



KIDS COUNT



The State of the Child in Tennessee 2010



KIDS COUNT

The
State of the Child
in Tennessee

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

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Data at Your Fingertips

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 KIDS COUNT Data Center website brings together data on the well-being of children collected by the national KIDS COUNT network and by 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. KIDS COUNT Data Center 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.

Types of reports that can be created:

Profiles - to give detailed information about a single state or region.

Graphs - to view indicators over time.

Maps - to produce color-coded state maps.

Rankings - view all regions within the state, ranked according to the indicator.

Raw Data - download community level data in delimited files.

The screenshot shows the Tennessee page of the KIDS COUNT Data Center. At the top, it says "The Annie E. Casey Foundation Helping vulnerable kids & families succeed" and "Major Initiatives > KIDS COUNT > Data Center". The main header is "KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER" with navigation links: HOME, DATA BY STATE (selected), DATA ACROSS STATES, DATA BOOK/REPORTS, and HOW-TO.

The page title is "Tennessee" with a description: "Access profiles for many TN locations; rankings, maps, or trend graphs by topic; and raw data. Includes over 100 measures of child well-being, including the community-level data formerly in CLIKS." There are links to "Compare this state to other states" and "Select another state's home page".

Under "Profiles", it says "(Showing 5 Featured Indicators of full set)". There are two buttons: "View the Profile for This State/Territory" and "View Community-Level Profiles".

Featured Indicators: Select an Indicator to Learn More	%, #, or \$
Percent of Cohort Dropouts (2009)	10.4%
Hispanic Population Under Age 18 (2008)	93,119
School Expulsion Rate (2008)	2.4
Number of Youth Committed to State Custody (2008)	8,200

On the right, under "Rankings, Maps, or Trend Graphs by Topic", there is a list of options: "Featured Indicators", "TN KIDS COUNT Indicators", "National KIDS COUNT Key Indicators", and "By Category" (with "Demographics" listed below it).

To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center website, go to <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Select Data by State from the menu of items. You will then see a list of states. If you click on **Tennessee** you will be connected to all state and community level data from the Tennessee KIDS COUNT project. Then select **View Profiles for This State/Territory** and click on **TN Kids Count Indicators**. You will then see indicators for Tennessee as a whole.

To access county level data, click on the **View Community-Level Profiles** on the Tennessee page, and then select **Counties**, a list of counties will appear. Once you select the county, make sure to click on **TN KIDS COUNT Indicators** to see the data collected from local sources.

You can also generate graphs, maps and rankings and download raw data from the Tennessee. Each section has further instructions included at the site.

All the Tennessee community-level data were provided by the KIDS COUNT project of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. Specific questions regarding KIDS COUNT Data Center can be directed to pam.k.brown@tn.gov.

KIDS COUNT Data Center <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Website has all past and present editions of *The State of the Child in Tennessee*, as well as other publications produced by the Commission at www.tn.gov/tccy.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides partial funding to support *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee, 2010*. TCCY thanks the foundation for its support but acknowledges that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the agency alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the foundation.



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth authorization number 316076. April 2011. 2,000 copies. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$2.78 each.

For easy reference, *KIDS COUNT, The State of the Child in Tennessee* strives to provide the citizens of Tennessee the best available data on children and families in one publication.

In 2001, the KIDS COUNT team at the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth produced an “Unmet Needs” publication. At that time, the children in Tennessee were in danger of losing services due to a lack of state funds for programs and services. Tennessee is once again facing fiscal problems, placing children at even greater risk than experienced in 2001.

Structural Deficit



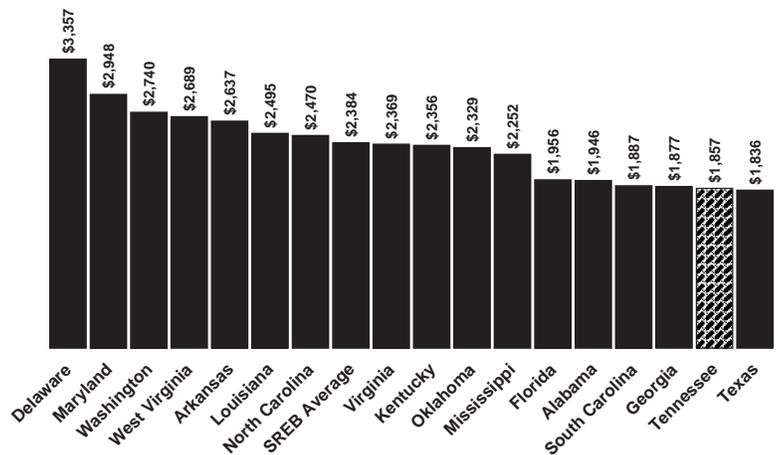
The recession began for Tennessee in December 2007 and continued through much of 2009, pushing unemployment to almost 11 percent, a percentage point above the national average, and severely damaging state revenue collections. The FY 2011 state budget more than \$1 billion less than the 2009 budget.

In FY 2010 Tennessee used over \$700 million in federal funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act as non-recurring, one time funding for a variety of important state programs and services including Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, Children’s Mental Health Services and Coordinated School Health programs. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Tennessee’s budget shortfall has been consistently among the 20 largest in the nation.

Tennessee’s reliance on the sales tax (based primarily on food and tangible goods) for more than half its state revenue means the state’s income grows at a rate slower than the economy or the population even during periods of growth. During deflationary periods, when savings increase and consumption declines, sales tax collections plummet. According to the Fiscal Review Committee of the Tennessee General Assembly, there is a strong positive correlation between the level of employment and the level of growth in sales tax collections. Employment growth is always a lagging indicator of economic growth. If the recovery, as predicted, starts as a “jobless recovery,” state revenue collections may not return to FY 2008 levels until 2014.

Only half of Tennesseans have interest bearing saving or checking accounts, and credit card debt in the state is very high. Tennessee has consistently had the highest bankruptcy rate in the nation. Little is

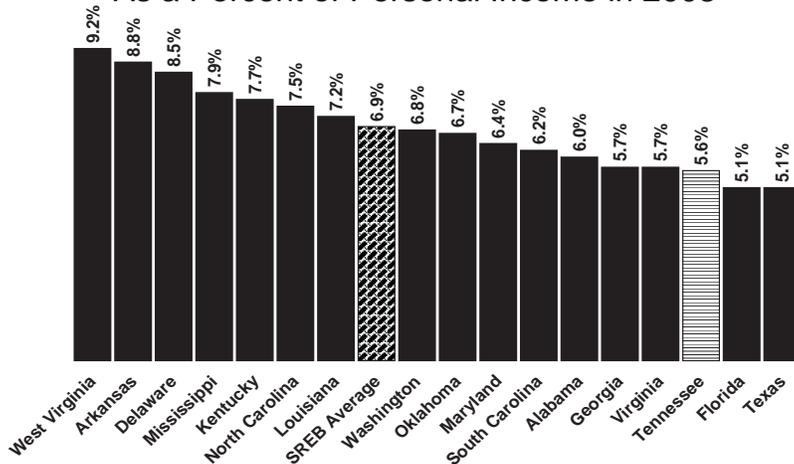
Per Capita Tax Revenue for Southern Regional Education Board States
2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis. SREB Average does not include Tennessee.

State Tax Revenue for Southern Regional Education Board States

As a Percent of Personal Income in 2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis. Tennessee is not included in the average.

known about the effect of credit card debt on state revenue. Tighter credit could be limiting revenue collections because Tennesseans are no longer able to use credit cards to make ends meet.

Tennessee's economy, similar to the rest of the nation, has evolved. While the sales tax was an adequate source of revenue in an agricultural/manufacturing/retail economy of the past, in the current service-based economy this revenue collection system performs poorly because almost half of family expenditures are for services not included in

the sales tax base. A service economy underfunds the sales tax and the treasury, and increases government expenditures in education. Many think of the service economy as low wage jobs such as waitressing and housekeeping; however, it also includes many professional services such as legal, accounting, health, mental health and medical services. Although Tennessee has recently been pro-active in recruiting foreign industry and bringing jobs to the state, this expansion has lagged business growth in other states. Additionally, Tennessee has been less successful at retaining its traditional manufacturing base.

The Economic Policy Institute reported only three states were hit harder than Tennessee by the effects of moving manufacturing jobs to low wage countries. While several automobile manufacturers have moved into the state over the last 30 years, bringing jobs and transforming small rural towns, many of the traditional manufacturers, the lower paying shirt and boot factories and the better paying HVAC and lawn-mower producers, have closed their facilities and moved operations overseas.

New technologies ("green energy" being pursued by state recruiters for a solar farm in West Tennessee and the manufacture of polycrystalline silicon used in solar energy cells and modules in other parts of the state) require a better educated workforce. Tennessee faces a serious disadvantage when compared to other states because of its low high school graduation rate and small percentage of residents holding baccalaureate and post graduate degrees.

Hunger and food insecurity are also rising in Tennessee, and throughout the country. Only 10 states had higher levels of food insecurity. Over 13 percent of Tennessee households experienced some level of food insecurity in 2008. Only 14 states had higher levels of hunger or very low food security, meaning heads of households or another member of the family did not eat because there was not enough food at some point during the year. Over 4.5 percent of Tennesseans in 2008 reported low food security.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps) served over 542,000 households, including over one million people in Tennessee. In September 2009, 25 percent more households in Tennessee received Food Stamps than in September 2008. The estimated average household benefit for 2009 was \$226 a month, or about \$3.42 per person per day. SNAP benefits are fully funded by the federal government.

Tennessee recently earned a performance bonus for being one of the leading states in the nation in SNAP participation rates by serving over 87 percent of its eligible citizens. Only three states served more of their eligible population. Nutrition assistance was a significant piece of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), and one of the most effective economic stimuli. Every dollar spent on nutritional assistance by participants generates almost \$2 in economic activity, and is spent in the communities where the participants live.

The Tennessee economy continues to perform poorly in providing adequate income levels to its citizens. Tennessee ranked in the bottom five states in income inequality when measuring the gap between the highest income quintile (the top 20 percent) and the middle quintile (between 40 and 60 percent) and the lowest quintile (the bottom 20 percent). Tennessee surpassed every state in the rate of growth in the inequity gap. The problem is not limited to Tennessee; experts reported that income is more unequal now than any time since 1917 when the IRS started keeping records. Tennessee now surpasses the level of inequality of 1928, the beginning of the Great Depression. The current label "Great Recession" is no coincidence.

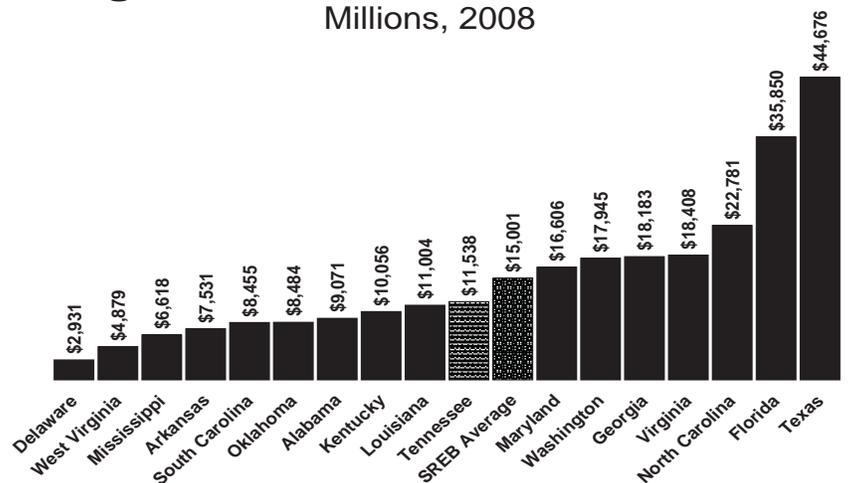
To some, the fact modern homes have refrigerators, air-conditioners and color televisions, and consumers have a vast array of inexpensive electronics is a sign income levels do not matter because these "luxuries" are available for almost all to afford. Yet, window air-conditioners and DVD players, made in low wage U.S. owned factories overseas, often cost less than the a week's worth of groceries or child care.

Families are now spending more money on services not included in the sales tax base; many are unable to make ends meet without using credit cards to pay for living expenses. Factories in other countries are producing less expensive consumer goods to make up the sales tax base. These factories once fueled our own rural counties and small towns.

New research shows the more subtle and lasting effects of income inequality. Beyond a

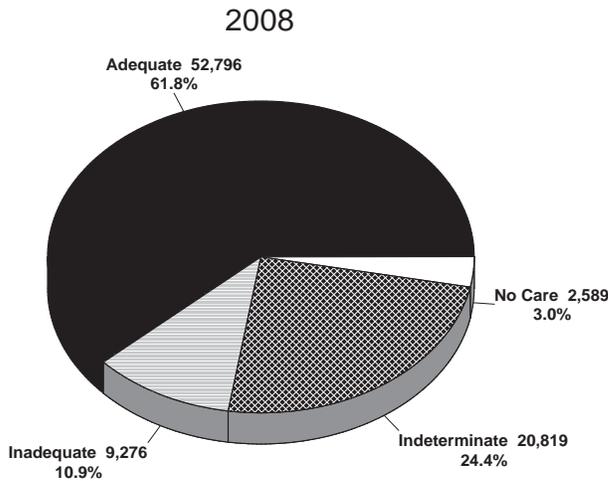
State Tax Revenue for Southern Regional Education Board States

Millions, 2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Adequate Prenatal Care*



Source: Tennessee Department of Health. *Adequacy is determined by Kessner Index.

certain point, somewhere around the median income level, money has little effect on happiness. However, the lack of money can be detrimental to your health and well-being, not only individually but as a society as well. Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett in their new book *The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better* looked at levels of income inequality around the world. They found the higher the level of income inequality in a society, the higher the level of social dysfunction in that society.

On a broad range of indicators, including mental illness, criminal behavior, health, education, drug abuse, child abuse and

neglect among many others, societies with lower levels of income inequality performed better in every area of measure. Researchers found the United States, with its high levels of inequality, was among the worst performers in every area. As an additional test, they also looked at the levels of income inequality among the states in the U.S. and found the same to be true. The states with the highest levels of income inequality performed worst on the social dysfunction indicators, and the states with low levels performed better. Tennessee, with a high level of income inequality, is consistently among the worst performers, ranking at the bottom on indicators of child well-being in the United States.

Current research indicates the effect of income inequality is not about money but about power and position in society. A U.S. citizen's position in society is not based on heredity but rather on net worth. While money cannot buy everything, it can buy a better position in life. The further up the economic ladder, the more control an individual has over life and the ability to participate in society, and ultimately the healthier the individual.

For the first time, Americans have started questioning the idea of the "American Dream." Historically each generation has tried to make a better life for its children. Going back to 1820, each generation has improved over the previous generation. Empirically measured, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has doubled about every 70 years. Today, Americans do not believe their children will have a better life than they do. Many indicators, especially the growing rates of obesity and diabetes, illustrate how our children's life expectancy may drop below the previous generation.

The Economic Mobility Project found today's children tend to remain in the same income quintile as their parents with the greater likelihood their income level will fall instead of rise. Children with parental income in the highest quintile are just as likely as those in other income quintiles, to fall into lower income groups. Economic mobility is higher in most of the highly developed

European countries than in the United States. Even before the current recession, young men in their 30s had lower incomes now than their fathers did 40 years ago.

Almost all the economic gains since the 1970s are a result of mothers entering the workforce. Though high unemployment is known to have a negative effect on income because of intense competition for jobs, the effects can last throughout a career and span generations. For most people, a base salary at a new job is the salary from their previous job plus additional incentives and benefits to entice them into the new job. The lower the salary at the previous job, the lower the salary will be at a new one. Workers starting careers in a recession with high unemployment typically start with a lower base salary. Ultimately this will affect their salary throughout the rest of their career. Since child well-being is so closely linked to family income, lower wages can affect the opportunities available for children, in turn affecting the opportunities available for their grandchildren a generation later.

Youth unemployment is currently at its highest level since the beginning of record keeping. With many highly skilled adults competing for fewer lower paying entry level jobs, employers pass over youth beginning their careers to hire adults who have training and more extensive experience.

Building a Better Future: Early Childhood Education

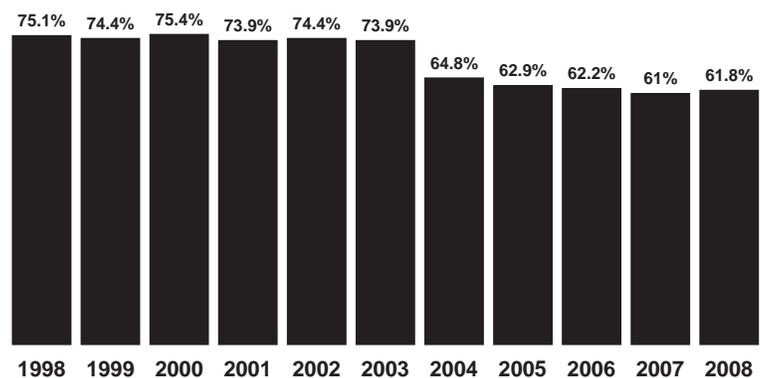


The future prosperity of Tennessee depends on our ability to foster the health and well-being of the next generation. Innovative states and communities have been able to design high-quality programs to reduce and prevent child abuse and neglect and improve educational and other outcomes for children. These programs have created significant long-term enhancements for children. Tennessee has made great strides with innovative programs, but all too frequently, the state has not brought these innovations to scale.

The basic architecture of the human brain is constructed through an ongoing process that begins before birth and continues 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. Early experiences literally shape how the brain gets built; a strong foundation in the early years increases the probability of positive outcomes. A weak foundation increases the odds of later difficulties.

Percent of Pregnant Females Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care

1998 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Chronic stressful conditions such as extreme poverty, abuse or severe maternal depression – what scientists now call “toxic stress” – can also disrupt the architecture of the developing brain. When this stress is buffered through an environment of supportive relationships, this stress becomes tolerable and less damaging to children’s development.

When these important aspects of development are not addressed, there are serious consequences later. Trying to change behavior or build new skills on a foundation of brain circuits that were not wired properly when they were first formed requires more work and is less effective.

Home Visitation

Quality Home Visitation programs using an evidence-based curriculum can improve outcomes for pregnant women and young children. These programs are particularly important because they focus on infants and very young children during a time of rapid brain development and a time when children are less likely to be served in child care and Pre-K programs. Home visitation programs can contribute to better parental understanding of child development and the importance of talking and reading to their children. They can also help improve immunization rates, and lead to better spacing of subsequent births, important for reducing the incidence of low-birth-weight babies and infant mortality.

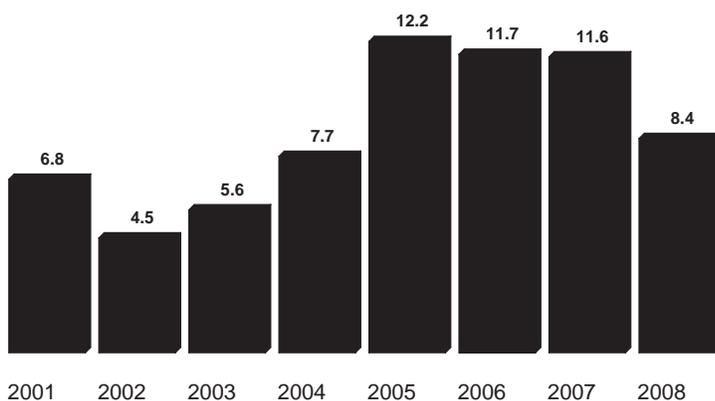
One of the greatest benefits of home visiting programs is in reducing child abuse and neglect, clearly toxic stress for young children. Child maltreatment is not only traumatic in itself and can result in state custody, it also increases the risk of adverse consequences among maltreated children, including early pregnancy, substance abuse, school failure and mental illness. Children who have been physically abused are also more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior and violence later in their lives. Research suggests states can collectively save a portion of the \$33 billion a

year in child abuse and/or neglect related costs like hospitalization, law enforcement and foster care by investing in quality home visitation programs. Tennessee’s current home visitation programs are in jeopardy for continuation in the state budget.

