

Preparing for the Future in Troup County, Georgia

● Supportive Research Report 2008



Survey of Youth

Produced for Troup County and the
Cities of LaGrange, West Point, and Hogansville

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE IN TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

In June 2007, leaders in Troup County and the cities of LaGrange, West Point, and Hogansville kicked off a two-year strategic planning initiative to create a framework for sustainable development. The goal of the effort is to develop innovative strategies for promoting quality growth, fostering healthy economic development, enhancing the quality of life of residents, and protecting Troup County's natural environment, sense of place, and community. Troup County leadership want to preserve and enhance places for area residents and businesses by proactively, progressively and fairly directing the community's growth and development to shape its future.

Georgia Tech - through its Enterprise Innovation Institute and Center for Quality Growth and Regional Development - conducted research, assessments, and strategy development in support of this initiative. This report is part of a series of reports entitled *Preparing for the Future in Troup County, Georgia* produced by Georgia Tech.

OVERVIEW

When thinking in the context of “preparing for the future,” a community’s youth is both its lifeblood and its greatest asset. Therefore, to help inform the Troup County strategic planning efforts - by gaining a better understanding of the perceptions of youth in the community and how they view the future of Troup County - Georgia Tech, in partnership with the Troup County School System, launched a survey of Troup County high school students at Callaway, LaGrange and Troup County high schools. From October 2007 through January 2008, 1,352 Troup County high school students completed an online survey. Troup County Schools were instrumental, at all levels, in enabling and encouraging a significant amount of participation from the students.

The purpose of this report is to describe how youth in Troup County view their communities and the changes occurring within them, the challenges they face now and in the future, how they spend their time, and whether they feel prepared to enter the workforce. Students were asked a variety of questions, 44 in all. Questions ranged from how they receive information that can benefit them in their educational and career aspirations, to whether they believe there are safe, drug and alcohol-free spaces, for them and their friends.

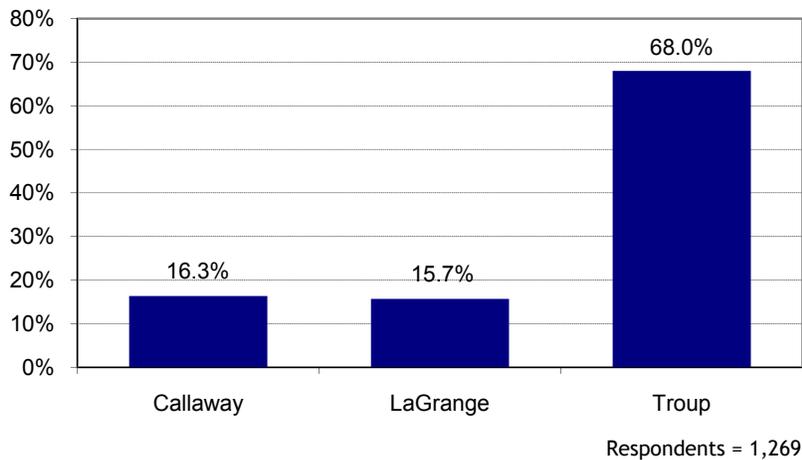
The importance of incorporating the opinions of so many youth into a strategic planning project is undeniable. That so many young people voiced their hopes and fears provides a level of depth not found in most strategic planning, and says very positive things about their desire to be included in Troup County’s efforts to prepare for the future.

ABOUT THE YOUTH

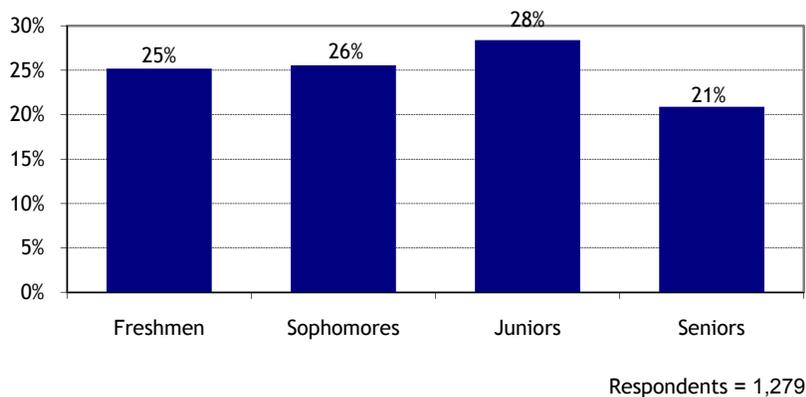
Although survey participation was anonymous, each participant was asked to provide some basic demographic information. This section provides descriptive data on survey respondents by high school, grade, age, gender, race, language spoken, and primary guardian.

- **The majority of youth who took the survey attended Troup County High School and they were nearly evenly split among grade level.** Troup County High School made up 68 percent of respondents, while Callaway High School accounted for 16.3 percent and LaGrange High School accounted for the remaining 15.7 percent. Across all three high schools, a total of 1,352 students took the survey, accounting for approximately 40 percent of all students in the county’s high school system.

Percent of Respondents by Participating High School

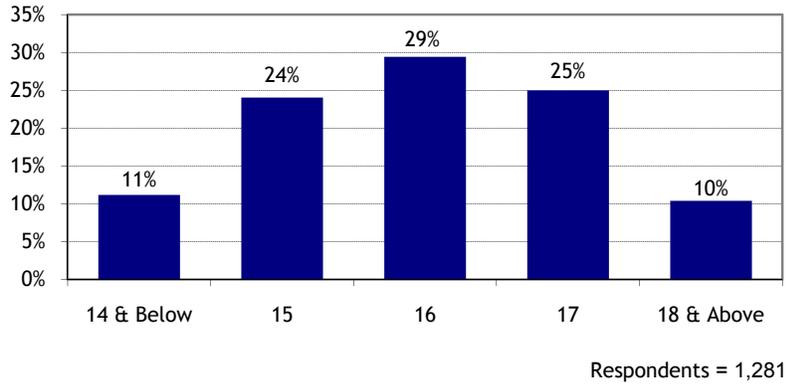


Percent of Respondents by Grade Level



- **The majority of surveyed youth were 15 to 17 years old.** The largest group, 29 percent, of youth surveyed was 16 years old. Seventeen year olds comprised 25 percent of the survey respondents, and 15 year olds comprised 24 percent. Each of these age groups accounted for more than 300 of the survey participants.

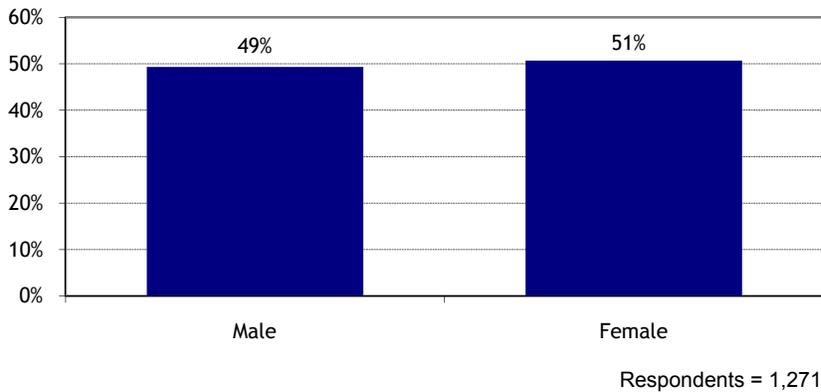
Percent of Respondents by Age



- Troup County’s residents are diverse, and the same goes for their children in the public school system.** The value of incorporating diverse opinions into any strategic planning process is paramount to implementing the ideas that emerge from that process. To that end, the Troup County Survey of Youth captured a very representative sample of Troup County residents. While things could have certainly changed in the eight years since the last census was conducted, the Youth Survey incorporated the opinions of a group of students who appear to closely resemble the make-up of the county, with no one group outweighing the other.

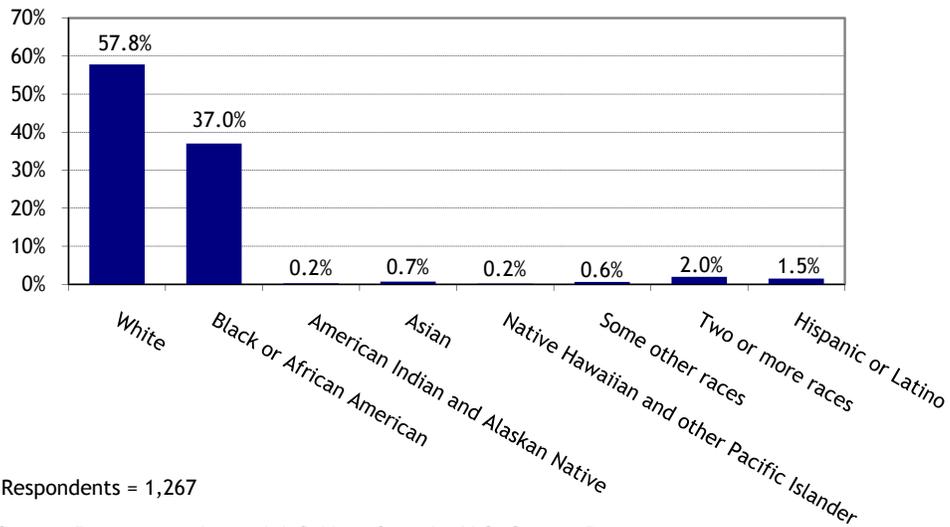
Of the 1,271 students who indicated their gender, 644 were female and 627 were male (or 51 percent and 49 percent respectively). Comparatively, in the 2000 Census for Troup County, 52.3 percent of the county residents were identified as female, and 47.7 percent were male.

Percent of Respondents by Gender



Of the 1,267 students who shared their racial or ethnic background, 732 (or 57.8 percent) identified themselves as White and 468 students (or 37 percent) identified themselves as Black or African-American. Those figures closely resemble the county’s 2000 Census figures. In 2000, Troup County’s White population was 65.8 percent and it’s Black or African-American population was 31.9 percent.

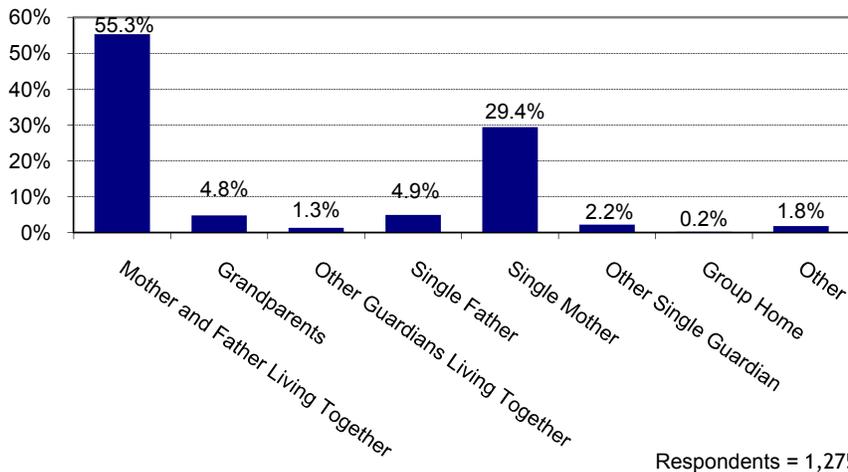
Percent of Respondents by Race



Source: Race categories and definitions from the U.S. Census Bureau.
 Note: Census Bureau treats "Hispanic or Latino" category as inclusive of other categories, it is treated separately in this analysis due to data restrictions.

