

Opportunity for All Children in Tennessee



KIDS COUNT The State of the Child



2007



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The State of the Child: KIDS COUNT 2007



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KIDS COUNT CLIKS

The KIDS COUNT Network is comprised of state-based KIDS COUNT projects in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Network members share the common goal of using data to advance positive change on behalf of children and families.

What Data are Available?

The CLIKS website brings together data on the well-being of children collected by KIDS COUNT grantees from state and local sources. The unique system allows users to access state-specific inventories of data from local sources, such as health departments, human services agencies and schools. The content of state pages is determined by a participating KIDS COUNT partner using data from local jurisdictions. CLIKS can be a powerful tool for community leaders, policymakers, service providers, parents and others who want to take a closer look at the local factors that affect the lives of children and families.

What Kinds of Reports Can I Generate?

- ✦ **Profiles** give you detailed information about a single state or region.
- ✦ **Graphs** allow you to view indicators graphed over time.
- ✦ **Maps** provide color-coded state maps based on CLIKS data.
- ✦ **Rankings** allow you to view all the regions within a state, ranked according to an indicator.
- ✦ **Raw Data** gives you the opportunity to download CLIKS data as delimited files.

To use the CLIKS website, go to www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi. For example, select Profiles from the menu of items. To view a list of states. If you click on Tennessee, you will get a summary of indicators for Tennessee as a whole. Or, if you click on the plus sign to the left of Tennessee, a list of counties will appear. Once you select the county, a summary of multi-year data for all available indicators will appear. You can also generate graphs, maps and rankings and download raw data. Each section has further instructions included at the site.

All the Tennessee data were provided by the KIDS COUNT project of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. Specific questions regarding CLIKS can be directed to pam.k.brown@state.tn.us.

CLIKS Website

www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Website

www.tennessee.gov/tccy

All current editions of *The State of the Child in Tennessee*, as well as other publications produced by the Commission, can be found at the following site.

Growing a Better Tennessee





Opportunity for All Children and Families in Tennessee

The foundation for a bright future for Tennessee depends on the opportunities we provide today to enable our children, families, workers, citizens to reach their full potential. Many of the strategies that guide the development of good public policies and systems are based on partnerships to provide opportunities for Tennessee children and families to be personally successful. At the same time, they lay the foundation for the successful growth and development of Tennessee's tomorrow.

Economists now agree one of the most practical steps for increasing overall prosperity and quality of life would be to ensure all communities are plugged into what experts call the Prosperity Grid, or the supporting infrastructures that make prosperity possible. Quality child care, good schools, well-paying jobs, access to capital and affordable housing are all examples of a well-functioning grid. While some communities have a robust grid, others have grids that are in need of immediate repair. Because connections to this Prosperity Grid reinforce and multiply over time, prosperity for us all depends on the effective maintenance, repair and regulation of the grid.



Employment and Economic Needs

Economic development policies that retain, create and attract jobs that support families and children would strengthen the Prosperity Grid in Tennessee. Citizens need work that pays a living wage and work that provides benefits such as health insurance and sick leave to deal with family illness or emergency.

Improving the educational level of the Tennessee workforce is an important foundation to enhance productivity and economic success. A skilled and educated workforce attracts those well-paying jobs with benefits.

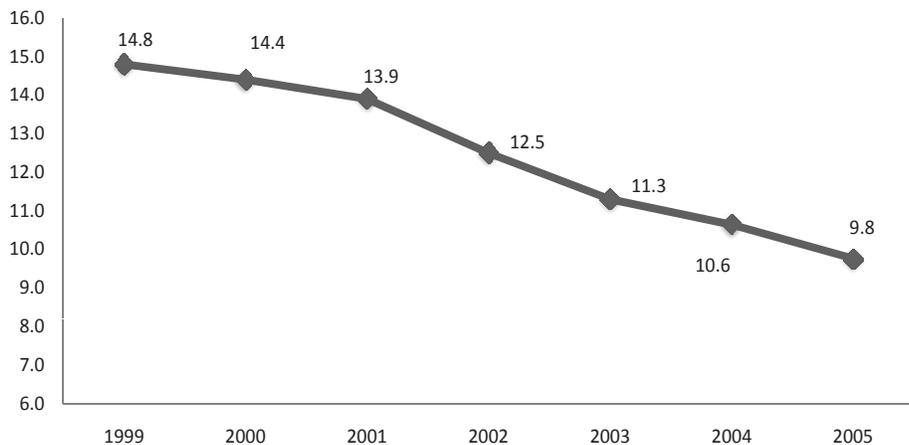
For 2006, Tennessee's reported high school graduation rate was 80.8 percent (U.S. Department of Education), with eight in 10 students achieving a high school diploma. The state's graduation rate and high school dropout rate have both improved.

The percentage of adults 25 and older in Tennessee who have at least a Bachelor's degree has inched up over time. However, other states are making progress faster than Tennessee as the states national ranking has slipped from 41st to 43rd since 2000.

The Tennessee Lottery

Scholarship program is an important vehicle to help increase the educational level of Tennesseans. Lottery scholarships can play a major role in increasing the number of college graduates in the state and they can also contribute to the development of more skilled workers through technical school scholarships.

Cohort Dropout Rate
Percent



Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

Percent of Adult Tennesseans with Bachelor's Degrees

| Year | Percent Bachelor's Degree | National Ranking |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 2003 | 21.5 | 43 |
| 2002 | 21.0 | 42 |
| 2001 | 20.4 | 41 |
| 2000 | 20.8 | 41 |

Source: U.S. Census, ACS Data

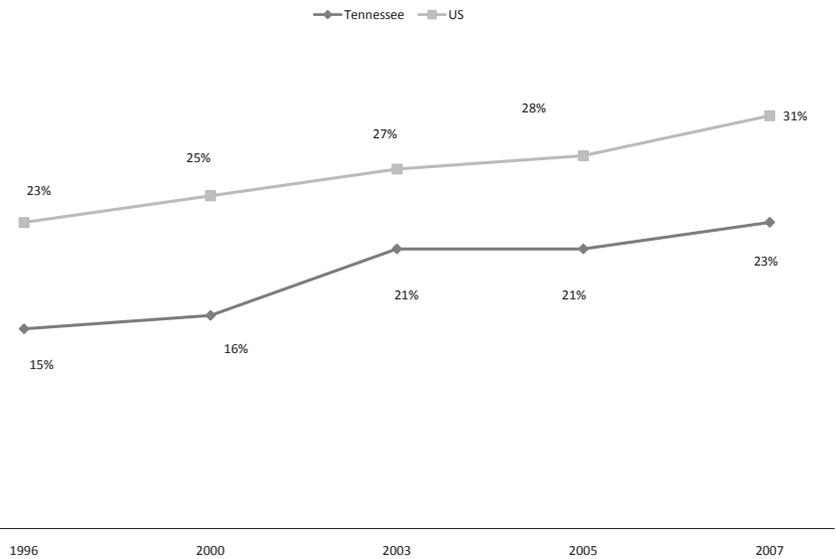


Adjustments in the requirements for lottery scholarships can help more Tennessee workers obtain a college degree or technical school certification. Strategies should include more flexibility in retaining scholarships by lowering the grade point average required to retain scholarships to 2.75 and programs for older workers to attend college or technical school.

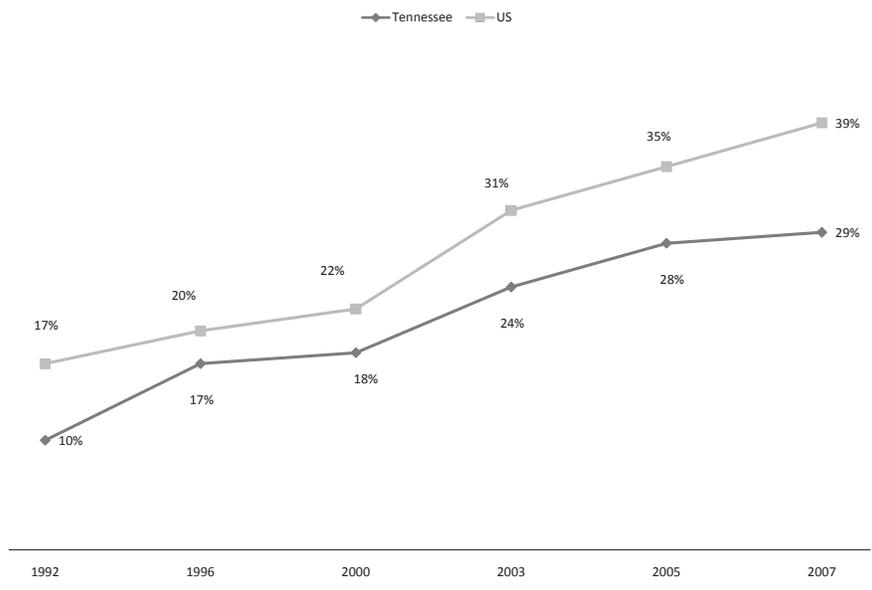
Funding and supports for training and education for displaced workers is also a critical strategy for addressing the economic disruption accompanying changes in the job market. In 2006, Tennessee experienced an increase in the number of jobs in these sectors: education and health service (+7,100 jobs), construction (+ 7,000 jobs), and leisure and hospitality (+6,300 jobs). The sectors with the largest numbers of job losses were manufacturing (-8,900 jobs), clothing and accessory stores (-1,600 jobs) and professional and business services (-1,600 jobs).

The growth of jobs in the health and education sectors signals an increased need for a more educated and skilled workforce. The loss of jobs in manufacturing, clothing and accessory stores and/or professional and business services suggests a need for systematic resources for worker retention for the jobs of the future, including assistance in attending technical schools or college. Job losses in the manufacturing sector are particularly concerning because manufacturing jobs have traditionally had higher wages and better benefits.

8th Graders Who Scored at or Above Proficient Math Level



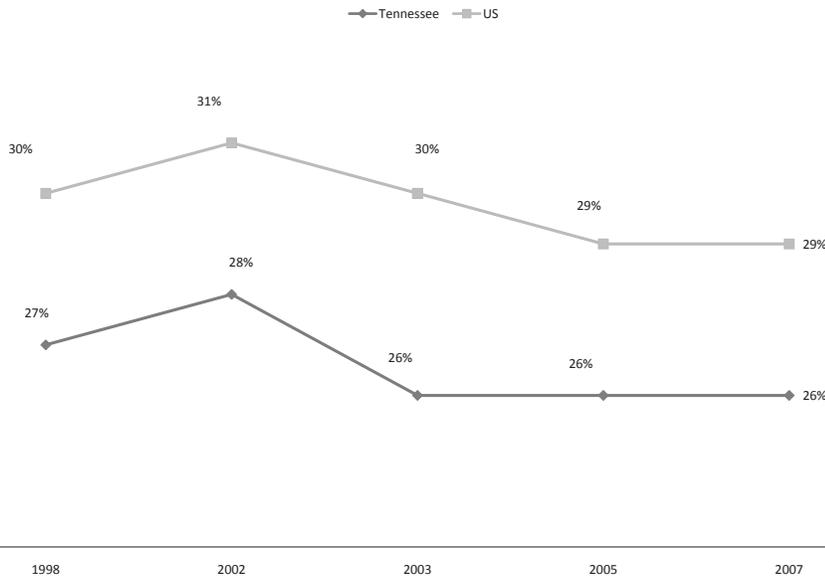
4th Graders who Scored at or Above Proficient Math Level



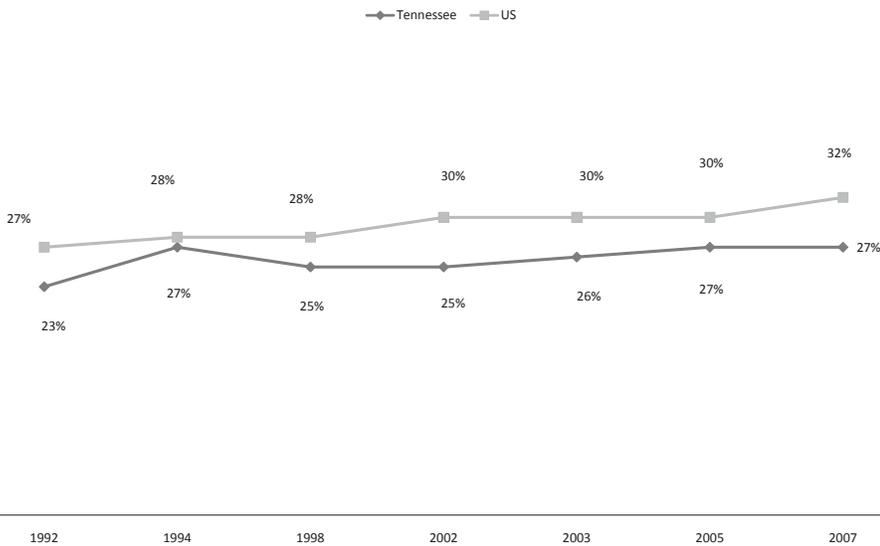
Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress



8th Graders Who Scored at or Above Proficient Reading Level



4th Graders Who Scored at or Above Proficient Reading Level



Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Future economic success for Tennessee may depend on the provision of additional public supports for training and education. Developing a workforce with the skills needed in areas of job growth stabilizes the workforce. Ultimately, everyone wins when citizens have the resources and skills to survive the changing landscape of the workplace.

The shirt factories that were the main employers in small towns and rural counties a generation ago have long since closed their doors and moved to Asia or Latin America. Although Tennessee has seen the same reduction in manufacturing jobs as the rest of the nation, those losses were previously offset by job growth in the construction sector (CFED, 2007). The deflating housing bubble has had minimal effect on housing costs in the state but resulted in slower job growth in the construction sector.

Although the construction sector job growth was very strong in 2006, and up by 6 percent in the first quarter of 2007 as a direct result of the residential housing slowdown, a loss of 200 construction jobs in Tennessee was reported in November 2007.

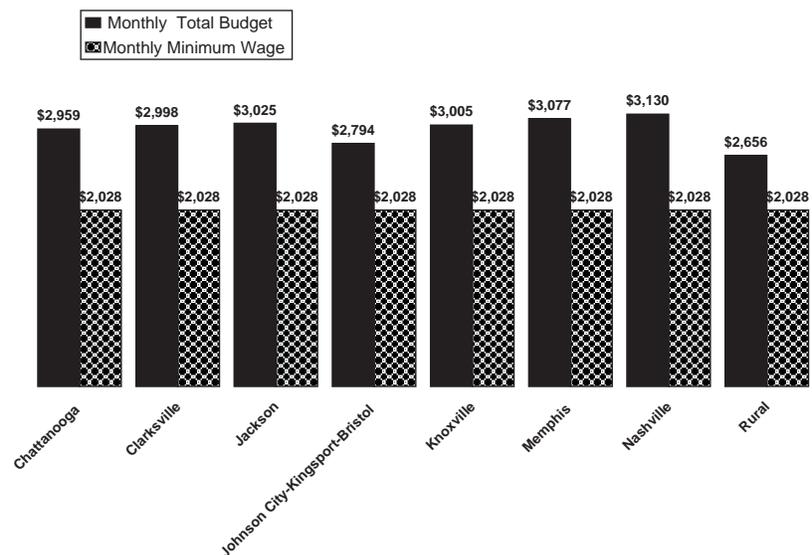
(Tennessee Business and Economic Outlook, University of Tennessee, CBER, Fall 2007). Rapid changes in the availability of jobs indicate a need for Tennessee to have a flexible system to provide training and education programs to ensure workers have the skills to gain new employment if they are displaced.



One of the most adverse implications of job loss for many families is the loss of employer-based health insurance. The manufacturing sector is especially important because it has the nation's second largest portion of the workforce (government is first) covered by employer-based health insurance (plans offered by employers through the workplace), with 73.6 percent of all manufacturing workers having a policy in their own name.

Basic Family Budget for Tennessee 2005

Income required for a family of 2 working parents and 2 children to survive



Source: Calculated by Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth from Economic Policy Institute.

In 2000, 76 percent of all full time Tennessee workers ages 18-64 were covered by employer-based health insurance. During the same period, 53.5 percent of 0-17 year old children were covered by employer-based health insurance (Employee Benefits Research Institute, www.ebri.org, <http://www.ebri.org/publications/facts/index.cfm?fa=0600fact1>).

During 2005 and 2006, the Kaiser Family Institute estimated 71 percent of employees, and 29 percent of children were covered by employer health plans in Tennessee (www.statehealthfacts.org). Seventeen percent of the families covered by employer-based health insurance were already classified as low income families (at or below 200 percent poverty level) and most negatively affected by the loss of coverage.

The loss of a job with a living wage jeopardizes stability for a family and its children. Increased risks include poor health, loss of their home and poor diet due to inability to purchase healthy foods. Lack of support for workers who lose their jobs means they are less likely to regain employment.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is a critical public support that assists workers when they lose their jobs through no fault of their own. In terms of benefit generosity, Tennessee ranks 43 worst out of 51 states (including Washington, D.C.), so only eight states have lower maximum weekly benefits than Tennessee's \$275 per week.

Unfortunately, with the current structure of the unemployment benefits system, most low-wage workers, those who need the benefits the most, will not even qualify because they do not earn enough money. The Economic Policy Institute encourages changing the current UI laws from basing qualification for benefits



on total wages earned to the number of full weeks worked (Economic Policy Institute, 2007). Increasing weekly unemployment benefits and adjusting Unemployment Insurance eligibility criteria to enable additional low wage workers to qualify would strengthen the connection unemployed and displaced workers have to the Prosperity Grid.

Even with a weekly check of \$275 in Tennessee, most workers who qualify for UI would not be able to survive on these benefits alone. The graph on page 5 illustrates the basic family budget requirements for a family of four living in cities and rural areas across Tennessee. It clearly presents the need for a job that provides a salary above the minimum wage. In Nashville, which has the highest monthly basic family budget, an hourly wage of \$17.76 would be required to cover the monthly expenses of a family of four. Even if both parents work, each must have income above the current hourly minimum wage (\$5.85) to meet basic budget requirements anywhere in Tennessee. A table with the details for the basic family budget in Tennessee by area is included in Appendix B.

Strategies are needed to provide Tennessee families with realistic opportunities to earn a living wage. Infrastructure to create more jobs paying higher wages, provide health insurance benefits or increase the skills and marketability of workers would improve the prospects for Tennessee citizens to have a secure future.

Quality Early Care and Supports

Tennessee's future depends on its ability to foster the health and well-being of the next generation. Today's children become tomorrow's citizens, workers and parents. Science has significantly enhanced what we know about the critical importance of the early years and brain development. Researchers have evaluated the effectiveness and economists analyzed the economic benefit of early intervention programs. If we invest wisely today, our children will pay back that investment many times over through their engagement in their families and communities.

Scientists who study the brain are teaching us a lot about what it takes to grow a generation of children who will be ready to embrace the challenges of an increasingly complex and global society. These scientists tell us the basic architecture of the brain is constructed through an ongoing process beginning before birth and continuing into adulthood.

Like the construction of a home, the building process begins with laying the foundation, framing the rooms and wiring the electrical system in a predictable sequence. Simple circuits and skills provide the scaffolding for more advanced circuits and skills. Through this process, early experiences create a foundation for lifelong learning, behavior and both physical and mental health.

As with home building, when it comes to the development of children, it is better to do things right the first time rather than having to make costly expenditures to correct problems later. Children need an environment



of supportive, positive relationships to build sturdy brain architecture. Quality Pre-K is a vital part of that environment.

Children who attend quality Pre-K are less likely to require special education, have to repeat a grade in school, become teen parents, use drugs, commit delinquent offenses or end up in adult prison. They are more likely to graduate from high school and be productive citizens.

Nobel Laureate economist James Heckman has noted that, as we look for ways to ensure future prosperity, we need to begin to think of early education as economic development. To be successful, future workers will need to have strong social skills so they get along with diverse groups of people and can successfully work in teams to solve problems.

Economists have come to the same conclusion as their colleagues in neuroscience and understand that these social and emotional skills are influenced very early in life as a child’s brain architecture is developing. Children who are started on a strong skill trajectory continue to develop even more skills, so benefits multiply over time – skill begets skill.

New economic research demonstrates that the real benefits of early childhood education are not from making children smarter, but from nurturing the children’s non-cognitive skills. It is not just about reading proficiency; it is about social competence.

Tennessee’s Pre-K standards are high. They ensure quality for all Tennessee children and strengthen all developmental areas, including physical, social, emotional and intellectual. Pre-K promotes positive influences on early child development to ensure children have opportunities to reach their full potential.

| Universal Program Costs and Benefits in Tennessee | |
|--|----------------|
| When a program would start paying for itself | 10 Years |
| Annual Cost of fully phased in program in 2008 | \$669 million |
| Total benefits in 2050 | \$12.9 billion |
| Costs in 2050 | \$2 billion |
| Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 | 6.4 to 1 |
| When the program would begin to pay for itself in budget benefits alone | 21 Years |
| Budget benefits in 2050 | \$3.3 billion |
| Ratio of budget benefits alone to costs in 2050 | 1.66 to 1 |
| Total increased compensation (wages and benefits) in 2050 | \$7.7 billion |
| Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050 | \$1.9 billion |
| Source: The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) | |



The Economic Policy Institute recently released a 50 state report describing the economic benefits (over time) of universal high quality Pre-Kindergarten programs.

The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) has compiled data demonstrating the educational and economic benefits of quality early childhood education:

Increased Educational Success and Adult Productivity:

- ✧ Higher achievement test scores;
- ✧ Less special education and grade repetition;
- ✧ Higher high school graduation rates;
- ✧ Fewer behavior problems, lower delinquency and crime.

Tennessee Pre-K Capacity

| Year | Pre-K Classroom | Students Served |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2004 | 148 | 3,000 |
| 2005 | 448 | 9,000 |
| 2006 | 667 | 13,197 |
| 2007 | 934 | 17,303 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Education

Decreased Costs to Government:

- ✧ Decreased schooling costs;
- ✧ Decreased social service costs;
- ✧ Decreased crime costs;
- ✧ Lower health care costs related to teen pregnancy and smoking.

The NIEER study shows Tennessee is poised to become a national leader as it expands quality Pre-K on a voluntary basis to all students enrolled in the Pre-Kindergarten programs. Tennessee currently funds Pre-Kindergarten at \$80 million per year and serves 17,308 students in 934 classrooms. For the past two years Tennessee was recognized by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) as one of only six states with the highest quality Pre-K program standards.

Head Start programs are an important component in the provision of quality early learning experiences for low-income children in Tennessee. Head Start offers 29 programs across the state 936 classrooms in 367 pre-school centers statewide, serving nearly 20,000 children and their families every year. Aimed specifically at children from low-income families, Head Start offers comprehensive educational, social and health programs for children, plus programs for family and community development. One or more Head Start classrooms are operated by government, private, faith-based or charitable organizations in every county in Tennessee.

Head Start works collaboratively with the Tennessee Pre-K program, housing a number of the state-funded Pre-K classrooms across the state. Although we are making progress, 18,685 at-risk children in Tennessee still are unable to attend either Head Start or Pre-K because of a lack of funding for programs.

Quality care for young children begins before Pre-K. Tennessee’s Star Quality Program is an important



mechanism for recognizing quality child care programs and assisting child care providers in improving quality. Administered by the Tennessee Department of Human Services, this program provides economic incentives for improving quality with enhanced child care voucher payments for programs based on their Star Quality rating. It also provides an incentive for providers to improve quality as they use their Star Quality rating in marketing and public relations to encourage enrollment in their programs.

Educational Opportunity

Strong public education programs build on the foundation of quality Pre-K programs to provide a sturdy architectural framework for the continued brain development of young Tennesseans. Educational opportunities are essential to give children opportunities for success and foster long-term productivity in Tennessee.

Education Week recently released a report entitled “From Cradle to Career: Connecting American Education from Birth Through Adulthood.” As is often the case when it turns to policies, Tennessee ranks well. The state’s ranking is sixth for “Aligning Education from Cradle to Career,” which focuses on aligning standards and requirements from early childhood education through postsecondary education to the economy and the workforce. Tennessee ranks fourth for “Standards, Assessments, and Accountability,” which focuses on academic standards, alignment of assessments to those standards, and school accountability.

As is also often the case, when it comes to outcomes, Tennessee does not rank as well. The state ranking for “Elementary and Secondary Performance” was 40th. This ranking is for achievement levels and gains, poverty gap, high school graduation and advanced placement courses.

The report includes a “Chance-for-Success Index” that provides clear indications why Tennessee’s outcomes do not yet meet the promise of the state’s policies and standards. Tennessee’s “Chance-for-Success Index” ranking was 45th. This index identifies the strong and weak links in the educational life course of its residents – their typical trajectory from childhood through adulthood. It provides information useful for targeting efforts of public education systems in ways that better serve students of all ages.

The “Chance-for-Success Index” emphasizes the importance of comprehensive strategies to improve opportunities to link Tennessee families to the Prosperity Grid. Improving educational opportunity begins with quality Pre-K, but it is also heavily dependent upon providing a stronger infrastructure of services, supports and life opportunities for Tennessee children and families.



Chance-for-Success Index

| | Average | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| | Tennessee | National |
| Family Income. Children from families with incomes at least 200% of poverty level | 54.2% | 59.8% |
| Parent Education. Children with at least one parent with a postsecondary degree | 36.8% | 42.5% |
| Parental Employment. Children with at least one parent working full time, year round | 68.5% | 70.6% |
| Linguistic Integration - Children whose parents are fluent English speakers | 95.8% | 84.3% |
| Preschool Enrollment. Three- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool | 37.4% | 44.8% |
| Kindergarten Enrollment. Eligible children enrolled in kindergarten programs | 72.5% | 75.3% |
| Elementary Reading. Fourth grade public school students proficient on NAEP | 26.7% | 29.8% |
| Middle School Mathematics. Eighth grade public school students proficient on NAEP | 20.6% | 28.5% |
| High School Graduation. Public high school students who graduate with a diploma | 62.2% | 69.6% |
| Postsecondary Participation. Young adults enrolled in postsecondary or with a degree | 40.0% | 47.8% |
| Adult Educational Attainment. Adults with a 2 or 4-year postsecondary degree | 30.0% | 37.4% |
| Annual Income. Adults with incomes at or above national median | 42.5% | 50.0% |
| Steady Employment. Adults in labor force working full time and year round | 68.3% | 67.2% |
| State Rank | 45 | |

Source: Education Week, From Cradle to Career, Quality Counts 2007



Supportive Infrastructure

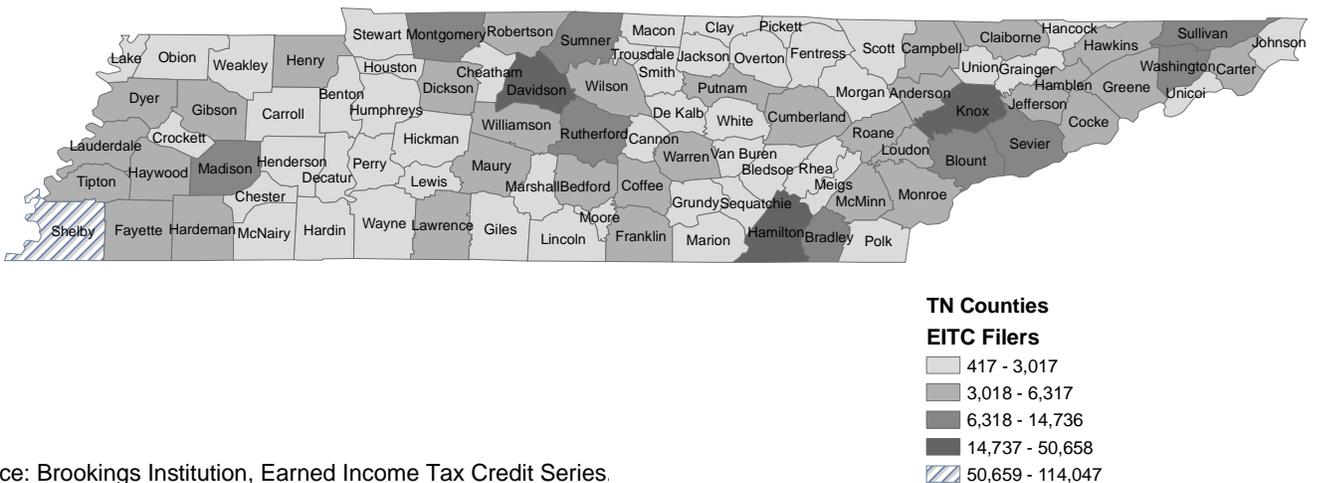
Key government programs provide infrastructure to help connect citizens to the Prosperity Grid. These important economic supports are especially crucial for low income families who struggle to achieve self-sufficiency.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

In many cases, low-wage workers and their families lack the financial stability to grow assets, build equity and be full participants in the Prosperity Grid. The Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program is an important component of Federal tax laws that helps low-wage earners have more financial resources.

