

HOPE for Whom?

For Some it Doesn't Pay to Play the Georgia Lottery

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Overview

Low- and moderate-income Georgians spend the most on the state's lottery games, but see the fewest dollars come back to their counties in HOPE scholarships and grants, which are funded by lottery proceeds. Instead, counties with higher median income households receive the largest share of HOPE dollars.

With college costs soaring and HOPE funds dwindling, Georgia lawmakers should reform HOPE to make sure the scholarships help those with financial need, by tying eligibility to income and ensuring that students bound for technical colleges have access to HOPE grants. The issue of access is crucial to Georgia's economic future. By 2020 an estimated 61 percent of all jobs in the state will require a career certificate or college degree.¹ Currently, only 34 percent of adults in Georgia have an associate degree or higher, creating a sizable skill gap that must be closed.

This report examines lottery sales and HOPE benefits across Georgia's 159 counties and reveals:

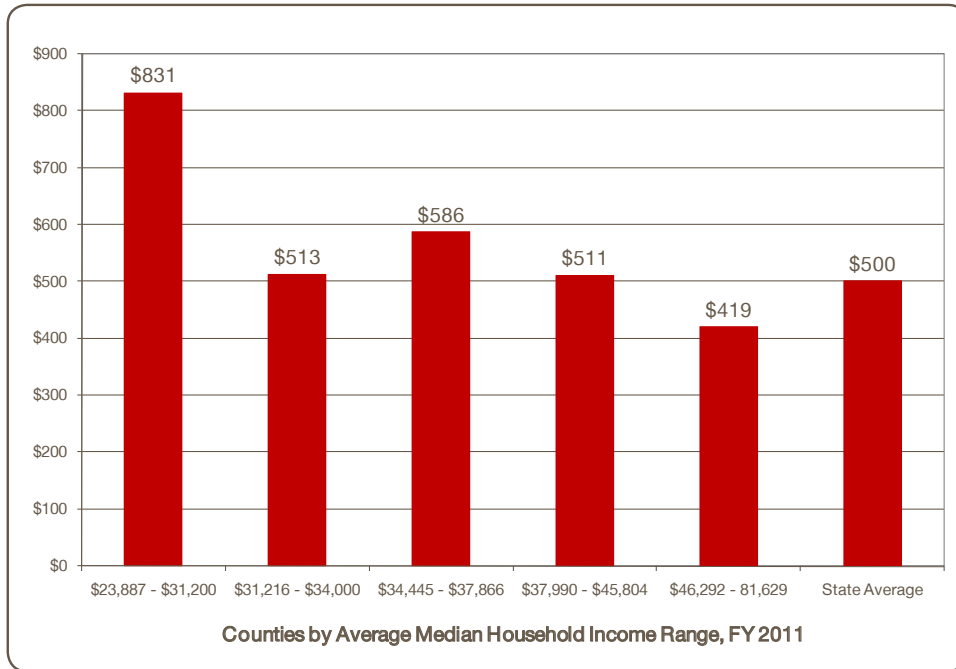
- **Georgians living in counties with the lowest median household incomes spend a significant share of their income on lottery games.** Average lottery spending per adult in these counties is \$831, compared to an average of \$419 in counties with the highest median household incomes. The state-wide average is \$500 per adult (Chart 1).
- **Counties with moderate median household incomes contribute significantly more in lottery sales than they receive in HOPE dollars.** Residents of these counties provided 39 percent of total lottery sales and received 28 percent of total HOPE dollars (Appendix, Table 1).
- **Counties with the highest median household incomes receive the largest share of HOPE dollars.** Residents of these counties received 58 percent of total HOPE dollars while providing 46 percent of total lottery sales (Appendix, Table 1).
- **Counties where lottery spending is highest are more economically distressed.** These counties have significantly higher levels of poverty and unemployment, and lower education levels, than counties with higher median household incomes.
- **Residents of counties with low and moderate household incomes are more likely to attend Georgia's technical colleges.** Nearly seven out of every 10 HOPE awards in these counties are grants to attend a technical college.

Georgia Lottery Sales and HOPE Awards

Who Plays

Georgians living in counties with the highest incomes tend to spend, on average, significantly less on lottery games than residents of counties with the lowest median household incomes – \$419 per person compared to \$831 (Chart 1).²

Chart 1 Lowest Income Households Spend More of Their Income on Lottery Games



Note: See appendix for median household income for all 159 counties.

Who Benefits

HOPE benefits consist of scholarships and grants.³ Scholarships are awarded to eligible Georgia residents who enroll in the University System of Georgia or private colleges and universities in Georgia. HOPE grants are awarded to those who enroll in Georgia’s technical college system. For FY 2011, a total of \$745.1 million in lottery funds were allocated to the HOPE scholarship and grant programs.

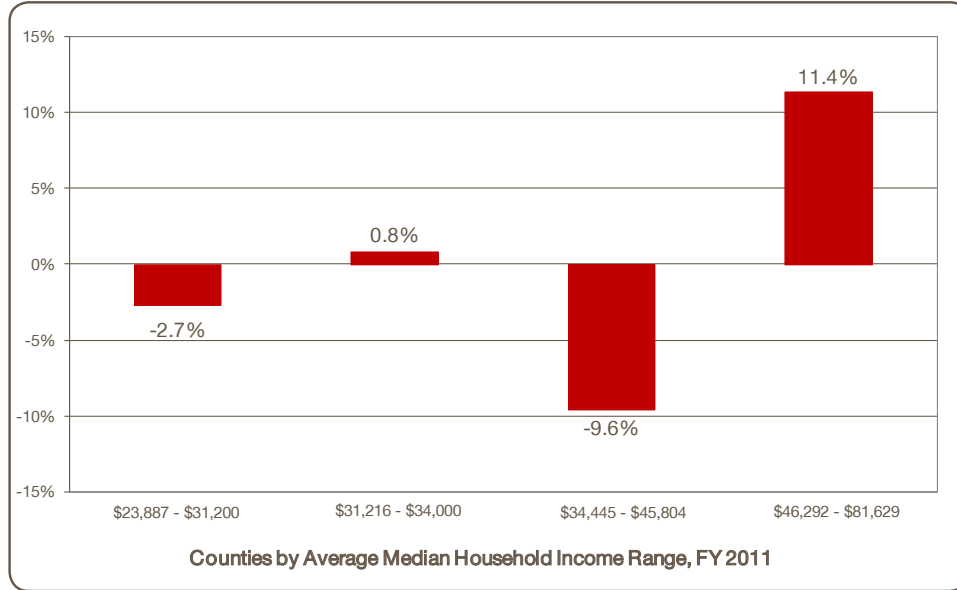
Residents of counties with the highest median household incomes receive a disproportionate share of total HOPE benefits. These counties received 58 percent of total HOPE dollars, 12 percent more than they contribute to total lottery sales (Chart 2).

