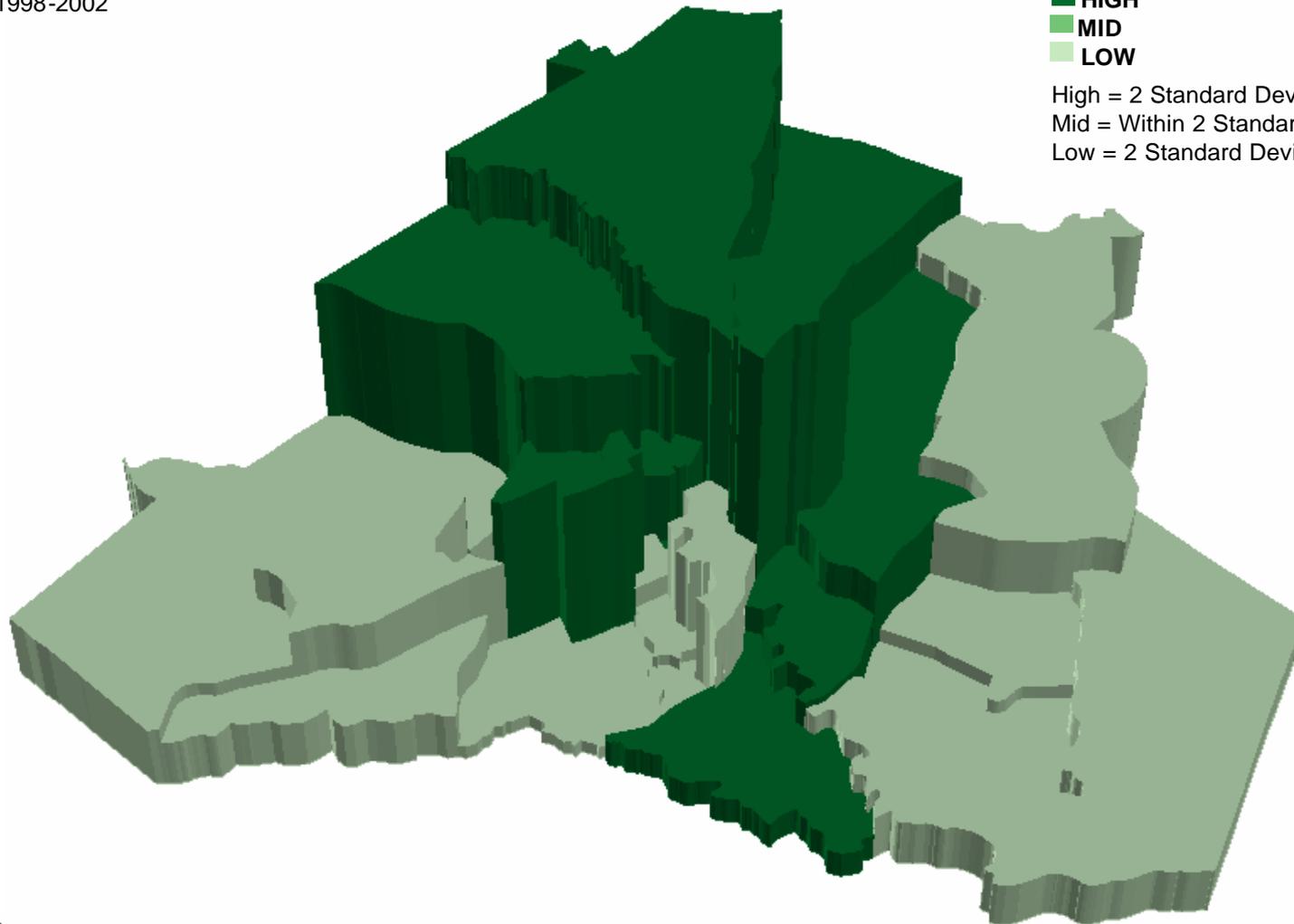
Percent Births to Females Age Less Than 18 and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births to females age less than 18 per tract, 1998-2002