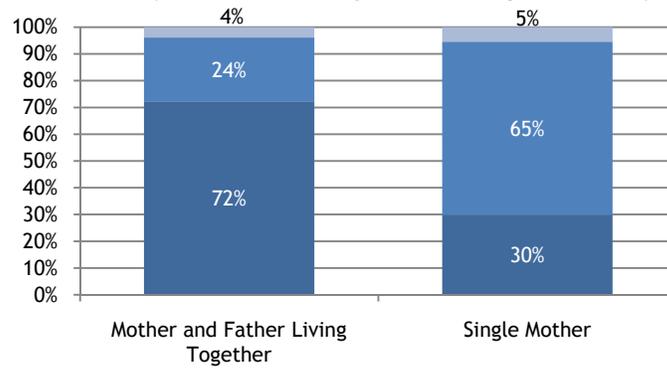
- **The vast majority of the students who participated in the survey indicated English as their primary language.** Thirty one students identified another language (Spanish, Other Indo-European, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Other) as their primary language.
- **More than half (55.3 percent) of the youth reported to be in a household with their mother and father living together.** The second highest percentage (29.4 percent) of participants said that their primary guardian was a single mother.

Percent of Respondents by Primary Guardian



However, the results are significantly different when reviewed according to racial background. Of those students who stated that their primary guardian was a single mother, 65 percent were African-American and 30 percent were White. Of those students who stated that their primary guardians were a mother and father living together, only 24 percent were African-American and 72 percent were White.

Select Primary Guardian Categories of Respondents by Race



Respondents = 1,275

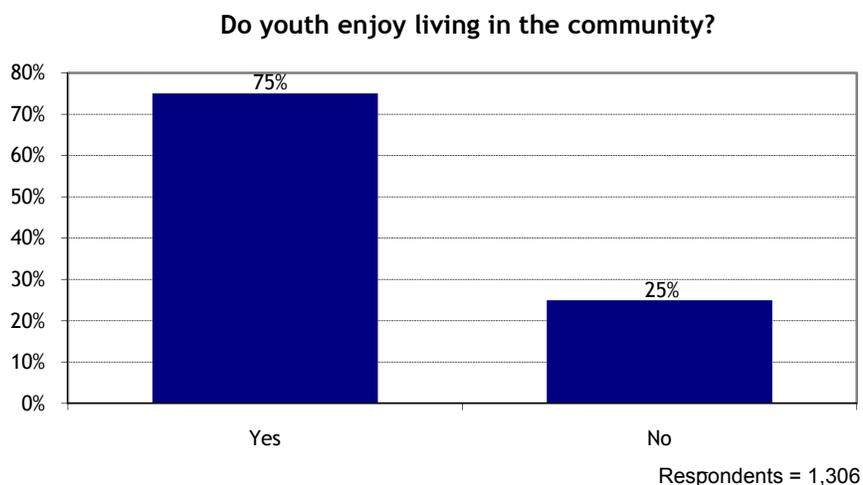
■ White ■ Black or African American ■ Other

COMMUNITY LIVABILITY

Troup County youth were asked to share how they felt about their communities and neighborhoods. Feeling connected to a community can be a positive factor in youth development. To explore this, the survey asked youth questions about what they liked, what they didn't like, and what they might do about the latter. Students were also asked to describe their relationship with adults in their community, and to provide their insights regarding living in Troup County now, and in the future.

Overall

- **Three-quarters (76 percent) of youth surveyed said they enjoyed living in their community.** This basic question gives a sense of how connected youth feel to their community. Several questions provided an open-ended format, and gave the survey respondents a chance to provide more detailed and nuanced explanations to their answers. A review of the explanations for this question revealed some of the key reasons why students enjoyed living in their communities. Among the main themes expressed was a feeling of safety, conveyed through the closeness one feels to friends and family. In addition, the scale of the area was an apparent indicator of how safe students felt. Several noted that in their perception, the bigger the place, the more crime exists. Many youth also stated that their community offers a quiet and peaceful environment.



Key Challenges

- **Substance abuse topped the list of challenges youth believed were facing their community.** Of the youth surveyed 17.6 percent listed this as a major challenge. Many respondents listed more than one challenge, but even with taking that into account substance abuse was still considered the number one challenge. This was consistent with evaluations of other questions described in this report on the issue of drug and alcohol availability.
- **Crime and public safety was identified as the second biggest challenge facing the community.** This challenge was voiced by 15.8 percent of respondents and accounted for 12.7 percent of all responses. This category is closely related to substance abuse problems as illegal substances or underage access to controlled substances can have an impact crime and public safety.

- **Growth and change in the community and a lack of recreational options were the next biggest challenges pointed out by the survey respondents.** More than one-out of-10 (12.3 percent) of the youth saw growth and change in the community as a challenge. This is actually higher than the 8.6 percent of the community stakeholders interviewed (see *Preparing for the Future in Troup County, Georgia: The VIEW from Community Stakeholders*) who ranked planning and growth management as the number one challenge for the county. Another 11.2 percent of respondents saw a lack of recreation as a challenge.
- **An encouraging 7.5 percent of respondents indicated that they saw no challenges for the community.** Presumably this means these respondents think their community is healthy and deals adequately with challenges. This may also provide some explanation for the 9.5 percent of respondents who chose to leave the answer to this question blank.
- **Approximately half of the surveyed students shared that a unique set of challenges existed for youth within the community.** Teenage pregnancy and substance abuse, in particular, were viewed as being challenges germane to young people. The youth pointed to the pervasiveness of peer pressure and the absence of other activities, such as jobs, as possible causes of such behavior.

What do youth see as the biggest community challenges?

Challenge	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Substance abuse related	17.6%	14.1%
Crime and public safety related	15.8%	12.7%
Community growth/change	12.3%	9.9%
Lack of recreation	11.2%	9.0%
See no challenges	7.5%	6.0%
Water related (including the lake)	6.5%	5.2%
Environment/Pollution	5.0%	4.0%
Kia-related	4.8%	3.9%
Teenage pregnancy	3.4%	2.7%
Education	3.0%	2.4%
Roads/Traffic/Transportation	2.6%	2.1%
Lack of jobs	2.4%	1.9%
Gas prices	2.1%	1.7%
Racial tension	1.9%	1.6%
Don't know	4.8%	3.9%
Other	14.1%	11.3%
Note: Some respondents listed more than one challenge. 1,289 respondents gave a total of 1,609 responses.		

- **White and African-American students differed on the biggest challenge facing their community.** While 15.8 percent of all students viewed crime and public safety as a major challenge, a higher percent of African-American students (21.5 percent) indicated so. Only 12 percent of White students said the same thing. Also, a larger percentage of White students viewed water-related issues, community growth/change concerns, addressing Kia needs, and a lack of recreation as bigger challenges than African-American students.

- **Troup County youth provided a strong indication that they can help address these challenges by becoming more involved in their community.** One-in-five (20.8 percent) of survey youth stated that they can directly help address community challenges. As discussed in a later section of this report, 29 percent of youth are already involved in the community by volunteering their time to assist non-profit organizations, religious organizations, or individuals in need of help. When asked for specifics, an estimated 10.2 percent of youth also indicated that they can address these challenges by helping to handle community growth and change. Approximately 4.7 percent of youth shared they can help through water conservation and management, and 1.4 percent shared that they can help the community by becoming involved with and responding to the needs of the Kia plant.

Unfortunately, approximately 14.4 percent of youth indicated they can do nothing to address the challenges faced by their community. Another 13.8 percent of youth left this question blank. One strategy to harness the potential of youth in addressing community challenges may be to design informational and educational programs aimed at showing youth how they can help and setting up more formalized structures for their involvement in the community.

How do youth believe they can address these challenges and improve the community?

Ways of Addressing Community Challenges	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Community Involvement and Interactions	20.8%	16.1%
Nothing	14.4%	11.2%
Provide Youth with More Opportunities	10.6%	8.3%
Help Handle Community Growth/Change	10.2%	7.9%
Public Safety Improvements	7.7%	6.0%
Environmental Protection	5.8%	4.5%
Substance Abuse Education/Prevention	5.4%	4.2%
Educational Improvements	5.0%	3.9%
Water Conservation/Management	4.7%	3.7%
Improve Job Prospects	2.4%	1.9%
Community Reaction and Involvement with Kia	1.4%	1.1%
Sex Education and Prevention	1.3%	1.0%
Racial Understanding and Civil Rights	0.6%	0.5%
Strategies to Reduce Price/Demand of Gas	0.6%	0.5%
Don't know	10.5%	8.1%
Other	13.5%	10.5%

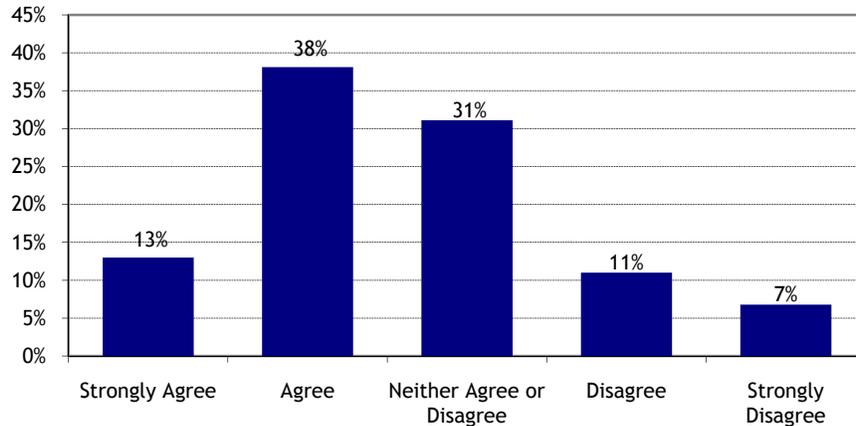
Note: Some respondents listed more than one action.
1,289 respondents gave a total of 1,660 responses.

Role of Adults

The majority of students who participated in the survey indicated that they related positively to the adults in their lives, but there was still a sizable group that did not. The survey asked students three questions that were intended to measure their connectedness to adults in their community and the level of support they were receiving from them. It is commonly noted in research on youth that adult mentors play a critical role in their positive development. They frequently serve as role models, motivators, and counselors, and are called to assist youth in a myriad of other ways. Developing opportunities for young people to positively connect with adults should be a priority for all communities.

- Half of Troup County’s youth shared that adults in the community care about people their age.** Youth were surveyed to see how strongly they agree with the statement “Adults in my community care about people my age.” Of the respondents, 13 percent *strongly agreed* and 38 percent *agreed*, for a combined 51 percent of youth who feel that adults care about them. About 1 in 3 (31 percent) of respondents *neither agreed nor disagreed* with the statement, 11 percent *disagreed*, and 7 percent *strongly disagreed*. In sum, 18 percent of youth shared that adults do not care about people their age.

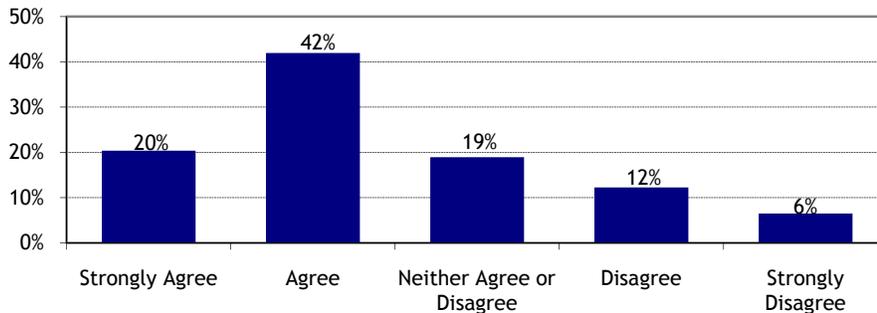
Did youth agree with this statement:
 “Adults in my community care about people my age.”