By contrast, counties with households that earn an average median income between \$34,445 and \$45,804 generated 39 percent of total lottery sales — \$1.38 billion — and received 29 percent of HOPE dollars, nearly 10 percent less than what they contributed to total lottery sales revenue (Chart 2). Excluding households in more affluent counties, which earn an average median income of \$56,846, remaining counties in Georgia receive, on average, a smaller share of HOPE dollars than what their residents spend on lottery games.

A recent change in eligibility requirements for technical college HOPE grants is likely to increase this disparity. In 2011, the state raised the GPA requirement for the grants to 3.0 from 2.5, making thousands of students ineligible.

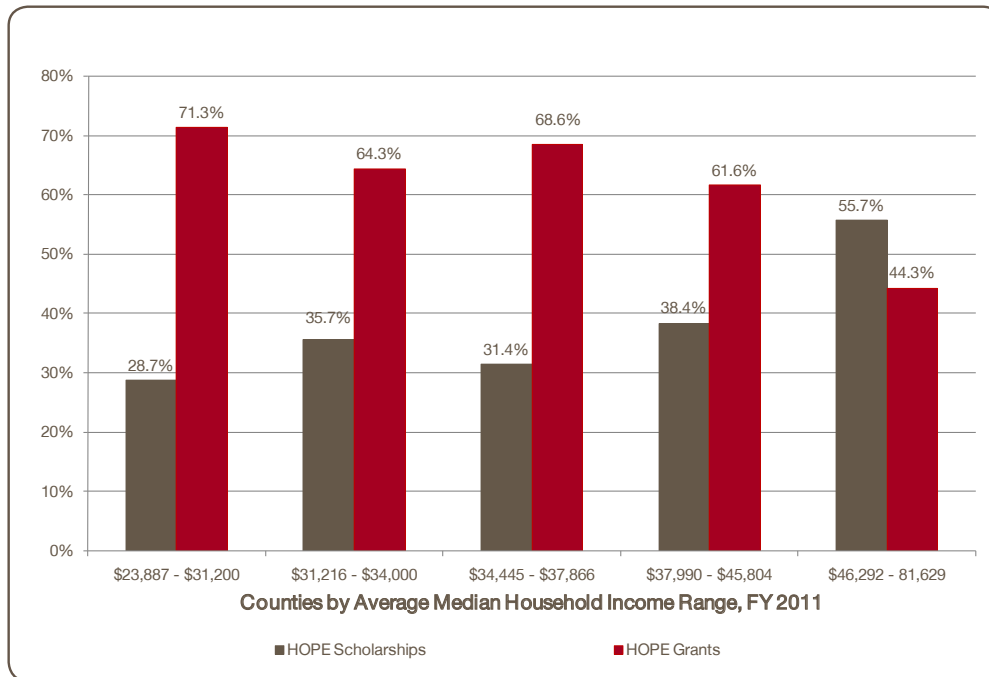
This change affects low-income and middle-class students the most, since residents of counties with low and moderate incomes attend technical colleges at a much higher rate than students in counties with the highest median household incomes (Chart 3). Nearly seven out of every 10 students from low- and moderate-income counties who received a HOPE award attended a technical college. For counties with the highest median household incomes, nearly six out of every 10 students who received a HOPE award enrolled in the University System of Georgia. The cost of education at technical colleges is lower than the cost at colleges and universities within the University System. This contributes to the larger share of HOPE dollars going to counties with the highest median household incomes.

Chart 2 Highest Income Households Receive the Greatest Share of HOPE Dollars
 Difference in Percent of Total Lottery Sales and Percent of Total HOPE Dollars



Note: See Appendix for median household income for all 159 counties.

Chart 3 Students in Low and Moderate Income Households Attend Technical Colleges at a High Rate



Note: See Appendix for median household income for all 159 counties.

Policy Considerations

Since Georgia does not provide need-based grants for higher education, the HOPE program is a critical financial resource for Georgia students who are least able to pay for college.

As outlined in GBPI's report, *HOPE on a Tightrope: Maximizing Lottery Funding to Yield the Best Education Returns*, HOPE spending is outpacing what the lottery brings in for the scholarships and grants. To help make higher education — and the job opportunities that come with it — attainable for more Georgians, HOPE must be put back on a sustainable path. Limited lottery dollars available for HOPE must be invested in a way that yields the greatest return for college students and the state.

As policymakers address HOPE's deteriorating finances, two important issues warrant attention:

- **Access to higher education.**

Financial hardship is the number one reason students leave school before earning a degree or certificate.⁴ The cost of higher education has increased significantly in recent years. Tuition and fees at Georgia's public colleges and universities have increased, on average, by 87 percent since 2005.⁵

Paying for college has often been a deal-breaker for many individuals desiring to pursue a post-secondary education. A survey conducted by Public Agenda finds the need to “work and make money” as the number one reason students leave school before earning a degree or certificate. Since its inception, Georgia's HOPE Program has made higher education more affordable for more than 1.4 million students, assisting tens of thousands of students from low- and moderate- income households each year. As Georgia expands its focus beyond college access to include college completion, maintaining the broad reach of the HOPE Program is critical to boosting college graduation rates and promoting economic development throughout the state.