EITC began in 1975 as a small program designed to offset payroll taxes paid by low-income workers and has grown into a major income support program connecting families and their children to the Prosperity Grid and designed to make work pay better. In a 2007 report by Princeton-Brookings, a comprehensive review of EITC demonstrated its important benefit for children and families. The report found EITC reduced family poverty by a tenth, reduced child poverty by a fourth, and closed the poverty gap by a fifth (The Future of Children, Fall 2007).

Earned Income Tax Credit Returns Filed in Tennessee 2004



Source: Brookings Institution, Earned Income Tax Credit Series.

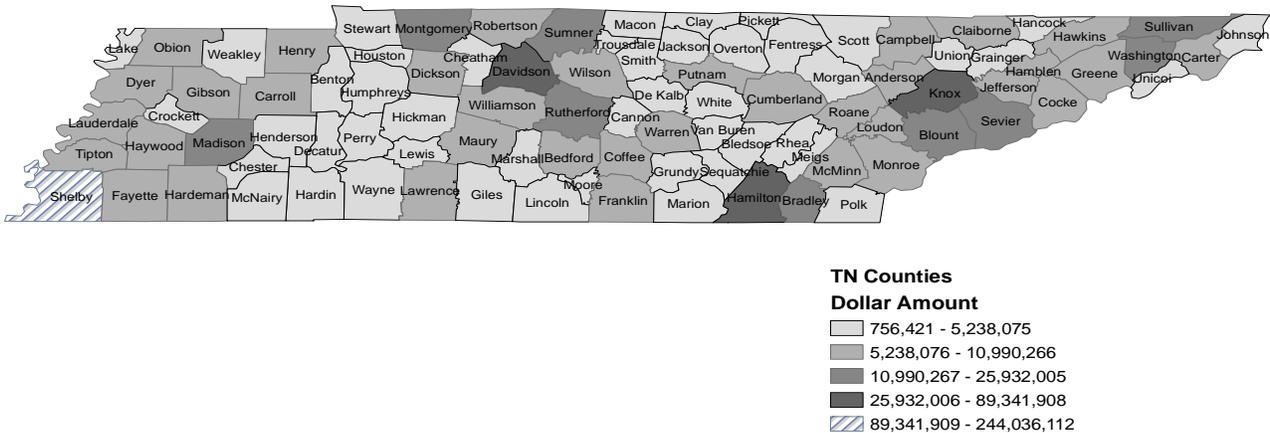


The Earned Income Tax Credit is a refundable credit for employed low-income taxpayers. EITC provides these taxpayers with a sizeable amount of money, often used to pay down debt or purchase necessities. In Tennessee in 2004, there were 542,004 EITC filers. Nationally in 2004, the total EITC amount received by low-wage workers was slightly over \$1 billion, placing a substantial amount of money directly into the hands of those who need it the most.

EITC also provides an opportunity for families to begin asset-building activities, such as opening or contributing to a savings account or providing a down payment for a home. The asset-building potential that becomes available with the EITC can provide steps toward financial independence for working individuals and families (Tennessee Alliance for Financial Independence, 2007)

In combination with the EITC benefits, many states have established sites to provide free tax preparation for low-wage workers. Unfortunately, too many Tennesseans are needlessly paying commercial tax preparation sites when they should be able to get tax assistance for free. Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites are established each year to help low-wage workers complete their tax returns at no cost.

Total Amount of Earned Income Tax Credit Received 2004

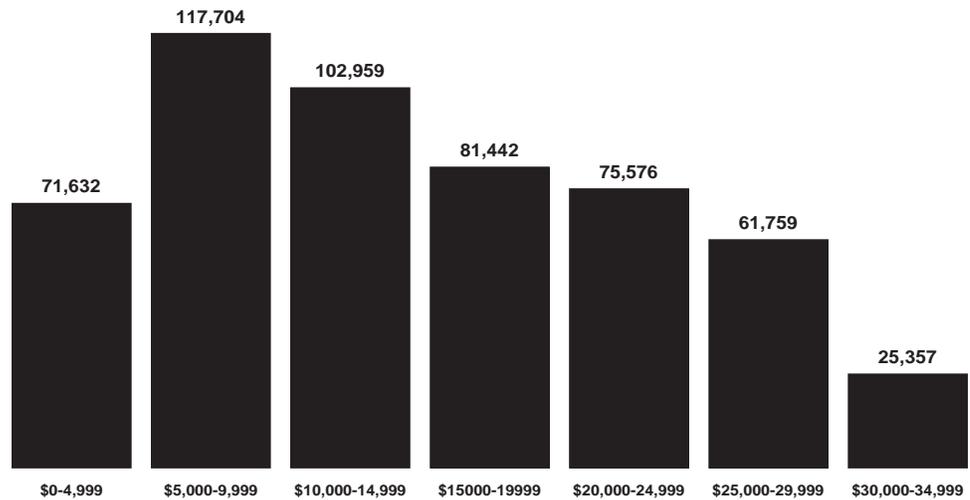


Source: Brookings Institute, Earned Income Tax Credit Series.



The Tennessee Department of Human Services has been working with the United Way's 211 community services telephone information line and the Internal Revenue Service to direct low-income taxpayers to their nearest VITA location. Many Department of Human Services clients enrolled in the Food Stamp program and in Families First, the state's welfare-to-work program, will qualify for the EITC. VITA tax sites can be identified across each region in Tennessee by dialing 211.

Number of EITC Filers in Tennessee by Adjusted Gross Income 2004



Source: Brookings Institution, Tax Credit Services

Maximum Income Qualifications for EITC (2007; special rules may apply for taxpayers in designated major disaster areas.):

- ✧ \$37,783 (\$39,783 if married filing jointly) with more than one qualifying child;
- ✧ \$33,241 (\$35,241 if married filing jointly) with one qualifying child;
- ✧ \$12,590 (\$14,590 if married filing jointly) with no qualifying child.

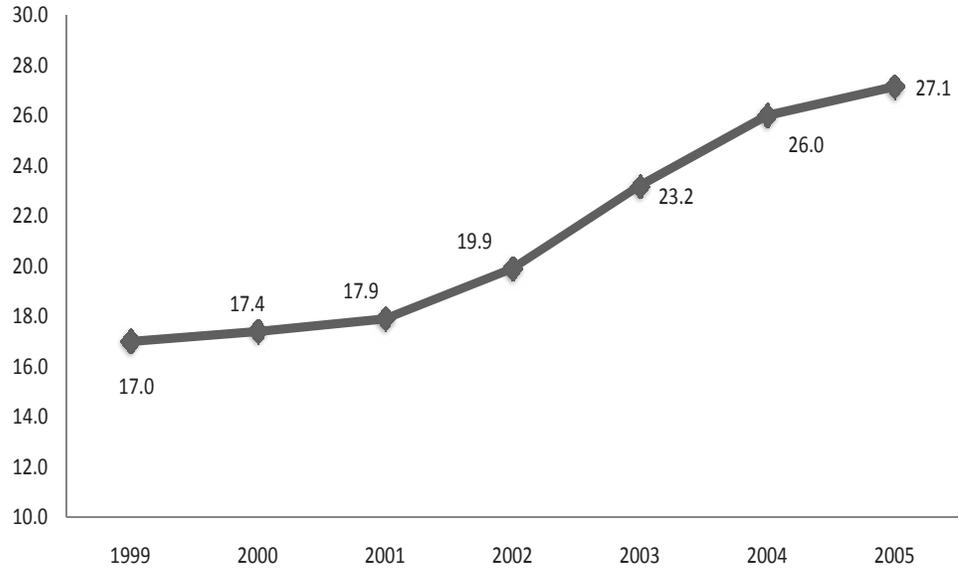
As this table demonstrates, the majority of EITC filers in Tennessee have very low incomes. The Earned Income Tax Credit is an extremely valuable public structure better connecting these low-income workers with the Prosperity Grid. It is a critical public support that helps make low wage work “pay” so these individuals and families can better survive and thrive. States with a state income tax often provide an EITC for state taxes to provide additional support for low-income workers. The importance of EITC funds for low-income Tennessee citizens individually and for the Tennessee economy underscore the need to ensure all eligible Tennessee taxpayers utilize this important program.



Food Stamps

The Federal Food Stamp program is an important component of the infrastructure that provides assistance to improve the health of low-income citizens. Public-private partnerships in Tennessee provide strong outreach to families eligible for Food Stamps. In 2005, Tennessee's Food Stamp participation was reported at 88 percent of eligible individuals. On average, the Food Stamp program provides a monthly benefit equal to about \$1 per person per meal. In Tennessee 13 percent of families report at least some food insecurity, and more than 4 percent have very low food security (Nord, Andrews & Carlson, 2007).

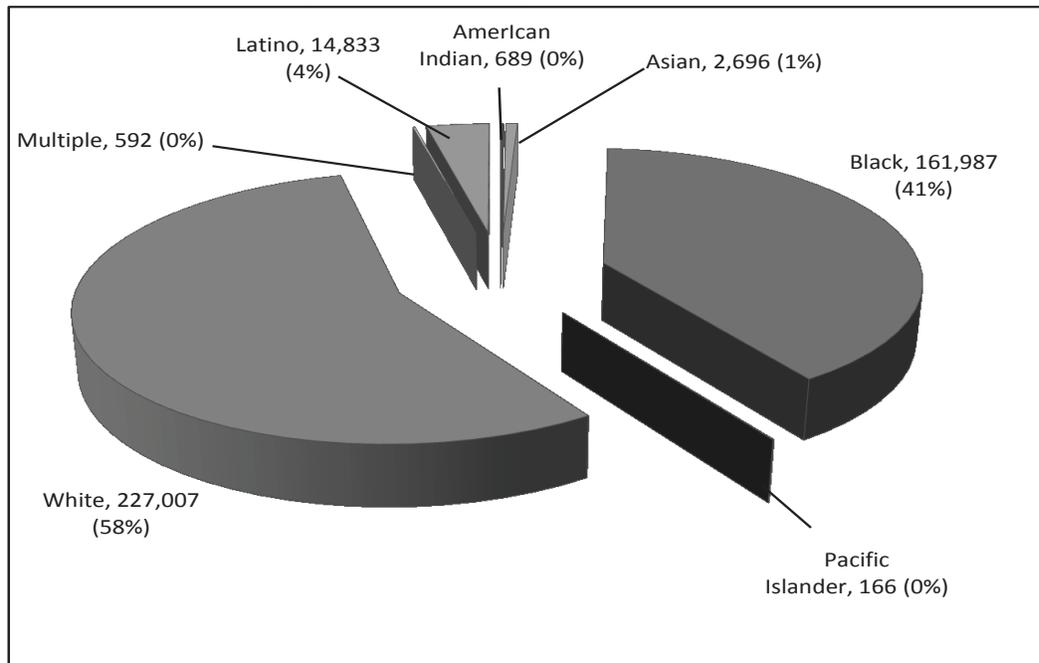
Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

Tennessee Children Receiving Food Stamps

By Race and Ethnicity 2005



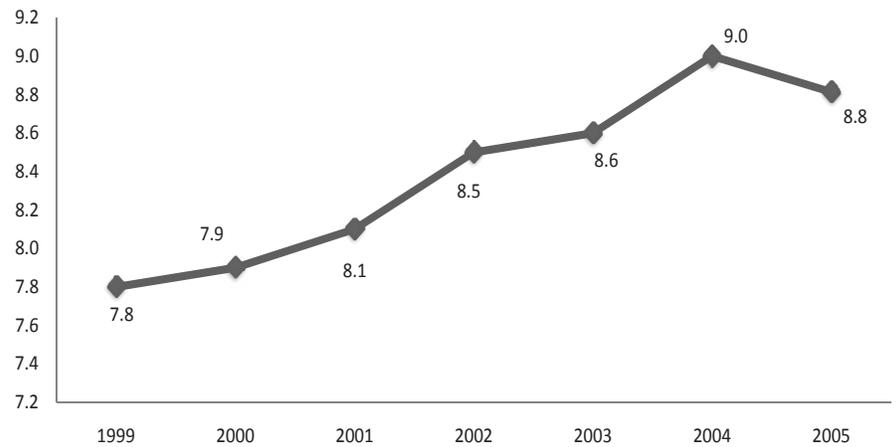
Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services



Families First

Since the economic devastation of the Great Depression, there have been federal-state partnerships to provide minimal assistance to families with children. The national Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides states with funds for low-income families with dependent children. Called Families First in Tennessee, this program provides a maximum monthly support for a family of three at \$185 per month, one of the lowest in the nation. Families who receive benefits from this important program are subject to substantial work requirements.

Percent of Children Receiving Families First Grants



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

While \$185 per month is insufficient for a meaningful connection to the Prosperity Grid, it is nonetheless an important public structure to support low-income families and children. The Families First program can provide important linkages with supports to address needs for mental health, substance abuse and domestic violence interventions. It also provides critical linkage to TennCare, Tennessee's Medicaid program for very low-income families and children.

Health Insurance Coverage

In the last 50 years the United States has built a series of modern networks essential to our economy and our quality of life – our power grid, phone systems, water systems, interstate highways and the Internet. But with health coverage we're stuck in the 1940s, because we never built a modern Health Coverage Infrastructure. Instead, we still have job-based insurance, which has become an increasingly hit-or-miss, inefficient and unreliable approach. What we have is the equivalent of scattered wells, individual generators, and county roads but no Health Coverage Infrastructure we can rely on, no system for making sure all people have health coverage.

Experts feel the U.S. health care system is becoming unstable for one main reason, which they call the Missing Pillars problem. When people pay for health insurance or for their care, whether they pay a little or a lot, their payments are part of the pillars that hold up the health care system. People without insurance



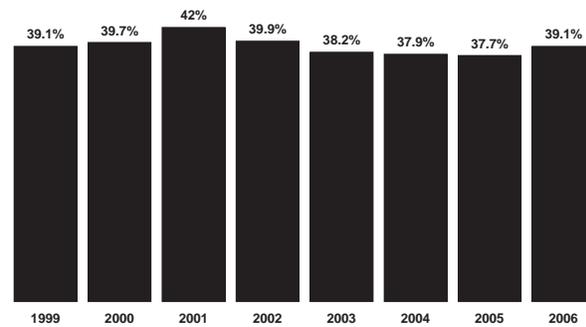
still use the health care system, but they are missing pillars because they are not paying in regularly, and not helping support the system. These missing pillars are threatening the stability of the health care system.

The proportion of uninsured children and adults in Tennessee is lower than in the nation as a whole, but there are still too many Tennesseans who lack access to basic health care because they do not have public or private health insurance coverage.

Two federal programs provide important infrastructure for health insurance coverage for children: Medicaid and the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Tennessee’s Medicaid program is called TennCare, and it also provides coverage for low-income adults.

Percent of TennCare Recipients Under Age 21

1999 to 2006



Source: TennCare Bureau

TennCare provides health insurance coverage for very low-income children and adults in families with incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level income standards (PLIS). The eligibility standards are as follows:

- Pregnant women and infants to age 1: 185 percent poverty (\$2647 for a family of 3);
- Children from age 1 to age 6: 133 percent poverty (\$1903 for a family of 3);
- Children from age 6 to age 19: 100 percent poverty (\$1431 for a family of 3).

This is a mandatory Medicaid eligibility category, although coverage of pregnant women and infants between 133 percent and 185 percent of poverty is optional for states. Eligibility is determined by the Department of Human Services.

CoverKids is the state’s State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). It emphasizes preventive care and services most needed by children, including vaccinations, well-child check-ups, healthy babies program, and developmental screenings.

CoverKids is available to uninsured children age 18 and younger with household incomes below 250 percent of the PLIS, above the eligibility levels for TennCare. For families with incomes under 250 percent of PLIS, there are no premiums. For families with incomes over 250 percent PLIS, coverage is available for \$210 per month per child.

CoverKids was expanded to include vision benefits as of January 1, 2008, and dental benefits are to be added in the first quarter of 2008. Under CoverKids, maternity coverage is available for pregnant women



with incomes between 185 percent and 250 percent of PLIS. (Cover Tennessee, CoverKids Eligibility, <http://www.covertn.gov> (accessed January 22, 2008).

In addition to CoverKids, Tennessee has three other publicly supported health insurance plans. CoverTN is a partnership between the state, small businesses and self-employed individuals to provide coverage for limited medical services. AccessTN provides comprehensive health insurance to uninsurable Tennesseans. AccessTN is a high-risk pool created for persons with one of 55 specified medical conditions or those who are unable to get insurance in the commercial market because of their health status. Cover Rx is a statewide pharmacy assistance program designed to assist those who have no pharmacy coverage but have a critical need for medication.

The eligibility requirements, premium levels and limited benefits of CoverTN, AccessTN and CoverRx means they serve as only partial pillars in shoring up the health care system in Tennessee. The level of dialogue in the current presidential primary season reflects the need for more comprehensive, national responses to the missing pillars in the health care system in Tennessee and the United States. The difficulties Tennessee and other states have experienced in struggling to enhance the availability of health insurance coverage for all people underscores the need for this issue to be addressed at the national level. The long-term health status of both individuals and of the economy demands solutions to ensure all persons have access to health care.

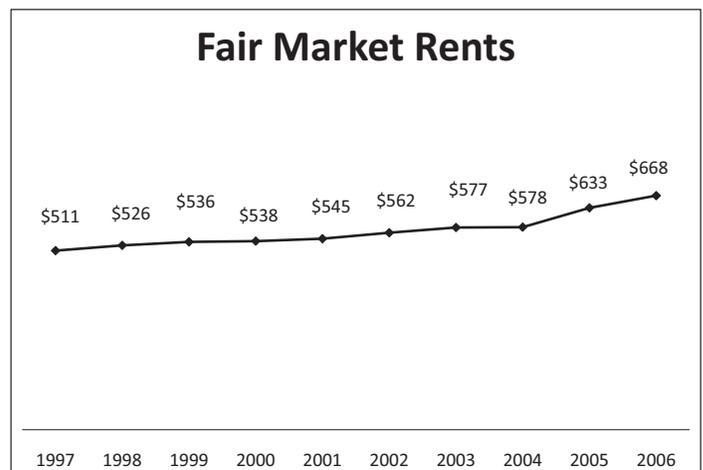
Housing

A critical connection to the Prosperity Grid is the availability of safe, affordable housing for all income levels. Along with food and clothing, housing is one of the most basic needs for all people.

Homeownership rates in Tennessee (69.9 percent in 2000) are higher than national homeownership rates (66.2 percent in 2000). Between 2000 and 2006, the Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) assisted over 18,000 low- to moderate-income Tennessee households in achieving homeownership, but the agency estimates over 583,000 households still struggle.

Housing is considered “affordable” when a homeowner pays no more than 30 percent of income for monthly mortgage payments, insurance, taxes and utilities, and a renter pays no more than 30 percent of income for rent and utilities.

Increasing average home sales prices lock many out of homeownership. Since 2000 in Tennessee,

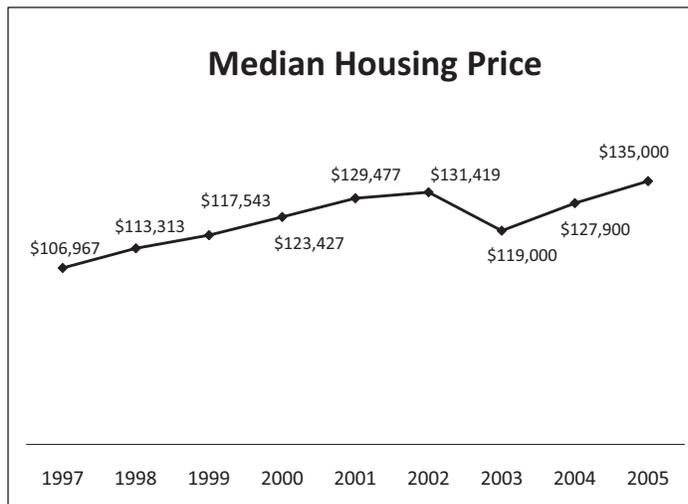


Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR).



fair market rents on modest apartments have risen 16.5 percent. In January 2005, there were an estimated 8,066 homeless persons in Tennessee, with 73 percent living in shelters. There were 5,831 homeless children enrolled in public schools in Tennessee in 2004.

THDA and housing professionals across Tennessee are working together to develop solutions to housing needs. The Statewide Affordable Housing Coalition, with membership from across the state and a broad array of housing-related industries is working to share information on tools that are available for developing affordable housing solutions and creative ways of using these tools.



Source: Tennessee Housing Development Agency (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).

In another effort, THDA launched the Tennessee State Housing Trust Fund to increase homeownership. This is a public-private partnership to provide housing, basic shelter, to more Tennesseans, a vital link to the Prosperity Grid.

Creating Financial Standards That Serve the Common Good

One of the most important jobs of our public institutions is that they serve the common good by setting and enforcing the standards that protect the public's health, our environment, and also our financial well-being. Currently in Tennessee, there are several types of high-interest financial products where regulations have not kept pace with that of more traditional lending services. We need adequate regulation for all types of financial products, where everyone plays by the same rules and citizens are protected.

Under-regulated financial products diminish the connection many Tennesseans have to the Prosperity Grid. Payday loans, title loans and predatory home mortgage lending undermine the structure of the state's Prosperity Grid. While some communities have a robust grid, others have grids that are in need of immediate repair. Because connections to this Prosperity Grid reinforce and multiply over time, prosperity for us all depends on the effective maintenance, repair and regulation of the grid.

One way to ensure all citizens have access to the Prosperity Grid is for the mainstream banking system to become more inclusive of the entire community. Many Tennessee families do not have the most basic asset development tool; only 52 percent of Tennessee households hold interest-bearing checking, saving or money market accounts (Sawhill & Morton, 2007). Alternatives to such things as "instant refund" products during tax season, short-term micro-loan programs or conducting outreach in low-income communities to



encourage residents to open checking and savings accounts would help these workers develop connections to mainstream banking and the Prosperity Grid.

Many states also have passed legislation to protect citizens by discouraging predatory lending practices, limiting maximum interest rates or requiring full disclosure of all loan terms. These laws and strategies provide fair and open access to needed capital and greater opportunities for all citizens to better access the Prosperity Grid by building assets such as savings accounts or owning a home.

Tennessee led the nation in personal bankruptcy filings in July 2007. The rate of six bankruptcies per 1,000 residents is twice the national average (AOUSC, 2007). Shelby County led all counties in the nation in bankruptcies. Bankruptcy experts suggest one of the reasons for the high rate of bankruptcies in Tennessee is the relatively high rate of homeownership, leading to bankruptcy in an effort to maintain shelter. Another major contributor to bankruptcy is medical expenses. Strategies are needed to strengthen the connection many Tennesseans have to the Prosperity Grid to reduce the number of times they feel forced to turn to bankruptcy to maintain their homes.

The Center for Enterprise Development cited Tennessee as sixth worst in the nation in the number of subprime mortgages during the credit boom of the last several years (CFED, 2007). The high number of subprime mortgages has translated into high numbers of homes in the foreclosure process, with Tennessee ranking 12th in the nation. Memphis was ninth among metropolitan areas across the United States, with one foreclosure for every 49 households. Nashville ranked 61st, with one foreclosure per 161 households, a high number when considering 45 percent of Nashville/Davidson County residents rent their home. Knoxville ranked 77th (AOUSC, 2007).

A complete description of the kinds of financial practices that tend to keep community residents outside the



Conclusion

In 2003, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth KIDS COUNT project collaborated with Kentucky and Alabama in a study designed to look at families across the states to assess their economic conditions and provide families an opportunity to tell us what they really need. While the focus was on families in rural areas, it became apparent they had more in common with their urban counterparts than anticipated.

As staff from the KIDS COUNT projects' traveled across the three states and met with working families, one consistent response rose to the top: Families wanted secure jobs that paid a living wage so they could support their families. Secondly, they wanted their children to have education and employment opportunities they never had. Families knew, if their children had family, educational and social support, the likelihood they would be successful increased many times over.

Low-wage workers who support children and families need the opportunity to increase their assets and build wealth. Children need the security of a home with parents who have stable employment and health insurance. Children also need the opportunity to be educated and grow to be the best and brightest Tennessee has to offer. Building wealth and assets for low-wage workers will build bright secure futures for their children.

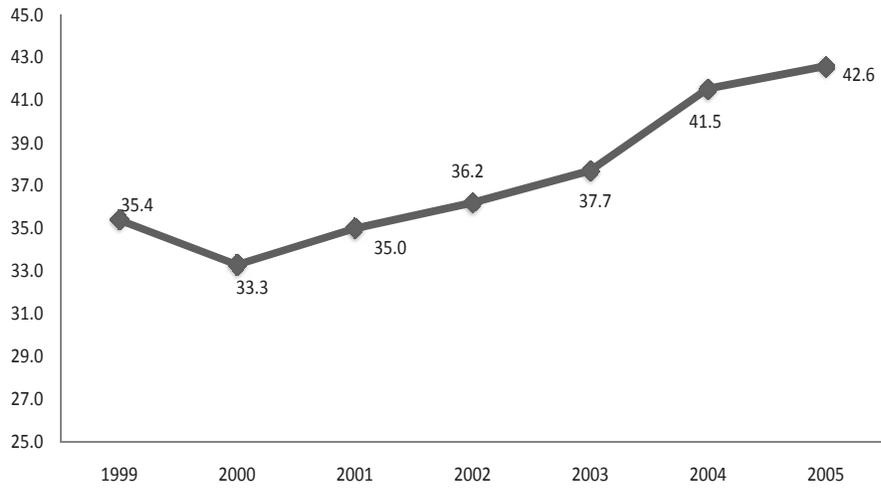
Half a decade later, little has changed. Families still need connections to the Prosperity Grid to enable them to share in the American Dream. They need economic opportunity, social networks, services and supports, and educational opportunity. The investments we make in Tennessee children and families today strengthen us all. Improving the infrastructure of and the connections of all Tennesseans to the Prosperity Grid contributes to a brighter future for all in Tennessee.



Graphics

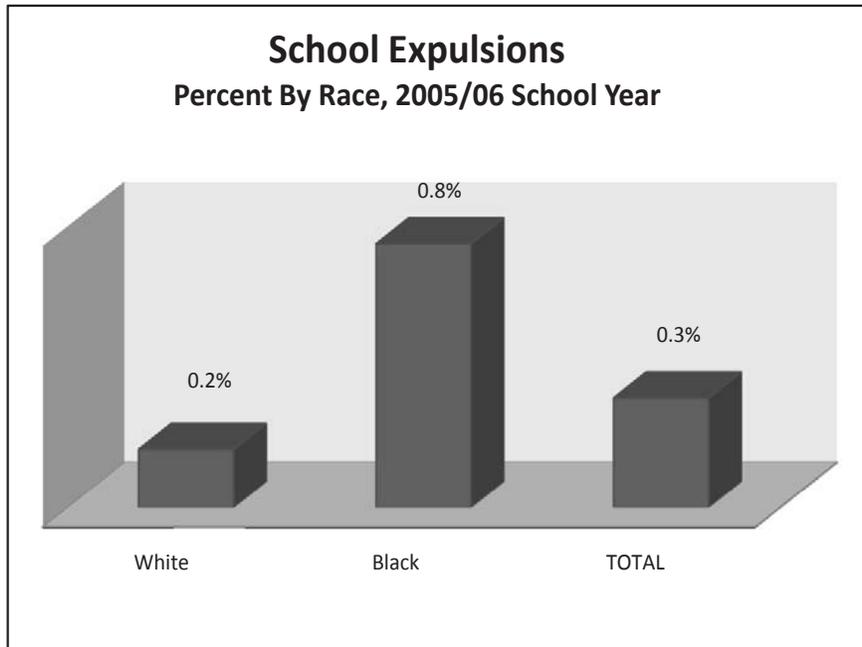


Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation



Source: Tennessee Department of Education. Rate is a percent.

