

# KIDS COUNT

The State of the Child  
in Tennessee



2013



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in Tennessee



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# Acknowledgements

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Tennessee KIDS COUNT is partially funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Agency**

This research was partially funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank the Foundation for its support but acknowledge the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the staff of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth authorization number 316100.  
December 2014. 1,000 copies. This public document was promulgated at a cost of  
\$3.54 each.



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Hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to encourage policies and support smart decisions for children and families.



2

## VISUALIZE



1

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Enter any location, topic or keyword into the powerful search engine to find the statistics most relevant to your community.



3

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# Early Years Matter





## Introduction

Early childhood is a critical period when infants, toddlers and preschool-age children develop sensory awareness, motor skills and language, as well as social, emotional and cognitive abilities. During this intense five-year period, the brain works tirelessly to communicate its new foundational skills to the rest of the body and help the child communicate within its environment. Just as many athletic games require a back and forth exchange, this process occurs between the developing brain and the environment.<sup>1</sup> Essentially, children do not develop in silos; rather, they are products of both internal construction and external influence.

This foundation constructed in a child's early years is the groundwork for the future. Building upon a strong, sturdy foundation produces better outcomes than trying to build upon a crumbling base. Early experiences shape the developmental course of a child. Stress is typical and even necessary for adequate early childhood development. Excess stress in the form of prolonged exposure to violence, chronic poverty, extreme maternal depression and child abuse, however, can reach an unacceptable level that has been identified by experts as toxic stress.<sup>2</sup> Research indicates toxic stress is a contributing factor to academic deficits and poorer health outcomes.

In the late 1990s, Kaiser Permanente and The Centers for Disease Control began a study looking at the effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on physical and mental health outcomes later in life. The ACEs they measured covered child neglect; physical, emotional and sexual abuse of the child; divorce; domestic abuse of a parent; parental substance abuse; having a parent in prison; and parental suicide. Two-thirds of those studied had at least one of the ACEs. One fourth of the people studied had more than one. One in eight (12.5 percent) had four or more ACEs. As the number of ACEs increased, so did a host of health issues. For those with four or more ACEs, the risks were substantially higher. Negative outcomes associated with increased ACEs include:<sup>3</sup>

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse;
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);
- Depression;
- Fetal death;
- Health-related quality of life;
- Illicit drug use;
- Ischemic heart disease (IHD);
- Liver disease;
- Risk for intimate partner violence;
- Multiple sexual partners;
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs);
- Smoking;
- Suicide attempts;
- Unintended pregnancies;
- Early initiation of smoking;
- Early initiation of sexual activity;
- Adolescent pregnancy.

In its 2012 policy report, *The First Eight Years: Giving Kids a Foundation for Lifetime Success*, the Annie E. Casey Foundation recommends three primary goals to meet the needs of every child:<sup>4</sup>

- Support parents as they care for their children;
- Improve access to quality early care and education, health care and other services;
- Ensure that care is comprehensive and coordinated for all children from birth through age eight.

These goals align well with those outlined in the School Readiness Model produced by Tennessee's Children's Cabinet and Early Childhood Advisory Council. The model looks at birth to age five, which is also the focus of this report. The School Readiness Model acknowledges the importance of a child's

environment, saying that “[R]eadiness is not seen solely as a condition within a child, but is a condition that exists when communities, schools, and families collectively create a nurturing environment for child development starting at birth.”<sup>5</sup>

Unfortunately, research from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Program—Birth Cohort suggests the presence of inequality in our youngest children. Infants and toddlers as young as 9- and 24-months old from low-income families score lower on cognitive assessments, are less likely to be in excellent or good health, and are less likely to receive positive behavior ratings than infants and toddlers from higher income families.<sup>6</sup> Though these young infants and toddlers may experience significant disparities simply due to their birth families’ current economic situation, early interventions consistently demonstrate cognitive, social and emotional gains for our nation’s most at-risk youngsters. In other words, as disparaging as inequality in infancy and toddlerhood can be to a child’s development, a solid solution lies in providing quality early care and learning experiences.<sup>7</sup>

Data from the Casey Foundation’s 2014 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* show that Tennessee lags the nation on several indicators of young child well-being.

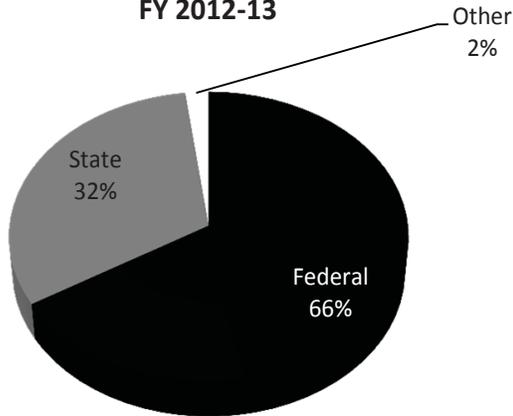
- Among the economic indicators:
  - Tennessee ranks 39<sup>th</sup> for the percent of children living in poverty and
  - 31<sup>st</sup> for the percent of children living in a home where no parent has full-time, year-round employment.
- In the area of education:
  - Tennessee ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> in the percent of three- and four-year-old-children attending preschool.
- In measures of health:
  - Tennessee ranks 44<sup>th</sup> in the percentage of babies who are low birthweight.
  - In a brighter spot for Tennessee, the state ranks 22<sup>nd</sup> in the percent of children who have health insurance.
- Family indicators show that:
  - Tennessee ranks 26<sup>th</sup> for the percent of children living with a head of household who lacks a high school diploma,
  - 35<sup>th</sup> for the percent of children living in single-parent families, and
  - 36<sup>th</sup> for the percent of children living in high poverty areas.

In the 2014 *Resource Mapping of Expenditures for Tennessee Children* produced by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, agencies were asked to estimate the percent of children under five who were served by each program reported. The results showed that, while children under five make up 27.3 percent of all Tennessee children, spending on programs for them is just 16.4 percent of overall resources flowing to children through the state. Table 1 shows the amount of spending estimated to flow to the under-five age group by state agency, as well as the percent that spending on the under-five age group makes up of each agency’s spending on all children.

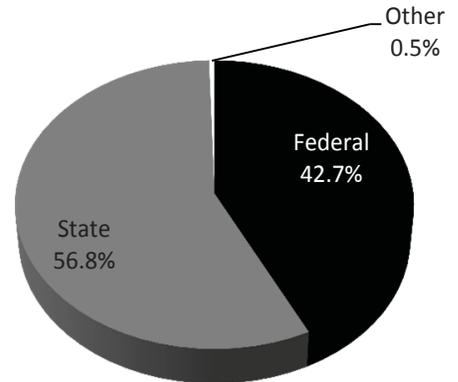
As shown in Figure 1, the sources of funding are a bit different for children under five as well. Spending for children under five years of age is more reliant on federal dollars than spending for all Tennessee children. This is primarily because the Basic Education Program (BEP) does not fund programs for children under five. The BEP accounts for 73 percent of state dollars spent on children, so the exclusion of the under-five group from this funding source virtually guarantees the importance of federal funds to programs serving them.

**Figure 1: Comparison of Expenditures by Source**

**Expenditures on Children Under Five in Tennessee by Source, FY 2012-13**



**Expenditures on all Children in Tennessee by Source, FY 2012-13**



**Table 1: Estimate of Spending on Children Under Five Years of Age**

State Agency	Estimate of Dollars Spent on Children Under 5	Estimate of Percent Spent on Children Under 5	Total Expenditures
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$1,644,108	10.6%	\$15,481,451
CoverKids	\$57,273,097	27.3%	\$209,791,565
Department of Agriculture	\$0	0.0%	\$208,000
Department of Children's Services	\$103,461,481	15.9%	\$652,080,500
Department of Correction	\$0	0.0%	\$517,247
Department of Education	\$225,958,087	19.7%	\$1,148,971,781
Department of Education: BEP	\$0	0.0%	\$3,860,474,000
Department of Health	\$140,154,664	64.8%	\$216,413,800
Department of Human Services	\$324,424,349	25.4%	\$1,276,712,578
Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities	\$664,272	20.0%	\$3,323,357
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$0	0.0%	\$14,701,686
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$6,375,049	13.0%	\$49,077,775
Department of Safety	\$0	0.0%	\$957,986
Department of Transportation	\$36,492	1.0%	\$3,529,820
Governor's Books from Birth Foundation	\$6,051,886	100.0%	\$6,051,886
Governor's Children's Cabinet	\$31,209	27.3%	\$114,317
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$0	0.0%	\$5,028,488
TennCare	\$663,345,260	36.0%	\$1,842,625,721
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$725,837	17.7%	\$4,111,093
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$0	0.0%	\$14,570,343
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$0	0.0%	\$925,345
Tennessee State Museum	\$78,414	10.0%	\$784,139
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$0	0.0%	\$14,682,897
Volunteer TN	\$1,422,489	27.3%	\$5,210,581
Total	\$1,531,646,692	16.4%	\$9,346,346,355

## School Readiness

Tennessee’s School Readiness Model challenges the state to ensure that families, communities and schools are working together to adequately prepare children to succeed in school and in life. It describes a “Ready Family” as one in which all members support children’s well-being through frequent positive interaction and a directed interest in child welfare, development and learning. For a variety of reasons, many families have difficulty providing this level of positive support to young children.

### **Families**

One of the greatest barriers to strong families is poverty. In its most obvious effect, poverty makes it difficult for families to provide for children’s most basic needs, including healthy food, quality child care and preventive health care. Poverty also increases stress on families and can contribute to depression, anger and impatience in parenting that create an environment of toxic stress for children and can increase the incidence of abuse. The American Academy of Pediatrics describes toxic stress as “severe, chronic stress that becomes toxic to developing brains and biological systems when a child suffers significant adversity, such as poverty, abuse, neglect, neighborhood violence, or the substance abuse or mental illness of a caregiver.”<sup>8</sup> Toxic stress is especially damaging in children under age five because of its impact on their rapidly developing brains.

The American Academy of Pediatrics drew similar conclusions in a study of poverty and its effects on child development:

Poverty is prevalent in the United States and disproportionately affects children. Economic and demographic trends indicate that rates of child poverty and deprivation are not declining but actually are worsening in many parts of the country. Poverty and the culture surrounding it have a significant and pervasive impact on the health and development of children. Multiple risk factors converge in families that are extremely poor, greatly increasing children’s risk for chronic health problems, school failure, births out of wedlock to adolescents, and other poor outcomes.<sup>9</sup>

In Tennessee, 26 percent of children live in poverty, and 14 percent of children live in high poverty areas that lack public resources, economic investment and political power—further exacerbating the problems poverty brings.



**Table 2: Services to Support Vulnerable Children and Families**

Department/Program	State	Federal	Total	Children Served
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts Total</b>		<b>\$188,528</b>	<b>\$188,528</b>	<b>2,558</b>
Access and Visitation Grant		\$188,528	\$188,528	2,558
<b>Department of Children's Services Total</b>	<b>\$3,338,700</b>	<b>\$820,500</b>	<b>\$4,159,200</b>	<b>18,056</b>
Family Support Services	\$796,800		\$796,800	3,123
Parenting Education	\$957,200	\$820,500	\$1,777,700	12,601
Relative Caregiver	\$494,900		\$494,900	1,433
Therapeutic Family Preservation	\$1,089,800		\$1,089,800	899
<b>Department of Education Total</b>	<b>\$19,683,993</b>	<b>\$9,670,210</b>	<b>\$29,354,203</b>	<b>3,966</b>
Tennessee's Early Intervention System	\$19,683,993	\$9,670,210	\$29,354,203	3,966
<b>Department of Health Total</b>	<b>\$7,325,500</b>	<b>\$4,099,800</b>	<b>\$12,261,100</b>	<b>11,462</b>
ACA Home Visiting Program		\$3,075,800	\$3,075,800	680
Child Health & Development (CHAD)	\$282,601	\$553,199	\$835,800	623
Children's Special Services (CSS) DPA		\$722,800	\$722,800	4,257
Healing Center Home Visiting Program	\$1,300	\$301,200	\$302,500	60
Healthy Start	\$2,656,300		\$2,656,300	1,223
TN Home Visiting - (HUGS)	\$4,473,000		\$4,473,000	4,519
TN Nurse Home Visitor Program	\$194,900		\$194,900	100
<b>Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Total</b>	<b>\$103,009</b>	<b>\$7,489,347</b>	<b>\$7,592,356</b>	<b>8,480</b>
Building Strong Families in Rural Tennessee		\$351,139	\$351,139	254
Consumer Family Support	\$31,003		\$31,003	2,146
Early Connections Network		\$1,886,771	\$1,886,771	138
Family Support and Advocacy	\$72,006		\$72,006	4,090
JustCare Family Network		\$1,898,336	\$1,898,336	310
K-Town Youth Empowerment Network		\$2,051,109	\$2,051,109	190
Mule Town Family Network		\$394,539	\$394,539	34
Nurses for Newborns		\$9,249	\$9,249	388
Planned Respite		\$689,927	\$689,927	602
Respite Voucher Program		\$208,278	\$208,278	328
<b>Office of Criminal Justice Programs Total</b>		<b>\$1,700</b>	<b>\$1,700</b>	<b>14</b>
Tennessee Targeted Community Crime Reduction - Operation Defiance (Big Brother/Big Sister)		\$1,700	\$1,700	14
<b>TennCare</b>	<b>\$53,443,560</b>	<b>\$104,617,365</b>	<b>\$158,060,925</b>	<b>3,422</b>
Behavioral Health-In Home Services	\$1,216,546	\$2,381,426	\$3,597,972	376
HCBS - Intellectually Disabled	\$6,788,208	\$13,288,119	\$20,076,327	367
Medical Services-Home Based Services	\$45,438,806	\$88,947,820	\$134,386,626	2,679
<b>Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth</b>		<b>\$67,545</b>	<b>\$67,545</b>	<b>446</b>
Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Middle Tennessee - Federal Formula Grant		\$67,545	\$67,545	446
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$83,894,762</b>	<b>\$126,954,995</b>	<b>\$211,685,557</b>	<b>48,404</b>

By supporting families—especially those dealing with challenges like children with special educational or developmental needs, young and/or single parents, and poverty—good public policies can make a difference in preparing children to take on the academic as well as the social-emotional challenges of beginning kindergarten. Tennessee’s School Readiness Model defines a “Ready Family” as one in which:<sup>10</sup>

- Family members interact with children to help them develop listening and communication skills and to express their feelings, needs and wants;
- Parents and family members act as advocates for their children in all aspects of their lives; and
- Parents and family members ensure their children are healthy.

When a family first brings a new baby home in Tennessee, it receives a package of information called “Welcome Baby,” including a letter from First Lady Crissy Haslam and information on resources and supports available to Tennessee families. Among these are Governor’s Books from Birth, which provides a book every month to children under five years of age, and [kidcentraltn.com](http://kidcentraltn.com), the state website that provides a wealth of information on child development and family resources.

Nonetheless, many Tennessee families face multiple challenges on their way to meeting “Ready Family” goals, and it shows in Tennessee KIDS COUNT data. Overall, more than one fourth of Tennessee children live in poverty, but that challenge is not spread evenly across the state. Tennessee data (available in the data section at the back of this report) show that in four Tennessee counties (Cocke, Fentress, Hancock and Lake) more than 40 percent of children live in poverty. For an additional 13 Tennessee counties, the number is greater than one third.



At the same time, almost 14 percent of Tennessee children require special education services. These needs are spread more evenly across the state, but, on a percentage basis, the number is greater in rural counties. This places an economic burden on areas with high poverty to support special education services for—in some cases—around one in five school children. Many families are not adequately knowledgeable about developmental milestones to catch these needs early, when services are least expensive and most effective. And when

they do recognize the need, many families lack the resources to advocate for their children within the system as fully as the School Readiness Model says a “Ready Family” will.

The state has some programs to support our most vulnerable children and families, though they only serve a small portion. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth’s resource mapping project tracks spending that flows through the state to children’s programs. The last report, covering FY 2012-13 spending, reinforced findings that the majority of funds supporting these families are federal. This is driven primarily by TennCare services, including home-based services and programs for the intellectually disabled. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services also has several programs supporting these families that are almost exclusively funded with federal dollars.

The Department of Education, the Department of Children’s Services, and the Department of Health also have programs that serve vulnerable populations. Tennessee’s Early Intervention System (TEIS) is operated by the Department of Education and provides early screening for developmental delays and a variety of services for children whose results suggest delays may be present. TEIS service providers visit children in their homes and in child care settings to follow children’s progress and to involve all caregivers in ways to facilitate progress. TEIS also pays for services deemed necessary to prepare children with developmental delays for school. TEIS service providers connect families to community resources and help to transition children with delays into the school system at the age of three. During the 2012-13 school year, TEIS served nearly 4,000 Tennessee children and their families, relying on almost \$20 million in state dollars and about \$10 million in federal dollars.



The Department of Health serves vulnerable families with several programs, the largest of which are Help Us Grow Successfully (HUGS), Healthier Beginnings and Healthy Start. HUGS is available to families in all 95 Tennessee counties. The Department of Health describes it as:

A targeted case management program that provides home-based intervention services to pregnant/postpartum women, children birth through the age of five (5) years and their primary caregivers. Home visitors form a unique and voluntary relationship with a family. Home visitors screen for and identify potential problems, provide education, and connect families with resources in their communities. The HUGS program seeks to prevent or reduce risks as well as promote health and wellness.<sup>11</sup>

Healthier Beginnings is targeted toward the 30 counties across the state deemed most “at risk.” Funding comes through federal grants and supports programs using evidence-based models, including Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers and Nurse Family Partnership. Priority populations include military families, low income families, families with young mothers and families with a history of child abuse, neglect, and/or substance abuse. These programs served 680 Tennessee children in FY 2012-13. Healthy Start also uses the Healthy Families America evidence-based model but is state-funded. It serves 30 counties in middle and west Tennessee and targets families with first-time mothers, low-income

families and families with young children deemed at risk for abuse or neglect. Healthy Start served 1,223 Tennessee children in FY 2012-13.

The Department of Children's Services home visiting programs are also aimed at families with children deemed at risk for abuse or neglect. They provide parenting education for parents and relative caregivers and other family support services all aimed at keeping children with their families and in their communities. They served over 18,000 children in FY 2012-13, with \$3.3 million in state dollars and \$820,000 in federal dollars.

The total number of children served by these programs is just over 48,000. Some children may be receiving services from more than one program, but this number marks just over 12 percent of Tennessee children under five years of age. Table 2 summarizes this information by state agency.

In addition to interacting engagingly with and advocating effectively for their children, a "Ready Family" must also be able to ensure their children are healthy. Many families struggle with keeping their children healthy because they lack access to adequate preventive health services. While the number of children who do not have health insurance is not reported by county and thus is not in the data section of this report, it is tracked at the state level by the Annie E. Casey Foundation on its KIDS COUNT data center website. In Tennessee, almost 85 percent of children without health insurance live in families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty. This offers a clear indication that families fail to have health insurance coverage for

children because they cannot afford it. Tennessee has traditionally ranked around the middle of all states on this important measure of child health, but the state's failure to accept federal Medicaid expansion dollars will likely drive this ranking down in the future.



### ***Medicaid Expansion in Tennessee***

The Affordable Care Act, passed by Congress in 2010, provides avenues for affordable health insurance for all Americans. Families who do not live below the poverty line, but who still have difficulty paying insurance premiums, choose health care plans from among those offered in their health care exchange and then may receive a federal subsidy if they meet income qualifications. But families who are even poorer than that, families whose income falls somewhere between 111 percent and 138 percent of the poverty level,<sup>12</sup> do not qualify for subsidies on the exchanges. Instead, those families were to be part of an expansion of Medicaid.

In June 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Medicaid expansion is voluntary for states. So far,

26 states and the District of Columbia have accepted Medicaid expansion funds, while 24 states have not. Tennessee is one of the states that has not. As a result, families with incomes between 111 percent and 138 percent of poverty cannot qualify for either Medicaid or subsidies on the exchange. Non-disabled adults without dependent children do not qualify for Medicaid regardless of income. These groups fall into what is being called “the coverage gap.” A recent report by the President’s Council of Economic Advisors estimated that 234,000 Tennesseans would be eligible for Medicaid in 2016 if the state accepted these federal funds.<sup>13</sup>

***Tennessee is giving away \$4.7 million federal funds every single day by rejecting Medicaid expansion.***

Though children living in poverty still qualify for coverage other under programs, they are less likely to receive health care services if their parents are uninsured. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality reported:

Insuring children without insuring their parents does not solve the problem of children’s unmet health needs, a new study finds. Insured children living with at least one parent in families where the children were insured, but the parents were not, were more than twice as likely to not have a usual source of care than insured children with insured parents. In similar fashion, insured children with uninsured parents were 11 percent more likely to have unmet health needs and 20 percent more likely to have never received any preventive counseling services. Insured children with one insured and one uninsured parent were 18 percent more likely to have had no doctor’s visit in the past year than insured children with two insured parents.<sup>14</sup>

Furthermore, Tennessee is rejecting \$5.1 billion in federal funds, just for the years through 2016. ***This amounts to \$4.7 million every single day.*** The Kaiser Family Foundation estimated the economic multiplier on health care spending in Tennessee is 1.86.<sup>15</sup> That means the money spent on health care goes partly to salaries and equipment, which people spend and pay for, creating more income and more demand, which again goes out in salaries and equipment purchases, and so on. This estimate says that \$5.1 billion in health care spending in Tennessee translates into \$9.5 billion in economic activity, or ***\$8.7 million a day.*** With more than one in four Tennessee children living in poverty, the state can ill afford to turn down this kind of economic boost.

Rejecting the Medicaid expansion is having catastrophic effects on Tennessee’s rural hospitals. Many hospitals receive what is called disproportionate share hospital (DSH) payments for providing care to people without insurance. During negotiations over the provisions of the Affordable Care Act, hospitals agreed to forgo those payments, as everyone would have access to insurance. In states that reject the Medicaid expansion, hospitals must continue to provide care to uninsured patients without federal financial support. The Nashville League of Women Voters reports that

Many hospitals, especially in rural areas, will not be able to survive if Tennessee does not expand its Medicaid program. There are now 61 hospitals in Tennessee’s 49 rural counties. Of these 61 rural hospitals, 28 are at risk of closing because they have, on average, lost money over the past three years or have only had positive revenues due to DSH payments. If these hospitals close because the State does not expand its Medicaid program, it would leave 21 rural counties without a hospital.<sup>16</sup>

*The (Nashville) Tennessean* reported the upcoming closure of Community Health Systems in Brownsville is at least partially attributable to Tennessee’s rejection of Medicaid expansion funding.<sup>17</sup> This creates further challenges for what is already limited access to health care services in rural areas.<sup>18</sup>

Jackson-Hewitt conducted a study of the effects on business of failure to expand Medicaid and concluded that Tennessee businesses will face between \$48 million and \$72 million in additional taxes due to higher employer “shared responsibility” tax penalties.<sup>19</sup>

*There is little debate that education is key to a child’s future success, or that it is key to our global competitiveness as a nation. But one of the most overlooked ways to improving educational opportunities in America is reaching kids early enough.*

**Former U.S. Senator Bill Frist**

### **Communities**

Families are not alone in preparing children for school; communities also play a role. Tennessee’s School Readiness Model defines a “Ready Community” as one in which:<sup>20</sup>

- Children have access to high quality early care and education programs;
- Teachers in early care and education programs are well prepared to work with families, children, and elementary schools in their communities;
- Agencies and organizations provide family services related to physical health, mental health, and family support;
- Agencies and organizations provide leadership and focus for early childhood issues in their communities; and
- Community leaders gather data regularly to assess the status of children, families, schools, and community resources and use these data to improve program planning to direct resource allocation.

Aside from the family services discussed in the previous look at “Ready Families,” these “Ready Community” attributes mostly deal with providing quality early care and education and tracking the best way to do that. Significant research has been done in this area, and a picture of what makes good public policy is clearly emerging.

Not many policy ideas cross partisan lines these days, but expanding preschool opportunities for all children, and especially for at-risk children, was a policy priority for Governor Bredesen and remained a budget priority for Governor Haslam. Among states with the highest pre-K enrollment one finds both Oklahoma and Vermont. Pre-K advocates include former Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, who recently said:

There is little debate that education is key to a child’s future success, or that it is key to our global competitiveness as a nation. But one of the most overlooked ways to improving educational opportunities in America is reaching kids early enough.

Two out five children in America have had no preschool or kindergarten education by age 5. When these children do enter school, many are already behind their peers.

As science has clearly shown in recent years, most brain development is complete well before a child enters kindergarten. Without early learning opportunities, many children are entering school without the tools they need to stay on track and succeed.

Unfortunately, poor children in America are most likely to lose these critical opportunities. As a result, children from low-income families can easily fall 18 months developmentally behind children from middle-class families by the time they're just 4 years old.<sup>21</sup>

Evidence continues to mount that children who participate in such programs are better prepared to enter kindergarten and enjoy lifelong positive effects as a result. These advantages are larger for children who come from low-income households and follow them throughout their lives, showing up in fewer students requiring special education, stronger high school graduation rates, fewer arrests, less use of addictive substances, higher employment rates, higher income, and higher rates of home ownership.<sup>22</sup>

Tennessee's voluntary pre-kindergarten classrooms are among the best in the nation. The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at Rutgers University rates pre-K programs annually for its *The State of Preschool* yearbook, and Tennessee consistently earns 9 of 10 possible points for quality. The one criteria Tennessee does not meet concerns education requirements for assistant teachers. Tennessee is one of just 10 states that received a 9 or 10 statewide program ranking for the 2012-13 school year. Tennessee ranks 21<sup>st</sup> in access to pre-K for four-year-olds, however, and 25<sup>th</sup> in access for three-year-olds. The percent of three- and four-year-olds attending preschool of any kind is low in Tennessee relative to other states (Tennessee ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> on this measure), with just 39 percent of that age group attending a program in the 2010-11 and 2011-12 school years.

Knowledge of child development, and potential factors for disparities and inequality that can arise, greatly enhances the ability to create and implement quality pre-K programs for our nation's most vulnerable citizens. By strengthening their foundation in a quality pre-K environment, we can prevent problems before they occur. Our education system works much like an orchestra, with many players and parts all working together to create a beautiful sound.<sup>23</sup> Without each piece, the final product is not possible. Not every community, however, has a working orchestra regarding their education system. It is essential to provide opportunity for all our young children by providing access to quality pre-K and allocating funding fairly so children from all areas of our state, rural and urban, have access.

Pre-K sets the stage for our youngest citizens for a lifetime of productivity, responsible citizenship and achievement. By building upon the basic cognitive tasks needed for school readiness to include social-emotional and problem solving skills, we foster greater development and an ability to learn across the life span. At its core, early childhood education services seek to enhance all young children's potential for learning optimization while fostering the development of social and emotional skills.<sup>24</sup>





When first launched in 1965, Project Head Start was an eight-week summer program aiming to reduce some of the disadvantages children living in poverty were facing when they entered the public school system.<sup>25</sup> At that time, only 71 percent of five-year-olds, 16 percent of four-year-olds, and a scant five percent of three-year-olds were enrolled in what their parents reported as school.<sup>26</sup>

But educators were beginning to notice the value that pre-kindergarten and kindergarten could offer. Three influential studies of preschool education were launched in the 1960s and 1970s: the *HighScope Perry Preschool Project* (begun in 1962), the Chicago Child-Parent Centers (begun in 1967) and the Abecedarian Project (begun in 1972). These three programs continue to provide evidence of lifelong improvements in educational outcomes and workforce participation for children who participate in high quality pre-kindergarten programs.

The *High Scope/Perry Preschool Project* was begun in 1962 by an Ypsilanti, Michigan, school system administrator named David Weikart. When he began his job, he was appalled by the number of poor African-American students who were ending up in special education. He thought a preschool program might help them prepare for school and decided to test its effectiveness by comparing the children who attended to a similar group of children who did not. The program lasted five years, and participants showed an average gain of 15 IQ points compared to non-participants.

Early excitement began to wane when the IQ gains faded through elementary school. An evaluation of Head Start showed the same results: initial IQ gains faded away after a few years. For some time after, pre-K was dismissed as an experiment that just had not worked in the long-term, but the *High Scope/Perry Preschool* study comparing those children as they grew continued. At every point of comparison, the children who had attended pre-K had better education and life outcomes than those who did not. Findings through age 27 include:

- **Incidence of crime.** Only 7 percent of adults who had participated in the Perry Preschool program had been arrested five or more times, compared with 35 percent of those who had not participated in a preschool program. Of those in the preschool program group, 7 percent had ever been arrested for drug-related offenses, compared to 25 percent of those in the no-program group.
- **Earnings and economic status.** Adults in the program group were four times more likely (29 percent) to earn \$2,000 or more per month than were adults in the no-program group (7 percent). Almost three times as many (36 percent) owned their own homes, compared to those in the no-program group (13 percent). More than two times as many (program 30 percent, no program 13 percent) owned a second car. As adults, 59 percent of those in

the program group had received welfare assistance or other social services at some time, compared to 80 percent of those in the no-program group.

- **Educational attainment.** Seventy-one percent of those in the program group graduated from regular or adult high schools or received General Education Development certification, compared with 54 percent of those in the no-program group. Earlier in the study, the preschool program group had significantly higher average achievement scores at age 14 and literacy scores at age 19.
- **Marriage and single parenthood.** Forty percent of women in the program group were married at the time of the age-27 interview, compared to 8 percent of those in the no-program group, and 57 percent of women in the program group were single parents, compared to 83 percent of those in the no-program group.<sup>27</sup>

The age 40 follow-up completed in 2005 continued to show the same results. These children enjoyed lifetime benefits from their pre-K program. Further research on other programs showed similar outcomes.

The Abecedarian study conducted in North Carolina consisted of earlier program entry and longer and more intense programming for at-risk children, beginning at birth and continuing until age five.<sup>28</sup> A study conducted of participants at the age of 21 revealed increased maternal earnings, increased life expectancy, lower tobacco usage, savings associated with remedial education services and a return on investment ranging from \$2-\$4 per \$1 spent.<sup>29</sup>

Further studies, such as the Chicago Child-Parent (CCP) study, which conducted a similar intensive pre-K program, demonstrated high rates of high school completion; increased ratings for young adult well-being; increased occupational prestige; higher rates of health insurance coverage; and lower rates of arrest, substance abuse and depression.<sup>30</sup> Both the CCP and the Perry Preschool studies suggest lower costs associated with crime due to the decreased number of arrests, reduced incidents of adolescent risky behavior, delay in pregnancy and increased attainment of skilled professions. The presence of employment at 40 with decreased rates of smoking and illicit drug use also implies decreased health care costs.<sup>31</sup>

These studies demonstrate benefits that exceeded initial costs, even when accounting for inflation.<sup>32</sup> Across the studies, peers who attended pre-K scored higher on academic achievement tests and reduced overall education costs by decreased grade repetitions and the decreased need for special education services.<sup>33</sup> A recent meta-analysis, or a statistical summary of findings across multiple research studies, reviewed 120 studies on pre-K, defined as center-based learning such as Head Start and Voluntary Pre-K (VPK). The most significant finding from this analysis, spanning five decades, is the cognitive gains that children who attended pre-K demonstrated versus their peers who did not attend any type of preschool.<sup>34</sup>



Compensatory education for children without pre-K education is thought to account for cognitive gains leveling off as children progress from grade to grade.<sup>35</sup> In other words, pre-K provides children with the needed skills to enter kindergarten ready, but not all children enter prepared due to lack of pre-K access. For these children, teaching time is spent, appropriately, ensuring all children will be ready for the next grade. Children who have attended pre-K are not exposed to as much new material as they would be if all children were ready to progress. Considering third grade literacy levels are high indicators of high school graduation rates, it is even more compelling to provide adequate early learning experiences to ensure emergent literacy skill formation in the early years for all children.<sup>36</sup>

Even in its preliminary reports, the investigation into the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program shows impressive gains for children who are not native English language learners.<sup>37</sup> This study specifically showed Latino students' highest gains in literacy, language and quantitative concepts. Since Latino children are among the highest at-risk for not attaining academic success, these findings supplement the growing body of literature indicating supportive early learning environments can improve outcomes for our most disadvantaged children. Tennessee's largest gains in this year's KIDS COUNT rankings came in education, especially in fourth-grade reading scores, where Tennessee was the fastest-improving state in the nation. Last year's fourth grade class was the first that participated in expanded voluntary pre-K that began in the fall of 2007. Having more children enter kindergarten prepared for academic success likely contributed to those gains.