Home visitation programs provide families with the support they need to nurture healthy and successful children. Research shows early childhood programs promote healthy physical and socio-emotional development of children. In the first years of a child’s life,

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Rate

2001 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Children’s Services. The rate is per 1,000.

caregivers play an essential and active role in their baby's healthy development, which can be difficult without support. Many parents and caregivers encounter challenges like stress, geographic and social isolation, and poverty that can adversely impact their ability to support their child's development in the early years.

Home visitation programs can provide families with much needed support, including education and health and mental health services, as part of a comprehensive and coordinated system of care. The voluntary program provides services appropriate to the needs of individual families, offering guidance and support in the home environment. While there are several different program models, with varying goals and services, in general they combine parenting education, health care education, child abuse prevention, early intervention and education services for young children and their families.

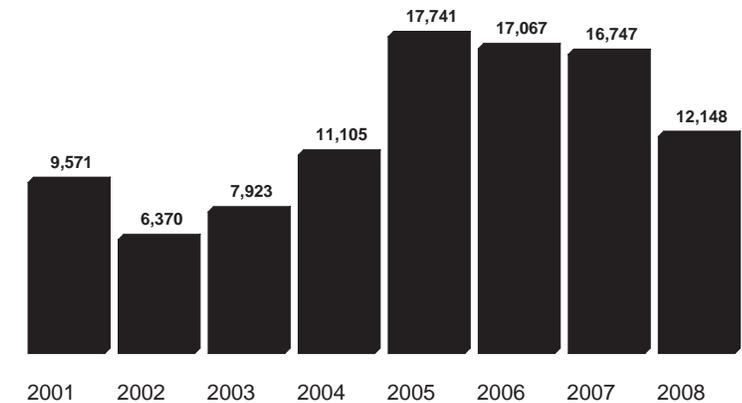
Quality home visitation programs have demonstrated success in reducing child maltreatment in high-risk families, with single or young mothers, low-income households and families with low-birthweight infants. By reducing the incidence of low-birthweight babies, home visitation programs can save states between \$28,000 and \$40,000 in costs of intensive care and other avoidable services per low-birthweight birth.

Policy makers at the national and local levels have identified the value of home visitation programs. Development of a program in Tennessee, operated within the Department of Health (DOH), began over 30 years ago with the implementation of the Child Health and Development Program (CHAD). The program was developed out of a research and demonstration project at Peabody College at Vanderbilt University. The model included a team consisting of a nurse, social worker, lay home visitor and nutritionist available when needed. Periodic assessments were completed to evaluate the child's development, and parenting education was provided. Unfortunately, the funding to support the program shifted and resulted in changes in program requirements and availability. The team model no longer exists, and the more limited program is only available in 22 counties.

As a result of the Tennessee Child Development Act of 1994 (TCA 37-3-701 et seq.), the state was mandated to implement the Healthy Start home visitation program based on the Healthy Start - Hawaii model. The program is currently available in 30 counties through eight contracted community-based agencies. DOH receives interdepartmental funding from the Department of Children's Services (DCS) to operate the Healthy Start program. The program model has the primary goal of reducing or preventing child abuse and neglect in participating families. The

Number of Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Cases

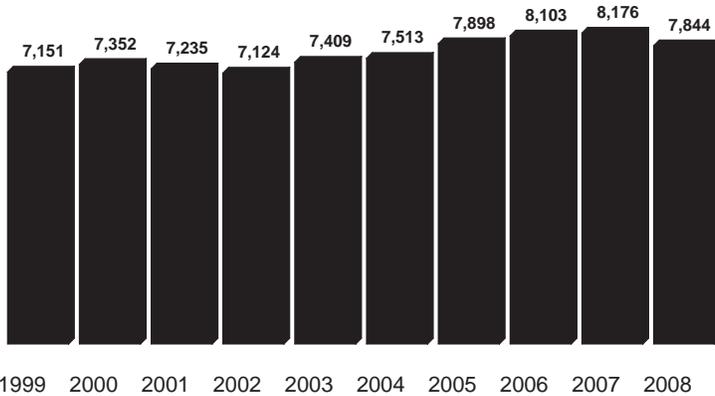
2001 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services

Number of Low Birthweight Babies

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

national Healthy Start model has also shown results in a higher percentage of women in the program receiving and experiencing adequate or better prenatal care and having an adequate or better number of prenatal care visits.

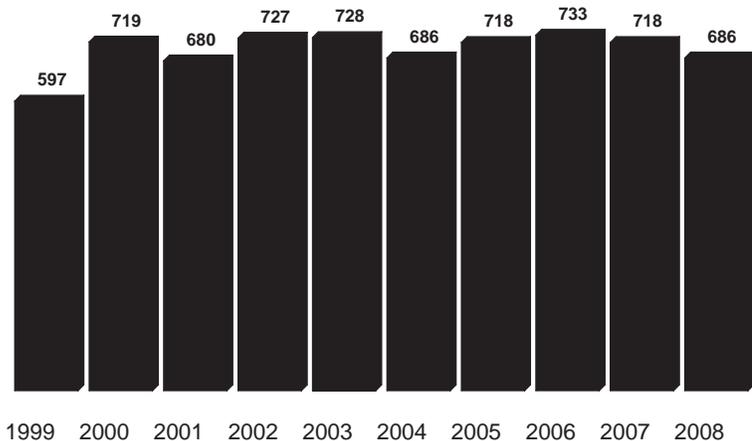
In the 1990s, DOH began developing the home visitation model now called Help Us Grow Successfully (HUGS). The program is available in all 95 counties and was developed to improve birth outcomes and increase the number of children who receive Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT). DOH receives funding from the Bureau of TennCare for the HUGS program.

The final home visitation program operated through DOH is the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP). As a result of legislation (TCA 68-1-2501 et seq.), DOH was charged with establishing, monitoring and reporting on the NFP pilot project. NFP is a nationally recognized, evidence-based model using nurses as home visitors. The pilot program is located at Le Bonheur Hospital in Memphis and is still in development. The legislation expands the program as funds become available.

In addition to the programs through DOH, several other home visitation programs and models are offered in Tennessee. In an effort to create a statewide connection among all programs, the Tennessee Home Visitation Collaboration (HVC) was developed in 2006. Based on the National Collaboration model, a group of local providers, state agencies, advocates and other stakeholders work together to improve the quality of home visitation programs and ensure service availability to expectant families in need of support. One of HVC's initial goals was to identify all home visitation programs, including the model and description, available in all 95 counties in Tennessee. The Collaboration also develops strategies to increase public awareness and promotion of home visitation services. Participating members view the Collaboration as an opportunity to position the state to apply for available federal funding to maintain, strengthen and expand home visitation programs.

Number of Infant Deaths

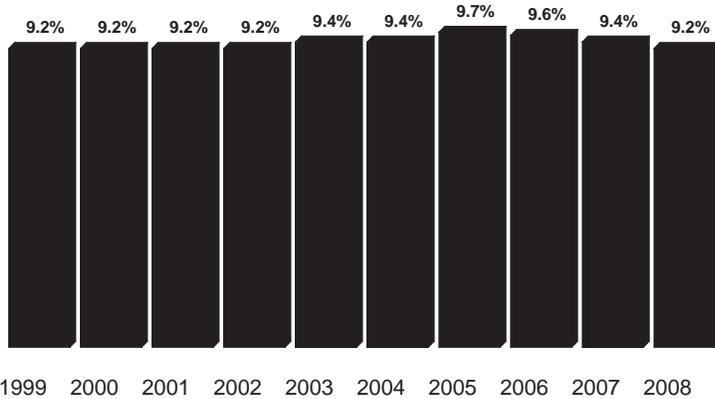
1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Percent of Low Birthweight Babies

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

In July 2009, the Governor’s Office of Children’s Care Coordination (GOCCC) initiated a home visitation program review. The review increased the visibility of quality home visitation programs and prepared Tennessee to effectively compete for federal dollars, anticipated through the federal health care reform act. The GOCCC invited several partners to contribute to the review, including the HVC, parents and caregivers, DOH, DCS, Department of Education’s Tennessee Early Intervention System (TEIS), Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD), Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) and Office of

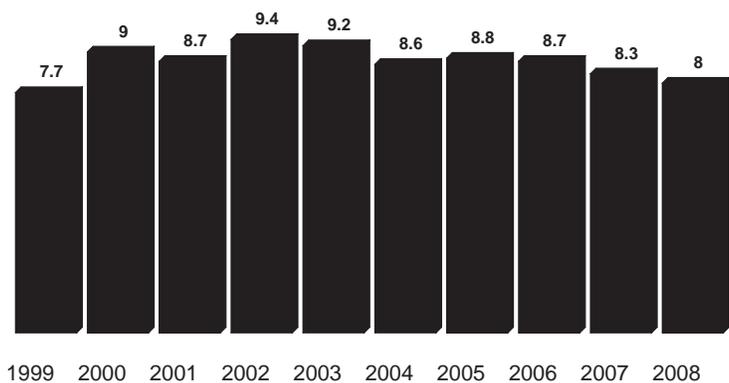
the Special Assistant to the Governor. One objective of the review was to create a comprehensive inventory of available home visitation programs. The review team distributed a survey template designed by TCCY to all known home visitation programs. The information gathered helped paint a picture of Tennessee’s home visitation programs, including service descriptions, availability, number of children and families served, and funding sources. GOCCC reported on the review in July 2010, helping prepare Tennessee to apply for federal funding.

Tennessee has a history of supporting home visitation programs by mandating implementation of quality home visitation services; however, the state is now in jeopardy of losing two of its critical programs. Both the Child Health and Development (CHAD) and Healthy Start programs were funded with non-recurring dollars in FY 2010-11, and non-recurring funding is again proposed for FY 2011-12. Ending CHAD and Healthy Start home visitation programs would erode the opportunity to provide quality home visitation programs. Home visitation programs are one of the most important services the state can provide to improve long-term outcomes for vulnerable children.

Available data demonstrate that children served by these quality home visitation programs have better outcomes on some measures than the state as a whole. Quality home visitation programs are a sound long-term investment in the future of Tennessee.

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

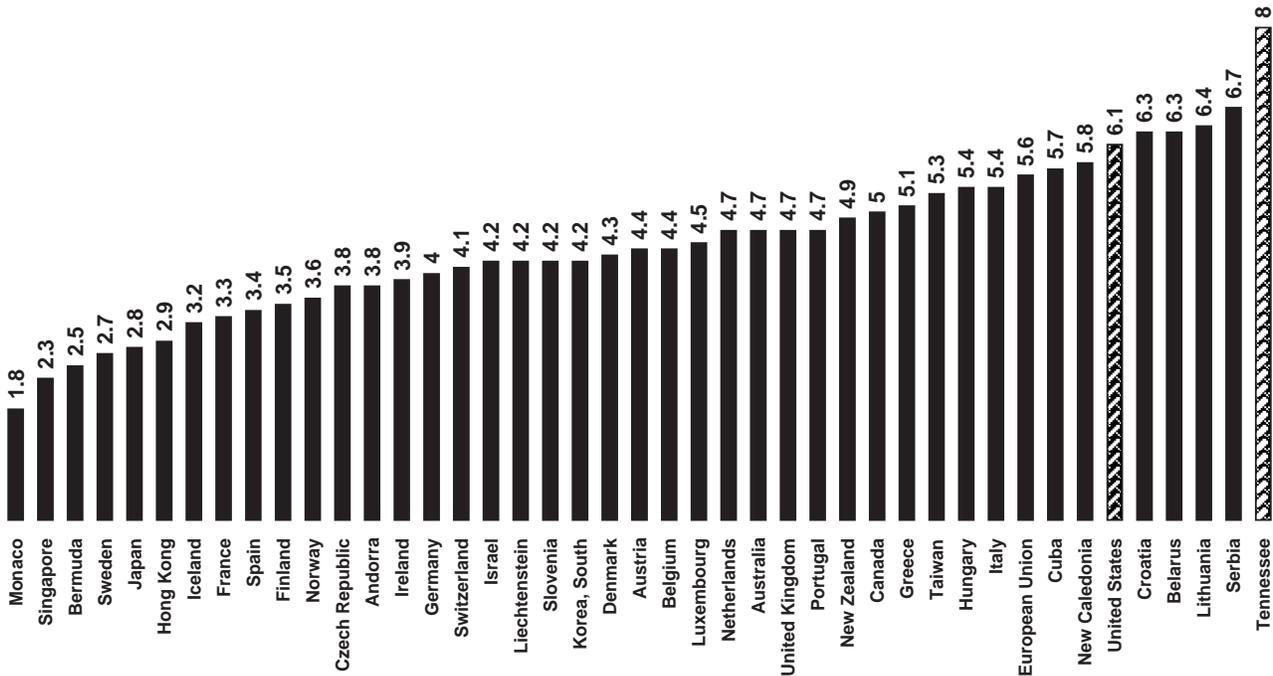
Pre-K

The building metaphor used earlier is an apt description of child development. With the development of children, as with home building, it is better to do things right the first time rather than make costly expenditures to correct problems later. Children need an environment of supportive, positive relationships to build sturdy brain architecture.

Quality early childhood education 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.

The Tennessee Pre-K program adheres to high standards of quality, achieving nine of 10 quality standard benchmarks of the National Institute for Early Education, a level exceeded by only two states that meet all 10 benchmarks. Collaborative classroom partnerships are also strengths of the Pre-K program with more than 200 classroom partnerships across the state between 40 local systems and non-profit and for profit providers such as Head Start, Even Start, child care providers, community or faith-based agencies and higher education institutions. United Way of Tennessee provides local matching funds of nearly \$1 million for over 40 Pre-K classrooms throughout the state.

Tennessee Infant Mortality Rates Compared to the World

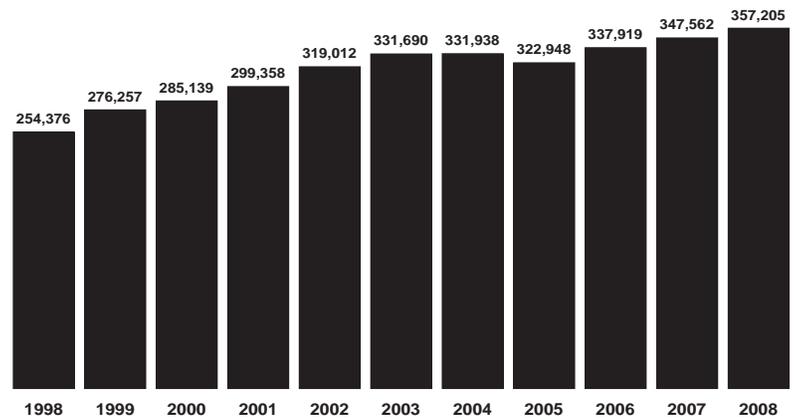


Source: CIA World Factbook, 2010 estimates. The Tennessee rate is from Tennessee Department of Health and a 2008 estimate. The Rate is per 1,000 live births.

Tennessee funding for Early Childhood Education Programs began in the 1990s. Tennessee continues to track these programs and began reporting results in 1998. The number of participants in Pre-K programs increased from 472 students in 1998 to 17,303 students in 2007. In part, the increase can be attributed to a major increase in funding in 2005-06, which tripled the number of state-funded Pre-K programs serving at-risk three- and four year-olds in Tennessee.

Regulated Child Care Spaces

1998 to 2008



The state currently allocates almost \$83.5 million to fund 934 Pre-K classes serving more than 18,000 children. These classes are spread across 94 of Tennessee's 95 counties and focus on services for at-risk children, defined as those eligible for free and reduced-price lunch (households with incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level based on family size).

Quality early learning opportunities are exceedingly important for young children. Providing public supports to help their parents succeed is also important. For every \$1 invested by the state of Tennessee into Pre-K, economists estimate returns ranging from \$3 to \$17. Many parents, especially those who are very young, or have limited financial, family or other community supports, need assistance.

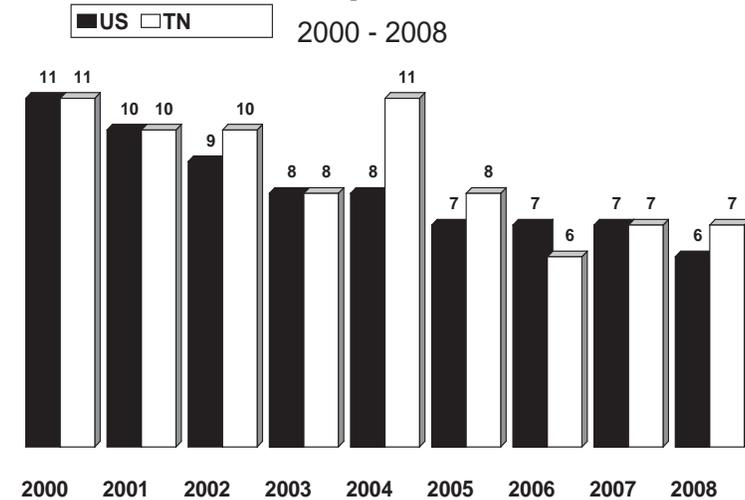
Tennessee has some excellent public policies for child care and early childhood education. The state has close to 357,205 spaces of licensed child care capacity, and the Tennessee Department of Human Services' child care Quality Rating and Improvement System ranks third in the nation for licensing standards and monitoring, following only the Department of Defense and Washington, D.C.

The Child Care Evaluation and Report Card Program details how each child care provider rated in specific areas and overall as part of annual licensing.

The Star-Quality Child Care Program is a voluntary recognition of child care providers who meet a higher standard of quality, with the number of stars, one, two or three, indicating progressively higher levels of excellence. Currently 60 percent of licensed child care agencies have three stars, reflecting the highest level of quality. Both the Report Card and Star Quality programs include an assessment with on-site observation by a highly trained assessor to provide feedback and help improve quality.

Tennessee has provided tools to help child care providers improve their services. The Tennessee Early Childhood Training Alliance, called TECTA, is a collaboration involving the Department

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation National KIDS COUNT Data Book 2010.

of Human Services, Tennessee State University and community colleges and universities across the state. TECTA provides a critical mechanism for improving child care quality through training, tuition support, educational advisement and mentoring for staff to gain early childhood credentials, from a professional credential, to an associate's degree, to a bachelor's degree, and ultimately to graduate degrees.

The Department of Human Services also contracts with Signal Centers, Inc., and 10 offices across the state for the Tennessee Child Care

Resource and Referral Network to provide free training and technical assistance to improve child care quality. The Tennessee Outstanding Providers Supported Through Available Resources, Project TOPSTAR, contract with the Tennessee Family Child Care Alliance, promotes quality for family and group child care resources through peer mentoring and networking, training, support group development and parent/community involvement.

Tennessee's commitments to these important programs pay significant dividends in quality improvement. Through the Child Care Certificate Program, Tennessee provides assistance for child care for low income and at-risk children. Funding for this program, often referred to the subsidized child care program, comes from federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Child Care and Development Block Grant funding.

Unfortunately, the federal funding that supports the TECTA and Child Care Resource and Referral Network is facing substantial reductions. These federal budget reductions will translate into substantial reductions in the services and supports for quality child care in Tennessee.

Federal requirements result in the annual collection of market rates for child care. Even though costs may increase annually, reimbursement rates only increase when funding is available. Consequently state child care subsidies range from the 31st to the 59th percentiles, with most around percentiles in the 40s. This means the child care subsidies are usually less than the rate for more than half the child care resources in the state, and rates are heavily linked to quality.