Infant Mortality Rate

- HIGH**
- MID**
- LOW**

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



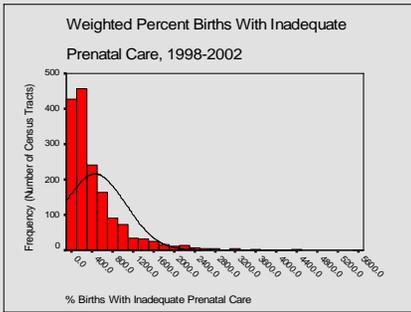
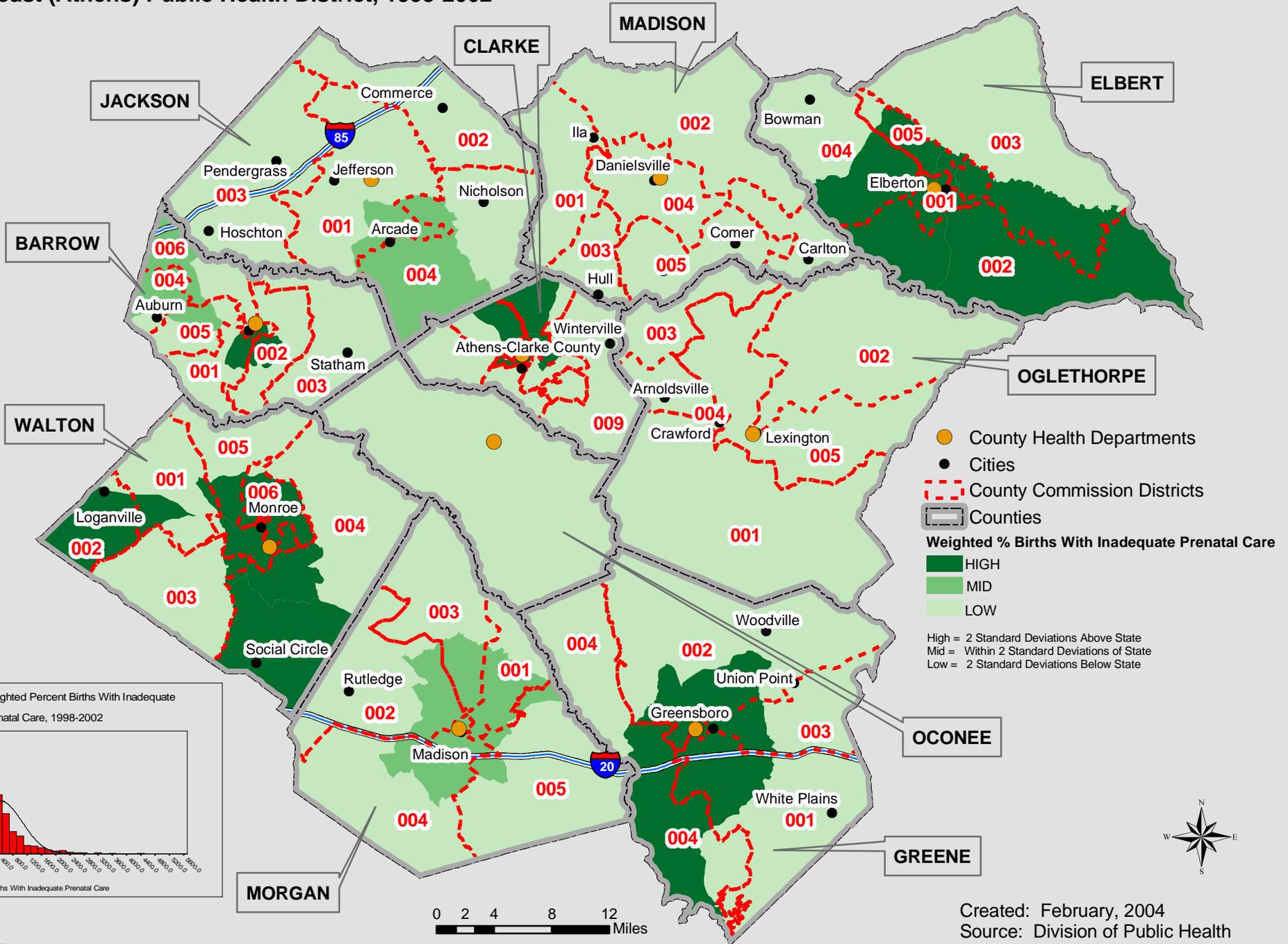
0 2 4 Miles