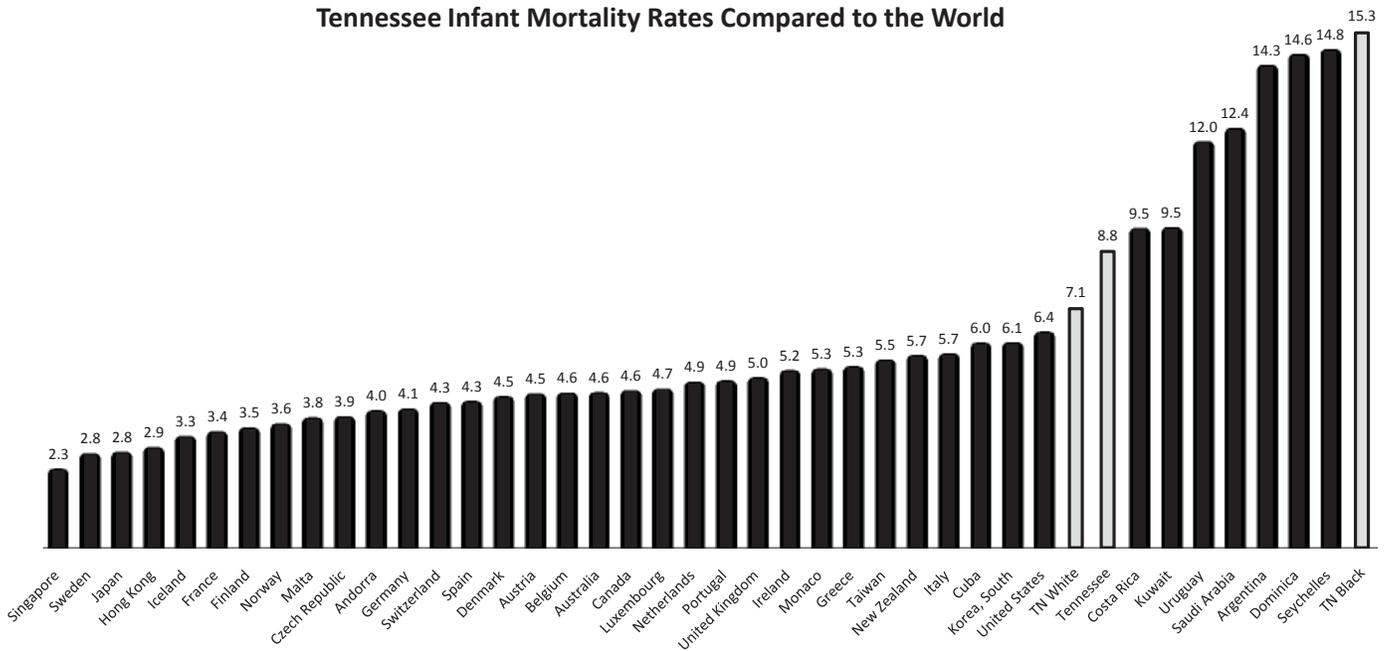
School Expulsions Percent By Race, 2005/06 School Year



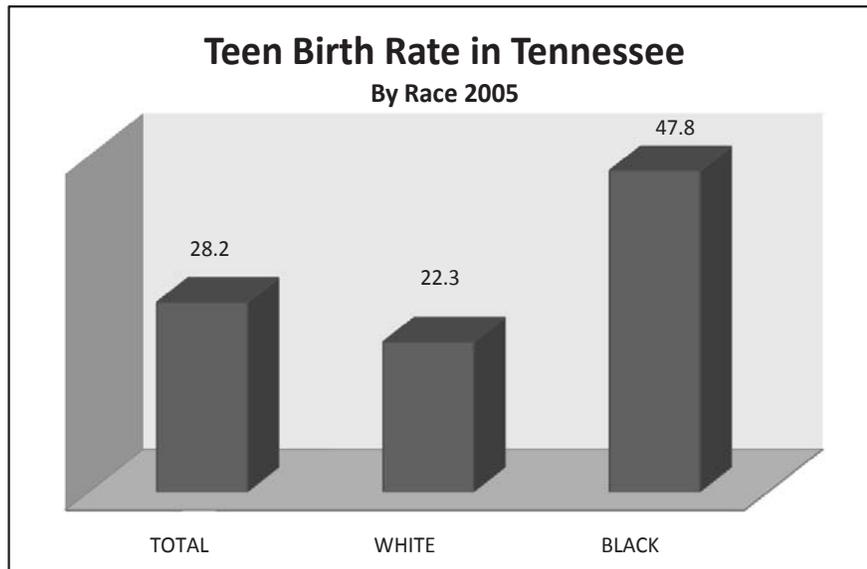
Source: Tennessee Department of Education.



Tennessee Infant Mortality Rates Compared to the World



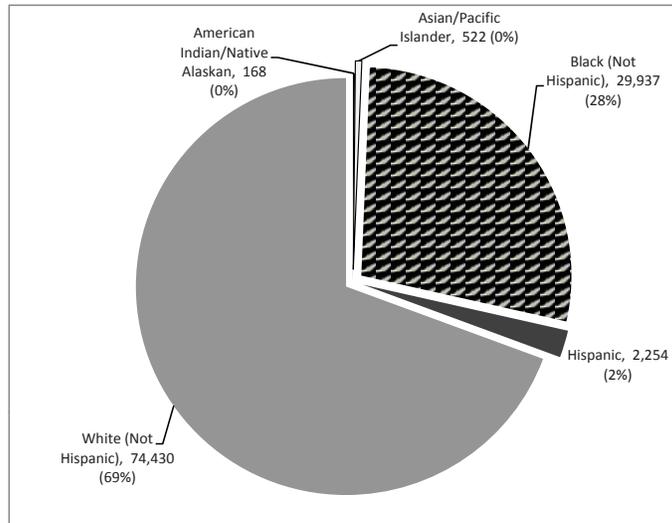
Source: CIA Worldbook, 2007 estimates. For Tennessee: Tennessee Department of Health, 2005 estimates. Rate is per 1,000 livebirths.



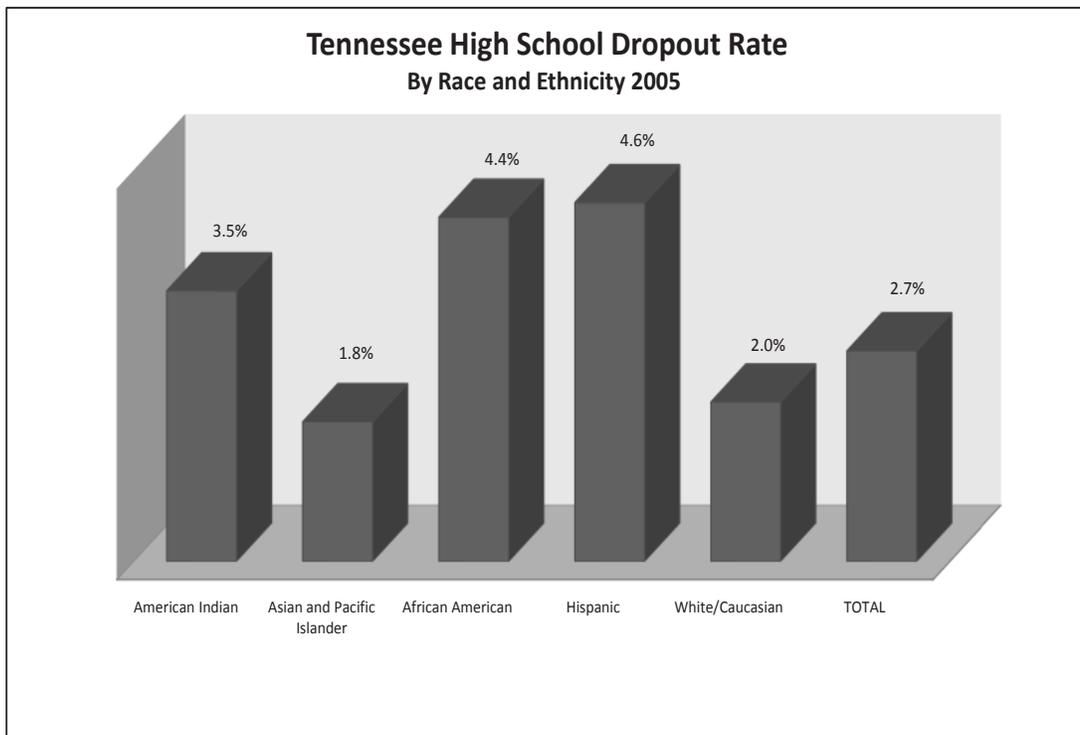
Source: Tennessee Department of Health. Rate per 1,000.



Tennessee Special Education Students By Race and Ethnicity, 2005



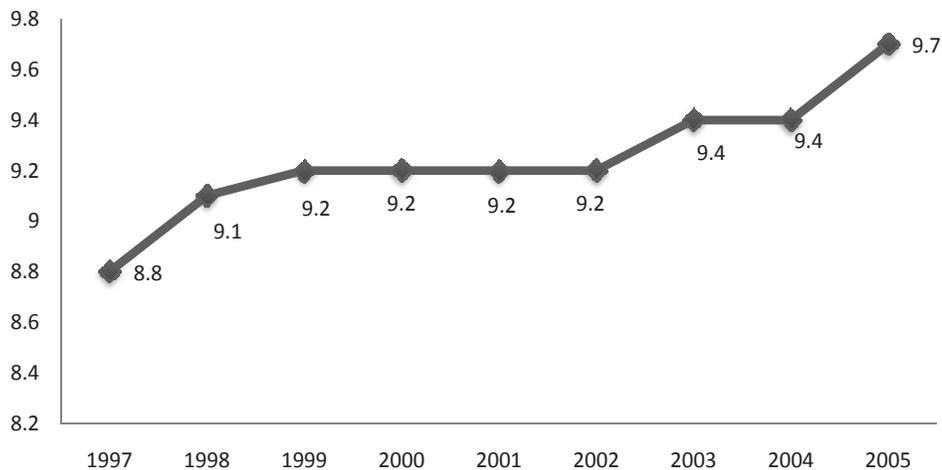
Source: Tennessee Department of Education, IDEA CHILD COUNT DECEMBER 1, 2005 STUDENTS AGES 6-21



Source: Tennessee Department of Education. Reflects event dropouts.

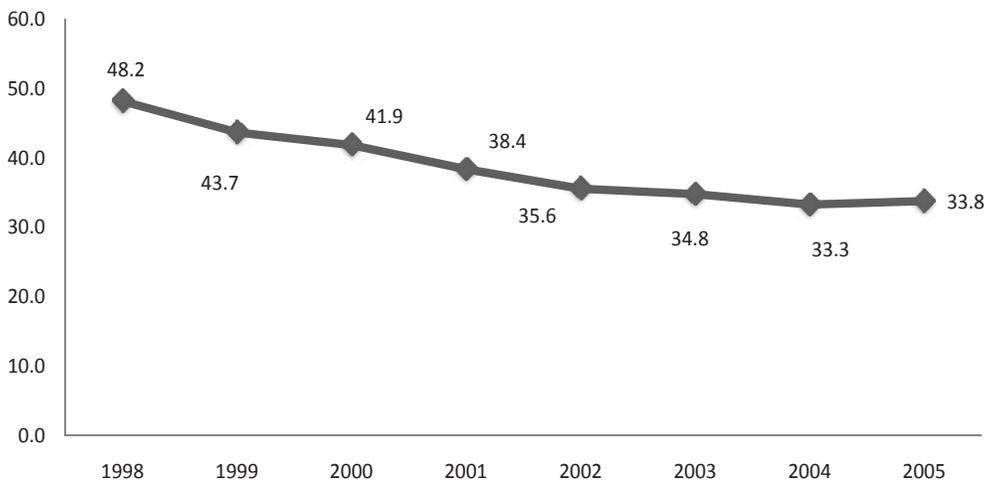


Percent Low-Birthweight Babies



Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

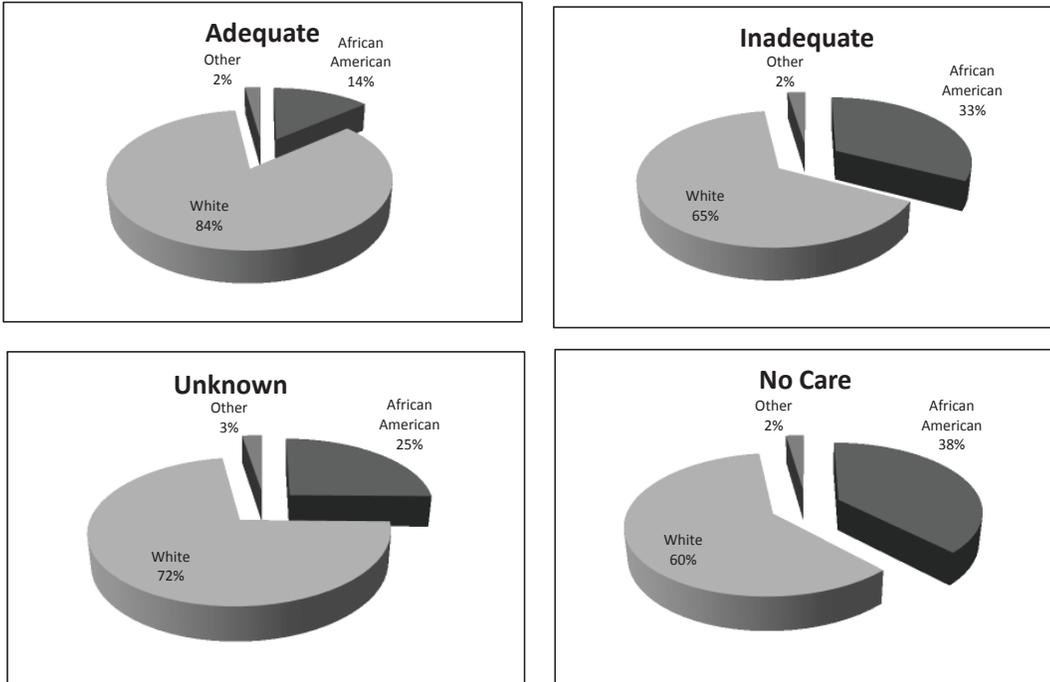
Teen Pregnancy Rate



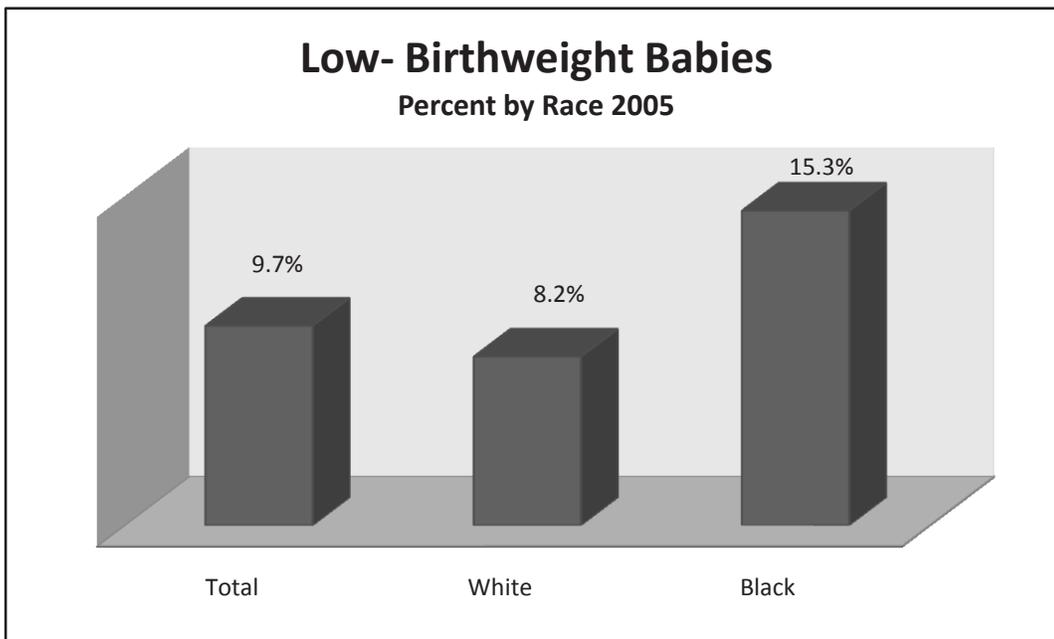
Source: Tennessee Department of Health. Per 1,000.



**Tennessee Resident Births with Adequate Prenatal Care
By Race, 2005**



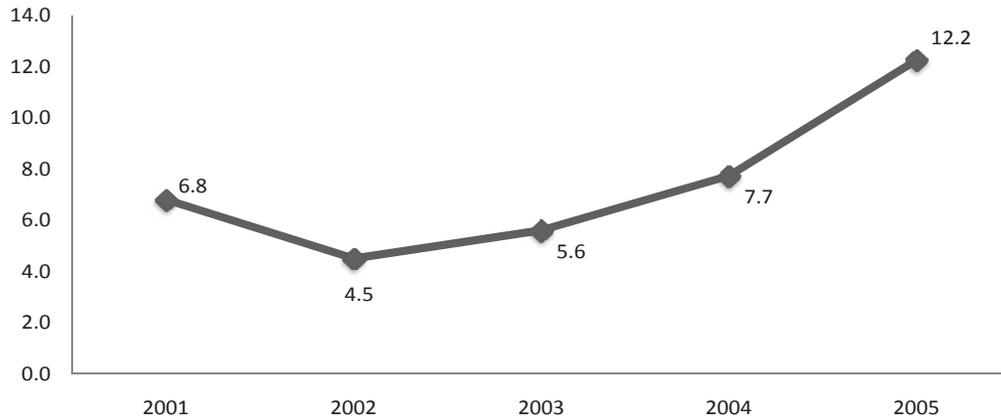
Source: Tennessee Department of Health. Based on Kessner Scale.



Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

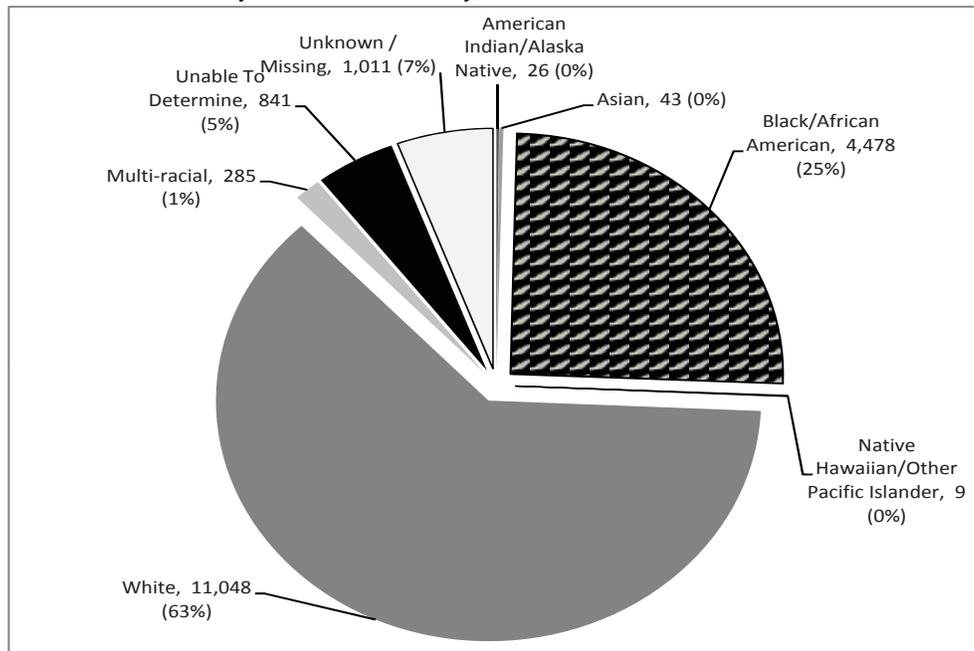


Substantiated Child Abuse/ Neglect Rate



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Per 1,000.

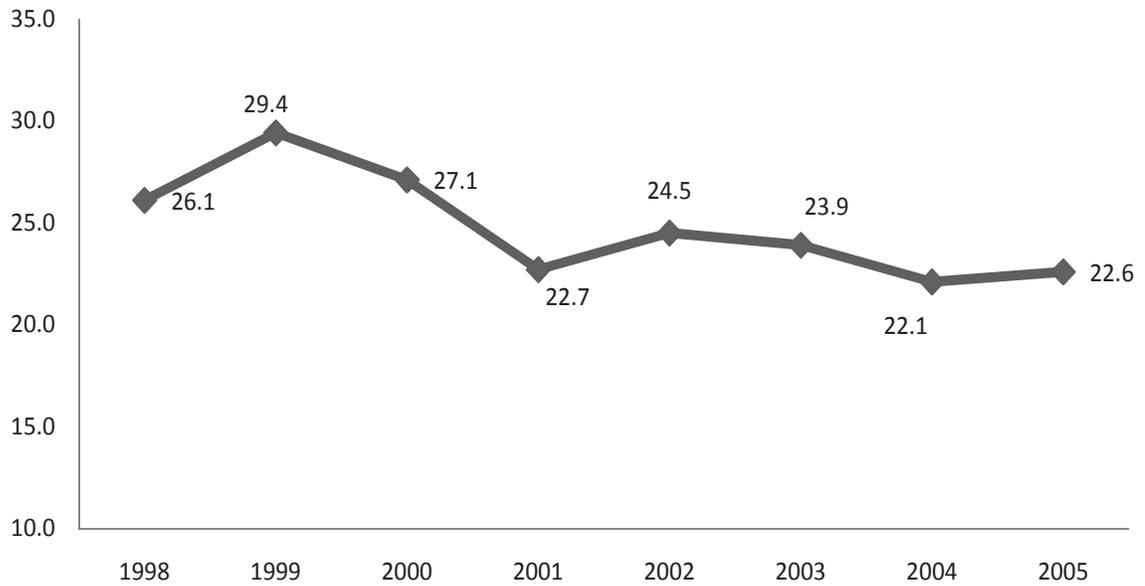
Substantiated Child Abuse/ Neglect Cases By Race and Ethnicity, 2005



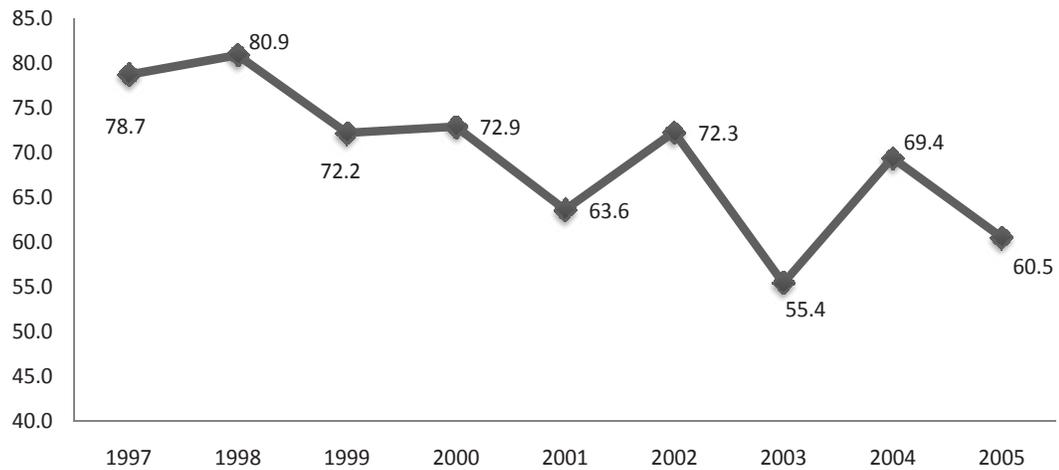
Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.



Child Death Rate



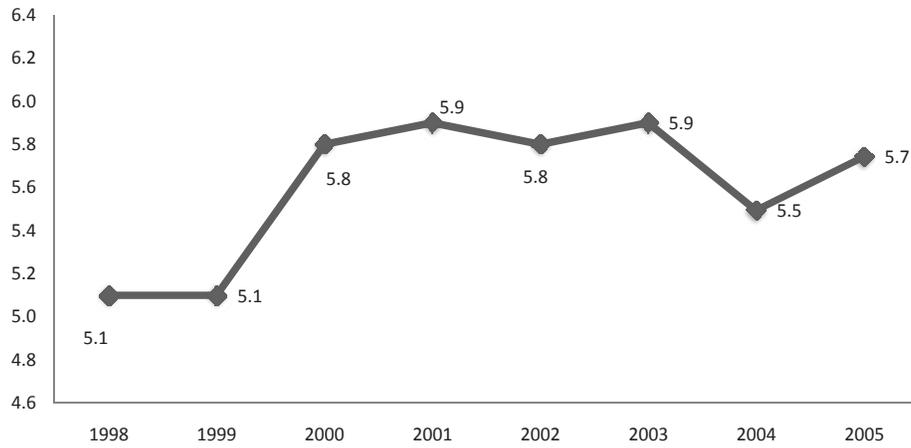
Teen Violent Death Rate



Source: Tennessee Department of Health. Rate is per 100,000.

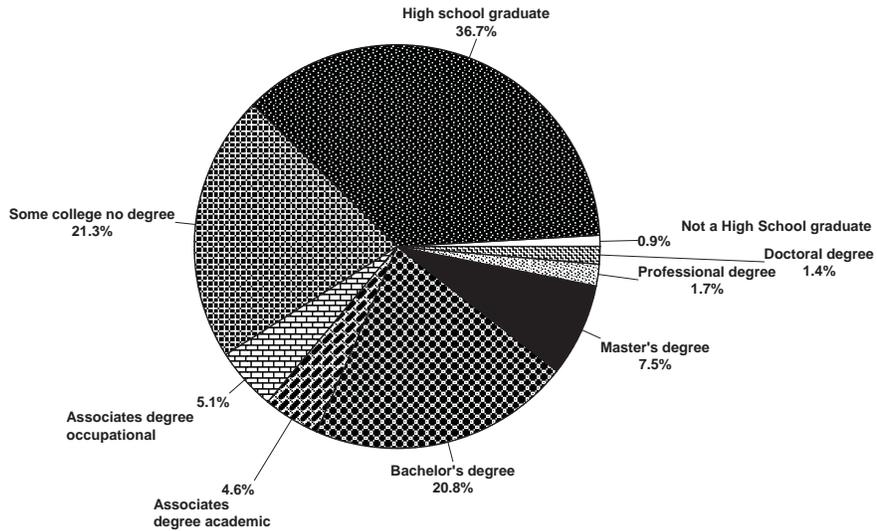


Percent of Juvenile Court Referrals



Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years and Over 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement



Primary Indicators



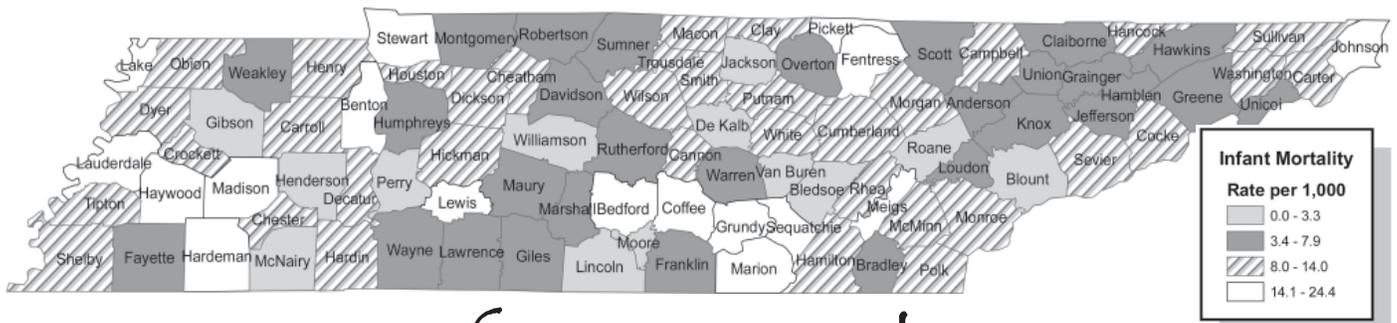


Low Birthweight Babies

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 7,898 | 9.7 | Hamblen | 66 | 7.5 | Moore | 6 | 10.3 |
| Anderson | 83 | 9.4 | Hamilton | 441 | 11.1 | Morgan | 25 | 11.1 |
| Bedford | 66 | 9.1 | Hancock | 7 | 8.0 | Obion | 38 | 10.2 |
| Benton | 19 | 11.0 | Hardeman | 54 | 17.1 | Overton | 15 | 5.8 |
| Bledsoe | 8 | 6.4 | Hardin | 30 | 10.1 | Perry | 3 | 4.0 |
| Blount | 101 | 7.7 | Hawkins | 59 | 9.3 | Pickett | 1 | 2.1 |
| Bradley | 121 | 10.0 | Haywood | 35 | 14.2 | Polk | 22 | 11.6 |
| Campbell | 48 | 9.8 | Henderson | 32 | 8.3 | Putnam | 77 | 8.2 |
| Cannon | 15 | 10.0 | Henry | 32 | 8.2 | Rhea | 48 | 10.9 |
| Carroll | 46 | 13.0 | Hickman | 25 | 9.4 | Roane | 40 | 7.8 |
| Carter | 50 | 8.2 | Houston | 6 | 6.3 | Robertson | 91 | 9.1 |
| Cheatham | 55 | 11.1 | Humphreys | 20 | 9.4 | Rutherford | 296 | 8.5 |
| Chester | 10 | 6.1 | Jackson | 13 | 12.7 | Scott | 31 | 9.0 |
| Claiborne | 45 | 11.6 | Jefferson | 57 | 9.9 | Sequatchie | 24 | 14.7 |
| Clay | 4 | 4.3 | Johnson | 19 | 10.2 | Sevier | 86 | 8.7 |
| Cocke | 44 | 10.6 | Knox | 489 | 9.7 | Shelby | 1,711 | 11.8 |
| Coffee | 50 | 7.6 | Lake | 11 | 15.9 | Smith | 18 | 7.6 |
| Crockett | 17 | 8.1 | Lauderdale | 47 | 13.2 | Stewart | 20 | 12.9 |
| Cumberland | 45 | 8.6 | Lawrence | 43 | 8.1 | Sullivan | 160 | 9.4 |
| Davidson | 893 | 9.5 | Lewis | 22 | 16.2 | Sumner | 134 | 7.0 |
| Decatur | 12 | 8.4 | Lincoln | 55 | 12.9 | Tipton | 83 | 11.2 |
| De Kalb | 16 | 6.5 | Loudon | 36 | 7.7 | Trousdale | 8 | 9.1 |
| Dickson | 60 | 8.7 | Macon | 28 | 9.4 | Unicoi | 16 | 8.2 |
| Dyer | 45 | 9.2 | Madison | 164 | 11.8 | Union | 30 | 11.3 |
| Fayette | 45 | 9.8 | Marion | 40 | 12.3 | Van Buren | 7 | 10.3 |
| Fentress | 20 | 9.7 | Marshall | 32 | 8.5 | Warren | 40 | 7.6 |
| Franklin | 30 | 6.9 | Maury | 88 | 8.6 | Washington | 120 | 9.2 |
| Gibson | 52 | 8.6 | McMinn | 65 | 10.5 | Wayne | 8 | 4.7 |
| Giles | 24 | 7.3 | McNairy | 24 | 7.4 | Weakley | 29 | 7.8 |
| Grainger | 18 | 6.9 | Meigs | 4 | 3.6 | White | 23 | 6.8 |
| Greene | 61 | 8.2 | Monroe | 48 | 9.0 | Williamson | 144 | 7.2 |
| Grundy | 18 | 10.1 | Montgomery | 225 | 7.8 | Wilson | 106 | 7.9 |

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

Note: The rate is a percent. The year is 2005.