Limited though the reimbursement may be, it is critical for the more than 52,000 children whose child care is funded by the Department of Human Services.

A little over 56,000 Tennessee children receive child care assistance, some of them school-age children, and 18,000 participate in Pre-K programs. This means 74,000 children receive publicly

supported quality early childhood education opportunities in a state where 127,000 children younger than age six live in poverty, leaving tens of thousands of children without these early learning opportunities. There are no waiting lists for child care subsidies, at least in part because children are likely to age out of these programs before additional openings become available, yet the unmet need is great.

Head Start programs also provide an essential component of quality early education for low-income children in the state of Tennessee. Head Start has partnerships with Tennessee Pre-K programs to serve children in every county; however, more than 8,000 children were still unable to attend either Head Start or Pre-K due to a lack of funding.

Longitudinal studies of quality early learning programs for high risk children show tremendous cost benefits, with a return on investment as much as \$17 for every dollar spent. Based on the results of the High Scope/Perry Preschool Study, in each typical group of 20 low-income children who do not have the opportunity to attend quality early childhood education,

- 9 children will be identified as in need of special education;
- 11 children will repeat one or more grades;
- 11 children will not graduate from high school;
- 16 children will not have the skills necessary for post secondary education; and
- 7 children will be destined to commit five or more crimes and require incarceration.

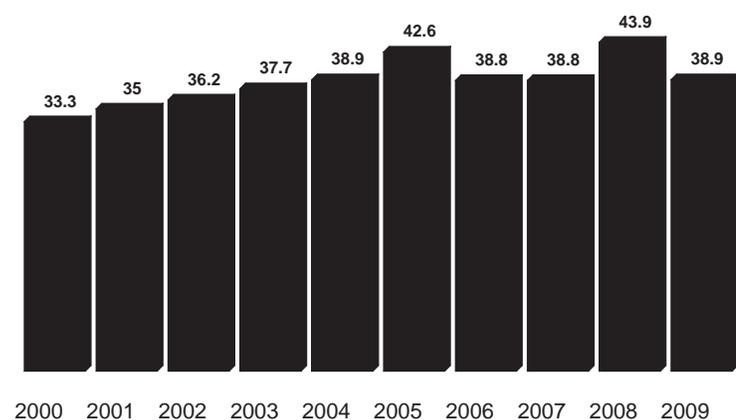
Fully funding Pre-K programs for all children in Tennessee sets the stage for a bright and productive future for Tennessee.

Childhood Obesity



Childhood obesity has been steadily growing as a topic of national concern. According to the 2007-08 National Health and Nutrition Examination Study (NHANES) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 19.6 percent of children in the United States between the ages of 6 and 11 are overweight (Coordinated School Health, 2010). Due to increased concern, President Obama designated September 2010 as National Childhood Obesity Awareness Month.

Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch Participation Rate



Source: Tennessee Department of Education

Pediatricians consider anyone under the age of 19 to be overweight with a weight to height ratio in the 95th percentile or above when compared to his or her peers. Children in the 85th to 95th percentile are categorized as at risk for becoming overweight (Coordinated School Health, 2010). In an ideal setting, these children should be receiving preventative care and close attention from their pediatrician.

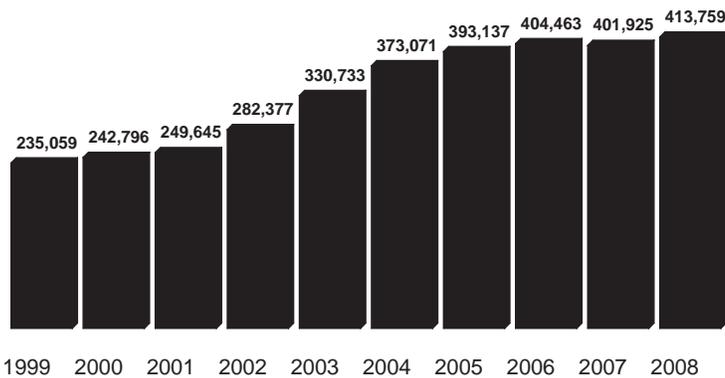
Recent studies are beginning to link maternal obesity to obesity in children, and doctors are trying to monitor children whose mothers were overweight during pregnancy. One study demonstrated that a woman who gains more than 52 pounds during pregnancy doubles her baby’s risk of being overweight. When these individuals were followed over 15 years, infants whose birthweight was above average tended to struggle with obesity during adolescence. This finding illustrates the correlation between a pregnant woman’s weight, her baby’s birthweight, and her child’s struggle with his or her weight (Harmon, 2010).

In Tennessee, almost 68 percent of adults are overweight (Sanchez, 2010). A 2009 study conducted by the Trust for America’s Health (TFAH) and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) found 36.5 percent of Tennesseans between the ages of 10 and 17 are overweight, earning Tennessee a rank of fifth overall for obesity rates in adolescents. Utah and Minnesota tied for the lowest rate of childhood obesity with an average of 23.1 percent, still considered too high by experts (Trust for America’s Health 2009).

These statistics have negative health and fiscal implications. From 2002 to 2005, children who were overweight spent significantly more per hospital or doctor visits than did their peers who were normal or underweight. Prescription costs and other related health care costs also increased for this cohort. The researchers determined nationally that children who were overweight either spent themselves or asked the government to spend an additional \$14.1 billion on health care between 2002 to 2005 (Trasande & Chatterjee, 2009). Since Tennessee is in the top five states with the highest rate of overweight youths, the citizens of Tennessee make up a large portion of the national average.

Number of Children Receiving Food Stamps

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

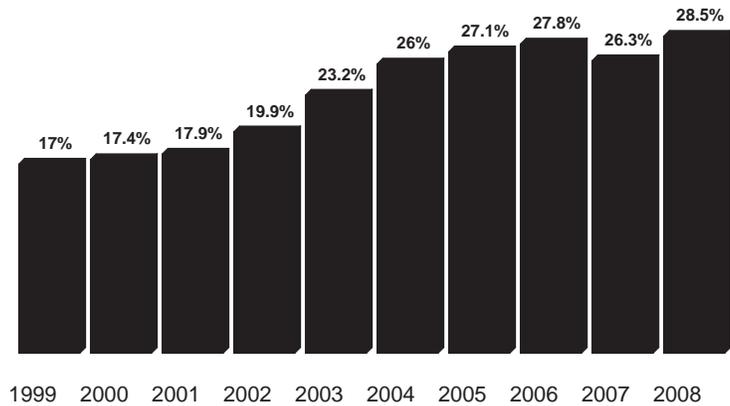
Saving money is only one of the reasons Tennesseans need to pay attention to childhood obesity. Overweight children suffer from several potentially deadly conditions at a much higher rate than their peers. Sleep apnea, diabetes, hypertension and high cholesterol are some of the most prevalent physical ailments affecting overweight children. Excess weight has also been shown to cause mental health concerns and lead to mental illness in adolescents (Trasande & Chatterjee, 2009). These physical and mental illnesses not only decrease quality of life in a young person, they

can also lead to lost hopes and dreams for a brighter future and premature death.

The federal government has many initiatives to fight the growing problem of obesity. President Obama's designation of September as a month to raise awareness of childhood obesity was a major step. The official website for the event, <http://healthierkidsbrighterfutures.org/>, provides education, action and partnership opportunities for visitors. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) also gives parents, communities and physicians information regarding childhood obesity. The AAP offers policy and health resources as well as brief research papers on the topic of childhood obesity on its website <http://www.aap.org/obesity/index.html>.

Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

On the state level, Tennessee has enacted several measures to increase the health of adolescents. State law now requires schools to display nutrition labels in school cafeterias across the state. The Tennessee Obesity Taskforce has created the statewide nutrition and physical activity plan to reduce obesity by 2015 (www.eatwellplaynovent.org). This policy empowers parents and children to take control of their own health by giving them the tools to evaluate the nutritional value of the food they are consuming. Nutrition classes are available to parents and students in some school systems to assist in explaining the correlation between food nutrition and physical health (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2009).

Schools are now requiring students, with a parent's or guardian's permission, to have BMI screenings. These screenings serve a dual purpose. The screenings help physicians monitor youth at risk for being overweight from an early age. These in-school appointments provide an assessment tool for physicians (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2009), and they give the state a rating scale for schools. Schools whose students have a higher BMI average as compared to the rest of the schools in Tennessee are encouraged to re-examine their food options and involve a nutritionist and other diet experts in the modification of their meal plan to meet or exceed the national standards.

The push for disclosure of nutrition information and the inclusion of healthy alternatives in school vending machines and lunch programs came in part because of a 2006 study by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) showing restaurants spent a combined \$1.6 billion on advertising directed at children. Advertiser spending accounted for 17 percent of the total marketing budget for 2006. Of that expenditure, 63 percent of the spending came from fast food restaurants, carbonated beverage manufacturers and cereal companies (Federal Trade Commission, 2008). In conjunction with the

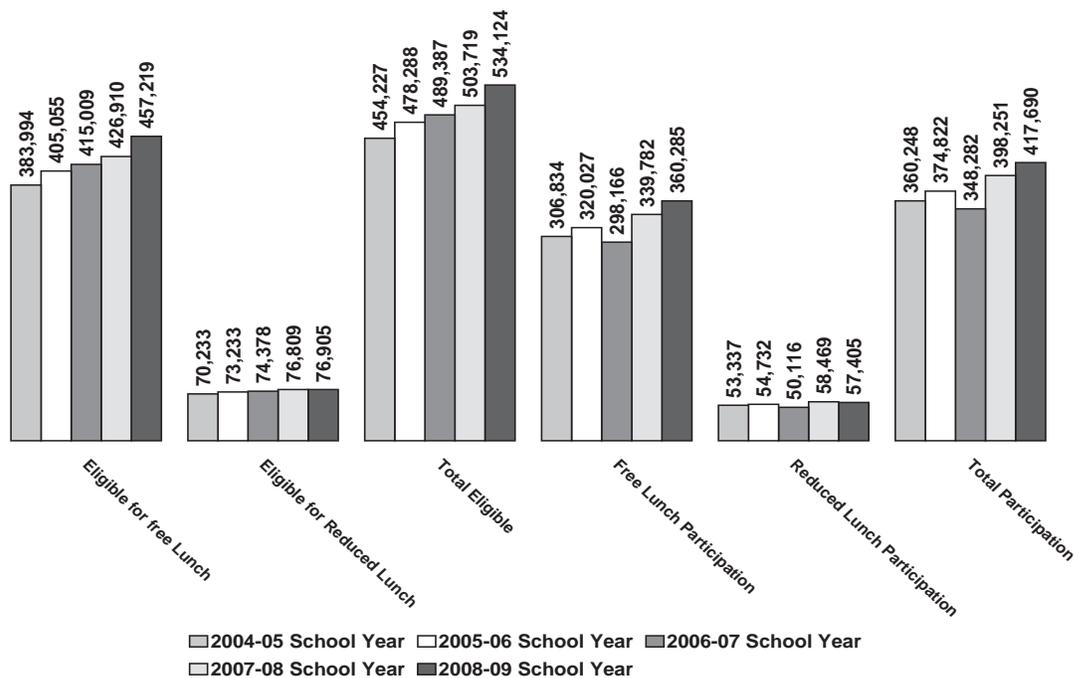
research conducted by the FTC, fast food, beverage and other food distributors have curbed their advertising efforts directed toward children and have begun to include healthy options in their offerings. School systems have also replaced some of their fast food offerings with locally grown or other healthier choices.

An independent study conducted by Dr. David Ludwig, the director of the Children’s Hospital of Boston’s obesity program, found that almost one third of children in the United States between the ages of four and 19 consume fast food each day. The report pointed to monetary and time constraints on the parent as two of the causes of this problem (Holguin, 2003). Dr. Ludwig also studied the demographics of overweight children and those who consume the majority of fast food and carbonated beverages.

Local communities and organizations are also taking action to curb childhood obesity. Vanderbilt University Medical Center (VUMC), for example, offers online weight management courses and visits with weight management specialists for children in rural parts of Tennessee. Access to health care is often an obstacle to children receiving the care they need. Through its online appointments, VUMC eliminates the need for these adolescents and their parents to travel to see a health care specialist. While the requirements of a computer, internet connection and web camera might still be an obstacle to some children, these virtual appointments are working to combat the obesity epidemic in Tennessee and potentially begin a national trend (Marshall, 2010).

Several programs in East Tennessee are taking a holistic approach to the health of communities. Through the Step ONE: Optimize with Nutrition and Exercise Program, Hamilton County officials

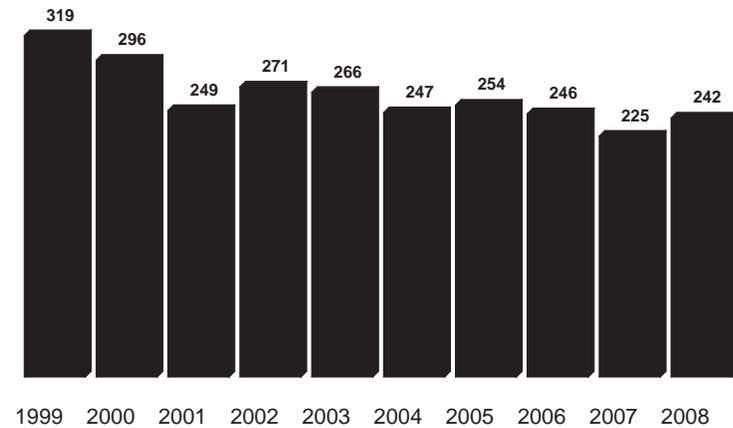
Free & Reduced-Price School Lunches



Source: Tennessee Department of Education

Number of Child Deaths

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

are working to educate families and individuals of all ages on the importance of proper nutrition and exercise. Program organizers believe that a healthy family and community promote better fitness and nutritional standards in children (Step ONE, 2010).

Knox County became a We Can! County in 2009. We Can! (Ways to Enhance Children's Activity and Nutrition) is a national program that works at the community and policy levels to increase awareness for and provide action steps to decrease the problem of childhood obesity. We Can! in Knox County partnered with schools, non-

profit agencies, and other centers in the area to raise awareness (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, 2010).

Limited access to medical care and information is one obstacle to target in reducing the amount of Tennessee children who are overweight. Programs like VUMC's virtual appointments and the in-school screenings work to bridge the access gap. Implementing similar programs in every school would increase the number of children who are able to receive medical attention. Schools in Tennessee have computer access; therefore, the only cost associated with providing remote medical evaluations would be in doctor compensation or the purchase of web cameras. As the VUMC program illustrates, grants are available for this type of program. The school medical staff could supervise these appointments and could also conduct the screenings.

Education programs like We Can! are also positive ways to increase awareness of the issues surrounding childhood obesity. One of the benefits of this program is its integration of the individual, family, and community. Parental ignorance regarding childhood obesity is a contributor to the problem, as demonstrated by high-birthweight babies and children's diets. Working with both the child and the parent provides an added component of support and reinforcement for healthy habits.

In 2001, the Tennessee legislature created the Office of Coordinated School Health (OCSH). The OCSH program uses eight core components to connect education, health and family for students. The program operates with the understanding that a child's health is impacted by his or her own education, family influences and community resources and works with school systems around the state to create a positive environment for students. For example, the OCSH supports schools in measuring student BMIs by providing information on how to do so in a professional and sensitive manner. The OCSH also supports school systems in Tennessee that are replacing sodas and sugary snacks in vending machines with items of higher nutritional value (Coordinated School Health, 2010).

Coordinated School Health



During the transition from childhood to adulthood, children establish patterns of behavior and make lifestyle choices affecting both current and future health. A collective team of individuals must work together to ensure children are well equipped with the knowledge required to achieve optimal health.

Coordinated School Health (CSH) is a systematic approach, utilized by the Tennessee Department of Education, in collaboration with the Tennessee Department of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2010). In 2007, Tennessee became the first state in the nation to mandate OCSH statewide. The mission of OCSH is to improve students' health and their capacity to learn through the support of families, communities and school (Tennessee Department of Education, 2007). The OCSH model focuses on six critical health behaviors identified by the CDC that contribute to the leading causes of death among youth and young adults. These critical behaviors include inadequate physical activity, unhealthy eating behaviors, tobacco use, sexual behaviors, alcohol and other drug use, and behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2010).

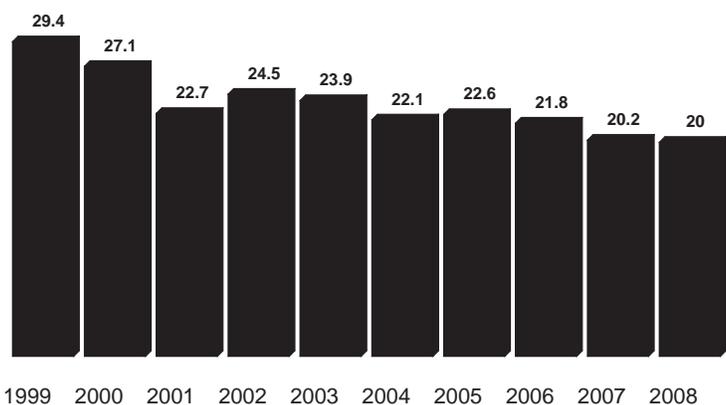
OCSH encourages healthy lifestyles, provides needed supports to at-risk students and helps to reduce the prevalence of health problems impairing academic success. The OCSH approach has eight components designed to work in conjunction with each other to achieve maximum program impact. Each school implements OCSH in a way that caters to its unique needs and resources.

The eight components of OCSH include:

- **Comprehensive School Health Education** Classroom instruction that addresses the physical, mental, emotional and social dimensions of health; develops health knowledge, attitudes and skills; and is tailored to each age level;
- **Physical Education** – Planned sequential instruction that promotes lifelong physical activity and is designed to develop basic movement skills, sports skills and physical fitness as well as to enhance mental, social, and emotional abilities;
- **Health Services** – Preventative services, education, emergency care, referral and management of acute and chronic health conditions designed to promote the health of students, identify and prevent health problems and injuries and ensure care for the students;

Child Death Rate (Per 100,000)

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

- Nutrition Services – Integration of nutritious, affordable and appealing meals; nutrition education; and an environment that promotes healthy eating behaviors for all children; designed to maximize each child’s education and health potential for a lifetime;
- Counseling, Psychological and Social Services – Activities that focus on cognitive, emotional, behavioral and social needs of individuals, groups and families; designed to prevent and address problems, facilitate positive learning and healthy behavior, and enhance healthy development;
- Healthy School Environment – The physical, emotional and social climate of the school; designed to provide a safe physical place as well as a healthy and supportive environment that fosters learning;
- Health Promotion for Staff – Assessment, education and fitness activities for school faculty and staff; designed to maintain and improve the health and well-being of school staff who serve as role models for children;
- Family and Community Involvement – Partnerships among schools, families, community groups and individuals; designed to share and maximize resources and expertise in addressing the healthy development of children, youth, and their families. (Wooley & Northrop, 1998)

These eight components ensure a school community effectively links health with educational success. Benefits of the program include reducing absenteeism, reducing classroom behavior problems, improving classroom performance and better preparing students to be productive members of their community.