Respondents = 1,254

- Over half of Troup County’s youth shared that adults show they are proud of them when they do something well.** Youth were surveyed to see how strongly they agreed with the statement “Adults in my community let me know they are proud when I do something well.” Of the respondents, 20 percent *strongly agreed* and 42 percent *agreed*, for a combined 62 percent of youth who shared that adults displayed pride in their good work. Of the remaining respondents, 19 percent *neither agreed nor disagreed* with the statement, 12 percent *disagreed*, and 6 percent *strongly disagreed*. In sum, 18 percent of youth shared that adults do not care about people their age.

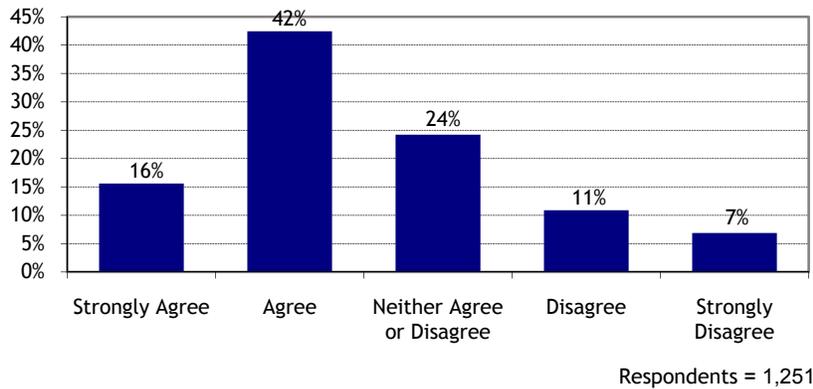
Did youth agree with this statement:
 “Adults in my community let me know they are proud when I do something well.”



Respondents = 1,247

- Over half of Troup County’s youth shared that adults help them when it is needed.** Youth were surveyed to see how strongly they agreed with the statement “Adults in my community help me when I need help.” Of the respondents, 16 percent of youth *strongly agreed* and 42 percent *agreed*, for a combined 58 percent of youth who indicated that adults are there to help them. In addition, 24 percent of respondents *neither agreed nor disagreed* with the statement, 11 percent *disagreed*, and 7 percent *strongly disagreed*. In sum, 18 percent of youth shared that adults are not available to help them when it is needed.

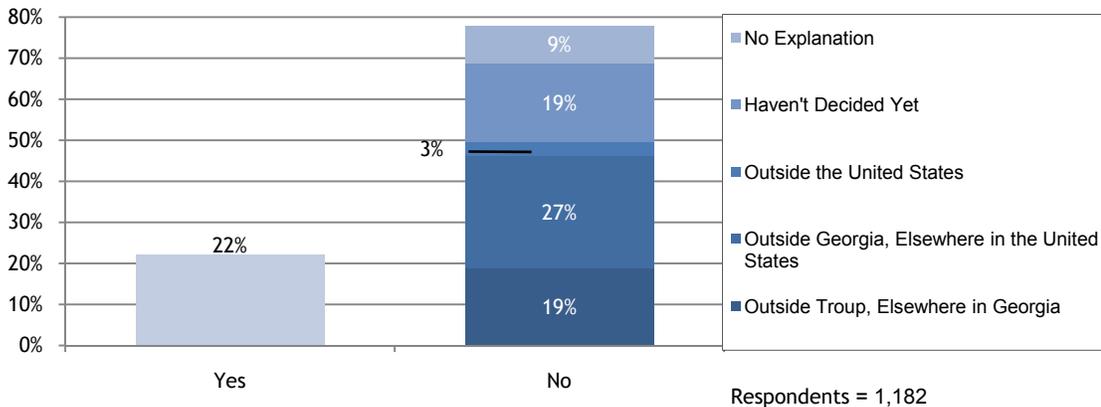
**Did youth agree with this statement:
"Adults in my community help me when I need help."**



Plans to Stay in Troup County?

- Just over one-fifth of surveyed students plan on staying in Troup County after graduating from high school.** The survey found that 22 percent of youth plan on staying after graduation, while the remaining 78 percent plan on leaving their community upon graduation. The following graph shows some detail as to where youth plan on moving. Of the respondents, 27 percent of youth plan to leave Georgia but stay in the U.S., 19 percent plan to leave Troup County but remain in Georgia, 19 percent have not decided yet, 9 percent gave no explanation, and 3 percent plan to leave the US.

Do respondents plan on staying in their community after graduation, and where are they going if they leave?



- **Education is a major reason why so many of Troup County's youth plan on leaving the community after graduation.** To some extent, this is due to their pursuit of higher education - almost half of the youth surveyed listed attending a four-year college as one of their goals after graduating high school. However, regarding the 22 percent of students who plan on staying, they, too, have aspirations for higher educational attainment. As evidence of this, 27 percent of this group still intends to obtain a bachelor's degree, and another 40 percent of plans on obtaining a graduate degree.

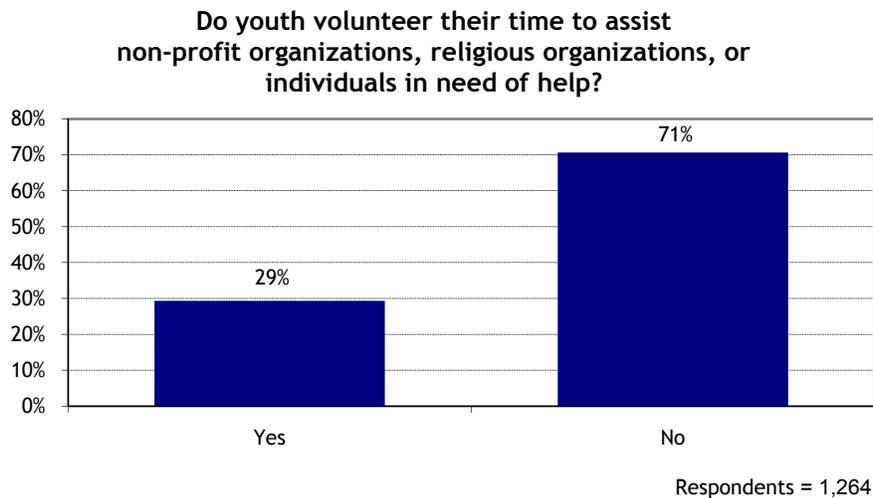
Beyond educational pursuits, many expressed a desire to leave the insularity of Lagrange and Troup County to experience "something new." Whatever their reason for leaving, some respondents left open the possibility of returning to their hometown later in life in order to settle. For example, one participant shared: "I plan to return here after I graduate from college. I personally enjoy this area and small town atmosphere".

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH

One of the most important insights gained from surveying youth in Troup County was obtaining a clearer picture of how they spend their time. This section of the report focuses on understanding how youth spend their time away from school and work, in addition to identifying ways youth would like to spend their time in new and expanded opportunities or activities. The first section explores the time youth spend volunteering in the community, how easy youth feel it is to become involved, and whether there are ways to increase participation. The next section asks how much time youth spend in extracurricular activities, whether or not they are happy with opportunities available to them, and which opportunities they would like to see created or expanded. The final section focuses on non-structured activities for youth, including entertainment, shopping, and places for youth to interact socially. This section begins by identifying what youth currently enjoy most in the community and follows up by asking what else is desired. This section additionally asks youth about opportunities for community activities that are safe and free of drugs and alcohol.

Volunteering and Community Involvement

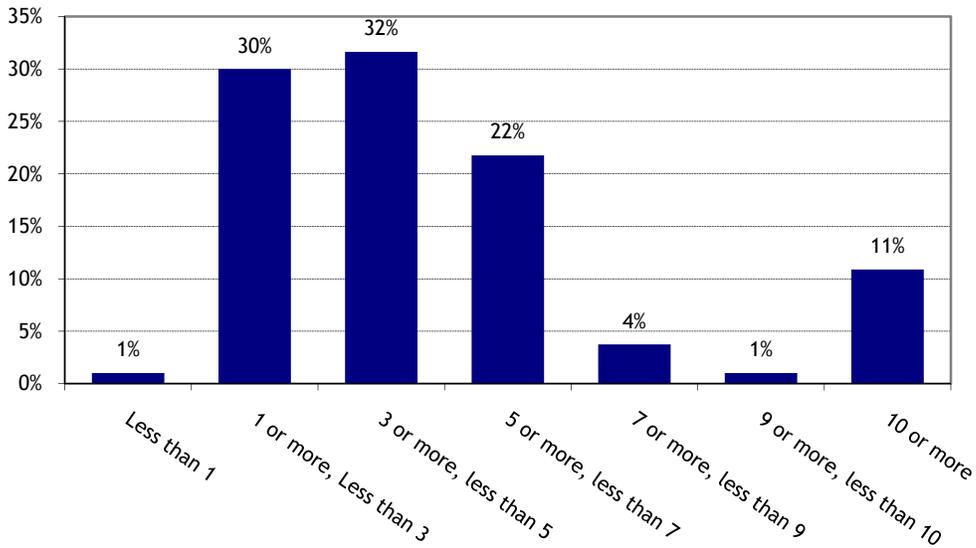
- **Over one-fourth of Troup County youth reported to volunteer their time to assist organizations and individuals in need.** The percentage of youth who volunteered their time, (29 percent), is slightly higher than the percentage of Americans who volunteered last year across the county (26.2 percent)¹. Even so, 71 percent of students have not engaged in volunteer activities. These students represent an untapped opportunity for the school system and local non-profit organizations to collaborate, build civic pride, educate, and develop unique skill sets.



- **Most youth who reported to volunteer their time shared that they spend between one and seven hours per week volunteering.** Just 1 percent of youth who have volunteered appeared to spend less than one hour per week doing so, and a surprising 11 percent of youth surveyed indicated that they volunteered ten or more hours per week, a major commitment in balancing their time with school.

¹ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; Volunteering in the United States, 2007

How many hours per week respondents spend assisting non-profit organizations, religious organizations, or individuals in need of help



Respondents = 294

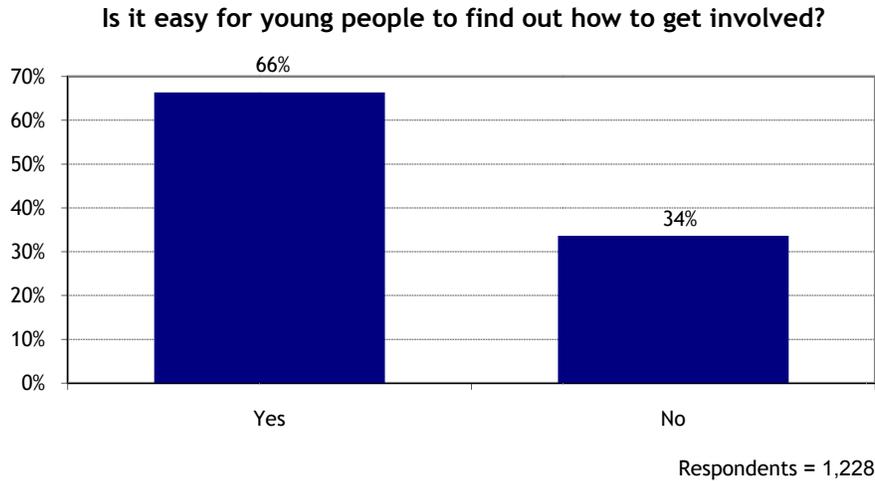
- **Community service appeared to be the most frequented path that Troup County youth pursue in helping to improve their neighborhoods, cities and county.** Of the respondents, nearly one-third (32 percent) of youth identified community service as their primary vehicle. Another 30 percent of youth shared that they improved their communities through school, by focusing their energy on improving their education and getting good grades. Sports, clubs, recreational activities and religious organizations were cited as the next largest category. Nearly one-fourth (23 percent) reported not being involved.

