

Georgia Student Health Survey Analysis

The Georgia Student Health Survey (GSHS) is an annual survey administered to the majority of students in public schools in Georgia. The survey collects information on behaviors that are indicators of ACEs, such as bullying and fighting. The GSHS also collects important information on protective factors, such as school connectedness. A key feature of the GSHS is that it provides reliable estimates that are indicative of the prevalence of ACEs on a community level.

Because the GSHS asks multiple questions on related behaviors, we have developed five composite metrics that express the prevalence of key ACE indicators including bullying, fighting, self-harm, anxiety/depression, and substance use. We have also developed a single composite score that is based on a combination of the five-composite metrics. In the maps linked to each of the sections below, we express the five composite metrics and the single composite score relative to the state median so that counties may be compared to each other and to the state average. Any county with less than 50% of children with results above the state median is doing better than 50% of the state.

Source: Georgia Student Health Survey, 2018-2020

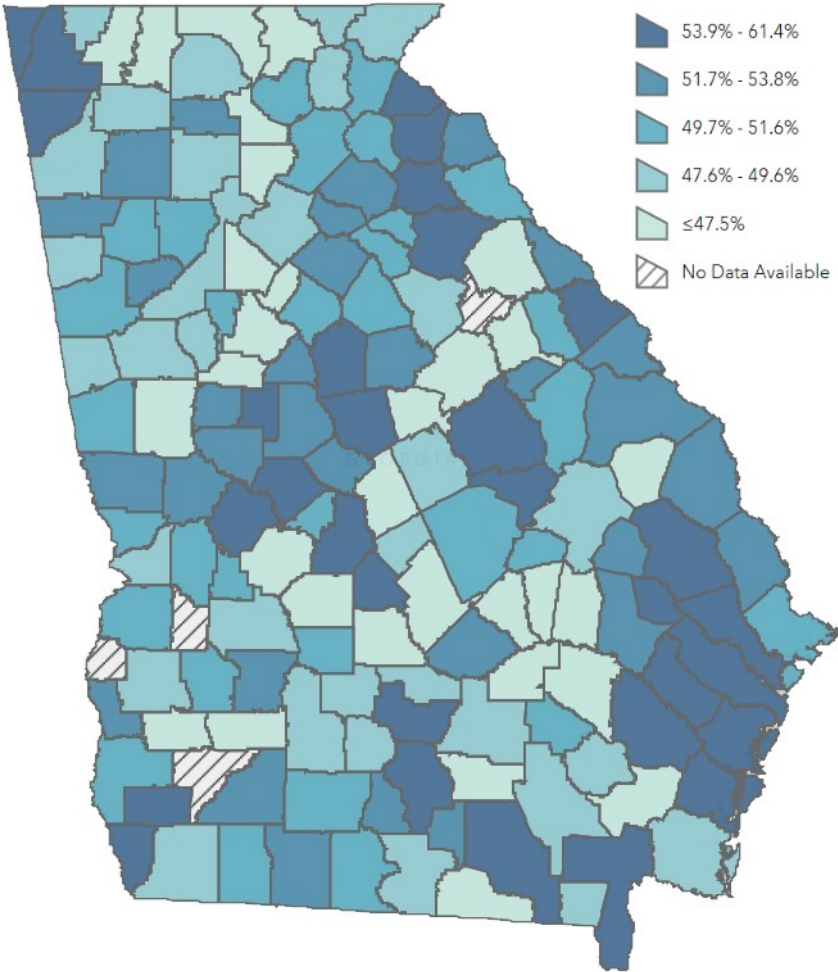


EMORY
UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE

**Injury Prevention
Research Center
at Emory**

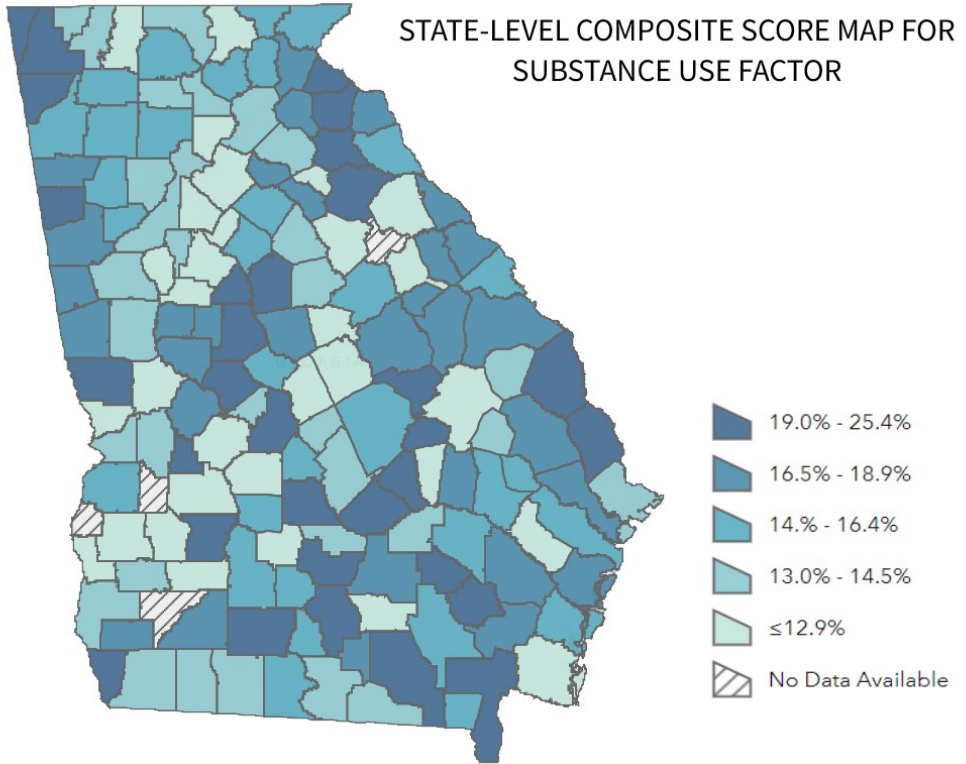
State Composite Score

This map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for the composite score. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children self-reporting behaviors that are ACEs, or that are strongly associated with the occurrence of ACEs. The composite score is a combination of five measures from the GSHS: bullying, fighting, substance use, self-harm, and anxiety/depression.



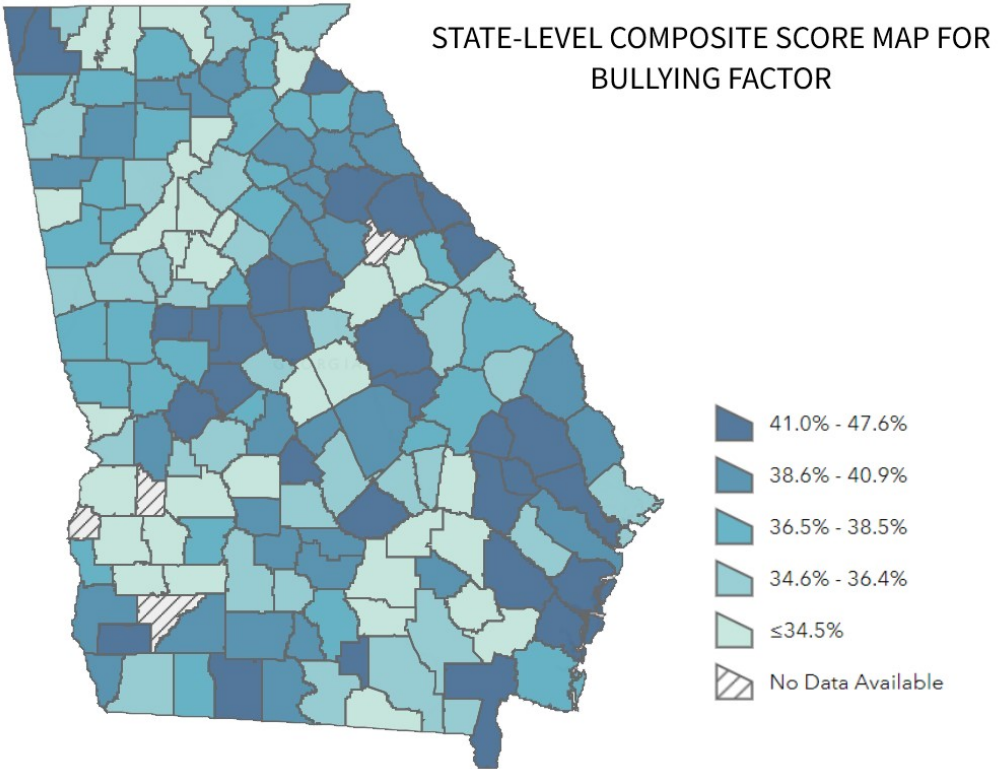
Substance Use

The map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for substance use. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children in Grades 6-12 self-reporting substance use behaviors, such as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and using prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription.