- **Impact of recent changes to the HOPE program.**

The Technical College System of Georgia reports that the newly enacted 3.0 GPA requirement resulted in 4,200 technical college students losing their HOPE grants. If students continue to lose eligibility and are unable to pursue technical education and training due to financial hardship, Georgia's economy will suffer. Workers will lack the skills needed for increasingly technical jobs, and employers will have a hard time filling job openings. Reducing the GPA requirement will give more Georgians an opportunity to gain the range of skills and training necessary to attract and retain good-paying jobs.

Conclusion

To meet 21st century business demands, Georgia must get more students into colleges, universities and technical schools, and make sure they graduate with skills that will help them, their families, and the state secure a prosperous future.

As Gov. Nathan Deal said in promoting the state's Complete College Georgia initiative, “To have a successful future in Georgia, and remain competitive nationwide and globally, we have to have an educated workforce, and that means we need to do a better job getting people into college, make sure they receive a high-quality education and then graduate them.”⁶

Georgia must decide how best to invest limited resources in a manner that yields the greatest return on investment for higher education and the state's economy. Reforming HOPE is about aligning funding strategies for higher education with Georgia's broader economic development strategy. Reforming how Georgia spends limited lottery dollars presents a unique opportunity to use investments in higher education to build a workforce that can meet 21st century business demands and attract good-paying jobs to Georgia.⁷

Appendix

Methodology for Analysis

Information provided by the Georgia Lottery Corporation includes total lottery sales for each of Georgia's 159 counties for FY 2011. The Georgia Student Finance Commission provided information on total HOPE expenditures and the total number of HOPE awards – HOPE scholarships and HOPE grants, respectively – for Georgia's 159 counties for FY 2011.

- In analyzing lottery sales and HOPE expenditure data, median household income is used as a baseline proxy for economic well-being. Accordingly:
- Georgia's 159 counties are ranked from highest to lowest median household income based on 2010 United States Census Bureau data.
- Ranked counties are segmented into quintiles. Counties in the top quintile (e.g. the top 20 percent) consist of the 32 counties in Georgia with the highest median household incomes. Counties in the bottom quintile (e.g. the bottom 20 percent) consist of the 31 counties in Georgia with the lowest median household incomes.
- Participation in the Georgia Lottery is measured as total lottery sales for each respective county in Georgia for FY 2011.
- Benefits of the Georgia Lottery are measured as the total distribution of HOPE expenditures – HOPE scholarships and HOPE grants – to each respective county in Georgia for FY 2011.

Lottery participation and HOPE expenditures are compared by quintiles – e.g. total lottery sales for counties in the top 20 percent compared to total lottery sales for counties in the bottom 20 percent. Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for each quintile of counties. See Table 2 for a listing of descriptive statistics for all 159 counties in Georgia.

Appendix, *Continued*

Table 1 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures by Quintile

	Quintile 1 Top 20%	Quintile 2 21% to 40%	Quintile 3 41% to 60%	Quintile 4 61% - 80%	Quintile 5 Bottom 20%
Maximum Median HH Income	\$81,629	\$45,804	\$37,866	\$34,000	\$31,200
Minimum Median HH Income	\$46,292	\$37,990	\$34,445	\$31,216	\$23,887
Average Median HH Income	\$56,846	\$40,770	\$36,162	\$32,710	\$29,178
Per Capita Income	\$25,965	\$20,225	\$18,782	\$16,915	\$15,405
Demographics					
Total Population (2010)	5,471,724	1,480,859	1,560,070	760,220	411,003
Population 18 and over (2010)	4,022,468	1,113,444	1,165,415	584,301	310,380
High School Diploma or Less (2011)	44.3%	59.2%	62.0%	64.2%	68.8%
College Degree or Higher (2011)	26.5%	15.8%	13.7%	12.4%	10.6%
Average Poverty Rate (2011)	12.8%	18.6%	22.4%	25.4%	29.7%
Average Unemployment Rate (2011)	9.7%	10.7%	11.2%	11.3%	12.9%
Lottery Sales					
Total Lottery Sales (2011)	\$1,661,124,669	\$610,007,183	\$774,386,078	\$300,804,390	\$252,379,568
% Lottery Sales	46.2%	17.0%	21.5%	8.4%	7.0%
HOPE Expenditures					
Total HOPE Expenditures (2011) *	\$428,757,574	\$100,257,558	\$115,214,288	\$68,411,759	\$32,474,779
% HOPE Expenditures	57.5%	13.5%	15.5%	9.2%	4.4%
Average Per Capita Lottery Sales (2011)	\$419.39	\$510.86	\$586.36	\$512.52	\$831.29
Average Per Capita HOPE Revenue (2011)	\$104.20	\$85.89	\$98.38	\$96.82	\$93.39
HOPE Awards					
Total HOPE Awards (2011)	124,484	41,064	48,506	28,329	15,451
Total HOPE Scholarships	69,354	15,759	15,251	10,105	4,435
% HOPE Scholarships	55.7%	38.4%	31.4%	35.7%	28.7%
Total HOPE Grants	55,130	25,305	33,255	18,224	11,016
% HOPE Grants	44.3%	61.6%	68.6%	64.3%	71.3%

Source: United States Census Bureau (2010) and the US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (2011).

Note: Georgia's 159 counties are grouped into quintiles based on median household income based on 2010 US Census data.

* For FY 2011, a total of \$745.1 million in lottery funds were allocated to the HOPE scholarship and grant programs.