Head Start is the first federal program of its kind to serve children in poverty with goals of improved early learning access and opportunity. A study conducted on its effectiveness, the Head Start Impact study, increased attention to the importance of quality early childhood experiences. Though the study suggests no statistical significance surrounding improved cognitive gains, these findings need to be understood in context. Head Start programs vary from state to state and from city to city, making a nationwide evaluation more difficult. Furthermore, children who were initially assigned to the control group, or the group not receiving Head Start services, often inadvertently switched into Head Start classrooms. The Head Start study provides an impetus to reorganize a system for providing quality early childhood education that involves families and communities.<sup>38</sup> By targeting quality improvement efforts to a federal program serving some of the nation's most vulnerable children, gains can be made across the domains of education, health, and economic welfare.

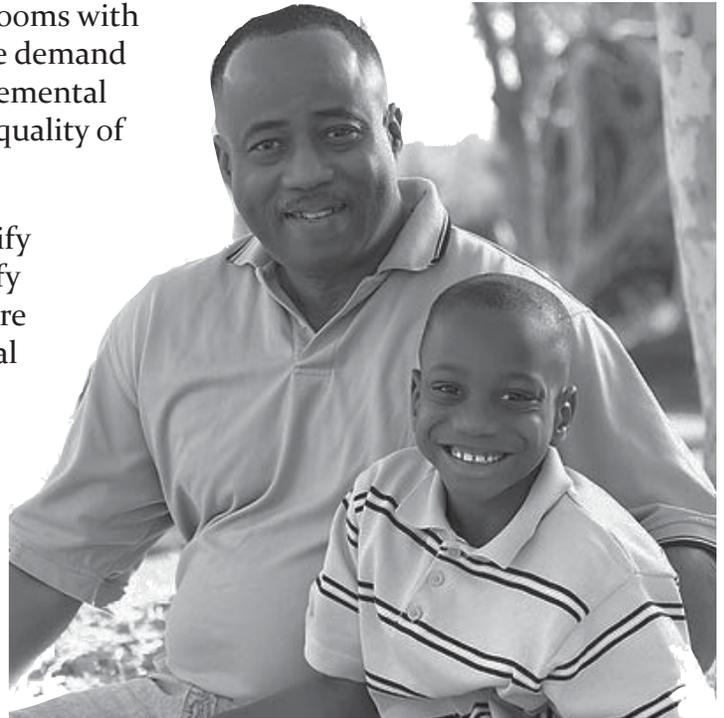


Finally, all previously mentioned studies demonstrate a pay now or pay later model. We can choose to invest in our youngest children and prepare them for a life of productivity, or we can retroactively impose interventions that have yet to show such substantial effectiveness or return on investment.<sup>39</sup>

In Tennessee, early childhood services are packaged in a diverse delivery model, meaning funding for education programs is comprised of local, state and federal dollars. Early childhood education services in the state include Voluntary Pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start and community child-care programs serving children ages three to five. A report conducted by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) in 2012 documented 18,609 children attending state pre-K programs and 15,692 attending Head Start programs in Tennessee. Special education enrollment was 6,861 for the under-five age group.<sup>40</sup>

Some local systems also fund additional pre-K classrooms with all local dollars. The economic challenges of our time demand appropriate allocation of funds and attention to incremental expansion as we focus on continually improving the quality of learning for all children enrolled.

If a child has enough risk factors, he or she may qualify for pre-K at the age of three, but most children qualify when they turn four. Though the state funds child care subsidies for some lower income families, educational quality in child care is very diverse and rarely on par with pre-K programs. The most recent data showed the state spent \$87.7 million on pre-K, while the federal government spent \$130 million on Head Start (including Early Head Start) in Tennessee and \$7.6 million on Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) special education grants for Tennessee children under five years of age. Local educational agencies in Tennessee also spend significant amounts on the under-five age group but do not report their spending by age, leaving the actual amount unknown.



### **Schools**

While families and communities prepare children for school, schools must prepare for children. Tennessee's School Readiness Model defines a "Ready School" as one in which:<sup>41</sup>

- Kindergarten children engage in high-quality learning experiences that are connected to and build on their experiences throughout their earliest years;
- School policies and practices address the diverse and individual needs of students; and
- Schools and teachers engage families as partners in their children's development and education.

As with families and communities, Tennessee schools are still working to meet all these goals. The School Readiness Model further elaborates on the first attribute of a "Ready School," saying that "[Ready] Schools develop formal working transition plans between community early childhood settings and kindergarten to address alignment of curriculum and teaching practices, and school readiness expectations."<sup>42</sup> Tennessee schools do not yet do this consistently.

One of the many values of pre-K is that it allows schools to assess children at an earlier age and begin services where needed to align skills with kindergarten entrance expectations. It can serve as a transition year, and the more universally it is offered, the more consistent children's skills will be as they enter kindergarten. It is theorized that one of the reasons for the fade in academic gains for children who attended quality pre-K is that they must wait for the full class to catch up to kindergarten skill level before the class can move forward as a whole. As more children attend quality early education programs, that wait may be avoided. This would allow academic gains to continue and to be as clear and consistent as the social, emotional and economic gains.

The third goal listed is for schools to work to engage families in their children's education. Some of the programs offered through the Tennessee Department of Education to help knit families, communities and schools together as partners in school readiness are Coordinated School Health, Family Resource Centers and Lottery for Education: Afterschool Programs (LEAPs).

Coordinated School Health (CSH) staff coordinates all school system health efforts to avoid duplication of services and provide evidence-based interventions that build and sustain a healthy school environment for all students, faculty and staff. CSH Coordinators:

- Develop and sustain community/parent/student partnerships;
- Strengthen school health policies;
- Provide program evaluation;
- Engage in media relations and grant writing;
- Provide staff education/activities;
- Provide nutrition services;
- Provide health services (student health screenings for BMI, blood pressure, vision, hearing, scoliosis and dental);
- Provide mental health services;
- Provide staff wellness services; and
- Promote healthy school environments.

The state funds CSH in all school districts. Total funding for CSH programs during the 2012-13 school year was \$13.5 million.

With a primary focus on at-risk children and their families, Family Resource Centers (FRCs) maximize learning capacity by ensuring:

- School environments and neighborhoods are safe;
- Families are strong and able to meet basic needs; and
- Children are physically healthy, emotionally stable, and able to connect to enriching opportunities and experiences in schools and communities.

FRCs provide information to families about resources, support and benefits available in the community and on developing a coordinated system of care. A number of centers provide job skills training, access to adult education, case management, information on job availability, or other services to assist families struggling



to meet the needs of their children due to unemployment or under-employment. Many centers also provide food assistance, including food backpacks sent home with children whose families are at risk of inadequate nutrition over weekends and holidays.<sup>43</sup> FRCs currently operate in 78 of the state's 136 school districts and received just over \$3 million in state dollars for the 2012-13 school year.

The overall goal of Lottery for Education: Afterschool Programs (LEAPs) is to provide Tennessee students with academic enrichment opportunities that reinforce and complement the regular academic program. All activities must be educationally based and include:

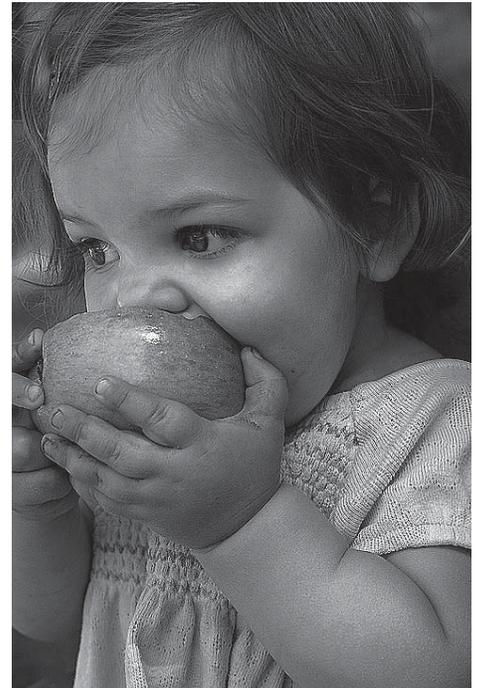
- Services to students for an average of 15 hours per week;
- Reading skills development/enhancement;
- Math or science skills development/enhancement;
- Computer literacy and skills development;
- Academic mentoring or tutorial assistance; and,
- Sports or leisure opportunities.

In the 2012-13 school year, 54 of the state's 136 school systems offered LEAPs that were supported by just over \$13 million in state funds.

Schools also help ensure children receive adequate nutrition by providing federally-funded breakfasts, lunches and snacks. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research indicates that children who participate in these programs have superior nutritional intakes compared to those who do not participate.

Congress created the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) after an investigation into the health of young men rejected for the World War II draft showed a connection between physical deficiencies and childhood malnutrition. In response, Congress enacted the 1946 National School Lunch Act as a "measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children." In 1998, Congress expanded the NSLP to include cash reimbursement for snacks served in certain afterschool educational and enrichment programs.<sup>44</sup>

Community Eligibility allows schools or school systems with high numbers of low-income children to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students without collecting school meal applications or tracking eligibility in the cafeteria. Districts or schools with more than 40 percent of their students qualifying for free or reduced-price lunch may choose Community Eligibility. This option increases participation in the school meal programs, while reducing labor costs and increasing their federal revenues, allowing for a healthier student body and a healthier school meal budget overall.<sup>45</sup> Of Tennessee's 136 school districts, 77 are eligible for the program.<sup>46</sup> The 2014-15 school year is the first in which Tennessee districts are eligible to participate. The USDA does not report participation until later in the school year, but 350 schools have signed on so far, either as part of their school districts or standing alone. Several large districts (including Shelby County, Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County, Rutherford County, Hamilton County and Knox County) will use the district-wide Community Eligibility Option for the 2014-15 school year.



## Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

As Tennessee's School Readiness Model explains, "readiness is not seen solely as a condition within a child, but as a condition that exists when communities, schools, and families collectively create a nurturing environment for child development starting at birth."<sup>47</sup> Poverty has been and continues to be one of the most significant adverse childhood experiences challenging that nurturing environment. More than one in four Tennessee children lives in poverty, so schools and communities must make additional efforts to help families prepare their children for success in school.

### ***Recommendation 1: Accept the federal Medicaid expansion***

This expansion is paid for completely by federal dollars for the first three years, though Tennessee has already missed the first year of full federal funding. In 2017, the federal portion drops to 95 percent, and in 2020, it drops to 90 percent, where it will remain. While Tennessee reversed most of a previous Medicaid expansion carried out under a special Medicaid waiver to the state, the federal portion of this expansion is much larger. If the state were to make its acceptance provisional on the continuation of 90 percent expansion funding by the federal government, a reversal would be automatic if the federal portion should fall. Tennessee can not afford to decline these funds.

### ***Recommendation 2: Expand voluntary high quality pre-K opportunities to all at-risk Tennessee children and take full advantage of all available federal funds for pre-K programs***

Tennessee's inaugural class of expanded voluntary pre-K children reached fourth grade during the 2013-14 school year, the same year that Tennessee's fourth-grade reading score improvements rated highest in the nation. Having more children enter kindergarten prepared for academic success can contribute to noticeable improvements in outcomes. Evidence continues to mount that children who participate in such high quality programs are better prepared to enter kindergarten and likely to enjoy lifelong positive effects. These advantages are greater for children who come from low-income households and follow them throughout their lives, showing up in fewer students requiring special education, stronger high school graduation rates, fewer arrests, less use of addictive substances, higher employment rates, higher income and higher rates of home ownership

### ***Recommendation 3: Expand home visitation for new parents***

Home visitation services are a particularly important resource for new parents who need good information about their child's development as they navigate the experience of parenthood. Early intervention services are also important, including home visits to help parents of children with developmental challenges create the best possible environments.

Research shows quality home visiting programs reduce child abuse and neglect and infant mortality, and result in increased immunization rates and parental knowledge of children's developmental needs. Evidence-based home visiting programs should be an integral part of strategic efforts to improve outcomes for Tennessee's youngest children, and should especially be made available for at-risk young children.

***Recommendation 4: Develop strategies to prevent or reduce the effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)***

The impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)—the trauma and toxic stresses of persistent poverty, severe maternal depression, abuse and neglect, divorce, death, incarceration, substance abuse, etc.—has been well documented. Research continues to demonstrate that multiple ACEs, especially in early childhood, can create toxic stress that affects brain structure and carries lifelong consequences. Higher numbers of ACEs and other family stressors are associated with negative health, educational and economic outcomes. Addressing these underlying issues in Tennessee by preventing and providing appropriate therapeutic responses to ACEs/trauma/toxic stress is essential in creating long-term solutions to the many intergenerational problems Tennessee children and families face.

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# Early Years Matter Indicators





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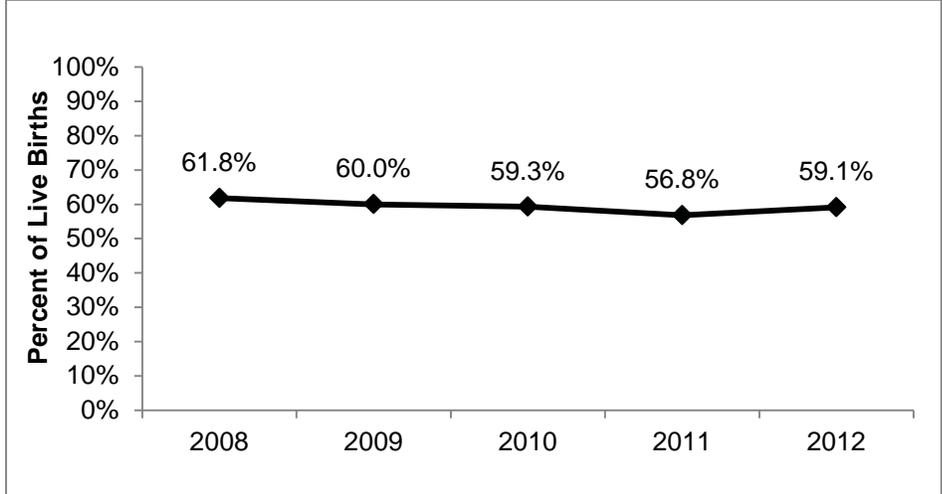
# Adequate Prenatal Care



**Note:** Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births receiving adequate prenatal care in 2012, and the percentage of all births is reported.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>80,202</b>	<b>59.1</b>	Jackson	113	60.2	Polk	135	70.4
Anderson	817	66.6	Jefferson	541	66.9	Putnam	880	64.0
Bedford	619	49.8	Johnson	131	48.9	Rhea	364	54.4
Benton	152	66.4	Knox	5,285	71.9	Roane	478	61.1
Bledsoe	116	66.4	Lake	65	67.7	Robertson	921	48.9
Blount	1,272	73.0	Lauderdale	303	59.4	Rutherford	3,631	56.4
Bradley	1,169	68.0	Lawrence	559	54.6	Scott	275	70.2
Campbell	415	64.6	Lewis	147	65.3	Sequatchie	115	59.1
Cannon	155	51.0	Lincoln	375	53.9	Sevier	1,023	63.0
Carroll	330	70.0	Loudon	543	64.8	Shelby	13,898	50.3
Carter	517	57.8	Macon	313	64.2	Smith	210	71.0
Cheatham	443	62.8	Madison	1,294	67.6	Stewart	137	35.8
Chester	180	63.3	Marion	304	64.8	Sullivan	1,596	52.5
Claiborne	301	68.4	Marshall	353	66.0	Sumner	1,932	68.0
Clay	94	66.0	Maury	1,060	73.6	Tipton	738	59.5
Cocke	387	60.5	McMinn	559	64.4	Trousdale	80	65.0
Coffee	633	59.9	McNairy	315	46.0	Unicoi	160	54.4
Crockett	192	60.4	Meigs	112	68.8	Union	252	72.6
Cumberland	573	73.1	Monroe	469	68.4	Van Buren	54	74.1
Davidson	9,721	55.4	Montgomery	3,620	39.4	Warren	456	58.8
Decatur	101	73.3	Moore	49	61.2	Washington	1,393	53.3
DeKalb	230	56.5	Morgan	186	59.1	Wayne	177	50.3
Dickson	570	61.9	Obion	376	78.2	Weakley	349	75.4
Dyer	496	64.7	Overton	235	66.4	White	290	59.3
Fayette	425	68.0	Perry	87	54.0	Williamson	1,933	73.5
Fentress	185	65.4	Pickett	35	51.4	Wilson	1,360	67.4
Franklin	399	55.1						
Gibson	607	61.1						
Giles	294	63.9						
Grainger	220	72.3						
Greene	601	64.9						
Grundy	139	56.1						
Hamblen	793	62.9						
Hamilton	4,171	59.3						
Hancock	84	73.8						
Hardeman	266	59.0						
Hardin	255	52.5						
Hawkins	577	54.8						
Haywood	223	55.2						
Henderson	327	67.3						
Henry	324	72.2						
Hickman	270	67.4						
Houston	74	44.6						
Humphreys	219	61.6						



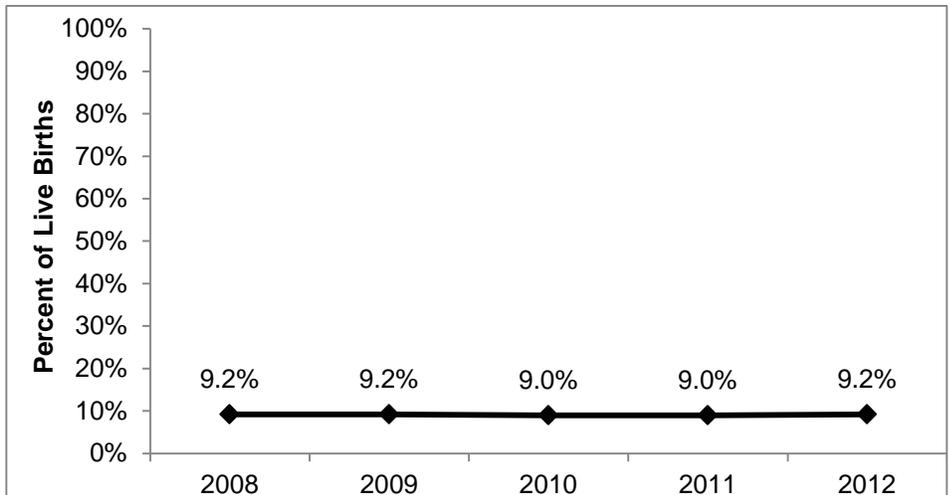
# Low Birthweight Babies



**Note:** Infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 ozs.) at birth in calendar year 2012. The percentage of live births in the same year with low birthweights is reported.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	7,359	9.2	Jackson	9	8	Polk	7	5.2
Anderson	63	7.7	Jefferson	39	7.2	Putnam	58	6.6
Bedford	59	9.5	Johnson	7	5.3	Rhea	31	8.5
Benton	15	9.9	Knox	426	8.1	Roane	41	8.6
Bledsoe	5	4.3	Lake	8	12.3	Robertson	84	9.1
Blount	110	8.6	Lauderdale	40	13.2	Rutherford	297	8.2
Bradley	87	7.4	Lawrence	52	9.3	Scott	26	9.5
Campbell	51	12.3	Lewis	16	10.9	Sequatchie	13	11.3
Cannon	17	11	Lincoln	37	9.9	Sevier	93	9.1
Carroll	32	9.7	Loudon	57	10.5	Shelby	1,640	11.8
Carter	44	8.5	Macon	27	8.6	Smith	19	9
Cheatham	34	7.7	Madison	133	10.3	Stewart	8	5.8
Chester	10	5.6	Marion	37	12.2	Sullivan	136	8.5
Claiborne	36	12	Marshall	30	8.5	Sumner	160	8.3
Clay	5	5.3	Maury	85	8	Tipton	60	8.1
Cocke	29	7.5	McMinn	46	8.2	Trousdale	7	8.8
Coffee	67	10.6	McNairy	29	9.2	Unicoi	17	10.6
Crockett	15	7.8	Meigs	12	10.7	Union	31	12.3
Cumberland	35	6.1	Monroe	40	8.5	Van Buren	8	14.8
Davidson	899	9.2	Montgomery	249	6.9	Warren	52	11.4
Decatur	8	7.9	Moore	2	4.1	Washington	113	8.1
DeKalb	23	10	Morgan	21	11.3	Wayne	11	6.2
Dickson	46	8.1	Obion	28	7.4	Weakley	38	10.9
Dyer	57	11.5	Overton	17	7.2	White	22	7.6
Fayette	37	8.7	Perry	3	3.4	Williamson	140	7.2
Fentress	11	5.9	Pickett	5	14.3	Wilson	99	7.3
Franklin	29	7.3						
Gibson	51	8.4						
Giles	29	9.9						
Grainger	20	9.1						
Greene	54	9						
Grundy	9	6.5						
Hamblen	66	8.3						
Hamilton	399	9.6						
Hancock	4	4.8						
Hardeman	32	12						
Hardin	15	5.9						
Hawkins	53	9.2						
Haywood	31	13.9						
Henderson	29	8.9						
Henry	25	7.7						
Hickman	28	10.4						
Houston	6	8.1						
Humphreys	18	8.2						



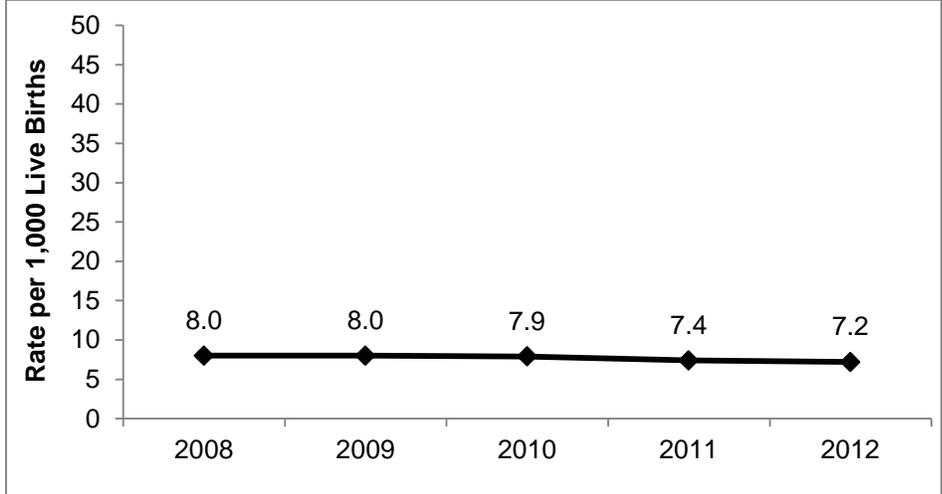
# Infant Mortality



**Note:** The number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in calendar year 2012. The rate is per 1,000 live births in the same year.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	576	7.2	Jackson	0	0.0	Polk	3	22.2
Anderson	6	7.3	Jefferson	4	7.4	Putnam	1	1.1
Bedford	3	4.8	Johnson	1	7.6	Rhea	5	13.7
Benton	0	0.0	Knox	29	5.5	Roane	5	10.5
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Lake	1	15.4	Robertson	6	6.5
Blount	4	3.1	Lauderdale	5	16.5	Rutherford	15	4.1
Bradley	9	7.7	Lawrence	4	7.2	Scott	0	0.0
Campbell	1	2.4	Lewis	1	6.8	Sequatchie	1	8.7
Cannon	2	12.9	Lincoln	3	8.0	Sevier	6	5.9
Carroll	3	9.1	Loudon	1	1.8	Shelby	148	10.6
Carter	3	5.8	Macon	3	9.6	Smith	1	4.8
Cheatham	3	6.8	Madison	12	9.3	Stewart	1	7.3
Chester	1	5.6	Marion	2	6.6	Sullivan	10	6.3
Claiborne	3	10.0	Marshall	4	11.3	Sumner	9	4.7
Clay	1	10.6	Maury	11	10.4	Tipton	5	6.8
Cocke	1	2.6	McMinn	3	5.4	Trousdale	0	0.0
Coffee	3	4.7	McNairy	0	0.0	Unicoi	1	6.3
Crockett	2	10.4	Meigs	0	0.0	Union	5	19.8
Cumberland	3	5.2	Monroe	1	2.1	Van Buren	2	37.0
Davidson	69	7.1	Montgomery	19	5.2	Warren	3	6.6
Decatur	0	0.0	Moore	0	0.0	Washington	12	8.6
DeKalb	2	8.7	Morgan	1	5.4	Wayne	2	11.3
Dickson	1	1.8	Obion	4	10.6	Weakley	4	11.5
Dyer	10	20.2	Overton	2	8.5	White	3	10.3
Fayette	0	0.0	Perry	0	0.0	Williamson	7	3.6
Fentress	3	16.2	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	3	2.2
Franklin	4	10.0						
Gibson	2	3.3						
Giles	2	6.8						
Grainger	1	4.5						
Greene	6	10.0						
Grundy	2	14.4						
Hamblen	5	6.3						
Hamilton	33	7.9						
Hancock	0	0.0						
Hardeman	1	3.8						
Hardin	2	7.8						
Hawkins	6	10.4						
Haywood	5	22.4						
Henderson	2	6.1						
Henry	2	6.2						
Hickman	0	0.0						
Houston	0	0.0						
Humphreys	1	4.6						



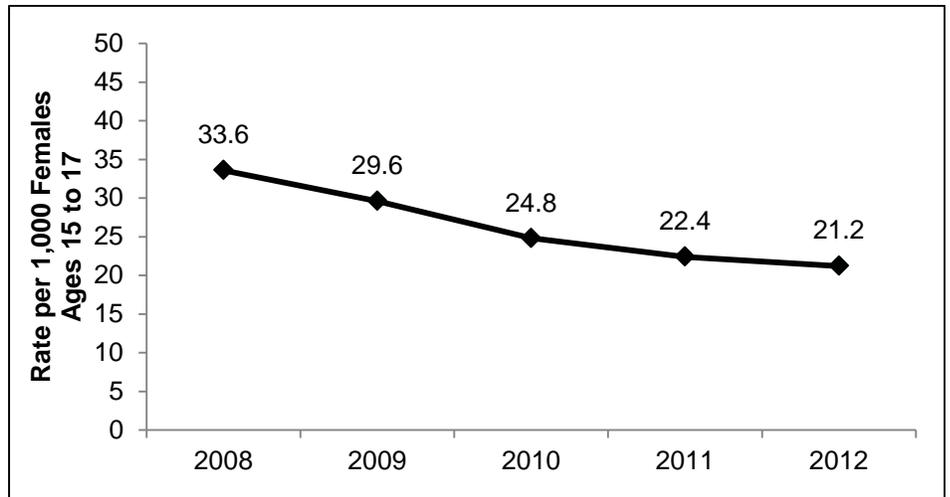
# Teen Pregnancy



**Note:** The number of pregnant 15-17-year-old females during calendar year 2012. The rate is per 1,000.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>21.2</b>	Jackson	9	44.1	Polk	8	24.8
Anderson	23	18.3	Jefferson	21	20.1	Putnam	15	10.1
Bedford	22	25.3	Johnson	7	26.4	Rhea	10	16.4
Benton	7	25.5	Knox	133	16.0	Roane	26	29.2
Bledsoe	3	13.8	Lake	2	24.4	Robertson	26	20.5
Blount	41	17.7	Lauderdale	12	24.9	Rutherford	79	14.2
Bradley	36	18.2	Lawrence	19	24.9	Scott	14	32.6
Campbell	21	30.1	Lewis	6	26.8	Sequatchie	4	15.4
Cannon	6	24.4	Lincoln	16	28.1	Sevier	45	28.0
Carroll	16	29.4	Loudon	26	31.6	Shelby	610	30.2
Carter	15	15.7	Macon	23	49.8	Smith	7	20.1
Cheatham	16	20.2	Madison	41	19.0	Stewart	6	22.3
Chester	5	10.9	Marion	14	30.3	Sullivan	48	18.4
Claiborne	8	12.9	Marshall	12	21.0	Sumner	54	16.6
Clay	5	36.2	Maury	28	21.1	Tipton	20	14.7
Cocke	20	33.7	McMinn	17	17.2	Trousdale	4	31.7
Coffee	25	26.1	McNairy	8	16.5	Unicoi	10	34.2
Crockett	8	28.1	Meigs	1	5.1	Union	8	24.4
Cumberland	23	27.5	Monroe	20	25.4	Van Buren	0	0.0
Davidson	229	21.6	Montgomery	61	17.9	Warren	18	26.5
Decatur	6	29.6	Moore	1	7.9	Washington	29	12.8
DeKalb	11	35.3	Morgan	5	13.2	Wayne	5	20.3
Dickson	19	20.1	Obion	12	20.0	Weakley	10	12.3
Dyer	32	41.6	Overton	6	15.2	White	6	12.9
Fayette	8	13.2	Perry	3	21.1	Williamson	27	6.0
Fentress	9	28.4	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	34	14.6
Franklin	18	21.0						
Gibson	23	24.0						
Giles	7	13.5						
Grainger	10	25.4						
Greene	24	19.4						
Grundy	3	12.3						
Hamblen	25	24.0						
Hamilton	120	19.0						
Hancock	3	24.2						
Hardeman	12	26.1						
Hardin	13	28.8						
Hawkins	19	19.0						
Haywood	10	26.2						
Henderson	9	17.2						
Henry	17	32.0						
Hickman	9	21.6						
Houston	6	36.8						
Humphreys	7	20.7						



# Births to Teens



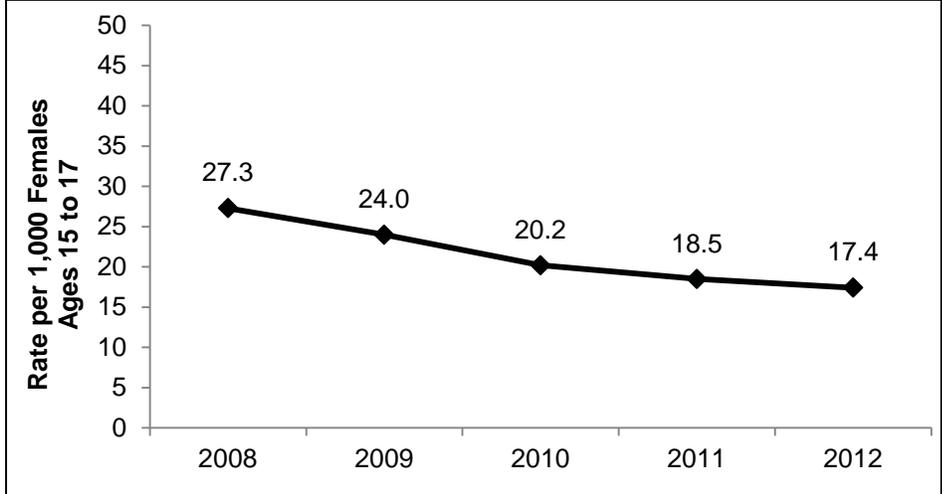
**Births to Teens 2012**  
Rate per 1,000