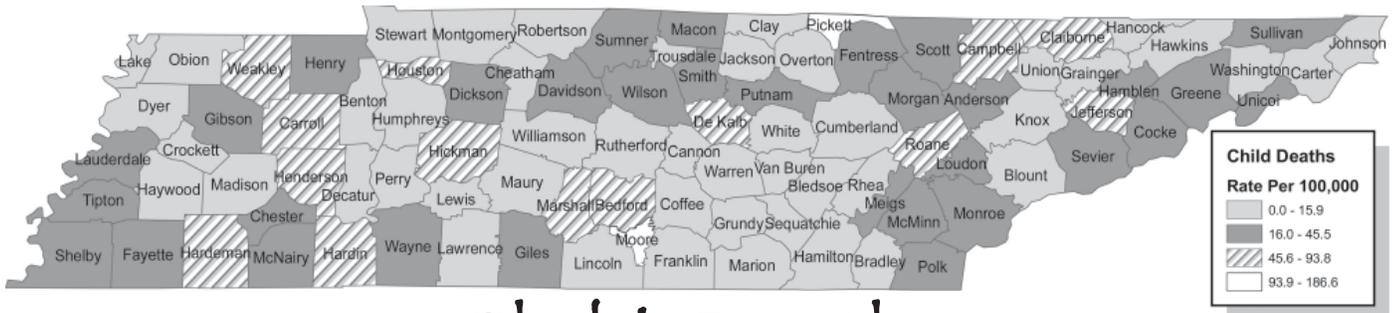


Infant Mortality

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 718 | 8.8 | Hamblen | 4 | 4.6 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 5 | 5.7 | Hamilton | 37 | 9.3 | Morgan | 2 | 8.8 |
| Bedford | 13 | 18.0 | Hancock | 1 | 11.5 | Obion | 4 | 10.7 |
| Benton | 3 | 17.4 | Hardeman | 6 | 19.0 | Overton | 1 | 3.9 |
| Bledsoe | 0 | 0.0 | Hardin | 3 | 10.1 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 3 | 2.3 | Hawkins | 3 | 4.7 | Pickett | 1 | 21.3 |
| Bradley | 8 | 6.6 | Haywood | 6 | 24.4 | Polk | 2 | 10.6 |
| Campbell | 5 | 10.2 | Henderson | 1 | 2.6 | Putnam | 9 | 9.5 |
| Cannon | 2 | 13.3 | Henry | 4 | 10.2 | Rhea | 6 | 13.6 |
| Carroll | 4 | 11.3 | Hickman | 3 | 11.3 | Roane | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carter | 8 | 13.1 | Houston | 1 | 10.5 | Robertson | 6 | 6.0 |
| Cheatham | 5 | 10.1 | Humphreys | 1 | 4.7 | Rutherford | 22 | 6.3 |
| Chester | 2 | 12.3 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 2 | 5.8 |
| Claiborne | 2 | 5.1 | Jefferson | 3 | 5.2 | Sequatchie | 3 | 18.4 |
| Clay | 1 | 10.9 | Johnson | 3 | 16.0 | Sevier | 10 | 10.1 |
| Cocke | 4 | 9.6 | Knox | 39 | 7.8 | Shelby | 167 | 11.5 |
| Coffee | 10 | 15.2 | Lake | 1 | 14.5 | Smith | 2 | 8.5 |
| Crockett | 2 | 9.5 | Lauderdale | 7 | 19.6 | Stewart | 3 | 19.4 |
| Cumberland | 6 | 11.4 | Lawrence | 4 | 7.5 | Sullivan | 21 | 12.3 |
| Davidson | 74 | 7.9 | Lewis | 2 | 14.7 | Sumner | 11 | 5.8 |
| Decatur | 2 | 14.0 | Lincoln | 1 | 2.3 | Tipton | 7 | 9.4 |
| De Kalb | 0 | 0.0 | Loudon | 3 | 6.4 | Trousdale | 1 | 11.4 |
| Dickson | 6 | 8.7 | Macon | 3 | 10.0 | Unicoi | 1 | 5.1 |
| Dyer | 4 | 8.2 | Madison | 24 | 17.3 | Union | 1 | 3.8 |
| Fayette | 2 | 4.4 | Marion | 5 | 15.4 | VanBuren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 3 | 14.6 | Marshall | 2 | 5.3 | Warren | 3 | 5.7 |
| Franklin | 3 | 6.9 | Maury | 4 | 3.9 | Washington | 12 | 9.2 |
| Gibson | 2 | 3.3 | McMinn | 6 | 9.7 | Wayne | 1 | 5.9 |
| Giles | 2 | 6.1 | McNairy | 1 | 3.1 | Weakley | 2 | 5.4 |
| Grainger | 1 | 3.8 | Meigs | 2 | 17.9 | White | 4 | 11.8 |
| Greene | 5 | 6.7 | Monroe | 6 | 11.3 | Williamson | 6 | 3.0 |
| Grundy | 3 | 16.8 | Montgomery | 20 | 6.9 | Wilson | 12 | 8.9 |

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

Note: Rate is the number of infants who die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births in the same year. Year: 2005



Child Deaths

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|-------|
| Tennessee | 254 | 22.6 | Hamblen | 5 | 45.5 | Moore | 2 | 186.6 |
| Anderson | 4 | 32.0 | Hamilton | 6 | 11.1 | Morgan | 1 | 27.5 |
| Bedford | 5 | 58.2 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 0 | 0.0 |
| Benton | 0 | 0.0 | Hardeman | 5 | 93.8 | Overton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bledsoe | 0 | 0.0 | Hardin | 3 | 63.7 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 2 | 10.3 | Hawkins | 0 | 0.0 | Pickett | 1 | 123.8 |
| Bradley | 2 | 11.5 | Haywood | 0 | 0.0 | Polk | 1 | 33.7 |
| Campbell | 4 | 57.2 | Henderson | 4 | 80.1 | Putnam | 3 | 26.7 |
| Cannon | 0 | 0.0 | Henry | 1 | 19.0 | Rhea | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 3 | 56.9 | Hickman | 3 | 64.5 | Roane | 5 | 54.1 |
| Carter | 0 | 0.0 | Houston | 1 | 61.2 | Robertson | 1 | 8.5 |
| Cheatham | 0 | 0.0 | Humphreys | 0 | 0.0 | Rutherford | 5 | 11.7 |
| Chester | 1 | 30.1 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 2 | 44.9 |
| Claiborne | 3 | 56.4 | Jefferson | 7 | 78.1 | Sequatchie | 0 | 0.0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 0 | 0.0 | Sevier | 4 | 30.2 |
| Cocke | 2 | 33.2 | Knox | 11 | 15.9 | Shelby | 48 | 24.3 |
| Coffee | 1 | 10.5 | Lake | 0 | 0.0 | Smith | 1 | 27.3 |
| Crockett | 0 | 0.0 | Lauderdale | 1 | 18.3 | Stewart | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 12.5 | Lawrence | 1 | 12.3 | Sullivan | 7 | 27.2 |
| Davidson | 30 | 29.1 | Lewis | 0 | 0.0 | Sumner | 8 | 28.4 |
| Decatur | 0 | 0.0 | Lincoln | 0 | 0.0 | Tipton | 4 | 33.7 |
| De Kalb | 2 | 61.8 | Loudon | 2 | 29.6 | Trousdale | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dickson | 2 | 21.4 | Macon | 1 | 23.0 | Unicoi | 1 | 35.6 |
| Dyer | 1 | 13.2 | Madison | 3 | 15.6 | Union | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fayette | 2 | 34.9 | Marion | 0 | 0.0 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 1 | 32.1 | Marshall | 4 | 72.4 | Warren | 1 | 13.4 |
| Franklin | 1 | 13.7 | Mauzy | 2 | 13.9 | Washington | 1 | 5.4 |
| Gibson | 2 | 21.6 | McMinn | 3 | 30.6 | Wayne | 1 | 35.9 |
| Giles | 1 | 18.2 | McNairy | 2 | 43.0 | Weakley | 3 | 48.1 |
| Grainger | 0 | 0.0 | Meigs | 1 | 42.5 | White | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greene | 5 | 44.2 | Monroe | 2 | 25.0 | Williamson | 2 | 6.3 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 5 | 15.6 | Wilson | 4 | 20.3 |

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

Note: Rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 children between ages 1 and 14 in 2005.



Teen Violent Deaths

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| Tennessee | 249 | 60.5 | Hamblen | 5 | 131.4 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 2 | 41.5 | Hamilton | 8 | 38.2 | Morgan | 2 | 150.6 |
| Bedford | 0 | 0.0 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 3 | 147.8 |
| Benton | 0 | 0.0 | Hardeman | 3 | 144.0 | Overton | 1 | 75.6 |
| Bledsoe | 1 | 109.8 | Hardin | 1 | 60.0 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 2 | 26.6 | Hawkins | 3 | 85.3 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 5 | 80.5 | Haywood | 0 | 0.0 | Polk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Campbell | 1 | 37.8 | Henderson | 2 | 113.1 | Putnam | 2 | 38.5 |
| Cannon | 0 | 0.0 | Henry | 1 | 49.9 | Rhea | 2 | 97.5 |
| Carroll | 2 | 100.4 | Hickman | 1 | 56.7 | Roane | 4 | 116.9 |
| Carter | 0 | 0.0 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cheatham | 2 | 69.8 | Humphreys | 0 | 0.0 | Rutherford | 6 | 40.5 |
| Chester | 0 | 0.0 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 1 | 63.9 |
| Claiborne | 3 | 140.8 | Jefferson | 4 | 123.5 | Sequatchie | 0 | 0.0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 2 | 184.3 | Sevier | 6 | 120.2 |
| Cocke | 1 | 44.4 | Knox | 14 | 50.9 | Shelby | 36 | 51.3 |
| Coffee | 2 | 57.4 | Lake | 0 | 0.0 | Smith | 0 | 0.0 |
| Crockett | 0 | 0.0 | Lauderdale | 2 | 107.0 | Stewart | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 34.0 | Lawrence | 5 | 164.0 | Sullivan | 4 | 41.4 |
| Davidson | 24 | 68.8 | Lewis | 2 | 235.8 | Sumner | 8 | 78.2 |
| Decatur | 1 | 146.0 | Lincoln | 3 | 135.1 | Tipton | 2 | 42.6 |
| De Kalb | 0 | 0.0 | Loudon | 1 | 40.5 | Trousdale | 1 | 199.2 |
| Dickson | 2 | 60.0 | Macon | 1 | 65.8 | Unicoi | 3 | 276.8 |
| Dyer | 3 | 115.6 | Madison | 4 | 58.3 | Union | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fayette | 3 | 136.4 | Marion | 1 | 50.8 | Van Buren | 1 | 289.9 |
| Fentress | 1 | 86.8 | Marshall | 1 | 50.1 | Warren | 4 | 151.7 |
| Franklin | 1 | 34.5 | Maury | 4 | 71.3 | Washington | 3 | 41.5 |
| Gibson | 2 | 62.9 | McMinn | 4 | 118.8 | Wayne | 1 | 89.8 |
| Giles | 1 | 45.6 | McNairy | 1 | 62.2 | Weakley | 1 | 30.6 |
| Grainger | 1 | 73.6 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 2 | 121.5 |
| Greene | 4 | 97.8 | Monroe | 3 | 100.8 | Williamson | 8 | 68.4 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 2 | 18.5 | Wilson | 5 | 72.4 |

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

Note: The rate is per 100,000 teens age 15-19. The year is 2005.



Child Abuse & Neglect Victims

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 17,741 | 12.2 | Hamblen | 239 | 17.0 | Moore | 8 | 5.7 |
| Anderson | 199 | 12.1 | Hamilton | 532 | 7.6 | Morgan | 37 | 7.8 |
| Bedford | 150 | 13.8 | Hancock | 14 | 9.3 | Obion | 138 | 17.3 |
| Benton | 69 | 18.9 | Hardeman | 82 | 11.7 | Overton | 70 | 14.6 |
| Bledsoe | 44 | 14.6 | Hardin | 39 | 6.4 | Perry | 51 | 27.2 |
| Blount | 246 | 9.8 | Hawkins | 152 | 11.6 | Pickett | 16 | 15.1 |
| Bradley | 443 | 20.1 | Haywood | 89 | 16.5 | Polk | 85 | 22.3 |
| Campbell | 148 | 16.3 | Henderson | 104 | 16.2 | Putnam | 224 | 15.4 |
| Cannon | 37 | 10.9 | Henry | 90 | 13.0 | Rhea | 123 | 18.4 |
| Carroll | 88 | 12.9 | Hickman | 228 | 37.8 | Roane | 112 | 9.3 |
| Carter | 99 | 8.1 | Houston | 4 | 1.9 | Robertson | 110 | 7.2 |
| Cheatham | 55 | 5.2 | Humphreys | 53 | 12.1 | Rutherford | 243 | 4.6 |
| Chester | 72 | 17.3 | Jackson | 39 | 15.3 | Scott | 109 | 19.1 |
| Claiborne | 148 | 21.1 | Jefferson | 125 | 11.1 | Sequatchie | 69 | 22.6 |
| Clay | 27 | 15.9 | Johnson | 60 | 17.0 | Sevier | 353 | 20.5 |
| Coke | 122 | 15.5 | Knox | 640 | 7.3 | Shelby | 2,932 | 11.4 |
| Coffee | 153 | 12.4 | Lake | 43 | 29.9 | Smith | 99 | 20.7 |
| Crockett | 29 | 7.6 | Lauderdale | 73 | 10.4 | Stewart | 44 | 13.7 |
| Cumberland | 143 | 13.8 | Lawrence | 253 | 23.8 | Sullivan | 494 | 14.7 |
| Davidson | 1,731 | 13.4 | Lewis | 83 | 27.3 | Sumner | 206 | 5.6 |
| Decatur | 22 | 8.6 | Lincoln | 100 | 13.0 | Tipton | 265 | 16.9 |
| De Kalb | 108 | 25.5 | Loudon | 111 | 12.6 | Trousdale | 14 | 7.7 |
| Dickson | 143 | 11.8 | Macon | 129 | 22.9 | Unicoi | 31 | 8.5 |
| Dyer | 62 | 6.4 | Madison | 504 | 20.7 | Union | 31 | 6.1 |
| Fayette | 76 | 10.1 | Marion | 91 | 14.1 | Van Buren | 11 | 8.2 |
| Fentress | 28 | 6.9 | Marshall | 87 | 12.1 | Warren | 216 | 22.4 |
| Franklin | 181 | 19.4 | Maury | 341 | 18.0 | Washington | 266 | 11.1 |
| Gibson | 159 | 13.3 | McMinn | 368 | 29.5 | Wayne | 123 | 33.7 |
| Giles | 124 | 17.2 | McNairy | 107 | 17.9 | Weakley | 108 | 13.4 |
| Grainger | 84 | 16.8 | Meigs | 125 | 41.1 | White | 191 | 34.3 |
| Greene | 132 | 9.1 | Monroe | 183 | 17.8 | Williamson | 106 | 2.5 |
| Grundy | 51 | 13.8 | Montgomery | 437 | 10.8 | Wilson | 158 | 6.2 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services; TCCY. The year is 2005

The rate is per 1,000 population of younger than age 18. Each victim is counted only once even if subject to multiple investigations.



Children on Families First

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 127,646 | 8.8 | Hamblen | 733 | 5.2 | Moore | 51 | 3.7 |
| Anderson | 791 | 4.8 | Hamilton | 7,455 | 10.6 | Morgan | 273 | 5.8 |
| Bedford | 589 | 5.4 | Hancock | 216 | 14.3 | Obion | 438 | 5.5 |
| Benton | 234 | 6.4 | Hardeman | 560 | 8.0 | Overton | 286 | 6.0 |
| Bledsoe | 166 | 5.5 | Hardin | 369 | 6.1 | Perry | 27 | 1.5 |
| Blount | 774 | 3.1 | Hawkins | 666 | 5.1 | Pickett | 37 | 3.5 |
| Bradley | 615 | 2.8 | Haywood | 520 | 9.6 | Polk | 89 | 2.3 |
| Campbell | 537 | 5.9 | Henderson | 318 | 5.0 | Putnam | 771 | 5.3 |
| Cannon | 145 | 4.3 | Henry | 478 | 6.9 | Rhea | 516 | 7.7 |
| Carroll | 621 | 9.1 | Hickman | 288 | 4.8 | Roane | 708 | 5.9 |
| Carter | 776 | 6.3 | Houston | 129 | 6.1 | Robertson | 641 | 4.2 |
| Cheatham | 318 | 3.0 | Humphreys | 293 | 6.7 | Rutherford | 2,899 | 5.4 |
| Chester | 261 | 6.3 | Jackson | 125 | 4.9 | Scott | 471 | 8.3 |
| Claiborne | 552 | 7.9 | Jefferson | 472 | 4.2 | Sequatchie | 177 | 5.8 |
| Clay | 122 | 7.2 | Johnson | 253 | 7.1 | Sevier | 462 | 2.7 |
| Cocke | 578 | 7.4 | Knox | 5,593 | 6.4 | Shelby | 49,229 | 19.2 |
| Coffee | 852 | 6.9 | Lake | 244 | 17.0 | Smith | 136 | 2.8 |
| Crockett | 169 | 4.4 | Lauderdale | 941 | 13.5 | Stewart | 146 | 4.6 |
| Cumberland | 661 | 6.4 | Lawrence | 286 | 2.7 | Sullivan | 1,534 | 4.6 |
| Davidson | 18,494 | 14.3 | Lewis | 128 | 4.2 | Sumner | 1,846 | 5.0 |
| Decatur | 174 | 6.8 | Lincoln | 588 | 7.7 | Tipton | 1,031 | 6.6 |
| De Kalb | 187 | 4.4 | Loudon | 241 | 2.7 | Trousdale | 49 | 2.7 |
| Dickson | 578 | 4.8 | Macon | 313 | 5.6 | Unicoi | 235 | 6.4 |
| Dyer | 931 | 9.6 | Madison | 2,942 | 12.1 | Union | 342 | 6.8 |
| Fayette | 322 | 4.3 | Marion | 519 | 8.0 | Van Buren | 47 | 3.5 |
| Fentress | 309 | 7.6 | Marshall | 294 | 4.1 | Warren | 456 | 4.7 |
| Franklin | 411 | 4.4 | Maury | 849 | 4.5 | Washington | 891 | 3.7 |
| Gibson | 915 | 7.7 | McMinn | 553 | 4.4 | Wayne | 126 | 3.5 |
| Giles | 341 | 4.7 | McNairy | 388 | 6.5 | Weakley | 307 | 3.8 |
| Grainger | 201 | 4.0 | Meigs | 128 | 4.2 | White | 272 | 4.9 |
| Greene | 666 | 4.6 | Monroe | 488 | 4.7 | Williamson | 289 | 0.7 |
| Grundy | 306 | 8.3 | Montgomery | 2,487 | 6.1 | Wilson | 410 | 1.6 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services; TCCY. The year is 2005.
 The rate is the 0-17 year age group receiving TANF payments as a percent of same age resident population.

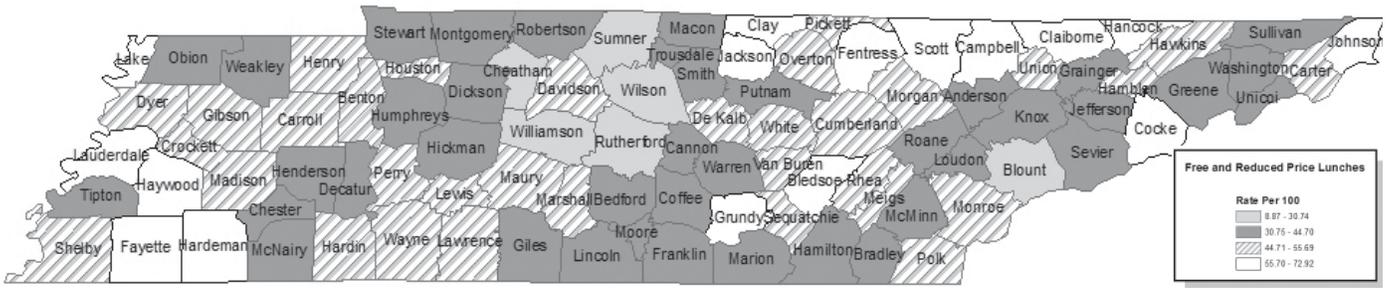


Children Receiving Food Stamps

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 393,137 | 27.1 | Hamblen | 3,897 | 27.7 | Moore | 245 | 17.5 |
| Anderson | 4,525 | 27.5 | Hamilton | 17,870 | 25.5 | Morgan | 1,680 | 35.6 |
| Bedford | 2,774 | 25.4 | Hancock | 695 | 45.9 | Obion | 2,010 | 25.2 |
| Benton | 1,345 | 36.9 | Hardeman | 2,171 | 30.9 | Overton | 1,279 | 26.7 |
| Bledsoe | 934 | 31.0 | Hardin | 2,216 | 36.4 | Perry | 413 | 22.0 |
| Blount | 5,360 | 21.3 | Hawkins | 3,539 | 27.1 | Pickett | 339 | 32.0 |
| Bradley | 5,202 | 23.6 | Haywood | 2,050 | 37.9 | Polk | 995 | 26.0 |
| Campbell | 3,803 | 41.8 | Henderson | 1,761 | 27.4 | Putnam | 3,750 | 25.8 |
| Cannon | 817 | 24.0 | Henry | 2,137 | 30.9 | Rhea | 2,341 | 35.0 |
| Carroll | 2,026 | 29.6 | Hickman | 1,716 | 28.4 | Roane | 3,052 | 25.3 |
| Carter | 3,727 | 30.4 | Houston | 511 | 24.4 | Robertson | 2,939 | 19.2 |
| Cheatham | 1,485 | 14.0 | Humphreys | 1,000 | 22.8 | Rutherford | 8,693 | 16.3 |
| Chester | 1,008 | 24.2 | Jackson | 864 | 33.8 | Scott | 2,525 | 44.3 |
| Claiborne | 2,622 | 37.4 | Jefferson | 3,166 | 28.0 | Sequatchie | 897 | 29.4 |
| Clay | 519 | 30.5 | Johnson | 1,240 | 35.1 | Sevier | 4,507 | 26.2 |
| Cocke | 3,189 | 40.6 | Knox | 18,729 | 21.3 | Shelby | 96,651 | 37.6 |
| Coffee | 3,223 | 26.1 | Lake | 674 | 47.0 | Smith | 930 | 19.5 |
| Crockett | 1,033 | 26.9 | Lauderdale | 2,615 | 37.4 | Stewart | 658 | 20.5 |
| Cumberland | 3,023 | 29.2 | Lawrence | 2,781 | 26.2 | Sullivan | 8,022 | 23.9 |
| Davidson | 39,628 | 30.6 | Lewis | 1,023 | 33.6 | Sumner | 6,300 | 17.2 |
| Decatur | 823 | 32.3 | Lincoln | 1,930 | 25.2 | Tipton | 4,156 | 26.4 |
| De Kalb | 1,189 | 28.0 | Loudon | 1,877 | 21.3 | Trousdale | 493 | 27.1 |
| Dickson | 2,547 | 21.0 | Macon | 1,508 | 26.8 | Unicoi | 1,015 | 27.7 |
| Dyer | 3,269 | 33.6 | Madison | 7,472 | 30.7 | Union | 1,633 | 32.4 |
| Fayette | 1,986 | 26.4 | Marion | 2,031 | 31.4 | Van Buren | 345 | 25.6 |
| Fentress | 1,675 | 41.4 | Marshall | 1,462 | 20.4 | Warren | 2,619 | 27.2 |
| Franklin | 1,723 | 18.5 | Maury | 4,654 | 24.6 | Washington | 5,151 | 21.6 |
| Gibson | 3,620 | 30.4 | McMinn | 3,136 | 25.1 | Wayne | 996 | 27.3 |
| Giles | 1,838 | 25.5 | McNairy | 2,244 | 37.6 | Weakley | 1,886 | 23.4 |
| Grainger | 1,462 | 29.2 | Meigs | 986 | 32.4 | White | 1,619 | 29.0 |
| Greene | 3,506 | 24.1 | Monroe | 2,864 | 27.9 | Williamson | 1,839 | 4.4 |
| Grundy | 1,416 | 38.4 | Montgomery | 7,662 | 18.9 | Wilson | 3,381 | 13.3 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services, TCCY. The year is 2005.

The rate is the 0-17 year age group receiving food stamps as a percent of same age resident population.