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County)

	Georgia County	Quintile Rank	Population 18 and Over 2010	Median Household Income 2010	High School Diploma or Less	College Degree or Higher	Total Lottery Sales 2011	Per Capita Lottery Sales 2011	Total HOPE Expenditures 2011	Per Capita HOPE Expenditures 2011	Total HOPE Awards 2011	Total HOPE Scholarships 2011	Total HOPE Grants 2011
1	APPLING	3rd	13,542	\$36,601	68.5%	8.3%	\$6,458,012	\$476.89	\$1,334,916	\$98.58	598	164	434
2	ATKINSON	5th	5,945	\$28,579	73.4%	8.0%	\$2,676,216	\$450.16	\$686,824	\$115.53	321	89	232
3	BACON	4th	8,270	\$31,692	72.5%	7.4%	\$4,117,222	\$497.85	\$686,756	\$83.04	349	82	267
4	BAKER	4th	2,650	\$33,950	62.9%	12.2%	\$1,371,984	\$517.73	\$139,396	\$52.60	77	20	57
5	BALDWIN	3rd	36,369	\$36,091	58.2%	18.4%	\$22,556,486	\$620.21	\$5,043,556	\$138.68	1,737	640	1,097
6	BANKS	2nd	13,752	\$42,196	69.4%	10.5%	\$3,681,594	\$267.71	\$754,849	\$54.89	332	106	226
7	BARROW	1st	49,778	\$52,391	54.8%	14.9%	\$21,693,056	\$435.80	\$5,262,963	\$105.73	1,979	832	1,147
8	BARTOW	2nd	73,357	\$43,825	61.3%	16.5%	\$34,344,057	\$468.18	\$7,048,113	\$96.08	2,695	1,117	1,578
9	BEN HILL	5th	12,966	\$29,910	66.6%	12.3%	\$9,967,640	\$768.75	\$1,690,754	\$130.40	883	151	732
10	BERRIEN	4th	14,347	\$32,859	63.4%	10.8%	\$6,151,788	\$428.79	\$1,726,586	\$120.34	825	219	606
11	BIBB	3rd	115,428	\$36,220	50.3%	23.1%	\$71,810,232	\$622.12	\$14,445,792	\$125.15	6,740	1,623	5,117
12	BLECKLEY	2nd	10,114	\$38,513	70.3%	10.1%	\$5,257,230	\$519.80	\$1,229,886	\$121.60	519	240	279
13	BRANTLEY	3rd	13,518	\$35,732	71.6%	4.9%	\$4,664,432	\$345.05	\$779,830	\$57.69	394	134	260
14	BROOKS	4th	12,393	\$32,067	58.3%	15.8%	\$6,702,326	\$540.82	\$879,299	\$70.95	447	85	362
15	BRYAN	1st	21,376	\$65,478	40.3%	27.6%	\$12,467,475	\$583.25	\$2,938,241	\$137.46	976	463	513
16	BULLOCH	4th	55,824	\$31,943	46.7%	25.2%	\$22,752,506	\$407.58	\$8,128,379	\$145.61	2,906	1,144	1,762
17	BURKE	5th	16,731	\$30,688	66.7%	9.1%	\$10,627,873	\$635.22	\$1,213,971	\$72.56	525	105	420
18	BUTTS	2nd	18,330	\$43,777	68.6%	9.1%	\$11,196,229	\$610.81	\$1,554,796	\$84.82	701	236	465
19	CALHOUN	5th	5,374	\$28,618	68.6%	8.7%	\$2,523,386	\$469.55	\$456,000	\$84.85	226	119	107
20	CAMDEN	1st	36,861	\$48,967	44.3%	20.4%	\$15,376,120	\$417.14	\$2,596,186	\$70.43	837	616	221
21	CANDLER	5th	8,179	\$30,496	68.2%	13.2%	\$5,042,308	\$616.49	\$698,808	\$85.44	320	78	242
22	CARROLL	2nd	82,403	\$45,242	56.3%	18.3%	\$40,772,846	\$494.80	\$10,763,322	\$130.62	4,200	1,428	2,772
23	CATOOSA	1st	48,002	\$47,337	49.4%	17.3%	\$23,916,996	\$498.25	\$3,100,577	\$64.59	1,318	565	753
24	CHARLTON	4th	9,529	\$32,316	70.0%	7.2%	\$3,345,642	\$351.10	\$499,929	\$52.46	252	69	183
25	CHATHAM	2nd	205,121	\$42,728	42.3%	29.0%	\$116,401,356	\$567.48	\$16,816,548	\$81.98	6,484	2,494	3,990
26	CHATTAHOOCHEE	1st	8,214	\$46,292	27.8%	31.5%	\$1,585,524	\$193.03	\$126,140	\$15.36	65	16	49
27	CHATTOOGA	4th	20,157	\$33,990	68.7%	8.0%	\$12,287,995	\$609.61	\$1,796,239	\$89.11	864	200	664
28	CHEROKEE	1st	155,426	\$63,520	35.6%	33.6%	\$47,753,547	\$307.24	\$17,981,727	\$115.69	5,315	2,965	2,350
29	CLARKE	4th	96,291	\$34,000	37.6%	41.2%	\$37,757,357	\$392.12	\$15,224,333	\$158.11	3,988	2,172	1,816