- 0.0 - 10.9
- 11.0 - 19.2
- 19.3 - 28.1
- 28.2 - 45.5

**Note:** 15 to 17 year-olds who gave birth in year 2012, regardless of birth outcome. The rate is per 1,000 females in the age group.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>17.4</b>	Jackson	8	39.2	Polk	7	21.7
Anderson	20	15.9	Jefferson	19	18.2	Putnam	10	6.7
Bedford	19	21.8	Johnson	7	26.4	Rhea	10	16.4
Benton	7	25.5	Knox	104	12.5	Roane	23	25.8
Bledsoe	3	13.8	Lake	1	12.2	Robertson	26	20.5
Blount	35	15.2	Lauderdale	12	24.9	Rutherford	61	10.9
Bradley	33	16.7	Lawrence	17	22.3	Scott	13	30.3
Campbell	21	30.1	Lewis	5	22.3	Sequatchie	4	15.4
Cannon	5	20.3	Lincoln	12	21.1	Sevier	36	22.4
Carroll	14	25.7	Loudon	22	26.7	Shelby	457	22.6
Carter	14	14.7	Macon	21	45.5	Smith	6	17.2
Cheatham	12	15.1	Madison	32	14.8	Stewart	5	18.6
Chester	5	10.9	Marion	14	30.3	Sullivan	47	18.0
Claiborne	7	11.3	Marshall	11	19.2	Sumner	42	12.9
Clay	5	36.2	Maury	25	18.8	Tipton	17	12.5
Cocke	18	30.3	McMinn	15	15.2	Trousdale	4	31.7
Coffee	21	21.9	McNairy	7	14.5	Unicoi	7	24.0
Crockett	8	28.1	Meigs	1	5.1	Union	7	21.3
Cumberland	22	26.3	Monroe	18	22.9	Van Buren	0	0.0
Davidson	167	15.8	Montgomery	46	13.5	Warren	16	23.6
Decatur	5	24.6	Moore	1	7.9	Washington	28	12.3
DeKalb	8	25.6	Morgan	4	10.5	Wayne	5	20.3
Dickson	17	18.0	Obion	10	16.7	Weakley	8	9.9
Dyer	27	35.1	Overton	6	15.2	White	6	12.9
Fayette	5	8.2	Perry	3	21.1	Williamson	18	4.0
Fentress	7	22.1	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	31	13.3
Franklin	17	19.9						
Gibson	21	21.9						
Giles	4	7.7						
Grainger	10	25.4						
Greene	24	19.4						
Grundy	2	8.2						
Hamblen	21	20.2						
Hamilton	107	16.9						
Hancock	3	24.2						
Hardeman	11	23.9						
Hardin	11	24.3						
Hawkins	18	18.0						
Haywood	9	23.6						
Henderson	8	15.3						
Henry	12	22.6						
Hickman	9	21.6						
Houston	3	18.4						
Humphreys	7	20.7						



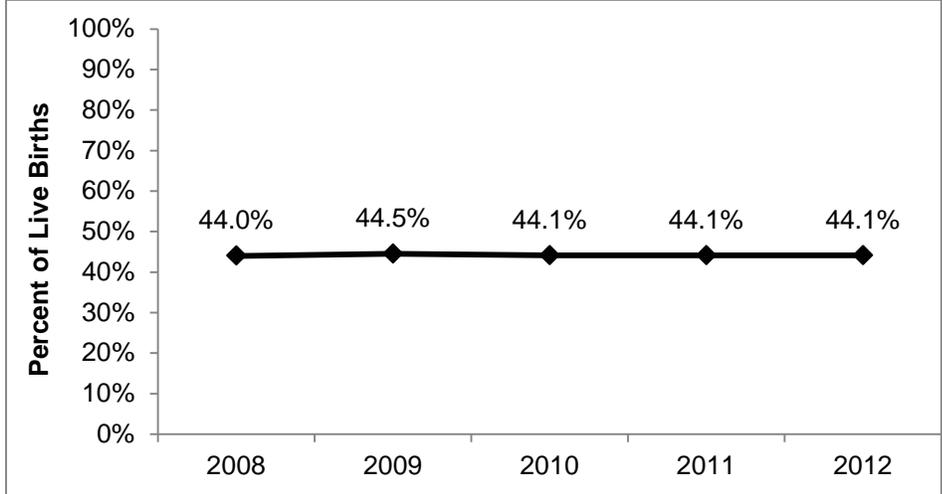
# Births to Unmarried Females



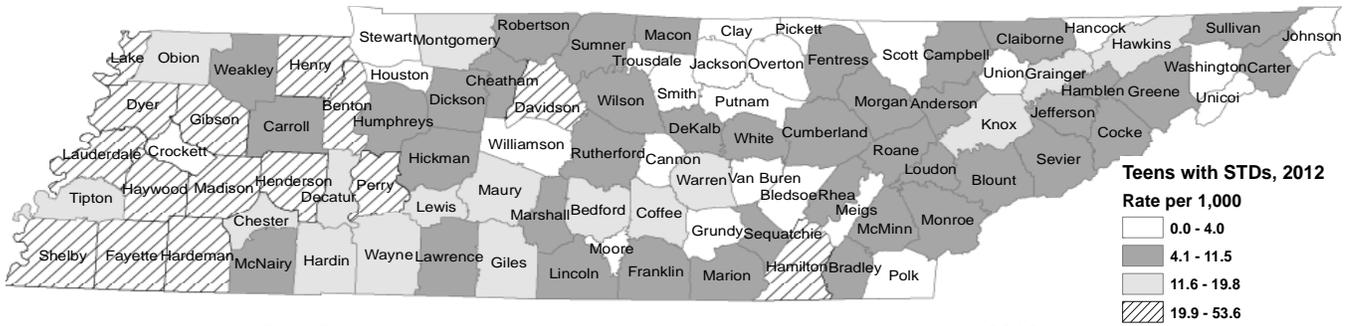
**Note:** The number of births to unmarried females in 2012 and their percentage of live births.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>)

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>44.1</b>	Jackson	51	45.1	Polk	56	41.5
Anderson	346	42.4	Jefferson	241	44.5	Putnam	350	39.8
Bedford	294	47.5	Johnson	73	55.7	Rhea	151	41.5
Benton	73	48.0	Knox	1,846	34.9	Roane	220	46.0
Bledsoe	47	40.5	Lake	34	52.3	Robertson	406	44.1
Blount	492	38.7	Lauderdale	179	59.1	Rutherford	1,308	36.0
Bradley	441	37.7	Lawrence	190	34.0	Scott	126	45.8
Campbell	201	48.4	Lewis	65	44.2	Sequatchie	52	45.2
Cannon	62	40.0	Lincoln	154	41.1	Sevier	447	43.7
Carroll	146	44.2	Loudon	211	38.9	Shelby	8,707	62.6
Carter	214	41.4	Macon	121	38.7	Smith	77	36.7
Cheatham	169	38.1	Madison	702	54.3	Stewart	56	40.9
Chester	73	40.6	Marion	146	48.0	Sullivan	633	39.7
Claiborne	122	40.5	Marshall	164	46.5	Sumner	729	37.7
Clay	41	43.6	Maury	421	39.7	Tipton	351	47.6
Cocke	228	58.9	McMinn	229	41.0	Trousdale	44	55.0
Coffee	294	46.4	McNairy	137	43.5	Unicoi	57	35.6
Crockett	82	42.7	Meigs	41	36.6	Union	102	40.5
Cumberland	252	44.0	Monroe	205	43.7	Van Buren	25	46.3
Davidson	4,208	43.3	Montgomery	990	27.3	Warren	194	42.5
Decatur	50	49.5	Moore	16	32.7	Washington	538	38.6
DeKalb	95	41.3	Morgan	68	36.6	Wayne	67	37.9
Dickson	244	42.8	Obion	175	46.5	Weakley	135	38.7
Dyer	266	53.6	Overton	76	32.3	White	128	44.1
Fayette	163	38.4	Perry	21	24.1	Williamson	302	15.6
Fentress	78	42.2	Pickett	15	42.9	Wilson	475	34.9
Franklin	183	45.9						
Gibson	312	51.4						
Giles	129	43.9						
Grainger	84	38.2						
Greene	262	43.6						
Grundy	52	37.4						
Hamblen	355	44.8						
Hamilton	1,785	42.8						
Hancock	32	38.1						
Hardeman	167	62.8						
Hardin	110	43.1						
Hawkins	254	44.0						
Haywood	137	61.4						
Henderson	141	43.1						
Henry	157	48.5						
Hickman	112	41.5						
Houston	29	39.2						
Humphreys	111	50.7						



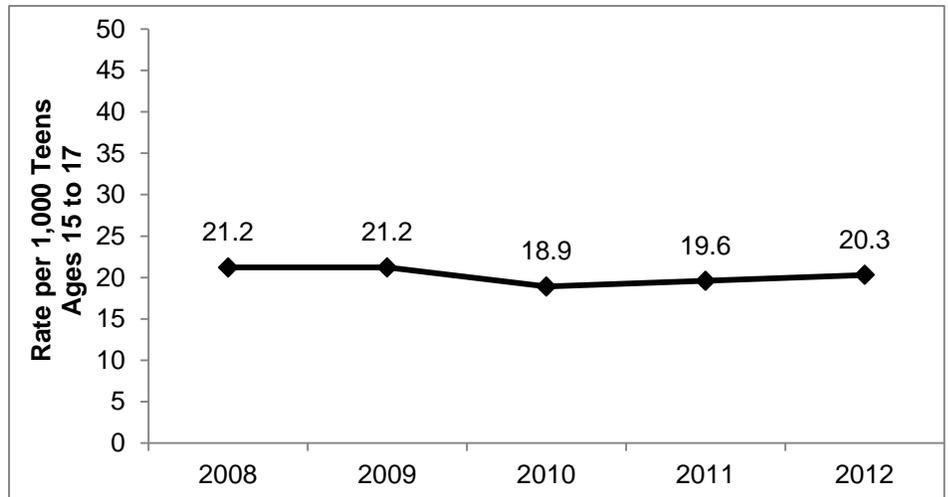
# Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases



**Note:** Teens ages 15 to 17 diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2012. The rate is per 1,000 teens. NA = Not Available.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD. County data and rates do not include records fewer than five. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	5,096	20.3	Jackson	0	0.0	Polk	<5	NA
Anderson	20	7.4	Jefferson	11	5.0	Putnam	10	3.3
Bedford	32	17.5	Johnson	<5	NA	Rhea	10	7.9
Benton	23	40.4	Knox	292	17.1	Roane	14	7.4
Bledsoe	<5	NA	Lake	6	27.0	Robertson	25	9.6
Blount	32	6.8	Lauderdale	32	31.3	Rutherford	118	10.3
Bradley	31	7.7	Lawrence	14	8.7	Scott	<5	NA
Campbell	10	7.0	Lewis	7	14.6	Sequatchie	6	11.2
Cannon	<5	NA	Lincoln	13	10.8	Sevier	15	4.4
Carroll	12	10.5	Loudon	13	7.6	Shelby	2,213	53.6
Carter	9	4.7	Macon	5	5.4	Smith	<5	NA
Cheatham	12	7.3	Madison	134	30.9	Stewart	<5	NA
Chester	11	12.0	Marion	10	10.2	Sullivan	53	9.6
Claiborne	10	8.4	Marshall	11	9.2	Sumner	56	8.3
Clay	<5	NA	Maury	39	13.7	Tipton	53	18.5
Cocke	10	8.1	McMinn	16	7.9	Trousdale	<5	NA
Coffee	25	12.1	McNairy	10	10.0	Unicoi	0	0.0
Crockett	<5	NA	Meigs	<5	NA	Union	<5	NA
Cumberland	19	10.7	Monroe	11	6.8	Van Buren	<5	NA
Davidson	512	23.6	Montgomery	108	15.8	Warren	17	11.8
Decatur	8	19.8	Moore	0	0.0	Washington	18	4.0
DeKalb	6	8.7	Morgan	6	7.8	Wayne	7	12.3
Dickson	12	6.0	Obion	23	19.3	Weakley	8	5.1
Dyer	56	35.4	Overton	<5	NA	White	9	9.6
Fayette	34	25.3	Perry	8	25.5	Williamson	29	3.1
Fentress	5	7.4	Pickett	<5	NA	Wilson	30	6.2
Franklin	10	5.9						
Gibson	53	26.0						
Giles	15	13.8						
Grainger	13	15.6						
Greene	18	6.9						
Grundy	<5	NA						
Hamblen	26	11.5						
Hamilton	322	25.6						
Hancock	<5	NA						
Hardeman	41	45.5						
Hardin	11	11.9						
Hawkins	36	17.8						
Haywood	19	24.3						
Henderson	26	24.1						
Henry	35	30.5						
Hickman	10	10.8						
Houston	<5	NA						
Humphreys	7	9.4						



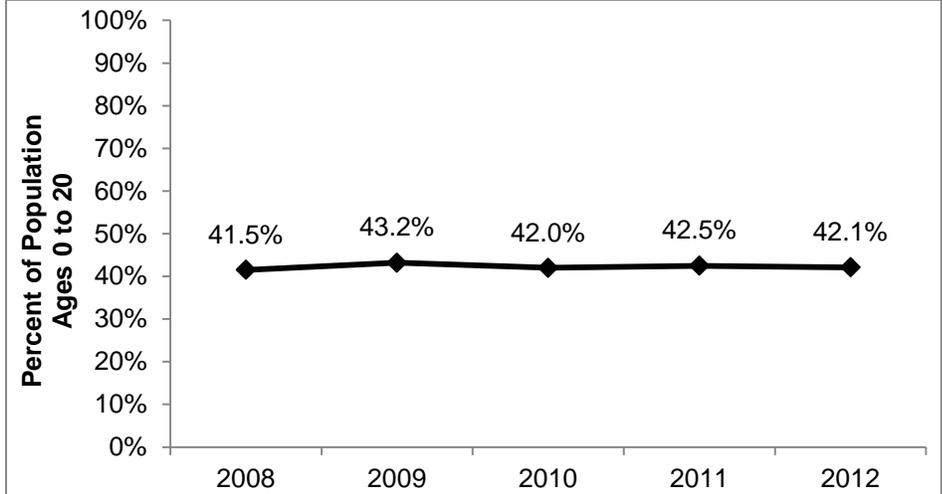
# TennCare Enrollees, Under Age 21



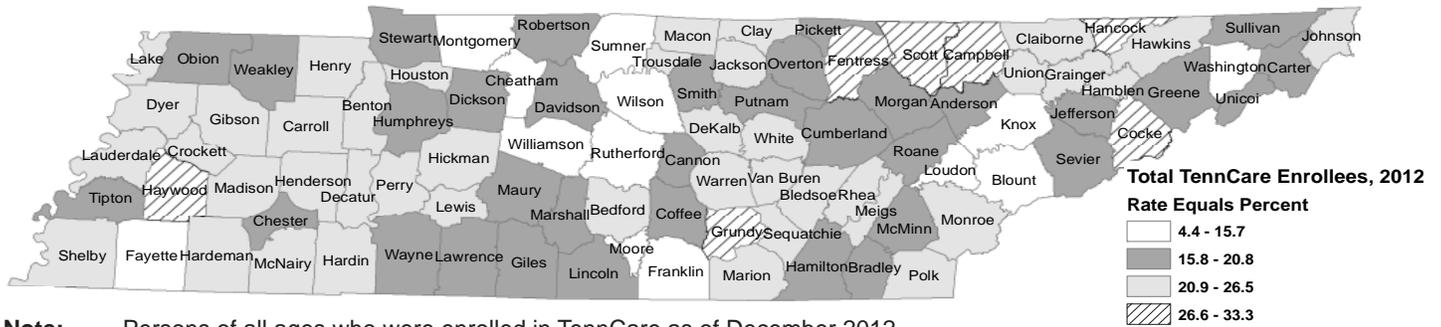
**Note:** TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of December 2012.

**Source:** Data: Bureau of TennCare. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>737,712</b>	<b>42.1</b>	Jackson	1,374	53.1	Polk	1,964	46.8
Anderson	8,149	43.7	Jefferson	6,006	44.2	Putnam	8,255	41.2
Bedford	7,057	51.3	Johnson	2,064	53.9	Rhea	4,814	55.1
Benton	1,991	52.7	Knox	37,609	32.3	Roane	5,361	43.0
Bledsoe	1,693	54.1	Lake	1,016	64.7	Robertson	7,408	38.5
Blount	11,120	35.7	Lauderdale	4,255	55.9	Rutherford	24,316	29.2
Bradley	10,933	40.1	Lawrence	5,157	43.2	Scott	3,916	62.0
Campbell	5,966	59.9	Lewis	1,589	50.6	Sequatchie	1,952	51.7
Cannon	1,566	46.0	Lincoln	3,896	44.7	Sevier	10,244	44.0
Carroll	3,801	51.0	Loudon	4,432	38.8	Shelby	149,897	52.7
Carter	6,453	48.0	Macon	3,543	55.3	Smith	2,156	41.6
Cheatham	3,864	35.2	Madison	12,751	44.8	Stewart	1,443	42.8
Chester	2,026	40.7	Marion	3,583	51.4	Sullivan	15,383	41.8
Claiborne	4,025	52.1	Marshall	3,502	41.5	Sumner	14,714	31.6
Clay	1,072	58.4	Maury	9,242	41.4	Tipton	7,609	40.6
Cocke	5,542	64.3	McMinn	6,085	44.8	Trousdale	996	47.1
Coffee	6,723	45.9	McNairy	3,785	54.9	Union	1,989	48.3
Crockett	2,072	51.3	Meigs	1,547	54.5	Unicoi	2,762	54.0
Cumberland	6,242	51.3	Monroe	5,668	49.3	Van Buren	671	52.4
Davidson	78,266	46.3	Montgomery	14,886	25.6	Warren	5,457	50.1
Decatur	1,339	47.2	Moore	524	34.1	Washington	10,607	34.9
DeKalb	2,564	52.9	Morgan	2,468	47.9	Wayne	1,691	45.3
Dickson	5,445	39.0	Obion	3,855	47.5	Weakley	3,725	39.7
Dyer	5,570	51.5	Overton	2,488	43.0	White	3,370	50.7
Fayette	3,513	35.9	Perry	1,122	55.4	Williamson	5,622	9.2
Fentress	2,826	62.1	Pickett	519	47.4	Wilson	8,915	27.0
Franklin	3,784	36.0						
Gibson	6,438	46.2						
Giles	3,108	42.1						
Grainger	2,815	49.4						
Greene	7,034	41.7						
Grundy	2,407	68.0						
Hamblen	8,343	49.6						
Hamilton	33,718	38.2						
Hancock	1,143	69.8						
Hardeman	3,504	55.3						
Hardin	3,498	55.3						
Hawkins	6,787	48.6						
Haywood	3,121	60.6						
Henderson	3,539	46.3						
Henry	4,201	53.2						
Hickman	3,222	52.7						
Houston	979	44.0						
Humphreys	2,050	42.7						



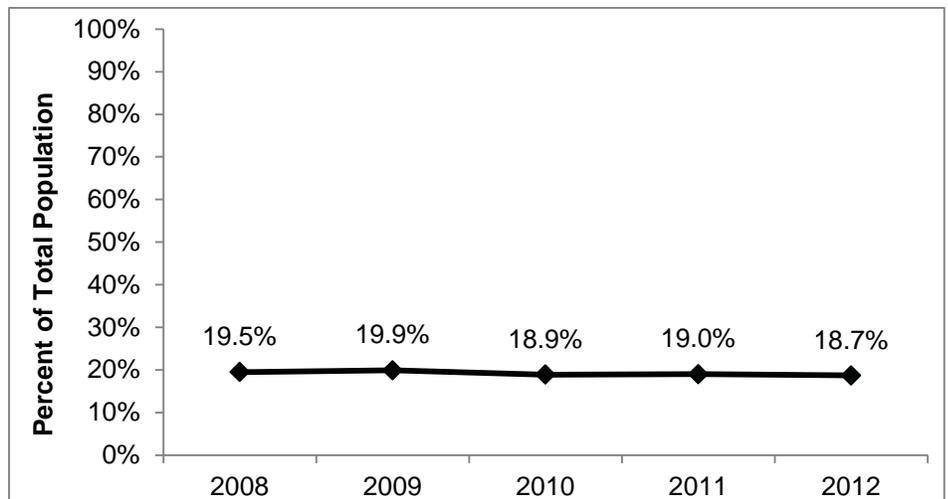
# Total TennCare, Total Enrollees



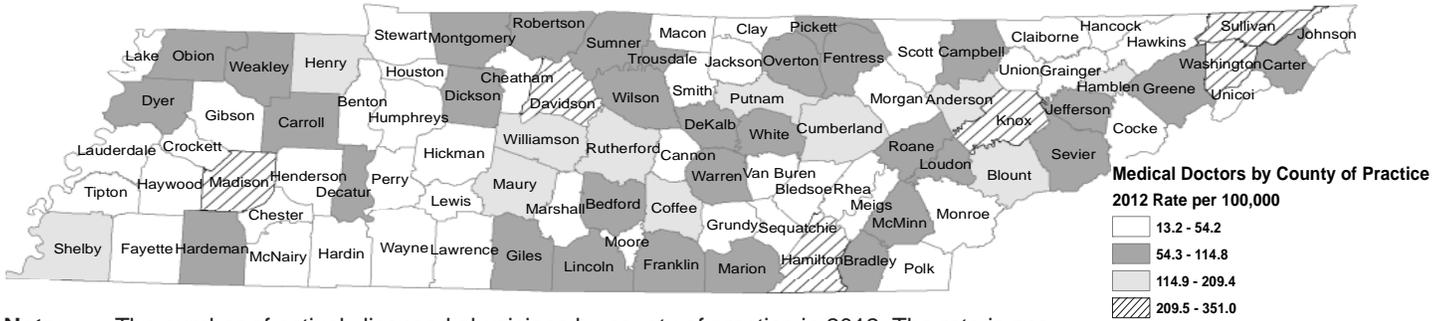
**Note:** Persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of December 2012.

**Source:** Data: Bureau of TennCare. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>1,205,483</b>	<b>18.7</b>	Jackson	2,588	22.6	Polk	3,499	21.0
Anderson	13,942	18.5	Jefferson	9,994	19.2	Putnam	14,333	19.6
Bedford	10,576	23.2	Johnson	3,960	21.9	Rhea	7,996	24.8
Benton	3,424	20.9	Knox	63,213	14.3	Roane	9,798	18.3
Bledsoe	2,853	22.3	Lake	1,971	25.6	Robertson	11,197	16.7
Blount	18,587	15.0	Lauderdale	7,216	26.0	Rutherford	36,484	13.3
Bradley	18,208	18.0	Lawrence	8,632	20.5	Scott	7,178	32.4
Campbell	11,829	29.3	Lewis	2,657	22.3	Sequatchie	3,342	23.2
Cannon	2,672	19.3	Lincoln	6,465	19.3	Sevier	15,211	16.4
Carroll	6,723	23.7	Loudon	7,047	14.2	Shelby	230,486	24.5
Carter	11,353	19.8	Macon	5,865	26.1	Smith	3,664	19.2
Cheatham	6,159	15.7	Madison	21,111	21.4	Stewart	2,539	19.1
Chester	3,379	19.7	Marion	6,243	22.1	Sullivan	27,451	17.5
Claiborne	7,871	24.8	Marshall	5,596	18.1	Sumner	23,232	14.0
Clay	1,951	24.9	Maury	14,745	18.0	Tipton	11,675	18.9
Cocke	9,930	27.9	McMinn	10,413	19.9	Trousdale	1,668	21.4
Coffee	11,074	20.8	McNairy	6,950	26.5	Unicoi	3,590	19.7
Crockett	3,444	23.6	Meigs	2,612	22.3	Union	4,466	23.4
Cumberland	10,431	18.3	Monroe	9,847	21.8	Van Buren	1,185	21.2
Davidson	120,580	18.6	Montgomery	23,303	12.6	Warren	9,272	23.3
Decatur	2,463	21.1	Moore	858	13.6	Washington	19,002	15.2
DeKalb	4,358	23.0	Morgan	4,201	19.2	Wayne	2,928	17.2
Dickson	8,929	17.7	Obion	6,456	20.6	Weakley	6,371	18.3
Dyer	9,392	24.6	Overton	4,402	19.8	White	5,868	22.5
Fayette	5,645	14.6	Perry	1,863	23.8	Williamson	8,527	4.4
Fentress	5,440	30.3	Pickett	964	19.0	Wilson	14,270	12.0
Franklin	6,379	15.6						
Gibson	11,075	22.3						
Giles	5,364	18.5						
Grainger	5,045	22.2						
Greene	12,877	18.7						
Grundy	4,451	32.6						
Hamblen	13,137	20.9						
Hamilton	55,890	16.2						
Hancock	2,231	33.3						
Hardeman	6,257	23.6						
Hardin	6,302	24.3						
Hawkins	11,903	21.0						
Haywood	5,283	29.0						
Henderson	6,002	21.4						
Henry	6,963	21.5						
Hickman	5,442	22.5						
Houston	1,768	21.0						
Humphreys	3,497	19.1						



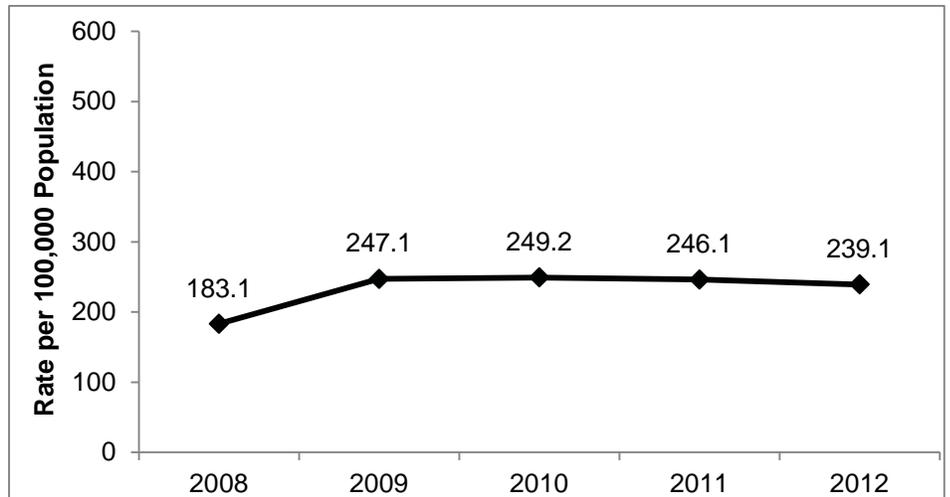
# Medical Doctors, By County of Practice



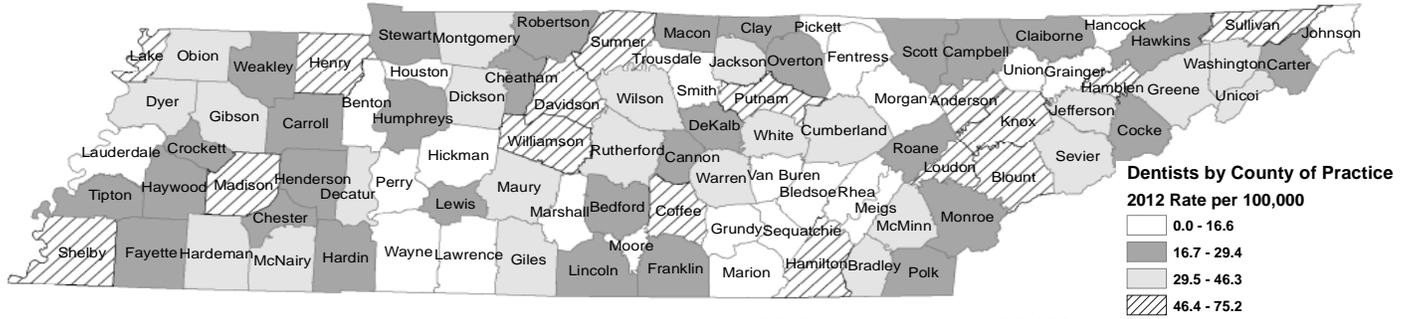
**Note:** The number of actively licensed physicians by county of practice in 2012. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>15,437</b>	<b>239.1</b>	Jackson	2	17.5	Polk	8	48.0
Anderson	154	204.2	Jefferson	29	55.6	Putnam	152	207.6
Bedford	32	70.2	Johnson	5	27.6	Rhea	10	31.0
Benton	6	36.6	Knox	1,231	278.9	Roane	32	59.8
Bledsoe	5	39.1	Lake	2	26.0	Robertson	37	55.3
Blount	155	124.8	Lauderdale	7	25.3	Rutherford	334	121.7
Bradley	97	95.9	Lawrence	20	47.5	Scott	12	54.2
Campbell	30	74.2	Lewis	3	25.2	Sequatchie	4	27.7
Cannon	4	28.9	Lincoln	21	62.7	Sevier	59	63.8
Carroll	25	88.1	Loudon	42	84.3	Shelby	1,970	209.4
Carter	40	69.7	Macon	3	13.3	Smith	6	31.4
Cheatham	17	43.3	Madison	332	336.5	Stewart	4	30.1
Chester	4	23.3	Marion	24	84.8	Sullivan	446	284.4
Claiborne	13	41.0	Marshall	11	35.6	Sumner	169	101.7
Clay	2	25.5	Maury	147	179.3	Tipton	32	51.9
Cocke	16	45.0	McMinn	49	93.4	Trousdale	7	89.9
Coffee	79	148.4	McNairy	13	49.7	Unicoi	7	38.4
Crockett	3	20.5	Meigs	2	17.1	Union	3	15.7
Cumberland	71	124.5	Monroe	23	51.0	Van Buren	1	17.9
Davidson	2,206	340.3	Montgomery	139	75.4	Warren	26	65.2
Decatur	8	68.5	Moore	1	15.8	Washington	439	351.0
DeKalb	12	63.5	Morgan	4	18.2	Wayne	7	41.1
Dickson	43	85.3	Obion	29	92.6	Weakley	21	60.4
Dyer	37	96.7	Overton	18	81.1	White	20	76.7
Fayette	12	31.0	Perry	4	51.0	Williamson	356	184.5
Fentress	11	61.3	Pickett	3	59.2	Wilson	93	78.2
Franklin	37	90.8						
Gibson	20	40.3						
Giles	20	68.8						
Grainger	3	13.2						
Greene	79	114.8						
Grundy	2	14.7						
Hamblen	88	140.2						
Hamilton	856	247.7						
Hancock	3	44.8						
Hardeman	16	60.3						
Hardin	13	50.1						
Hawkins	14	24.7						
Haywood	6	32.9						
Henderson	8	28.5						
Henry	40	123.6						
Hickman	8	33.1						
Houston	3	35.6						
Humphreys	9	49.2						