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Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
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Weighted Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002



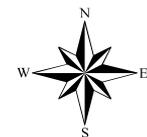
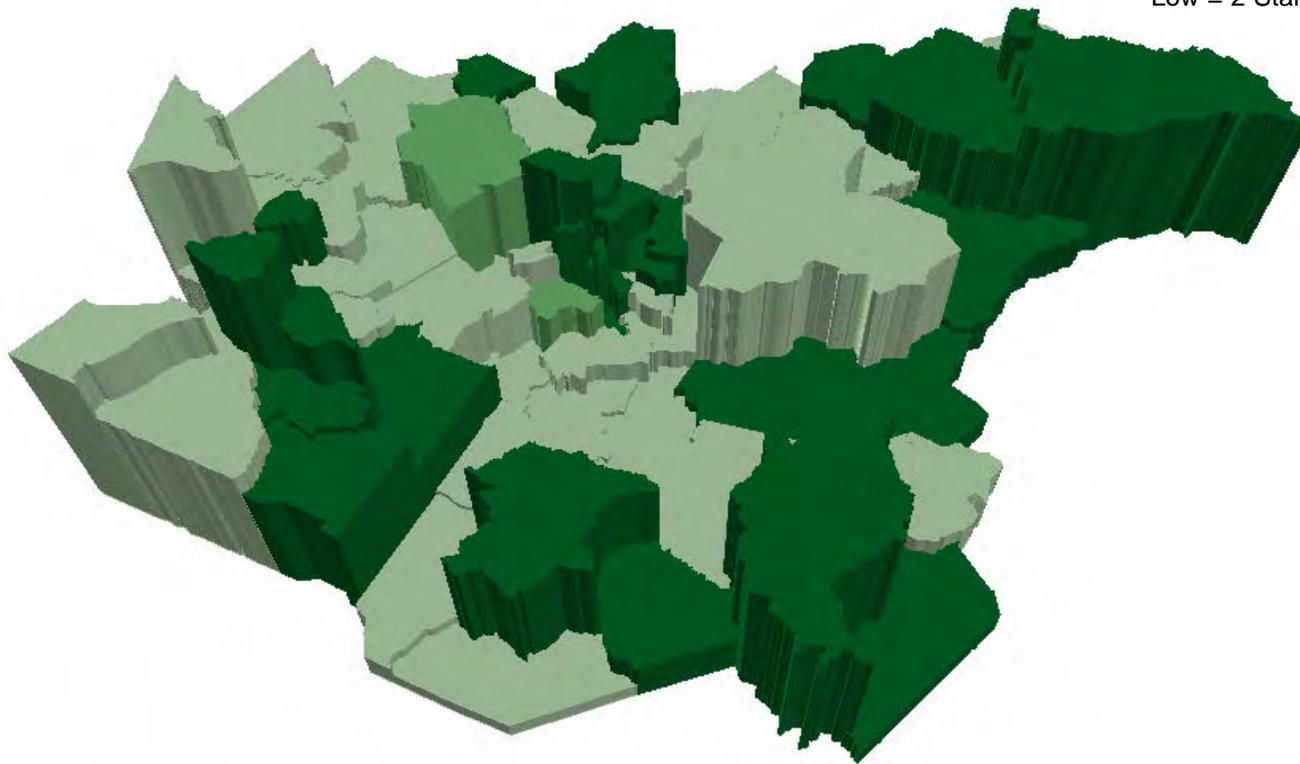
Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care and Number by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births with inadequate prenatal care per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care