How are youth currently involved in improving the community?

Avenues of Community Engagement	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Community Service	32.9%	19.3%
School	30.4%	17.9%
Sports, Clubs, and Recreation	24.6%	14.5%
Are Not Involved	23.2%	13.6%
Religious Organizations	18.1%	10.6%
Business and Working	9.7%	5.7%
Non-Profits	3.2%	1.9%
Avoiding Drugs	0.8%	0.5%
Government/Civic Engagement	0.5%	0.3%
Don't Know	6.6%	3.9%
Other	5.3%	3.1%

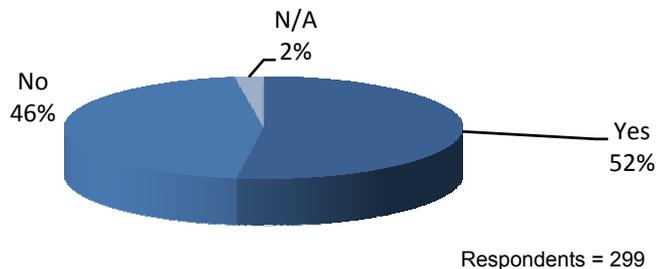
Note: Some respondents listed more than one type of involvement. 1,289 respondents gave a total of 2,193 responses.

- **Most youth indicated that it was easy to find out how to become involved in their community.** Of the youth surveyed, nearly two-thirds (66 percent) believed getting involved was easy, while 34 percent did not.



- **Almost half of youth who have not participated in community service think it is difficult to become involved.** Looking just at the subset of youth who stated that they were not involved in improving the community suggests lack of ease may contribute to a lack of participation. The proportion of youth who said it was difficult to become involved with volunteer opportunities is 34 percent of all students, but that figure rises to 45 percent for the subset of students not currently involved in such opportunities. This suggests that impediments, perceived or real, may be contributing to youth not becoming engaged in community improvement activities. As one youth stated, “These days, you can go on the Internet...but as far as somebody telling you all about how to get involved, it’s not as common as it needs to be.” There are likely other reasons why youth will not volunteer their time or get engaged, but making it easier to become involved can only have positive results.

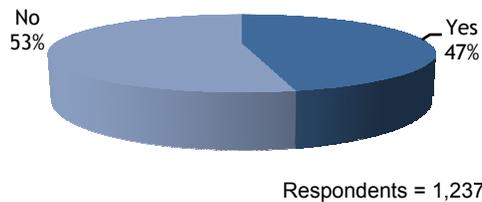
Do youth who are not currently volunteering to improve their communities think it is easy to become involved in these types of activities?



- **Youth were almost evenly split when asked whether young people are interested in becoming involved in community decision making.** After asking whether they were currently participating in volunteerism, and how easy they found it to learn about these opportunities, respondents were asked if they thought young people wanted to get more involved in community decision making. Of those surveyed, 47 percent answered yes to

the question, while 53 percent answered no. Having nearly half of the participants answer affirmatively speaks to some untapped potential for greater civic engagement of youth.

Do you think young people are interested in becoming more involved in community decision making?



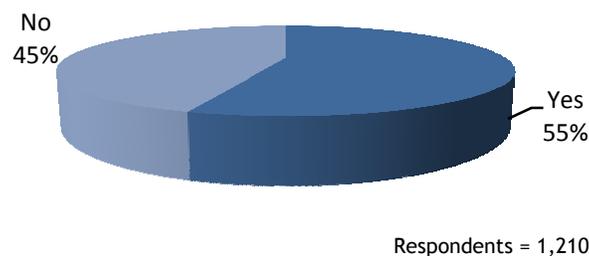
Some students provided insightful comments to this question. The following quotes illustrate how strongly youth feel about becoming involved, and provide some suggestions on what they feel would help students to become more involved.

- “We would be more involved if we knew someone young had a say in the decision.”
- “Some input or perhaps a student council of teens would benefit us immensely.”
- “The older you get, the more choices you want to make for yourself and here in Troup we have many good people who would do anything to help their community, but we never hear of [opportunities].”
- “We all want our opinions heard. So many times what we have to say on certain matters falls upon deaf ears because the majority of adults feel that we haven’t had enough experience to have legitimate input on issues. But, you’d be surprised by how much we do know and what we think”

Extracurricular Activities

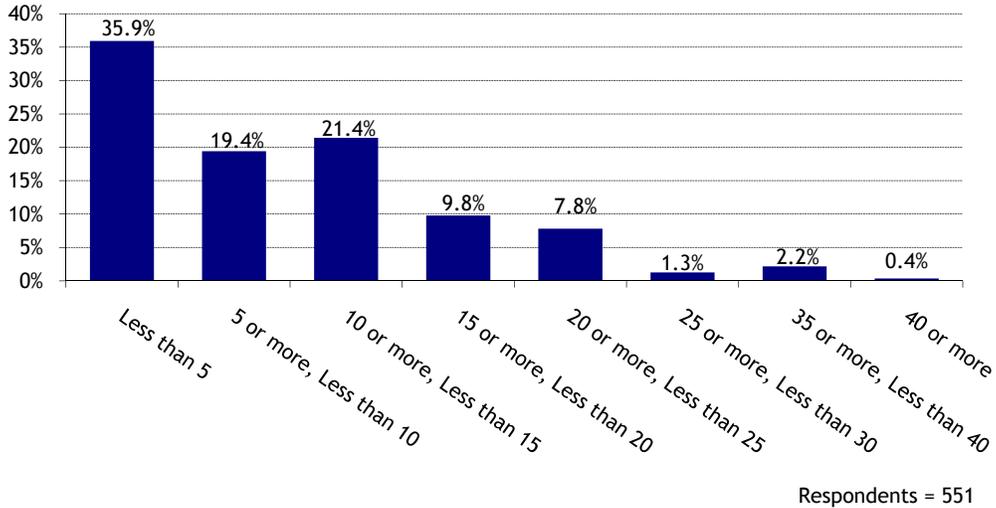
- **Slightly over half of surveyed youth reported to be involved in extracurricular activities.** Of the survey respondents, 55 percent reported being involved in some type of extracurricular activity, compared to 45 percent who were not.

Percent of youth currently participating in extracurricular activities



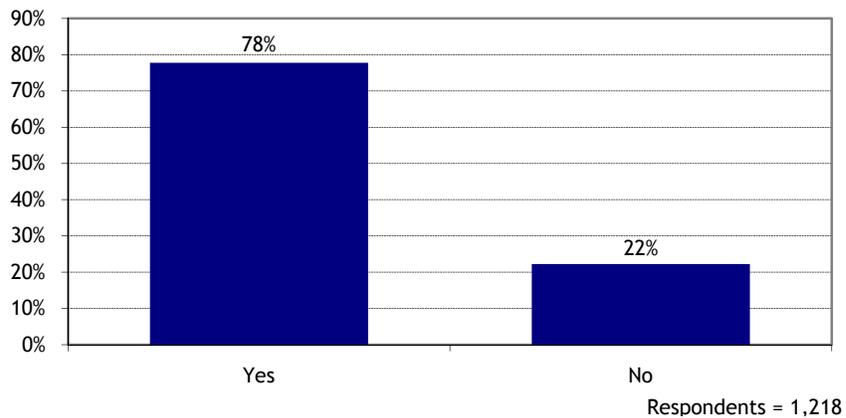
- More than one-third (35.9 percent) of the surveyed youth who reported being involved in extracurricular activities indicated that they spent less than five hours per week. More than one-fifth (21.5 percent) shared they spend 10 to 15 hours. Almost one-fifth (19.4 percent) indicated they spend five to 10 hours.

How many hours per week do youth spend on extracurricular activities?



- The vast majority of youth (78 percent) reported to be happy with the extracurricular opportunities offered to them. Only 22 percent indicated they were not happy with the current opportunities available to them. Of the 45 percent of students who do not participate in extracurricular activities, about half shared to be happy with their options and still chose not to participate.

Are respondents happy with the extra-curricular opportunities offered through their schools and communities?



Other Activities

Troup County youth identified a wide variety of other activities available to persons their age. In the survey, they were asked about types of activities, beyond volunteerism and extracurricular, they were engaged in. How they responded was insightful for thought processes relating to strategically growing entertainment options in the county.

- **The largest share (40 percent) of students stated that they participated in sports, clubs, and other recreational activities.** Seeking out entertainment, going shopping, and eating at restaurants were also high on the list of how youth spent their free time. Another group, 11 percent of surveyed students, cited their participation in outdoor activities as something that exists for young people in the area. Sixteen percent of youth felt that there was “nothing” to do in the community and six percent left the question blank.

What is there for young people to do in the community?

Activities	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Sports, Clubs, and Recreation	40.7%	21.9%
Entertainment	33.3%	17.9%
Shopping	16.3%	8.8%
Nothing	16.0%	8.6%
Restaurants	15.0%	8.1%
Outdoors	11.6%	6.2%
Community Service	11.1%	6.0%
"Hanging Out" with Friends	9.8%	5.3%
School	6.5%	3.5%
Religious Organizations	3.9%	2.1%
Work	2.4%	1.3%
Substance Abuse	2.3%	1.3%
Music & Other Hobbies	1.9%	1.0%
Non-Profit	1.9%	1.0%
Don't Know	1.0%	0.5%
Other	5.1%	2.8%

Note: Some respondents listed more than one activity.
1,289 respondents gave a total of 2,391 responses.

- **Many of the activities and places that youth shared they would like to see more of were related to the most popular current activities.** Entertainment, shopping, and restaurants were key activities of which Troup County youth would like to see more of. This is reflected by a desire for a new or bigger mall, a bowling alley, a skating rink, more movie theaters, places and clubs to “hang out,” more and better retail stores, and more and better restaurants. More places for sports, clubs, and recreation were mentioned by 18 percent of youth surveyed.

What activities or places would young people like to see in the community?

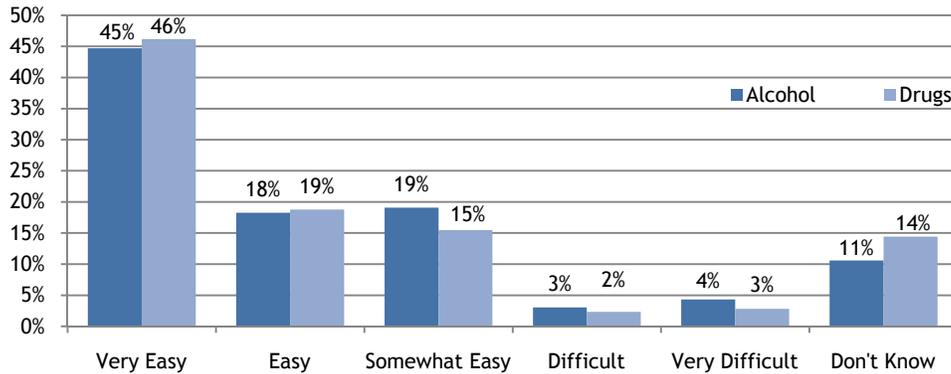
Activities	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Bigger or New Mall	23.0%	15.3%
Places for Sports, Clubs, and Recreation	18.7%	12.4%
Bowling Alley	14.9%	9.9%
Places and Clubs to Hang Out	14.4%	9.6%
More/Better Stores	13.7%	9.1%
More Community Amenities (parks, fairs, museums, walking paths, etc.)	11.2%	7.5%
More/Better Restaurants	5.9%	3.9%
Skating Rink	5.4%	3.6%
Training/Studio/Concerts for Music, Arts, and Hobbies	5.3%	3.5%
Nothing	4.3%	2.8%
More Movie Theaters	3.1%	2.1%
More Jobs	0.5%	0.3%
Don't Know	3.5%	2.3%
Other	15.4%	10.3%
<small>Note: Some respondents listed more than one activity. 1,289 respondents gave a total of 1,941 responses.</small>		

- **Youth appeared to be widely split on whether they believed there were safe, as well as drug-and-alcohol-free, places for youth to go in Troup County.** Adult and youth feedback pointed to substance abuse as a major concern in Troup County. The prevalence of drugs and alcohol were listed as one of the major challenges by community stakeholders, and mentioned by several external partners, including statewide economic and community development officials. Given this information, it was important to ask the youth from Troup County how they viewed the issue of drug and alcohol use.