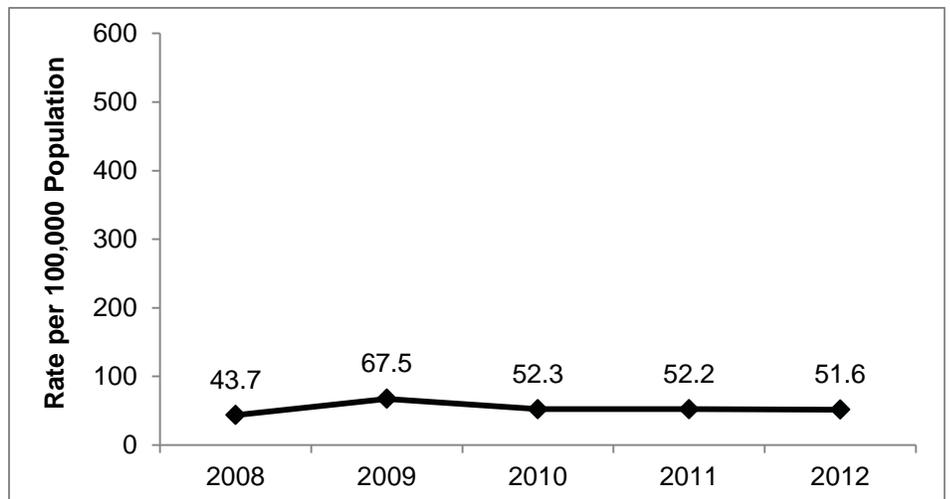
# Dentists, By County of Practice



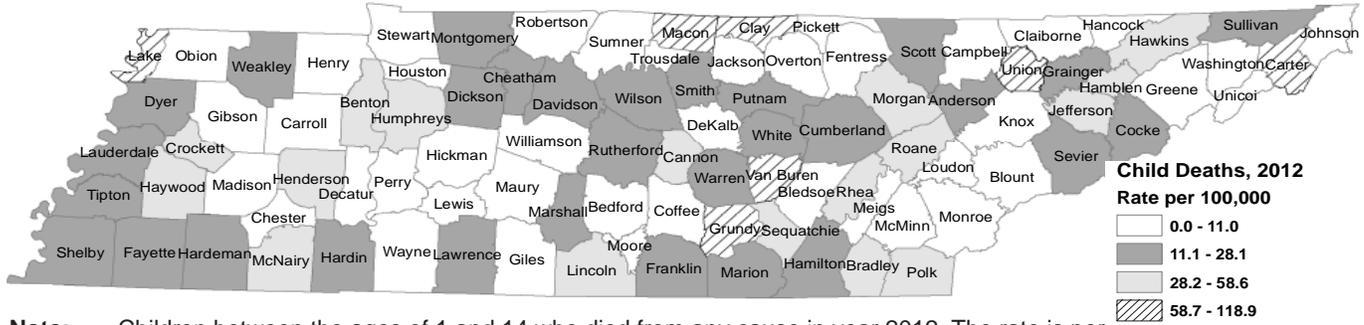
**Note:** The number of licensed dentists by the county of practice, in 2012. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>51.6</b>	Jackson	5	43.7	Polk	4	24.0
Anderson	52	68.9	Jefferson	16	30.7	Putnam	35	47.8
Bedford	11	24.1	Johnson	3	16.6	Rhea	5	15.5
Benton	1	6.1	Knox	250	56.6	Roane	15	28.1
Bledsoe	2	15.6	Lake	4	52.0	Robertson	18	26.9
Blount	62	49.9	Lauderdale	4	14.4	Rutherford	116	42.3
Bradley	40	39.5	Lawrence	5	11.9	Scott	5	22.6
Campbell	9	22.3	Lewis	3	25.2	Sequatchie	2	13.9
Cannon	3	21.7	Lincoln	6	17.9	Sevier	28	30.3
Carroll	6	21.1	Loudon	24	48.2	Shelby	511	54.3
Carter	15	26.2	Macon	4	17.8	Smith	2	10.5
Cheatham	7	17.8	Madison	62	62.8	Stewart	3	22.6
Chester	4	23.3	Marion	4	14.1	Sullivan	93	59.3
Claiborne	6	18.9	Marshall	5	16.2	Sumner	82	49.4
Clay	2	25.5	Maury	38	46.3	Tipton	13	21.1
Cocke	6	16.9	McMinn	22	42.0	Trousdale	1	12.8
Coffee	37	69.5	McNairy	10	38.2	Unicoi	6	32.9
Crockett	4	27.4	Meigs	1	8.5	Union	3	15.7
Cumberland	17	29.8	Monroe	11	24.4	Van Buren	0	0.0
Davidson	398	61.4	Montgomery	62	33.6	Warren	13	32.6
Decatur	4	34.2	Moore	1	15.8	Washington	54	43.2
DeKalb	4	21.2	Morgan	3	13.7	Wayne	2	11.8
Dickson	21	41.7	Obion	11	35.1	Weakley	9	25.9
Dyer	16	41.8	Overton	5	22.5	White	9	34.5
Fayette	11	28.5	Perry	1	12.8	Williamson	145	75.2
Fentress	2	11.2	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	47	39.5
Franklin	12	29.4						
Gibson	15	30.2						
Giles	9	31.0						
Grainger	2	8.8						
Greene	22	32.0						
Grundy	0	0.0						
Hamblen	32	51.0						
Hamilton	197	57.0						
Hancock	0	0.0						
Hardeman	8	30.1						
Hardin	6	23.1						
Hawkins	10	17.7						
Haywood	4	21.9						
Henderson	6	21.4						
Henry	18	55.6						
Hickman	3	12.4						
Houston	1	11.9						
Humphreys	4	21.9						



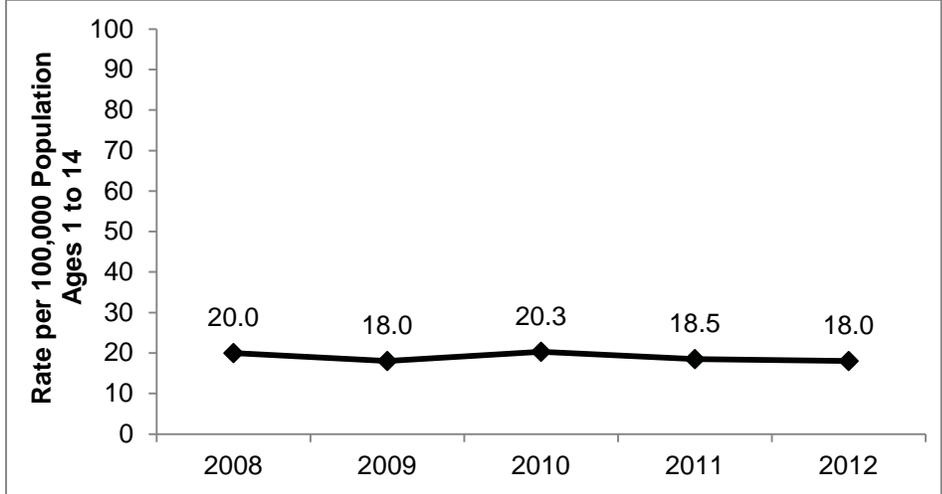
# Child Deaths



**Note:** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in year 2012. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	209	18.0	Jackson	0	0.0	Polk	1	35.6
Anderson	2	16.0	Jefferson	3	34.8	Putnam	2	16.4
Bedford	1	10.5	Johnson	0	0.0	Rhea	3	51.2
Benton	1	40.3	Knox	8	10.8	Roane	3	36.1
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Lake	1	102.8	Robertson	0	0.0
Blount	2	9.7	Lauderdale	1	19.4	Rutherford	11	19.9
Bradley	7	39.2	Lawrence	2	24.4	Scott	1	23.0
Campbell	0	0.0	Lewis	0	0.0	Sequatchie	1	38.8
Cannon	1	44.1	Lincoln	2	33.6	Sevier	4	26.0
Carroll	0	0.0	Loudon	0	0.0	Shelby	39	20.9
Carter	6	68.0	Macon	3	70.5	Smith	1	28.1
Cheatham	2	27.3	Madison	2	11.0	Stewart	0	0.0
Chester	0	0.0	Marion	1	21.2	Sullivan	4	16.5
Claiborne	0	0.0	Marshall	1	17.3	Sumner	1	3.2
Clay	1	80.2	Maury	1	6.5	Tipton	2	16.0
Cocke	1	17.2	McMinn	0	0.0	Trousdale	0	0.0
Coffee	0	0.0	McNairy	2	43.1	Unicoi	0	0.0
Crockett	1	35.8	Meigs	0	0.0	Union	3	85.5
Cumberland	2	24.8	Monroe	0	0.0	Van Buren	1	118.9
Davidson	19	17.0	Montgomery	11	27.7	Warren	2	26.4
Decatur	0	0.0	Moore	0	0.0	Washington	1	5.2
DeKalb	0	0.0	Morgan	2	58.6	Wayne	0	0.0
Dickson	2	21.1	Obion	0	0.0	Weakley	1	18.8
Dyer	2	27.6	Overton	0	0.0	White	1	22.2
Fayette	1	14.8	Perry	0	0.0	Williamson	2	4.7
Fentress	0	0.0	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	4	17.7
Franklin	1	14.9						
Gibson	0	0.0						
Giles	0	0.0						
Grainger	1	26.3						
Greene	1	9.1						
Grundy	2	84.1						
Hamblen	4	34.6						
Hamilton	11	19.1						
Hancock	0	0.0						
Hardeman	1	24.0						
Hardin	1	23.5						
Hawkins	3	31.6						
Haywood	2	57.9						
Henderson	2	38.6						
Henry	0	0.0						
Hickman	0	0.0						
Houston	0	0.0						
Humphreys	1	31.5						



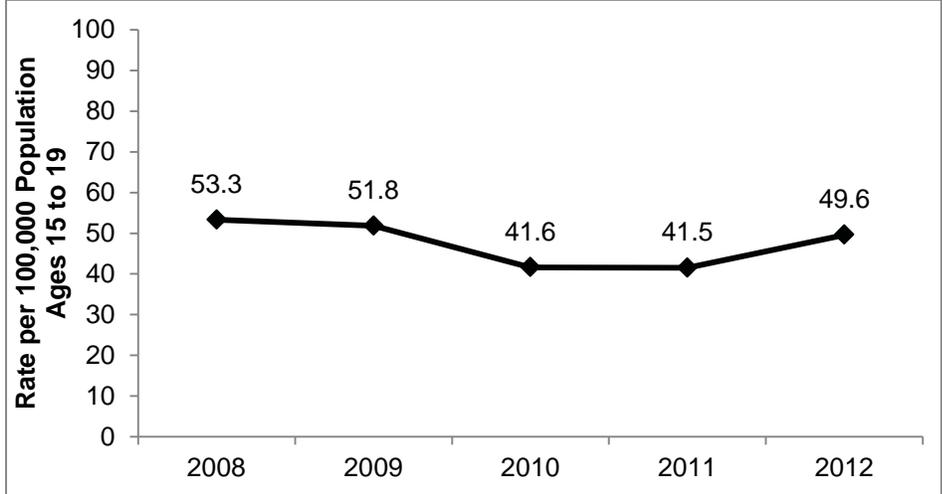
# Teen Violent Deaths



**Note:** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for year 2012. The rate is per 100,000 of the same age population.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>49.6</b>	Jackson	1	146.2	Polk	2	196.5
Anderson	0	0.0	Jefferson	1	27.2	Putnam	2	36.5
Bedford	3	100.3	Johnson	1	106.4	Rhea	1	47.6
Benton	0	0.0	Knox	8	26.8	Roane	1	32.2
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Lake	0	0.0	Robertson	2	47.3
Blount	5	64.1	Lauderdale	0	0.0	Rutherford	9	45.7
Bradley	2	29.4	Lawrence	2	75.5	Scott	1	70.1
Campbell	2	84.5	Lewis	1	127.6	Sequatchie	1	114.3
Cannon	1	118.3	Lincoln	2	100.7	Sevier	2	35.4
Carroll	1	52.4	Loudon	3	107.3	Shelby	36	52.0
Carter	0	0.0	Macon	2	131.8	Smith	0	0.0
Cheatham	5	185.4	Madison	3	40.7	Stewart	1	116.0
Chester	0	0.0	Marion	2	122.5	Sullivan	7	76.6
Claiborne	2	99.2	Marshall	0	0.0	Sumner	2	18.3
Clay	0	0.0	Maury	1	21.2	Tipton	5	107.3
Cocke	0	0.0	McMinn	1	30.0	Trousdale	0	0.0
Coffee	4	117.2	McNairy	1	60.9	Unicoi	0	0.0
Crockett	0	0.0	Meigs	2	300.3	Union	1	86.7
Cumberland	0	0.0	Monroe	3	112.9	Van Buren	0	0.0
Davidson	21	55.1	Montgomery	3	24.9	Warren	2	84.5
Decatur	2	301.2	Moore	1	242.1	Washington	3	37.9
DeKalb	2	174.7	Morgan	1	77.3	Wayne	1	104.4
Dickson	3	91.7	Obion	0	0.0	Weakley	0	0.0
Dyer	1	38.5	Overton	2	150.9	White	0	0.0
Fayette	1	45.7	Perry	0	0.0	Williamson	7	48.4
Fentress	0	0.0	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	4	51.4
Franklin	2	70.1						
Gibson	1	30.1						
Giles	1	54.8						
Grainger	0	0.0						
Greene	0	0.0						
Grundy	1	115.3						
Hamblen	2	53.6						
Hamilton	9	41.8						
Hancock	0	0.0						
Hardeman	0	0.0						
Hardin	0	0.0						
Hawkins	2	60.6						
Haywood	0	0.0						
Henderson	1	56.5						
Henry	3	159.7						
Hickman	0	0.0						
Houston	0	0.0						
Humphreys	1	82.4						



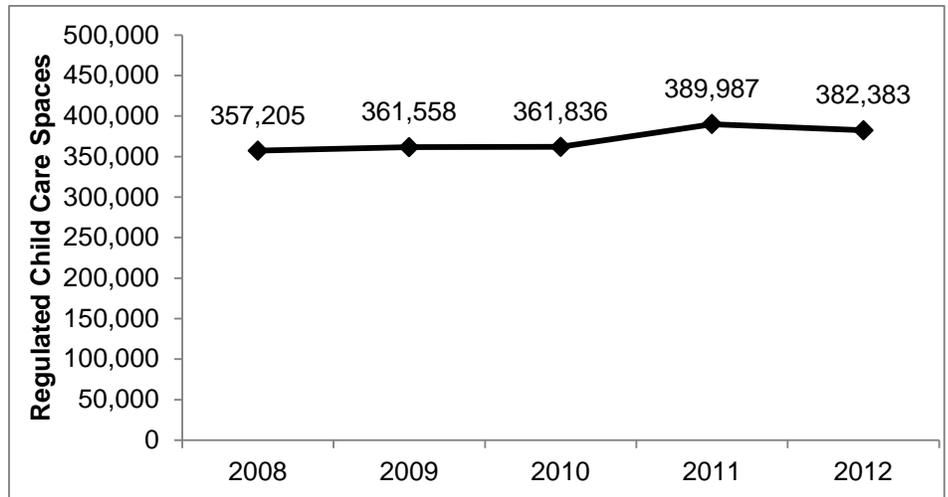
# Regulated Child Care Spaces



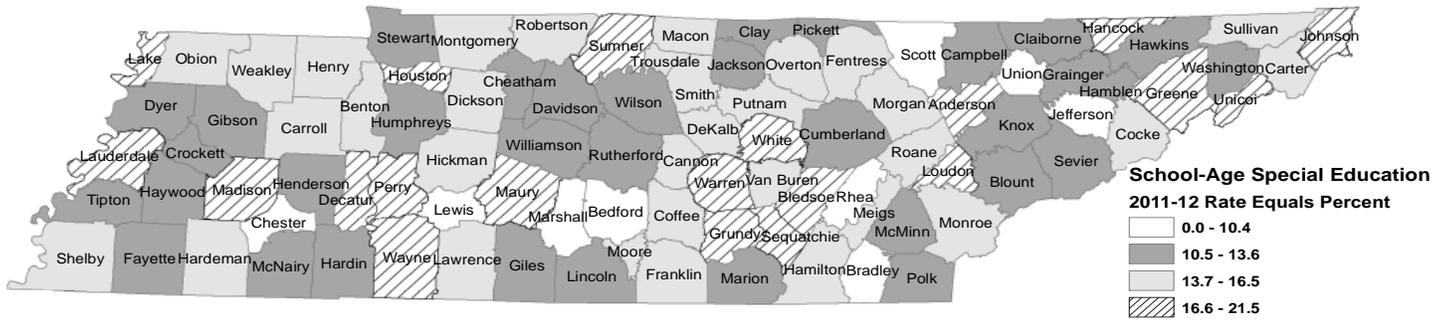
**Note:** Regulated child care spaces statewide and by county, for which the Department of Human Services has official monitoring responsibility, for fiscal year 2012.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Human Services, Finance and Administration Division.

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>382,383</b>	Jackson	707	Polk	571
Anderson	3,999	Jefferson	1,037	Putnam	5,808
Bedford	2,068	Johnson	584	Rhea	827
Benton	447	Knox	23,056	Roane	2,270
Bledsoe	406	Lake	163	Robertson	2,752
Blount	5,485	Lauderdale	1,156	Rutherford	15,111
Bradley	3,806	Lawrence	1,559	Scott	1,216
Campbell	1,225	Lewis	545	Sequatchie	516
Cannon	450	Lincoln	1,759	Sevier	2,757
Carroll	1,170	Loudon	1,260	Shelby	115,890
Carter	3,818	Macon	492	Smith	426
Cheatham	2,071	Madison	5,143	Stewart	346
Chester	380	Marion	767	Sullivan	6,180
Claiborne	2,486	Marshall	1,102	Sumner	8,229
Clay	218	Maury	4,094	Tipton	2,718
Cocke	1,040	McMinn	1,765	Trousdale	373
Coffee	2,684	McNairy	856	Unicoi	390
Crockett	778	Meigs	175	Union	520
Cumberland	1,684	Monroe	1,341	Van Buren	225
Davidson	39,765	Montgomery	11,357	Warren	1,553
Decatur	793	Moore	132	Washington	6,575
DeKalb	548	Morgan	304	Wayne	545
Dickson	2,229	Obion	1,846	Weakley	1,897
Dyer	1,965	Overton	1,252	White	701
Fayette	1,002	Perry	124	Williamson	12,745
Fentress	612	Pickett	147	Wilson	7,385
Franklin	1,196				
Gibson	2,759				
Giles	925				
Grainger	425				
Greene	2,493				
Grundy	620				
Hamblen	2,091				
Hamilton	21,844				
Hancock	376				
Hardeman	649				
Hardin	930				
Hawkins	877				
Haywood	714				
Henderson	874				
Henry	1,916				
Hickman	530				
Houston	352				
Humphreys	434				



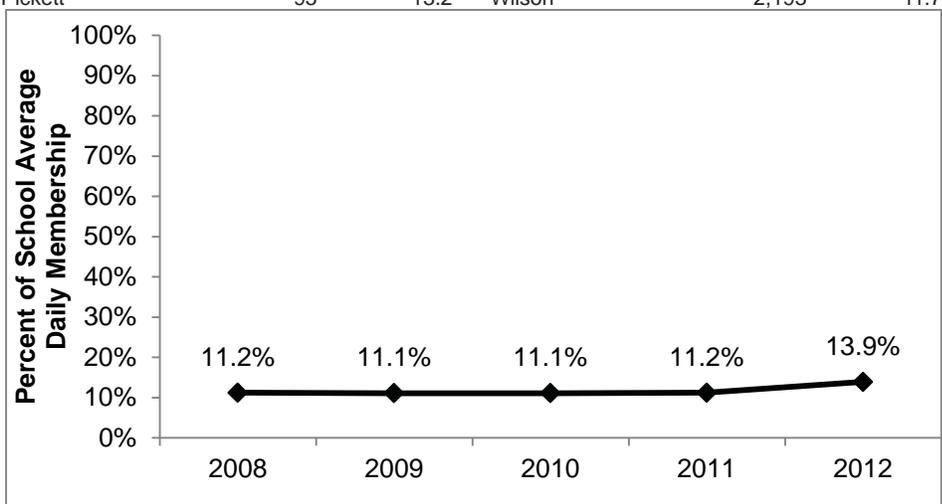
# School Age Special Education



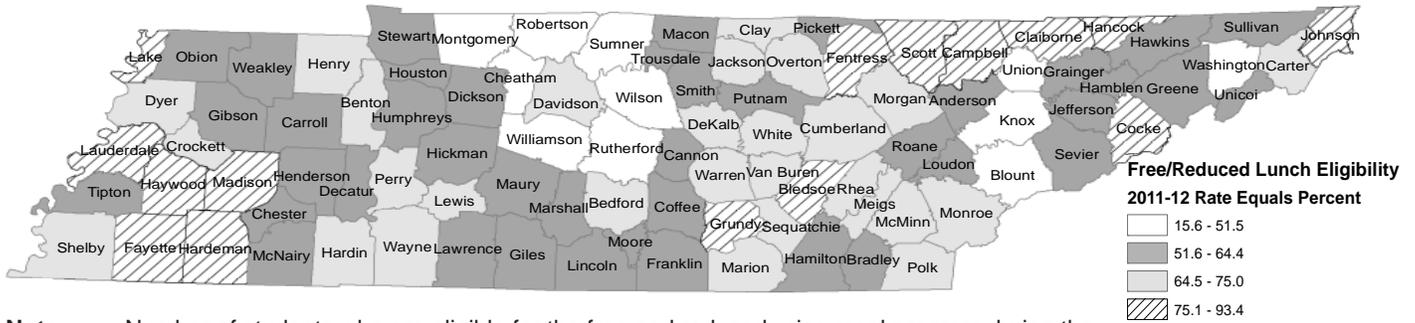
**Note:** 6- to 21-year-old public school students eligible for special education services in the school year 2011-12. The percentage of average daily membership for the same year is reported. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay and in special state schools are not included in this data.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>128,705</b>	<b>13.9</b>	Jackson	197	13.4	Polk	314	12.5
Anderson	1,987	16.8	Jefferson	724	10.1	Putnam	1,636	16.1
Bedford	814	10.3	Johnson	394	18.7	Rhea	431	8.7
Benton	339	15.4	Knox	6,398	11.6	Roane	994	14.3
Bledsoe	374	21.5	Lake	147	17.2	Robertson	1,712	15.7
Blount	1,932	11.3	Lauderdale	802	18.2	Rutherford	5,650	12.5
Bradley	1,551	10.4	Lawrence	1,030	15.9	Scott	397	9.8
Campbell	612	11.2	Lewis	187	10.2	Sequatchie	362	16.9
Cannon	288	14.4	Lincoln	575	11.5	Sevier	1,773	12.7
Carroll	735	16.1	Loudon	899	18.5	Shelby	23,067	15.7
Carter	1,095	14.3	Macon	509	14.1	Smith	423	13.7
Cheatham	757	11.5	Madison	2,162	17.5	Stewart	270	12.9
Chester	244	8.9	Marion	575	12.7	Sullivan	3,217	15.4
Claiborne	541	12.0	Marshall	506	9.8	Sumner	4,497	16.6
Clay	120	11.7	Maury	1,894	16.8	Tipton	1,517	13.3
Cocke	744	14.0	McMinn	978	12.8	Trousdale	202	16.4
Coffee	1,416	16.2	McNairy	526	12.5	Unicoi	432	17.0
Crockett	321	11.5	Meigs	251	14.9	Union	NA	NA
Cumberland	876	12.5	Monroe	1,026	14.9	Van Buren	106	14.5
Davidson	8,418	11.3	Montgomery	4,124	14.2	Warren	1,172	18.4
Decatur	291	18.4	Moore	145	14.7	Washington	2,018	12.4
DeKalb	476	16.5	Morgan	481	15.4	Wayne	450	19.4
Dickson	1,247	15.2	Obion	718	14.2	Weakley	675	15.2
Dyer	800	12.4	Overton	464	14.2	White	676	17.5
Fayette	406	11.8	Perry	184	16.9	Williamson	4,304	12.2
Fentress	321	14.2	Pickett	95	13.2	Wilson	2,193	11.7
Franklin	789	14.4						
Gibson	1,126	12.9						
Giles	476	12.1						
Grainger	440	12.7						
Greene	1,630	16.9						
Grundy	420	19.6						
Hamblen	1,114	11.4						
Hamilton	6,446	15.7						
Hancock	178	18.3						
Hardeman	576	15.0						
Hardin	471	13.5						
Hawkins	1,016	12.8						
Haywood	388	12.3						
Henderson	552	12.0						
Henry	711	15.3						
Hickman	542	15.1						
Houston	258	19.6						
Humphreys	388	13.6						



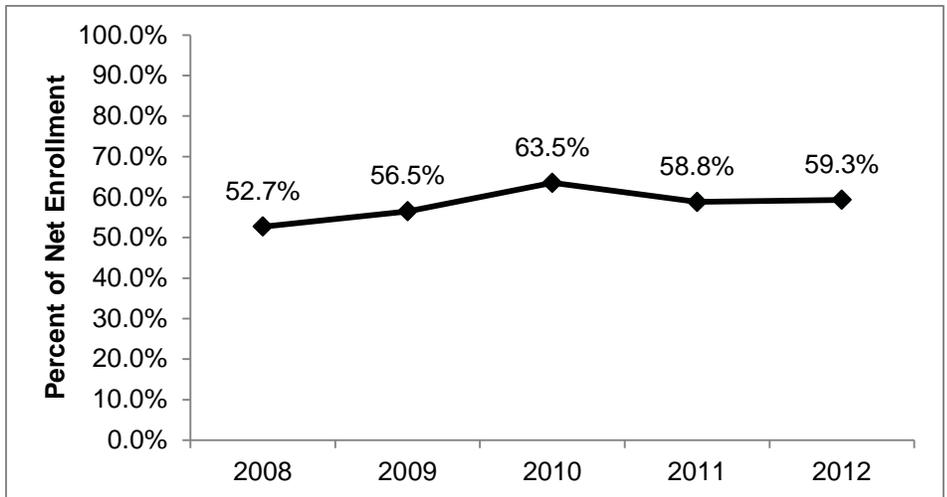
# Free & Reduced-Price Lunch, Eligibility



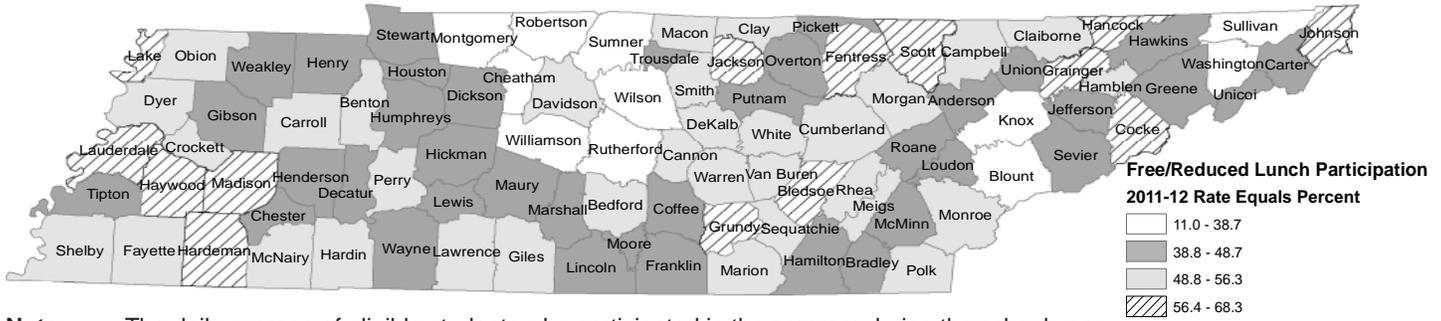
**Note:** Number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced-price meal program during the school year 2011-12. The percentage of net enrollment is reported. Data do not include the state special schools and departments.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>569,352</b>	<b>59.3</b>	Jackson	1,132	75.0	Polk	1,863	72.1
Anderson	6,431	53.4	Jefferson	4,598	62.6	Putnam	5,884	55.5
Bedford	5,185	65.0	Johnson	1,666	77.6	Rhea	3,518	69.0
Benton	1,520	68.2	Knox	27,440	48.0	Roane	3,955	55.4
Bledsoe	1,519	81.8	Lake	712	81.0	Robertson	5,701	51.2
Blount	8,174	45.6	Lauderdale	3,583	80.0	Rutherford	20,710	45.1
Bradley	9,165	60.3	Lawrence	4,232	63.6	Scott	3,406	82.9
Campbell	4,488	78.8	Lewis	1,288	70.0	Sequatchie	1,585	69.5
Cannon	1,298	63.1	Lincoln	3,072	60.1	Sevier	8,759	61.2
Carroll	2,897	62.3	Loudon	4,236	60.4	Shelby	107,355	70.4
Carter	5,177	66.0	Macon	2,311	62.8	Smith	1,844	57.9
Cheatham	3,348	50.1	Madison	9,935	76.9	Stewart	1,229	56.7
Chester	1,590	57.8	Marion	3,355	73.6	Sullivan	11,365	52.8
Claiborne	3,491	76.3	Marshall	3,049	58.0	Sumner	10,916	39.2
Clay	760	74.4	Maury	6,780	58.9	Tipton	6,503	56.0
Cocke	4,235	77.8	McMinn	5,164	66.4	Trousdale	763	61.5
Coffee	5,405	59.6	McNairy	2,666	62.3	Unicoi	1,618	63.0
Crockett	1,975	70.1	Meigs	1,217	69.1	Union	2,220	51.5
Cumberland	4,889	67.5	Monroe	4,765	68.1	Van Buren	492	66.1
Davidson	56,268	73.2	Montgomery	14,209	47.5	Warren	4,232	65.0
Decatur	991	61.7	Moore	536	53.4	Washington	8,041	48.6
DeKalb	1,970	68.0	Morgan	2,143	67.5	Wayne	1,720	73.3
Dickson	4,490	53.7	Obion	3,223	63.2	Weakley	2,641	58.4
Dyer	4,668	70.7	Overton	2,191	65.4	White	2,674	66.8
Fayette	2,995	84.6	Perry	834	74.5	Williamson	5,559	15.6
Fentress	1,855	80.8	Pickett	466	64.3	Wilson	6,866	36.2
Franklin	3,466	61.3						
Gibson	5,425	60.9						
Giles	2,494	62.7						
Grainger	2,251	63.4						
Greene	6,130	62.7						
Grundy	1,893	84.7						
Hamblen	6,212	62.4						
Hamilton	24,707	58.6						
Hancock	913	93.4						
Hardeman	3,269	83.0						
Hardin	2,450	68.4						
Hawkins	5,194	64.2						
Haywood	2,890	88.2						
Henderson	2,899	61.4						
Henry	3,135	66.4						
Hickman	2,345	64.4						
Houston	812	60.1						
Humphreys	1,861	62.5						



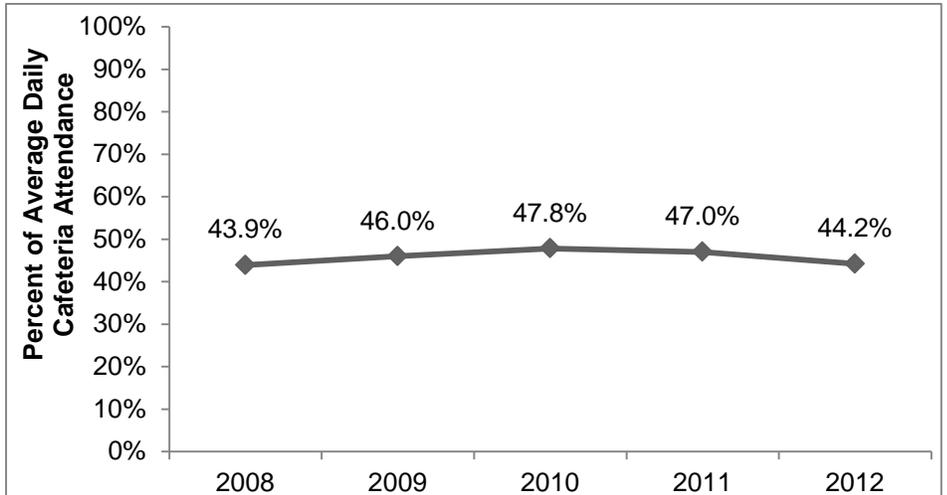
# Free & Reduced-Price Lunch, Participation