OCSH has experienced many successes since its statewide expansion in 2007. A 2007 executive summary report for Tennessee’s Coordinated School Health Program found:

- Partnerships have flourished with county health departments, universities, businesses, hospitals and non-profit organizations;
- In the 2007-08 school year, over \$4 million additional dollars of grants and in-kind funds were brought to Tennessee Local Education Agencies (LEAs) because of the work of the OCSH coordinators;
- Through public-private partnerships with health care organizations in the state, school-based health clinics are now a reality in several counties;
- More Tennessee children in OCSH pilot site schools are at a healthy weight now, despite national trends in the pediatric obesity epidemic;
- Over 104,000 Tennessee children screened by OCSH have been referred for needed health care and intervention. Health concerns included vision, hearing, dental, blood pressure, scoliosis and body mass index;
- More nurses in the schools have resulted in more students returned to the classroom and less absenteeism; and
- Both graduation rates and cohort dropout rates have markedly improved since the implementation of CSH, translating to greater opportunities for success in life (Tennessee Department of Education, Coordinated School Health, 2009).

Continued efforts to increase the health and well being of children in Tennessee are still needed. Future plans for the Office of Coordinated School Health (OCSH) will include these measures: Tennesseans witnessed a major increase in obesity rates between 2007 and 2008, where the

revalence of adult obesity increased from 28.8 percent to 30.7 percent. There were only three other states in the nation with higher adult obesity rates. By effectively addressing childhood overweight and obesity, OCSH offers an answer to the surge in obesity rates. Fewer Tennessee students are physically fit, and our state's youth demonstrate lower levels of physical activity than other students in the nation. OCSH has been and will continue to provide supports to help LEAs be compliant with the state's 90-Minute Physical Activity Law.

Compared to the nation, Tennessee students continue to have diets that are low in fruits, vegetables and dairy while being high in sweetened sodas. OCSH will continue to foster health promotion efforts of school nutrition services in LEAs across the state and encourage healthy food and vending machine options in schools.

Suicide Prevention



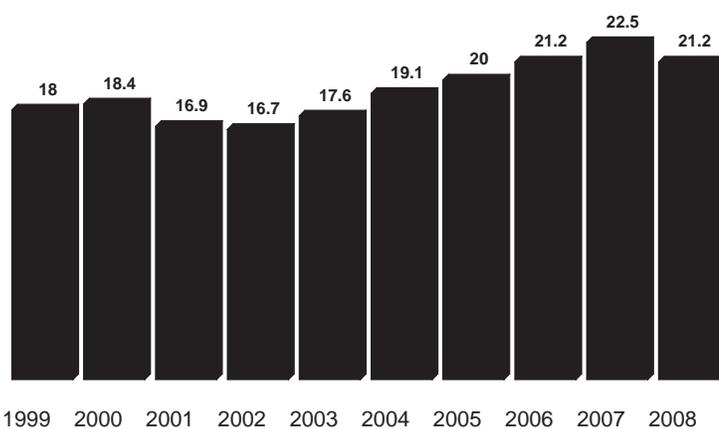
Tennessee has worked diligently for more than a decade to combat the silent epidemic of youth suicide. A defining moment was the development of the Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network (TSPN) in 2001. TSPN is a coordinated network comprising eight regional groups throughout the state. Other notable statewide suicide prevention initiatives include assistance by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (TDMHDD) to the Jason Foundation in providing suicide prevention curricula in many Tennessee schools and Tennessee's role as the host state for the "National Suicide and the Black Church Conference" held in Memphis every two years, with the next one scheduled for 2011.

In Tennessee, an estimated 850 men, women and youth die by suicide each year – more than the number who die from homicide, AIDS or drunk driving combined. Each year in Tennessee 90 to 100 of these deaths, on average, are youth between the ages of 10 to 24. Despite an increase of 17 percent in the suicide rate for all ages between 2004 and 2008, youth suicide has declined by more than one-third during the same time period.

Despite the decline, suicide continues to remain the third leading cause of death among youth and young adults ages 10 to 24 in Tennessee and throughout the entire nation. The rate of suicide in Tennessee is 14 per 100,000 individuals, higher than the national average of 11 per 100,000 individuals, placing

STD Rate for Teens (Per 1,000)

1999 to 2008



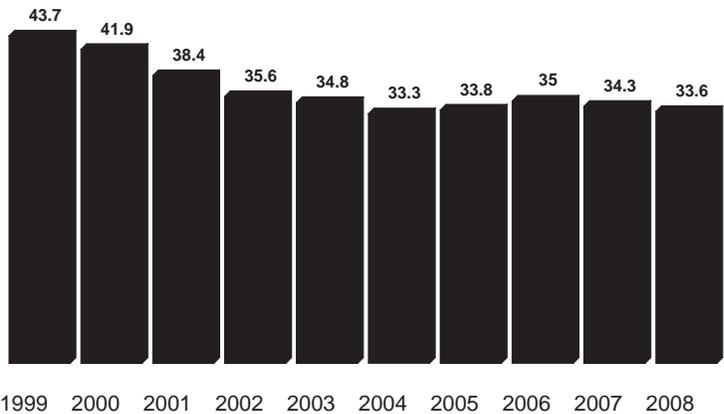
Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Tennessee's suicide rate at 19th in the nation.

Tennessee Lives Count. TDMHDD is also the federal grant recipient for the Tennessee Lives Count (TLC) project providing Gatekeeper Training to more than 19,000 adults who work with youth at high risk for suicide. Gatekeepers are trained to recognize the early warning signs of suicide and how to access community resources. The public service announcement for the TLC project doubled calls to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline for Middle Tennessee (1-800-273-TALK or 8255).

Pregnancy Rate for Teens (Per 1,000)

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

TSPN and TLC actively promote the Lifeline in various ways. The Lifeline serves as a national prevention resource for those individuals who may be considering suicide and those wishing to help a friend or loved one. Callers to the toll-free number are routed to a local crisis center in their area providing support, resources and assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

In Tennessee, more than 60 percent of youth suicides are caused by firearms. Researchers have found restricting a young person's access to firearms and other lethal means, such as prescription medicines, can prevent tragedy by reducing the possibility of the young person making an impulsive fatal decision. Substance use and abuse has also been noted in more than 50 percent of suicides and should be noted as an key risk factor. (*See related article page 5.*)

Mental Illness and Suicide: Suicide is Preventable

Ninety percent of suicides result from unrecognized, untreated or poorly treated mental illness and can be said to be the terminal outcome of certain mental illnesses. Suicide is the leading cause of violent deaths worldwide, above homicide and death due to natural disasters.

Take 5 to Save Lives. The National Council on Suicide Prevention has recently started an online initiative to assist citizens in learning the warning signs and resources available to assist people in need and ultimately save lives. Visitors logging on to www.take5tosavelives.com are connected to resources available in their area and information about suicide warning signs. They are also prompted to share this information through various social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

Suicide does not discriminate; no community is immune. More suicides occur among the workforce than any other demographic, and the majority of those who die by suicide have seen

their primary health care provider in the month prior to their death.

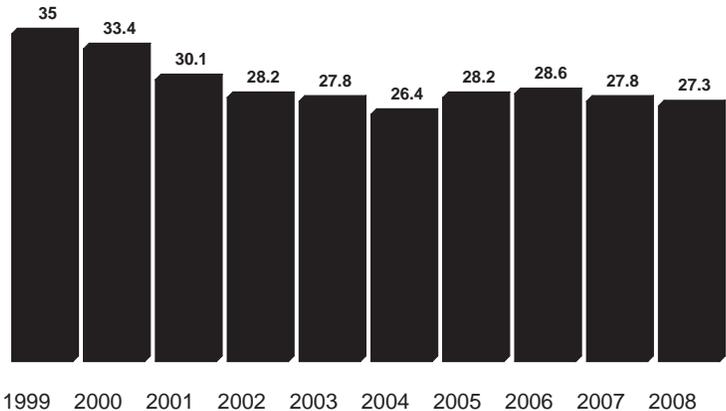
Despite the decline in youth suicides, the work is not complete. Tennesseans must stay the course and continue to work to eradicate youth suicide completely.

So take five minutes to learn about suicide, share the information with family and friends, and possibly save a life.

Suicide can be prevented, and education about mental health and mental illness is essential to ensure individuals seek early, effective and needed help for themselves or their loved ones.

Birth Rate for Teens (Per 1,000)

1999 to 2008



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

What Works!



Actions and Programs Supporting Children and Families in Tennessee

What we know works to support the children and families in Tennessee, ensuring brighter futures for all citizens of the state:

- Providing Coordinated School Health Programs;
- Increasing the number of children who have health care coverage to ensure they receive preventative health care services;
- Developing policies to ensure children with disabilities are included in a full range of services and programs to promote their development;
- Addressing the mental health needs of children in a coordinated and systematic way;
- Improving suicide prevention efforts through better data collection to assist with targeting programs and services;
- Increasing the availability and amount of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) assistance (formerly known as Food Stamps) for which low income families are eligible;
- Improving access to healthy foods for children Pre-K through high school and promoting programs that support healthy lifestyles to reduce childhood obesity;
- Increasing the number of programs designed to prevent disproportionate minority confinement/contact;
- Monitoring juvenile detention centers and jails for the number of children held longer than allowed by the juvenile justice system for status offenses;
- Using evidence-based child abuse prevention programs;
- Increasing the number of services and family supports to prevent children from returning to custody;
- Implementing a Multiple Response System for families with children at risk of coming into state custody;
- Establishing CASA programs in every county to ensure children who need their services are able to receive them;
- Promoting programs to increase the number of children in state custody who receive permanent homes;
- Continuing to grow early education programs with licensing that reflects what we know about the brain development of young children;
- Fully funding Pre-K programs for at-risk 3 and 4 year olds so they have an opportunity to learn;
- Improving education outcomes for children in grades kindergarten through 12th grade by implementing strategies proven to help keep children in school and graduating;
- Promoting current licensing standards of child care facilities supporting the three star process so parents can be assured of having a competent place for their children while parents work;
- Increasing the number of evidence-based mentoring programs;
- Increasing the number of innovative programs designed to move people into the workforce;
- Increasing the number of Family Resource Centers and their funding;

Increasing the number of evidence-based Home Visitation Programs to prevent child abuse and unplanned pregnancies;
Increasing the number of persons 25 years and older who have a bachelor's degree;
Providing health care coverage for all children under the age of 18, particularly those who are unable to afford it; Fully funding services for children, particularly very young children, who have ongoing health and disability problems: and
Providing supportive services for children who have been in state custody to facilitate their successful transition to adulthood.

The future is coming. Tennessee's children are growing up. The ability of the most vulnerable of them to grow up healthy, safe and with the skills to maintain a vital, growing society tomorrow or not, depends on the care and services they receive today.

Improving outcomes for children lays the foundation for a stronger Tennessee with a healthier, better-educated work force to stimulate and support future economic development. Today's children are the economic engine for the state's future prosperity. Their needs are many, and they cannot wait. The state must find a way to ensure all its children, especially very young children, have the public services and supports necessary for them to develop into productive citizens.

Tennessee must invest wisely in children and families. In return, the next generation will pay that back through a lifetime of productivity and responsible citizenship.

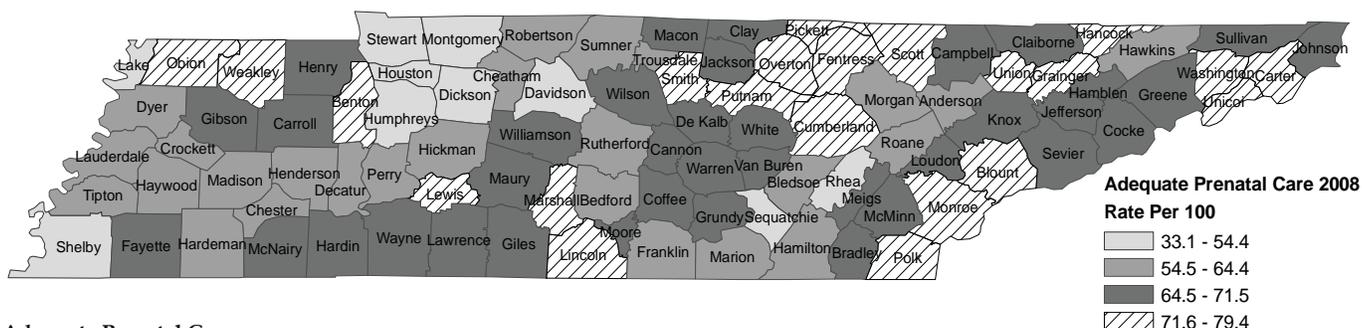
Indicators of Child Well-Being



Required Reductions for Tennessee Based on 2010 Kids Count Data To Reach Highest Rank or Average Rank

Indicators	Low-Birth Weight Babies 2007	Infant Mortality 2007	Child Death Rate 2007	Teen Deaths From All Causes 2007	Teen Birth Rate (15-19) 2007	Children Living with Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time Year-Round Employment, 2008	Teens Who Are Highschool Dropouts, 2008	Children In Poverty 2008	Children In Single Parent Families 2008	Teens Not Attending School And Not Working 2008
Tennessee										
Rank	45	44	24	42	43	38	25	40	41	34
Tennessee										
Rate	9.4	8.3	20	84	56	30	7	22	35	9
Rate for Top State	6	5	9	35	20	19	3	9	18	4
Rate for National Average	8.2	6.7	19	62	43	27	6	18	32	8
Required Reduction in Volume to Equal Highest Rank	3,220	304	124	202	7,239	161,700	13,143	186,727	233,143	17,778
Percent (%) of Reduction Required To Equal Highest Rate	39.4	42.2	55.0	58.3	64.3	36.7	57.1	59.1	48.6	55.6
Required Reduction In Volume to Equal National Average	1,044	139	11	91	2,614	44,100	3,286	57,455	41,143	3,556
Percent (%) Reduction Required To Equal National Average	12.8	19.3	5.0	26.2	23.2	10.0	14.3	18.2	8.6	11.1

Adequate Prenatal Care



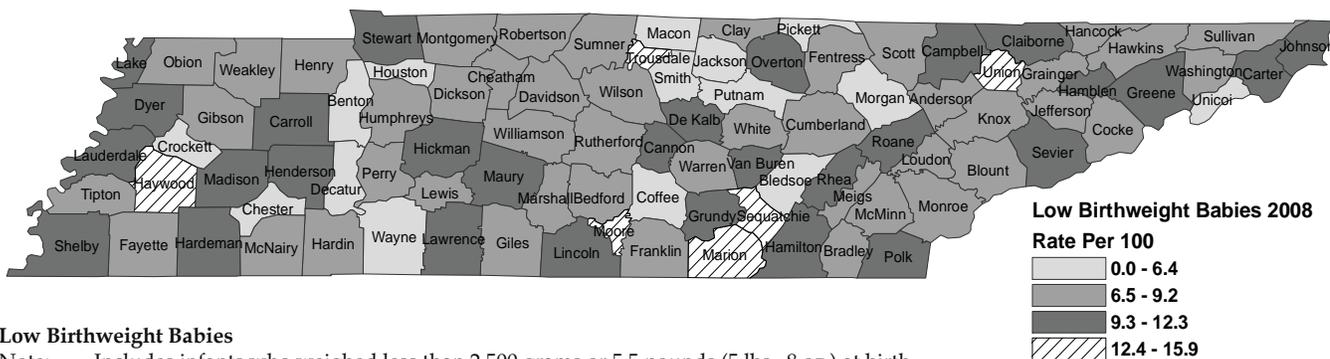
Adequate Prenatal Care.

Note: The rate is the number of babies born who received adequate care per 100 resident live births for 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics and are understated due to too much unknown care information received for this year.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	52,796	61.8	Hamblen	584	65.9	Moore	33	70.2
Anderson	552	63.4	Hamilton	2,654	61.5	Morgan	137	62.3
Bedford	400	61.3	Hancock	57	74.0	Obion	280	71.8
Benton	132	72.9	Hardeman	208	62.5	Overton	189	76.5
Bledsoe	75	62.0	Hardin	198	67.8	Perry	61	58.7
Blount	1,014	73.1	Hawkins	397	63.1	Pickett	34	75.6
Bradley	809	68.1	Haywood	143	64.4	Polk	148	74.4
Campbell	318	69.9	Henderson	232	62.2	Putnam	658	72.7
Cannon	115	68.0	Henry	245	66.9	Rhea	200	51.5
Carroll	273	70.7	Hickman	152	56.5	Roane	337	60.9
Carter	448	72.4	Houston	47	48.5	Robertson	648	60.9
Cheatham	300	57.8	Humphreys	88	49.7	Rutherford	2,449	60.1
Chester	108	59.7	Jackson	67	67.0	Scott	211	74.6
Claiborne	239	66.6	Jefferson	428	71.1	Sequatchie	87	51.2
Clay	71	68.3	Johnson	123	71.5	Sevier	800	70.3
Cocke	298	69.5	Knox	3,770	68.6	Shelby	8,178	54.4
Coffee	536	71.1	Lake	39	50.6	Smith	196	77.5
Crockett	118	64.1	Lauderdale	223	60.8	Stewart	45	33.1
Cumberland	432	74.9	Lawrence	380	66.1	Sullivan	1,139	67.6
Davidson	4,943	48.9	Lewis	122	72.6	Sumner	1,359	63.0
Decatur	79	63.2	Lincoln	329	76.7	Tipton	517	63.0
DeKalb	176	65.7	Loudon	368	68.1	Trousdale	56	58.9
Dickson	356	51.1	Macon	199	68.9	Unicoi	130	72.2
Dyer	317	59.4	Madison	876	62.7	Union	197	79.4
Fayette	358	69.5	Marion	202	61.6	Van Buren	46	69.7
Fentress	154	74.8	Marshall	295	72.8	Warren	366	70.0
Franklin	276	62.2	Mauy	855	71.3	Washington	1,024	74.6
Gibson	407	66.2	McMinn	447	70.3	Wayne	112	69.6
Giles	229	69.4	McNairy	229	71.3	Weakley	271	75.5
Grainger	200	75.8	Meigs	105	68.2	White	233	70.6
Greene	483	67.7	Monroe	398	73.7	Williamson	1,415	69.1
Grundy	110	67.1	Montgomery	1,464	51.6	Wilson	989	71.2

Low Birthweight Babies



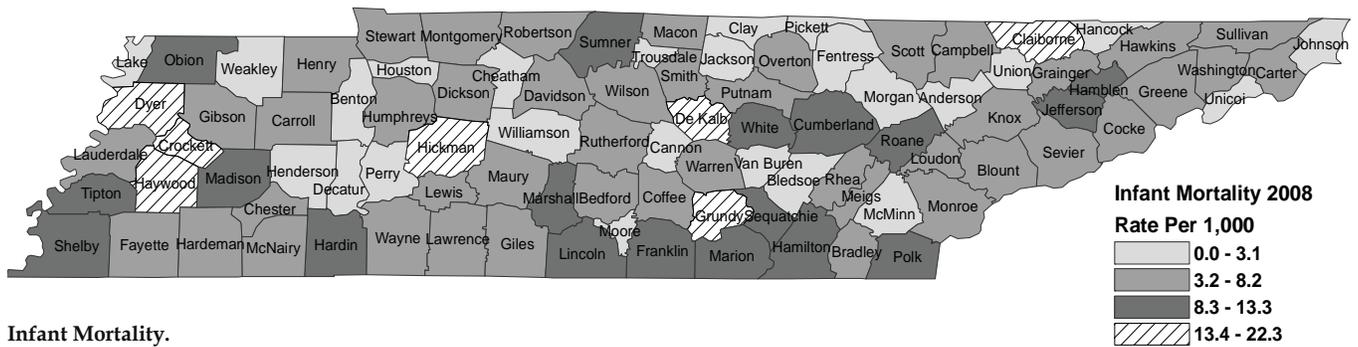
Low Birthweight Babies

Note: Includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2008. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year.