- HIGH**
- MID**
- LOW**

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



0 2 4 Miles



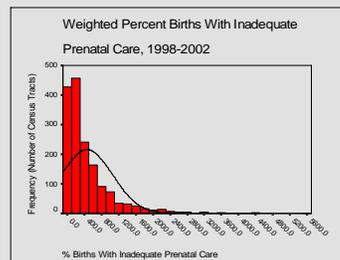
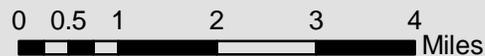
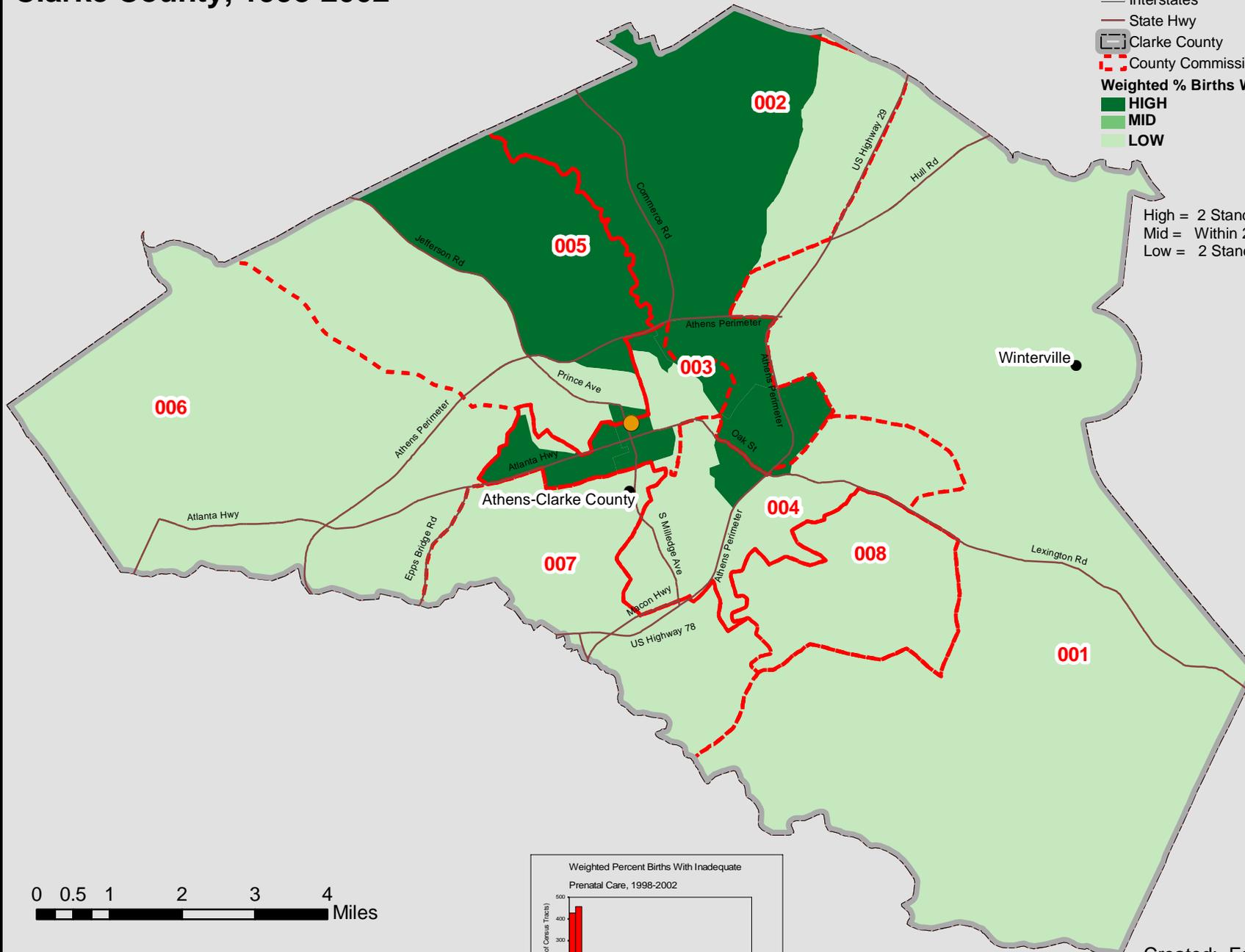
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Division of Public Health
Office of Health Information & Policy

Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
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Map originally printed in color

Weighted Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

- County Health Departments
 - Cities
 - Interstates
 - State Hwy
 - Clarke County
 - County Commission Districts
- Weighted % Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care**
- HIGH
 - MID
 - LOW

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
 Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
 Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State



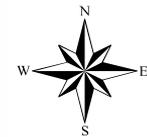
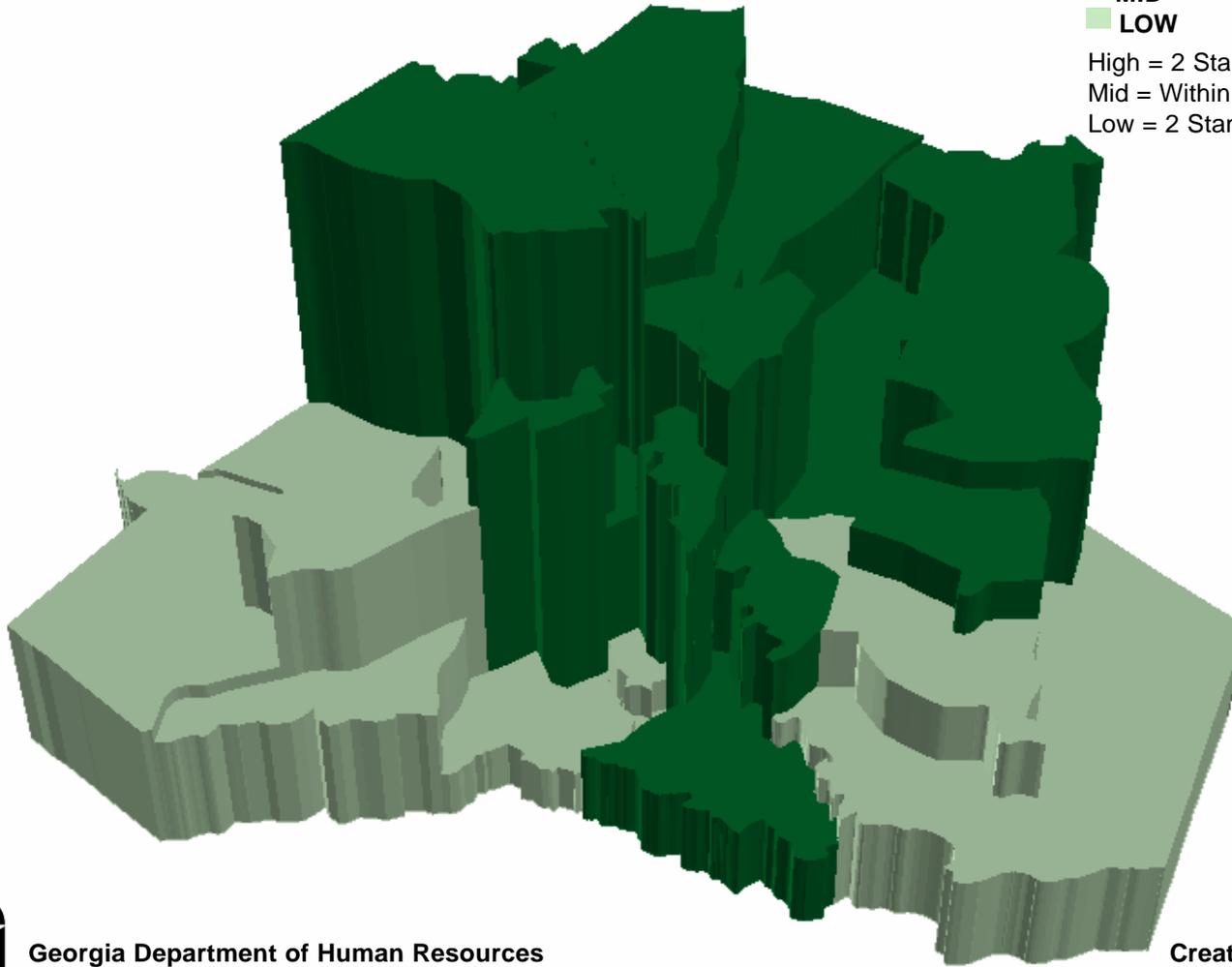
Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care and Number by Census Tract, Clarke County, 1998-2002