**Note:** The daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2011-12. The average program participation as the percentage of daily cafeteria attendance is reported.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>430,585</b>	<b>44.2</b>	Jackson	919	58.6	Polk	1,459	55.2
Anderson	4,905	42.8	Jefferson	3,436	48.3	Putnam	4,828	45.6
Bedford	4,116	51.1	Johnson	1,322	57.2	Rhea	2,618	52.8
Benton	1,213	52.7	Knox	20,194	34.8	Roane	3,142	43.8
Bledsoe	1,216	64.0	Lake	579	60.9	Robertson	4,298	38.7
Blount	6,216	34.9	Lauderdale	2,821	60.8	Rutherford	16,342	35.2
Bradley	6,952	44.2	Lawrence	3,423	49.1	Scott	2,577	59.8
Campbell	3,254	54.3	Lewis	1,001	48.7	Sequatchie	1,251	53.7
Cannon	979	49.4	Lincoln	2,424	44.7	Sevier	6,642	47.0
Carroll	2,418	50.0	Loudon	3,194	43.5	Shelby	77,172	50.9
Carter	3,826	48.4	Macon	1,868	49.8	Smith	1,557	50.0
Cheatham	2,547	37.6	Madison	8,085	62.6	Stewart	964	43.3
Chester	1,253	45.1	Marion	2,517	53.7	Sullivan	8,259	37.9
Claiborne	2,654	54.6	Marshall	2,445	46.5	Sumner	8,434	30.6
Clay	597	54.2	Maury	5,271	44.4	Tipton	5,101	43.5
Cocke	3,497	63.0	McMinn	3,990	48.2	Trousdale	619	47.5
Coffee	4,364	46.6	McNairy	2,038	50.0	Unicoi	1,259	47.2
Crockett	1,523	50.9	Meigs	948	52.8	Union	1,536	47.8
Cumberland	3,762	50.7	Monroe	3,625	51.7	Van Buren	410	52.5
Davidson	41,313	52.9	Montgomery	10,777	35.6	Warren	3,183	49.7
Decatur	745	42.5	Moore	412	41.4	Washington	5,848	35.2
DeKalb	1,527	49.7	Morgan	1,731	52.3	Wayne	1,218	48.5
Dickson	3,508	41.8	Obion	2,593	50.4	Weakley	2,096	47.4
Dyer	3,703	53.9	Overton	1,716	47.4	White	2,164	51.7
Fayette	2,046	51.4	Perry	641	56.3	Williamson	3,996	11.0
Fentress	1,523	57.9	Pickett	356	45.8	Wilson	5,107	25.9
Franklin	2,845	48.6						
Gibson	4,418	46.6						
Giles	2,014	49.6						
Grainger	1,937	57.7						
Greene	4,661	46.1						
Grundy	1,586	68.3						
Hamblen	5,070	50.6						
Hamilton	18,004	40.8						
Hancock	705	61.8						
Hardeman	2,522	61.2						
Hardin	1,994	53.8						
Hawkins	3,711	46.6						
Haywood	2,325	62.8						
Henderson	2,279	48.0						
Henry	2,516	48.6						
Hickman	1,872	48.1						
Houston	629	44.9						
Humphreys	1,435	45.4						



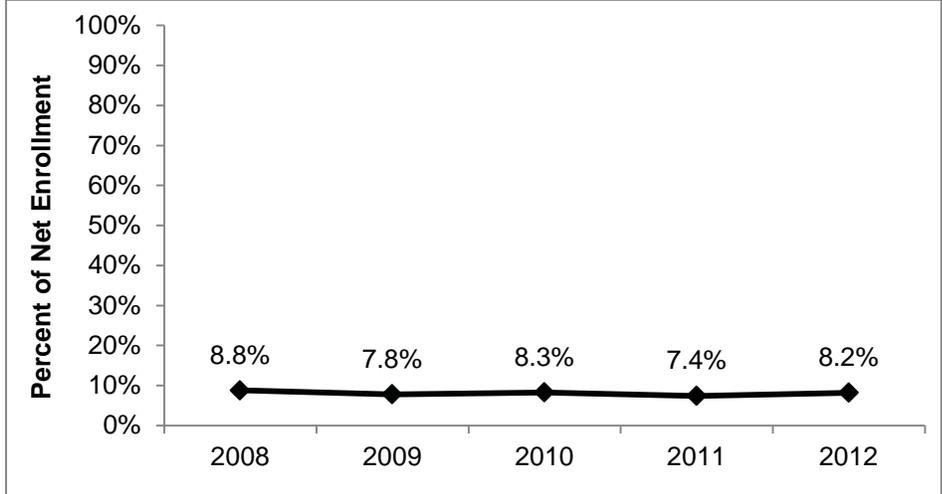
# School Suspensions



**Note:** Number of students suspended for the school year 2011-12. The percentage of total net enrollment for the same school year is calculated. State special schools are not included.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Data	Percent	County	Data	Percent	County	Data	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>78,241</b>	<b>8.2</b>	Jackson	7	0.5	Polk	54	2.1
Anderson	722	6.0	Jefferson	362	4.9	Putnam	474	4.5
Bedford	272	3.4	Johnson	7	0.3	Rhea	283	5.6
Benton	12	0.5	Knox	5,095	8.9	Roane	20	0.3
Bledsoe	102	5.5	Lake	91	10.4	Robertson	713	6.4
Blount	838	4.7	Lauderdale	443	9.9	Rutherford	2,372	5.2
Bradley	938	6.2	Lawrence	189	2.8	Scott	156	3.8
Campbell	364	6.4	Lewis	49	2.7	Sequatchie	114	5.0
Cannon	61	3.0	Lincoln	221	4.3	Sevier	354	2.5
Carroll	46	1.0	Loudon	231	3.3	Shelby	29,690	19.5
Carter	362	4.6	Macon	43	1.2	Smith	106	3.3
Cheatham	222	3.3	Madison	2,032	15.7	Stewart	38	1.8
Chester	130	4.7	Marion	82	1.8	Sullivan	1,271	5.9
Claiborne	187	4.1	Marshall	227	4.3	Sumner	1,315	4.7
Clay	0	0.0	Maury	728	6.3	Tipton	863	7.4
Cocke	275	5.1	McMinn	412	5.3	Trousdale	5	0.4
Coffee	402	4.4	McNairy	176	4.1	Unicoi	69	2.7
Crockett	4	0.1	Meigs	36	2.0	Union	251	5.8
Cumberland	2	0.0	Monroe	466	6.7	Van Buren	2	0.3
Davidson	11,046	14.4	Montgomery	1,812	6.1	Warren	272	4.2
Decatur	10	0.6	Moore	1	0.1	Washington	407	2.5
DeKalb	200	6.9	Morgan	117	3.7	Wayne	0	0.0
Dickson	138	1.7	Obion	203	4.0	Weakley	199	4.4
Dyer	433	6.6	Overton	40	1.2	White	55	1.4
Fayette	610	17.2	Perry	16	1.4	Williamson	239	0.7
Fentress	10	0.4	Pickett	2	0.3	Wilson	1,058	5.6
Franklin	203	3.6						
Gibson	295	3.3						
Giles	195	4.9						
Grainger	52	1.5						
Greene	565	5.8						
Grundy	9	0.4						
Hamblen	539	5.4						
Hamilton	3,906	9.3						
Hancock	37	3.8						
Hardeman	424	10.8						
Hardin	84	2.3						
Hawkins	581	7.2						
Haywood	125	3.8						
Henderson	131	2.8						
Henry	65	1.4						
Hickman	56	1.5						
Houston	29	2.1						
Humphreys	91	3.1						



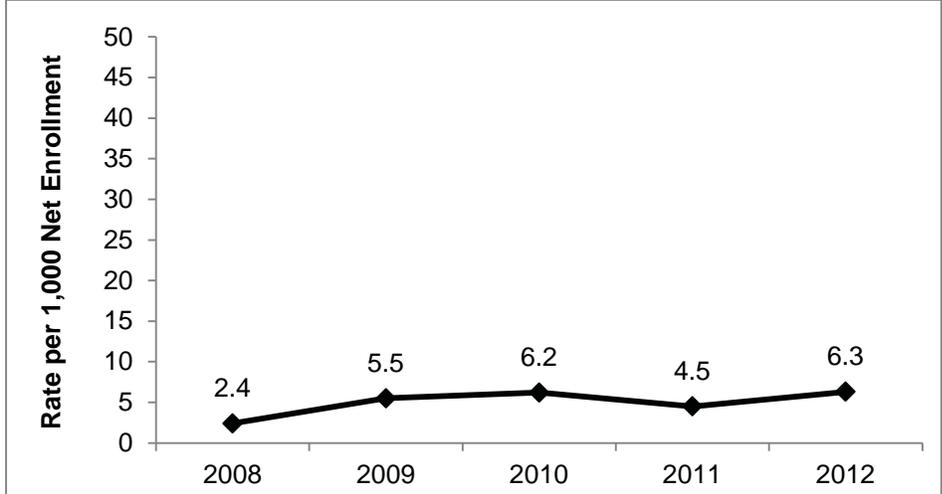
# School Expulsions



**Note:** Number of students expelled for the school year 2011-12. The rate is calculated as the number of expulsions per 1,000 students (net enrollment). State special schools are not included.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>6.3</b>	Jackson	0	0.0	Polk	0	0.0
Anderson	10	0.8	Jefferson	6	0.8	Putnam	9	0.8
Bedford	3	0.4	Johnson	0	0.0	Rhea	1	0.2
Benton	5	2.2	Knox	0	0.0	Roane	2	0.3
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Lake	1	1.1	Robertson	1	0.1
Blount	14	0.8	Lauderdale	0	0.0	Rutherford	198	4.3
Bradley	13	0.9	Lawrence	2	0.3	Scott	3	0.7
Campbell	3	0.5	Lewis	0	0.0	Sequatchie	9	3.9
Cannon	2	1.0	Lincoln	1	0.2	Sevier	1	0.1
Carroll	4	0.9	Loudon	21	3.0	Shelby	4,425	29.0
Carter	0	0.0	Macon	4	1.1	Smith	4	1.3
Cheatham	1	0.1	Madison	14	1.1	Stewart	0	0.0
Chester	0	0.0	Marion	1	0.2	Sullivan	58	2.7
Claiborne	1	0.2	Marshall	17	3.2	Sumner	9	0.3
Clay	0	0.0	Maury	3	0.3	Tipton	0	0.0
Cocke	18	3.3	McMinn	0	0.0	Trousdale	1	0.8
Coffee	19	2.1	McNairy	1	0.2	Unicoi	0	0.0
Crockett	4	1.4	Meigs	0	0.0	Union	6	1.4
Cumberland	0	0.0	Monroe	4	0.6	Van Buren	0	0.0
Davidson	602	7.8	Montgomery	135	4.5	Warren	0	0.0
Decatur	0	0.0	Moore	0	0.0	Washington	22	1.3
DeKalb	6	2.1	Morgan	6	1.9	Wayne	0	0.0
Dickson	0	0.0	Obion	4	0.8	Weakley	1	0.2
Dyer	7	1.1	Overton	5	1.5	White	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Perry	1	0.9	Williamson	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Pickett	0	0.0	Wilson	4	0.2
Franklin	0	0.0						
Gibson	0	0.0						
Giles	0	0.0						
Grainger	9	2.5						
Greene	0	0.0						
Grundy	0	0.0						
Hamblen	57	5.7						
Hamilton	225	5.3						
Hancock	0	0.0						
Hardeman	4	1.0						
Hardin	4	1.1						
Hawkins	18	2.2						
Haywood	1	0.3						
Henderson	1	0.2						
Henry	3	0.6						
Hickman	0	0.0						
Houston	0	0.0						
Humphreys	0	0.0						



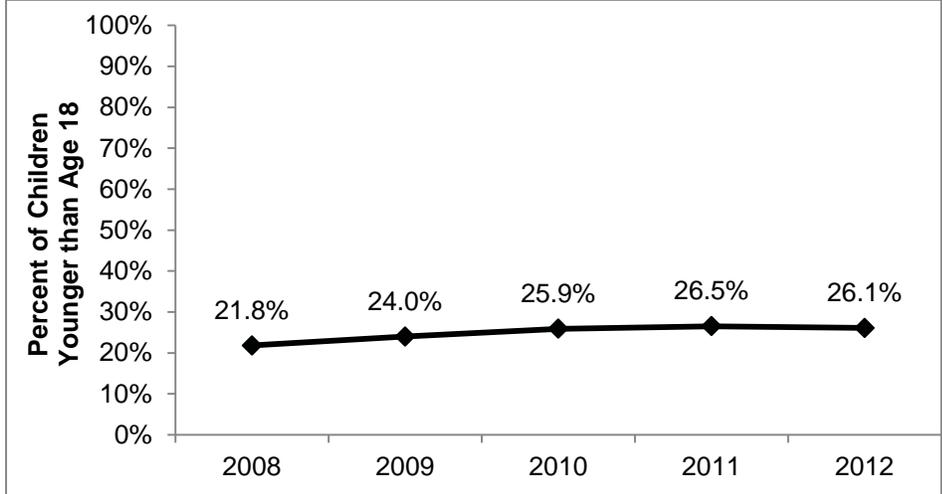
# Child Poverty



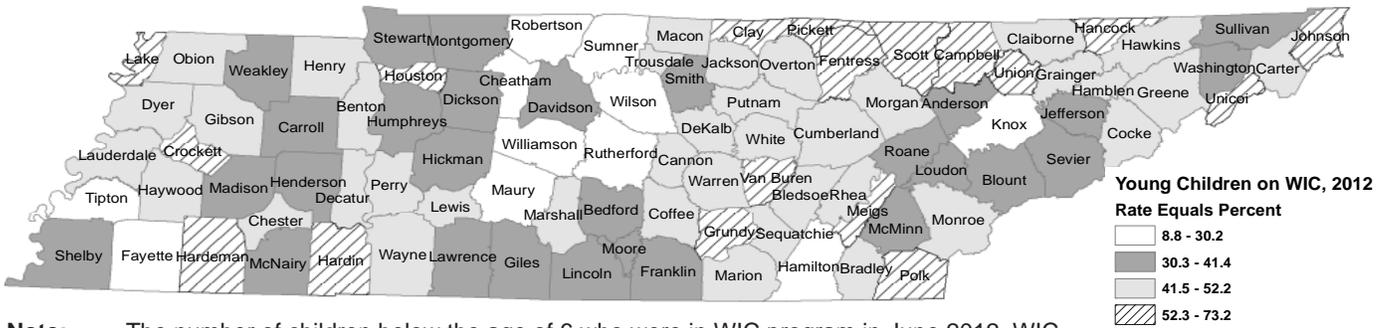
**Note:** Families and persons are classified as living in poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living in a household with an income below the poverty threshold in 2012.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release date December 2013.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>383,402</b>	<b>26.1</b>	Jackson	767	35.2	Polk	1,036	28.6
Anderson	4,638	29.5	Jefferson	2,992	27.3	Putnam	4,494	29.2
Bedford	3,082	25.9	Johnson	1,186	37.5	Rhea	2,354	32.4
Benton	1,137	35.7	Knox	19,243	20.6	Roane	2,649	24.9
Bledsoe	916	35.4	Lake	561	45.6	Robertson	3,309	19.8
Blount	5,455	20.8	Lauderdale	2,574	39.4	Rutherford	11,604	16.7
Bradley	6,331	28.3	Lawrence	2,940	28.6	Scott	1,794	33.0
Campbell	3,216	37.8	Lewis	870	32.1	Sequatchie	1,022	31.5
Cannon	737	25.5	Lincoln	1,760	23.4	Sevier	5,145	26.4
Carrroll	1,701	27.7	Loudon	2,151	22.1	Shelby	76,631	32.1
Carter	3,597	32.2	Macon	1,743	31.8	Smith	1,167	26.1
Cheatham	1,723	18.4	Madison	6,085	26.6	Stewart	789	27.5
Chester	991	26.3	Marion	1,667	27.9	Sullivan	8,217	26.4
Claiborne	2,143	33.8	Marshall	1,820	25.2	Sumner	6,068	15.1
Clay	581	36.8	Maury	5,016	26.0	Tipton	3,582	22.3
Cocke	3,122	42.5	McMinn	3,318	29.1	Trousdale	495	27.4
Coffee	3,371	27.0	McNairy	1,757	30.0	Unicoi	1,020	28.8
Crockett	1,065	30.5	Meigs	740	30.6	Union	1,565	35.6
Cumberland	3,197	30.8	Monroe	2,650	26.9	Van Buren	344	31.5
Davidson	39,877	28.6	Montgomery	12,946	26.3	Warren	2,952	31.4
Decatur	692	28.5	Moore	293	22.1	Washington	5,839	23.9
DeKalb	1,409	34.3	Morgan	1,370	31.6	Wayne	986	32.1
Dickson	3,139	25.9	Obion	2,042	29.3	Weakley	1,854	27.3
Dyer	2,558	27.8	Overton	1,493	29.8	White	1,584	27.8
Fayette	2,103	24.9	Perry	571	32.9	Williamson	4,501	8.3
Fentress	1,578	40.2	Pickett	290	30.4	Wilson	3,831	13.4
Franklin	2,186	25.8						
Gibson	3,303	27.3						
Giles	1,665	27.1						
Grainger	1,468	30.3						
Greene	4,534	32.4						
Grundy	1,176	39.0						
Hamblen	4,659	32.3						
Hamilton	16,387	22.5						
Hancock	638	45.5						
Hardeman	1,865	35.2						
Hardin	1,765	32.8						
Hawkins	3,192	26.6						
Haywood	1,423	32.5						
Henderson	1,780	27.0						
Henry	2,052	30.6						
Hickman	1,650	32.4						
Houston	605	31.7						
Humphreys	1,026	25.6						



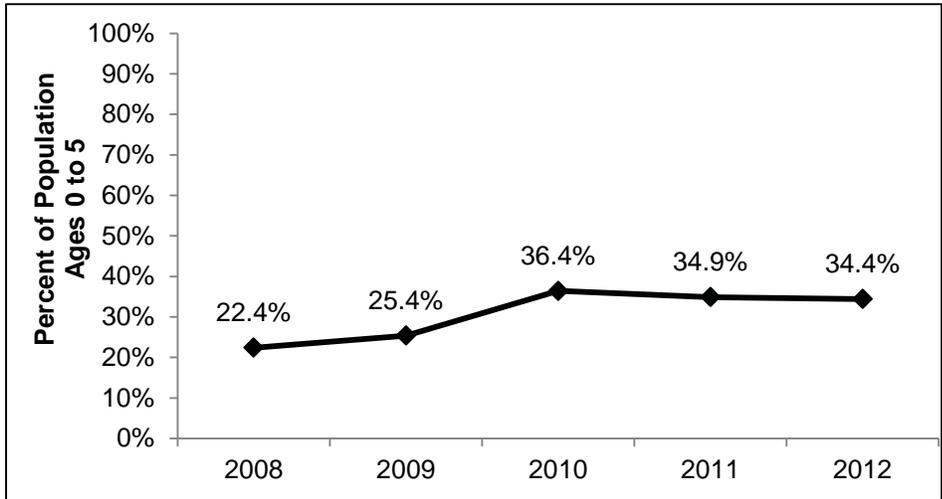
# Children Below Age 6 in WIC



**Note:** The number of children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in June 2012. WIC child participants as a percentage of the 0 to 5-year-old population is reported.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Health. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>167,359</b>	<b>34.4</b>	Jackson	297	46.9	Polk	650	59.8
Anderson	1,670	34.3	Jefferson	1,290	37.9	Putnam	2,283	43.7
Bedford	1,646	41.1	Johnson	537	53.0	Rhea	1,040	46.0
Benton	525	51.6	Knox	7,116	22.8	Roane	1,046	34.1
Bledsoe	385	52.2	Lake	285	68.5	Robertson	1,635	29.5
Blount	2,543	32.0	Lauderdale	1,071	50.6	Rutherford	5,548	23.9
Bradley	2,942	42.0	Lawrence	1,300	38.2	Scott	945	55.6
Campbell	1,457	54.1	Lewis	416	49.9	Sequatchie	511	50.2
Cannon	366	41.6	Lincoln	945	38.6	Sevier	2,422	37.5
Carroll	733	35.2	Loudon	1,167	37.6	Shelby	27,489	33.7
Carter	1,645	45.8	Macon	828	44.1	Smith	493	37.5
Cheatham	818	29.0	Madison	3,183	39.9	Stewart	305	39.6
Chester	472	44.0	Marion	846	45.8	Sullivan	3,951	41.1
Claiborne	945	48.4	Marshall	945	42.5	Sumner	3,242	25.8
Clay	321	59.6	Maury	1,964	28.7	Tipton	1,175	24.7
Cocke	1,127	49.6	McMinn	1,375	38.0	Trousdale	233	42.1
Coffee	1,753	43.5	McNairy	656	35.6	Union	578	55.9
Crockett	586	54.2	Meigs	387	55.3	Unicoi	893	61.6
Cumberland	1,603	47.4	Monroe	1,382	44.8	Van Buren	219	73.2
Davidson	17,967	33.1	Montgomery	6,212	33.3	Warren	1,406	45.9
Decatur	360	45.8	Moore	116	36.7	Washington	2,877	36.3
DeKalb	634	48.9	Morgan	540	44.1	Wayne	428	49.1
Dickson	1,367	36.4	Obion	1,029	47.9	Weakley	933	41.4
Dyer	1,274	42.2	Overton	759	49.8	White	801	44.4
Fayette	847	29.9	Perry	290	51.9	Williamson	1,282	8.8
Fentress	621	54.8	Pickett	155	58.5	Wilson	1,862	21.5
Franklin	812	33.3						
Gibson	1,610	42.4						
Giles	658	32.5						
Grainger	703	45.5						
Greene	1,965	45.5						
Grundy	531	57.5						
Hamblen	2,057	43.6						
Hamilton	7,562	30.2						
Hancock	316	71.8						
Hardeman	908	54.9						
Hardin	899	54.7						
Hawkins	1,676	46.5						
Haywood	664	49.6						
Henderson	795	37.6						
Henry	921	43.1						
Hickman	533	34.5						
Houston	311	55.0						
Humphreys	493	39.9						



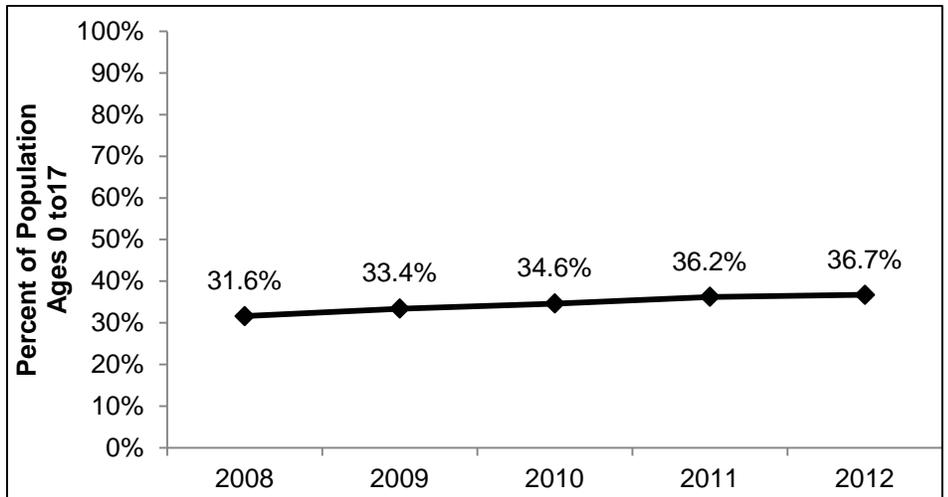
# Food Stamps (SNAP), Children



**Note:** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2011-12. The percentage of same age population who are SNAP participants is reported.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>546857</b>	<b>36.7</b>	Jackson	970	44.3	Polk	1,480	41.0
Anderson	5,904	37.1	Jefferson	4,263	37.5	Putnam	5,906	36.7
Bedford	5,250	43.6	Johnson	1,432	44.2	Rhea	3,550	47.6
Benton	1,338	41.3	Knox	26,662	27.7	Roane	3,814	35.7
Bledsoe	1,276	48.3	Lake	759	60.0	Robertson	5,598	33.2
Blount	7,756	29.2	Lauderdale	3,345	51.2	Rutherford	18,051	25.6
Bradley	8,084	35.2	Lawrence	3,525	34.0	Scott	2,835	51.9
Campbell	4,327	50.6	Lewis	1,180	43.9	Sequatchie	1,496	45.8
Cannon	1,217	42.0	Lincoln	2,847	37.7	Sevier	7,419	37.3
Carroll	2,703	42.9	Loudon	2,988	30.4	Shelby	118,395	48.9
Carter	4,631	40.9	Macon	2,495	45.3	Smith	1,599	35.7
Cheatham	2,776	29.4	Madison	9,466	39.7	Stewart	967	33.6
Chester	1,480	37.0	Marion	2,709	45.2	Sullivan	11,010	35.1
Claiborne	2,911	45.1	Marshall	2,733	37.4	Sumner	10,207	25.3
Clay	705	44.4	Maury	6,981	35.9	Tipton	5,755	35.7
Cocke	4,023	54.4	McMinn	4,295	37.0	Trousdale	662	36.4
Coffee	4,862	38.5	McNairy	2,688	45.3	Unicoi	1,466	41.1
Crockett	1,442	41.0	Meigs	1,170	47.6	Union	2,048	46.2
Cumberland	4,306	41.3	Monroe	3,911	39.5	Van Buren	461	42.6
Davidson	59,908	41.8	Montgomery	11,737	23.6	Warren	3,957	41.7
Decatur	963	39.3	Moore	415	31.8	Washington	7,464	29.7
DeKalb	1,889	45.3	Morgan	1,901	43.7	Wayne	1,168	37.3
Dickson	4,059	33.7	Obion	2,748	39.4	Weakley	2,662	36.6
Dyer	4,087	43.8	Overton	1,778	35.4	White	2,394	41.8
Fayette	2,833	33.1	Perry	787	45.4	Williamson	3,673	6.8
Fentress	1,948	49.6	Pickett	345	36.0	Wilson	6,143	21.4
Franklin	2,669	30.5						
Gibson	4,539	37.6						
Giles	2,251	35.9						
Grainger	1,967	40.2						
Greene	4,955	34.7						
Grundy	1,799	59.3						
Hamblen	6,054	41.5						
Hamilton	24,616	33.0						
Hancock	781	55.7						
Hardeman	2,718	50.9						
Hardin	2,533	46.7						
Hawkins	4,599	38.1						
Haywood	2,370	53.4						
Henderson	2,531	38.3						
Henry	2,994	44.0						
Hickman	2,391	46.2						
Houston	670	35.0						
Humphreys	1,433	34.8						



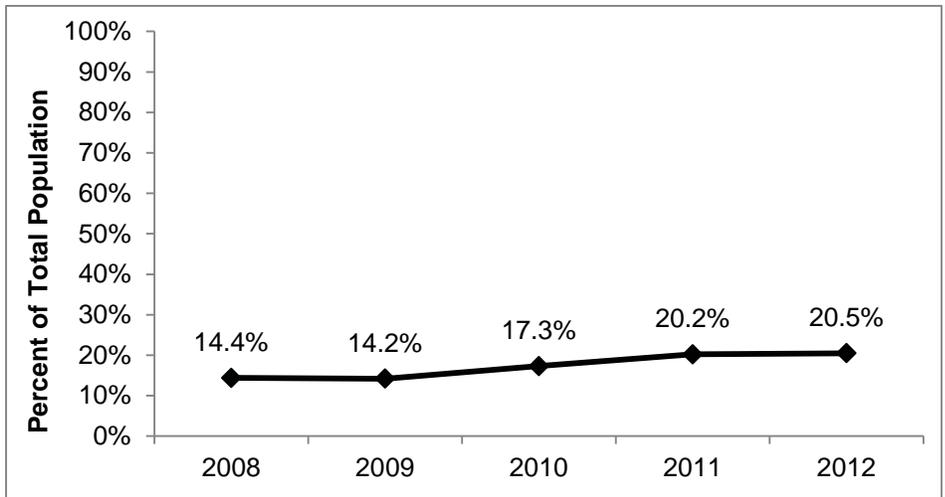
# Total Food Stamps (SNAP)



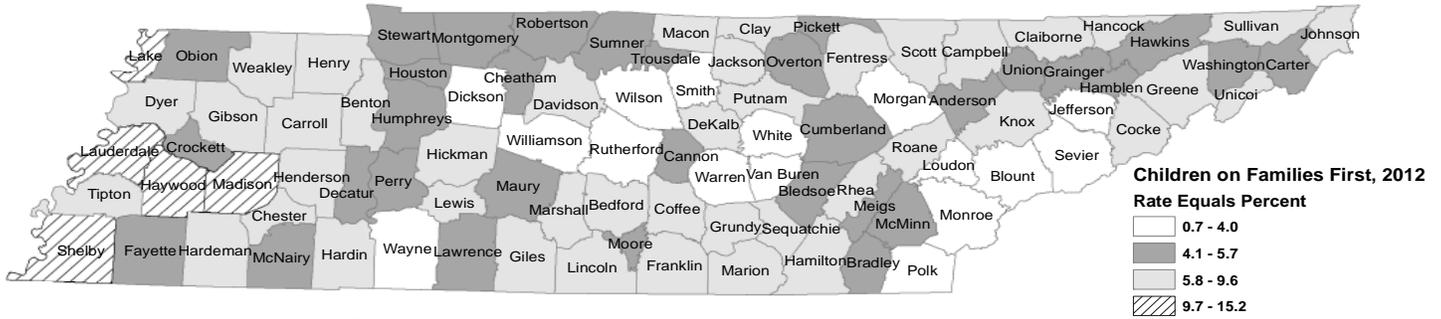
**Note:** Number and percentage of persons receiving food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2011-12 are included in this indicator. SNAP recipients are reported as a percentage of the total population.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>1,324,642</b>	<b>20.5</b>	Jackson	2,993	26.2	Polk	4,126	24.8
Anderson	15,692	20.8	Jefferson	11,033	21.1	Putnam	15,037	20.5
Bedford	11,600	25.5	Johnson	4,617	25.5	Rhea	8,693	27.0
Benton	3,809	23.3	Knox	67,515	15.3	Roane	10,354	19.4
Bledsoe	3,646	28.5	Lake	2,225	28.9	Robertson	12,267	18.3
Blount	20,403	16.4	Lauderdale	8,295	29.9	Rutherford	39,845	14.5
Bradley	20,533	20.3	Lawrence	9,197	21.9	Scott	8,184	36.9
Campbell	13,154	32.5	Lewis	3,233	27.2	Sequatchie	3,921	27.2
Cannon	3,365	24.4	Lincoln	7,235	21.6	Sevier	17,806	19.2
Carroll	7,177	25.3	Loudon	7,278	14.6	Shelby	261,998	27.8
Carter	12,820	22.4	Macon	6,365	28.3	Smith	4,096	21.5
Cheatham	6,902	17.6	Madison	21,066	21.4	Stewart	2,509	18.9
Chester	3,773	22.0	Marion	7,353	26.0	Sullivan	29,259	18.7
Claiborne	8,524	26.9	Marshall	6,514	21.1	Sumner	23,668	14.2
Clay	2,209	28.2	Maury	16,692	20.4	Tipton	13,788	22.3
Cocke	11,840	33.3	McMinn	11,454	21.8	Trousdale	1,783	22.9
Coffee	11,594	21.8	McNairy	7,803	29.8	Unicoi	4,080	22.4
Crockett	3,465	23.7	Meigs	3,311	28.3	Union	5,477	28.7
Cumberland	11,522	20.2	Monroe	10,752	23.8	Van Buren	1,300	23.2
Davidson	128,269	19.8	Montgomery	25,779	14.0	Warren	9,683	24.3
Decatur	2,771	23.7	Moore	951	15.0	Washington	19,948	15.9
DeKalb	4,860	25.7	Morgan	5,346	24.4	Wayne	3,340	19.6
Dickson	10,115	20.1	Obion	6,832	21.8	Weakley	7,390	21.2
Dyer	10,070	26.3	Overton	4,991	22.5	White	6,376	24.4
Fayette	7,488	19.4	Perry	2,163	27.6	Williamson	8,138	4.2
Fentress	5,999	33.5	Pickett	1,085	21.4	Wilson	14,790	12.4
Franklin	6,709	16.5						
Gibson	11,566	23.3						
Giles	6,095	21.0						
Grainger	5,280	23.3						
Greene	13,422	19.5						
Grundy	5,228	38.3						
Hamblen	13,591	21.7						
Hamilton	59,072	17.1						
Hancock	2,662	39.7						
Hardeman	7,099	26.7						
Hardin	7,123	27.4						
Hawkins	12,592	22.3						
Haywood	6,043	33.2						
Henderson	6,854	24.5						
Henry	7,981	24.7						
Hickman	6,418	26.5						
Houston	1,711	20.3						
Humphreys	3,666	20.1						