Almost half of youth surveyed reported that drugs and alcohol were very easy to obtain. The perception on availability of drugs and alcohol were very similar. This was consistent with other findings in this report which showed that substance abuse was seen as a serious issue by the youth of Troup County. Of the youth surveyed, 11 percent reported not knowing how easy it was to obtain alcohol and 14 percent reported the same for drugs. Combining the *difficult* and *very difficult* categories showed that only 7 percent of youth thought it was difficult to obtain alcohol and only 5 percent thought the same for drugs. This means that 82 percent of youth reported that alcohol was easy to obtain and 80 percent reported that drugs were easy to obtain. Further, the level of ease within these percentages was heavily weighted towards *very easy*, as opposed to *somewhat easy* or just *easy*. It is important to note that these are perceptions of how easy these substances are to obtain, not how many youth actually obtain them.

- The participants of this survey also stated that drugs and alcohol became easier to access as students got older. Only 59 percent of 9th graders said it was easy to obtain alcohol, whereas 71 percent of 12th graders said the same. This was also true for obtaining drugs, as 56 percent of 9th graders said it was easy to obtain drugs and 68 percent of 12th graders said the same.

"How easy is it for kids your age to get alcohol and drugs?"

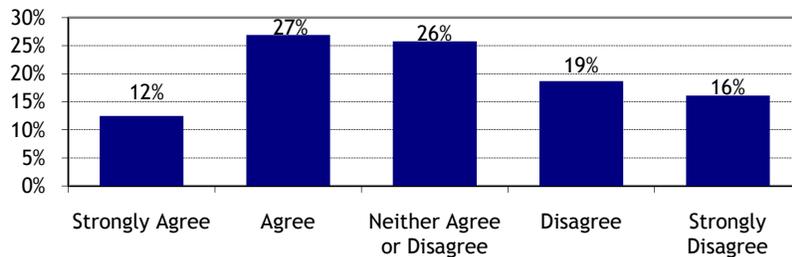


Respondents (Alcohol Question) = 1,248
 Respondents (Drugs Question) = 1,241

The opinions of youth varied widely when asked if they thought there were enough places for youth to go that were safe as well as drug and alcohol free. On this question, the most troublesome finding was that the smallest response category, 12 percent, was made up of youth who *strongly agreed* that these types of places did exist for youth. Another 27 percent, the highest response category, were those youth who did *agree* with the statement, albeit more moderately. A comment provided by one respondent suggests this explanation; "It's a choice [for] the young people no matter where we go, if we want drugs there, or alcohol, then they are there."

Not all students agreed with this statement, as 26 percent of youth surveyed *neither agreed nor disagreed*, 19 percent *disagreed* and 16 percent *strongly disagreed*, for a combined 35 percent that do not feel there are enough safe places for youth to go that are drug and alcohol free. It was clear that there was a wide range of opinions on this particular subject.

**Did respondents agree with this statement:
 "There are enough places for young people to go that are safe, as well as drug and alcohol free."**



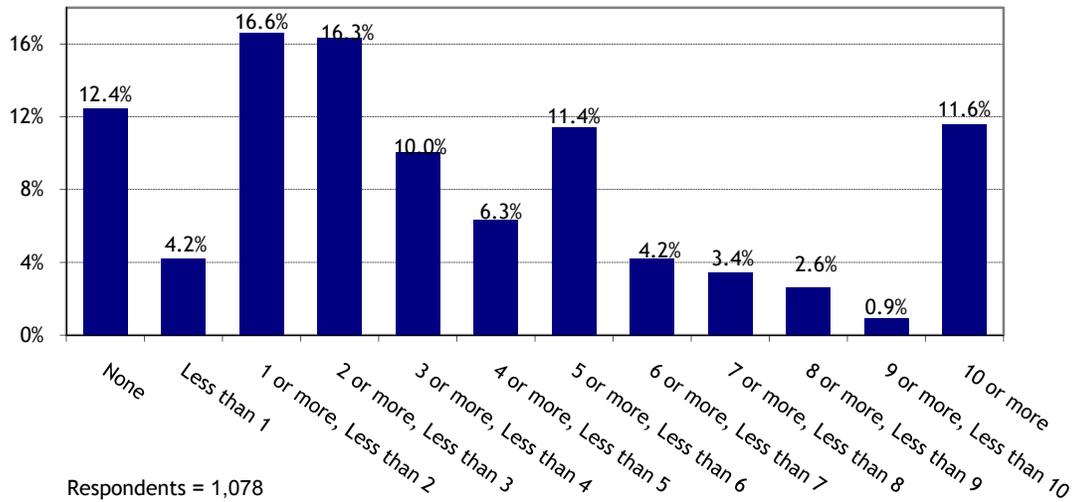
Respondents = 1,241

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

Surveyed youth were asked to reflect on a number of issues related to their school environment and overall education.

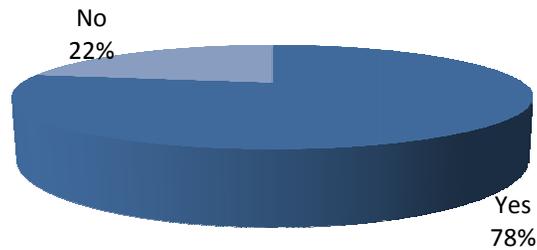
- Most of Troup County’s youth reported spending one-to-six hours (per week) of their time doing homework or school assignments outside of the school day.** Of the survey respondents, 12 percent stated that they did not work on any homework, and 11.6 percent of surveyed students stated that they did more than 10 hours of homework and school assignments each week. An additional 4 percent of students spent less than one hour on homework each week, and the remaining 11 percent of youth spent ten or more hours per week on homework.

How many hours per week respondents spend on homework or school assignments



- The majority of youth have an alternative way to reach school if they miss their ride.** There were some concerns expressed by community stakeholders that many students did not have an alternative method of getting to and from school, and that it could negatively impact the ability of Troup County’s youth to achieve success in high school. This appeared to be valid for a segment of the population. While the vast majority (78 percent) of surveyed students had an alternative way of getting to school, another one-fifth (22 percent) lacked an alternative option if they miss their original ride.

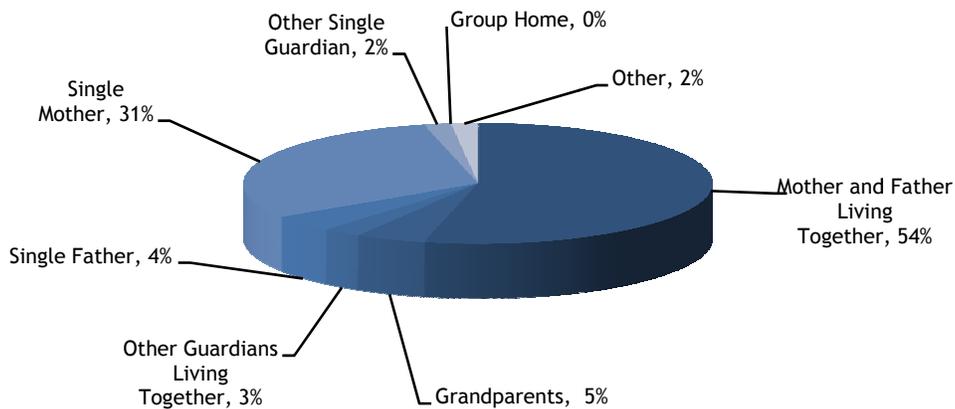
If respondents miss their ride to school do they have another way of getting there?



Respondents = 1,214

Who are the students that lack a secondary ride to school? Youth in households with the mother and father living together made up for over half of the students who lack a secondary ride to school. Households with single parents, particularly those with single mothers, made up the next largest group.

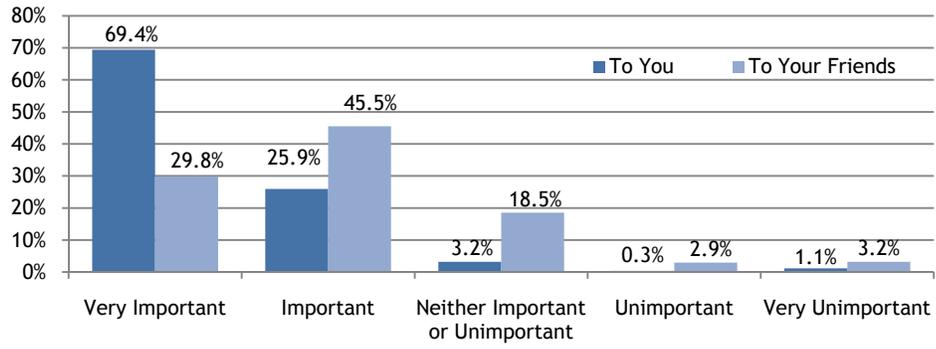
Primary guardian of youth who lack secondary transportation to school



- A very large percentage of Troup County high school students (95.3 percent) expressed that they cared about the grades they received, indicating that most Troup County youth do value their current education. Of the students surveyed, 69.4 percent stated that getting good grades was *very important* to them. However, only 29.8 percent of surveyed students believed it was *very important* to their peers. This suggests that students may be hiding how important getting good grades are to them from their friends. However, very few surveyed students indicated that getting good grades was *unimportant* to either themselves or their friends. At most, 3.2 percent of students stated that they found getting good grades *neither important nor unimportant*.

One interesting observation is that African-Americans, as a group, outpaced the rest of the students participating in the survey in saying that getting good grades was *very important* to them. Three quarters (75 percent) of all surveyed African-American students said this, compared to 69 percent of the student body as a whole.

"How important is getting good grades?"

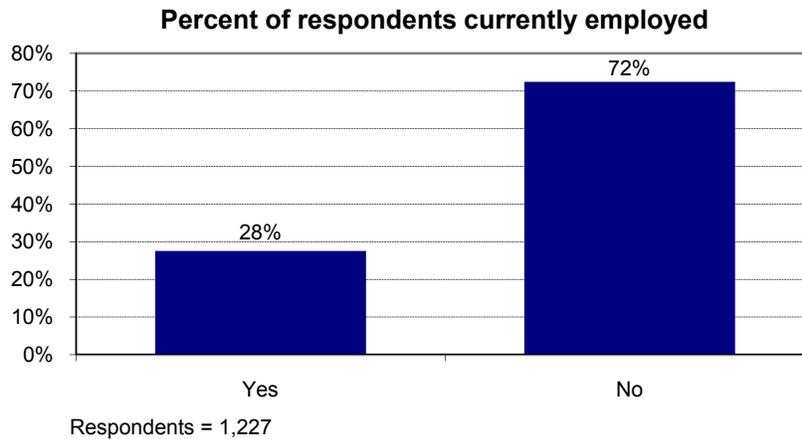


Respondents ("To You" Question) = 1,219
Respondents ("To Your Friends" Question) = 1,160

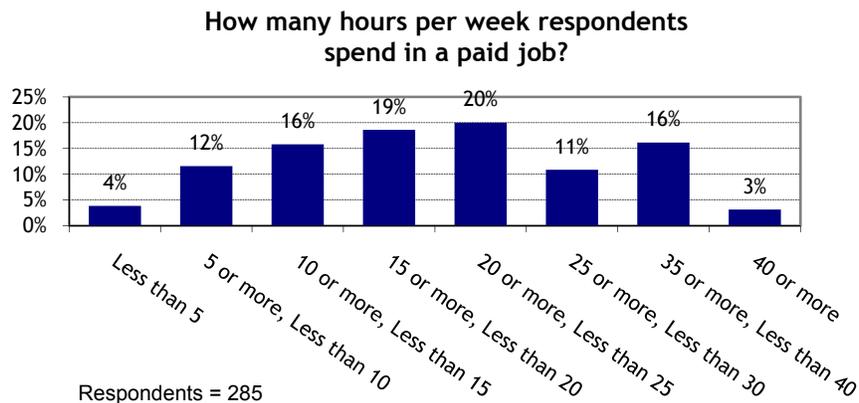
JOBS

Surveyed youth were asked about current employment, their views on future prospects, and available opportunities for obtaining work experience. Their responses provided a mix of insights into the work environment for Troup County’s youth during high school, and how they have, or would like to, gain work experience.