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

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	7,844	9.2	Hamblen	92	10.4	Moore	7	14.9
Anderson	79	9.1	Hamilton	444	10.3	Morgan	13	5.9
Bedford	59	9.0	Hancock	6	7.8	Obion	28	7.2
Benton	10	5.5	Hardeman	32	9.6	Overton	24	9.7
Bledsoe	5	4.1	Hardin	22	7.5	Perry	8	7.7
Blount	117	8.4	Hawkins	49	7.8	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	90	7.6	Haywood	30	13.5	Polk	19	9.5
Campbell	50	11.0	Henderson	38	10.2	Putnam	51	5.6
Cannon	20	11.8	Henry	28	7.7	Rhea	38	9.8
Carroll	44	11.4	Hickman	28	10.4	Roane	54	9.8
Carter	70	11.3	Houston	3	3.1	Robertson	89	8.4
Cheatham	43	8.3	Humphreys	13	7.3	Rutherford	342	8.4
Chester	11	6.1	Jackson	5	5.0	Scott	22	7.8
Claiborne	40	11.1	Jefferson	51	8.5	Sequatchie	22	12.9
Clay	8	7.7	Johnson	17	9.9	Sevier	122	10.7
Cocke	36	8.4	Knox	488	8.9	Shelby	1,648	11.0
Coffee	45	6.0	Lake	8	10.4	Smith	16	6.3
Crockett	11	6.0	Lauderdale	45	12.3	Stewart	15	11.0
Cumberland	46	8.0	Lawrence	58	10.1	Sullivan	131	7.8
Davidson	881	8.7	Lewis	12	7.1	Sumner	170	7.9
Decatur	8	6.4	Lincoln	45	10.5	Tipton	67	8.2
DeKalb	28	10.4	Loudon	47	8.7	Trousdale	15	15.8
Dickson	55	7.9	Macon	18	6.2	Unicoi	9	5.0
Dyer	61	11.4	Madison	143	10.2	Union	32	12.9
Fayette	42	8.2	Marion	52	15.9	Van Buren	7	10.6
Fentress	19	9.2	Marshall	31	7.7	Warren	41	7.8
Franklin	41	9.2	Maury	140	11.7	Washington	109	7.9
Gibson	52	8.5	McMinn	51	8.0	Wayne	10	6.2
Giles	29	8.8	McNairy	23	7.2	Weakley	31	8.6
Grainger	21	8.0	Meigs	12	7.8	White	30	9.1
Greene	67	9.4	Monroe	46	8.5	Williamson	142	6.9
Grundy	16	9.8	Montgomery	242	8.5	Wilson	109	7.8

Infant Mortality



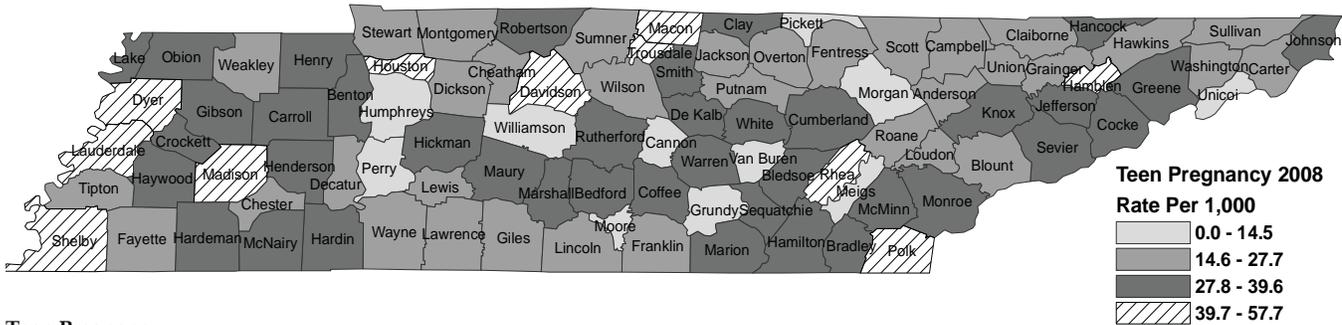
Infant Mortality.

Note: The rate constitutes the ratio of the number of infant deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births for 2008.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	686	8.0	Hamblen	8	9.0	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	2	2.3	Hamilton	42	9.7	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	4	6.1	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	4	10.3
Benton	0	0.0	Hardeman	2	6.0	Overton	1	4.0
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Hardin	3	10.3	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	10	7.2	Hawkins	4	6.4	Pickett	1	0.0
Bradley	9	7.6	Haywood	4	18.0	Polk	2	10.1
Campbell	2	4.4	Henderson	1	2.7	Putnam	6	6.6
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	2	5.5	Rhea	2	5.2
Carroll	3	7.8	Hickman	6	22.3	Roane	7	12.7
Carter	5	8.1	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	7	6.6
Cheatham	1	1.9	Humphreys	1	5.6	Rutherford	24	5.9
Chester	1	5.5	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	1	3.5
Claiborne	6	16.7	Jefferson	8	13.3	Sequatchie	2	11.8
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	0	0.0	Sevier	8	7.0
Coke	2	4.7	Knox	39	7.1	Shelby	185	12.3
Coffee	5	6.6	Lake	1	0.0	Smith	2	7.9
Crockett	4	21.7	Lauderdale	3	8.2	Stewart	1	7.4
Cumberland	5	8.7	Lawrence	3	5.2	Sullivan	11	6.5
Davidson	68	6.7	Lewis	1	6.0	Sumner	20	9.3
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	4	9.3	Tipton	8	9.8
DeKalb	4	14.9	Loudon	2	3.7	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	4	5.7	Macon	2	6.9	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	8	15.0	Madison	17	12.2	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	2	3.9	Marion	4	12.2	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	4	9.9	Warren	4	7.6
Franklin	4	9.0	Maury	8	6.7	Washington	11	8.0
Gibson	4	6.5	McMinn	2	3.1	Wayne	1	6.2
Giles	2	6.1	McNairy	2	6.2	Weakley	0	0.0
Grainger	1	3.8	Meigs	1	6.5	White	3	9.1
Greene	3	4.2	Monroe	3	5.6	Williamson	4	2.0
Grundy	3	18.3	Montgomery	23	8.1	Wilson	9	6.5

Teen Pregnancy



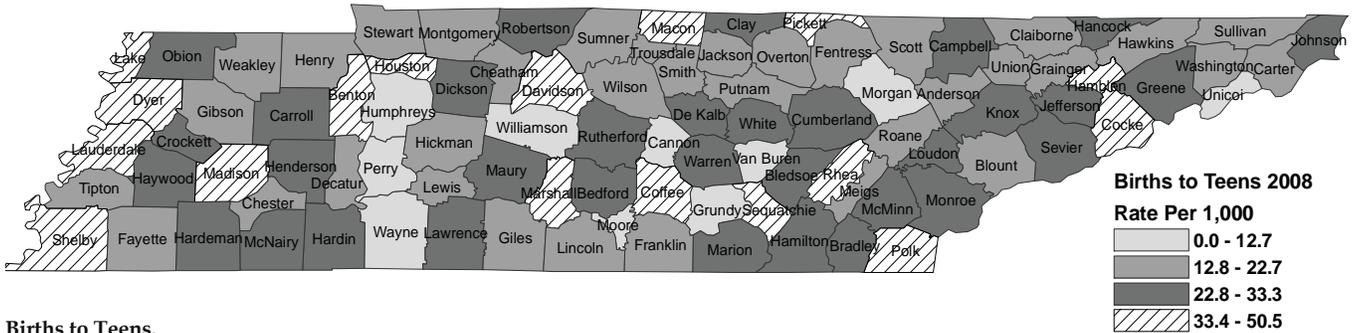
Teen Pregnancy.

Note: The rate is pregnant 15-17 year-old females per 1,000 for calendar year 2008.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	4,094	33.6	Hamblen	49	44.3	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	33	20.6	Hamilton	162	28.2	Morgan	4	9.9
Bedford	28	29.1	Hancock	5	33.3	Obion	18	28.9
Benton	13	37.8	Hardeman	22	36.2	Overton	9	23.5
Bledsoe	8	31.7	Hardin	18	33.6	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	66	27.0	Hawkins	29	23.5	Pickett	3	0.0
Bradley	56	33.0	Haywood	14	32.9	Polk	16	50.5
Campbell	23	27.1	Henderson	17	29.8	Putnam	32	25.7
Cannon	4	13.7	Henry	20	30.3	Rhea	28	47.9
Carroll	20	32.2	Hickman	16	31.6	Roane	28	25.4
Carter	26	23.7	Houston	7	42.4	Robertson	53	36.6
Cheatham	21	21.3	Humphreys	4	10.0	Rutherford	128	28.9
Chester	7	23.7	Jackson	4	19.9	Scott	12	25.5
Claiborne	19	27.0	Jefferson	27	29.0	Sequatchie	10	35.5
Clay	5	30.1	Johnson	9	29.3	Sevier	63	38.6
Cocke	29	38.9	Knox	232	31.8	Shelby	1,083	53.9
Coffee	45	39.6	Lake	4	36.7	Smith	12	29.9
Crockett	9	28.0	Lauderdale	23	44.7	Stewart	6	20.1
Cumberland	36	34.2	Lawrence	25	27.4	Sullivan	74	25.0
Davidson	407	51.1	Lewis	6	23.1	Sumner	93	26.2
Decatur	5	23.5	Lincoln	15	21.0	Tipton	42	26.5
DeKalb	13	35.4	Loudon	23	26.0	Trousdale	9	57.7
Dickson	29	26.6	Macon	25	47.7	Unicoi	3	9.9
Dyer	35	41.0	Madison	82	43.6	Union	9	21.0
Fayette	24	27.7	Marion	19	34.5	Van Buren	1	0.0
Fentress	7	17.5	Marshall	25	38.2	Warren	25	30.8
Franklin	20	24.6	Maury	56	31.9	Washington	37	19.2
Gibson	31	29.2	McMinn	31	28.8	Wayne	5	15.8
Giles	13	20.6	McNairy	15	28.6	Weakley	13	19.5
Grainger	10	21.4	Meigs	4	14.5	White	16	30.6
Greene	39	30.0	Monroe	33	32.6	Williamson	32	6.8
Grundy	3	9.8	Montgomery	75	25.0	Wilson	50	20.4

Births to Teens



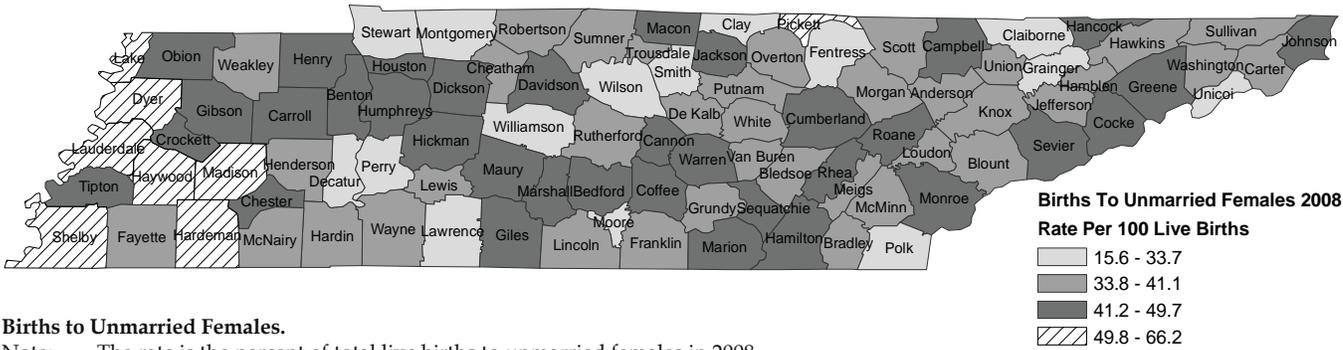
Births to Teens.

Note: The rates are births to 15 to 17 year-olds in calendar year 2008 per 1,000 females in the specified age group.

Sources: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	3,328	27.3	Hamblen	45	40.7	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	25	15.6	Hamilton	144	25.1	Morgan	3	7.4
Bedford	27	28.1	Hancock	5	33.3	Obion	15	24.1
Benton	13	37.8	Hardeman	19	31.3	Overton	8	20.9
Bledsoe	6	23.8	Hardin	16	29.9	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	53	21.7	Hawkins	26	21.1	Pickett	3	39.5
Bradley	51	30.1	Haywood	11	25.9	Polk	16	50.5
Campbell	21	24.8	Henderson	16	28.0	Putnam	26	20.9
Cannon	3	10.2	Henry	15	22.7	Rhea	25	42.7
Carroll	16	25.7	Hickman	11	21.7	Roane	24	21.8
Carter	23	20.9	Houston	7	42.4	Robertson	40	27.6
Cheatham	15	15.2	Humphreys	3	7.5	Rutherford	112	25.3
Chester	5	16.9	Jackson	4	19.9	Scott	10	21.2
Claiborne	15	21.3	Jefferson	24	25.8	Sequatchie	10	35.5
Clay	5	30.1	Johnson	9	29.3	Sevier	52	31.9
Coke	27	36.2	Knox	173	23.7	Shelby	804	40.0
Coffee	40	35.2	Lake	4	36.7	Smith	9	22.4
Crockett	9	28.0	Lauderdale	21	40.9	Stewart	5	16.7
Cumberland	34	32.3	Lawrence	23	25.2	Sullivan	67	22.7
Davidson	317	39.8	Lewis	5	19.2	Sumner	69	19.4
Decatur	4	18.8	Lincoln	13	18.2	Tipton	33	20.8
DeKalb	10	27.2	Loudon	21	23.8	Trousdale	3	19.2
Dickson	26	23.9	Macon	25	47.7	Unicoi	3	9.9
Dyer	31	36.3	Madison	72	38.3	Union	8	18.6
Fayette	19	22.0	Marion	18	32.7	Van Buren	1	10.1
Fentress	6	15.0	Marshall	24	36.6	Warren	23	28.3
Franklin	18	22.1	Maury	44	25.0	Washington	36	18.7
Gibson	24	22.6	McMinn	27	25.1	Wayne	4	12.7
Giles	11	17.4	McNairy	14	26.7	Weakley	10	15.0
Grainger	9	19.2	Meigs	4	14.5	White	15	28.7
Greene	39	30.0	Monroe	29	28.7	Williamson	23	4.9
Grundy	3	9.8	Montgomery	55	18.3	Wilson	39	15.9

Births to Unmarried Females



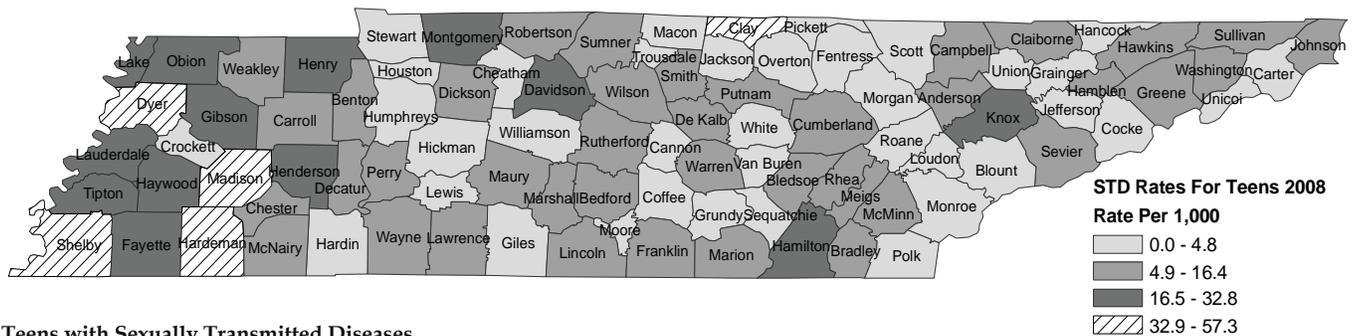
Births to Unmarried Females.

Note: The rate is the percent of total live births to unmarried females in 2008.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	37,634	44.0	Hamblen	356	40.2	Moore	13	27.7
Anderson	355	40.8	Hamilton	1,954	45.3	Morgan	89	40.5
Bedford	321	49.2	Hancock	32	41.6	Obion	169	43.3
Benton	86	47.5	Hardeman	204	61.3	Overton	92	37.2
Bledsoe	49	40.5	Hardin	118	40.4	Perry	32	30.8
Blount	520	37.5	Hawkins	251	39.9	Pickett	24	53.3
Bradley	445	37.5	Haywood	140	63.1	Polk	67	33.7
Campbell	204	44.8	Henderson	147	39.4	Putnam	328	36.2
Cannon	71	42.0	Henry	163	44.5	Rhea	173	44.6
Carroll	162	42.0	Hickman	118	43.9	Roane	230	41.6
Carter	252	40.7	Houston	46	47.4	Robertson	386	36.3
Cheatham	187	36.0	Humphreys	79	44.6	Rutherford	1,550	38.0
Chester	81	44.8	Jackson	48	48.0	Scott	112	39.6
Claiborne	119	33.1	Jefferson	211	35.0	Sequatchie	72	42.4
Clay	32	30.8	Johnson	77	44.8	Sevier	480	42.2
Cocke	213	49.7	Knox	1,974	35.9	Shelby	9,229	61.3
Coffee	329	43.6	Lake	50	64.9	Smith	85	33.6
Crockett	81	44.0	Lauderdale	243	66.2	Stewart	40	29.4
Cumberland	245	42.5	Lawrence	176	30.6	Sullivan	671	39.8
Davidson	4,667	46.2	Lewis	69	41.1	Sumner	745	34.5
Decatur	39	31.2	Lincoln	162	37.8	Tipton	396	48.3
DeKalb	101	37.7	Loudon	188	34.8	Trousdale	35	36.8
Dickson	315	45.2	Macon	127	43.9	Unicoi	57	31.7
Dyer	297	55.6	Madison	780	55.8	Union	92	37.1
Fayette	208	40.4	Marion	152	46.3	Van Buren	25	37.9
Fentress	63	30.6	Marshall	175	43.2	Warren	224	42.8
Franklin	165	37.2	Mauy	519	43.3	Washington	502	36.6
Gibson	266	43.3	McMinn	226	35.5	Wayne	61	37.9
Giles	147	44.5	McNairy	119	37.1	Weakley	143	39.8
Grainger	70	26.5	Meigs	56	36.4	White	134	40.6
Greene	315	44.2	Monroe	236	43.7	Williamson	320	15.6
Grundy	65	39.6	Montgomery	934	32.9	Wilson	458	33.0

Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases



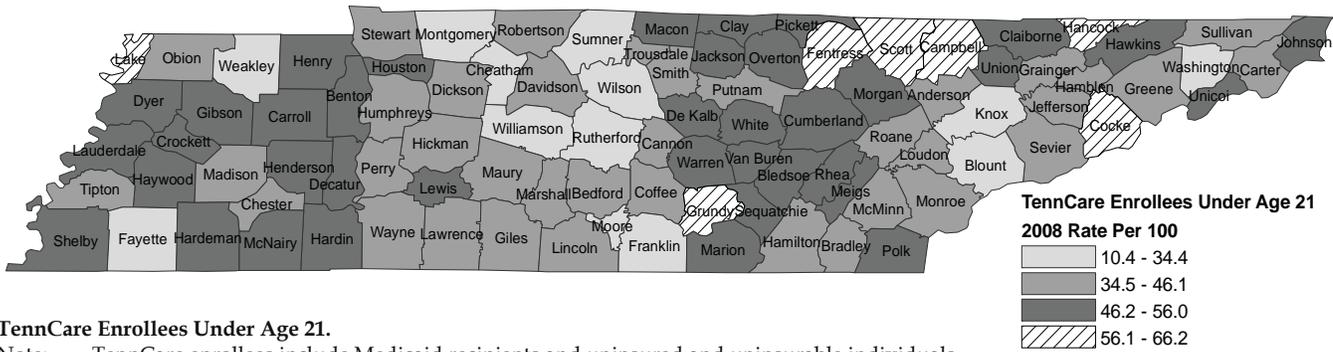
Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