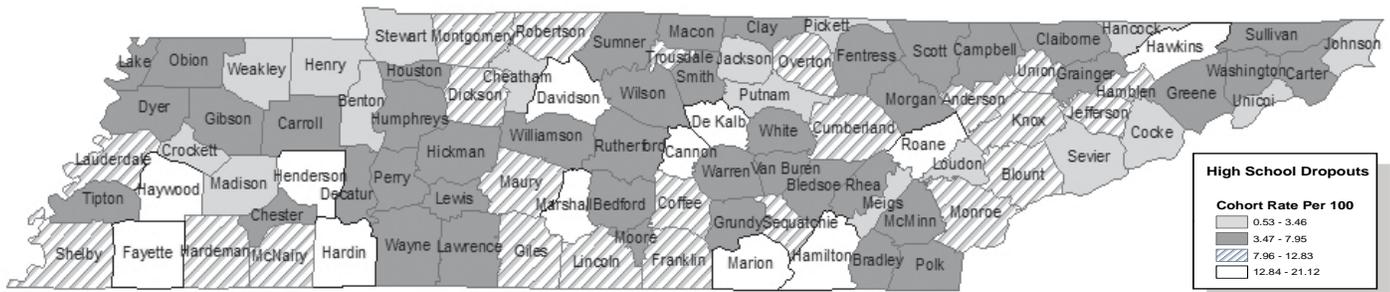
Free & Reduced-Price School Lunch

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 106,697 | 42.6 | Hamblen | 4,090 | 45.7 | Moore | 339 | 36.5 |
| Anderson | 3,943 | 34.6 | Hamilton | 16,534 | 44.2 | Morgan | 1,562 | 50.9 |
| Bedford | 2,894 | 41.9 | Hancock | 683 | 71.7 | Obion | 2,251 | 43.2 |
| Benton | 1,222 | 51.8 | Hardeman | 2,637 | 64.1 | Overton | 1,612 | 51.5 |
| Bledsoe | 1,070 | 59.8 | Hardin | 1,890 | 53.5 | Perry | 562 | 53.9 |
| Blount | 5,068 | 30.7 | Hawkins | 3,580 | 46.4 | Pickett | 321 | 50.3 |
| Bradley | 5,578 | 41.9 | Haywood | 2,402 | 72.9 | Polk | 1,221 | 49.8 |
| Campbell | 3,420 | 61.3 | Henderson | 1,858 | 42.3 | Putnam | 3,866 | 40.9 |
| Cannon | 858 | 42.0 | Henry | 2,179 | 48.8 | Rhea | 2,101 | 47.5 |
| Carroll | 2,128 | 45.7 | Hickman | 1,516 | 41.0 | Roane | 2,752 | 39.5 |
| Carter | 3,674 | 49.2 | Houston | 618 | 45.7 | Robertson | 3,242 | 33.4 |
| Cheatham | 1,676 | 25.7 | Humphreys | 1,143 | 40.0 | Rutherford | 10,420 | 28.0 |
| Chester | 917 | 38.0 | Jackson | 939 | 60.9 | Scott | 2,505 | 67.3 |
| Claiborne | 2,567 | 57.7 | Jefferson | 2,918 | 42.6 | Sequatchie | 1,009 | 50.5 |
| Clay | 649 | 58.5 | Johnson | 1,249 | 58.0 | Sevier | 5,456 | 41.9 |
| Cocke | 3,249 | 63.1 | Knox | 16,208 | 32.1 | Shelby | 79,445 | 52.4 |
| Coffee | 3,552 | 40.6 | Lake | 568 | 66.4 | Smith | 1,236 | 40.2 |
| Crockett | 1,257 | 49.3 | Lauderdale | 2,723 | 64.7 | Stewart | 874 | 43.7 |
| Cumberland | 3,418 | 50.5 | Lawrence | 3,130 | 49.1 | Sullivan | 7,562 | 35.8 |
| Davidson | 32,877 | 49.5 | Lewis | 913 | 52.0 | Sumner | 6,181 | 25.9 |
| Decatur | 581 | 39.1 | Lincoln | 1,805 | 38.0 | Tipton | 4,672 | 43.0 |
| De Kalb | 1,170 | 46.5 | Loudon | 2,654 | 39.0 | Trousdale | 451 | 36.5 |
| Dickson | 2,919 | 37.5 | Macon | 3,352 | 44.7 | Unicoi | 1,043 | 44.3 |
| Dyer | 3,313 | 51.3 | Madison | 1,847 | 45.8 | Union | 1,546 | 55.4 |
| Fayette | 2,401 | 71.7 | Marion | 1,553 | 44.1 | Van Buren | 394 | 52.6 |
| Fentress | 1,437 | 66.2 | Marshall | 7,267 | 55.7 | Warren | 2,457 | 41.8 |
| Franklin | 2,470 | 44.3 | Maury | 2,026 | 49.0 | Washington | 5,319 | 35.3 |
| Gibson | 3,929 | 49.6 | McMinn | 1,733 | 36.3 | Wayne | 1,126 | 47.4 |
| Giles | 1,730 | 40.5 | McNairy | 4,263 | 40.0 | Weakley | 1,964 | 42.1 |
| Grainger | 1,256 | 39.1 | Meigs | 940 | 54.7 | White | 1,796 | 47.8 |
| Greene | 4,070 | 43.2 | Monroe | 3,200 | 49.8 | Williamson | 2,487 | 8.9 |
| Grundy | 1,404 | 65.8 | Montgomery | 8,571 | 33.9 | Wilson | 3,364 | 21.4 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Education; TCCY.

Note: Participation number is an average of lunches served during the School Year 2005-06.

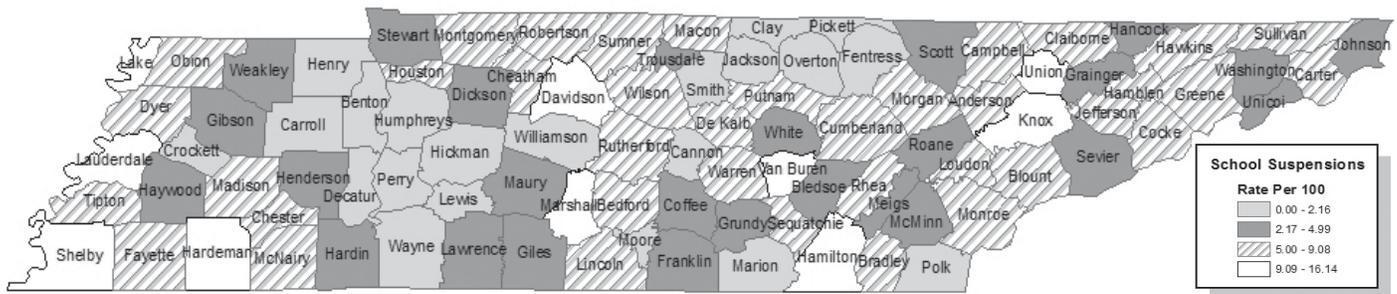
The rate is a percent of average daily student attendance.



Cohort High School Dropouts

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 7,936 | 9.8 | Hamblen | 99 | 11.2 | Moore | 3 | 4.5 |
| Anderson | 131 | 11.5 | Hamilton | 644 | 16.0 | Morgan | 13 | 4.6 |
| Bedford | 25 | 5.0 | Hancock | 2 | 2.2 | Obion | 38 | 7.9 |
| Benton | 4 | 1.7 | Hardeman | 52 | 12.7 | Overton | 23 | 10.1 |
| Bledsoe | 11 | 6.3 | Hardin | 47 | 14.8 | Perry | 5 | 4.7 |
| Blount | 154 | 12.0 | Hawkins | 123 | 16.4 | Pickett | 2 | 3.0 |
| Bradley | 85 | 7.3 | Haywood | 49 | 14.8 | Polk | 15 | 6.6 |
| Campbell | 39 | 7.5 | Henderson | 59 | 13.8 | Putnam | 16 | 1.8 |
| Cannon | 36 | 19.0 | Henry | 9 | 1.9 | Rhea | 26 | 8.0 |
| Carroll | 23 | 5.1 | Hickman | 20 | 5.4 | Roane | 101 | 14.4 |
| Carter | 32 | 4.5 | Houston | 9 | 6.3 | Robertson | 100 | 11.6 |
| Cheatham | 17 | 2.6 | Humphreys | 11 | 4.2 | Rutherford | 197 | 6.8 |
| Chester | 20 | 7.8 | Jackson | 1 | 0.8 | Scott | 22 | 7.1 |
| Claiborne | 20 | 5.2 | Jefferson | 59 | 10.4 | Sequatchie | 22 | 11.8 |
| Clay | 5 | 5.3 | Johnson | 4 | 1.9 | Sevier | 40 | 3.2 |
| Cocke | 9 | 2.1 | Knox | 505 | 11.7 | Shelby | 1,701 | 11.4 |
| Coffee | 67 | 8.6 | Lake | 6 | 7.9 | Smith | 11 | 4.3 |
| Crockett | 8 | 3.5 | Lauderdale | 35 | 9.0 | Stewart | 1 | 0.5 |
| Cumberland | 51 | 8.5 | Lawrence | 31 | 5.0 | Sullivan | 150 | 7.2 |
| Davidson | 1,097 | 18.8 | Lewis | 9 | 5.5 | Sumner | 162 | 5.9 |
| Decatur | 6 | 5.2 | Lincoln | 46 | 10.6 | Tipton | 55 | 5.4 |
| De Kalb | 53 | 21.1 | Loudon | 18 | 2.9 | Trousdale | 9 | 8.8 |
| Dickson | 73 | 11.0 | Macon | 49 | 15.4 | Unicoi | 5 | 2.2 |
| Dyer | 36 | 6.9 | Madison | 177 | 14.5 | Union | 21 | 9.5 |
| Fayette | 55 | 17.0 | Marion | 37 | 10.8 | Van Buren | 3 | 4.9 |
| Fentress | 28 | 7.7 | Marshall | 21 | 5.1 | Warren | 21 | 4.4 |
| Franklin | 59 | 12.8 | Mauzy | 103 | 9.5 | Washington | 64 | 4.1 |
| Gibson | 46 | 6.7 | McMinn | 43 | 6.9 | Wayne | 10 | 4.3 |
| Giles | 38 | 8.5 | McNairy | 6 | 1.8 | Weakley | 11 | 2.5 |
| Grainger | 17 | 6.2 | Meigs | 3 | 1.7 | White | 27 | 6.4 |
| Greene | 38 | 4.2 | Monroe | 77 | 11.8 | Williamson | 128 | 6.2 |
| Grundy | 14 | 7.1 | Montgomery | 202 | 8.8 | Wilson | 81 | 5.6 |

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Data Services and School Approval; TCCY.



School Suspensions

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 86,715 | 8.7 | Hamblen | 656 | 8.0 | Moore | 12 | 1.2 |
| Anderson | 1,125 | 9.1 | Hamilton | 5,026 | 11.6 | Morgan | 209 | 6.2 |
| Bedford | 404 | 5.4 | Hancock | 34 | 3.3 | Obion | 347 | 6.1 |
| Benton | 34 | 1.3 | Hardeman | 482 | 10.5 | Overton | 14 | 0.4 |
| Bledsoe | 100 | 5.0 | Hardin | 186 | 4.5 | Perry | 18 | 1.5 |
| Blount | 950 | 5.5 | Hawkins | 555 | 6.4 | Pickett | 0 | 0 |
| Bradley | 873 | 5.8 | Haywood | 142 | 4.0 | Polk | 0 | 0 |
| Campbell | 357 | 6.0 | Henderson | 224 | 4.6 | Putnam | 665 | 6.3 |
| Cannon | - | - | Henry | 48 | 1.0 | Rhea | 331 | 6.6 |
| Carroll | 103 | 2.0 | Hickman | 13 | 0.3 | Roane | 240 | 3.1 |
| Carter | 507 | 6.0 | Houston | 89 | 6.0 | Robertson | 848 | 8.3 |
| Cheatham | 468 | 6.4 | Humphreys | 67 | 2.2 | Rutherford | 3,102 | 7.6 |
| Chester | 168 | 6.2 | Jackson | 7 | 0.4 | Scott | 166 | 4.0 |
| Claiborne | 301 | 5.9 | Jefferson | 673 | 8.6 | Sequatchie | 197 | 8.9 |
| Clay | 2 | 0.2 | Johnson | 70 | 2.8 | Sevier | 561 | 3.8 |
| Cocke | 349 | 6.1 | Knox | 6,039 | 10.6 | Shelby | 26,939 | 15.4 |
| Coffee | 348 | 3.6 | Lake | 101 | 10.8 | Smith | 65 | 2.0 |
| Crockett | 28 | 1.0 | Lauderdale | 598 | 12.8 | Stewart | 87 | 3.8 |
| Cumberland | 509 | 6.7 | Lawrence | 255 | 3.6 | Sullivan | 1,523 | 6.4 |
| Davidson | 12,801 | 16.1 | Lewis | 17 | 0.9 | Sumner | 1,587 | 5.9 |
| Decatur | 4 | 0.2 | Lincoln | 281 | 5.2 | Tipton | 1,080 | 8.9 |
| De Kalb | 193 | 6.9 | Loudon | 495 | 6.6 | Trousdale | 35 | 2.6 |
| Dickson | 368 | 4.3 | Macon | 435 | 5.2 | Unicoi | 71 | 2.6 |
| Dyer | 485 | 6.7 | Madison | 254 | 5.7 | Union | 464 | 15.1 |
| Fayette | 280 | 7.2 | Marion | 37 | 0.9 | Van Buren | 93 | 11.6 |
| Fentress | 7 | 0.3 | Marshall | 2,148 | 14.6 | Warren | 466 | 7.4 |
| Franklin | 162 | 2.7 | Maury | 185 | 3.9 | Washington | 465 | 2.7 |
| Gibson | 302 | 3.5 | McMinn | 224 | 4.2 | Wayne | 31 | 1.2 |
| Giles | 163 | 3.4 | McNairy | 681 | 5.6 | Weakley | 203 | 4.0 |
| Grainger | 92 | 2.5 | Meigs | 84 | 4.4 | White | 105 | 2.5 |
| Greene | 754 | 7.3 | Monroe | 475 | 6.6 | Williamson | 347 | 1.1 |
| Grundy | 88 | 3.8 | Montgomery | 2,109 | 7.0 | Wilson | 1,429 | 8.2 |

Source: Department of Education, TCCY.

Note: Rate is the suspensions for School Year 2005/2006, as a percent of net enrollment for the same period.



Juvenile Justice Referrals

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 83,171 | 5.7 | Hamblen | 825 | 5.9 | Moore | 49 | 3.5 |
| Anderson | 542 | 3.3 | Hamilton | 3,767 | 5.4 | Morgan | 243 | 5.1 |
| Bedford | 326 | 3.0 | Hancock | 63 | 4.2 | Obion | 355 | 4.5 |
| Benton | 252 | 6.9 | Hardeman | 361 | 5.1 | Overton | 228 | 4.8 |
| Bledsoe | 172 | 5.7 | Hardin | 275 | 4.5 | Perry | 83 | 4.4 |
| Blount | 2,036 | 8.1 | Hawkins | 1,098 | 8.4 | Pickett | 50 | 4.7 |
| Bradley | 719 | 3.3 | Haywood | 952 | 17.6 | Polk | 24 | 0.6 |
| Campbell | 502 | 5.5 | Henderson | 678 | 10.6 | Putnam | 206 | 1.4 |
| Cannon | 164 | 4.8 | Henry | 255 | 3.7 | Rhea | 99 | 1.5 |
| Carroll | 242 | 3.5 | Hickman | 365 | 6.1 | Roane | 263 | 2.2 |
| Carter | 647 | 5.3 | Houston | 65 | 3.1 | Robertson | 1,356 | 8.9 |
| Cheatham | 622 | 5.9 | Humphreys | 315 | 7.2 | Rutherford | 1,555 | 2.9 |
| Chester | 235 | 5.7 | Jackson | 158 | 6.2 | Scott | 253 | 4.4 |
| Claiborne | 298 | 4.2 | Jefferson | 927 | 8.2 | Sequatchie | 151 | 5.0 |
| Clay | 91 | 5.4 | Johnson | 363 | 10.3 | Sevier | 1,819 | 10.6 |
| Coke | 961 | 12.2 | Knox | 4,834 | 5.5 | Shelby | 15,404 | 6.0 |
| Coffee | 368 | 3.0 | Lake | 103 | 7.2 | Smith | 214 | 4.5 |
| Crockett | 87 | 2.3 | Lauderdale | 901 | 12.9 | Stewart | 188 | 5.8 |
| Cumberland | 632 | 6.1 | Lawrence | 846 | 8.0 | Sullivan | 2,397 | 7.1 |
| Davidson | 9,643 | 7.4 | Lewis | 130 | 4.3 | Sumner | 1,827 | 5.0 |
| Decatur | 142 | 5.6 | Lincoln | 380 | 5.0 | Tipton | 208 | 1.3 |
| De Kalb | 175 | 4.1 | Loudon | 666 | 7.5 | Trousdale | 210 | 11.5 |
| Dickson | 701 | 5.8 | Macon | 504 | 8.9 | Unicoi | 165 | 4.5 |
| Dyer | 451 | 4.6 | Madison | 828 | 3.4 | Union | 317 | 6.3 |
| Fayette | 261 | 3.5 | Marion | 312 | 4.8 | Van Buren | 57 | 4.2 |
| Fentress | 163 | 4.0 | Marshall | 541 | 7.5 | Warren | 668 | 6.9 |
| Franklin | 344 | 3.7 | Maury | 1,344 | 7.1 | Washington | 2,114 | 8.9 |
| Gibson | 1,057 | 8.9 | McMinn | 462 | 3.7 | Wayne | 331 | 9.1 |
| Giles | 452 | 6.3 | McNairy | 447 | 7.5 | Weakley | 378 | 4.7 |
| Grainger | 434 | 8.7 | Meigs | 105 | 3.5 | White | 138 | 2.5 |
| Greene | 897 | 6.2 | Monroe | 731 | 7.1 | Williamson | 1,527 | 3.6 |
| Grundy | 321 | 8.7 | Montgomery | 1,898 | 4.7 | Wilson | 858 | 3.4 |

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges 2005 Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report, Metro Juvenile Court, TCCY. The rate is a percent of 0-17 year age population estimate.

Note: Sullivan County includes Divisions I and II and Bristol; Washington County includes Johnson City.

Secondary Indicators



County -by-County Information on 28 Indicators of Child Well-Being



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| County | Total TennCare Enrollment FY2005 | | TennCare Enrollment for Youth FY2005 | | Adequate Prenatal Care 2005 | | Teen Pregnancy 2005 | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number of Babies Born | Percent Received Adequate Care | Number | Rate |
| Tennessee | 1,350,512 | 22.7 | 641,731 | 37.7 | 81,720 | 62.9 | 3,973 | 33.8 |
| Anderson | 17,231 | 23.9 | 7,395 | 38.9 | 882 | 74.1 | 51 | 33.5 |
| Bedford | 9,461 | 23.1 | 4,903 | 39.1 | 722 | 59.5 | 32 | 38.8 |
| Benton | 5,428 | 32.2 | 2,227 | 53.2 | 172 | 44.2 | 12 | 38.3 |
| Bledsoe | 3,466 | 26.9 | 1,466 | 42.2 | 125 | 69.0 | 5 | 21.2 |
| Blount | 21,013 | 18.7 | 9,247 | 31.2 | 1,306 | 78.7 | 48 | 22.3 |
| Bradley | 18,872 | 20.4 | 8,716 | 33.1 | 1,214 | 64.2 | 59 | 37.1 |
| Campbell | 16,233 | 39.7 | 6,144 | 57.9 | 491 | 70.9 | 31 | 38.1 |
| Cannon | 3,225 | 24.0 | 1,380 | 34.9 | 150 | 62.4 | 7 | 24.6 |
| Carroll | 8,419 | 28.0 | 3,412 | 42.6 | 355 | 60.3 | 20 | 32.2 |
| Carter | 15,340 | 26.7 | 6,241 | 42.8 | 609 | 70.9 | 34 | 33.5 |
| Cheatham | 6,009 | 15.5 | 2,864 | 23.9 | 496 | 74.6 | 17 | 17.5 |
| Chester | 3,880 | 23.6 | 1,732 | 32.0 | 163 | 60.9 | 8 | 27.5 |
| Claiborne | 11,968 | 38.6 | 4,482 | 54.5 | 389 | 76.0 | 11 | 17.6 |
| Clay | 2,889 | 35.6 | 1,090 | 54.8 | 92 | 74.2 | 7 | 41.2 |
| Cocke | 13,113 | 37.4 | 5,295 | 58.3 | 416 | 68.5 | 16 | 22.9 |
| Coffee | 11,784 | 23.4 | 5,448 | 38.0 | 660 | 67.1 | 37 | 34.7 |
| Crockett | 4,033 | 26.8 | 1,829 | 41.1 | 210 | 50.9 | 9 | 27.3 |
| Cumberland | 12,288 | 24.5 | 5,344 | 44.7 | 526 | 76.7 | 29 | 31.8 |
| Davidson | 118,261 | 20.0 | 62,919 | 40.4 | 9,409 | 56.9 | 378 | 44.7 |
| Decatur | 3,559 | 30.0 | 1,353 | 46.4 | 143 | 61.5 | 4 | 19.0 |
| De Kalb | 5,042 | 27.5 | 2,091 | 42.6 | 246 | 59.0 | 3 | 8.0 |
| Dickson | 9,581 | 20.9 | 4,604 | 33.1 | 689 | 73.7 | 31 | 30.2 |
| Dyer | 11,660 | 30.6 | 5,170 | 46.4 | 487 | 66.0 | 37 | 45.8 |
| Fayette | 6,937 | 22.2 | 3,266 | 37.3 | 459 | 55.2 | 26 | 39.5 |
| Fentress | 8,084 | 46.7 | 2,950 | 62.6 | 206 | 76.4 | 12 | 33.6 |
| Franklin | 7,691 | 18.9 | 3,286 | 28.8 | 437 | 63.5 | 21 | 28.1 |
| Gibson | 13,550 | 27.9 | 6,025 | 43.9 | 608 | 59.6 | 34 | 34.6 |
| Giles | 6,751 | 22.4 | 2,972 | 35.0 | 330 | 78.7 | 24 | 35.5 |
| Grainger | 6,621 | 30.3 | 2,590 | 44.8 | 262 | 79.4 | 21 | 51.3 |
| Greene | 16,032 | 24.7 | 6,456 | 38.0 | 741 | 71.9 | 33 | 27.3 |
| Grundy | 6,235 | 42.2 | 2,349 | 55.3 | 179 | 55.5 | 7 | 23.7 |
| Hamblen | 14,445 | 24.0 | 6,422 | 39.5 | 877 | 65.1 | 42 | 40.5 |
| Hamilton | 61,761 | 19.8 | 29,695 | 35.6 | 3,961 | 61.5 | 221 | 37.0 |
| Hancock | 3,153 | 46.0 | 1,128 | 63.7 | 87 | 71.6 | 9 | 58.1 |
| Hardeman | 8,143 | 27.5 | 3,644 | 44.4 | 316 | 53.6 | 10 | 16.2 |
| Hardin | 8,885 | 33.5 | 3,661 | 52.3 | 296 | 67.9 | 16 | 33.7 |
| Hawkins | 14,453 | 25.9 | 6,074 | 40.7 | 636 | 71.0 | 31 | 27.1 |
| Haywood | 6,644 | 33.4 | 3,199 | 51.4 | 246 | 41.2 | 17 | 42.6 |
| Henderson | 7,226 | 27.2 | 3,160 | 42.3 | 384 | 56.3 | 18 | 33.6 |
| Henry | 8,329 | 26.2 | 3,648 | 45.6 | 391 | 50.7 | 25 | 38.8 |
| Hickman | 6,176 | 25.5 | 2,819 | 40.0 | 265 | 67.8 | 21 | 43.4 |
| Houston | 2,327 | 28.3 | 969 | 41.2 | 95 | 48.3 | 3 | 16.8 |
| Humphreys | 4,378 | 23.7 | 1,907 | 37.9 | 212 | 64.3 | 8 | 21.8 |
| Jackson | 3,683 | 32.2 | 1,367 | 46.1 | 102 | 61.2 | 9 | 45.5 |
| Jefferson | 12,047 | 25.2 | 5,228 | 38.6 | 575 | 73.9 | 26 | 31.4 |
| Johnson | 5,838 | 32.1 | 2,190 | 53.5 | 187 | 63.5 | 7 | 22.5 |
| Knox | 71,195 | 17.9 | 32,321 | 29.7 | 5,025 | 76.2 | 200 | 29.0 |



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| County | Total TennCare Enrollment FY2005 | | TennCare Enrollment for Youth FY2005 | | Adequate Prenatal Care 2005 | | Teen Pregnancy 2005 | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number of Babies Born | Percent Received Adequate Care | Number | Rate |
| Lake | 2,577 | 32.3 | 979 | 53.7 | 69 | 72.7 | 4 | 32.8 |
| Lauderdale | 8,640 | 30.4 | 3,992 | 48.8 | 357 | 34.6 | 23 | 42.0 |
| Lawrence | 10,670 | 25.8 | 4,580 | 37.2 | 534 | 67.8 | 18 | 20.1 |
| Lewis | 3,680 | 31.0 | 1,682 | 48.3 | 136 | 66.2 | 6 | 23.4 |
| Lincoln | 7,664 | 23.6 | 3,363 | 37.8 | 428 | 73.6 | 14 | 20.2 |
| Loudon | 8,095 | 19.5 | 3,497 | 34.6 | 470 | 73.6 | 24 | 31.0 |
| Macon | 5,998 | 27.8 | 2,673 | 41.5 | 299 | 69.8 | 16 | 33.0 |
| Madison | 23,954 | 25.1 | 11,920 | 41.1 | 1,388 | 53.7 | 75 | 41.9 |
| Marion | 8,068 | 28.4 | 3,430 | 45.3 | 325 | 59.7 | 18 | 30.8 |
| Marshall | 5,454 | 19.2 | 2,503 | 30.2 | 376 | 70.1 | 22 | 36.6 |
| Maury | 15,507 | 21.0 | 7,455 | 33.9 | 1,020 | 65.1 | 45 | 26.5 |
| McMinn | 12,500 | 24.4 | 5,387 | 37.3 | 618 | 69.0 | 24 | 24.4 |
| McNairy | 9,124 | 36.3 | 3,656 | 53.3 | 325 | 66.9 | 21 | 45.1 |
| Meigs | 3,636 | 31.0 | 1,587 | 46.6 | 112 | 64.7 | 3 | 12.0 |
| Monroe | 11,756 | 28.2 | 4,955 | 41.1 | 533 | 76.0 | 26 | 30.4 |
| Montgomery | 24,242 | 16.8 | 13,000 | 27.4 | 2,890 | 41.5 | 96 | 32.7 |
| Moore | 951 | 15.9 | 424 | 26.0 | 58 | 82.0 | 2 | 16.0 |
| Morgan | 6,208 | 30.2 | 2,578 | 46.8 | 226 | 74.3 | 8 | 21.1 |
| Obion | 7,624 | 23.2 | 3,416 | 37.7 | 374 | 67.7 | 18 | 29.9 |
| Overton | 5,939 | 28.7 | 2,246 | 40.4 | 257 | 74.4 | 7 | 18.6 |
| Perry | 1,809 | 23.4 | 745 | 34.4 | 75 | 68.2 | 2 | 11.4 |
| Pickett | 1,721 | 33.6 | 617 | 48.5 | 47 | 77.8 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Polk | 4,336 | 26.3 | 1,782 | 40.7 | 189 | 71.0 | 12 | 40.1 |
| Putnam | 15,378 | 23.2 | 6,658 | 35.4 | 943 | 66.2 | 40 | 33.9 |
| Rhea | 8,386 | 28.4 | 3,700 | 46.2 | 440 | 56.0 | 29 | 51.3 |
| Roane | 12,628 | 23.7 | 5,057 | 36.4 | 512 | 77.4 | 25 | 23.7 |
| Robertson | 10,654 | 17.9 | 5,249 | 29.6 | 996 | 47.7 | 39 | 29.4 |
| Rutherford | 30,250 | 14.8 | 16,066 | 25.0 | 3,491 | 67.6 | 109 | 28.8 |
| Scott | 9,741 | 43.6 | 4,010 | 60.7 | 345 | 70.9 | 13 | 28.3 |
| Sequatchie | 3,537 | 29.0 | 1,539 | 44.2 | 163 | 65.2 | 6 | 26.3 |
| Sevier | 17,774 | 22.9 | 8,599 | 42.8 | 990 | 71.2 | 36 | 24.2 |
| Shelby | 242,762 | 26.1 | 138,263 | 46.5 | 14,480 | 45.6 | 1,046 | 50.0 |
| Smith | 4,069 | 21.6 | 1,732 | 31.3 | 236 | 77.2 | 7 | 17.3 |
| Stewart | 2,717 | 20.4 | 1,165 | 31.2 | 155 | 36.2 | 8 | 28.8 |
| Sullivan | 33,569 | 21.8 | 14,042 | 36.2 | 1,706 | 67.4 | 78 | 26.5 |
| Sumner | 23,555 | 16.7 | 11,419 | 27.1 | 1,902 | 77.4 | 65 | 20.2 |
| Tipton | 12,919 | 23.1 | 6,712 | 37.1 | 741 | 40.3 | 38 | 25.4 |
| Trousdale | 2,119 | 27.7 | 895 | 42.2 | 88 | 78.6 | 6 | 44.1 |
| Unicoi | 5,297 | 29.6 | 1,927 | 45.2 | 195 | 69.1 | 4 | 13.2 |
| Union | 6,133 | 31.6 | 2,749 | 47.3 | 265 | 75.7 | 16 | 37.2 |
| Van Buren | 1,728 | 30.6 | 634 | 40.6 | 68 | 60.6 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Warren | 10,881 | 27.2 | 4,569 | 41.0 | 527 | 65.9 | 23 | 27.9 |
| Washington | 22,049 | 19.7 | 9,075 | 31.3 | 1,304 | 72.8 | 37 | 19.8 |
| Wayne | 4,361 | 25.0 | 1,743 | 40.4 | 169 | 68.1 | 11 | 34.9 |
| Weakley | 7,408 | 20.8 | 3,245 | 29.3 | 373 | 73.1 | 13 | 18.6 |
| White | 7,035 | 29.3 | 2,922 | 45.3 | 339 | 75.2 | 16 | 32.9 |
| Williamson | 8,589 | 6.0 | 4,106 | 8.7 | 2,012 | 79.9 | 41 | 10.2 |