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County), *Continued*

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30	CLAY	5th	2,466	\$27,080	68.0%	8.5%	\$2,934,333	\$1,189.92	\$234,794	\$95.21	107	93	14
31	CLAYTON	3rd	184,445	\$36,595	50.5%	17.9%	\$107,181,474	\$581.10	\$13,163,620	\$71.37	4,643	2,172	2,471
32	CLINCH	5th	4,955	\$30,428	66.8%	17.1%	\$2,836,021	\$572.36	\$421,327	\$85.03	207	50	157
33	COBB	1st	511,591	\$59,471	30.2%	43.8%	\$172,217,725	\$336.63	\$67,368,860	\$131.68	18,685	10,620	8,065
34	COFFEE	4th	31,255	\$33,527	63.8%	11.0%	\$15,618,401	\$499.71	\$3,127,881	\$100.08	1,519	391	1,128
35	COLQUITT	4th	32,914	\$32,010	66.5%	11.2%	\$20,173,209	\$612.91	\$4,427,649	\$134.52	2,256	644	1,612
36	COLUMBIA	1st	90,243	\$64,435	36.8%	33.8%	\$29,505,232	\$326.95	\$7,501,762	\$83.13	1,991	1,322	669
37	COOK	4th	12,530	\$32,244	65.6%	10.4%	\$8,425,909	\$672.46	\$1,526,214	\$121.80	783	142	641
38	COWETA	1st	92,485	\$56,407	45.5%	25.7%	\$44,956,175	\$486.09	\$10,881,132	\$117.65	3,760	1,629	2,131
39	CRAWFORD	2nd	9,762	\$41,593	61.3%	13.6%	\$2,731,034	\$279.76	\$524,438	\$53.72	268	47	221
40	CRISP	3rd	17,317	\$35,232	65.3%	11.7%	\$12,909,690	\$745.49	\$2,130,608	\$123.04	1,103	183	920
41	DADE	2nd	13,047	\$40,161	55.0%	16.8%	\$11,959,578	\$916.65	\$717,279	\$54.98	312	97	215
42	DAWSON	1st	17,247	\$51,127	54.5%	18.8%	\$6,930,691	\$401.85	\$1,900,361	\$110.19	732	323	409
43	DECATUR	4th	20,760	\$33,288	60.6%	12.5%	\$16,841,959	\$811.27	\$3,260,901	\$157.08	1,495	1,430	65
44	DEKALB	1st	526,757	\$47,068	34.8%	38.7%	\$247,654,960	\$470.15	\$36,928,453	\$70.11	10,196	5,995	4,201
45	DODGE	4th	16,719	\$33,731	65.1%	13.8%	\$7,283,568	\$435.65	\$1,381,386	\$82.62	603	291	312
46	DOOLY	4th	11,759	\$32,216	71.0%	9.6%	\$4,722,866	\$401.64	\$1,155,092	\$98.23	569	103	466
47	DOUGHERTY	5th	70,231	\$31,200	48.6%	19.6%	\$78,816,191	\$1,122.24	\$9,760,412	\$138.98	4,781	985	3,796
48	DOUGLAS	1st	94,870	\$52,887	46.4%	23.7%	\$48,727,391	\$513.62	\$10,402,197	\$109.65	4,063	1,381	2,682
49	EARLY	5th	8,107	\$30,572	64.8%	13.5%	\$13,253,397	\$1,634.81	\$1,092,753	\$134.79	550	524	26
50	ECHOLS	4th	2,851	\$32,674	75.7%	6.1%	\$434,229	\$152.31	\$56,945	\$19.97	31	5	26
51	EFFINGHAM	1st	37,344	\$60,017	57.4%	15.5%	\$16,201,468	\$433.84	\$3,827,537	\$102.49	1,480	584	896
52	ELBERT	4th	15,467	\$32,888	70.0%	9.6%	\$9,645,102	\$623.59	\$1,525,353	\$98.62	695	160	535
53	EMANUEL	5th	16,850	\$30,985	66.8%	9.7%	\$11,215,644	\$665.62	\$2,068,328	\$122.75	959	275	684
54	EVANS	4th	8,163	\$32,427	63.2%	13.4%	\$5,140,408	\$629.72	\$874,392	\$107.12	365	103	262
55	FANNIN	4th	19,151	\$33,253	61.8%	16.2%	\$6,689,386	\$349.30	\$1,351,057	\$70.55	555	232	323
56	FAYETTE	1st	78,468	\$79,276	27.8%	41.5%	\$30,147,219	\$384.20	\$15,883,287	\$202.42	3,513	2,663	850
57	FLOYD	2nd	72,872	\$38,289	56.8%	17.9%	\$40,203,128	\$551.70	\$7,693,150	\$105.57	3,497	1,044	2,453
58	FORSYTH	1st	122,106	\$81,629	29.9%	43.6%	\$35,687,834	\$292.27	\$11,240,334	\$92.05	2,943	1,894	1,049