Note: The rate is per 1,000 teens.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	5,344	21.2	Hamblen	27	11.0	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	25	7.6	Hamilton	363	30.6	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	16	8.2	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	23	17.3
Benton	9	12.6	Hardeman	58	46.3	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	8	12.7	Hardin	5	4.4	Perry	5	14.4
Blount	18	3.6	Hawkins	13	5.4	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	41	11.4	Haywood	18	21.3	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	9	5.5	Henderson	26	22.5	Putnam	20	7.7
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	28	21.6	Rhea	16	12.8
Carroll	17	14.0	Hickman	0	0.0	Roane	8	3.6
Carter	0	0.0	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	21	7.0
Cheatham	6	3.0	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	107	11.8
Chester	6	9.4	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	0	0.0
Claiborne	9	6.4	Jefferson	8	3.9	Sequatchie	0	0.0
Clay	18	56.4	Johnson	5	7.3	Sevier	20	5.9
Cocke	0	0.0	Knox	335	22.3	Shelby	2,369	57.3
Coffee	9	3.9	Lake	7	29.7	Smith	5	5.7
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	36	32.8	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	14	6.4	Lawrence	14	7.3	Sullivan	52	8.5
Davidson	463	27.6	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	55	7.5
Decatur	7	15.2	Lincoln	8	5.6	Tipton	72	21.9
DeKalb	6	7.7	Loudon	6	3.2	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	33	14.6	Macon	0	0.0	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	74	42.7	Madison	182	46.4	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	36	19.3	Marion	8	6.9	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	17	12.4	Warren	9	5.4
Franklin	10	6.2	Maury	52	13.9	Washington	39	9.6
Gibson	50	23.6	McMinn	26	11.6	Wayne	6	8.5
Giles	6	4.6	McNairy	18	16.4	Weakley	9	6.7
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	6	10.5	White	5	4.6
Greene	15	5.5	Monroe	10	4.8	Williamson	10	1.0
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	147	23.2	Wilson	49	9.9

TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21



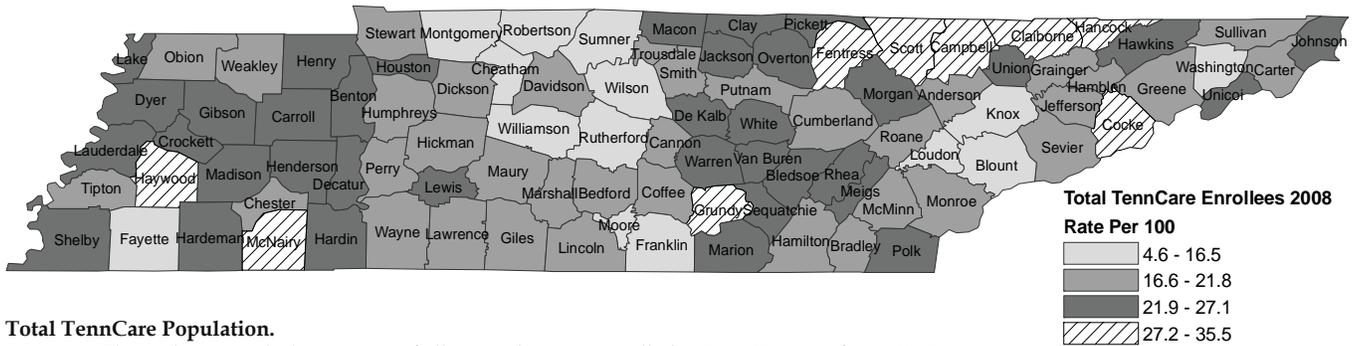
TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.

Note: TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of June 2008. The rate is a percentage.

Source: Bureau of TennCare supplied counts.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	678,108	41.5	Hamblen	7,132	45.0	Moore	499	33.2
Anderson	7,589	41.9	Hamilton	30,505	38.9	Morgan	2,502	51.0
Bedford	5,937	46.1	Hancock	1,084	66.2	Obion	3,695	44.6
Benton	2,019	53.6	Hardeman	3,623	50.0	Overton	2,459	47.3
Bledsoe	1,711	53.8	Hardin	3,419	53.1	Perry	875	44.7
Blount	9,813	33.0	Hawkins	6,719	47.3	Pickett	588	52.2
Bradley	9,745	39.0	Haywood	3,174	56.0	Polk	1,868	46.7
Campbell	5,942	59.5	Henderson	3,348	47.0	Putnam	7,453	39.7
Cannon	1,513	42.1	Henry	3,980	52.1	Rhea	4,163	52.5
Carroll	3,459	47.6	Hickman	2,926	45.3	Roane	4,950	38.8
Carter	6,191	45.3	Houston	1,018	47.1	Robertson	6,611	37.0
Cheatham	3,193	28.9	Humphreys	2,090	44.2	Rutherford	20,210	29.3
Chester	1,959	40.8	Jackson	1,340	51.0	Scott	3,955	64.1
Claiborne	4,069	51.9	Jefferson	5,660	43.5	Sequatchie	1,695	48.6
Clay	1,038	54.7	Johnson	1,998	53.5	Sevier	9,046	44.5
Cocke	5,423	62.3	Knox	33,925	31.5	Shelby	142,289	51.5
Coffee	6,192	44.2	Lake	928	58.0	Smith	2,051	40.2
Crockett	1,928	48.4	Lauderdale	4,074	55.4	Stewart	1,270	37.3
Cumberland	5,621	46.8	Lawrence	4,662	40.8	Sullivan	14,277	40.2
Davidson	67,951	45.2	Lewis	1,717	53.7	Sumner	12,434	29.7
Decatur	1,394	52.7	Lincoln	3,569	42.0	Tipton	7,129	41.5
De Kalb	2,209	46.8	Loudon	3,870	36.7	Trousdale	916	44.4
Dickson	4,959	37.2	Macon	2,947	48.7	Unicoi	1,931	48.8
Dyer	5,221	50.3	Madison	12,117	44.2	Union	2,663	50.6
Fayette	3,407	34.4	Marion	3,509	50.4	Van Buren	667	49.2
Fentress	2,923	64.7	Marshall	3,107	39.3	Warren	5,149	48.5
Franklin	3,549	33.0	Maury	8,445	38.6	Washington	9,709	34.4
Gibson	6,404	50.4	McMinn	5,697	41.4	Wayne	1,723	45.0
Giles	3,040	40.3	McNairy	3,694	54.9	Weakley	3,297	34.4
Grainger	2,486	44.3	Meigs	1,638	52.4	White	2,990	47.6
Greene	6,603	40.8	Monroe	5,272	43.3	Williamson	4,991	10.4
Grundy	2,504	63.7	Montgomery	13,247	28.6	Wilson	7,627	26.2

Total TennCare Population



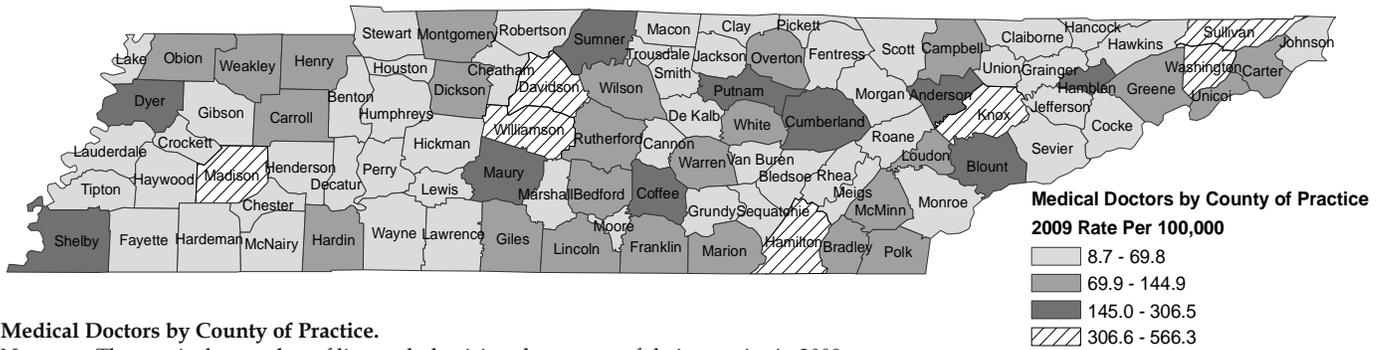
Total TennCare Population.

Note: This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled to TennCare as of June 2008.

Source: Bureau of TennCare supplied data. KIDS COUNT staff calculated the percents.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	1,195,429	19.5	Hamblen	12,585	20.3	Moore	836	13.6
Anderson	14,240	19.3	Hamilton	54,541	17.3	Morgan	4,796	23.5
Bedford	9,718	21.6	Hancock	2,325	34.4	Obion	6,777	20.9
Benton	3,876	23.5	Hardeman	7,054	24.5	Overton	4,783	22.8
Bledsoe	3,023	22.9	Hardin	6,764	25.6	Perry	1,546	20.0
Blount	17,685	14.6	Hawkins	12,758	22.1	Pickett	1,207	24.5
Bradley	17,758	18.6	Haywood	5,634	28.9	Polk	3,634	22.7
Campbell	13,118	31.8	Henderson	6,251	23.1	Putnam	14,085	20.2
Cannon	2,756	20.1	Henry	7,236	22.6	Rhea	7,740	25.1
Carroll	6,721	22.9	Hickman	5,321	21.7	Roane	10,238	19.1
Carter	11,981	20.2	Houston	1,998	24.5	Robertson	10,590	16.5
Cheatham	5,412	13.5	Humphreys	3,886	20.9	Rutherford	31,686	13.3
Chester	3,411	20.9	Jackson	2,720	24.5	Scott	7,938	35.5
Claiborne	9,084	28.6	Jefferson	10,359	20.4	Sequatchie	3,107	23.3
Clay	2,086	25.7	Johnson	4,284	23.4	Sevier	14,567	17.4
Coke	10,529	29.5	Knox	62,144	14.9	Shelby	231,511	25.1
Coffee	10,885	20.7	Lake	2,013	27.1	Smith	3,764	19.6
Crockett	3,443	23.5	Lauderdale	7,391	27.1	Stewart	2,455	18.3
Cumberland	10,192	19.0	Lawrence	8,683	20.9	Sullivan	27,835	18.1
Davidson	110,619	18.9	Lewis	3,014	25.5	Sumner	20,868	13.6
Decatur	2,781	24.3	Lincoln	6,416	19.3	Tipton	11,606	19.6
De Kalb	4,266	22.8	Loudon	6,818	15.0	Trousdale	1,686	21.2
Dickson	8,554	18.0	Macon	5,266	23.7	Unicoi	3,915	22.1
Dyer	9,682	25.3	Madison	21,319	21.9	Union	4,682	23.8
Fayette	5,873	15.8	Marion	6,678	23.8	Van Buren	1,317	24.1
Fentress	6,176	34.9	Marshall	5,375	18.2	Warren	9,597	23.6
Franklin	6,591	15.7	Maury	14,488	18.1	Washington	18,961	16.3
Gibson	12,071	24.8	McMinn	10,672	20.2	Wayne	3,227	18.9
Giles	5,654	19.2	McNairy	7,357	28.4	Weakley	6,190	18.4
Grainger	4,980	21.7	Meigs	3,010	25.2	White	5,696	23.0
Greene	13,429	20.1	Monroe	9,882	21.8	Williamson	7,786	4.6
Grundy	5,123	35.0	Montgomery	21,972	14.5	Wilson	12,872	12.0

Medical Doctors by County of Practice



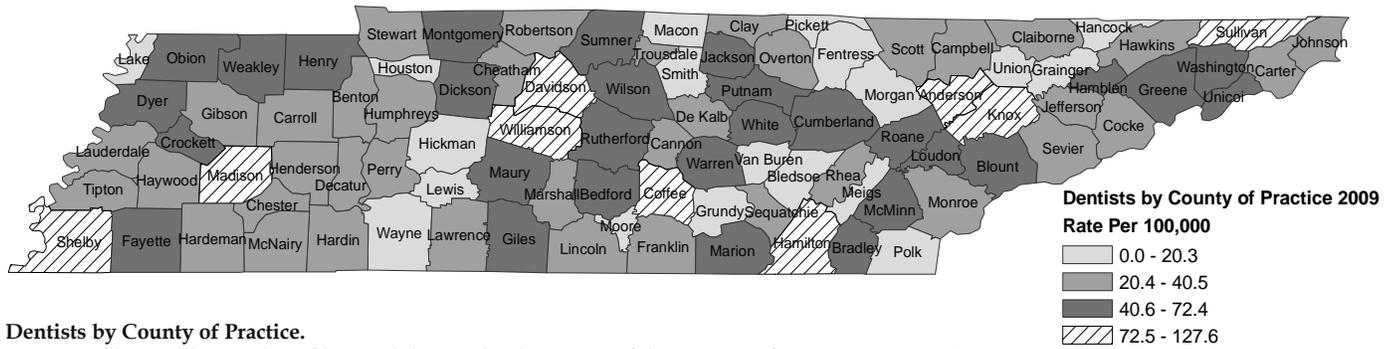
Medical Doctors by County of Practice.

Note: The rate is the number of licensed physicians by county of their practice in 2009 per 100,000 total resident population.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	15,183	247.1	Hamblen	117	189.1	Moore	2	32.5
Anderson	170	230.3	Hamilton	1,197	380.4	Morgan	4	19.6
Bedford	33	73.5	Hancock	4	59.2	Obion	35	108.1
Benton	4	24.2	Hardeman	15	52.1	Overton	21	100.2
Bledsoe	4	30.3	Hardin	23	87.2	Perry	2	25.9
Blount	187	154.8	Hawkins	25	43.3	Pickett	3	61.0
Bradley	126	132.1	Haywood	11	56.4	Polk	16	99.9
Campbell	33	80.1	Henderson	12	44.3	Putnam	166	238.3
Cannon	4	29.1	Henry	40	124.7	Rhea	13	42.2
Carroll	30	102.2	Hickman	4	16.3	Roane	33	61.4
Carter	47	79.1	Houston	4	49.1	Robertson	41	63.8
Cheatham	20	49.9	Humphreys	10	53.7	Rutherford	345	144.9
Chester	5	30.6	Jackson	5	45.1	Scott	14	62.5
Claiborne	18	56.7	Jefferson	35	69.0	Sequatchie	7	52.5
Clay	3	37.0	Johnson	10	54.7	Sevier	53	63.2
Cocke	20	56.0	Knox	1,795	429.8	Shelby	2,831	306.5
Coffee	97	184.3	Lake	2	26.9	Smith	10	52.1
Crockett	2	13.7	Lauderdale	5	18.3	Stewart	4	29.8
Cumberland	89	166.3	Lawrence	27	65.0	Sullivan	589	383.6
Davidson	3,322	566.3	Lewis	2	16.9	Sumner	247	160.7
Decatur	8	69.8	Lincoln	25	75.3	Tipton	37	62.5
DeKalb	13	69.5	Loudon	51	112.2	Trousdale	3	37.7
Dickson	45	94.5	Macon	5	22.5	Unicoi	16	90.1
Dyer	62	162.1	Madison	419	429.7	Union	2	10.2
Fayette	12	32.4	Marion	21	74.7	Van Buren	1	18.3
Fentress	12	67.8	Marshall	15	50.8	Warren	39	95.7
Franklin	46	109.8	Mauzy	175	218.2	Washington	644	555.1
Gibson	33	67.8	McMinn	48	90.7	Wayne	6	35.2
Giles	32	108.4	McNairy	16	61.7	Weakley	29	86.4
Grainger	2	8.7	Meigs	4	33.5	White	18	72.5
Greene	87	130.5	Monroe	25	55.2	Williamson	918	544.9
Grundy	3	20.5	Montgomery	190	125.8	Wilson	128	119.1

Dentists by County of Practice



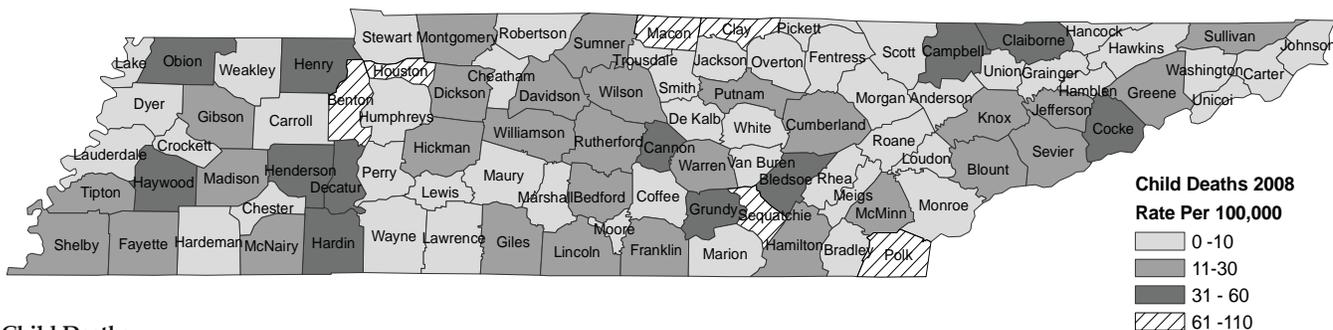
Dentists by County of Practice.

Note: The rate the number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice for year 2009 is per 100,000 total resident population.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	4,149	67.5	Hamblen	40	64.7	Moore	1	16.2
Anderson	61	82.7	Hamilton	291	92.5	Morgan	4	19.6
Bedford	19	42.3	Hancock	1	14.8	Obion	19	58.7
Benton	5	30.3	Hardeman	8	27.8	Overton	5	23.9
Bledsoe	2	15.1	Hardin	10	37.9	Perry	2	25.9
Blount	79	65.4	Hawkins	13	22.5	Pickett	1	20.3
Bradley	48	50.3	Haywood	5	25.6	Polk	3	18.7
Campbell	12	29.1	Henderson	9	33.2	Putnam	35	50.2
Cannon	4	29.1	Henry	18	56.1	Rhea	11	35.7
Carroll	8	27.3	Hickman	4	16.3	Roane	23	42.8
Carter	19	32.0	Houston	1	12.3	Robertson	25	38.9
Cheatham	10	25.0	Humphreys	5	26.8	Rutherford	120	50.4
Chester	4	24.5	Jackson	5	45.1	Scott	6	26.8
Claiborne	7	22.1	Jefferson	19	37.4	Sequatchie	4	30.0
Clay	2	24.7	Johnson	5	27.3	Sevier	34	40.5
Cocke	10	28.0	Knox	363	86.9	Shelby	883	95.6
Coffee	43	81.7	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	3	15.6
Crockett	7	47.8	Lauderdale	6	22.0	Stewart	4	29.8
Cumberland	24	44.8	Lawrence	15	36.1	Sullivan	144	93.8
Davidson	603	102.8	Lewis	2	16.9	Sumner	83	54.0
Decatur	3	26.2	Lincoln	13	39.2	Tipton	17	28.7
DeKalb	4	21.4	Loudon	28	61.6	Trousdale	2	25.1
Dickson	28	58.8	Macon	4	18.0	Unicoi	8	45.1
Dyer	23	60.1	Madison	84	86.2	Union	1	5.1
Fayette	18	48.6	Marion	12	42.7	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	3	17.0	Marshall	10	33.8	Warren	19	46.6
Franklin	16	38.2	Maury	53	66.1	Washington	84	72.4
Gibson	19	39.1	McMinn	26	49.1	Wayne	2	11.7
Giles	13	44.0	McNairy	8	30.9	Weakley	14	41.7
Grainger	2	8.7	Meigs	1	8.4	White	14	56.4
Greene	31	46.5	Monroe	10	22.1	Williamson	215	127.6
Grundy	1	6.8	Montgomery	100	66.2	Wilson	66	61.4

Child Deaths



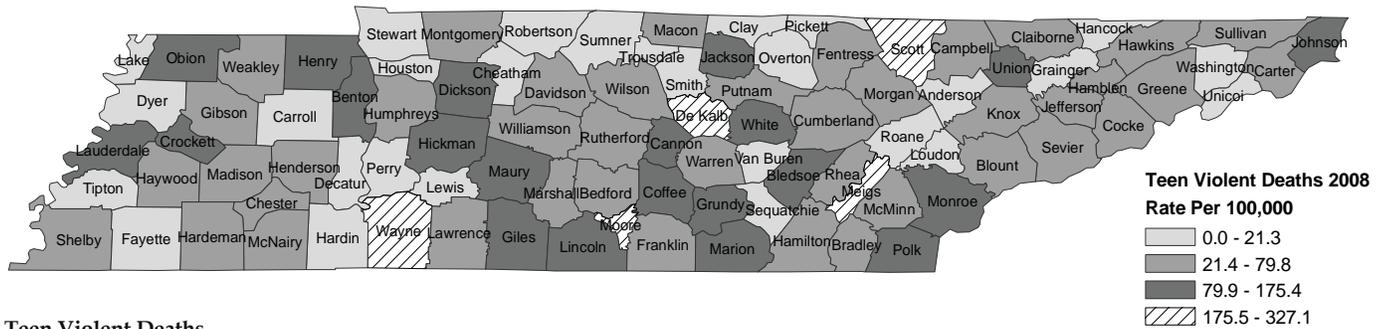
Child Deaths.