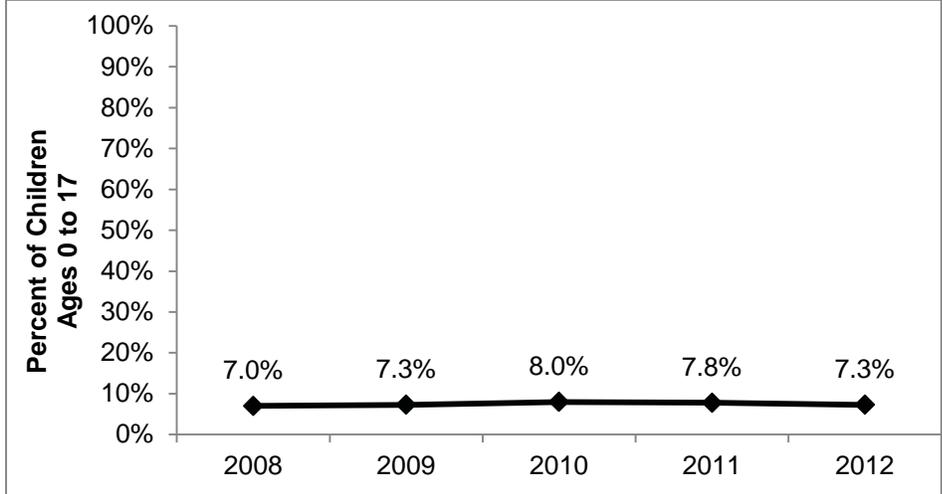
# Families First (TANF), Children



**Note:** Number of children 17-years-old and younger living in families receiving cash assistance through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2011-12. The percentage of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds is reported.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>108,253</b>	<b>7.3</b>	Jackson	174	8.0	Polk	122	3.4
Anderson	840	5.3	Jefferson	407	3.6	Putnam	986	6.1
Bedford	872	7.2	Johnson	299	9.2	Rhea	534	7.2
Benton	208	6.4	Knox	5,843	6.1	Roane	652	6.1
Bledsoe	115	4.3	Lake	169	13.4	Robertson	773	4.6
Blount	1,048	3.9	Lauderdale	686	10.5	Rutherford	2,351	3.3
Bradley	985	4.3	Lawrence	454	4.4	Scott	377	6.9
Campbell	590	6.9	Lewis	211	7.8	Sequatchie	214	6.5
Cannon	126	4.3	Lincoln	523	6.9	Sevier	758	3.8
Carroll	510	8.1	Loudon	310	3.1	Shelby	36,825	15.2
Carter	481	4.2	Macon	363	6.6	Smith	178	4.0
Cheatham	418	4.4	Madison	2,948	12.4	Stewart	135	4.7
Chester	324	8.1	Marion	440	7.3	Sullivan	1,976	6.3
Claiborne	393	6.1	Marshall	445	6.1	Sumner	1,882	4.7
Clay	109	6.9	Maury	976	5.0	Tipton	1,099	6.8
Cocke	531	7.2	McMinn	506	4.4	Trousdale	82	4.5
Coffee	821	6.5	McNairy	282	4.7	Unicoi	217	6.1
Crockett	176	5.0	Meigs	105	4.3	Union	249	5.6
Cumberland	477	4.6	Monroe	323	3.3	Van Buren	38	3.5
Davidson	12,046	8.4	Montgomery	2,651	5.3	Warren	358	3.8
Decatur	139	5.7	Moore	66	5.0	Washington	1,084	4.3
DeKalb	277	6.6	Morgan	161	3.7	Wayne	104	3.3
Dickson	472	3.9	Obion	340	4.9	Weakley	458	6.3
Dyer	714	7.6	Overton	260	5.2	White	205	3.6
Fayette	383	4.5	Perry	87	5.0	Williamson	394	0.7
Fentress	247	6.3	Pickett	43	4.5	Wilson	843	2.9
Franklin	555	6.3						
Gibson	946	7.8						
Giles	388	6.2						
Grainger	224	4.6						
Greene	850	5.9						
Grundy	230	7.6						
Hamblen	706	4.8						
Hamilton	5,319	7.1						
Hancock	134	9.6						
Hardeman	335	6.3						
Hardin	465	8.6						
Hawkins	684	5.7						
Haywood	492	11.1						
Henderson	463	7.0						
Henry	567	8.3						
Hickman	356	6.9						
Houston	99	5.2						
Humphreys	178	4.3						



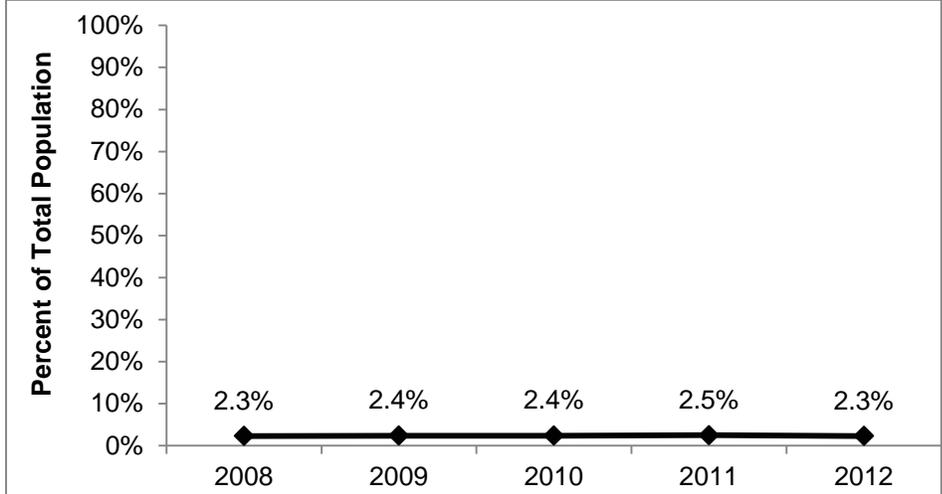
# Total Families First Recipients



**Note:** Cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2011-12. TANF recipients as a percentage of the total resident population are reported.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>150,269</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Jackson	242	2.1	Polk	164	1.0
Anderson	1,143	1.5	Jefferson	523	1.0	Putnam	1,422	1.9
Bedford	1,193	2.6	Johnson	421	2.3	Rhea	723	2.2
Benton	287	1.8	Knox	8,196	1.9	Roane	891	1.7
Bledsoe	157	1.2	Lake	233	3.0	Robertson	1,039	1.6
Blount	1,460	1.2	Lauderdale	949	3.4	Rutherford	3,226	1.2
Bradley	1,384	1.4	Lawrence	648	1.5	Scott	524	2.4
Campbell	776	1.9	Lewis	303	2.5	Sequatchie	319	2.2
Cannon	174	1.3	Lincoln	734	2.2	Sevier	1,023	1.1
Carroll	730	2.6	Loudon	409	0.8	Shelby	51,268	5.4
Carter	643	1.1	Macon	504	2.2	Smith	233	1.2
Cheatham	584	1.5	Madison	4,208	4.3	Stewart	190	1.4
Chester	463	2.7	Marion	658	2.3	Sullivan	2,827	1.8
Claiborne	500	1.6	Marshall	621	2.0	Sumner	2,624	1.6
Clay	148	1.9	Maury	1,379	1.7	Tipton	1,542	2.5
Cocke	670	1.9	McMinn	702	1.3	Trousdale	116	1.5
Coffee	1,178	2.2	McNairy	387	1.5	Unicoi	293	1.6
Crockett	251	1.7	Meigs	140	1.2	Union	321	1.7
Cumberland	646	1.1	Monroe	429	1.0	Van Buren	49	0.9
Davidson	16,318	2.5	Montgomery	3,921	2.1	Warren	461	1.2
Decatur	192	1.6	Moore	92	1.5	Washington	1,511	1.2
DeKalb	360	1.9	Morgan	214	1.0	Wayne	147	0.9
Dickson	648	1.3	Obion	458	1.5	Weakley	656	1.9
Dyer	958	2.5	Overton	352	1.6	White	278	1.1
Fayette	520	1.3	Perry	128	1.6	Williamson	549	0.3
Fentress	339	1.9	Pickett	58	1.1	Wilson	1,180	1.0
Franklin	822	2.0						
Gibson	1,360	2.7						
Giles	575	2.0						
Grainger	280	1.2						
Greene	1,155	1.7						
Grundy	316	2.3						
Hamblen	866	1.4						
Hamilton	7,486	2.2						
Hancock	177	2.6						
Hardeman	445	1.7						
Hardin	654	2.5						
Hawkins	893	1.6						
Haywood	656	3.6						
Henderson	642	2.3						
Henry	808	2.5						
Hickman	534	2.2						
Houston	140	1.7						
Humphreys	254	1.4						



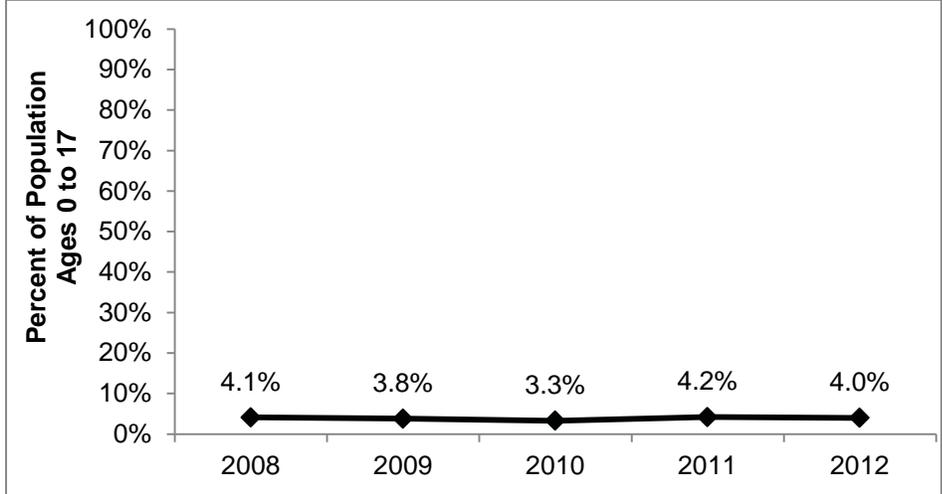
# Reported Child Abuse Cases



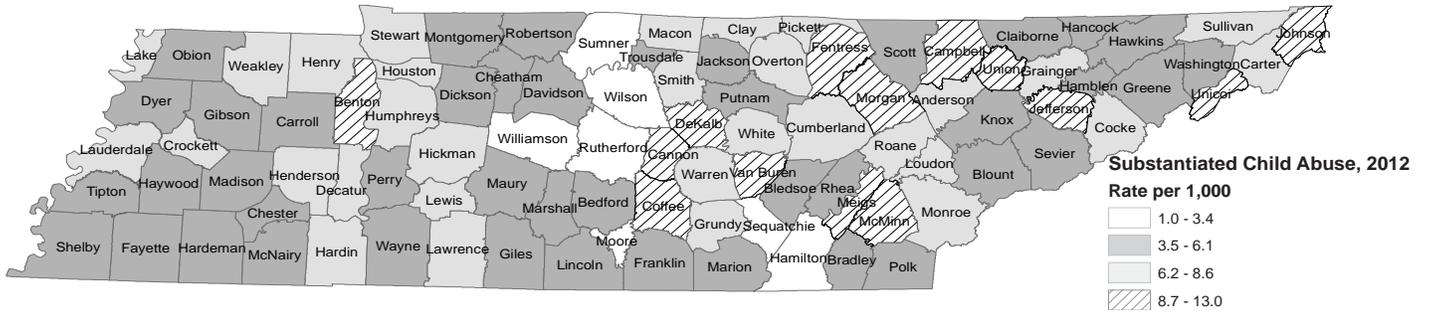
**Note:** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2012 about children in the 0 to 17-year-old population. Reported child abuse as a percentage of the same age population is also reported.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>59,180</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Jackson	91	4.2	Polk	215	6.0
Anderson	1,008	6.3	Jefferson	653	5.7	Putnam	695	4.3
Bedford	490	4.1	Johnson	222	6.9	Rhea	336	4.5
Benton	176	5.4	Knox	3,552	3.7	Roane	610	5.7
Bledsoe	144	5.5	Lake	70	5.5	Robertson	731	4.3
Blount	945	3.6	Lauderdale	290	4.4	Rutherford	2,167	3.1
Bradley	1,145	5.0	Lawrence	642	6.2	Scott	275	5.0
Campbell	567	6.6	Lewis	100	3.7	Sequatchie	130	4.0
Cannon	133	4.6	Lincoln	355	4.7	Sevier	907	4.6
Carroll	315	5.0	Loudon	523	5.3	Shelby	7,908	3.3
Carter	633	5.6	Macon	310	5.6	Smith	181	4.0
Cheatham	539	5.7	Madison	911	3.8	Stewart	169	5.9
Chester	185	4.6	Marion	285	4.8	Sullivan	2,033	6.5
Claiborne	410	6.3	Marshall	221	3.0	Sumner	1,369	3.4
Clay	69	4.3	Maury	636	3.3	Tipton	602	3.7
Cocke	447	6.0	McMinn	701	6.0	Trousdale	48	2.6
Coffee	740	5.9	McNairy	215	3.6	Union	203	5.7
Crockett	134	3.8	Meigs	132	5.4	Unicoi	285	6.4
Cumberland	522	5.0	Monroe	582	5.9	Van Buren	79	7.3
Davidson	4,852	3.4	Montgomery	2,015	4.0	Warren	486	5.1
Decatur	105	4.3	Moore	30	2.3	Washington	1,113	4.4
DeKalb	233	5.6	Morgan	225	5.2	Wayne	157	5.0
Dickson	431	3.6	Obion	260	3.7	Weakley	318	4.4
Dyer	523	5.6	Overton	227	4.5	White	348	6.1
Fayette	266	3.1	Perry	88	5.1	Williamson	557	1.0
Fentress	193	4.9	Pickett	40	4.2	Wilson	821	2.9
Franklin	438	5.0						
Gibson	547	4.5						
Giles	331	5.3						
Grainger	222	4.5						
Greene	582	4.1						
Grundy	174	5.7						
Hamblen	605	4.2						
Hamilton	2,593	3.5						
Hancock	59	4.2						
Hardeman	150	2.8						
Hardin	259	4.8						
Hawkins	591	4.9						
Haywood	155	3.5						
Henderson	298	4.5						
Henry	286	4.2						
Hickman	277	5.4						
Houston	71	3.7						
Humphreys	218	5.3						



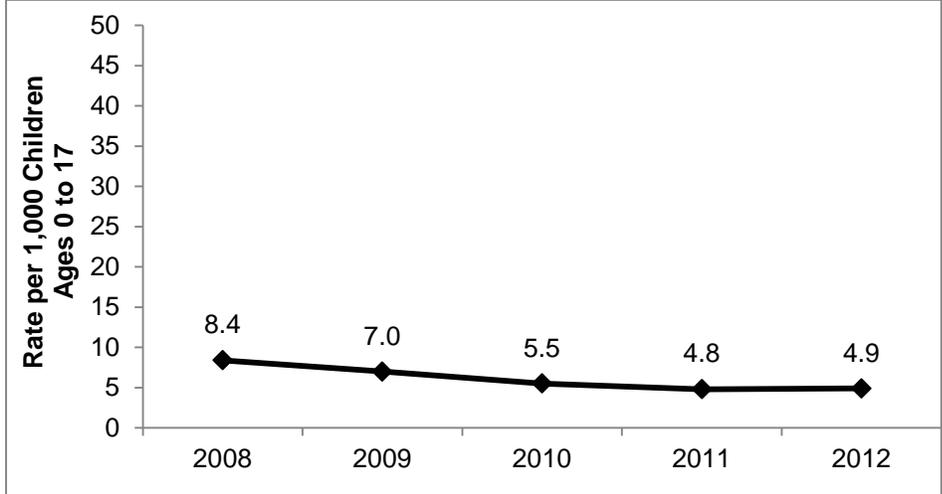
# Substantiated Child Abuse Cases



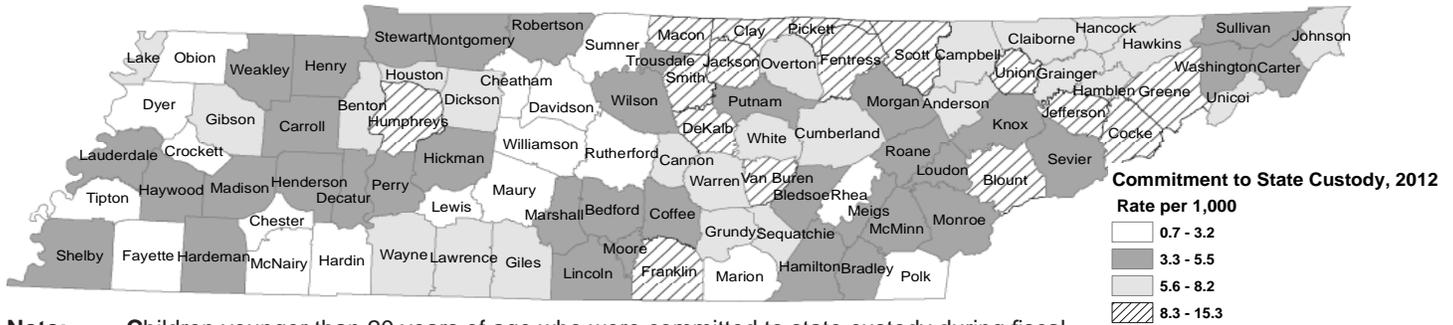
**Note:** Child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2012. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>4.9</b>	Jackson	12	5.5	Polk	17	4.7
Anderson	127	8.0	Jefferson	110	9.7	Putnam	86	5.3
Bedford	50	4.2	Johnson	41	12.7	Rhea	33	4.4
Benton	33	10.2	Knox	460	4.8	Roane	73	6.8
Bledsoe	12	4.5	Lake	9	7.1	Robertson	73	4.3
Blount	136	5.1	Lauderdale	52	8.0	Rutherford	242	3.4
Bradley	116	5.1	Lawrence	89	8.6	Scott	28	5.1
Campbell	82	9.6	Lewis	21	7.8	Sequatchie	9	2.8
Cannon	26	9.0	Lincoln	46	6.1	Sevier	113	5.7
Carroll	34	5.4	Loudon	72	7.3	Shelby	1,068	4.4
Carter	82	7.2	Macon	38	6.9	Smith	32	7.1
Cheatham	41	4.3	Madison	109	4.6	Stewart	20	6.9
Chester	22	5.5	Marion	24	4.0	Sullivan	252	8.0
Claiborne	33	5.1	Marshall	31	4.2	Sumner	108	2.7
Clay	11	6.9	Maury	99	5.1	Tipton	67	4.2
Cocke	60	8.1	McMinn	105	9.1	Trousdale	7	3.9
Coffee	120	9.5	McNairy	32	5.4	Unicoi	32	9.0
Crockett	24	6.8	Meigs	32	13.0	Union	43	9.7
Cumberland	84	8.1	Monroe	74	7.5	Van Buren	12	11.1
Davidson	568	4.0	Montgomery	227	4.6	Warren	76	8.0
Decatur	21	8.6	Moore	2	1.5	Washington	120	4.8
DeKalb	38	9.1	Morgan	40	9.2	Wayne	15	4.8
Dickson	46	3.8	Obion	41	5.9	Weakley	46	6.3
Dyer	52	5.6	Overton	36	7.2	White	48	8.4
Fayette	37	4.3	Perry	8	4.6	Williamson	55	1.0
Fentress	38	9.7	Pickett	8	8.4	Wilson	77	2.7
Franklin	50	5.7						
Gibson	72	6.0						
Giles	32	5.1						
Grainger	38	7.8						
Greene	79	5.5						
Grundy	25	8.2						
Hamblen	57	3.9						
Hamilton	199	2.7						
Hancock	6	4.3						
Hardeman	20	3.7						
Hardin	37	6.8						
Hawkins	60	5.0						
Haywood	19	4.3						
Henderson	55	8.3						
Henry	47	6.9						
Hickman	36	7.0						
Houston	16	8.4						
Humphreys	30	7.3						



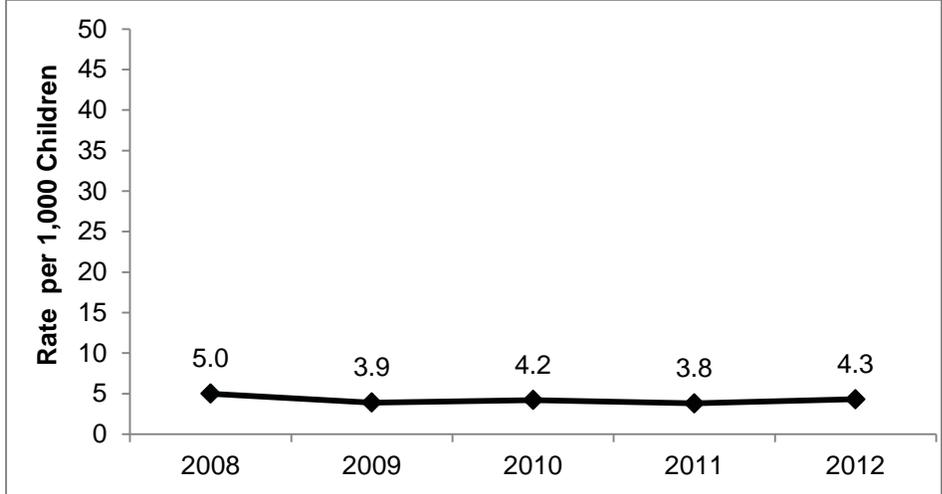
# Commitment to State Custody



**Note:** Children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2011-12 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Jackson	22	9.0	Polk	13	3.2
Anderson	139	7.8	Jefferson	114	8.9	Putnam	72	3.9
Bedford	49	3.7	Johnson	29	8.0	Rhea	26	3.1
Benton	25	6.9	Knox	563	5.2	Roane	60	5.0
Bledsoe	12	4.0	Lake	9	6.2	Robertson	62	3.4
Blount	267	9.0	Lauderdale	30	4.2	Rutherford	127	1.6
Bradley	112	4.4	Lawrence	80	7.0	Scott	51	8.5
Campbell	64	6.7	Lewis	4	1.3	Sequatchie	21	5.8
Cannon	23	7.1	Lincoln	41	4.9	Sevier	93	4.2
Carroll	27	3.8	Loudon	60	5.5	Shelby	1,093	4.0
Carter	62	4.9	Macon	61	10.0	Smith	48	9.7
Cheatham	32	3.1	Madison	98	3.6	Stewart	16	5.0
Chester	14	3.0	Marion	19	2.9	Sullivan	184	5.3
Claiborne	45	6.2	Marshall	27	3.3	Sumner	113	2.5
Clay	15	8.6	Maury	57	2.7	Tipton	29	1.6
Cocke	77	9.4	McMinn	64	5.0	Trousdale	7	3.5
Coffee	60	4.3	McNairy	14	2.1	Unicoi	28	7.1
Crockett	6	1.6	Meigs	14	5.2	Union	47	9.6
Cumberland	89	7.7	Monroe	50	4.6	Van Buren	14	11.5
Davidson	501	3.1	Montgomery	201	3.7	Warren	85	8.2
Decatur	9	3.3	Moore	6	4.1	Washington	130	4.6
DeKalb	43	9.3	Morgan	19	3.9	Wayne	20	5.7
Dickson	87	6.5	Obion	20	2.6	Weakley	29	3.4
Dyer	14	1.4	Overton	41	7.4	White	45	7.1
Fayette	18	1.9	Perry	8	4.1	Williamson	43	0.7
Fentress	60	13.8	Pickett	16	15.3	Wilson	123	3.9
Franklin	92	9.3						
Gibson	105	7.9						
Giles	48	6.9						
Grainger	31	5.7						
Greene	137	8.6						
Grundy	25	7.4						
Hamblen	94	5.9						
Hamilton	276	3.3						
Hancock	9	5.8						
Hardeman	30	5.0						
Hardin	19	3.2						
Hawkins	83	6.2						
Haywood	18	3.7						
Henderson	38	5.2						
Henry	28	3.7						
Hickman	26	4.5						
Houston	14	6.6						
Humphreys	41	8.9						



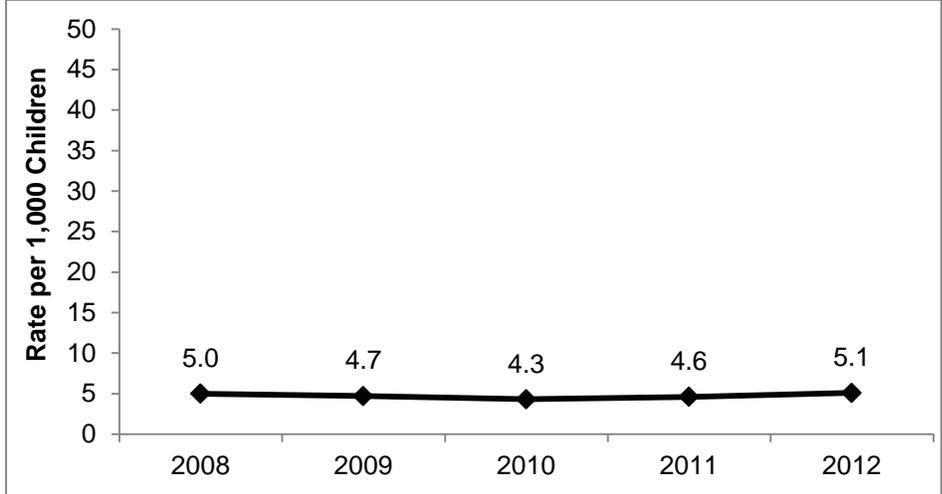
# Remaining in State Custody



**Note:** Children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2012. The rate is per 1,000 population of same ages.

**Source:** Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>8,535</b>	<b>5.1</b>	Jackson	33	13.4	Polk	12	3.0
Anderson	134	7.6	Jefferson	154	12.0	Putnam	119	6.4
Bedford	60	4.5	Johnson	43	11.9	Rhea	34	4.1
Benton	20	5.5	Knox	755	6.9	Roane	54	4.5
Bledsoe	8	2.7	Lake	3	2.1	Robertson	74	4.0
Blount	355	12.0	Lauderdale	43	5.9	Rutherford	166	2.1
Bradley	165	6.4	Lawrence	132	11.6	Scott	51	8.5
Campbell	81	8.5	Lewis	1	0.3	Sequatchie	13	3.6
Cannon	19	5.9	Lincoln	45	5.4	Sevier	128	5.8
Carroll	23	3.3	Loudon	66	6.0	Shelby	1,219	4.5
Carter	83	6.5	Macon	77	12.6	Smith	55	11.1
Cheatham	30	2.9	Madison	137	5.1	Stewart	22	6.8
Chester	20	4.3	Marion	21	3.2	Sullivan	220	6.3
Claiborne	62	8.5	Marshall	36	4.5	Sumner	133	3.0
Clay	12	6.8	Maury	89	4.2	Tipton	31	1.7
Cocke	88	10.7	McMinn	89	6.9	Trousdale	9	4.5
Coffee	70	5.0	McNairy	19	2.9	Unicoi	28	7.1
Crockett	5	1.3	Meigs	18	6.6	Union	64	13.1
Cumberland	107	9.2	Monroe	75	6.8	Van Buren	10	8.2
Davidson	462	2.9	Montgomery	260	4.7	Warren	87	8.4
Decatur	9	3.3	Moore	8	5.5	Washington	163	5.7
DeKalb	55	11.9	Morgan	29	6.0	Wayne	31	8.8
Dickson	110	8.3	Obion	22	2.8	Weakley	33	3.9
Dyer	21	2.0	Overton	42	7.6	White	60	9.5
Fayette	28	3.0	Perry	8	4.1	Williamson	55	0.9
Fentress	59	13.6	Pickett	9	8.6	Wilson	112	3.5
Franklin	72	7.3						
Gibson	122	9.1						
Giles	38	5.4						
Grainger	33	6.1						
Greene	149	9.3						
Grundy	18	5.3						
Hamblen	118	7.4						
Hamilton	335	4.0						
Hancock	12	7.7						
Hardeman	29	4.9						
Hardin	20	3.3						
Hawkins	114	8.5						
Haywood	24	4.9						
Henderson	36	4.9						
Henry	42	5.6						
Hickman	27	4.7						
Houston	13	6.1						
Humphreys	50	10.9						



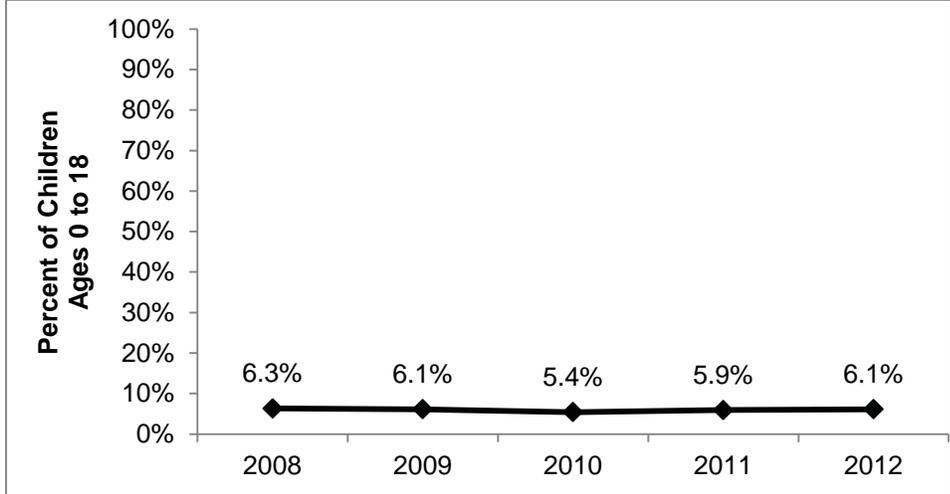
# Juvenile Court Referrals



**Note:** Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were referred to juvenile court during the calendar year 2012. The referred children are reported as a percentage of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts, and Bristol; Washington County, includes the Johnson City Court.