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County), *Continued*

	Georgia County	Quintile Rank	Population 18 and Over 2010	Median Household Income 2010	High School Diploma or Less	College Degree or Higher	Total Lottery Sales 2011	Per Capita Lottery Sales 2011	Total HOPE Expenditures 2011	Per Capita HOPE Expenditures 2011	Total HOPE Awards 2011	Total HOPE Scholarships 2011	Total HOPE Grants 2011
59	FRANKLIN	3rd	17,128	\$36,109	65.4%	13.6%	\$11,547,031	\$674.16	\$1,860,056	\$108.60	777	250	527
60	FULTON	1st	700,895	\$53,580	30.2%	47.6%	\$327,042,372	\$466.61	\$64,326,580	\$91.78	16,134	9,915	6,219
61	GILMER	2nd	22,063	\$39,710	60.8%	13.4%	\$7,440,549	\$337.24	\$1,760,275	\$79.78	650	360	290
62	GLASCOCK	3rd	2,269	\$36,433	70.8%	10.5%	\$856,829	\$377.62	\$224,242	\$98.83	118	19	99
63	GLYNN	2nd	60,395	\$42,993	44.6%	26.4%	\$30,340,269	\$502.36	\$4,418,567	\$73.16	1,441	854	587
64	GORDON	2nd	40,311	\$40,656	64.7%	12.7%	\$19,432,641	\$482.07	\$3,809,642	\$94.51	1,699	621	1,078
65	GRADY	4th	18,584	\$31,297	67.3%	10.1%	\$12,126,366	\$652.52	\$1,838,997	\$98.96	889	574	315
66	GREENE	3rd	12,697	\$36,001	63.0%	18.9%	\$9,976,350	\$785.72	\$906,516	\$71.40	329	122	207
67	GWINNETT	1st	570,614	\$57,848	36.1%	34.9%	\$193,177,987	\$338.54	\$79,589,653	\$139.48	19,207	13,560	5,647
68	HABERSHAM	2nd	32,737	\$40,316	57.7%	18.7%	\$12,699,306	\$387.92	\$3,313,536	\$101.22	1,317	479	838
69	HALL	1st	129,518	\$47,238	54.0%	21.0%	\$62,238,485	\$480.54	\$12,434,801	\$96.01	4,403	2,247	2,156
70	HANCOCK	5th	7,710	\$23,887	75.0%	10.3%	\$4,435,716	\$575.32	\$893,974	\$115.95	384	91	293
71	HARALSON	2nd	21,547	\$39,046	67.7%	11.0%	\$22,997,691	\$1,067.33	\$2,181,827	\$101.26	993	243	750
72	HARRIS	1st	24,406	\$62,264	42.1%	27.4%	\$9,609,818	\$393.75	\$1,938,721	\$79.44	740	280	460
73	HART	4th	19,602	\$33,753	61.7%	15.2%	\$7,183,952	\$366.49	\$1,151,892	\$58.76	461	141	320
74	HEARD	2nd	8,786	\$39,614	68.3%	7.3%	\$3,562,543	\$405.48	\$609,395	\$69.36	276	62	214
75	HENRY	1st	144,265	\$59,371	43.3%	24.4%	\$68,431,181	\$474.34	\$16,263,754	\$112.74	5,217	2,711	2,506
76	HOUSTON	1st	102,406	\$54,977	41.3%	24.4%	\$47,835,975	\$467.12	\$13,064,425	\$127.57	5,600	2,015	3,585
77	IRWIN	4th	7,223	\$32,859	66.9%	9.2%	\$2,577,896	\$356.90	\$879,976	\$121.83	420	96	324
78	JACKSON	1st	44,440	\$50,409	57.7%	17.7%	\$18,325,065	\$412.36	\$5,873,542	\$132.17	2,007	969	1,038
79	JASPER	2nd	10,425	\$43,443	62.5%	13.3%	\$3,342,561	\$320.63	\$972,358	\$93.27	382	144	238
80	JEFF DAVIS	4th	10,902	\$32,380	69.0%	11.5%	\$6,037,794	\$553.82	\$1,239,684	\$113.71	606	134	472
81	JEFFERSON	5th	12,659	\$29,683	71.4%	8.7%	\$11,496,291	\$908.15	\$1,319,906	\$104.27	647	139	508
82	JENKINS	5th	6,104	\$27,682	68.2%	12.8%	\$3,125,112	\$511.98	\$641,726	\$105.13	314	81	233
83	JOHNSON	5th	7,890	\$28,332	70.8%	8.9%	\$2,476,221	\$313.84	\$624,354	\$79.13	284	83	201
84	JONES	1st	21,196	\$52,215	53.0%	17.2%	\$6,478,682	\$305.66	\$1,474,378	\$69.56	584	211	373
85	LAMAR	2nd	14,448	\$40,001	65.8%	9.7%	\$6,566,301	\$454.48	\$1,254,405	\$86.82	576	192	384
86	LANIER	4th	7,310	\$33,430	61.0%	9.4%	\$2,811,366	\$384.59	\$557,097	\$76.21	276	78	198
87	LAURENS	3rd	35,959	\$36,568	62.4%	15.9%	\$24,142,068	\$671.38	\$4,494,042	\$124.98	1,940	603	1,337

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County), *Continued*

	Georgia County	Quintile Rank	Population 18 and Over 2010	Median Household Income 2010	High School Diploma or Less	College Degree or Higher	Total Lottery Sales 2011	Per Capita Lottery Sales 2011	Total HOPE Expenditures 2011	Per Capita HOPE Expenditures 2011	Total HOPE Awards 2011	Total HOPE Scholarships 2011	Total HOPE Grants 2011
88	LEE	1st	20,363	\$61,489	48.2%	19.2%	\$13,639,969	\$669.84	\$2,761,328	\$135.61	1,109	446	663
89	LIBERTY	2nd	44,262	\$39,697	45.9%	16.3%	\$29,124,912	\$658.01	\$3,395,430	\$76.71	1,826	422	1,404
90	LINCOLN	3rd	6,345	\$35,201	64.9%	9.7%	\$3,167,611	\$499.23	\$562,524	\$88.66	185	85	100
91	LONG	2nd	10,045	\$38,243	61.3%	9.1%	\$2,484,645	\$247.35	\$450,380	\$44.84	224	48	176
92	LOWNDES	3rd	82,263	\$36,486	48.7%	22.3%	\$45,742,314	\$556.05	\$11,648,341	\$141.60	5,091	1,414	3,677
93	LUMPKIN	2nd	23,725	\$44,309	54.0%	19.5%	\$7,274,654	\$306.62	\$2,204,126	\$92.90	712	399	313
94	MACON	5th	11,487	\$27,324	69.1%	10.7%	\$7,816,523	\$680.47	\$591,296	\$51.48	295	42	253
95	MADISON	2nd	21,246	\$41,267	66.9%	12.9%	\$7,285,202	\$342.90	\$2,145,666	\$100.99	916	245	671
96	MARION	4th	6,646	\$33,534	70.3%	6.8%	\$3,157,846	\$475.15	\$433,776	\$65.27	176	38	138
97	MCDUFFIE	3rd	16,177	\$36,559	65.6%	11.5%	\$14,428,011	\$891.88	\$1,513,635	\$93.57	686	165	521
98	MCINTOSH	3rd	11,255	\$35,681	62.5%	15.0%	\$5,764,470	\$512.17	\$529,462	\$47.04	203	100	103
99	MERIWETHER	3rd	16,782	\$35,287	70.7%	9.7%	\$12,271,204	\$731.21	\$1,094,025	\$65.19	527	127	400
100	MILLER	4th	4,689	\$32,015	65.6%	9.4%	\$2,919,766	\$622.68	\$6,980	\$1.49	2	2	0
101	MITCHELL	5th	17,662	\$31,094	69.9%	9.6%	\$12,835,199	\$726.71	\$1,753,647	\$99.29	851	271	580
102	MONROE	1st	20,471	\$49,839	56.5%	19.0%	\$10,581,121	\$516.88	\$1,701,965	\$83.14	703	240	463
103	MONTGOMERY	3rd	7,039	\$35,133	60.5%	15.5%	\$2,919,658	\$414.78	\$596,272	\$84.71	296	73	223
104	MORGAN	2nd	13,429	\$45,804	54.9%	23.8%	\$10,457,715	\$778.74	\$1,280,908	\$95.38	411	223	188
105	MURRAY	2nd	28,890	\$39,911	73.4%	6.7%	\$11,181,515	\$387.04	\$1,807,029	\$62.55	762	607	155
106	MUSCOGEE	3rd	141,287	\$36,359	45.6%	21.6%	\$135,803,785	\$961.19	\$13,057,686	\$92.42	5,516	1,745	3,771
107	NEWTON	1st	71,085	\$48,989	50.3%	19.4%	\$36,551,594	\$514.20	\$5,688,272	\$80.02	2,109	981	1,128
108	OCONEE	1st	23,505	\$76,298	30.0%	44.9%	\$6,038,943	\$256.92	\$4,809,120	\$204.60	1,181	786	395
109	OGLETHORPE	2nd	11,344	\$40,936	58.9%	11.7%	\$3,067,645	\$270.42	\$647,331	\$57.06	239	93	146
110	PAULDING	1st	99,230	\$61,496	50.6%	20.8%	\$29,603,171	\$298.33	\$7,780,703	\$78.41	3,032	1,070	1,962
111	PEACH	2nd	21,375	\$38,024	55.8%	18.0%	\$13,973,051	\$653.71	\$2,751,747	\$128.74	1,312	357	955
112	PICKENS	1st	22,794	\$48,532	53.3%	22.0%	\$8,626,021	\$378.43	\$2,374,927	\$104.19	1,031	328	703
113	PIERCE	3rd	13,862	\$37,262	63.1%	8.8%	\$6,024,490	\$434.60	\$1,421,686	\$102.56	691	238	453
114	PIKE	1st	13,031	\$52,411	56.5%	15.7%	\$4,353,570	\$334.09	\$1,611,852	\$123.69	685	235	450
115	POLK	3rd	30,429	\$36,468	66.7%	11.4%	\$17,463,647	\$573.91	\$2,738,552	\$90.00	1,334	355	979
116	PULASKI	3rd	9,432	\$36,665	68.9%	5.6%	\$5,734,678	\$608.00	\$866,766	\$91.90	383	123	260