Note: The rate is children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2008 per 100,000 of the same age population.

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

COUNTY	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	242	20	Hamblen	1	10	Moore	0	0
Anderson	0	0	Hamilton	15	30	Morgan	0	0
Bedford	2	20	Hancock	0	0	Obion	3	50
Benton	2	80	Hardeman	0	0	Overton	0	0
Bledsoe	1	50	Hardin	2	50	Perry	0	0
Blount	3	20	Hawkins	1	10	Pickett	0	0
Bradley	0	0	Haywood	2	50	Polk	3	110
Campbell	3	40	Henderson	2	40	Putnam	3	30
Cannon	1	40	Henry	2	40	Rhea	0	0
Carroll	0	0	Hickman	1	20	Roane	0	0
Carter	0	0	Houston	1	70	Robertson	0	0
Cheatham	1	10	Humphreys	0	0	Rutherford	11	20
Chester	0	0	Jackson	0	0	Scott	0	0
Claiborne	2	40	Jefferson	2	20	Sequatchie	2	80
Clay	1	80	Johnson	0	0	Sevier	4	30
Cocke	3	50	Knox	17	20	Shelby	65	30
Coffee	1	10	Lake	0	0	Smith	0	0
Crockett	0	0	Lauderdale	0	0	Stewart	0	0
Cumberland	2	30	Lawrence	1	10	Sullivan	6	20
Davidson	20	20	Lewis	0	0	Sumner	5	20
Decatur	1	60	Lincoln	1	20	Tipton	3	30
DeKalb	0	0	Loudon	1	10	Trousdale	0	0
Dickson	2	20	Macon	3	70	Unicoi	0	0
Dyer	1	10	Madison	5	30	Union	0	0
Fayette	1	20	Marion	0	0	Van Buren	0	0
Fentress	0	0	Marshall	0	0	Warren	2	30
Franklin	2	30	Mauzy	1	10	Washington	1	10
Gibson	2	20	McMinn	2	20	Wayne	0	0
Giles	1	20	McNairy	1	20	Weakley	0	0
Grainger	0	0	Meigs	0	0	White	0	0
Greene	2	20	Monroe	0	0	Williamson	9	30
Grundy	1	40	Montgomery	5	20	Wilson	4	20

Teen Violent Deaths



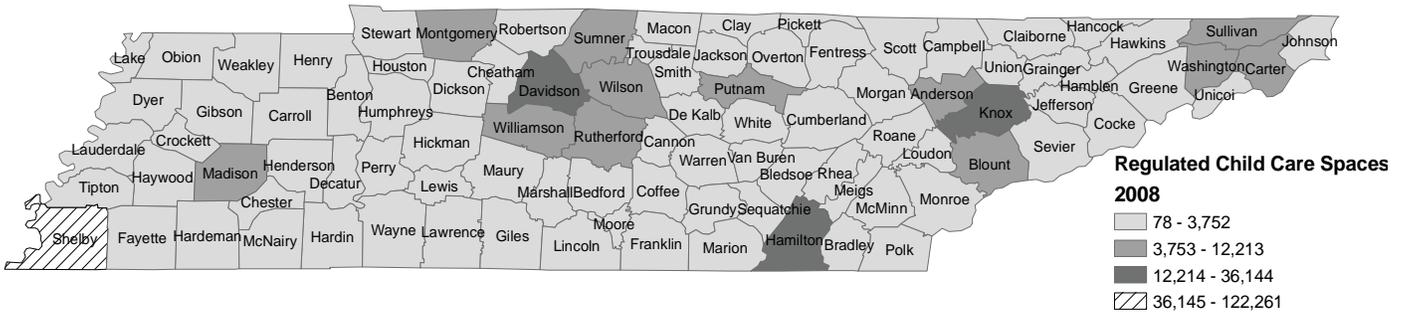
Teen Violent Deaths.

Note: The rate is deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2008 per 100,000 same age population.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	227	53.3	Hamblen	2	49.9	Moore	1	212.8
Anderson	1	19.5	Hamilton	9	44.3	Morgan	1	73.6
Bedford	2	62.2	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	3	144.6
Benton	1	90.3	Hardeman	1	49.8	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	1	100.8	Hardin	0	0.0	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	3	35.5	Hawkins	3	79.6	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	5	75.6	Haywood	1	70.9	Polk	1	97.5
Campbell	1	36.8	Henderson	1	53.1	Putnam	2	36.6
Cannon	1	99.9	Henry	2	98.6	Rhea	1	45.8
Carroll	0	0.0	Hickman	2	111.9	Roane	0	0.0
Carter	3	75.3	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	1	21.3
Cheatham	0	0.0	Humphreys	1	77.2	Rutherford	8	46.2
Chester	1	69.7	Jackson	1	133.2	Scott	5	311.1
Claiborne	1	43.5	Jefferson	2	53.0	Sequatchie	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	91.4	Sevier	2	36.3
Cocke	1	41.6	Knox	15	51.5	Shelby	31	46.1
Coffee	4	106.8	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	0	0.0
Crockett	1	94.9	Lauderdale	3	164.1	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	1	28.9	Lawrence	1	32.5	Sullivan	3	30.8
Davidson	23	70.6	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	2	17.6
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	2	88.3	Tipton	1	19.8
DeKalb	4	327.1	Loudon	0	0.0	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	4	113.0	Macon	1	61.3	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	0	0.0	Madison	2	28.1	Union	2	139.8
Fayette	0	0.0	Marion	3	159.1	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	1	79.8	Marshall	1	46.4	Warren	1	37.5
Franklin	1	32.4	Maury	7	118.7	Washington	1	13.4
Gibson	2	59.6	McMinn	2	53.4	Wayne	3	265.5
Giles	2	94.3	McNairy	1	56.3	Weakley	1	32.0
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	2	232.8	White	3	175.4
Greene	3	66.8	Monroe	3	86.5	Williamson	6	43.3
Grundy	1	98.8	Montgomery	6	54.7	Wilson	5	64.2

Regulated Child Care Spaces



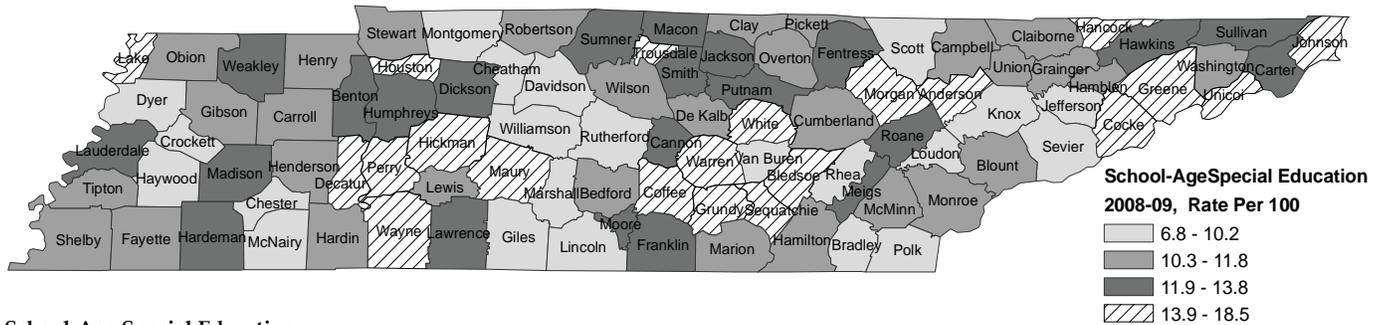
Regulated Child Care Spaces.

Note: Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS).

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	357,205	Hamblen	2,095	Moore	152
Anderson	3,949	Hamilton	20,448	Morgan	283
Bedford	1,555	Hancock	189	Obion	1,353
Benton	290	Hardeman	632	Overton	858
Bledsoe	264	Hardin	509	Perry	139
Blount	5,010	Hawkins	882	Pickett	78
Bradley	2,936	Haywood	576	Polk	260
Campbell	1,167	Henderson	815	Putnam	4,600
Cannon	362	Henry	1,535	Rhea	816
Carroll	1,303	Hickman	668	Roane	2,164
Carter	5,070	Houston	293	Robertson	2,249
Cheatham	2,100	Humphreys	590	Rutherford	12,213
Chester	454	Jackson	291	Scott	1,175
Claiborne	1,748	Jefferson	1,031	Sequatchie	483
Clay	218	Johnson	531	Sevier	2,402
Cocke	688	Knox	20,738	Shelby	122,261
Coffee	2,638	Lake	173	Smith	400
Crockett	911	Lauderdale	1,053	Stewart	156
Cumberland	1,479	Lawrence	1,431	Sullivan	6,549
Davidson	36,144	Lewis	392	Sumner	7,036
Decatur	429	Lincoln	1,317	Tipton	2,115
DeKalb	559	Loudon	1,293	Trousdale	266
Dickson	2,089	Macon	508	Unicoi	551
Dyer	1,552	Madison	4,929	Union	195
Fayette	860	Marion	808	Van Buren	190
Fentress	706	Marshall	694	Warren	1,188
Franklin	1,175	Mauzy	3,752	Washington	5,843
Gibson	2,727	McMinn	1,389	Wayne	589
Giles	857	McNairy	683	Weakley	1,659
Grainger	216	Meigs	164	White	660
Greene	2,350	Monroe	593	Williamson	10,354
Grundy	499	Montgomery	8,141	Wilson	6,520

School-Age Special Education



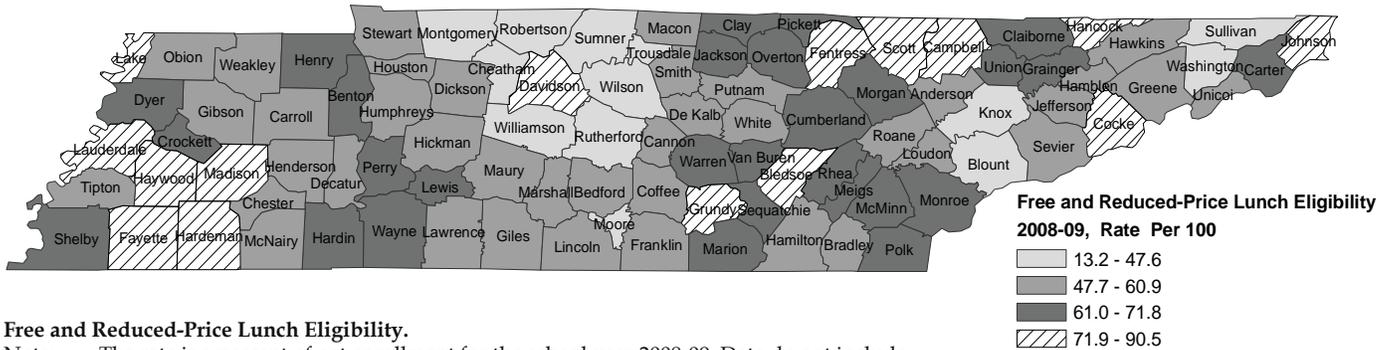
School-Age Special Education.

Note: The rate is 6 to 21 year old public school students who were eligible for special education services in 2008-09 school year as a percent of average daily membership for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay are not included in the numbers.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education provided counts.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	105,311	11.1	Hamblen	1,001	10.4	Moore	133	13.7
Anderson	1,789	14.7	Hamilton	4,417	11.1	Morgan	481	14.7
Bedford	827	10.8	Hancock	153	15.0	Obion	590	11.0
Benton	335	13.5	Hardeman	512	12.1	Overton	387	11.5
Bledsoe	297	15.7	Hardin	417	11.1	Perry	155	14.1
Blount	2,120	11.6	Hawkins	1,087	13.0	Pickett	70	10.6
Bradley	1,354	9.3	Haywood	299	9.0	Polk	259	9.7
Campbell	616	10.6	Henderson	520	11.4	Putnam	1,322	12.8
Cannon	281	12.5	Henry	544	11.5	Rhea	464	9.6
Carroll	560	11.7	Hickman	566	14.6	Roane	935	12.5
Carter	1,016	12.9	Houston	211	14.4	Robertson	1,267	11.8
Cheatham	681	10.0	Humphreys	401	13.1	Rutherford	3,839	9.0
Chester	184	6.8	Jackson	209	12.7	Scott	372	9.2
Claiborne	519	11.0	Jefferson	736	9.9	Sequatchie	337	15.2
Clay	121	11.3	Johnson	328	14.6	Sevier	1,385	9.7
Cocke	790	14.2	Knox	5,225	9.6	Shelby	17,023	10.9
Coffee	1,302	14.3	Lake	148	16.1	Smith	392	12.1
Crockett	251	9.2	Lauderdale	626	13.8	Stewart	259	11.6
Cumberland	756	10.4	Lawrence	886	13.2	Sullivan	2,909	13.1
Davidson	7,377	10.2	Lewis	211	11.1	Sumner	3,317	12.6
Decatur	292	18.2	Lincoln	498	9.8	Tipton	1,252	10.7
De Kalb	328	11.6	Loudon	709	9.8	Trousdale	214	16.1
Dickson	1,120	13.3	Macon	461	12.3	Unicoi	393	15.8
Dyer	569	8.4	Madison	1,706	12.7	Union	345	11.5
Fayette	404	11.3	Marion	506	11.3	Van Buren	79	10.1
Fentress	294	12.5	Marshall	424	8.0	Warren	1,013	16.0
Franklin	780	13.1	Maury	1,650	14.3	Washington	1,811	11.1
Gibson	982	11.5	McMinn	870	10.8	Wayne	345	14.1
Giles	382	8.8	McNairy	399	9.2	Weakley	585	12.4
Grainger	401	11.6	Meigs	246	13.4	White	576	14.4
Greene	1,422	14.3	Monroe	824	11.8	Williamson	2,853	8.8
Grundy	406	18.5	Montgomery	2,657	9.6	Wilson	1,946	11.2

Free and Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility



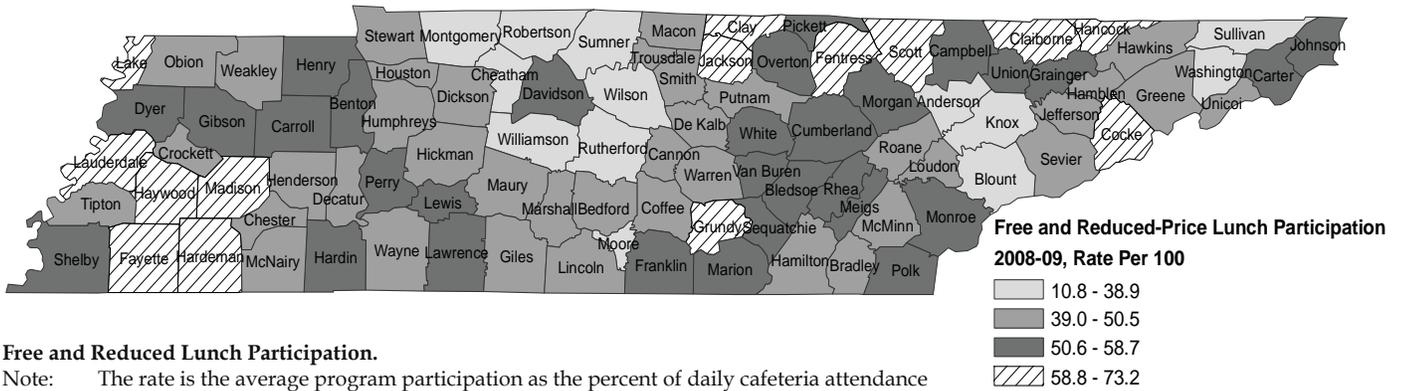
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility.

Note: The rate is a percent of net enrollment for the school year 2008-09. Data do not include the state special schools and departments.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	534,124	56.5	Hamblen	5,605	58.6	Moore	418	42.9
Anderson	6,190	51.0	Hamilton	22,668	56.8	Morgan	2,076	63.4
Bedford	4,481	57.8	Hancock	910	90.5	Obion	2,952	55.6
Benton	1,504	61.7	Hardeman	3,370	82.0	Overton	2,164	64.6
Bledsoe	1,492	81.4	Hardin	2,365	63.3	Perry	776	69.5
Blount	7,548	41.6	Hawkins	4,958	59.8	Pickett	415	62.4
Bradley	8,369	56.0	Haywood	2,763	83.7	Polk	1,746	65.7
Campbell	4,374	75.0	Henderson	2,810	60.9	Putnam	5,479	52.7
Cannon	1,301	59.6	Henry	2,897	61.5	Rhea	3,246	66.4
Carroll	2,776	58.5	Hickman	2,315	60.3	Roane	3,626	49.5
Carter	5,080	64.6	Houston	833	57.8	Robertson	4,913	45.6
Cheatham	2,828	41.6	Humphreys	1,768	57.7	Rutherford	17,641	40.7
Chester	1,398	51.4	Jackson	1,102	67.0	Scott	3,227	79.3
Claiborne	3,212	69.0	Jefferson	4,238	57.4	Sequatchie	1,489	66.1
Clay	719	68.1	Johnson	1,633	73.7	Sevier	7,840	54.9
Cocke	4,125	74.0	Knox	23,602	42.7	Shelby	107,375	69.8
Coffee	4,745	52.6	Lake	690	76.7	Smith	1,816	56.0
Crockett	1,753	64.4	Lauderdale	3,559	78.9	Stewart	1,224	54.7
Cumberland	4,849	66.6	Lawrence	4,012	60.1	Sullivan	10,201	46.4
Davidson	53,391	73.9	Lewis	1,279	67.6	Sumner	9,489	35.7
Decatur	944	58.5	Lincoln	2,675	53.2	Tipton	6,247	53.0
DeKalb	1,723	60.9	Loudon	3,917	54.3	Trousdale	653	47.6
Dickson	4,320	51.5	Macon	2,075	55.5	Unicoi	1,465	57.8
Dyer	4,388	65.3	Madison	9,601	73.1	Union	2,126	71.6
Fayette	3,045	84.6	Marion	2,903	64.0	Van Buren	495	63.3
Fentress	1,870	78.4	Marshall	2,545	48.4	Warren	3,884	61.3
Franklin	3,335	57.1	Maury	6,014	52.3	Washington	7,262	44.0
Gibson	4,936	57.0	McMinn	4,880	61.2	Wayne	1,671	69.8
Giles	2,471	57.2	McNairy	2,490	57.8	Weakley	2,590	54.5
Grainger	2,442	69.0	Meigs	1,284	70.8	White	2,354	58.7
Greene	5,851	58.8	Monroe	5,034	71.8	Williamson	4,411	13.2
Grundy	1,890	83.2	Montgomery	12,767	45.0	Wilson	5,941	33.2

Free and Reduced Price Lunch Participation



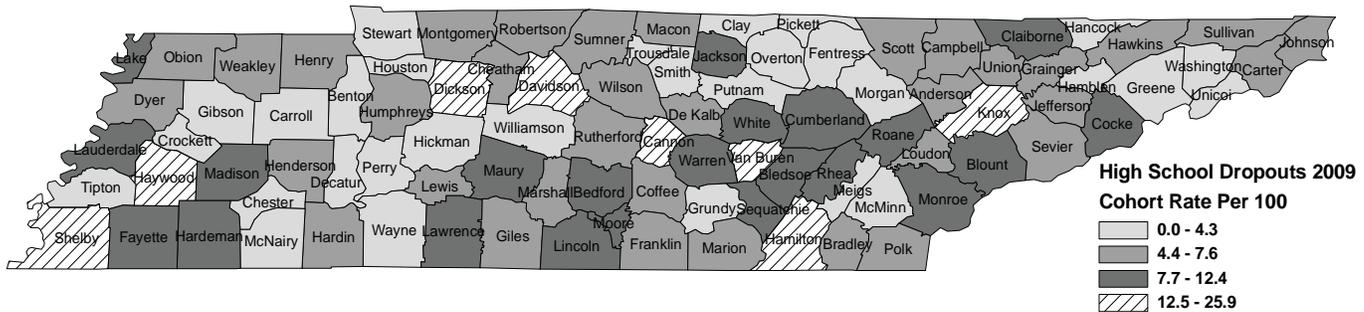
Free and Reduced Lunch Participation.