- **Slightly more than one quarter of Troup County youth were employed.** Of the youth surveyed, 28 percent reported being employed, compared to 72 percent who were not. Employment for youth during high school can be seen from several perspectives. On one hand, it may be a good way for youth to either gain experience in fields they wish to pursue later or gain soft-skill experience that will be applicable in future positions. On the other hand, working may take time away from other commitments, including school, extracurricular activities, and other forms of community involvement. The rest of this section looks more closely at how current employment fits in with career plans and work experience.



- **More than half (55 percent) of the youth who were employed reported spending 10-25 hours per week working.** The Troup County high school students who were working did so at widely different rates, ranging from less than 5 hours per week to more than 40. Only 4 percent of employed youth spent less than 5 hours working. The percentage of youth working 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, and 20-25 hours per week steadily increased from 12 percent to 20 percent. Thirty percent indicated that they were working more than 25 hours per week. Youth who work this many hours can be reflective of someone working to support their family, or to support themselves.



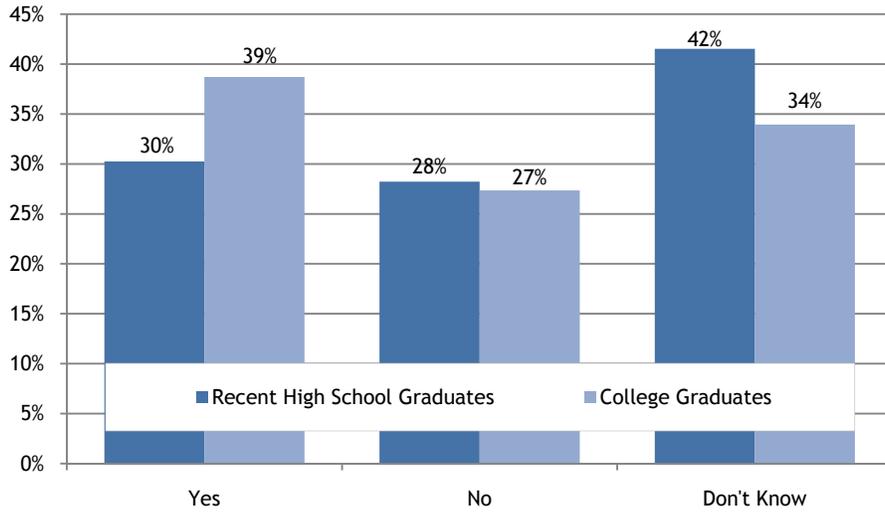
- **Service industry jobs dominated the employment opportunities that youth saw as available to them in the community.** These jobs, such as working in restaurants and retail stores, are the major area of opportunity for youth interested in working. These jobs do not require extensive experience and often offer schedules for youth around school day commitments. The largest group of surveyed youth, 31 percent, cited fast food establishments as employment opportunities available to them. Another 26.2 percent cited restaurants and catering, 18 percent cited retail jobs, and 13.3 percent cited grocery stores. Collectively, these four categories made up 68.4 percent of the total jobs identified by survey respondents.

What jobs are available for youth in the community?

Type of Jobs	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Fast Food	31.0%	24.0%
Restaurants & Catering	26.2%	20.3%
Retail	18.0%	13.9%
Grocery Store	13.3%	10.3%
None	8.8%	6.8%
"A lot" of Options	7.2%	5.6%
Child/Pet Care	5.0%	3.8%
Movie Theater	2.6%	2.0%
Skilled Labor (including Kia)	2.5%	1.9%
Drug/Convenience Store	2.5%	1.9%
Cashier	2.2%	1.7%
Recreational	1.9%	1.5%
"Bad Jobs"	1.7%	1.3%
Ice Cream Parlors	1.6%	1.3%
Lawn Care	1.5%	1.1%
Don't Know	3.3%	2.6%
Other	13.3%	10.3%
Note: Some respondents listed more than one area. 1,289 respondents gave a total of 1,669 responses.		

- **Most surveyed students appeared to believe there were good jobs in the community for college graduates, but were unsure if the same applied for high school graduates.** More youth indicated there were better jobs in the community for college graduates than there are for high school graduates. One student stated, "You can get a job just about anywhere around here being a college graduate." However, slightly more than one quarter of the surveyed youth thought there were no good jobs for either high school or college graduates, and a significant portion of the youth were unsure.

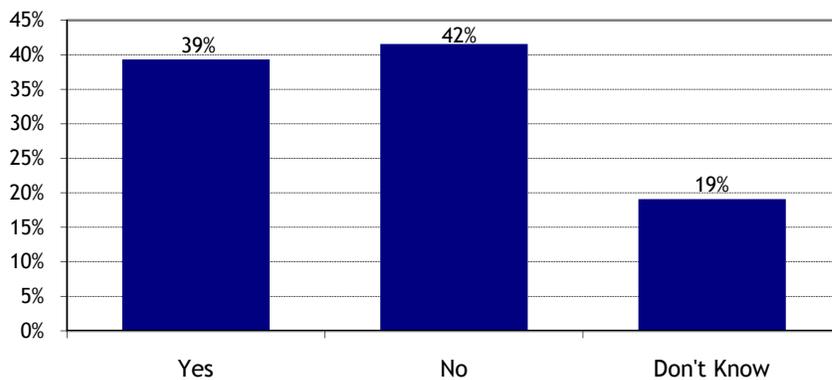
Do respondents think there are good jobs in the community for:



Respondents (High School Question) = 1,233
 Respondents (College Question) = 1,214

- A high proportion of youth reported having work experience in careers they would like to pursue after graduation.** It is a positive sign for Troup County that the community, and the opportunities it offers, have allowed 39 percent of youth to gain work experience in a career they are interested in pursuing. An interesting point from earlier in this section was that only 28 percent of youth were currently employed. This gap between youth who have worked and youth who have career experience may suggest that some youth are gaining experience in ways other than working. Community and school programs may be largely responsible for offering these non-employment career experience opportunities.

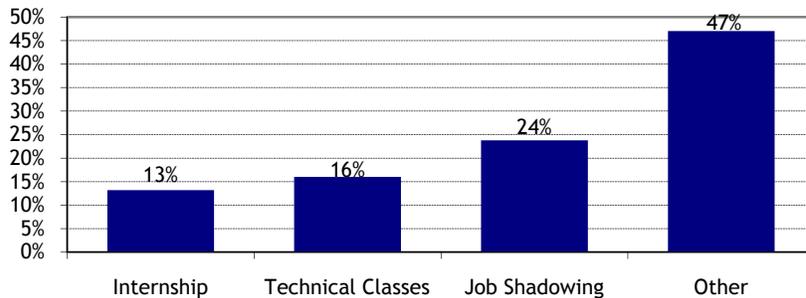
Do respondents have any work experience in the career they would like to pursue after graduation?



Respondents = 1,210

- **Of the youth who have gained experience in a desired career, most point to job shadowing as the source.** As alluded to earlier, these responses show that youth were gaining work experience in many ways other than employment. The top four ways of gaining experience reported by youth were job shadowing (25 percent); technical school classes (16.8 percent); internships (13.9 percent); and working (12.3 percent). These four categories combined made up 66.1 percent of all responses. The remaining 33.9 percent of students were gaining work experience outside of these traditional avenues, including 7.8 percent of respondents who reported gaining experience through school. This is an important avenue for providing opportunities to students that want to gain workforce skills outside of direct employment. Another notable group of respondents, 7.4 percent, reported gaining experience through self-teaching. Youth also listed their parents, volunteering, advice from others, classes and camps as ways to gain experience.

For respondents that have received work experience, how did they receive it?



Note: Some respondents are included in multiple categories.

Respondents = 440
Responses = 526

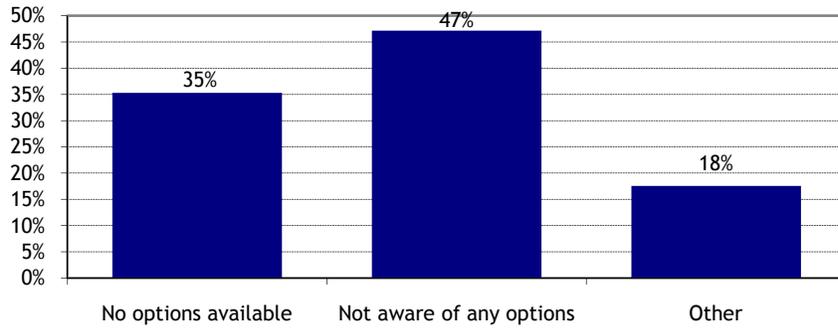
Detailed sources of work experience

Source of Experience	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Job Shadowing	25.0%	24.3%
Technical School Classes	16.8%	16.3%
Internship	13.9%	13.5%
Working	12.3%	12.0%
School Experience	7.8%	7.6%
Self-Taught	7.4%	7.2%
Parents	6.4%	6.3%
Volunteering	3.7%	3.6%
Advice	2.9%	2.9%
Class/Camp	1.4%	1.3%
ROTC	1.0%	1.0%
Don't Know	0.2%	0.2%
Other	3.9%	3.8%

Note: Some respondents listed more than one source.
440 respondents gave a total of 526 responses.

- For those youth (42 percent) who indicated to have not gained work experience, nearly half (47 percent) reported that they were not aware of any options. Another 35 percent shared that they did not have work experience because no options were available in school. Increased school options for work experience and campaigns in school to make youth more aware of work experience opportunities could help reduce both of these explanations.

**For respondents without work experience:
What is the main reason?**



Note: Some respondents are included in multiple categories.