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| County | Births to Teens 15-17 | | Births To Unmarried Females | | Medical Doctors by County of Practice | | Dentists by County of Practice | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 2005 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2006 | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Tennessee | 3,260 | 28.2 | 32,761 | 40.1 | 14,396 | 241.6 | 2992 | 50.2 |
| Anderson | 47 | 31.3 | 336 | 38.1 | 190 | 264.0 | 53 | 73.6 |
| Bedford | 27 | 33 | 355 | 49.2 | 34 | 83.0 | 14 | 34.2 |
| Benton | 11 | 35.6 | 70 | 40.7 | 10 | 59.4 | 5 | 29.7 |
| Bledsoe | 4 | 17.1 | 43 | 34.4 | 6 | 46.6 | 2 | 15.5 |
| Blount | 36 | 17 | 423 | 32.4 | 197 | 175.8 | 64 | 57.1 |
| Bradley | 55 | 34.9 | 410 | 33.8 | 153 | 165.1 | 33 | 35.6 |
| Campbell | 27 | 33.5 | 183 | 37.3 | 37 | 90.6 | 9 | 22.0 |
| Cannon | 6 | 21.3 | 49 | 32.7 | 9 | 67.0 | 4 | 29.8 |
| Carroll | 16 | 25.9 | 164 | 46.2 | 28 | 93.1 | 7 | 23.3 |
| Carter | 32 | 31.8 | 232 | 38.1 | 44 | 76.6 | 17 | 29.6 |
| Cheatham | 10 | 10.4 | 151 | 30.4 | 12 | 31.0 | 5 | 12.9 |
| Chester | 7 | 24.4 | 69 | 42.3 | 8 | 48.7 | 2 | 12.2 |
| Claiborne | 10 | 16.7 | 105 | 27 | 25 | 80.7 | 7 | 22.6 |
| Clay | 7 | 41.9 | 32 | 34.8 | 6 | 74.0 | 2 | 24.7 |
| Cocke | 15 | 21.8 | 206 | 49.5 | 23 | 65.6 | 7 | 20.0 |
| Coffee | 24 | 22.8 | 276 | 41.8 | 98 | 194.4 | 33 | 65.5 |
| Crockett | 9 | 27.4 | 75 | 35.7 | 5 | 33.2 | 4 | 26.5 |
| Cumberland | 28 | 31 | 186 | 35.4 | 97 | 193.5 | 15 | 29.9 |
| Davidson | 296 | 36.3 | 4,248 | 45.1 | 3,179 | 536.6 | 479 | 80.9 |
| Decatur | 4 | 19.4 | 43 | 30.1 | 9 | 75.9 | 4 | 21.8 |
| Dekalb | 3 | 8 | 97 | 39.4 | 18 | 98.1 | 4 | 33.8 |
| Dickson | 26 | 25.7 | 249 | 36.1 | 55 | 120.0 | 21 | 45.8 |
| Dyer | 34 | 42.5 | 233 | 47.8 | 61 | 160.0 | 16 | 42.0 |
| Fayette | 22 | 33.5 | 199 | 43.4 | 16 | 51.1 | 10 | 32.0 |
| Fentress | 12 | 33.9 | 77 | 37.4 | 11 | 63.6 | 2 | 11.6 |
| Franklin | 18 | 24.2 | 148 | 33.9 | 53 | 130.2 | 14 | 34.4 |
| Gibson | 32 | 32.8 | 276 | 45.4 | 36 | 74.0 | 16 | 32.9 |
| Giles | 20 | 29.7 | 126 | 38.2 | 28 | 92.8 | 8 | 26.5 |
| Grainger | 17 | 41.7 | 62 | 23.7 | 5 | 22.9 | 4 | 18.3 |
| Greene | 28 | 23.4 | 262 | 35.4 | 102 | 157.3 | 21 | 32.4 |
| Grundy | 7 | 23.7 | 65 | 36.3 | 4 | 27.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hamblen | 39 | 37.9 | 361 | 41.2 | 136 | 225.5 | 33 | 54.7 |
| Hamilton | 198 | 33.8 | 1,669 | 42.1 | 1,134 | 362.9 | 209 | 66.9 |
| Hancock | 9 | 58.8 | 31 | 35.6 | 3 | 43.8 | 2 | 29.2 |
| Hardeman | 9 | 14.6 | 179 | 56.6 | 20 | 67.5 | 12 | 40.5 |
| Hardin | 12 | 25.3 | 87 | 29.4 | 15 | 56.6 | 8 | 30.2 |
| Hawkins | 29 | 25.6 | 198 | 31.1 | 32 | 57.3 | 11 | 19.7 |
| Haywood | 16 | 40.2 | 149 | 60.6 | 13 | 65.3 | 6 | 30.1 |
| Henderson | 16 | 30.1 | 126 | 32.8 | 16 | 60.2 | 6 | 22.6 |
| Henry | 20 | 31.3 | 160 | 40.9 | 51 | 160.6 | 15 | 47.2 |
| Hickman | 18 | 37.7 | 118 | 44.5 | 9 | 37.2 | 7 | 28.9 |
| Houston | 3 | 16.9 | 47 | 49.5 | 5 | 60.8 | 1 | 12.2 |
| Humphreys | 6 | 16.5 | 89 | 42 | 12 | 65.0 | 4 | 21.7 |
| Jackson | 7 | 35.5 | 37 | 36.3 | 6 | 52.4 | 4 | 35.0 |
| Jefferson | 24 | 29.1 | 197 | 34.3 | 37 | 77.4 | 12 | 25.1 |
| Johnson | 7 | 22.6 | 63 | 33.7 | 13 | 71.4 | 5 | 27.5 |
| Knox | 162 | 23.9 | 1,586 | 31.6 | 1,592 | 401.3 | 238 | 60.0 |



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| County | Births to Teens 15-17 | | Births To Unmarried Females | | Medical Doctors by County of Practice | | Dentists by County of Practice | |
|------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 2005 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2006 | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Lake | 4 | 32.8 | 34 | 49.3 | 2 | 25.1 | 3 | 37.7 |
| Lauderdale | 21 | 38.9 | 200 | 56 | 11 | 38.7 | 6 | 21.1 |
| Lawrence | 17 | 19.2 | 158 | 29.6 | 33 | 79.8 | 11 | 26.6 |
| Lewis | 6 | 23.5 | 52 | 38.2 | 7 | 58.9 | 1 | 8.4 |
| Lincoln | 12 | 17.5 | 136 | 31.8 | 29 | 89.2 | 7 | 21.5 |
| Loudon | 22 | 28.7 | 152 | 32.3 | 45 | 108.1 | 19 | 45.7 |
| Macon | 16 | 33.5 | 96 | 32.1 | 7 | 13.7 | 3 | 13.9 |
| Madison | 64 | 36 | 690 | 49.7 | 394 | 1,565.7 | 58 | 60.7 |
| Marion | 17 | 29.2 | 141 | 43.4 | 64 | 296.7 | 4 | 14.1 |
| Marshall | 19 | 31.9 | 140 | 37.2 | 18 | 18.9 | 8 | 28.2 |
| Mauzy | 31 | 18.4 | 418 | 41 | 179 | 630.7 | 35 | 47.3 |
| McMinn | 21 | 21.5 | 227 | 36.7 | 26 | 91.6 | 19 | 37.1 |
| McNairy | 16 | 34.6 | 111 | 34.2 | 16 | 21.6 | 7 | 27.8 |
| Meigs | 3 | 12 | 37 | 33 | 3 | 25.6 | 1 | 8.5 |
| Monroe | 21 | 24.8 | 174 | 32.6 | 35 | 84.0 | 10 | 24.0 |
| Montgomery | 71 | 25.1 | 825 | 28.5 | 173 | 119.5 | 64 | 44.2 |
| Moore | 2 | 16.1 | 12 | 20.7 | 3 | 50.3 | 1 | 16.8 |
| Morgan | 5 | 13.2 | 68 | 30.1 | 8 | 39.0 | 3 | 14.6 |
| Obion | 15 | 25.1 | 163 | 43.6 | 42 | 127.6 | 14 | 42.5 |
| Overton | 7 | 18.6 | 67 | 26.1 | 18 | 87.1 | 4 | 19.4 |
| Perry | 2 | 11.5 | 26 | 34.7 | 4 | 51.7 | 1 | 12.9 |
| Pickett | 0 | 0 | 15 | 31.9 | 3 | 58.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Polk | 9 | 30.3 | 57 | 30.2 | 17 | 103.2 | 2 | 12.1 |
| Putnam | 34 | 29.1 | 344 | 36.5 | 169 | 255.2 | 32 | 48.3 |
| Rhea | 29 | 51.8 | 158 | 35.9 | 13 | 43.9 | 7 | 23.7 |
| Roane | 20 | 19.2 | 181 | 35.4 | 46 | 86.3 | 18 | 33.8 |
| Robertson | 32 | 24.4 | 331 | 33.2 | 46 | 77.3 | 15 | 25.2 |
| Rutherford | 83 | 22.5 | 1,144 | 32.8 | 321 | 157.4 | 90 | 44.1 |
| Scott | 13 | 28.3 | 110 | 31.9 | 23 | 102.9 | 5 | 22.4 |
| Sequatchie | 5 | 22 | 57 | 35 | 2 | 16.4 | 3 | 24.6 |
| Sevier | 27 | 18.4 | 348 | 35.2 | 66 | 85.1 | 26 | 33.5 |
| Shelby | 803 | 39.2 | 8,064 | 55.7 | 2,816 | 303.2 | 632 | 68.1 |
| Smith | 5 | 12.4 | 81 | 34.3 | 19 | 100.8 | 4 | 21.2 |
| Stewart | 7 | 25.6 | 56 | 36.1 | 6 | 45.1 | 3 | 22.6 |
| Sullivan | 64 | 21.9 | 583 | 34.2 | 574 | 372.0 | 112 | 72.6 |
| Sumner | 58 | 18.3 | 637 | 33.5 | 175 | 124.4 | 57 | 40.5 |
| Tipton | 32 | 21.7 | 326 | 44 | 46 | 82.3 | 12 | 21.5 |
| Trousdale | 3 | 22.1 | 30 | 34.1 | 5 | 65.4 | 1 | 13.1 |
| Unicoi | 4 | 13.2 | 60 | 30.8 | 17 | 95.0 | 4 | 22.4 |
| Union | 14 | 32.9 | 86 | 32.5 | 4 | 20.6 | 2 | 10.3 |
| VanBuren | 3 | 0 | 16 | 23.5 | 1 | 17.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Warren | 20 | 24.6 | 216 | 41 | 41 | 102.6 | 10 | 25.0 |
| Washington | 33 | 17.9 | 433 | 33.2 | 605 | 539.7 | 66 | 58.9 |
| Wayne | 10 | 31.8 | 57 | 33.7 | 10 | 57.4 | 3 | 17.2 |
| Weakley | 13 | 18.7 | 118 | 31.6 | 29 | 81.4 | 9 | 25.3 |
| White | 13 | 26.9 | 120 | 35.4 | 22 | 91.7 | 11 | 45.9 |
| Williamson | 30 | 7.6 | 267 | 13.3 | 449 | 311.3 | 105 | 72.8 |
| Wilson | 39 | 18.3 | 392 | 29.1 | 101 | 104.1 | 29 | 29.9 |



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| County | Teens with STDs | | Children on WIC | | Total Food Stamps | | Regulated Child Care Spaces |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | 2005 | | 2005 | | FY2005 | | 6/30/2005 |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number |
| Tennessee | 4,867 | 20.0 | 115,359 | 24.4 | 854,337 | 14.3 | 322,948 |
| Anderson | 27 | 8.8 | 1,627 | 32.9 | 10,746 | 14.9 | 3,294 |
| Bedford | 23 | 13.6 | 1,181 | 31.4 | 5,728 | 14.0 | 1,378 |
| Benton | 5 | 7.5 | 407 | 37.4 | 3,661 | 21.7 | 349 |
| Bledsoe | 7 | 12.2 | 312 | 33.8 | 2,333 | 18.1 | 296 |
| Blount | 37 | 8.2 | 1,582 | 20.4 | 12,529 | 11.2 | 4,540 |
| Bradley | 53 | 15.7 | 1,986 | 27.0 | 11,728 | 12.7 | 2,843 |
| Campbell | 7 | 4.4 | 1,041 | 35.9 | 9,830 | 24.1 | 751 |
| Cannon | 3 | 5.2 | 250 | 23.2 | 1,975 | 14.7 | 289 |
| Carroll | 26 | 21.5 | 560 | 26.2 | 5,177 | 17.2 | 908 |
| Carter | 3 | 1.4 | 1,206 | 30.5 | 9,468 | 16.5 | 3,151 |
| Cheatham | 21 | 10.8 | 602 | 18.1 | 3,129 | 8.1 | 2,127 |
| Chester | 4 | 6.3 | 287 | 21.3 | 2,316 | 14.1 | 348 |
| Claiborne | 6 | 4.6 | 876 | 41.6 | 6,669 | 21.5 | 790 |
| Clay | 2 | 6.6 | 220 | 42.6 | 1,588 | 19.6 | 313 |
| Cocke | 19 | 13.6 | 920 | 37.3 | 8,277 | 23.6 | 860 |
| Coffee | 31 | 14.5 | 1,183 | 30.2 | 6,797 | 13.5 | 2,298 |
| Crockett | 5 | 7.5 | 451 | 38.5 | 2,373 | 15.7 | 608 |
| Cumberland | 11 | 6.0 | 875 | 27.0 | 7,087 | 14.1 | 1,351 |
| Davidson | 516 | 28.7 | 10,201 | 21.4 | 78,884 | 13.3 | 35,225 |
| Decatur | 1 | 2.3 | 309 | 37.5 | 2,112 | 17.8 | 386 |
| De Kalb | 4 | 5.2 | 486 | 35.3 | 2,895 | 15.8 | 373 |
| Dickson | 29 | 13.7 | 1,023 | 26.7 | 5,519 | 12.0 | 1,762 |
| Dyer | 51 | 31.1 | 895 | 29.3 | 7,847 | 20.6 | 1,314 |
| Fayette | 37 | 26.6 | 766 | 31.3 | 4,589 | 14.7 | 766 |
| Fentress | 1 | 1.4 | 500 | 39.2 | 4,663 | 27.0 | 324 |
| Franklin | 14 | 9.2 | 627 | 20.7 | 4,006 | 9.8 | 1,166 |
| Gibson | 61 | 30.4 | 1,280 | 33.0 | 8,563 | 17.6 | 2,091 |
| Giles | 16 | 12.0 | 474 | 21.1 | 4,579 | 15.2 | 677 |
| Grainger | 5 | 6.0 | 522 | 32.3 | 3,712 | 17.0 | 160 |
| Greene | 28 | 11.3 | 1,441 | 31.2 | 8,736 | 13.5 | 1,961 |
| Grundy | 1 | 1.7 | 427 | 35.3 | 3,713 | 25.2 | 257 |
| Hamblen | 26 | 11.1 | 1,321 | 28.3 | 8,592 | 14.2 | 1,794 |
| Hamilton | 403 | 32.9 | 5,771 | 25.6 | 38,908 | 12.5 | 19,936 |
| Hancock | 1 | 3.3 | 296 | 64.2 | 2,145 | 31.3 | 149 |
| Hardeman | 71 | 54.7 | 787 | 35.0 | 4,990 | 16.8 | 526 |
| Hardin | 9 | 8.4 | 616 | 32.2 | 5,864 | 22.1 | 401 |
| Hawkins | 19 | 8.4 | 1,267 | 30.4 | 8,723 | 15.6 | 1,069 |
| Haywood | 31 | 38.1 | 655 | 37.4 | 4,743 | 23.8 | 1,397 |
| Henderson | 24 | 22.2 | 551 | 26.8 | 4,590 | 17.3 | 692 |
| Henry | 21 | 16.4 | 696 | 32.3 | 5,128 | 16.1 | 1,303 |
| Hickman | 7 | 6.5 | 343 | 17.9 | 4,099 | 16.9 | 629 |
| Houston | 5 | 14.2 | 219 | 31.7 | 1,269 | 15.4 | 222 |
| Humphreys | 3 | 3.8 | 417 | 30.6 | 2,371 | 12.8 | 444 |
| Jackson | 1 | 2.3 | 226 | 28.2 | 2,299 | 20.1 | 284 |
| Jefferson | 24 | 13.6 | 914 | 25.2 | 7,487 | 15.7 | 1,006 |
| Johnson | 3 | 4.4 | 426 | 39.3 | 3,551 | 19.5 | 479 |
| Knox | 272 | 19.2 | 4,447 | 15.5 | 41,776 | 10.5 | 20,189 |



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| County | Teens with STDs 2005 | | Children on WIC 2005 | | Total Food Stamps FY2005 | | Regulated Child Care Spaces 6/30/2005 |
|------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number |
| Lake | 19 | 76.6 | 272 | 57.1 | 1,812 | 22.7 | 140 |
| Lauderdale | 37 | 32.9 | 724 | 30.9 | 6,027 | 21.2 | 857 |
| Lawrence | 8 | 4.2 | 895 | 27.0 | 6,900 | 16.7 | 1,304 |
| Lewis | 2 | 3.6 | 356 | 36.7 | 2,571 | 21.6 | 398 |
| Lincoln | 28 | 20.0 | 619 | 25.3 | 4,650 | 14.3 | 1,058 |
| Loudon | 16 | 10.0 | 776 | 28.0 | 4,338 | 10.4 | 1,141 |
| Macon | 2 | 2.0 | 477 | 26.2 | 3,631 | 16.8 | 409 |
| Madison | 159 | 42.0 | 2,362 | 29.7 | 15,162 | 15.9 | 5,299 |
| Marion | 10 | 8.3 | 568 | 28.0 | 4,945 | 17.4 | 928 |
| Marshall | 19 | 14.9 | 524 | 23.2 | 3,410 | 12.0 | 555 |
| Maury | 86 | 24.2 | 1,419 | 23.4 | 10,280 | 13.9 | 3,460 |
| McMinn | 22 | 10.8 | 953 | 23.9 | 7,439 | 14.5 | 871 |
| McNairy | 18 | 18.2 | 574 | 30.5 | 5,701 | 22.7 | 370 |
| Meigs | 1 | 1.9 | 271 | 27.4 | 2,518 | 21.5 | 166 |
| Monroe | 14 | 7.8 | 941 | 29.7 | 7,153 | 17.2 | 825 |
| Montgomery | 109 | 17.5 | 3,557 | 26.2 | 15,257 | 10.5 | 6,995 |
| Moore | 0 | 0.0 | 94 | 21.8 | 534 | 8.9 | 107 |
| Morgan | 2 | 2.4 | 459 | 31.1 | 4,337 | 21.1 | 146 |
| Obion | 21 | 16.1 | 770 | 29.3 | 4,716 | 14.3 | 951 |
| Overton | 3 | 3.8 | 530 | 34.1 | 3,381 | 16.4 | 547 |
| Perry | 2 | 5.6 | 177 | 30.8 | 1,083 | 14.0 | 136 |
| Pickett | 1 | 5.1 | 150 | 42.7 | 961 | 18.8 | 81 |
| Polk | 4 | 6.2 | 445 | 34.8 | 2,489 | 15.1 | 239 |
| Putnam | 18 | 7.3 | 1,407 | 30.0 | 8,848 | 13.4 | 3,315 |
| Rhea | 18 | 15.3 | 710 | 33.9 | 5,605 | 18.9 | 756 |
| Roane | 5 | 2.3 | 633 | 16.3 | 7,698 | 14.4 | 1,645 |
| Robertson | 20 | 7.2 | 1,369 | 29.1 | 5,986 | 10.1 | 1,689 |
| Rutherford | 83 | 10.7 | 3,280 | 18.5 | 17,060 | 8.4 | 11,316 |
| Scott | 0 | 0.0 | 861 | 46.3 | 6,592 | 29.5 | 916 |
| Sequatchie | 2 | 4.1 | 310 | 31.0 | 2,173 | 17.8 | 371 |
| Sevier | 22 | 7.1 | 1,358 | 25.4 | 10,049 | 13.0 | 2,215 |
| Shelby | 1,806 | 41.9 | 19,200 | 22.2 | 178,381 | 19.2 | 110,506 |
| Smith | 5 | 5.7 | 350 | 23.1 | 2,193 | 11.6 | 433 |
| Stewart | 4 | 6.8 | 204 | 20.9 | 1,556 | 11.7 | 245 |
| Sullivan | 69 | 11.4 | 2,907 | 27.5 | 18,969 | 12.3 | 6,073 |
| Sumner | 42 | 6.4 | 2,044 | 17.6 | 13,526 | 9.6 | 6,320 |
| Tipton | 67 | 21.9 | 972 | 20.6 | 8,687 | 15.5 | 1,675 |
| Trousdale | 7 | 22.3 | 184 | 33.0 | 1,214 | 15.9 | 263 |
| Unicoi | 1 | 1.5 | 501 | 42.8 | 2,890 | 16.2 | 273 |
| Union | 9 | 10.3 | 607 | 37.2 | 3,841 | 19.8 | 188 |
| Van Buren | 1 | 4.9 | 163 | 36.6 | 974 | 17.2 | 100 |
| Warren | 25 | 15.1 | 1,152 | 36.7 | 6,231 | 15.6 | 1,197 |
| Washington | 24 | 6.1 | 2,203 | 28.3 | 12,216 | 10.9 | 4,999 |
| Wayne | 1 | 1.5 | 336 | 30.6 | 2,709 | 15.5 | 359 |
| Weakley | 11 | 7.8 | 650 | 25.0 | 4,864 | 13.6 | 1,573 |
| White | 6 | 5.7 | 653 | 37.2 | 3,898 | 16.3 | 737 |
| Williamson | 17 | 2.1 | 771 | 6.2 | 3,917 | 2.7 | 9,336 |
| Wilson | 47 | 10.7 | 1,158 | 14.3 | 7,203 | 7.4 | 5,989 |



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| County | High School Dropouts Event | | School Expulsions | | Reported Child Abuse | | Special Education | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | SY 2005-06 | | SY 2005-06 | | 2005 | | December 2005 | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Tennessee | 7,877 | 2.7 | 3,099 | 3.1 | 89,353 | 6.2 | 107,311 | 11.0 |
| Anderson | 123 | 3.1 | 25 | 2.0 | 1,337 | 8.1 | 1,812 | 14.4 |
| Bedford | 23 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 680 | 6.2 | 849 | 11.5 |
| Benton | 4 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 268 | 7.4 | 297 | 11.2 |
| Bledsoe | 18 | 3.2 | 3 | 1.5 | 227 | 7.5 | 295 | 15.0 |
| Blount | 151 | 3.0 | 30 | 1.7 | 1,304 | 5.2 | 2,255 | 13.5 |
| Bradley | 63 | 1.4 | 17 | 1.1 | 1,586 | 7.2 | 1,292 | 8.9 |
| Campbell | 33 | 2.0 | 5 | 0.8 | 904 | 9.9 | 672 | 11.4 |
| Cannon | 30 | 4.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 181 | 5.3 | 280 | 12.7 |
| Carroll | 27 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 405 | 5.9 | 655 | 13.0 |
| Carter | 19 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.2 | 599 | 4.9 | 1,057 | 12.6 |
| Cheatham | 13 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.5 | 490 | 4.6 | 723 | 9.6 |
| Chester | 11 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.7 | 232 | 5.6 | 162 | 6.2 |
| Claiborne | 16 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.4 | 640 | 9.1 | 565 | 11.3 |
| Clay | 4 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 167 | 9.8 | 148 | 12.4 |
| Cocke | 5 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 416 | 5.3 | 753 | 13.2 |
| Coffee | 73 | 2.4 | 22 | 2.3 | 1,169 | 9.5 | 1,256 | 12.9 |
| Crockett | 3 | 0.4 | 3 | 1.1 | 241 | 6.3 | 278 | 10.0 |
| Cumberland | 43 | 1.9 | 15 | 2.0 | 1,367 | 13.2 | 932 | 12.9 |
| Davidson | 1,019 | 4.6 | 359 | 4.5 | 9,858 | 7.6 | 8,116 | 10.5 |
| Decatur | 7 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.6 | 96 | 3.8 | 264 | 16.5 |
| De Kalb | 25 | 2.9 | 2 | 0.7 | 491 | 11.6 | 312 | 11.1 |
| Dickson | 38 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.1 | 821 | 6.8 | 957 | 11.4 |
| Dyer | 36 | 1.7 | 16 | 2.2 | 880 | 9.0 | 686 | 9.6 |
| Fayette | 48 | 5.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 341 | 4.5 | 464 | 12.2 |
| Fentress | 29 | 10.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 362 | 8.9 | 297 | 12.4 |
| Franklin | 59 | 3.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 614 | 6.6 | 834 | 13.5 |
| Gibson | 35 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.5 | 596 | 5.0 | 1,020 | 11.8 |
| Giles | 39 | 2.6 | 3 | 0.6 | 628 | 8.7 | 454 | 9.5 |
| Grainger | 32 | 3.0 | 8 | 2.2 | 328 | 6.5 | 462 | 12.7 |
| Greene | 32 | 1.0 | 17 | 1.7 | 703 | 4.8 | 1,434 | 14.2 |
| Grundy | 8 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 289 | 7.8 | 531 | 22.6 |
| Hamblen | 58 | 2.4 | 64 | 7.8 | 1,122 | 8.0 | 986 | 9.9 |
| Hamilton | 792 | 6.2 | 187 | 4.3 | 3,463 | 4.9 | 4,027 | 9.2 |
| Hancock | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 109 | 7.2 | 131 | 12.8 |
| Hardeman | 26 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 332 | 4.7 | 159 | 3.4 |
| Hardin | 30 | 2.4 | 16 | 3.9 | 376 | 6.2 | 517 | 12.9 |
| Hawkins | 71 | 2.8 | 19 | 2.2 | 689 | 5.3 | 1,191 | 14.1 |
| Haywood | 49 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 323 | 6.0 | 346 | 9.4 |
| Henderson | 40 | 2.9 | 20 | 4.1 | 499 | 7.8 | 558 | 11.9 |
| Henry | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 385 | 5.6 | 473 | 9.5 |
| Hickman | 11 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.5 | 1,023 | 17.0 | 639 | 15.9 |
| Houston | 13 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 117 | 5.6 | 171 | 11.1 |
| Humphreys | 16 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 456 | 10.4 | 375 | 12.1 |
| Jackson | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 336 | 13.1 | 258 | 14.7 |
| Jefferson | 60 | 2.5 | 6 | 0.8 | 664 | 5.9 | 821 | 10.7 |
| Johnson | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 314 | 8.9 | 324 | 13.2 |
| Knox | 666 | 3.9 | 67 | 1.2 | 4,059 | 4.6 | 5,458 | 9.7 |