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County), *Continued*

	Georgia County	Quintile Rank	Population 18 and Over 2010	Median Household Income 2010	High School Diploma or Less	College Degree or Higher	Total Lottery Sales 2011	Per Capita Lottery Sales 2011	Total HOPE Expenditures 2011	Per Capita HOPE Expenditures 2011	Total HOPE Awards 2011	Total HOPE Scholarships 2011	Total HOPE Grants 2011
117	PUTNAM	2nd	16,617	\$40,037	55.1%	18.8%	\$9,755,240	\$587.06	\$1,508,265	\$90.77	600	178	422
118	QUITMAN	5th	1,999	\$28,102	71.4%	7.4%	\$8,846,859	\$4,425.64	\$111,941	\$56.00	34	21	13
119	RABUN	2nd	12,847	\$37,990	50.0%	24.7%	\$4,189,787	\$326.13	\$961,523	\$74.84	355	138	217
120	RANDOLPH	5th	5,991	\$26,863	63.8%	13.1%	\$5,361,249	\$894.88	\$546,441	\$91.21	257	87	170
121	RICHMOND	3rd	151,244	\$37,866	48.9%	20.3%	\$123,396,705	\$815.88	\$13,908,629	\$91.96	4,793	2,074	2,719
122	ROCKDALE	1st	62,301	\$53,899	45.0%	23.6%	\$33,461,866	\$537.10	\$5,856,707	\$94.01	1,685	999	686
123	SCHLEY	3rd	3,507	\$37,761	64.6%	8.7%	\$1,751,244	\$499.36	\$633,892	\$180.75	279	57	222
124	SCREVEN	5th	10,903	\$30,925	68.3%	11.4%	\$6,765,037	\$620.47	\$1,429,552	\$131.12	607	147	460
125	SEMINOLE	5th	6,725	\$30,604	60.7%	10.3%	\$5,912,481	\$879.18	\$825,477	\$122.75	372	359	13
126	SPALDING	2nd	47,862	\$38,451	62.0%	13.6%	\$29,741,179	\$621.39	\$4,485,766	\$93.72	2,125	539	1,586
127	STEPHENS	3rd	20,223	\$34,445	63.8%	13.3%	\$9,590,213	\$474.22	\$2,582,985	\$127.73	1,019	316	703
128	STEWART	5th	5,109	\$26,659	67.7%	11.0%	\$3,338,511	\$653.46	\$252,623	\$49.45	119	24	95
129	SUMTER	4th	24,518	\$31,871	58.1%	18.9%	\$19,181,313	\$782.34	\$3,842,907	\$156.74	1,792	323	1,469
130	TALBOT	5th	5,401	\$29,933	68.5%	10.9%	\$2,194,675	\$406.35	\$313,973	\$58.13	128	39	89
131	TALIAFERRO	5th	1,394	\$26,863	79.1%	6.8%	\$1,334,706	\$957.46	\$125,031	\$89.69	48	17	31
132	TATTNALL	3rd	20,114	\$35,039	71.4%	11.9%	\$8,434,967	\$419.36	\$1,307,801	\$65.02	616	150	466
133	TAYLOR	5th	6,728	\$30,748	72.1%	7.4%	\$3,367,004	\$500.45	\$743,049	\$110.44	336	77	259
134	TELFAIR	5th	13,184	\$28,414	76.1%	8.1%	\$6,799,326	\$515.73	\$746,148	\$56.59	363	122	241
135	TERRELL	5th	7,011	\$31,143	66.9%	9.9%	\$7,069,290	\$1,008.31	\$764,663	\$109.07	357	91	266
136	THOMAS	3rd	33,583	\$35,539	56.2%	19.6%	\$25,711,081	\$765.60	\$3,586,475	\$106.79	1,617	487	1,130
137	TIFT	3rd	29,758	\$34,702	55.0%	16.3%	\$22,979,979	\$772.23	\$3,963,493	\$133.19	1,817	492	1,325
138	TOOMBS	4th	19,608	\$32,002	60.2%	14.3%	\$13,289,565	\$677.76	\$2,532,577	\$129.16	1,246	268	978
139	TOWNS	2nd	8,830	\$38,207	50.9%	20.8%	\$4,085,977	\$462.74	\$715,673	\$81.05	272	112	160
140	TREUTLEN	5th	5,172	\$30,809	70.2%	9.9%	\$2,537,388	\$490.60	\$366,483	\$70.86	185	43	142
141	TROUP	2nd	49,242	\$39,422	55.5%	19.4%	\$57,907,364	\$1,175.98	\$4,717,607	\$95.80	2,047	541	1,506
142	TURNER	5th	6,727	\$26,845	65.8%	13.2%	\$5,436,740	\$808.20	\$753,067	\$111.95	403	85	318
143	TWIGGS	3rd	7,167	\$35,232	78.1%	6.7%	\$3,788,731	\$528.64	\$408,679	\$57.02	207	57	150
144	UNION	3rd	17,563	\$37,540	46.0%	21.6%	\$6,674,567	\$380.04	\$1,326,564	\$75.53	535	195	340
145	UPSON	4th	20,736	\$33,461	63.9%	11.3%	\$10,711,127	\$516.55	\$2,192,446	\$105.73	995	251	744
146	WALKER	3rd	52,500	\$36,854	59.3%	12.8%	\$29,420,835	\$560.40	\$4,665,699	\$88.87	2,239	535	1,704