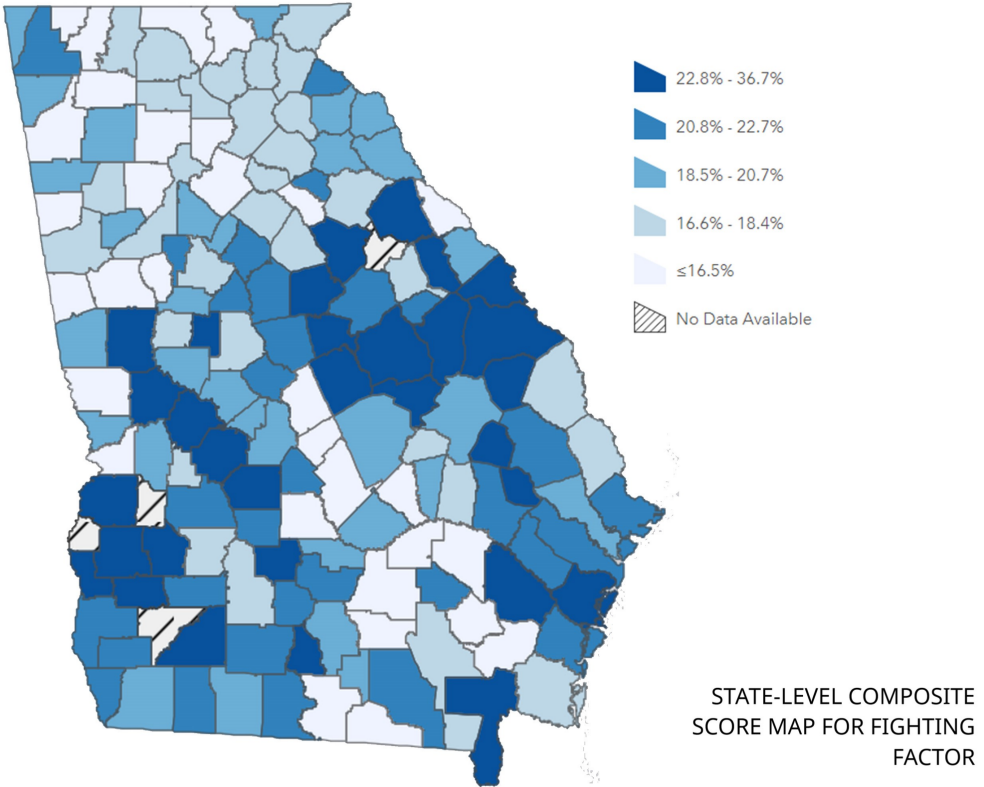
Bullying

The map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for bullying. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children in Grades 6-12 self-reporting being bullied, either physically or online.



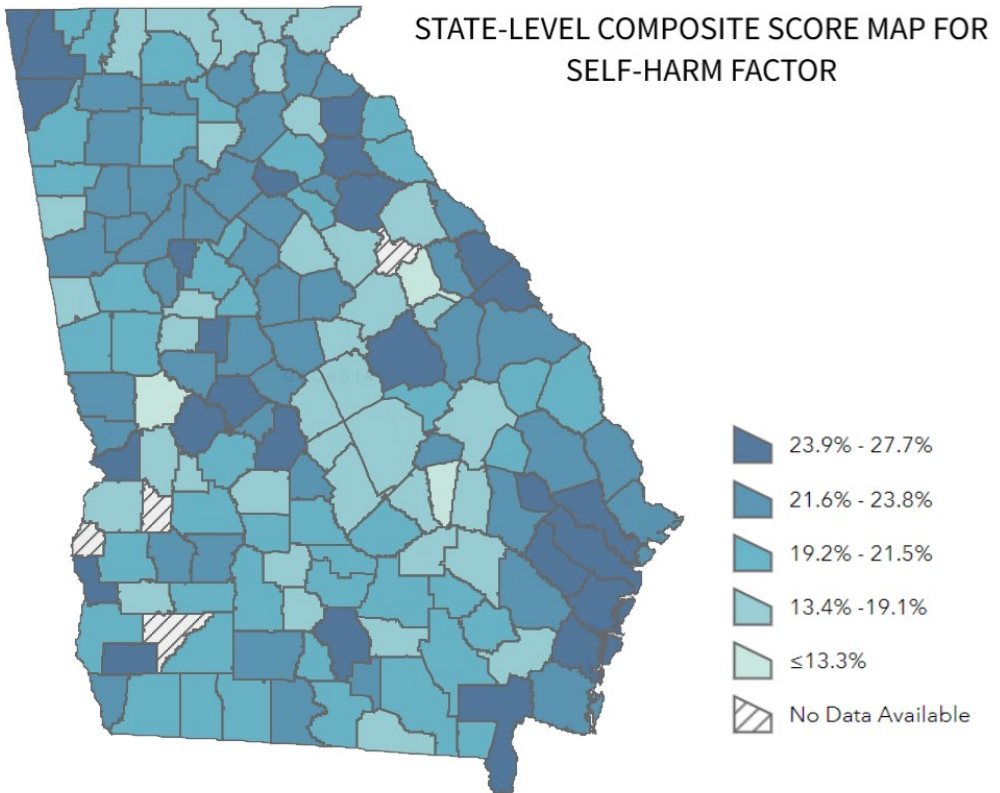
Fighting

The map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for fighting. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children in Grades 6-12 self-reporting fighting behaviors, such as getting into physical fights; hitting, pushing, or kicking; and being hit, pushed, or kicked at school.



Self-Harm

The map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for self-harm. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children in Grades 6-12 self-reporting self-harm behaviors, such as thoughts or incidents of self-harm and suicide attempts.



Anxiety and Depression

The map shows the percentage of children in Grades 6-12 who scored above the state median for anxiety/depression. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of children in Grades 6-12 self-reporting symptoms of anxiety/depression, such as feeling withdrawn and overwhelmed with fear and intense worry.