**Source:** Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ).

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>90,881</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Jackson	47	2.1	Polk	161	4.5
Anderson	2,409	15.1	Jefferson	1,217	10.7	Putnam	864	5.4
Bedford	333	2.8	Johnson	367	11.3	Rhea	81	1.1
Benton	261	8.1	Knox	4,502	4.7	Roane	214	2.0
Bledsoe	60	2.3	Lake	129	10.2	Robertson	1,405	8.3
Blount	2,906	10.9	Lauderdale	1,083	16.6	Rutherford	1,241	1.8
Bradley	948	4.1	Lawrence	770	7.4	Scott	208	3.8
Campbell	564	6.6	Lewis	118	4.4	Sequatchie	210	6.4
Cannon	167	5.8	Lincoln	440	5.8	Sevier	1,586	8.0
Carroll	180	2.9	Loudon	676	6.9	Shelby	11,976	4.9
Carter	866	7.6	Macon	364	6.6	Smith	214	4.8
Cheatham	529	5.6	Madison	565	2.4	Stewart	222	7.7
Chester	306	7.7	Marion	264	4.4	Sullivan	3,205	10.2
Claiborne	317	4.9	Marshall	411	5.6	Sumner	2,029	5.0
Clay	142	8.9	Maury	1,182	6.1	Tipton	736	4.6
Cocke	1,068	14.4	McMinn	594	5.1	Trousdale	225	12.4
Coffee	166	1.3	McNairy	167	2.8	Unicoi	266	7.5
Crockett	107	3.0	Meigs	341	13.9	Union	414	9.3
Cumberland	598	5.7	Monroe	877	8.9	Van Buren	65	6.0
Davidson	11,263	7.9	Montgomery	3,292	6.6	Warren	554	5.8
Decatur	149	6.1	Moore	52	4.0	Washington	2,084	8.3
DeKalb	143	3.4	Morgan	302	6.9	Wayne	365	11.7
Dickson	1,338	11.1	Obion	632	9.1	Weakley	368	5.1
Dyer	423	4.5	Overton	312	6.2	White	174	3.0
Fayette	308	3.6	Perry	126	7.3	Williamson	2,012	3.7
Fentress	249	6.3	Pickett	59	6.2	Wilson	2,028	7.1
Franklin	407	4.6						
Gibson	1,709	14.1						
Giles	329	5.2						
Grainger	469	9.6						
Greene	691	4.8						
Grundy	309	10.2						
Hamblen	910	6.2						
Hamilton	4,089	5.5						
Hancock	56	4.0						
Hardeman	783	14.7						
Hardin	218	4.0						
Hawkins	1,127	9.3						
Haywood	62	1.4						
Henderson	576	8.7						
Henry	412	6.0						
Hickman	566	10.9						
Houston	66	3.4						
Humphreys	506	12.3						

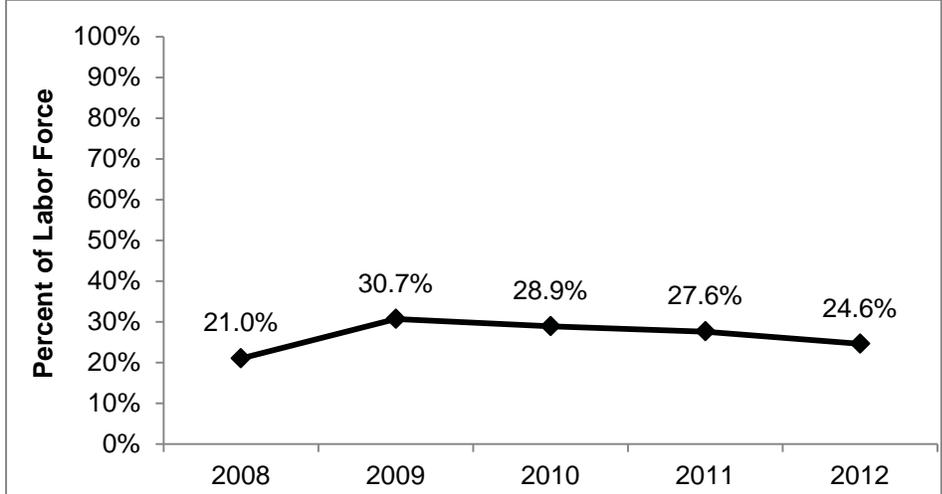


# Youth Unemployment

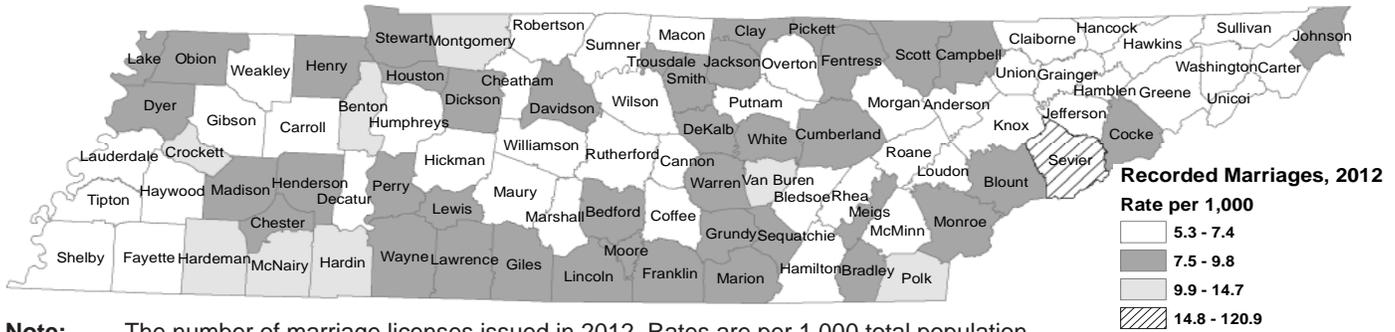


**Note:** Number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 for year 2012 as a percentage of the labor force.  
**Source:** Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>24.6</b>	Jackson	50	16.1	Polk	160	41.0
Anderson	460	21.6	Jefferson	520	31.7	Putnam	630	23.8
Bedford	380	22.6	Johnson	80	21.6	Rhea	400	35.4
Benton	130	39.4	Knox	2,630	19.4	Roane	380	24.5
Bledsoe	120	40.0	Lake	30	25.0	Robertson	430	17.1
Blount	770	20.3	Lauderdale	170	31.5	Rutherford	2,520	24.6
Bradley	890	25.9	Lawrence	260	24.5	Scott	360	51.4
Campbell	360	32.4	Lewis	50	15.6	Sequatchie	60	18.2
Cannon	40	11.1	Lincoln	150	16.5	Sevier	470	15.9
Carroll	150	19.2	Loudon	250	18.9	Shelby	7,310	28.7
Carter	300	17.5	Macon	280	31.5	Smith	150	24.6
Cheatham	350	29.2	Madison	670	19.1	Stewart	110	28.9
Chester	220	29.7	Marion	170	24.6	Sullivan	830	21.0
Claiborne	210	28.4	Marshall	340	37.4	Sumner	1,290	21.3
Clay	50	20.0	Maury	1,040	38.1	Tipton	700	35.0
Cocke	190	25.7	McMinn	460	28.0	Trousdale	40	15.4
Coffee	390	21.0	McNairy	200	29.4	Unicoi	90	20.0
Crockett	150	34.1	Meigs	30	11.5	Union	260	35.1
Cumberland	310	20.9	Monroe	440	35.8	Van Buren	80	61.5
Davidson	4,520	23.9	Montgomery	1,120	21.7	Warren	290	28.4
Decatur	100	24.4	Moore	30	18.8	Washington	610	15.7
DeKalb	80	13.6	Morgan	170	30.4	Wayne	70	21.2
Dickson	290	21.3	Obion	400	40.4	Weakley	520	34.7
Dyer	290	30.2	Overton	120	16.9	White	180	27.3
Fayette	320	29.1	Perry	70	38.9	Williamson	980	17.2
Fentress	180	31.6	Pickett	30	21.4	Wilson	850	21.7
Franklin	320	24.8						
Gibson	430	30.9						
Giles	150	17.9						
Grainger	230	40.4						
Greene	480	27.3						
Grundy	100	27.8						
Hamblen	350	17.7						
Hamilton	2,340	24.2						
Hancock	50	35.7						
Hardeman	130	21.7						
Hardin	200	26.7						
Hawkins	420	32.1						
Haywood	200	37.0						
Henderson	240	32.0						
Henry	370	37.4						
Hickman	190	27.5						
Houston	110	45.8						
Humphreys	110	20.4						

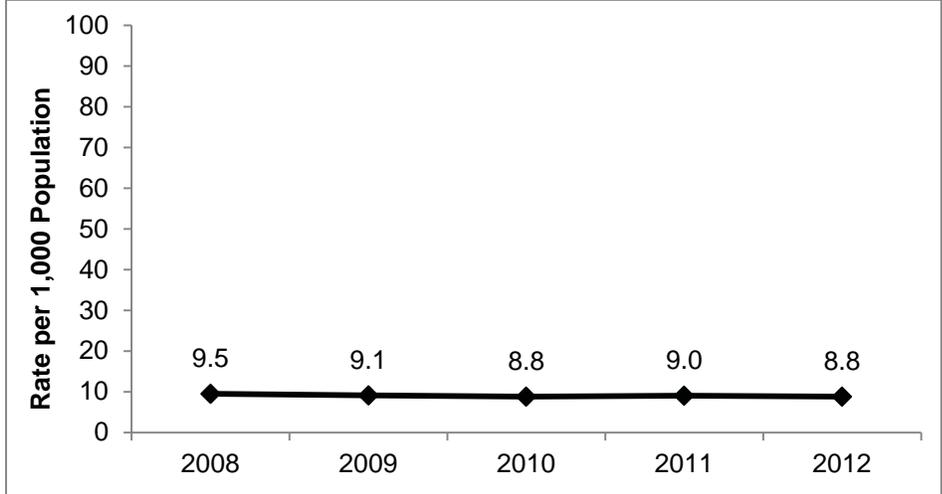


# Recorded Marriages



**Note:** The number of marriage licenses issued in 2012. Rates are per 1,000 total population.  
**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>56,827</b>	<b>8.8</b>	Jackson	97	8.5	Polk	192	11.5
Anderson	542	7.2	Jefferson	279	5.3	Putnam	489	6.7
Bedford	368	8.1	Johnson	148	8.2	Rhea	223	6.9
Benton	163	10.0	Knox	2,502	5.7	Roane	351	6.6
Bledsoe	90	7.0	Lake	75	9.8	Robertson	477	7.1
Blount	1,031	8.3	Lauderdale	191	6.9	Rutherford	1,721	6.3
Bradley	766	7.6	Lawrence	332	7.9	Scott	175	7.9
Campbell	309	7.6	Lewis	93	7.8	Sequatchie	126	8.7
Cannon	98	7.1	Lincoln	300	9.0	Sevier	11,180	120.9
Carroll	174	6.1	Loudon	317	6.4	Shelby	5,629	6.0
Carter	382	6.7	Macon	165	7.3	Smith	181	9.5
Cheatham	246	6.3	Madison	753	7.6	Stewart	102	7.7
Chester	146	8.5	Marion	254	9	Sullivan	1,043	6.7
Claiborne	202	6.4	Marshall	226	7.3	Sumner	1,083	6.5
Clay	61	7.8	Maury	535	6.5	Tipton	373	6.0
Cocke	302	8.5	McMinn	367	7.0	Trousdale	65	8.3
Coffee	391	7.3	McNairy	385	14.7	Unicoi	101	5.5
Crockett	156	10.7	Meigs	107	9.1	Union	127	6.6
Cumberland	445	7.8	Monroe	388	8.6	Van Buren	60	10.7
Davidson	5,075	7.8	Montgomery	1,887	10.2	Warren	327	8.2
Decatur	82	7.0	Moore	62	9.8	Washington	851	6.8
DeKalb	172	9.1	Morgan	125	5.7	Wayne	134	7.9
Dickson	410	8.1	Obion	234	7.5	Weakley	191	5.5
Dyer	344	9.0	Overton	147	6.6	White	215	8.2
Fayette	265	6.9	Perry	60	7.7	Williamson	1,154	6.0
Fentress	143	8.0	Pickett	41	8.1	Wilson	859	7.2
Franklin	311	7.6						
Gibson	352	7.1						
Giles	240	8.3						
Grainger	150	6.6						
Greene	461	6.7						
Grundy	130	9.5						
Hamblen	453	7.2						
Hamilton	2,506	7.3						
Hancock	45	6.7						
Hardeman	346	13.0						
Hardin	297	11.4						
Hawkins	321	5.7						
Haywood	99	5.4						
Henderson	237	8.5						
Henry	296	9.1						
Hickman	180	7.4						
Houston	63	7.5						
Humphreys	135	7.4						



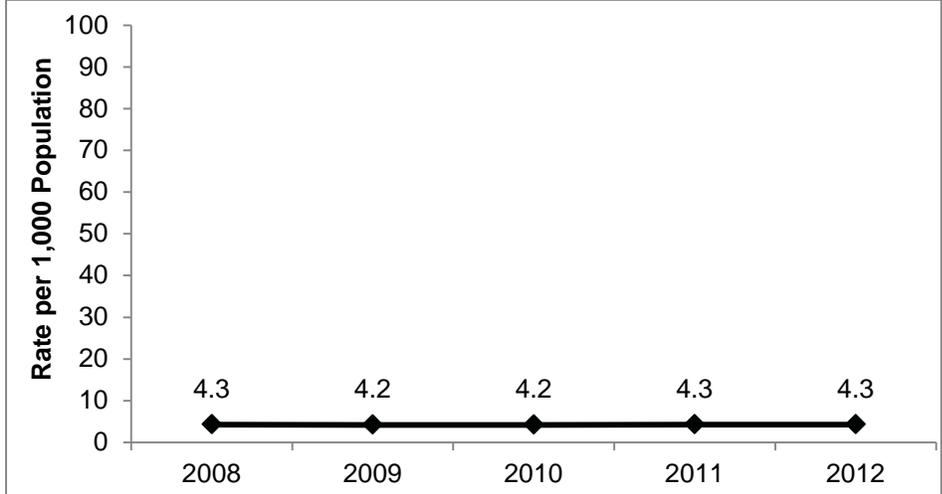
# Recorded Divorces



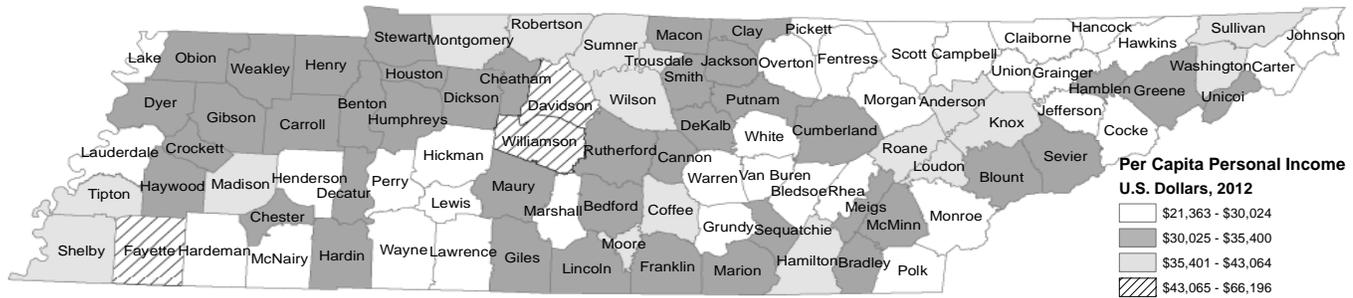
**Note:** Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2012; annulments were excluded. The rates are per 1,000 total population.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>27,742</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Jackson	37	3.2	Polk	83	5.0
Anderson	331	4.4	Jefferson	285	5.5	Putnam	350	4.8
Bedford	228	5.0	Johnson	84	4.6	Rhea	193	6.0
Benton	65	4.0	Knox	2,009	4.6	Roane	170	3.2
Bledsoe	61	4.8	Lake	34	4.4	Robertson	315	4.7
Blount	573	4.6	Lauderdale	110	4.0	Rutherford	1,248	4.5
Bradley	487	4.8	Lawrence	233	5.5	Scott	101	4.6
Campbell	113	2.8	Lewis	62	5.2	Sequatchie	65	4.5
Cannon	26	1.9	Lincoln	154	4.6	Sevier	567	6.1
Carroll	61	2.1	Loudon	164	3.3	Shelby	2,470	2.6
Carter	339	5.9	Macon	105	4.7	Smith	94	4.9
Cheatham	214	5.4	Madison	1,037	10.5	Stewart	67	5.0
Chester	51	3.0	Marion	150	5.3	Sullivan	762	4.9
Claiborne	103	3.2	Marshall	157	5.1	Sumner	835	5.0
Clay	26	3.3	Maury	383	4.7	Tipton	662	10.7
Cocke	114	3.2	McMinn	275	5.2	Trousdale	30	3.9
Coffee	285	5.4	McNairy	107	4.1	Unicoi	57	3.1
Crockett	43	2.9	Meigs	63	5.4	Union	89	4.7
Cumberland	334	5.9	Monroe	192	4.3	Van Buren	24	4.3
Davidson	1,875	2.9	Montgomery	1,252	6.8	Warren	225	5.6
Decatur	34	2.9	Moore	38	6.0	Washington	603	4.8
DeKalb	73	3.9	Morgan	65	3.0	Wayne	69	4.1
Dickson	248	4.9	Obion	153	4.9	Weakley	129	3.7
Dyer	228	6.0	Overton	86	3.9	White	96	3.7
Fayette	123	3.2	Perry	31	4.0	Williamson	659	3.4
Fentress	99	5.5	Pickett	10	2.0	Wilson	698	5.9
Franklin	166	4.1						
Gibson	164	3.3						
Giles	129	4.4						
Grainger	89	3.9						
Greene	323	4.7						
Grundy	64	4.7						
Hamblen	301	4.8						
Hamilton	1,385	4.0						
Hancock	31	4.6						
Hardeman	58	2.2						
Hardin	87	3.4						
Hawkins	244	4.3						
Haywood	54	3.0						
Henderson	225	8.0						
Henry	134	4.1						
Hickman	95	3.9						
Houston	44	5.2						
Humphreys	78	4.3						



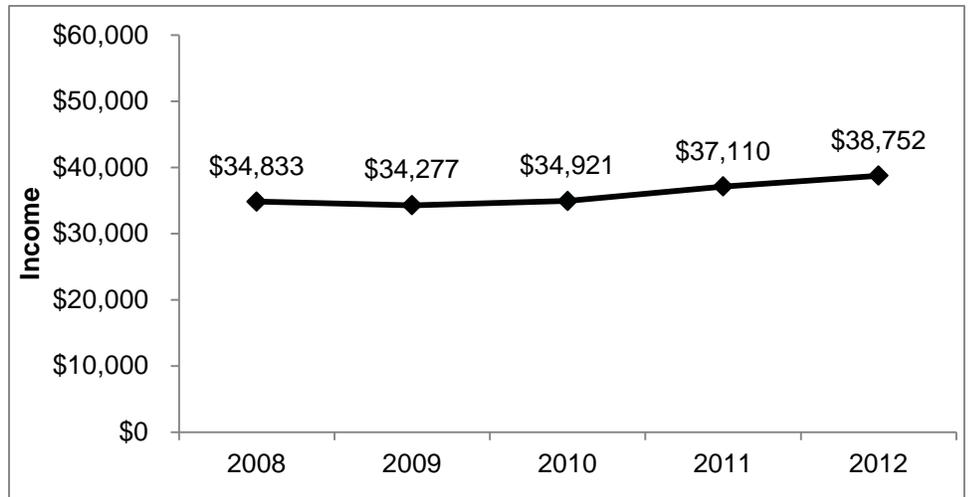
# Per Capita Personal Income



**Note:** Total annual income created in 2012, divided by same year resident population. Updated May 30, 2014.

**Source:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (<http://bea.gov/regional/index.htm>).

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>\$38,752</b>	Jackson	\$32,159	Polk	\$28,258
Anderson	\$38,566	Jefferson	\$29,494	Putnam	\$33,495
Bedford	\$33,021	Johnson	\$26,030	Rhea	\$28,063
Benton	\$30,524	Knox	\$41,127	Roane	\$36,353
Bledsoe	\$26,381	Lake	\$22,815	Robertson	\$37,575
Blount	\$34,293	Lauderdale	\$24,726	Rutherford	\$34,551
Bradley	\$33,958	Lawrence	\$27,377	Scott	\$24,565
Campbell	\$29,538	Lewis	\$26,301	Sequatchie	\$33,504
Cannon	\$31,584	Lincoln	\$34,305	Sevier	\$33,498
Carroll	\$33,257	Loudon	\$38,304	Shelby	\$42,409
Carter	\$30,024	Macon	\$31,071	Smith	\$34,567
Cheatham	\$35,388	Madison	\$38,057	Stewart	\$35,214
Chester	\$30,624	Marion	\$32,231	Sullivan	\$36,709
Claiborne	\$29,594	Marshall	\$27,054	Sumner	\$39,119
Clay	\$30,230	Maury	\$33,135	Tipton	\$36,819
Cocke	\$26,729	McMinn	\$30,489	Trousdale	\$43,064
Coffee	\$36,401	McNairy	\$27,941	Unicoi	\$32,611
Crockett	\$34,872	Meigs	\$31,456	Union	\$26,798
Cumberland	\$31,858	Monroe	\$27,981	Van Buren	\$29,147
Davidson	\$51,526	Montgomery	\$41,419	Warren	\$28,451
Decatur	\$34,798	Moore	\$38,046	Washington	\$36,964
DeKalb	\$32,317	Morgan	\$26,258	Wayne	\$24,198
Dickson	\$32,985	Obion	\$31,368	Weakley	\$31,362
Dyer	\$35,273	Overton	\$26,711	White	\$27,093
Fayette	\$48,276	Perry	\$29,320	Williamson	\$66,196
Fentress	\$29,325	Pickett	\$28,393	Wilson	\$40,880
Franklin	\$32,542				
Gibson	\$32,439				
Giles	\$32,391				
Grainger	\$29,618				
Greene	\$33,052				
Grundy	\$26,701				
Hamblen	\$32,113				
Hamilton	\$41,200				
Hancock	\$21,363				
Hardeman	\$27,820				
Hardin	\$35,400				
Hawkins	\$30,009				
Haywood	\$34,613				
Henderson	\$29,066				
Henry	\$32,983				
Hickman	\$26,326				
Houston	\$31,317				
Humphreys	\$33,777				

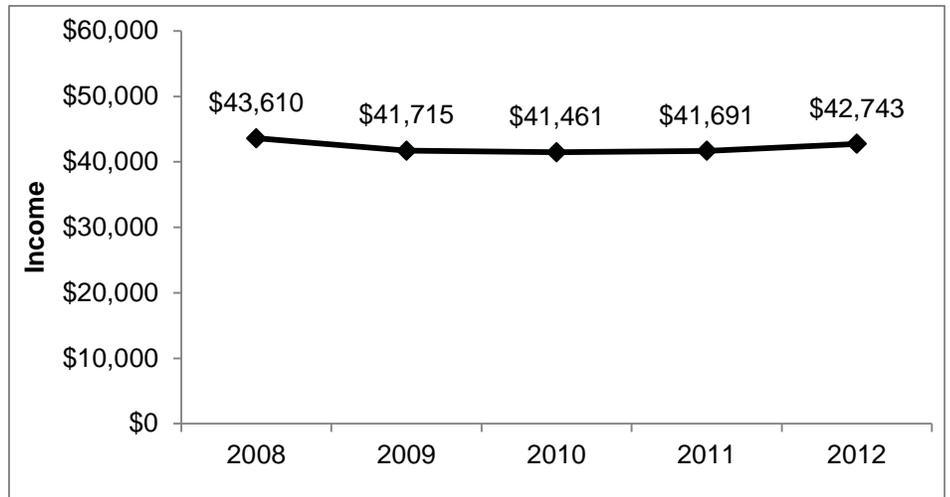


# Median Household Income

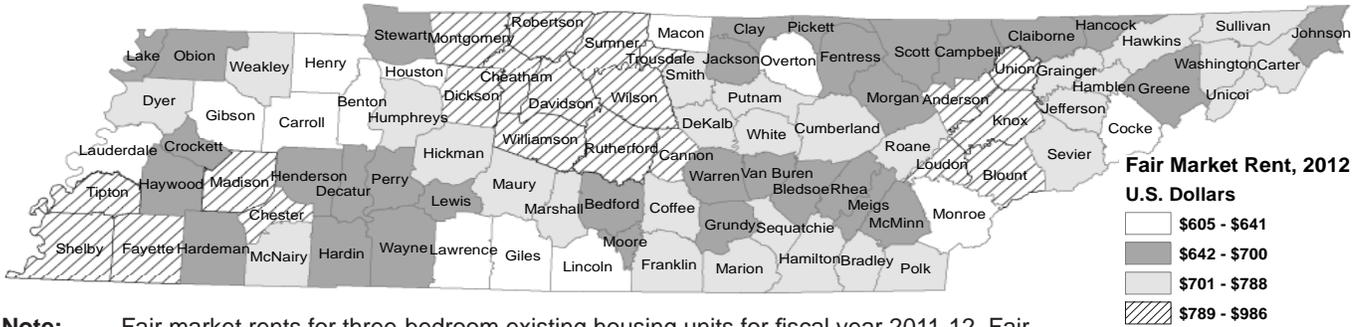


**Note:** Median household income for year 2012.  
**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release date December 2013.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>\$42,743</b>	Jackson	\$32,013	Polk	\$36,595
Anderson	\$41,038	Jefferson	\$39,970	Putnam	\$34,060
Bedford	\$41,726	Johnson	\$30,020	Rhea	\$40,682
Benton	\$33,560	Knox	\$46,325	Roane	\$41,499
Bledsoe	\$32,591	Lake	\$26,445	Robertson	\$54,065
Blount	\$46,100	Lauderdale	\$31,672	Rutherford	\$53,566
Bradley	\$39,821	Lawrence	\$36,536	Scott	\$29,556
Campbell	\$32,895	Lewis	\$35,062	Sequatchie	\$38,695
Cannon	\$39,262	Lincoln	\$42,178	Sevier	\$42,490
Carroll	\$35,591	Loudon	\$49,616	Shelby	\$44,382
Carter	\$33,094	Macon	\$35,341	Smith	\$42,927
Cheatham	\$51,557	Madison	\$42,488	Stewart	\$41,685
Chester	\$40,064	Marion	\$39,170	Sullivan	\$38,647
Claiborne	\$33,022	Marshall	\$41,455	Sumner	\$55,100
Clay	\$29,052	Maury	\$43,346	Tipton	\$51,246
Cocke	\$30,141	McMinn	\$37,502	Trousdale	\$41,823
Coffee	\$41,328	McNairy	\$33,110	Unicoi	\$36,786
Crockett	\$35,838	Meigs	\$36,361	Union	\$33,866
Cumberland	\$39,522	Monroe	\$37,850	Van Buren	\$35,201
Davidson	\$44,864	Montgomery	\$48,267	Warren	\$33,576
Decatur	\$37,167	Moore	\$47,091	Washington	\$42,371
DeKalb	\$35,688	Morgan	\$36,170	Wayne	\$32,016
Dickson	\$43,501	Obion	\$38,718	Weakley	\$37,595
Dyer	\$38,121	Overton	\$33,220	White	\$34,534
Fayette	\$52,163	Perry	\$31,493	Williamson	\$93,003
Fentress	\$28,388	Pickett	\$32,023	Wilson	\$57,676
Franklin	\$42,066				
Gibson	\$35,807				
Giles	\$38,251				
Grainger	\$35,278				
Greene	\$34,964				
Grundy	\$27,915				
Hamblen	\$36,787				
Hamilton	\$47,369				
Hancock	\$25,301				
Hardeman	\$32,556				
Hardin	\$35,154				
Hawkins	\$36,318				
Haywood	\$32,614				
Henderson	\$36,983				
Henry	\$35,892				
Hickman	\$36,356				
Houston	\$37,311				
Humphreys	\$42,056				



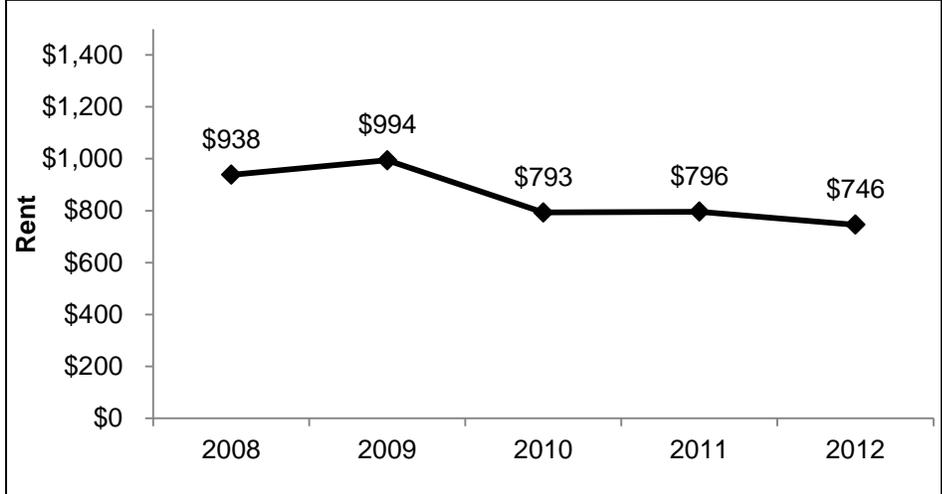
# Fair Market Rent



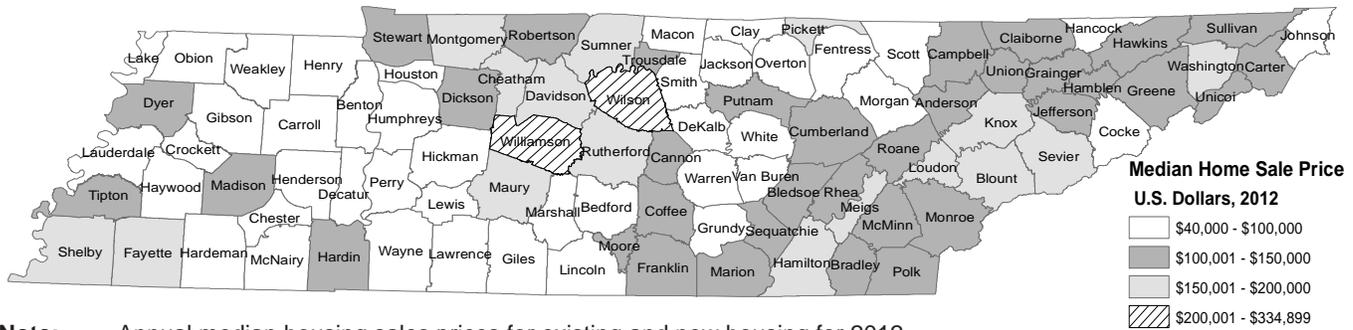
**Note:** Fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2011-12. Fair market rents represent the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of gross rent and are used to determine the eligibility of rental housing units by county for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program and to calculate subsidies under the Rental Voucher program.