Note: The 3D elevation of Census tracts is the number of births with inadequate prenatal care per tract, 1998-2002

Percent Births With Inadequate Prenatal Care

- HIGH**
- MID**
- LOW**

High = 2 Standard Deviations Above State
Mid = Within 2 Standard Deviations of State
Low = 2 Standard Deviations Below State

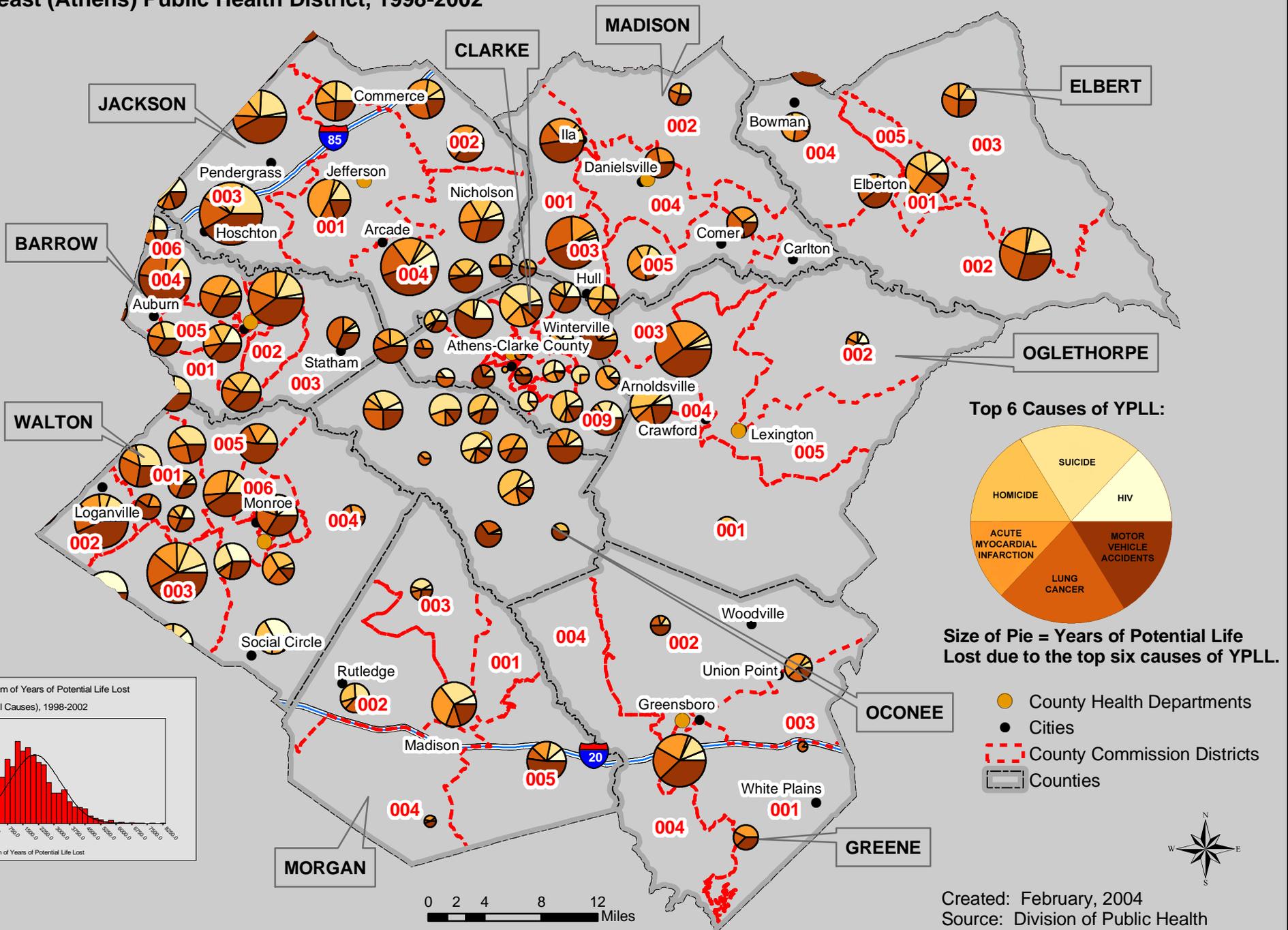


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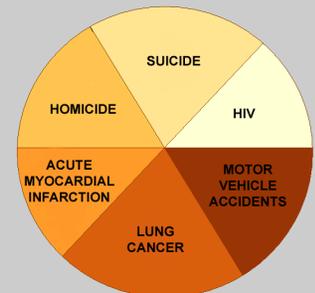
0 2 4 Miles

Created: March, 2004
Source: Division of Public Health
Projection: Geographic
Classification: Standard Deviations
Map originally printed in color

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) from the Top 6 Causes of YPLL by Census Tract, Northeast (Athens) Public Health District, 1998-2002

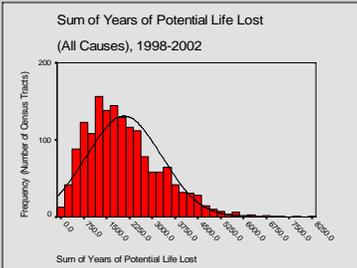


Top 6 Causes of YPLL:



Size of Pie = Years of Potential Life Lost due to the top six causes of YPLL.

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- County Commission Districts
- Counties



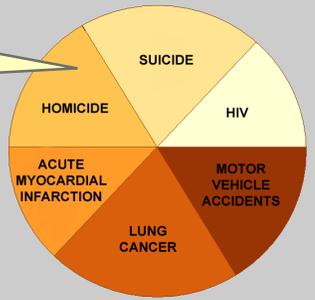
Introductory Maps: Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

Clarke County, Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) from the Top 6 Causes of YPLL by Census Tract, 1998-2002

Notice that this Census Tract has a higher YPLL due to the top six causes of YPLL by state and therefore the pie is larger than pies in adjacent tracts.