Table 2 Georgia Demographics, Lottery Sales, and HOPE Expenditures (by County), *Continued*

	Georgia County	Quintile Rank	Population 18 and Over 2010	Median Household Income 2010	High School Diploma or Less	College Degree or Higher	Total Lottery Sales 2011	Per Capita Lottery Sales 2011	Total HOPE Expenditures 2011	Per Capita HOPE Expenditures 2011	Total HOPE Awards 2011	Total HOPE Scholarships 2011	Total HOPE Grants 2011
147	WALTON	1st	61,180	\$51,913	55.5%	17.3%	\$30,307,436	\$495.38	\$3,267,091	\$53.40	1,204	493	711
148	WARE	4th	27,755	\$33,176	61.3%	12.2%	\$15,854,704	\$571.24	\$2,982,957	\$107.47	1,522	376	1,146
149	WARREN	5th	4,461	\$29,764	77.4%	4.7%	\$3,076,738	\$689.70	\$389,061	\$87.21	190	40	150
150	WASHINGTON	4th	16,141	\$33,199	67.7%	10.7%	\$11,632,183	\$720.66	\$2,071,485	\$128.34	932	220	712
151	WAYNE	3rd	22,638	\$36,562	62.3%	10.9%	\$10,086,191	\$445.54	\$2,038,564	\$90.05	995	261	734
152	WEBSTER	4th	2,089	\$31,216	69.0%	7.9%	\$780,239	\$373.50	\$143,479	\$68.68	73	23	50
153	WHEELER	5th	6,022	\$29,834	76.4%	8.6%	\$1,677,262	\$278.52	\$301,982	\$50.15	152	34	118
154	WHITE	2nd	20,944	\$40,120	53.1%	19.6%	\$7,627,123	\$364.17	\$1,867,147	\$89.15	713	284	429
155	WHITFIELD	2nd	73,316	\$40,117	62.1%	15.1%	\$38,922,261	\$530.88	\$5,896,574	\$80.43	2,208	1,809	399
156	WILCOX	4th	7,468	\$31,442	68.6%	8.8%	\$3,078,416	\$412.21	\$769,721	\$103.07	360	89	271
157	WILKES	5th	8,237	\$30,451	66.5%	15.5%	\$6,584,231	\$799.35	\$656,415	\$79.69	246	73	173
158	WILKINSON	3rd	7,239	\$35,530	68.6%	12.1%	\$4,394,772	\$607.10	\$904,288	\$124.92	386	115	271
159	WORTH	3rd	16,336	\$37,436	65.4%	9.4%	\$6,734,321	\$412.24	\$1,475,096	\$90.30	712	177	535
	Total		7,196,008				3,598,701,888		745,115,959		257,834	114,904	142,930
	State Average			\$46,252	46.1%	27.2%		\$500.10		\$103.55			

Endnotes

- ¹ Complete College America website, State Profile, Georgia 2011. For an overview of Complete College America, visit www.completecollege.org.
- ² Per capita lottery sales calculations are based on the population of individuals 18 years of age and older for each county.
- ³ For FY 2011, approximately 25.3 percent of total lottery games revenue was transferred from the Georgia Lottery Corporation to the state Treasury to fund Georgia's Pre-K and HOPE programs.
- ⁴ *With Their Whole Lives Ahead of Them: Myths and Realities About Why So Many Students Fail To Finish College*; A Public Agenda report for the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; released December 2009.
- ⁵ *FY 2013 Budget Analysis: Higher Education – A Review of the Governor's Budget Report*, by Cedric D. Johnson; Georgia Budget and Policy Institute; Policy Report, January 2012.
- ⁶ "Deal Charges Campus Presidents with 'Complete College Georgia' Mission"; Press release; Office of the Governor; February 28, 2012.
- ⁷ *HOPE on a Tightrope, Maximizing Lottery Funds to Yield the Best Education Returns*, by Cedric D. Johnson; Georgia Budget and Policy Institute; Policy Report, February 2012.

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