**Source:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>\$746</b>	Jackson	\$657	Polk	\$788
Anderson	\$886	Jefferson	\$732	Putnam	\$773
Bedford	\$687	Johnson	\$683	Rhea	\$700
Benton	\$625	Knox	\$886	Roane	\$722
Bledsoe	\$664	Lake	\$657	Robertson	\$974
Blount	\$886	Lauderdale	\$615	Rutherford	\$974
Bradley	\$788	Lawrence	\$626	Scott	\$670
Campbell	\$652	Lewis	\$645	Sequatchie	\$773
Cannon	\$974	Lincoln	\$618	Sevier	\$733
Carroll	\$624	Loudon	\$886	Shelby	\$955
Carter	\$714	Macon	\$605	Smith	\$707
Cheatham	\$974	Madison	\$923	Stewart	\$690
Chester	\$923	Marion	\$773	Sullivan	\$754
Claiborne	\$677	Marshall	\$719	Sumner	\$974
Clay	\$657	Maury	\$775	Tipton	\$955
Cocke	\$606	McMinn	\$649	Trousdale	\$974
Coffee	\$777	McNairy	\$731	Unicoi	\$714
Crockett	\$660	Meigs	\$664	Union	\$886
Cumberland	\$766	Monroe	\$605	Van Buren	\$657
Davidson	\$974	Montgomery	\$986	Warren	\$678
Decatur	\$650	Moore	\$668	Washington	\$714
DeKalb	\$758	Morgan	\$652	Wayne	\$645
Dickson	\$974	Obion	\$667	Weakley	\$740
Dyer	\$712	Overton	\$618	White	\$752
Fayette	\$955	Perry	\$645	Williamson	\$974
Fentress	\$657	Pickett	\$657	Wilson	\$974
Franklin	\$782				
Gibson	\$641				
Giles	\$628				
Grainger	\$732				
Greene	\$686				
Grundy	\$664				
Hamblen	\$732				
Hamilton	\$773				
Hancock	\$648				
Hardeman	\$685				
Hardin	\$671				
Hawkins	\$754				
Haywood	\$669				
Henderson	\$663				
Henry	\$605				
Hickman	\$774				
Houston	\$625				
Humphreys	\$721				

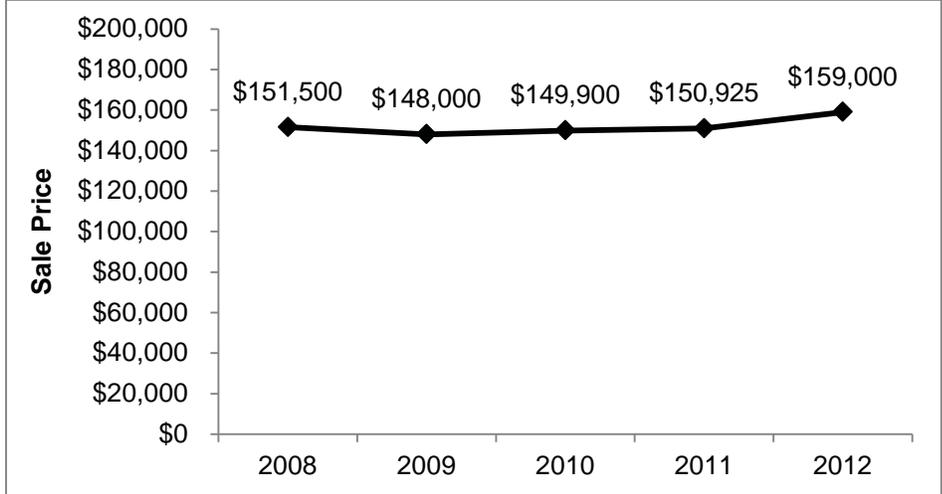


# Median Home Sale Price

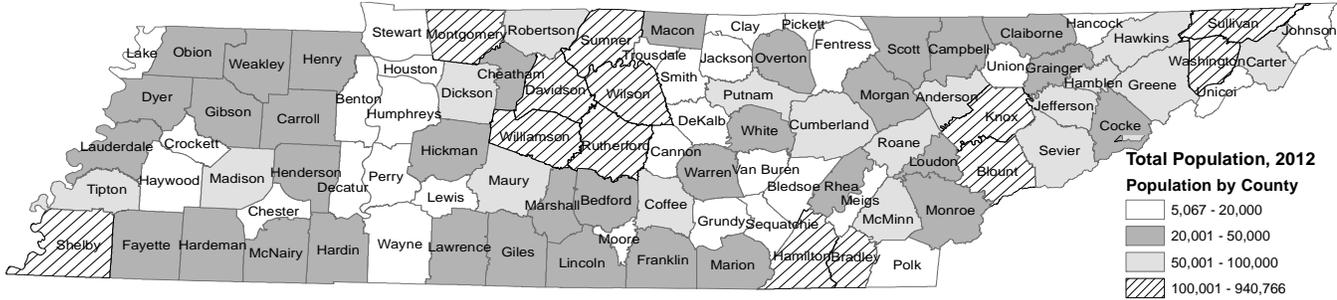


**Note:** Annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2012.  
**Source:** Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA)

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>\$159,000</b>	Jackson	\$75,000	Polk	\$110,000
Anderson	\$124,948	Jefferson	\$142,000	Putnam	\$132,000
Bedford	\$100,000	Johnson	\$93,000	Rhea	\$119,000
Benton	\$78,000	Knox	\$175,000	Roane	\$134,000
Bledsoe	\$114,900	Lake	\$40,000	Robertson	\$149,000
Blount	\$166,000	Lauderdale	\$74,750	Rutherford	\$162,500
Bradley	\$141,000	Lawrence	\$77,750	Scott	\$79,500
Campbell	\$118,250	Lewis	\$65,000	Sequatchie	\$137,500
Cannon	\$107,500	Lincoln	\$92,000	Sevier	\$150,900
Carroll	\$63,500	Loudon	\$195,900	Shelby	\$169,280
Carter	\$102,600	Macon	\$89,700	Smith	\$92,500
Cheatham	\$154,000	Madison	\$125,000	Stewart	\$120,000
Chester	\$98,450	Marion	\$114,050	Sullivan	\$130,000
Claiborne	\$121,500	Marshall	\$100,000	Sumner	\$183,250
Clay	\$65,000	Maury	\$150,500	Tipton	\$135,000
Cocke	\$98,525	McMinn	\$116,950	Trousdale	\$102,500
Coffee	\$114,250	McNairy	\$77,250	Unicoi	\$119,000
Crockett	\$80,000	Meigs	\$160,000	Union	\$111,750
Cumberland	\$140,000	Monroe	\$128,000	Van Buren	\$94,750
Davidson	\$182,000	Montgomery	\$160,000	Warren	\$85,000
Decatur	\$82,400	Moore	\$125,000	Washington	\$159,000
DeKalb	\$96,888	Morgan	\$78,000	Wayne	\$71,000
Dickson	\$130,000	Obion	\$81,500	Weakley	\$86,900
Dyer	\$109,000	Overton	\$87,500	White	\$90,750
Fayette	\$189,900	Perry	\$65,000	Williamson	\$334,899
Fentress	\$94,250	Pickett	\$160,000	Wilson	\$206,000
Franklin	\$121,000				
Gibson	\$100,000				
Giles	\$76,500				
Grainger	\$115,000				
Greene	\$115,000				
Grundy	\$72,900				
Hamblen	\$126,000				
Hamilton	\$174,000				
Hancock	\$73,000				
Hardeman	\$79,750				
Hardin	\$110,000				
Hawkins	\$122,000				
Haywood	\$96,000				
Henderson	\$95,000				
Henry	\$85,000				
Hickman	\$90,000				
Houston	\$75,800				
Humphreys	\$86,500				



# Total Population



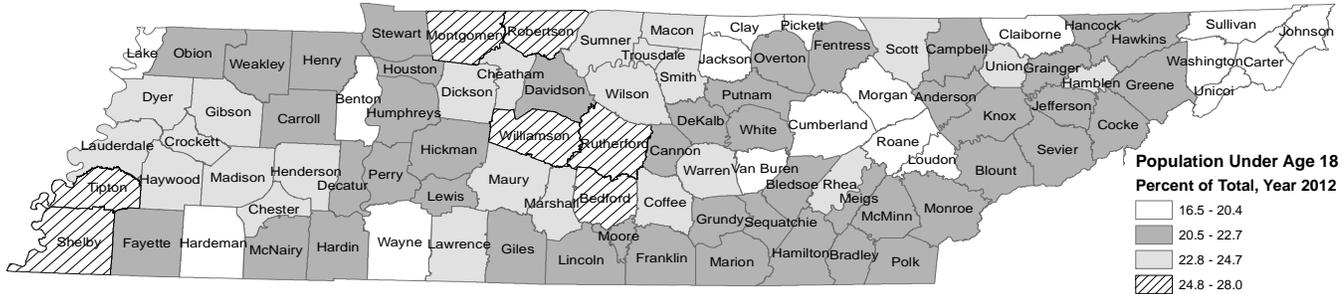
**Note:** 2012 population estimates include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age.  
**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>6,456,121</b>	Jackson	11,430	Polk	16,669
Anderson	75,418	Jefferson	52,187	Putnam	73,231
Bedford	45,571	Johnson	18,090	Rhea	32,246
Benton	16,372	Knox	441,307	Roane	53,473
Bledsoe	12,786	Lake	7,688	Robertson	66,924
Blount	124,174	Lauderdale	27,709	Rutherford	274,458
Bradley	101,140	Lawrence	42,080	Scott	22,160
Campbell	40,433	Lewis	11,898	Sequatchie	14,425
Cannon	13,817	Lincoln	33,504	Sevier	92,506
Carroll	28,380	Loudon	49,799	Shelby	940,766
Carter	57,353	Macon	22,499	Smith	19,094
Cheatham	39,279	Madison	98,657	Stewart	13,291
Chester	17,168	Marion	28,297	Sullivan	156,797
Claiborne	31,733	Marshall	30,874	Sumner	166,128
Clay	7,845	Maury	81,988	Tipton	61,716
Cocke	35,564	McMinn	52,436	Trousdale	7,790
Coffee	53,225	McNairy	26,183	Unicoi	18,220
Crockett	14,621	Meigs	11,700	Union	19,111
Cumberland	57,037	Monroe	45,123	Van Buren	5,601
Davidson	648,292	Montgomery	184,465	Warren	39,856
Decatur	11,679	Moore	6,320	Washington	125,089
DeKalb	18,907	Morgan	21,918	Wayne	17,017
Dickson	50,391	Obion	31,334	Weakley	34,791
Dyer	38,254	Overton	22,193	White	26,086
Fayette	38,655	Perry	7,842	Williamson	192,906
Fentress	17,935	Pickett	5,067	Wilson	118,961
Franklin	40,769				
Gibson	49,634				
Giles	29,071				
Grainger	22,690				
Greene	68,828				
Grundy	13,649				
Hamblen	62,753				
Hamilton	345,549				
Hancock	6,696				
Hardeman	26,540				
Hardin	25,953				
Hawkins	56,584				
Haywood	18,226				
Henderson	28,029				
Henry	32,351				
Hickman	24,175				
Houston	8,416				
Humphreys	18,279				

Year	Population
2008	6,144,738
2009	6,202,803
2010	6,346,105
2011	6,403,140
2012	6,456,121

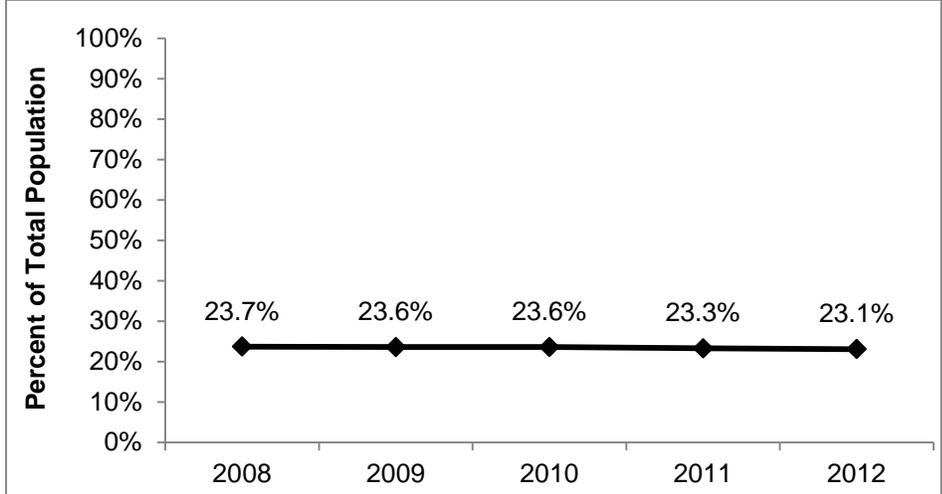
# Population Younger Than Age 18



**Note:** 0- to 17-year-old population for counties and statewide in 2012.

**Source:** Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>1,492,072</b>	<b>23.1</b>	Jackson	2,187	19.1	Polk	3,607	21.6
Anderson	15,912	21.1	Jefferson	11,361	21.8	Putnam	16,084	22.0
Bedford	12,031	26.4	Johnson	3,237	17.9	Rhea	7,450	23.1
Benton	3,242	19.8	Knox	96,084	21.8	Roane	10,689	20.0
Bledsoe	2,640	20.6	Lake	1,265	16.5	Robertson	16,839	25.2
Blount	26,554	21.4	Lauderdale	6,527	23.6	Rutherford	70,505	25.7
Bradley	22,957	22.7	Lawrence	10,370	24.6	Scott	5,465	24.7
Campbell	8,545	21.1	Lewis	2,689	22.6	Sequatchie	3,269	22.7
Cannon	2,901	21.0	Lincoln	7,544	22.5	Sevier	19,889	21.5
Carroll	6,295	22.2	Loudon	9,832	19.7	Shelby	242,156	25.7
Carter	11,329	19.8	Macon	5,511	24.5	Smith	4,482	23.5
Cheatham	9,429	24.0	Madison	23,859	24.2	Stewart	2,879	21.7
Chester	3,997	23.3	Marion	5,991	21.2	Sullivan	31,334	20.0
Claiborne	6,458	20.4	Marshall	7,315	23.7	Sumner	40,422	24.3
Clay	1,588	20.2	Maury	19,455	23.7	Tipton	16,114	26.1
Cocke	7,398	20.8	McMinn	11,598	22.1	Trousdale	1,818	23.3
Coffee	12,638	23.7	McNairy	5,934	22.7	Unicoi	3,563	19.6
Crockett	3,516	24.0	Meigs	2,458	21.0	Union	4,433	23.2
Cumberland	10,427	18.3	Monroe	9,905	22.0	Van Buren	1,084	19.4
Davidson	143,189	22.1	Montgomery	49,797	27.0	Warren	9,488	23.8
Decatur	2,451	21.0	Moore	1,307	20.7	Washington	25,150	20.1
DeKalb	4,173	22.1	Morgan	4,349	19.8	Wayne	3,128	18.4
Dickson	12,054	23.9	Obion	6,979	22.3	Weakley	7,266	20.9
Dyer	9,334	24.4	Overton	5,023	22.6	White	5,725	21.9
Fayette	8,555	22.1	Perry	1,734	22.1	Williamson	54,036	28.0
Fentress	3,927	21.9	Pickett	957	18.9	Wilson	28,700	24.1
Franklin	8,755	21.5						
Gibson	12,081	24.3						
Giles	6,271	21.6						
Grainger	4,894	21.6						
Greene	14,296	20.8						
Grundy	3,034	22.2						
Hamblen	14,575	23.2						
Hamilton	74,487	21.6						
Hancock	1,403	21.0						
Hardeman	5,342	20.1						
Hardin	5,428	20.9						
Hawkins	12,067	21.3						
Haywood	4,440	24.4						
Henderson	6,601	23.6						
Henry	6,811	21.1						
Hickman	5,176	21.4						
Houston	1,914	22.7						
Humphreys	4,114	22.5						



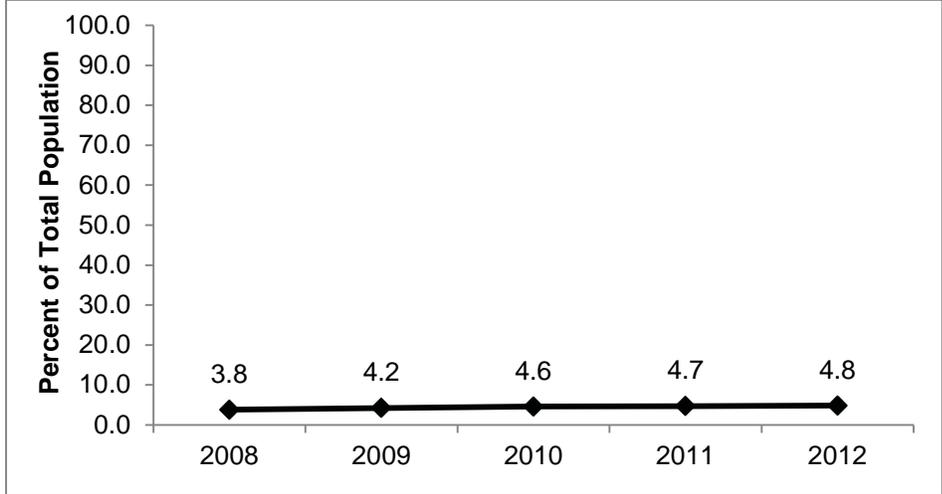
# Total Hispanic Population



**Note:** Hispanic population estimates ignore race. Total population estimates are from the Tennessee Department of Health.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Hispanic	Percent	County	Hispanic	Percent	County	Hispanic	Percent
Tennessee	312,732	4.8	Jackson	186	1.6	Polk	278	1.7
Anderson	1,870	2.5	Jefferson	1,773	3.4	Putnam	4,037	5.5
Bedford	5,176	11.4	Johnson	287	1.6	Rhea	1,290	4.0
Benton	360	2.2	Knox	16,631	3.8	Roane	827	1.5
Bledsoe	269	2.1	Lake	144	1.9	Robertson	4,052	6.1
Blount	3,634	2.9	Lauderdale	651	2.3	Rutherford	19,291	7.0
Bradley	5,131	5.1	Lawrence	736	1.7	Scott	144	0.6
Campbell	511	1.3	Lewis	230	1.9	Sequatchie	487	3.4
Cannon	215	1.6	Lincoln	953	2.8	Sevier	5,092	5.5
Carroll	625	2.2	Loudon	3,722	7.5	Shelby	55,723	5.9
Carter	961	1.7	Macon	1,058	4.7	Smith	475	2.5
Cheatham	1,022	2.6	Madison	3,467	3.5	Stewart	304	2.3
Chester	427	2.5	Marion	397	1.4	Sullivan	2,539	1.6
Claiborne	287	0.9	Marshall	1,438	4.7	Sumner	6,736	4.1
Clay	137	1.7	Maury	4,128	5.0	Tipton	1,444	2.3
Cocke	715	2.0	McMinn	1,548	3.0	Trousdale	209	2.7
Coffee	2,087	3.9	McNairy	443	1.7	Unicoi	766	4.2
Crockett	1,368	9.4	Meigs	196	1.7	Union	265	1.4
Cumberland	1,519	2.7	Monroe	1,598	3.5	Van Buren	60	1.1
Davidson	64,032	9.9	Montgomery	16,328	8.9	Warren	3,316	8.3
Decatur	335	2.9	Moore	89	1.4	Washington	3,828	3.1
DeKalb	1,316	7.0	Morgan	234	1.1	Wayne	302	1.8
Dickson	1,566	3.1	Obion	1,044	3.3	Weakley	741	2.1
Dyer	1,075	2.8	Overton	265	1.2	White	487	1.9
Fayette	953	2.5	Perry	152	1.9	Williamson	9,041	4.7
Fentress	220	1.2	Pickett	86	1.7	Wilson	4,147	3.5
Franklin	1,063	2.6						
Gibson	1,105	2.2						
Giles	508	1.7						
Grainger	555	2.4						
Greene	1,834	2.7						
Grundy	147	1.1						
Hamblen	6,852	10.9						
Hamilton	16,504	4.8						
Hancock	23	0.3						
Hardeman	387	1.5						
Hardin	502	1.9						
Hawkins	748	1.3						
Haywood	738	4.0						
Henderson	612	2.2						
Henry	648	2.0						
Hickman	491	2.0						
Houston	164	1.9						
Humphreys	375	2.1						



# Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18

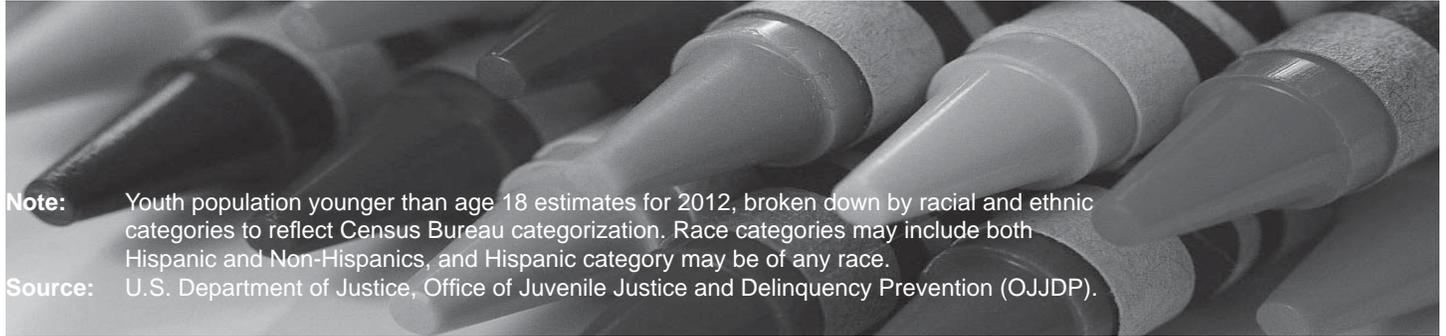


**Note:** Youth population younger than age 18 estimates for 2012, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>1,130,843</b>	<b>324,215</b>	<b>31,080</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>119,003</b>
Anderson	14,570	1,136	234	70	646
Bedford	10,595	1,258	214	109	2,298
Benton	3,096	117	26	17	126
Bledsoe	2,552	112	11	13	94
Blount	25,085	1,211	321	141	1,400
Bradley	20,802	1,487	296	182	1,891
Campbell	8,494	86	58	26	193
Cannon	2,848	63	22	9	80
Carroll	5,382	786	22	33	236
Carter	11,025	287	43	34	366
Cheatham	9,211	207	64	31	397
Chester	3,316	493	27	17	160
Claiborne	6,309	80	99	15	90
Clay	1,533	45	6	5	40
Cocke	7,094	289	40	69	287
Coffee	11,811	754	151	61	912
Crockett	2,947	544	20	26	577
Cumberland	10,286	146	94	57	622
Davidson	83,020	52,099	5,631	913	23,292
Decatur	2,343	106	14	6	141
DeKalb	4,060	137	16	9	462
Dickson	11,337	721	124	59	595
Dyer	7,316	1,977	67	31	470
Fayette	5,702	2,836	81	30	390
Fentress	3,929	40	17	16	96
Franklin	7,899	568	98	44	410
Gibson	9,414	2,719	61	38	462
Giles	5,441	754	54	18	186
Grainger	4,865	58	16	13	211
Greene	13,690	449	135	53	772
Grundy	3,033	23	4	13	56

# Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



**Note:** Youth population younger than age 18 estimates for 2012, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Hamblen	13,376	951	209	185	2,895
Hamilton	52,262	19,245	1,902	639	6,142
Hancock	1,394	18	6	0	4
Hardeman	2,760	2,556	46	20	123
Hardin	5,145	280	38	9	168
Hawkins	11,787	283	92	40	310
Haywood	1,986	2,432	10	15	265
Henderson	5,955	689	26	21	257
Henry	6,027	770	33	22	250
Hickman	5,002	174	19	25	164
Houston	1,836	87	6	6	55
Humphreys	3,966	180	6	24	179
Jackson	2,190	27	5	11	69
Jefferson	10,676	424	67	69	755
Johnson	3,207	45	13	5	88
Knox	79,516	12,262	2,488	529	5,923
Lake	939	342	4	4	42
Lauderdale	3,881	2,668	31	35	222
Lawrence	10,071	301	45	31	315
Lewis	2,617	100	18	8	91
Lincoln	6,792	719	55	58	370
Loudon	9,477	248	152	57	1,452
Macon	5,451	78	32	36	443
Madison	12,208	10,577	378	71	1,367
Marion	5,692	319	47	25	153
Marshall	6,693	595	61	36	622
Maury	16,171	3,251	174	107	1,655
McMinn	10,762	732	96	52	570
McNairy	5,463	500	22	14	182
Meigs	2,373	67	6	20	61
Monroe	9,511	355	72	87	701
Montgomery	35,803	12,425	1,446	399	5,948

# Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



**Note:** Youth population younger than age 18 estimates for 2012, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Moore	1,306	35	6	0	36
Morgan	4,337	56	10	24	71
Obion	6,031	999	30	11	418
Overton	4,996	65	10	21	95
Perry	1,663	66	2	21	58
Pickett	968	1	0	4	27
Polk	3,602	58	18	7	101
Putnam	14,684	578	260	167	1,655
Rhea	7,099	258	49	37	583
Roane	10,201	456	102	46	287
Robertson	15,210	1,597	156	87	1,672
Rutherford	55,782	11,531	2,741	501	7,707
Scott	5,455	44	17	18	44
Sequatchie	3,203	45	20	19	201
Sevier	19,280	428	271	111	1,748
Shelby	89,286	145,410	6,919	1,072	21,079
Smith	4,354	152	14	22	196
Stewart	2,802	90	12	9	113
Sullivan	29,905	1,225	324	104	936
Sumner	36,270	3,747	718	143	2,646
Tipton	12,513	3,549	186	74	485
Trousdale	1,645	180	6	8	88
Unicoi	3,557	34	12	7	314
Union	4,415	33	21	25	104
Van Buren	1,096	10	6	3	14
Warren	9,004	466	79	41	1,418
Washington	22,675	1,585	415	119	1,394
Wayne	3,048	74	12	15	78
Weakley	6,117	653	84	32	273
White	5,550	198	31	27	191
Williamson	48,985	2,862	2,334	160	3,499
Wilson	25,810	2,442	544	125	1,673



# Early Years Matter

## Definitions and Sources





## DATA DEFINITIONS

This year's book contains 41 indicators. Data for most indicators are presented both as numbers and as rates or percentages. Most of the maps reflect only the rate for the relevant indicator, because county comparisons are more meaningful using rates rather than numbers. Five-year state-level trend data is also provided. Caution is still advised, though, since the small populations of some counties may elevate rates.

Each indicator shows the most recent data. Data are reported for a variety of time periods. In some instances, data reflect calendar year (CY). Other data may be indicative of fiscal year (FY). All education data are reported by school year (SY).

-  Adequate Prenatal Care. Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births for 2012, and the percent of these babies who received adequate prenatal care is reported. Numbers of live births and rates for adequacy were provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.
-  Low Birthweight Babies includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 ozs.) at birth in calendar year 2012. The percent compared to live births in the same year is also reported. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
-  Infant Mortality. This indicator shows the number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2012. The rate constitutes the ratio of the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the same year. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
-  Teen Pregnancy. The population of interest is the number of pregnant 15- to 17-year-old females during calendar year 2012. The rate is per 1,000. Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, supplied the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
-  Births to Teens. This indicator includes 15- to 17-year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2012, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the specified age group. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, presented the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
-  Births to Unmarried Females. The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2012 are included in this indicator. The percent compared to total live births. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).

-  Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Teens ages 15 to 17 who were diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2012 are included in this indicator. Rate is per 1,000 teens. Rates for counts less than five are not available. The Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD, provided data. Population estimates came from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21. This indicator includes all recipients younger than age 21 who receive Medicaid are Uninsured or Uninsurable as of December 2012. The percent of total population under age 21 is reported. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts at its website: [http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/EnrollmentData/fte\\_201212.pdf](http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/EnrollmentData/fte_201212.pdf). Population estimates were derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Total TennCare Population. This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of December 2012. The percent is compared to the total population. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data at its website: [http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/EnrollmentData/fte\\_201212.pdf](http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/EnrollmentData/fte_201212.pdf). Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Medical Doctors by County of Practice. The indicator shows the number of actively licensed physicians by county of their practice in 2012. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Dentists by County of Practice. The indicator shows the number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice for year 2012. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Child Deaths. Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2012 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the child death numbers and rates.
-  Teen Violent Deaths. This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2012. The rate is per 100,000 same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the numbers and rates.

-  Regulated Child Care Spaces. Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS) provided counts of regulated child-care spaces statewide and by county. Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2012. The Department of Human Services, Finance and Administration Division, provided the data.
-  School-Age Special Education. This indicator shows 6- to 21-year-old public school students who were eligible for special education services in the school year 2011-12. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. The percent of the average daily membership for the same year is reported. Special state schools are not included in data. The Tennessee Department of Education provided counts. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.
-  Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility. The data reflect the number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced-price meal program during the school year 2011-12 is reported. The percent of net enrollment for the same school year is reported. Data do not include the state special schools and departments. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the meal program and net enrollment data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.
-  Free and Reduced Lunch Participation. The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2011-12. The average program participation is reported as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.
-  School Suspensions. This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2011-12. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. The Tennessee Department of Education provided data by school district in its website ([http://tennessee.gov/education/data/download\\_data.shtml](http://tennessee.gov/education/data/download_data.shtml)). KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
-  School Expulsions. School year 2011-12 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee Department of Education provided data in its website ([http://tennessee.gov/education/data/download\\_data.shtml](http://tennessee.gov/education/data/download_data.shtml)). KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
-  Child Poverty. Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living with an income below the poverty threshold in 2012. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release date December 2013.
-  Children under Age 6 in WIC. This indicator shows all eligible children 0 to 5 years who were in WIC program in June 2012. The percent of the population of the same age group is also reported.

Tennessee Department of Health provided the data. Population estimates are derived from Tennessee Department of Health's population data. Percents were calculated by KIDS COUNT.

-  Children on Food Stamps (SNAP). Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2011-12. The percent of same age population is reported. Tennessee Department of Human Services supplied the Food Stamp data. Population estimates are derived from data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT reorganized data and computed rates.
-  Total Food Stamps (SNAP). The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2011-12 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT organized the data and calculated the rates.
-  Children on Families First (TANF). This indicator includes 17-year-old and younger cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2011-12. The percent of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds is reported. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the TANF data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Total Families First Recipients. This indicator includes the cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2011-12. The percent of the total resident population is reported. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the TANF data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rates.
-  Reported Child Abuse Cases. Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2012. The 0 to 17-year-old population is reported as a percent of the resident population of the same age. Data were provided by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimates are derived from data supplied by the Department of Health.
-  Substantiated Child Abuse. This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2012. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services supplied substantiated case data. Population estimates are derived from data supplied by the Department of Health.
-  Commitment to State Custody. The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2011-12 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children. Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates are derived from data supplied by the Department of Health. Rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.

-  Remaining in State Custody. Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 that were in custody on June 30, 2012. The rate is per 1,000 resident population of same ages. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates are derived from data supplied by the Department of Health. The rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.
-  Juvenile Court Referrals. Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2012 are included in this indicator. The rate reflects the referred children as a percent of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts and Bristol; Washington County includes the Johnson City court. The Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ) provided referral data at its website (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>). KIDS COUNT reconfigured referral data by county and computed the rate.
-  Youth Unemployment. The number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 as a percent of the labor force is captured by this indicator. The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics, supplied data.
-  Recorded Marriages. The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2012. Rates are per 1,000. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
-  Recorded Divorces. Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2012; annulments were excluded. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>). The rates are per 1,000 total population.
-  Fair Market Rent. The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2011-12. Fair market rents represent the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile gross rent and determine the eligibility of rental housing units for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program. They are also used to calculate subsidies under the Rental Voucher program. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the website (<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>).
-  Median Housing Sales Cost. This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2012. The Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://www.thda.org/DocumentCenter/View/4321>).
-  Median Income. This indicator includes the median household income for year 2012. Data are made available by U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch at its website: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saie/data/statecounty/data/2012.html>. Release date December 2013.
-  Per Capita Personal Income. Data reflect the total annual income created in 2012, divided by same year resident population. Data are made available by Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS), and extracted by KIDS COUNT from its website, (<http://bea.gov/regional/index.htm>). Updated May 30, 2014.

-  Total Population. Data represent 2012 population estimates and include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age. They are based on estimates from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT arranged the data.
-  Population Younger Than Age 18. The 2012 data are based on the population estimates obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT derived data from total population by counties.
-  Total Hispanic Population. Data represent 2012 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. Percent of total population is also reported. The estimates ignore race. KIDS COUNT extracted data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention website (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
-  Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18. This indicator includes youth population estimates for 2012, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race. KIDS COUNT extracted data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention website (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>).

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