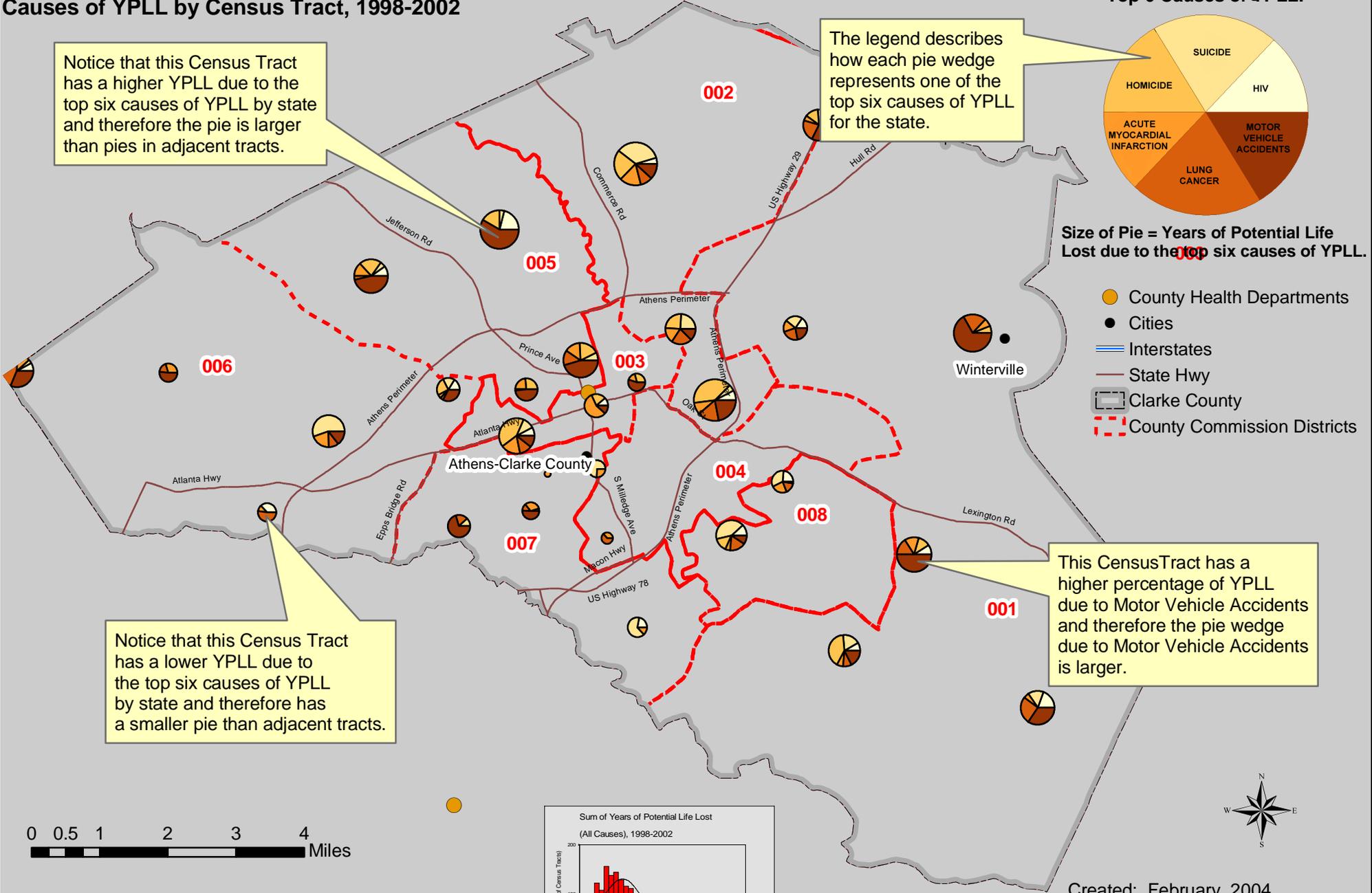
The legend describes how each pie wedge represents one of the top six causes of YPLL for the state.

Top 6 Causes of YPLL:



Size of Pie = Years of Potential Life Lost due to the top six causes of YPLL.

- County Health Departments
- Cities
- Interstates
- State Hwy
- Clarke County
- County Commission Districts



This Census Tract has a higher percentage of YPLL due to Motor Vehicle Accidents and therefore the pie wedge due to Motor Vehicle Accidents is larger.

Notice that this Census Tract has a lower YPLL due to the top six causes of YPLL by state and therefore has a smaller pie than adjacent tracts.