Respondents = 462
Responses = 512

Detailed explanations for not receiving work experience

Explanation	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Not aware of any options	52.0%	49.8%
No school options available	39.0%	37.3%
Unsure of career	3.3%	3.1%
Plan to look later	2.0%	2.0%
No experience or programs for chosen career	2.0%	2.0%
Haven't looked	1.2%	1.2%
Did not feel listened to	0.8%	0.8%
Don't care	0.8%	0.8%
Too busy to look	0.8%	0.8%
Don't need to look	0.6%	0.6%
Too young for programs	0.6%	0.6%
Programs are ineffective	0.4%	0.4%
Know about career without experience	0.2%	0.2%
Other	0.6%	0.6%

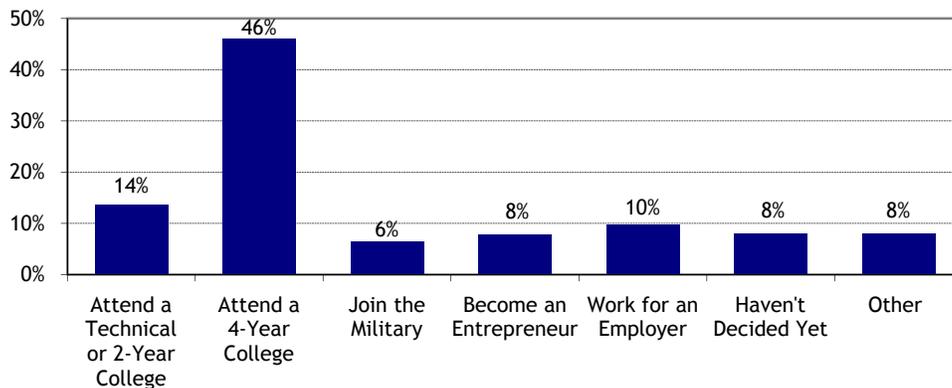
Note: Some respondents listed more than one reason.
462 respondents gave a total of 512 responses.

GUIDANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Troup County youth were asked to indicate their plans for the future, and what they believed could help them achieve these goals. This section explores in detail what their goals are, whether or not they were receiving guidance to reach these goals, and who they received guidance from. Surveyed youth were also asked to indicate how confident they were that they will achieve their goals.

- **Pursuing further education is by far the goal that most youth plan to pursue after high school.** Of the survey respondents, nearly half (46 percent) expressed plans to attend a four-year college and 14 percent planned to attend a technical or two-year college. These two categories made up 60 percent of all youth. The remaining 40 percent were relatively split among joining the military, becoming an entrepreneur, working for an employer, undecided, and “other options.”
 - Those students interested in pursuing a college degree were understandably concerned about getting good grades. Over 70 percent of this group said that getting good grades was very important to them. A large portion of those who did not indicate plans to attend college were also concerned about grades but to a slightly lesser extent (68 percent).

What are overall life goals of respondents after high school?

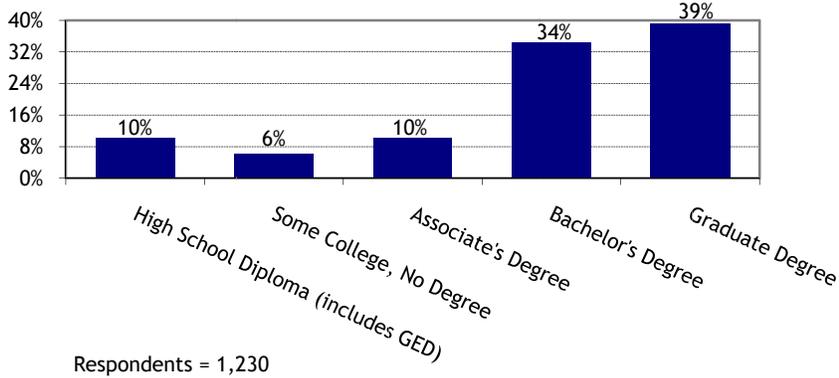


Note: Some respondents are included in multiple categories.

Respondents = 1,289
Responses = 1,847

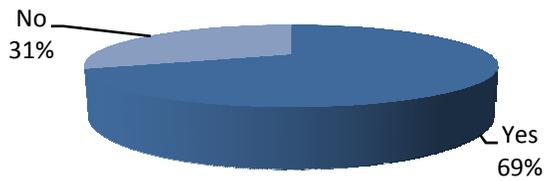
- **When asked about the highest level of education aspired to, the largest share of Troup County youth stated graduate degree.** This is consistent with how students value their current education as revealed in the “Education and Schools” section of this report. Of the students surveyed, 39 percent planned to complete a graduate degree, 34 percent a bachelor’s degree, and 10 percent an associate’s degree. Only 10 percent of youth planned to stop their education after high school and only 6 percent planned to attend some college without receiving a degree.

What is the highest level of education respondents would like to achieve?



- **Most youth reported to be receiving help on their career or college decisions.** Specifically, 69 percent of youth report that they were receiving some form of help or guidance, compared with 31 percent who shared they were not.

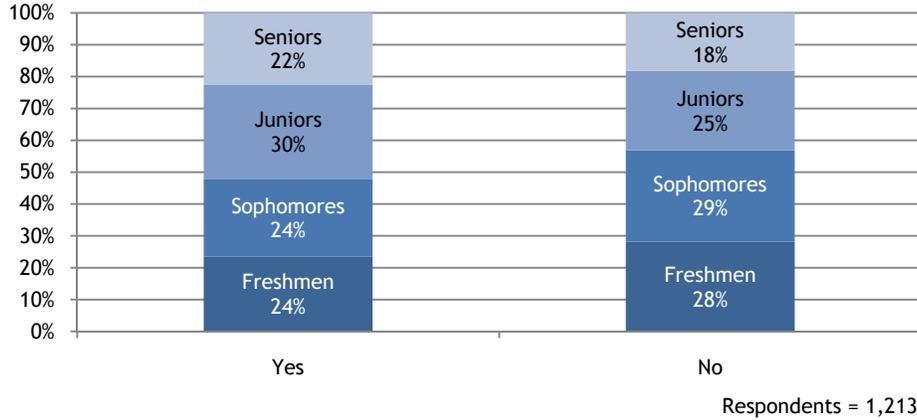
Are respondents receiving help or guidance from someone on their career or college decisions?



Respondents = 1,213

More juniors and seniors reported to be receiving guidance, while freshmen and sophomores made up a larger percentage of those students who reported not receiving guidance. This is to be expected as such students are closer to graduating than freshman and sophomores. However, 18 percent and 25 percent of seniors and juniors, respectively, shared that they were not receiving any guidance.

Respondents Receiving Guidance by Grade



- Most youth who received guidance about college and career decisions indicated that parents were their source of assistance.** Many respondents identified more than one source of guidance. Parents were listed by 81 percent of respondents and made up 55 percent of all responses. Guidance counselors ranked second, with 18 percent of respondents. A lack of guidance, or helpful guidance, from schools is a common concern of high school students around the state. Friends followed with 17 percent of respondents; other relatives, 12 percent of respondents; teachers, 8 percent of respondents; and mentors, 5 percent of respondents. Regarding the 31 percent of youth who reported that they were not receiving guidance around college and career decisions, efforts should be made to explore why they are not receiving or seeking it, and how that can be changed beyond what was covered within the context of this survey.

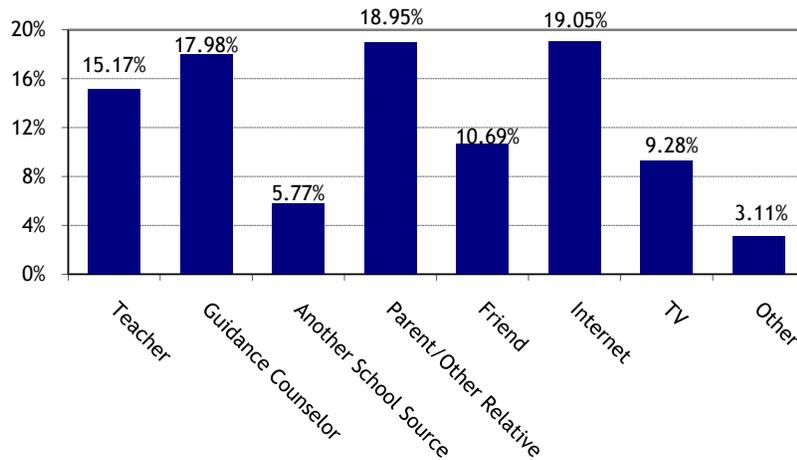
Who is providing youth with guidance on their career or college decisions?

Source	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Parent	81%	55%
Guidance Counselor	18%	12%
Friend	17%	12%
Other Relative	12%	8%
Teacher	8%	6%
Mentor	5%	3%
Other	5%	3%

Note: Some respondents listed more than one source for advice.
812 respondents gave a total of 1,187 responses.

- Youth reported getting information about college from several sources.** The Internet, parents and relatives, guidance counselors, and teachers were the top categories reported. These categories accounted for 71 percent of all responses received. The remaining 29 percent of responses cited as sources friends, television, other school sources, and miscellaneous other sources. Respondents often chose more than one source, coinciding with their interest in furthering their education after high school. It was a positive trend that so many sources of information existed for students, and that the youth are evidently pursuing them.

Where do respondents get information about college?



Note: Some respondents are included in multiple categories. Respondents = 1,289
Responses = 4,021

- The majority of youth reported to have some idea about what job title they would like in 5 years, and those ideas were quite varied.** More than half of Troup County's youth reported to have an idea of what job title they would like in 5 years. Another one-third (33 percent) of students left this question blank and 7.9 percent reported that they did not know what job title they wanted. Titles related to the field of medicine were the largest category of indicated responses, accounting for 12.8 percent. Other common categories reported included being a student, and those related to the arts, teaching, and sports. Some responses are quite focused, including architect, engineer, cosmetology, and writer.

What job titles do youth desire in 5 years?

Challenge	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Medicine-related	13.3%	12.8%
Business/Bank/Law/Sales	8.3%	8.0%
Student	7.5%	7.2%
Arts-related	6.7%	6.4%
Teaching	4.8%	4.6%
Sports	4.2%	4.0%
Manufacturing/Mechanic	1.9%	1.8%
Computer-related	1.6%	1.5%
Public Service	1.5%	1.4%
Military	1.4%	1.3%
Service Sector-related	1.4%	1.3%
Cosmetology	1.4%	1.3%
Engineer	1.1%	1.1%
Social Work	0.8%	0.8%
Social Science	0.8%	0.8%
Architect	0.6%	0.6%
Writer	0.6%	0.5%
Construction	0.5%	0.5%
Child Care	0.4%	0.4%
Retail	0.3%	0.3%
Agriculture/Landscaping	0.2%	0.2%
Transportation-related	0.2%	0.2%
Secretary	0.2%	0.2%
Religious	0.2%	0.2%
Don't Know	7.9%	7.6%
Other	3.8%	3.6%

Note: Some respondents listed more than one job title.
1,259 respondents gave a total of 1,316 responses.

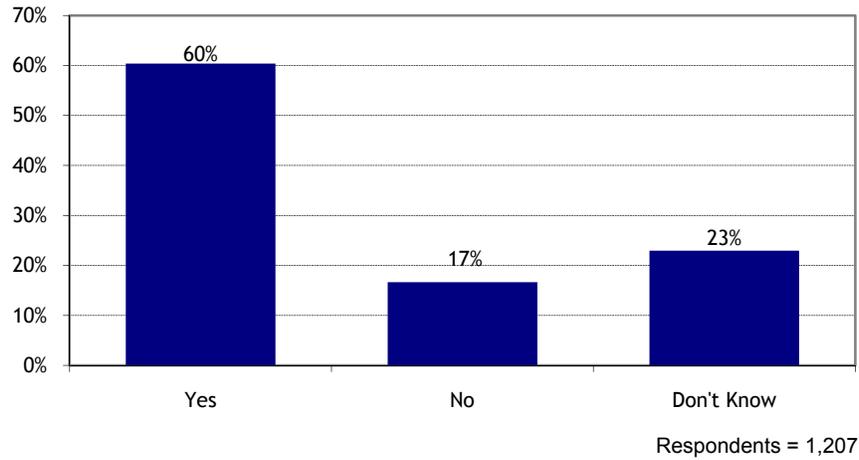
- The job titles desired by youth in 10 years were fairly consistent to those desired in 5 years. The changes worth noting were that medicine-related titles increased by about 2 percent of responses, being a student decreased by about 6 percent of responses, and job titles related to business, law, banking, and sales increased by about 4 percent of responses. The percentage of students who left this question blank or stated that they did not know stayed relatively constant.