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| County | High School Dropouts Event SY 2005-06 | | School Expulsions SY 2005-06 | | Reported Child Abuse 2005 | | Special Education December 2005 | |
|------------|--|------|---------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Lake | 7 | 2.7 | 8 | 8.5 | 114 | 7.9 | 145 | 15.4 |
| Lauderdale | 37 | 2.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 382 | 5.5 | 604 | 12.7 |
| Lawrence | 13 | 0.6 | 12 | 1.7 | 936 | 8.8 | 948 | 13.4 |
| Lewis | 7 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 387 | 12.7 | 211 | 10.3 |
| Lincoln | 54 | 3.2 | 11 | 2.0 | 512 | 6.7 | 458 | 8.6 |
| Loudon | 33 | 1.5 | 50 | 6.7 | 652 | 7.4 | 499 | 7.3 |
| Macon | 48 | 4.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 677 | 12.0 | 965 | 11.6 |
| Madison | 186 | 4.1 | 5 | 1.1 | 1,798 | 7.4 | 399 | 9.1 |
| Marion | 26 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 535 | 8.3 | 415 | 10.9 |
| Marshall | 17 | 1.0 | 5 | 0.3 | 378 | 5.3 | 1,861 | 12.7 |
| Maury | 123 | 3.3 | 6 | 1.3 | 1,316 | 7.0 | 462 | 10.4 |
| McMinn | 39 | 1.6 | 13 | 2.5 | 1,151 | 9.2 | 471 | 9.3 |
| McNairy | 19 | 1.5 | 10 | 0.8 | 471 | 7.9 | 1,518 | 12.6 |
| Meigs | 10 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 320 | 10.5 | 250 | 13.0 |
| Monroe | 89 | 3.9 | 13 | 1.8 | 957 | 9.3 | 857 | 12.0 |
| Montgomery | 192 | 2.3 | 77 | 2.6 | 1,755 | 4.3 | 2,413 | 8.1 |
| Moore | 3 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 65 | 4.6 | 94 | 9.4 |
| Morgan | 5 | 0.5 | 6 | 1.8 | 342 | 7.2 | 453 | 13.4 |
| Obion | 23 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.5 | 512 | 6.4 | 615 | 10.7 |
| Overton | 15 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 568 | 11.9 | 500 | 14.2 |
| Perry | 5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.9 | 221 | 11.8 | 183 | 15.5 |
| Pickett | 3 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.4 | 88 | 8.3 | 84 | 12.1 |
| Polk | 15 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 328 | 8.6 | 214 | 7.9 |
| Putnam | 6 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 | 1,674 | 11.5 | 1,261 | 12.0 |
| Rhea | 29 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 486 | 7.3 | 434 | 8.9 |
| Roane | 61 | 2.6 | 6 | 0.8 | 871 | 7.2 | 1,075 | 15.1 |
| Robertson | 84 | 2.9 | 4 | 0.4 | 710 | 4.6 | 1,269 | 12.2 |
| Rutherford | 219 | 1.9 | 242 | 5.9 | 1,959 | 3.7 | 3,459 | 9.3 |
| Scott | 23 | 1.9 | 6 | 1.4 | 427 | 7.5 | 394 | 9.6 |
| Sequatchie | 24 | 3.7 | 2 | 0.9 | 259 | 8.5 | 326 | 15.4 |
| Sevier | 28 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 | 1,057 | 6.1 | 1,475 | 10.2 |
| Shelby | 1,728 | 3.5 | 1,491 | 8.5 | 13,823 | 5.4 | 18,139 | 10.5 |
| Smith | 3 | 0.3 | 5 | 1.5 | 604 | 12.6 | 391 | 12.0 |
| Stewart | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 178 | 5.5 | 128 | 5.7 |
| Sullivan | 153 | 2.0 | 82 | 3.4 | 2,392 | 7.1 | 2,927 | 12.2 |
| Sumner | 167 | 2.1 | 17 | 0.6 | 1,023 | 2.8 | 3,070 | 11.7 |
| Tipton | 58 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.2 | 758 | 4.8 | 1,355 | 11.5 |
| Trousdale | 5 | 1.2 | 8 | 6.0 | 80 | 4.4 | 232 | 17.4 |
| Unicoi | 3 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 176 | 4.8 | 357 | 13.1 |
| Union | 19 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 328 | 6.5 | 422 | 13.6 |
| Van Buren | 3 | 1.2 | 4 | 5.0 | 107 | 7.9 | 85 | 9.7 |
| Warren | 38 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 914 | 9.5 | 1,021 | 16.3 |
| Washington | 68 | 1.3 | 24 | 1.4 | 1,432 | 6.0 | 1,773 | 10.3 |
| Wayne | 6 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 425 | 11.6 | 381 | 14.9 |
| Weakley | 11 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.8 | 474 | 5.9 | 565 | 11.1 |
| White | 47 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 841 | 15.1 | 569 | 13.5 |
| Williamson | 117 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 537 | 1.3 | 2,388 | 8.4 |
| Wilson | 106 | 2.0 | 30 | 1.7 | 866 | 3.4 | 1,821 | 10.9 |



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| County | Children Entering in State Custody | | Remaining in State Custody | | Recorded Marriages | | Recorded Divorces | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2005 | | 2005 | | 2005 | | 2005 | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Tennessee | 8,077 | 5.0 | 9,864 | 0.6 | 65,426 | 11.0 | 27,823 | 4.7 |
| Anderson | 108 | 5.9 | 169 | 0.9 | 564 | 7.8 | 269 | 3.7 |
| Bedford | 66 | 5.5 | 94 | 0.8 | 364 | 8.9 | 275 | 6.7 |
| Benton | 20 | 5.0 | 26 | 0.6 | 162 | 9.6 | 99 | 5.9 |
| Bledsoe | 9 | 2.7 | 11 | 0.3 | 111 | 8.6 | 97 | 7.5 |
| Blount | 122 | 4.3 | 155 | 0.5 | 1,089 | 9.7 | 744 | 6.6 |
| Bradley | 163 | 6.6 | 232 | 0.9 | 790 | 8.5 | 423 | 4.6 |
| Campbell | 66 | 6.5 | 57 | 0.6 | 441 | 10.8 | 188 | 4.6 |
| Cannon | 20 | 5.3 | 34 | 0.9 | 124 | 9.2 | 50 | 3.7 |
| Carroll | 13 | 1.7 | 25 | 0.3 | 202 | 6.7 | 84 | 2.8 |
| Carter | 61 | 4.4 | 73 | 0.5 | 416 | 7.2 | 324 | 5.6 |
| Cheatham | 54 | 4.7 | 87 | 0.8 | 304 | 7.8 | 182 | 4.7 |
| Chester | 16 | 3.2 | 13 | 0.3 | 100 | 6.1 | 49 | 3.0 |
| Claiborne | 46 | 5.9 | 63 | 0.8 | 302 | 9.7 | 56 | 1.8 |
| Clay | 14 | 7.3 | 16 | 0.8 | 64 | 7.9 | 29 | 3.6 |
| Cocke | 127 | 14.6 | 146 | 1.7 | 383 | 10.9 | 172 | 4.9 |
| Coffee | 72 | 5.3 | 97 | 0.7 | 439 | 8.7 | 232 | 4.6 |
| Crockett | 21 | 5.0 | 8 | 0.2 | 137 | 9.1 | 65 | 4.3 |
| Cumberland | 54 | 4.7 | 88 | 0.8 | 423 | 8.4 | 349 | 7.0 |
| Davidson | 865 | 5.9 | 1,085 | 0.7 | 4,877 | 8.2 | 1,907 | 3.2 |
| Decatur | 7 | 2.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 105 | 8.9 | 24 | 2.0 |
| De Kalb | 52 | 11.1 | 61 | 1.3 | 216 | 11.8 | 115 | 6.3 |
| Dickson | 130 | 9.8 | 174 | 1.3 | 406 | 8.9 | 278 | 6.1 |
| Dyer | 45 | 4.2 | 49 | 0.5 | 319 | 8.4 | 256 | 6.7 |
| Fayette | 40 | 4.8 | 25 | 0.3 | 258 | 8.2 | 126 | 4.0 |
| Fentress | 29 | 6.5 | 22 | 0.5 | 153 | 8.8 | 96 | 5.5 |
| Franklin | 92 | 8.6 | 60 | 0.6 | 335 | 8.2 | 190 | 4.7 |
| Gibson | 128 | 9.8 | 114 | 0.9 | 402 | 8.3 | 209 | 4.3 |
| Giles | 74 | 9.2 | 88 | 1.1 | 240 | 8.0 | 147 | 4.9 |
| Grainger | 46 | 8.3 | 44 | 0.8 | 170 | 7.8 | 77 | 3.5 |
| Greene | 118 | 7.3 | 144 | 0.9 | 127 | 2.0 | 410 | 6.3 |
| Grundy | 17 | 4.2 | 13 | 0.3 | 135 | 9.1 | 78 | 5.3 |
| Hamblen | 124 | 8.0 | 167 | 1.1 | 473 | 7.8 | 389 | 6.5 |
| Hamilton | 400 | 5.1 | 593 | 0.8 | 2,359 | 7.5 | 1,313 | 4.2 |
| Hancock | 19 | 11.2 | 10 | 0.6 | 58 | 8.5 | 43 | 6.3 |
| Hardeman | 59 | 7.6 | 55 | 0.7 | 379 | 12.8 | 99 | 3.3 |
| Hardin | 21 | 3.1 | 19 | 0.3 | 372 | 14.0 | 92 | 3.5 |
| Hawkins | 140 | 9.8 | 127 | 0.9 | 329 | 5.9 | 351 | 6.3 |
| Haywood | 28 | 4.7 | 38 | 0.6 | 183 | 9.2 | 55 | 2.8 |
| Henderson | 34 | 4.8 | 33 | 0.5 | 266 | 10.0 | 844 | 31.7 |
| Henry | 54 | 7.1 | 41 | 0.5 | 300 | 9.4 | 162 | 5.1 |
| Hickman | 56 | 8.3 | 41 | 0.6 | 188 | 7.8 | 105 | 4.3 |
| Houston | 5 | 2.2 | 14 | 0.6 | 70 | 8.5 | 37 | 4.5 |
| Humphreys | 37 | 7.7 | 39 | 0.8 | 146 | 7.9 | 90 | 4.9 |
| Jackson | 18 | 6.4 | 16 | 0.6 | 103 | 9.0 | 32 | 2.8 |
| Jefferson | 65 | 5.1 | 85 | 0.7 | 286 | 6.0 | 73 | 1.5 |
| Johnson | 22 | 5.6 | 10 | 0.3 | 173 | 9.5 | 105 | 5.8 |
| Knox | 432 | 4.3 | 620 | 0.6 | 2,504 | 6.3 | 2,067 | 5.2 |



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| County | Children Entering in State Custody | | Remaining in State Custody | | Recorded Marriages | | Recorded Divorces | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 Number | 2005 Rate | 2005 Number | 2005 Rate | 2005 Number | 2005 Rate | 2005 Number | 2005 Rate |
| Lake | 8 | 4.8 | 4 | 0.2 | 58 | 7.3 | 22 | 2.8 |
| Lauderdale | 87 | 11.2 | 80 | 1.0 | 205 | 7.2 | 131 | 4.6 |
| Lawrence | 73 | 6.2 | 63 | 0.5 | 312 | 7.5 | 199 | 4.8 |
| Lewis | 13 | 3.9 | 10 | 0.3 | 94 | 7.9 | 65 | 5.5 |
| Lincoln | 62 | 7.3 | 58 | 0.7 | 278 | 8.6 | 173 | 5.3 |
| Loudon | 60 | 6.2 | 52 | 0.5 | 355 | 8.5 | 51 | 1.2 |
| Macon | 51 | 8.3 | 78 | 1.3 | 150 | 7.0 | 101 | 4.7 |
| Madison | 207 | 7.5 | 206 | 0.8 | 845 | 8.8 | 350 | 3.7 |
| Marion | 40 | 5.5 | 39 | 0.5 | 284 | 10.0 | 134 | 4.7 |
| Marshall | 26 | 3.3 | 42 | 0.5 | 215 | 7.6 | 157 | 5.5 |
| Mauzy | 95 | 4.5 | 93 | 0.4 | 566 | 7.6 | 364 | 4.9 |
| McMinn | 60 | 4.3 | 82 | 0.6 | 485 | 9.5 | 271 | 5.3 |
| McNairy | 16 | 2.4 | 22 | 0.3 | 550 | 21.9 | 159 | 6.3 |
| Meigs | 22 | 6.7 | 27 | 0.8 | 90 | 7.7 | 41 | 3.5 |
| Monroe | 100 | 8.7 | 79 | 0.7 | 390 | 9.4 | 176 | 4.2 |
| Montgomery | 237 | 5.3 | 258 | 0.6 | 1,783 | 12.3 | 1,034 | 7.1 |
| Moore | 5 | 3.2 | - | 0.0 | 58 | 9.7 | 24 | 4.0 |
| Morgan | 34 | 6.5 | 26 | 0.5 | 215 | 10.5 | 99 | 4.8 |
| Obion | 24 | 2.8 | 27 | 0.3 | 271 | 8.2 | 191 | 5.8 |
| Overton | 52 | 9.8 | 39 | 0.7 | 165 | 8.0 | 106 | 5.1 |
| Perry | 9 | 4.3 | 17 | 0.8 | 76 | 9.8 | 24 | 3.1 |
| Pickett | 7 | 5.8 | 7 | 0.6 | 52 | 10.1 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Polk | 21 | 5.0 | 23 | 0.5 | 197 | 12.0 | 32 | 1.9 |
| Putnam | 102 | 5.9 | 165 | 1.0 | 509 | 7.7 | 283 | 4.3 |
| Rhea | 15 | 2.0 | 17 | 0.2 | 253 | 8.6 | 164 | 5.5 |
| Roane | 98 | 7.4 | 95 | 0.7 | 385 | 7.2 | 310 | 5.8 |
| Robertson | 83 | 4.9 | 101 | 0.6 | 671 | 11.3 | 304 | 5.1 |
| Rutherford | 115 | 1.9 | 100 | 0.2 | 1,542 | 7.6 | 1,187 | 5.8 |
| Scott | 47 | 7.4 | 50 | 0.8 | 185 | 8.3 | 99 | 4.4 |
| Sequatchie | 20 | 6.0 | 21 | 0.6 | 157 | 12.9 | 71 | 5.8 |
| Sevier | 120 | 6.3 | 125 | 0.7 | 18,682 | 240.9 | 480 | 6.2 |
| Shelby | 579 | 2.0 | 1,186 | 0.4 | 5,950 | 6.4 | 2,659 | 2.9 |
| Smith | 41 | 7.8 | 28 | 0.5 | 179 | 9.5 | 96 | 5.1 |
| Stewart | 15 | 4.2 | 20 | 0.6 | 105 | 7.9 | 53 | 4.0 |
| Sullivan | 248 | 6.7 | 300 | 0.8 | 1,079 | 7.0 | 726 | 4.7 |
| Sumner | 193 | 4.8 | 257 | 0.6 | 880 | 6.3 | 791 | 5.6 |
| Tipton | 55 | 3.2 | 58 | 0.3 | 438 | 7.8 | 769 | 13.8 |
| Trousdale | 16 | 8.0 | 34 | 1.7 | 69 | 9.0 | 36 | 4.7 |
| Unicoi | 59 | 14.5 | 47 | 1.2 | 129 | 7.2 | 89 | 5.0 |
| Union | 34 | 6.1 | 45 | 0.8 | 152 | 7.8 | 77 | 4.0 |
| Van Buren | 6 | 4.0 | 9 | 0.6 | 75 | 13.3 | 33 | 5.8 |
| Warren | 93 | 8.8 | 94 | 0.9 | 428 | 10.7 | 229 | 5.7 |
| Washington | 199 | 7.3 | 178 | 0.7 | 848 | 7.6 | 581 | 5.2 |
| Wayne | 22 | 5.4 | 26 | 0.6 | 129 | 7.4 | 90 | 5.2 |
| Weakley | 58 | 5.8 | 60 | 0.6 | 229 | 6.4 | 174 | 4.9 |
| White | 81 | 13.1 | 101 | 1.6 | 250 | 10.4 | 144 | 6.0 |
| Williamson | 109 | 2.4 | 105 | 0.2 | 895 | 6.2 | 490 | 3.4 |
| Wilson | 151 | 5.4 | 127 | 0.5 | 774 | 8.0 | 519 | 5.3 |



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| County | Per Capita Personal Income | Number of Unemployed Youth | | Median Home Sale Price | Fair Market Rents |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | | 2004 | 2006 |
| | Amount | Number | Rate | Amount | Amount |
| Tennessee | \$29,641 | 33,040 | 18.1 | \$127,900 | \$668 |
| Anderson | \$28,055 | 290 | 14.9 | \$101,200 | \$762 |
| Bedford | \$25,791 | 220 | 14.7 | \$90,000 | \$721 |
| Benton | \$20,696 | 100 | 33.3 | \$70,000 | \$569 |
| Bledsoe | \$20,827 | 90 | 33.3 | \$81,750 | \$604 |
| Blount | \$26,515 | 480 | 14.4 | \$132,000 | \$762 |
| Bradley | \$27,232 | 590 | 19.7 | \$117,500 | \$663 |
| Campbell | \$21,825 | 200 | 20.2 | \$88,750 | \$592 |
| Cannon | \$25,176 | 30 | 8.6 | \$89,450 | \$864 |
| Carroll | \$22,430 | 110 | 14.7 | \$62,000 | \$567 |
| Carter | \$21,235 | 220 | 12.8 | \$84,000 | \$622 |
| Cheatham | \$28,154 | 200 | 18.9 | \$130,000 | \$864 |
| Chester | \$21,746 | 140 | 22.6 | \$93,000 | \$794 |
| Claiborne | \$22,103 | 110 | 16.9 | \$80,500 | \$615 |
| Clay | \$20,412 | 60 | 23.1 | \$55,000 | \$597 |
| Cocke | \$19,116 | 130 | 19.1 | \$81,000 | \$551 |
| Coffee | \$27,776 | 270 | 16.0 | \$97,135 | \$670 |
| Crockett | \$23,085 | 110 | 28.2 | \$68,900 | \$600 |
| Cumberland | \$23,442 | 200 | 15.5 | \$108,000 | \$652 |
| Davidson | \$39,896 | 2,870 | 17.5 | \$145,500 | \$864 |
| Decatur | \$23,852 | 80 | 21.6 | \$56,000 | \$664 |
| DeKalb | \$23,803 | 60 | 10.7 | \$93,500 | \$591 |
| Dickson | \$25,188 | 160 | 13.7 | \$112,000 | \$864 |
| Dyer | \$26,206 | 160 | 18.4 | \$86,000 | \$637 |
| Fayette | \$27,949 | 190 | 20.9 | \$142,900 | \$847 |
| Fentress | \$21,845 | 120 | 26.1 | \$60,000 | \$597 |
| Franklin | \$23,236 | 220 | 18.2 | \$98,000 | \$710 |
| Gibson | \$24,729 | 310 | 24.2 | \$76,500 | \$578 |
| Giles | \$23,940 | 120 | 14.8 | \$79,900 | \$604 |
| Grainger | \$20,954 | 130 | 26.5 | \$88,400 | \$620 |
| Greene | \$29,365 | 420 | 22.3 | \$88,000 | \$623 |
| Grundy | \$20,593 | 80 | 24.2 | \$60,000 | \$604 |
| Hamblen | \$25,673 | 230 | 11.9 | \$105,000 | \$620 |
| Hamilton | \$33,239 | 1,430 | 16.7 | \$125,000 | \$719 |
| Hancock | \$14,902 | 40 | 30.8 | \$70,000 | \$589 |
| Hardeman | \$19,475 | 110 | 18.6 | \$72,500 | \$623 |
| Hardin | \$24,124 | 150 | 22.7 | \$85,000 | \$610 |
| Hawkins | \$22,595 | 310 | 26.1 | \$95,900 | \$647 |
| Haywood | \$21,737 | 160 | 30.8 | \$79,900 | \$625 |
| Henderson | \$23,388 | 170 | 24.3 | \$84,500 | \$594 |
| Henry | \$24,278 | 280 | 30.1 | \$79,000 | \$554 |
| Hickman | \$19,245 | 120 | 19.4 | \$92,160 | \$691 |
| Houston | \$22,379 | 90 | 42.9 | \$71,000 | \$569 |
| Humphreys | \$24,192 | 90 | 17.3 | \$72,500 | \$656 |
| Jackson | \$22,406 | 40 | 12.9 | \$55,000 | \$597 |
| Jefferson | \$22,521 | 300 | 20.7 | \$115,000 | \$620 |
| Johnson | \$17,942 | 70 | 19.4 | \$87,115 | \$617 |
| Knox | \$31,417 | 1,610 | 13.5 | \$147,770 | \$762 |



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| County | Per Capita Personal Income | Number of Unemployed Youth | | Median Home Sale Price | Fair Market Rents |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | | 2004 | 2006 |
| | Amount | Number | Rate | Amount | Amount |
| Lake | \$15,578 | 20 | 18.2 | \$54,000 | \$597 |
| Lauderdale | \$18,237 | 120 | 24.5 | \$69,800 | \$593 |
| Lawrence | \$22,237 | 240 | 22.0 | \$72,000 | \$569 |
| Lewis | \$19,754 | 50 | 16.1 | \$68,000 | \$589 |
| Lincoln | \$24,974 | 130 | 15.7 | \$82,500 | \$562 |
| Loudon | \$29,554 | 140 | 12.8 | \$150,000 | \$762 |
| Macon | \$22,618 | 70 | 21.2 | \$94,000 | \$548 |
| Madison | \$28,190 | 2,320 | 17.5 | \$91,000 | \$794 |
| Marion | \$24,292 | 170 | 19.8 | \$122,077 | \$719 |
| Marshall | \$24,396 | 40 | 18.2 | \$87,950 | \$623 |
| Maury | \$27,567 | 1,440 | 22.7 | \$67,000 | \$778 |
| McMinn | \$23,407 | 620 | 23.8 | \$68,750 | \$585 |
| McNairy | \$24,298 | 60 | 25.0 | \$107,000 | \$664 |
| Meigs | \$21,284 | 20 | 8.7 | \$101,000 | \$604 |
| Monroe | \$21,701 | 240 | 23.1 | \$96,400 | \$553 |
| Montgomery | \$28,863 | 600 | 14.8 | \$108,950 | \$814 |
| Moore | \$25,255 | 10 | 7.1 | \$100,000 | \$638 |
| Morgan | \$18,567 | 120 | 25.0 | \$76,075 | \$575 |
| Obion | \$25,754 | 200 | 22.7 | \$77,000 | \$607 |
| Overton | \$20,480 | 80 | 12.1 | \$72,000 | \$562 |
| Perry | \$23,438 | 50 | 26.3 | \$55,041 | \$589 |
| Pickett | \$19,263 | 20 | 14.3 | \$84,500 | \$597 |
| Polk | \$23,021 | 100 | 30.3 | \$85,000 | \$663 |
| Putnam | \$25,507 | 380 | 16.5 | \$107,000 | \$688 |
| Rhea | \$22,397 | 250 | 25.3 | \$95,900 | \$611 |
| Roane | \$26,447 | 270 | 19.6 | \$120,000 | \$646 |
| Robertson | \$27,976 | 250 | 11.6 | \$129,000 | \$864 |
| Rutherford | \$28,651 | 1,210 | 16.2 | \$130,075 | \$864 |
| Scott | \$19,006 | 160 | 29.1 | \$68,568 | \$609 |
| Sequatchie | \$22,756 | 40 | 13.8 | \$87,500 | \$719 |
| Sevier | \$27,002 | 290 | 11.5 | \$139,700 | \$677 |
| Shelby | \$34,878 | 5,140 | 21.7 | \$141,500 | \$847 |
| Smith | \$24,504 | 120 | 20.7 | \$85,000 | \$632 |
| Stewart | \$22,120 | 80 | 22.2 | \$82,000 | \$633 |
| Sullivan | \$27,960 | 600 | 16.5 | \$98,250 | \$647 |
| Sumner | \$29,504 | 760 | 15.0 | \$156,000 | \$864 |
| Tipton | \$25,057 | 460 | 27.4 | \$125,000 | \$847 |
| Trousdale | \$22,099 | 30 | 12.0 | \$90,000 | \$864 |
| Unicoi | \$25,226 | 60 | 14.0 | \$90,950 | \$622 |
| Union | \$18,828 | 170 | 25.8 | \$99,450 | \$762 |
| Van Buren | \$23,597 | 60 | 50.0 | \$65,450 | \$597 |
| Warren | \$24,248 | 270 | 26.0 | \$69,500 | \$649 |
| Washington | \$27,045 | 400 | 11.7 | \$123,500 | \$622 |
| Wayne | \$17,630 | 80 | 23.5 | \$53,000 | \$589 |
| Weakley | \$23,403 | 290 | 23.0 | \$66,000 | \$673 |
| White | \$20,940 | 150 | 24.2 | \$75,700 | \$650 |
| Williamson | \$45,538 | 500 | 11.6 | \$245,000 | \$864 |
| Wilson | \$32,796 | 490 | 15.5 | \$158,700 | \$864 |