What job titles do youth desire in 10 years?

Challenge	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Medicine-related	15.8%	15.3%
Business/Bank/Law/Sales	12.1%	11.7%
Arts-related	5.4%	5.3%
Teaching	5.0%	4.8%
Sports	3.7%	3.6%
Public Service	1.7%	1.7%
Student	1.5%	1.4%
Social Work	1.4%	1.4%
Military	1.2%	1.1%
Engineer	1.0%	1.0%
Computer-related	0.9%	0.9%
Manufacturing/Mechanic	0.9%	0.9%
Cosmetology	0.9%	0.9%
Architect	0.9%	0.8%
Writer	0.6%	0.6%
Religious	0.4%	0.4%
Social Science	0.4%	0.4%
Agriculture/Landscaping	0.3%	0.3%
Construction	0.2%	0.2%
Transportation-related	0.2%	0.2%
Service Sector-related	0.2%	0.2%
Secretary	0.1%	0.1%
Child Care	0.1%	0.1%
Retail	0.0%	0.0%
Don't Know	6.3%	6.1%
Other	4.7%	4.6%
Note: Some respondents listed more than one job title. 1,258 respondents gave a total of 1,302 responses.		

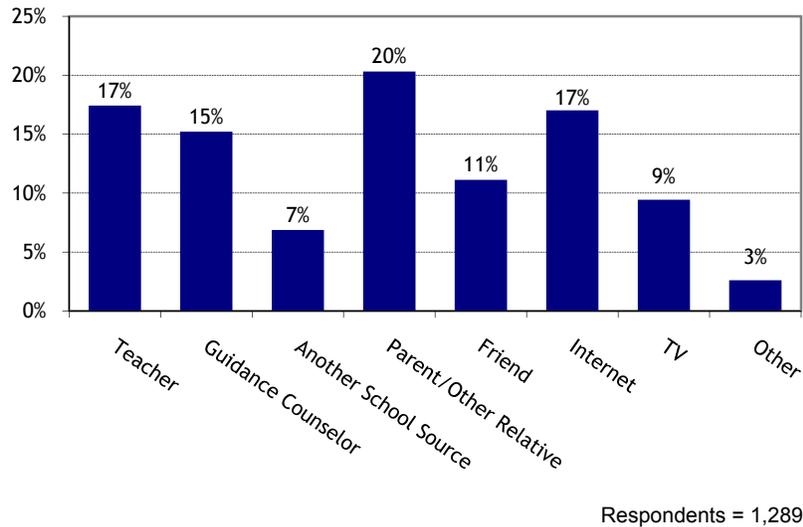
- The majority (60 percent) of youth shared that they had enough information to decide on and pursue a career. Still, 17 percent indicated they did not have enough information and 23 percent shared that they were unsure. Of the *no* responses to this question, many respondents provided detailed comments requesting more resources at school regarding college requirements and specific career information. For example, one student said they wanted “more meetings with the counselor [and] not just ONE during your senior year”. Other responses dealt with more firsthand contact with professionals from different fields. This was expressed through a desire for more interviews, shadowing, and/or apprenticeship programs.

Do respondents feel they have enough information to determine what kind of career to pursue?

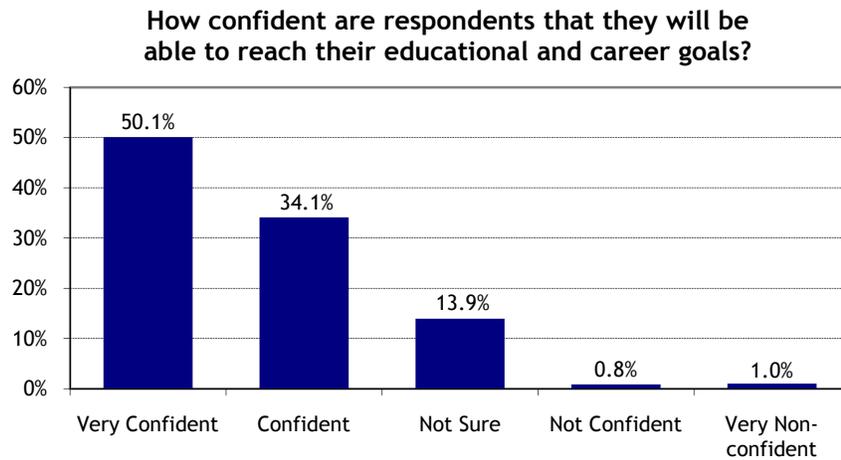


- **Youth appeared to receive information about careers from the same sources they received information about college.** The four categories that were the main sources of information for college were the same main sources for career information, with some slight differences in terms of order. Regarding college, the four top categories identified were the Internet, parents and relatives, guidance counselors, and teachers, in that order. For career guidance, these categories appeared in order of parents and relatives, teachers and the Internet tying for second, and then guidance counselor - accounting for 69 percent of all responses received. The remaining 31 percent of responses cited friends, television, other school sources, and other miscellaneous sources.

Where do respondents get information about careers?



- The vast majority of youth in Troup County reported to be confident that they will reach their educational and career goals. Their confidence reflected the high level of faith that Troup County high school students had in themselves and their support networks. Half of the surveyed youth reported that they were *very confident* in their ability to reach their educational and career goals, the largest category of responses. In addition, 34.1 percent of respondents were *confident* in their ability to achieve their goals. Only 13.9 percent were *not sure*, a mere 0.8 percent were *not confident*, and just 1 percent were *very non-confident*. Grouping categories together showed that 84.2 percent of respondents were confident. The high level of confidence reported by Troup County’s youth reflects well on the youth as well as the resources that they feel are at their disposal to achieve their goals.



Respondents = 1,190

FUTURE COMMUNITY PLANS

The final portion of the Youth Survey asked students for their views on Troup County's future plans. As part of the strategic planning process, the Troup County Leadership Team identified and prioritized ten goals for the community to address. The team based their decision on the results of 154 interviews with community stakeholders.² Surveyed youth were asked to reveal which goals they believed were most important for preparing for the future of Troup County. In addition, they were asked to identify specific services they believed were important and would like to see expanded.

- **When asked what they believed was important to prepare for the community's future, the youth placed a high value on educational and learning opportunities, environmental preservation measures, and housing options.** The following table illustrates that youth ranked the Knowledge Driven, Environmental Steward, and Good Habitat goals as their top three. Comparatively, the Leadership Team ranked these three goals 4th, 5th, and 6th, respectively, behind the Well Planned, Prosperous, and Quality Governance community goals. Youth placed a much higher value (5th) on the goal which the Leadership Team ranked last, the Entertaining Community, reaffirming what previously analyzed results suggested was a priority concern of Troup County's youth.

Youth Ranking vs. Leadership Team Ranking of Troup County Strategic Goals

Youth Ranking	Leadership Team Ranking	Strategic Goal	
1	4	Knowledge Driven	Promoting lifelong learning and educational opportunities for everyone.
2	5	Environmental Steward	Preserving the environment and protecting natural resources (such as West Point Lake).
3	6	Good Habitat	Making sure that a greater variety of housing options are available for people at all levels of income, and that everyone is safe and secure.
4	2	Prosperous	Raising the standard of living for all citizens through the creation of better jobs.
5	10	Entertaining	Providing greater cultural, dining, shopping and other recreational amenities for all residents.
6	3	Quality Governance	Getting more citizens involved in community decision making and ensuring that local government is working well and on your behalf.
7	9	Neighborly	Promote a neighborly environment for all residents of all backgrounds (age, culture, gender, income, race / ethnicity, etc.).
8	7	Navigable	Make moving around your community - whether by foot, bike, car, or other mode of transportation - easier.
9	1	Well Planned	Determining the type of growth and development that should come about (such as housing, businesses, and industrial sites, etc.), and where it should go throughout the county.
10	8	Attractive	Making sure that your downtown areas, main streets, shopping areas, and busiest roads are made to look as attractive as possible.

Respondents = 426

² See *Preparing for the Future in Troup County, Georgia: The VIEW from Community Stakeholders*.

- **The surveyed youth indicated a number of services they would like to see expanded in Troup County.**³ Of note, every service was chosen by at least 40 percent of respondents. The percent of responses that each service received was very close, ranging from 6 to 8 percent of total responses. Career counseling, academic tutoring and help with homework, cultural programs, and health education were among the services that were checked by the highest percentage of respondents. This was consistent with the level of interest in furthering education seen in Troup County high school students. The interest in furthering recreational and cultural opportunities goes hand-in-hand with their preferences regarding strategic goal priorities. Lastly, health education, and in particular pregnancy prevention, was identified fairly frequently. This coincides with the observations that can be made regarding teenage pregnancy and repeat teenage pregnancy in the county.⁴ The interest in seeing this service expanded reflects some recognition of the associated challenges.

What community services to expand?

Service	% of Respondents	% of Responses
Career counseling	61%	8%
Recreation programs (sports, games)	61%	8%
Academic tutoring or help with homework	59%	8%
Cultural programs (music, trips, art or drama performances)	56%	8%
Health education (pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS prevention)	56%	8%
Job readiness training	53%	7%
Leadership development	51%	7%
Alcohol & drug prevention classes	49%	7%
Conflict resolution or violence prevention activities	48%	7%
Entrepreneurship training (for starting a business)	48%	7%
Public transportation	47%	6%
Health management (nutrition, self-management of chronic conditions such as asthma)	46%	6%
Health services (screening, treatment)	45%	6%
Mental health services (counseling, referrals for treatment)	40%	6%
Other	5%	1%
Note: Several respondents identified more than one service. 1,289 respondents gave a total of 9,347 responses.		

- **A higher percentage of female students expressed the desire to expand health services.** While in nearly every category, a higher percentage of female students said they would like to see additional services provided, this was especially true for health services. The percentage of females exceeding males in seeking expanded services ranged from 10 to 17 percent, as indicated in parenthesis by each of the following type of services: additional health education (17 percent), mental health services (14 percent), health management (11 percent) and health services (10 percent).

³ Georgia Tech largely based these categories on a 2004 survey of youth conducted by the Center for Community Studies in LaGrange, Georgia.

⁴ See *Preparing for the Future in Troup County, Georgia: Sustainable Development Report Card*.

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Through the efforts of the Troup County School System, approximately 40 percent of the entire high school student population participated in the 2008 Survey of Youth in Troup County, Georgia. This large sampling of students provides a unique perspective into the concerns that young people hold in Troup County and the hopes they embrace for their future. Both challenges and opportunities exist for high school youth in Troup County. Understanding how they perceive them is the first step towards meeting their needs and helping them realize their potential.

The following are some of the key findings from the survey:

- The county's high school students had a fairly positive view regarding living in Troup County, and many had benefited from positive adult involvement in their lives.
- The survey also revealed that Troup County high school students were busy, and participated in a wide range of activities, such as community service and extracurricular programs.
- It was also observed that many students were working 10 or more hours per week, mainly in service sector jobs, and that other students were finding ways to develop jobs skills in careers they would be interested in.
- Students stated that they were finding multiple avenues for learning about career and higher educational options, but also desired more direct counseling and advice. Troup County high school students cared about, and enjoyed living in, their communities. However most also plan on leaving when they graduate from high school in the pursuit of higher education.
- The survey revealed that Troup County high school students valued their education, had high aspirations to continue their education past high school and reach their career goals, and were confident in their ability to do so.
- Youth in Troup County were an untapped source of civic investment and cared about community improvement. They desired to create a better quality of life for their neighbors and themselves through continuing their education. Helping them to achieve this could have powerful results for Troup County's future.