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| County | Total Population 2005 | Total Hispanic Population 2005 | Population Younger than 18 | Diversity of Population Younger Than 18 2005 | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------|--------|-----------------|----------|
| | Number | Number | Total | White | Black | Asian | American Indian | Hispanic |
| Tennessee | 5,958,085 | 180,575 | 1,448,299 | 1,058,696 | 307,810 | 20,304 | 3,712 | 58,237 |
| Anderson | 71,975 | 1,026 | 16,459 | 14,397 | 940 | 219 | 46 | 323 |
| Bedford | 40,945 | 4,954 | 10,902 | 9,323 | 915 | 115 | 32 | 1,575 |
| Benton | 16,838 | 206 | 3,646 | 3,194 | 106 | 14 | 12 | 60 |
| Bledsoe | 12,868 | 163 | 3,011 | 2,626 | 84 | 7 | 3 | 52 |
| Blount | 112,074 | 1,636 | 25,206 | 23,236 | 1,010 | 310 | 76 | 539 |
| Bradley | 92,686 | 2,727 | 22,000 | 19,144 | 1,227 | 151 | 71 | 800 |
| Campbell | 40,860 | 424 | 9,088 | 8,663 | 78 | 23 | 10 | 71 |
| Cannon | 13,440 | 275 | 3,409 | 2,966 | 32 | 5 | 8 | 84 |
| Carroll | 30,066 | 393 | 6,841 | 5,513 | 787 | 18 | 15 | 157 |
| Carter | 57,464 | 685 | 12,270 | 11,057 | 191 | 36 | 21 | 190 |
| Cheatham | 38,768 | 661 | 10,611 | 9,204 | 209 | 30 | 28 | 178 |
| Chester | 16,426 | 258 | 4,158 | 3,072 | 459 | 8 | 7 | 99 |
| Claiborne | 30,989 | 234 | 7,015 | 6,645 | 71 | 55 | 16 | 46 |
| Clay | 8,106 | 184 | 1,699 | 1,522 | 42 | 6 | 6 | 46 |
| Cocke | 35,064 | 441 | 7,846 | 7,200 | 241 | 17 | 44 | 134 |
| Coffee | 50,414 | 1,661 | 12,336 | 11,137 | 620 | 104 | 36 | 509 |
| Crockett | 15,068 | 1,088 | 3,841 | 2,928 | 495 | 7 | 11 | 453 |
| Cumberland | 50,127 | 660 | 10,363 | 9,873 | 92 | 37 | 26 | 218 |
| Davidson | 592,446 | 38,172 | 129,447 | 79,481 | 47,093 | 4,597 | 398 | 12,515 |
| Decatur | 11,850 | 298 | 2,546 | 2,249 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 54 |
| De Kalb | 18,350 | 873 | 4,242 | 3,851 | 80 | 37 | 12 | 224 |
| Dickson | 45,826 | 797 | 12,105 | 10,542 | 710 | 45 | 47 | 274 |
| Dyer | 38,129 | 714 | 9,729 | 7,312 | 1,763 | 51 | 22 | 210 |
| Fayette | 31,295 | 653 | 7,534 | 5,207 | 2,608 | 94 | 14 | 189 |
| Fentress | 17,300 | 128 | 4,048 | 3,762 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 43 |
| Franklin | 40,714 | 807 | 9,321 | 8,001 | 561 | 43 | 12 | 226 |
| Gibson | 48,640 | 692 | 11,918 | 8,035 | 2,801 | 25 | 22 | 197 |
| Giles | 30,170 | 305 | 7,214 | 5,686 | 884 | 23 | 17 | 90 |
| Grainger | 21,840 | 300 | 5,008 | 4,791 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 102 |
| Greene | 64,841 | 1,062 | 14,548 | 13,148 | 416 | 59 | 31 | 284 |
| Grundy | 14,759 | 153 | 3,687 | 3,424 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 43 |
| Hamblen | 60,310 | 5,559 | 14,082 | 12,591 | 740 | 185 | 41 | 1,603 |
| Hamilton | 312,491 | 7,391 | 70,148 | 48,508 | 18,868 | 1,190 | 196 | 2,527 |
| Hancock | 6,853 | 27 | 1,513 | 1,346 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Hardeman | 29,618 | 343 | 7,022 | 3,098 | 3,036 | 26 | 4 | 59 |
| Hardin | 26,501 | 304 | 6,089 | 5,285 | 264 | 14 | 27 | 96 |
| Hawkins | 55,817 | 481 | 13,053 | 11,881 | 221 | 34 | 14 | 148 |
| Haywood | 19,920 | 736 | 5,409 | 2,156 | 2,909 | 0 | 7 | 252 |
| Henderson | 26,591 | 283 | 6,419 | 5,575 | 591 | 13 | 4 | 78 |
| Henry | 31,761 | 363 | 6,913 | 5,724 | 759 | 24 | 9 | 123 |
| Hickman | 24,186 | 310 | 6,033 | 5,309 | 110 | 6 | 34 | 79 |
| Houston | 8,223 | 169 | 2,094 | 1,761 | 72 | 0 | 2 | 61 |
| Humphreys | 18,469 | 224 | 4,393 | 3,844 | 180 | 14 | 7 | 77 |
| Jackson | 11,441 | 110 | 2,556 | 2,226 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 38 |
| Jefferson | 47,809 | 1,017 | 11,309 | 9,885 | 282 | 25 | 31 | 292 |
| Johnson | 18,203 | 148 | 3,537 | 3,117 | 30 | 2 | 13 | 42 |
| Knox | 396,741 | 6,949 | 88,042 | 74,325 | 10,733 | 1,465 | 278 | 2,271 |



| County | Total Population 2005 | Total Hispanic Population 2005 | Population Younger than 18 | Diversity of Population Younger Than 18 2005 | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| | Number | Number | Total | White | Black | Asian | American Indian | Hispanic |
| Lake | 7,967 | 80 | 1,436 | 947 | 312 | 6 | 4 | 28 |
| Lauderdale | 28,449 | 337 | 6,991 | 3,841 | 2,534 | 26 | 44 | 102 |
| Lawrence | 41,329 | 521 | 10,632 | 9,908 | 232 | 16 | 25 | 138 |
| Lewis | 11,890 | 139 | 3,045 | 2,645 | 67 | 10 | 3 | 48 |
| Lincoln | 32,510 | 584 | 7,669 | 6,488 | 626 | 33 | 28 | 162 |
| Loudon | 41,610 | 1,507 | 8,822 | 8,736 | 187 | 37 | 25 | 553 |
| Macon | 21,568 | 606 | 5,635 | 5,027 | 22 | 23 | 11 | 188 |
| Madison | 95,487 | 2,216 | 24,338 | 13,241 | 9,897 | 232 | 32 | 697 |
| Marion | 28,380 | 217 | 6,465 | 5,858 | 303 | 20 | 15 | 64 |
| Marshall | 28,395 | 1,029 | 7,180 | 6,032 | 607 | 18 | 11 | 304 |
| Maury | 74,003 | 3,240 | 18,900 | 15,341 | 3,021 | 95 | 64 | 905 |
| McMinn | 51,196 | 1,167 | 12,486 | 10,630 | 751 | 82 | 49 | 382 |
| McNairy | 25,165 | 283 | 5,966 | 5,357 | 496 | 14 | 5 | 98 |
| Meigs | 11,718 | 81 | 3,038 | 2,614 | 60 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| Monroe | 41,669 | 1,147 | 10,282 | 9,627 | 253 | 77 | 28 | 408 |
| Montgomery | 144,724 | 8,051 | 40,522 | 29,827 | 10,263 | 1,045 | 244 | 3,148 |
| Moore | 5,968 | 45 | 1,399 | 1,215 | 55 | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| Morgan | 20,523 | 170 | 4,721 | 4,177 | 51 | 9 | 7 | 47 |
| Obion | 32,921 | 1,030 | 7,960 | 6,115 | 1,032 | 21 | 9 | 291 |
| Overton | 20,669 | 161 | 4,789 | 4,291 | 56 | 8 | 7 | 31 |
| Perry | 7,734 | 87 | 1,874 | 1,637 | 83 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Pickett | 5,125 | 54 | 1,060 | 935 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Polk | 16,469 | 145 | 3,819 | 3,403 | 48 | 5 | 4 | 39 |
| Putnam | 66,235 | 2,959 | 14,530 | 13,598 | 342 | 130 | 37 | 1,013 |
| Rhea | 29,580 | 670 | 6,686 | 6,508 | 262 | 26 | 32 | 258 |
| Roane | 53,326 | 467 | 12,042 | 10,256 | 464 | 58 | 24 | 134 |
| Robertson | 59,487 | 3,179 | 15,316 | 13,436 | 1,502 | 71 | 39 | 917 |
| Rutherford | 203,987 | 10,547 | 53,197 | 45,331 | 7,308 | 1,588 | 148 | 3,222 |
| Scott | 22,345 | 136 | 5,705 | 5,325 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 58 |
| Sequatchie | 12,201 | 102 | 3,047 | 2,872 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 36 |
| Sevier | 77,553 | 1,405 | 17,233 | 16,619 | 266 | 115 | 66 | 465 |
| Shelby | 928,648 | 31,129 | 256,737 | 91,123 | 148,785 | 5,136 | 508 | 10,330 |
| Smith | 18,846 | 312 | 4,778 | 4,089 | 197 | 7 | 15 | 101 |
| Stewart | 13,292 | 163 | 3,214 | 2,706 | 122 | 25 | 12 | 58 |
| Sullivan | 154,295 | 1,245 | 33,568 | 30,026 | 1,047 | 192 | 64 | 429 |
| Sumner | 140,685 | 3,576 | 36,649 | 31,289 | 2,939 | 356 | 129 | 1,168 |
| Tipton | 55,867 | 875 | 15,715 | 10,892 | 3,320 | 87 | 32 | 259 |
| Trousdale | 7,651 | 199 | 1,823 | 1,573 | 163 | 1 | 3 | 53 |
| Unicoi | 17,894 | 481 | 3,663 | 3,302 | 51 | 2 | 11 | 195 |
| Union | 19,431 | 188 | 5,043 | 4,428 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 45 |
| Van Buren | 5,651 | 24 | 1,348 | 1,151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Warren | 39,977 | 2,665 | 9,636 | 8,654 | 393 | 50 | 22 | 743 |
| Washington | 112,102 | 2,032 | 23,866 | 21,427 | 1,269 | 266 | 45 | 613 |
| Wayne | 17,436 | 151 | 3,654 | 3,183 | 50 | 14 | 3 | 40 |
| Weakley | 35,642 | 480 | 8,072 | 6,178 | 565 | 77 | 4 | 126 |
| White | 23,981 | 277 | 5,573 | 5,226 | 137 | 16 | 5 | 98 |
| Williamson | 144,222 | 5,269 | 42,136 | 35,882 | 2,057 | 912 | 75 | 1,679 |
| Wilson | 97,010 | 2,103 | 25,379 | 21,910 | 1,982 | 198 | 87 | 745 |

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Appendices



Appendix A

Predatory Lending

Predatory Lending

Descriptions of the types of predatory lending practices that take advantage of low-wage workers are presented in this Appendix.

Tax Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs) are short-term cash advances against a customer's anticipated income tax refund. The loans are offered at high interest rates, ranging from about 40 to over 700 percent APR. They only speed up the refund process by as little as one week, compared to what consumers can expect by filing online and having their refunds deposited directly into their banking accounts. Nationally there were over 12 million RAL borrowers in 2003.

Payday lending provides individuals with funds in anticipation of future receipt of wages. Data collected by state regulators, financial records released by payday lenders, and assessments by third-party analysts produced the following information about payday lending.

- Ninety percent of payday lending revenues are based on fees stripped from trapped borrowers. The typical payday borrower pays back \$793 for a \$325 loan.
- Predatory payday lending now costs American families \$4.2 billion per year in excessive fees.
- States that ban payday lending save their citizens an estimated \$1.4 billion in predatory payday lending fees every year (Center for Responsible Lending, 2007).

Title Loans A report released by the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions on February 1, 2006, revealed Tennessee's title lending industry has taken possession of thousands of borrowers' cars after charging borrowers sky-high rates. Findings from the report include the following:

- **High Rates** - Some Tennessee lenders charged as much as 30 percent per month for title loans, substantially more than the 22 percent per month allowed by Tennessee law. Most other title lenders charged 22 percent per month, which is 264 percent APR.
- **Illegal fees** - Over one quarter of the title lenders surveyed charged illegal fees, in addition to the interest and fees allowed by law. These unauthorized fees include late fees, nonsufficient fund (NSF) charges, additional interest, lien recording fees, repossession fees, application fees, renewal fees, trip charges, and storage fees.
- **Repossessions** - Tennessee title pledge lenders reported 17,313 repossessions related to the title loan business in 2004.
- **Frequent Rollovers** - Title loans were renewed in Tennessee an average of seven times. The maximum number of times renewed was 105. Title pledge lenders reported the average maximum number of days from loan start to loan payoff was 360.

Predatory home mortgage lending involves a wide array of abusive practices including:

- **Excessive Fees** - A refinanced mortgage can be packed with excessive fees and/or unnecessary fees. A regular mortgage usually includes loan fees below one percent of the total loan amount. A predatory mortgage can have loan fees in excess of five percent. These excessive costs are tucked into the loan amount so the lender can easily disguise them. These fees can put thousands of the homeowner's dollars into the predator's pockets. This practice falls within the definition of predatory lending.
- **Abusive Prepayment Penalties** - Only about two percent of normal conventional mortgages have a prepayment penalty that might be difficult to meet. Up to 80 percent of subprime mortgages have an abusive prepayment penalty because this is one more way the predators can gouge an unsuspecting homeowner. The prepayment penalty is a fee the lender requires the borrower to

pay if the borrower should pay off the mortgage loan early. The subprime borrower usually has less-than-perfect credit when originally taking out a mortgage and the prepayment penalty is hidden in the fine print. Over the following few years the borrower may manage to improve his/her credit rating and want to obtain a new mortgage with a lower interest and payments. However, the prepayment penalty on the original mortgage (which often equals five percent of the original loan) is so high that it eats up any equity the homeowners have built and may leave them owing more money. As a result, homeowners are often trapped into keeping the original, high-interest mortgage. This is another example when the lender gives an incentive to the mortgage broker for helping to include the high prepayment penalty in the mortgage. In the future, the homeowner has to pay the prepayment penalty, the mortgage broker pockets extra money.

Since predators using high prepayment penalties tend to channel borrowers into subprime loans, the honest conventional lenders lose a great deal of prime loan business. This indirectly affects the fees they need to charge their regular prime borrowers. Everyone loses when predatory lenders have their way.

- **Steering and Coercing** - Predatory Lenders use a number of different abusive practices when putting together a subprime loan. The possible targets for these practices are elderly, low-income or minority homeowners who, in many cases, would actually qualify for a regular prime loan. Fannie Mae estimates up to 50 percent of the subprime refinanced loans could have initially been prime loans – saving the borrowers thousands of dollars in fees and interest rates. The abuse of subprime loans in minority neighborhoods is evident in a government study in an African-American neighborhood showing over 51 percent of the refinanced mortgages were subprime, compared to only 9 percent in predominantly white neighborhoods. Borrowers are often subjected to very aggressive sales tactics to steer or coerce them into refinancing when it is not in their best interest. Many states are attempting to set up predatory lending laws to avert this type of activity.
- **Loan Flipping** – When Con-Artist’s find a homeowner they can talk or coerce into refinancing their mortgage, even though the homeowner gains nothing from the transaction, it is referred to as “loan flipping.” The transaction might put a few thousand dollars into the homeowner’s bank account, easily eaten up by excessive fees, a higher interest rate, and prepayment penalties of the new mortgage. A serious danger with loan flipping occurs when a balloon payment is placed in the fine print. While the homeowner originally may have had twenty or thirty years to pay on the mortgage, under the loan flipping they might be signing for a two, three, or five year balloon payment. At the end of the balloon period the homeowner must find a way to refinance the house or lose it completely. The expert Con-Artists’ will be glad to do another loan flip and refinance it for them – once again pocketing thousands of dollars in the process and leaving the homeowner with even less equity in the property than before.
- **Unnecessary Products** - Predators often add insurance and other unnecessary products to the loan amount. While basic homeowner’s insurance is traditional for mortgages, when the predators insist, or intimidate the borrower into buying additional insurance, such as regular mortgage insurance, fire and hazard insurance, life insurance, disability insurance, and health insurance, the insurance is usually extended to include all family members, not just the borrowers themselves. The premium for these unnecessary items is added to the loan amount, easily hidden from the borrower. The predator then earns large commissions every year on the premiums paid. A variation of this happens when three or five years of premiums are paid in advance.

- **Mandatory Arbitration** - Another practice that falls within the definition of predatory lending occurs when a lender uses fine print to hide words making it illegal for the homeowner to take legal action against the lender. The borrowers sign away their rights to sue the lender for any fraud, predatory actions or illegal actions. The only right the borrowers have is to take their grievances to arbitration. The arbitration process is totally in the hands of the lenders, usually conducted in secret without the borrowers having adequate representation. Although the borrowers can usually have legal counsel, they find it difficult to find anyone who will represent them because the lawyers are not guaranteed payment of their fees in arbitration like they are in court. Many arbitration cases are handled over the phone and when an individual is pitted against a large corporation, and the proceedings are confidential with no stenographic or written record of the facts, the borrower is at a true disadvantage. Most arbitration decisions are binding and the borrowers cannot appeal them. More than 50 percent of lenders are now including mandatory arbitration in their loan documents and borrowers remain unaware of the implications. Lenders favor arbitration because it eliminates a borrower's rights to participate in a class-action suit against the lender. The Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Truth in Lending Act have no bearing in an arbitration situation, only when a case goes to court. And, some lenders keep their right to go to court, but prohibit the borrower from doing so. The fees for arbitration can also be more expensive than filing a small claims court suit. Overall, the borrowers who sign a mandatory arbitration contract are bound to a very lopsided arrangement, rarely in their best interest. Mortgage News Daily http://www.mortgagenewsdaily.com/mortgage_fraud/predatory_lending.asp

Appendix B

Family Budget and Poverty Guidelines

Family Budget

Thousands of Tennesseans work hard to support their families. But, despite their determination and effort, the economic system forces many of them into low-wage jobs that provide insufficient benefits and offer little opportunity for economic security. The table below provides a 2005 Data Snapshot for Working Poor Families in Tennessee. Low-income is defined as a family income below 200 percent of poverty. In 2005, the poverty threshold was \$19,971 for a family of four and thus the low-income threshold was \$39,942.

The consumption items included in the family budget are as follows:

Housing

Housing costs are derived from Department of Housing and Urban Development's fair market rents (FMRs). For a family with two children, rental cost of a two-bedroom apartment is used. The details of FMR calculations can be found at HUD website: www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html.

Food

The second important item in the consumption bundle is food, whose average costs may vary across the state. In this analysis, however, there is one cost for the whole nation, which is based on Department of Agriculture's "Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels" report. EPI uses the low-cost plan, which consists of a very basic diet, where all food is prepared at home. The details of USDA food plans can be found at [www.cnpp.usda.gov/publications/Food Plans/](http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/publications/Food%20Plans/).

Transportation

The assumption is that families need transportation to drive to and from work, school and shopping areas, so they bear the costs of car ownership, gasoline, maintenance, depreciation, etc. These costs are derived from two sources: first, the National Travel Household Survey, which calculates average trip lengths for five MSA sizes and for areas not in a MSA; and, second, the IRS cost-per-mile rate, which includes all other costs associated with operating a car. In 2006, this cost was 44.5 cents per mile. All social trips are excluded from the costs. Also, note that rural areas have the highest costs and urban areas have the lowest. The details of these calculations can be found at <http://nhts.ornl.gov/2001/index.shtml> and <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p15b/ar02.html#d0e2427>.

Child Care

There are only two categories for the child-care costs, one for urban and one for rural. For a working family of four, EPI calculates the costs for one 4-year-old and one school-age child. Child Care costs are based on the Children's Defense Fund's 2000 report, which is available at www.childrensdefense.org/earlychildhood/chilcare/highcost.pdf.

Health Care

As one of the most complicated budget items to calculate, cost of health care is simplified under three categories: employer-sponsored, Medicaid or private non-group plan. It is assumed that families have insurance, and they bear the costs as insurance premiums and out-of-pocket expenses. The formulas employed to calculate these costs, which are for 2004, can be found at www.epi.org.

Other Necessities

In this category, other living expenses, such as clothing, personal care, household supplies and school supplies, are included. According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey, this budget item equals approximately 27 percent of housing and food costs; therefore, this ratio is used to calculate the costs for other necessities (<http://www.bls.gov/cex/>).

Taxes

These include, where applicable, local and federal personal income taxes, federal Social Security taxes and Medicare payroll taxes. Tennessee does not have state income tax. Sales and property taxes are included in the cost of other necessities and cost of housing respectively. The assumptions are that the taxpayer family files jointly for federal taxes, all income is from wages and no elderly are present in the household. Federal earned income tax credit, child tax credit, dependent care tax credit and deductible for dependent care expenses are all included in the calculations (Citizens for Tax Justice for the year 2004).

Basic Family Budget for Tennessee 2005

Income Required for a Family of 2 Working Parents and 2 Children to Survive for a Month (In Dollars)

| AREA NAME | Housing | Food | Child Care | Transportation | Health Care | Other Necessities | Taxes | Total Budget | Minimum Wage |
|---|---------|------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Chattanooga (TN portion) | 569 | 587 | 782 | 324 | 325 | 312 | 60 | 2,959 | 2,028 |
| Clarksville-Hopkinsville (TN portion) | 557 | 587 | 782 | 375 | 325 | 309 | 63 | 2,998 | 2,028 |
| Jackson | 576 | 587 | 782 | 375 | 325 | 314 | 66 | 3,025 | 2,028 |
| Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol (TN portion) | 476 | 587 | 782 | 324 | 325 | 287 | 13 | 2,794 | 2,028 |
| Knoxville | 553 | 587 | 782 | 387 | 325 | 308 | 63 | 3,005 | 2,028 |
| Memphis (TN portion) | 622 | 587 | 782 | 358 | 325 | 326 | 77 | 3,077 | 2,028 |
| Nashville | 693 | 587 | 782 | 358 | 325 | 335 | 89 | 3,130 | 2,028 |
| Rural | 458 | 587 | 610 | 420 | 325 | 282 | -26 | 2,656 | 2,028 |

Poverty Guidelines

| Key Differences Between Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Poverty Thresholds | Poverty Guidelines |
| Issuing Agency | Census Bureau | Department of Health and Human Services |
| Purpose/Use | Statistical— calculating the number of people in poverty | Administrative— determining financial eligibility for certain programs |
| Characteristics by Which They Vary | Detailed (48-cell) matrix of thresholds varies by family size, number of children, and, for 1- & 2-person units, whether or not elderly. Weighted average thresholds vary by family size and, for 1- & 2-person units, whether or not elderly. There is no geographic variation; the same figures are used for all 50 states and D.C. | Guidelines vary by family size. In addition, there is one set of figures for the 48 contiguous states and D.C.; one set for Alaska; and one set for Hawaii. |
| Timing of Annual Update | The Census Bureau issues preliminary poverty thresholds in January, and final poverty thresholds in August of the year after the year for which poverty is measured. The poverty thresholds are adjusted to the price level of the year for which poverty is measured. For example, the poverty thresholds for calendar year 2002 were issued in 2003 (preliminary in January, final in September), were used to measure poverty for calendar year 2002, and reflect the price level of calendar year 2002. | HHS issues poverty guidelines in February of each year. Some programs make them effective on date of publication, others at a later date. For example, the 2003 poverty guidelines were issued in February 2003, calculated from the calendar year 2001 thresholds issued in September 2002, updated to reflect the price level of calendar year 2002. Therefore the 2003 poverty guidelines are approximately equal to the poverty thresholds for 2002 (for most family sizes). |
| How Updated or Calculated | The <i>48-cell matrix</i> is updated each year from the 1978 threshold matrix using the CPI-U. The preliminary weighted average thresholds are updated from the previous year's final weighted average thresholds using the CPI-U. The final weighted average thresholds are calculated from the current year's 48-cell matrix using family weighting figures from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement. | Guidelines are updated from the latest published (final) weighted average poverty thresholds using the CPI-U. (Figures are rounded, and differences between adjacent-family-size figures are equalized.) |
| Rounding | Rounded to the nearest dollar | Rounded to various multiples of \$10— may end only in zero |
| J.S. Department of Health and Human Services | | |

2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines

| Persons in Family or Household | 48 Contiguous States and D.C. | Alaska | Hawaii |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | \$10,210 | \$12,770 | \$11,750 |
| 2 | 13,690 | 17,120 | 15,750 |
| 3 | 17,170 | 21,470 | 19,750 |
| 4 | 20,650 | 25,820 | 23,750 |
| 5 | 24,130 | 30,170 | 27,750 |
| 6 | 27,610 | 34,520 | 31,750 |
| 7 | 31,090 | 38,870 | 35,750 |
| 8 | 34,570 | 43,220 | 39,750 |
| For each additional person, add | 3,480 | 4,350 | 4,000 |

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 15, January 24, 2007, pp. 3147–3148

Data Definitions and Sources and References



Data Definitions and Sources

This year's book contains 39 indicators. The first 11 indicators are Primary Indicators: Indicators we believe play a significant role in child well-being in Tennessee. They provide a good snapshot of the economic, educational, physical and social health of children. The remaining indicators are Secondary Indicators. The story told by these indicators most likely mirrors that of a related Primary Indicator.

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). Data for most indicators are presented both as numbers and as rates.

Primary Indicators

Each indicator shows the current year or most recent data. The map for each Primary Indicator reflects only the **rate** for relevant indicator, because county comparisons are more meaningful using rates rather than numbers. Caution is still advised though, since the small populations of some counties made the rates elevated.

- **Low Birth weight Babies.** Includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2005. The rate is low birth weight babies as a percent of live births in 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://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- **Infant Mortality.** This indicator shows the number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2005. 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, supplied data at its website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- **Child Deaths.** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2005 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided child death data and population estimations. KIDS COUNT configured the data and calculated the rate.
- **Teen Violent Deaths.** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15- 19, for calendar year 2005. 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 data. KIDS COUNT arranged the data and calculated the rate.



- ✧ **Substantiated Child Abuse.** This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available in year 2005. 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 were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

- ✧ **Children on Families First (TANF).** This indicator includes the 17 year old and younger cash recipients through Tennessee’s Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2005. The rate is the percent of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds. 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 rate.

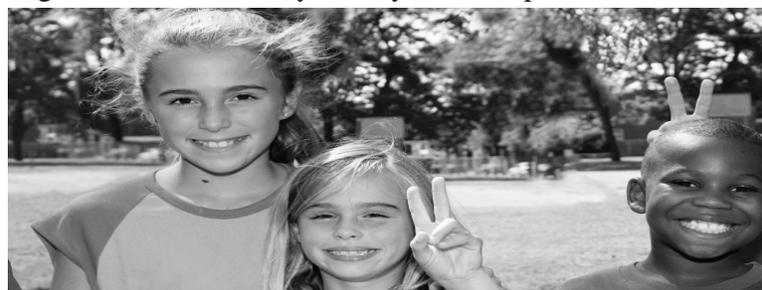
- ✧ **Children on Food Stamps.** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps during fiscal year 2005. The rate is the percent of same age population. Tennessee’s Department of Human Services supplied the Food Stamp data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT reorganized data and computed rates.

- ✧ **Free and Reduced Lunch Participation.** The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2005-06. The rate is the average participation as the percent of daily school attendance. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.

- ✧ **Cohort Dropouts.** Cohort dropouts represent the number of students no longer enrolled as 12th graders compared to their numbers as ninth graders. The rate is a percent. The Tennessee Department of Education’s Research Division supplied the data by school district per school year 2005-06. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.

- ✧ **School Suspensions.** This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2005-06. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. The Tennessee Department of Education’s Research Division provided data by school district at its website (<http://www.k-12.state.tn.us/asr0405>). KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.

- ✧ **Juvenile Court Referrals.** Children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2005 are included in this indicator. The rate is referrals as a percent of the under age 18 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 for all courts except Davidson County, which submitted its own referral numbers. KIDS COUNT reconfigured referral data by county and computed the rate.



Secondary Indicators

- ✧ **Total TennCare Population.** This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled to TennCare as of December 2005. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data. Population estimates are derived from data provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.
- ✧ **TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.** TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of December 2005. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts. Population estimates are derived from data provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT did the reconfigurations and calculated the rate, which is a percentage. *
- ✧ **Adequate Prenatal Care.** This indicator includes pregnancies where adequacy of prenatal care is defined by Kessner Index. The rate is the number of babies born who received adequate care per 100 resident live births for 2005. Numbers for adequate care were provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, and understated due to too much unknown care information received for this year. Rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✧ **Teen Pregnancy.** The population of interest is the number of pregnant 15-17 year-old females during calendar year 2005. 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://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- ✧ **Births to Teens.** This indicator includes 15-17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2005, 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 data at its website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- ✧ **Births to Unmarried Females.** The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2005 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The data are from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- ✧ **Medical Doctors by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of physicians by county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2005. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided data at its website, (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). Rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.



- ✧ **Dentists by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of dentists by county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2005. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics published data at its website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). Rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✧ **Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** Teens ages 15 to 17 who were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2005 are included in this indicator. Rate is per 1,000 teens. 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. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✧ **Children Under Age 6 in WIC.** This indicator shows eligible children below the age of six who were in WIC program in FY 2005. Rate is the percent of 0-5 year old population. Tennessee Department of Health provided WIC data firsthand. Population estimates are derived again from Tennessee's Department of Health's population data. Rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✧ **Total Food Stamps.** The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons during fiscal year 2005 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. Population estimates for the denominators came from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT organized the data, calculated the rates.
- ✧ **Regulated Child Care Spaces.** Tennessee's 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 2005.
- ✧ **Event Dropouts.** The number of students younger than 18 who drop out of school during grades 9 to 12. Rate is a percent of 9 to 12 grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2005. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included in the data.
- ✧ **School Expulsions.** School year 2005 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee's Department of Education provided data in its website (<http://www.k-12.state.tn.us/asr0405>). KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
- ✧ **Reported Child Abuse Cases.** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2005. Rate is the 0-17 age population as a percent of resident population of the same age. Data are provided by Department of Children's Services. Population estimates were derived from Department of Health population data. Rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✧ **School-Aged Special Education.** This indicator shows 6 to 21 year old public school students who were eligible for special education services during school year 2005. Rate is the percent of net enrollment for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay are not



included in the numbers. Special state schools are not included in data. Tennessee Department of Education provided counts, based on a December 2005 report. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.

- ✧ **Commitment to State Custody.** The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during FY 2005 by county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children. Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates were based on data from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT computed the rates.
- ✧ **Remaining in State Custody.** Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2005. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied population estimates. Rates, calculated by KIDS COUNT, are per 1,000.
- ✧ **Recorded Marriages.** The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2005. Rates are per 1,000. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>).
- ✧ **Recorded Divorces.** Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2005; annulments were excluded. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). The rates are per 1,000 total population.
- ✧ **Per Capita Personal Income.** Data are for 2004 and provided by the Tennessee Department of Revenue. These data are also available online from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>).
- ✧ **Youth Unemployment.** The number of unemployed youth ages 16-19 as a percent of labor force are captured by this indicator. Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics supplied both unemployment numbers and rates.
- ✧ **Median Housing Cost.** This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2004. Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).
- ✧ **Fair Market Rent.** The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for FY 2006. Fair market rents represent the 40th 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 Rental Voucher program. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the website (www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR).



- ⌘ **Total Population.** Data represent 2005 population estimates and include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age. They are based on estimates of Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT arranged the data.
- ⌘ **Total Hispanic Population.** Data represent 2005 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race. They are obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
- ⌘ **Population Younger Than Age 18.** The data are based on the population estimates obtained from Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT rearranged the data to obtain 0 to 17 year old population for counties in 2005.
- ⌘ **Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.** This indicator includes youth population estimates for 2005, broken down by racial categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Numbers include both Hispanics and Non-Hispanics. KIDS COUNT extracted data from US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).





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