Note: The rate is the average program participation as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance during the school year 2008-09.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	417,690	46.0	Hamblen	4,654	50.1	Moore	360	38.5
Anderson	4,492	38.9	Hamilton	17,784	47.4	Morgan	1,712	51.8
Bedford	3,688	46.9	Hancock	787	73.2	Obion	2,494	47.8
Benton	1,320	55.8	Hardeman	2,693	66.3	Overton	1,773	55.2
Bledsoe	1,170	58.7	Hardin	2,020	55.7	Perry	658	58.0
Blount	6,017	35.3	Hawkins	3,881	50.0	Pickett	354	51.8
Bradley	6,649	46.6	Haywood	2,326	69.7	Polk	1,412	57.0
Campbell	3,389	55.6	Henderson	2,249	48.4	Putnam	4,421	43.2
Cannon	1,036	48.1	Henry	2,408	53.3	Rhea	2,496	53.3
Carroll	2,376	51.3	Hickman	1,839	50.0	Roane	3,046	44.8
Carter	3,903	52.4	Houston	691	50.4	Robertson	3,881	37.3
Cheatham	2,161	34.2	Humphreys	1,421	49.1	Rutherford	14,066	33.9
Chester	1,151	43.8	Jackson	945	61.5	Scott	2,605	63.3
Claiborne	2,739	61.8	Jefferson	3,209	45.9	Sequatchie	1,184	54.1
Clay	641	61.2	Johnson	1,301	57.6	Sevier	5,966	45.4
Cocke	3,415	64.1	Knox	18,545	34.8	Shelby	80,316	55.7
Coffee	3,999	45.3	Lake	566	60.5	Smith	1,585	48.7
Crockett	1,392	48.4	Lauderdale	2,935	65.8	Stewart	1,027	47.0
Cumberland	3,875	54.7	Lawrence	3,399	51.5	Sullivan	7,904	36.2
Davidson	38,350	55.6	Lewis	1,037	54.2	Sumner	7,622	30.0
Decatur	765	47.7	Lincoln	2,233	43.1	Tipton	5,237	45.7
DeKalb	1,400	50.5	Loudon	3,070	43.0	Trousdale	559	42.6
Dickson	3,434	43.0	Macon	1,731	48.1	Unicoi	1,208	47.4
Dyer	3,563	52.4	Madison	7,977	62.0	Union	1,662	58.2
Fayette	2,456	66.4	Marion	2,346	56.0	Van Buren	413	53.3
Fentress	1,591	63.1	Marshall	2,147	41.7	Warren	3,033	48.0
Franklin	2,797	51.1	Maury	4,950	45.1	Washington	4,982	31.8
Gibson	4,431	51.2	McMinn	3,825	49.0	Wayne	1,226	50.4
Giles	2,033	48.5	McNairy	2,105	49.6	Weakley	2,199	46.6
Grainger	1,929	56.3	Meigs	1,015	55.7	White	2,064	52.9
Greene	4,589	47.6	Monroe	3,687	52.7	Williamson	3,454	10.8
Grundy	1,621	70.1	Montgomery	10,140	37.5	Wilson	4,483	26.5

Cohort Dropouts



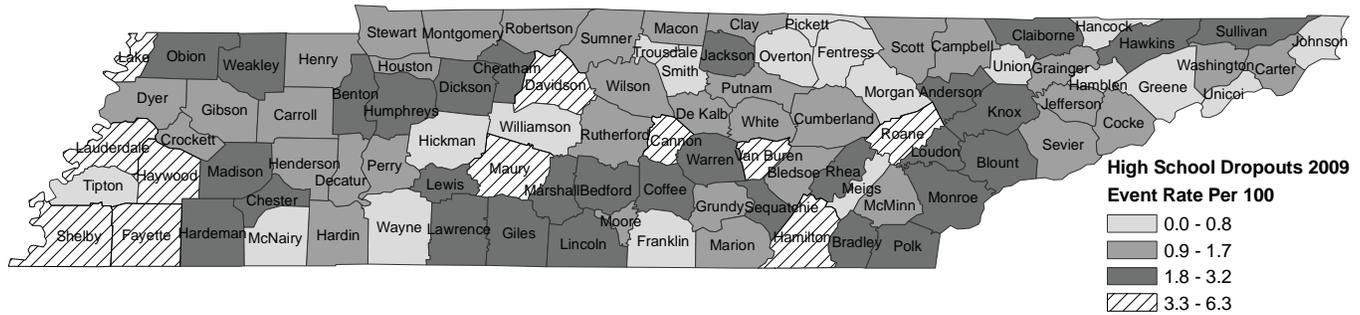
Cohort Dropouts.

Note: 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. State special schools were not included. Data are by school district per school year 2008-09.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	8,934	10.4	Hamblen	23	3.1	Moore	7	8.5
Anderson	79	7.2	Hamilton	765	19.1	Morgan	4	1.3
Bedford	46	8.1	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	25	5.4
Benton	9	3.4	Hardeman	38	9.2	Overton	11	4.0
Bledsoe	16	9.6	Hardin	19	5.5	Perry	3	3.2
Blount	128	9.0	Hawkins	50	6.3	Pickett	1	2.0
Bradley	69	5.5	Haywood	43	13.4	Polk	16	6.3
Campbell	25	5.2	Henderson	29	7.3	Putnam	21	2.3
Cannon	32	17.7	Henry	19	4.7	Rhea	44	10.8
Carroll	9	2.2	Hickman	12	3.3	Roane	79	12.2
Carter	54	7.1	Houston	6	4.3	Robertson	45	5.2
Cheatham	38	5.6	Humphreys	22	7.6	Rutherford	188	5.9
Chester	7	2.8	Jackson	12	8.3	Scott	30	7.3
Claiborne	41	9.6	Jefferson	47	7.5	Sequatchie	27	12.2
Clay	1	0.9	Johnson	15	6.8	Sevier	78	5.7
Coke	41	8.6	Knox	596	13.3	Shelby	3,988	25.9
Coffee	55	6.5	Lake	8	11.4	Smith	6	2.1
Crockett	5	2.1	Lauderdale	38	9.8	Stewart	7	3.5
Cumberland	47	8.1	Lawrence	67	11.1	Sullivan	155	7.1
Davidson	1,179	15.8	Lewis	10	5.5	Sumner	117	5.2
Decatur	3	2.3	Lincoln	37	8.6	Tipton	39	3.6
DeKalb	13	5.4	Loudon	40	6.5	Trousdale	1	0.8
Dickson	93	13.6	Macon	24	6.9	Unicoi	4	1.9
Dyer	33	5.6	Madison	124	9.0	Union	12	5.2
Fayette	28	9.6	Marion	26	7.5	Van Buren	10	14.5
Fentress	1	1.3	Marshall	22	4.8	Warren	47	8.3
Franklin	34	7.3	Mauzy	138	12.4	Washington	47	3.2
Gibson	29	4.0	McMinn	28	3.8	Wayne	9	3.9
Giles	31	7.0	McNairy	10	2.9	Weakley	24	5.6
Grainger	18	6.7	Meigs	2	1.3	White	32	8.0
Greene	18	1.9	Monroe	63	9.3	Williamson	84	3.4
Grundy	4	1.7	Montgomery	138	5.4	Wilson	97	6.3

Event Dropouts



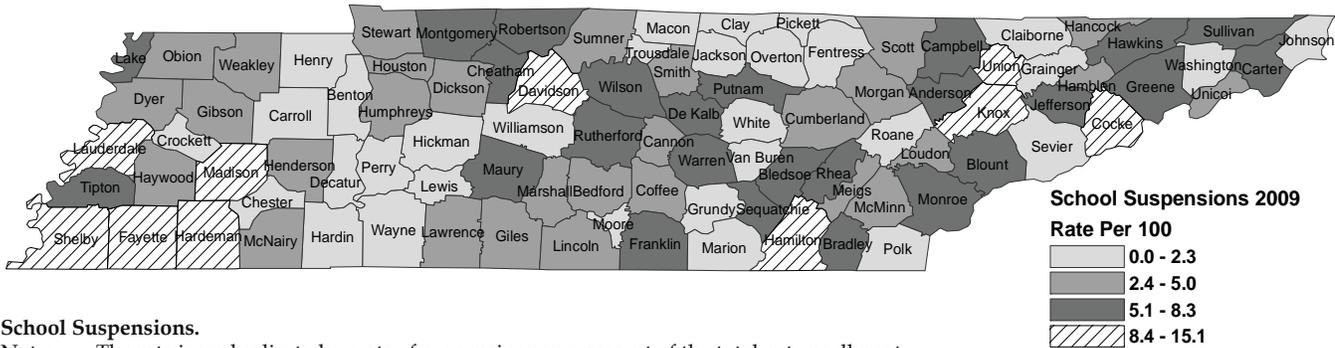
Event Dropouts.

Note: The number of students younger than 18 who dropped out of school during grades 9 to 12. The rate is a percent of ninth to 12th grade net enrollment for school year 2008-09. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	8,594	3.0	Hamblen	20	0.7	Moore	3	1.0
Anderson	71	1.8	Hamilton	573	4.9	Morgan	5	0.5
Bedford	43	2.0	Hancock	1	0.3	Obion	36	2.3
Benton	16	2.0	Hardeman	32	2.5	Overton	6	0.7
Bledsoe	7	1.3	Hardin	20	1.6	Perry	3	0.9
Blount	107	1.9	Hawkins	47	1.9	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	84	1.9	Haywood	45	4.7	Polk	16	1.9
Campbell	25	1.4	Henderson	22	1.7	Putnam	39	1.2
Cannon	28	3.8	Henry	21	1.4	Rhea	30	2.0
Carroll	13	0.9	Hickman	7	0.6	Roane	83	3.6
Carter	33	1.3	Houston	4	0.9	Robertson	37	1.2
Cheatham	40	1.8	Humphreys	18	1.8	Rutherford	175	1.4
Chester	16	1.9	Jackson	16	3.2	Scott	21	1.7
Claiborne	29	2.0	Jefferson	23	1.0	Sequatchie	22	3.2
Clay	3	0.9	Johnson	5	0.7	Sevier	57	1.3
Cocke	31	1.7	Knox	549	3.2	Shelby	3,016	6.3
Coffee	64	2.2	Lake	12	4.7	Smith	6	0.6
Crockett	8	1.0	Lauderdale	58	4.7	Stewart	9	1.2
Cumberland	39	1.7	Lawrence	61	2.9	Sullivan	134	1.9
Davidson	911	4.4	Lewis	17	2.9	Sumner	116	1.5
Decatur	6	1.2	Lincoln	38	2.5	Tipton	2	0.1
DeKalb	8	1.0	Loudon	38	1.8	Trousdale	2	0.5
Dickson	75	2.9	Macon	18	1.6	Unicoi	2	0.3
Dyer	22	1.0	Madison	80	1.9	Union	1	0.1
Fayette	36	3.9	Marion	19	1.5	Van Buren	9	3.5
Fentress	2	0.7	Marshall	36	2.2	Warren	43	2.4
Franklin	13	0.8	Maury	149	4.4	Washington	44	0.9
Gibson	39	1.5	McMinn	31	1.3	Wayne	1	0.1
Giles	26	1.9	McNairy	8	0.6	Weakley	47	3.2
Grainger	16	1.5	Meigs	0	0.0	White	11	0.9
Greene	12	0.4	Monroe	44	2.0	Williamson	78	0.8
Grundy	8	1.1	Montgomery	92	1.1	Wilson	83	1.6

School Suspensions



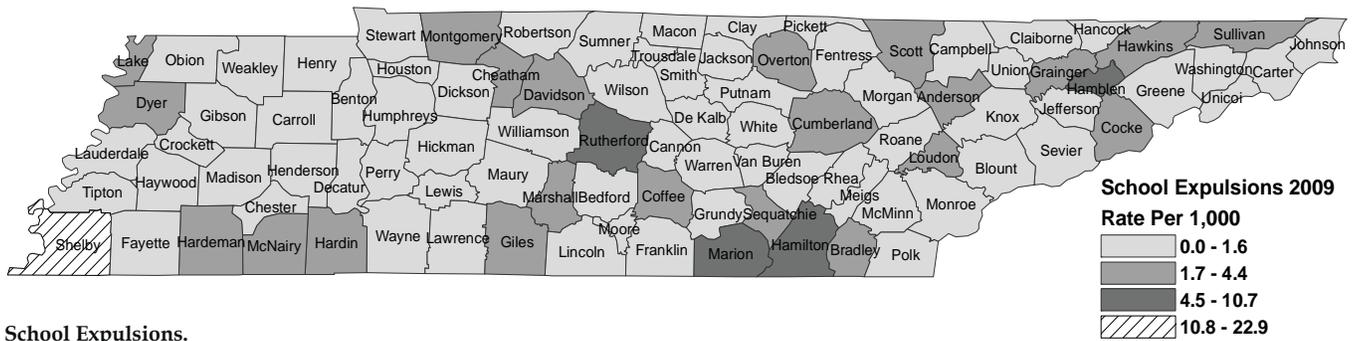
School Suspensions.

Note: The rate is unduplicated counts of suspensions as a percent of the total net enrollment for school year 2008-09. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	74,272	7.8	Hamblen	470	4.7	Moore	5	0.5
Anderson	1,019	8.3	Hamilton	4,712	11.5	Morgan	153	4.6
Bedford	320	4.1	Hancock	25	2.5	Obion	228	4.3
Benton	30	1.2	Hardeman	433	10.4	Overton	20	0.6
Bledsoe	124	6.6	Hardin	42	1.1	Perry	22	2.0
Blount	967	5.3	Hawkins	474	5.6	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	798	5.4	Haywood	108	3.3	Polk	51	1.9
Campbell	433	7.4	Henderson	189	4.1	Putnam	551	5.2
Cannon	99	4.4	Henry	58	1.2	Rhea	289	5.8
Carroll	79	1.7	Hickman	17	0.4	Roane	18	0.2
Carter	452	5.7	Houston	63	4.3	Robertson	855	7.8
Cheatham	378	5.6	Humphreys	89	2.9	Rutherford	2,414	5.5
Chester	19	0.7	Jackson	1	0.1	Scott	183	4.5
Claiborne	81	1.7	Jefferson	560	7.5	Sequatchie	179	7.9
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	51	2.3	Sevier	302	2.1
Coke	586	10.4	Knox	5,326	9.7	Shelby	23,777	15.1
Coffee	340	3.7	Lake	47	5.2	Smith	121	3.8
Crockett	17	0.6	Lauderdale	481	10.5	Stewart	61	2.7
Cumberland	236	3.2	Lawrence	185	2.8	Sullivan	1,192	5.4
Davidson	10,941	14.9	Lewis	18	0.9	Sumner	1,062	4.0
Decatur	24	1.5	Lincoln	241	4.8	Tipton	816	6.9
DeKalb	146	5.1	Loudon	250	3.5	Trousdale	7	1.1
Dickson	355	4.2	Macon	8	0.2	Unicoi	97	3.8
Dyer	269	4.0	Madison	1,957	14.6	Union	346	11.6
Fayette	382	10.4	Marion	41	0.9	Van Buren	7	0.9
Fentress	2	0.1	Marshall	233	4.4	Warren	393	6.1
Franklin	306	5.2	Maury	705	6.1	Washington	382	2.3
Gibson	350	4.0	McMinn	394	4.9	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	170	3.9	McNairy	219	5.0	Weakley	122	2.6
Grainger	61	1.7	Meigs	76	4.2	White	67	1.7
Greene	624	6.2	Monroe	445	6.3	Williamson	185	0.6
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	1,853	6.5	Wilson	988	5.6

School Expulsions



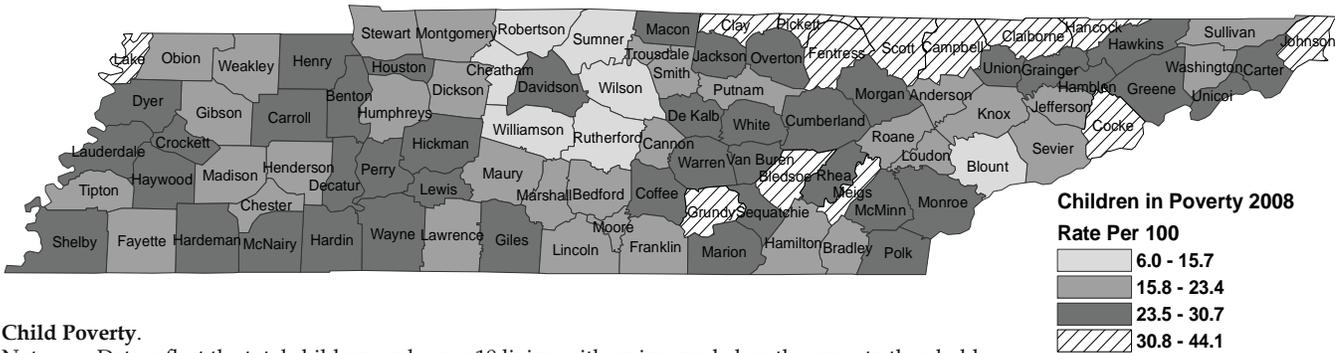
School Expulsions.

Note: The rate is number of expulsions for 2008-09 school-age population per 1,000 net school enrollments. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	5,271	5.5	Hamblen	71	7.1	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	48	3.9	Hamilton	439	10.7	Morgan	4	1.2
Bedford	2	0.3	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	5	0.9
Benton	2	0.8	Hardeman	10	2.4	Overton	6	1.8
Bledsoe	3	1.6	Hardin	12	3.2	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	14	0.8	Hawkins	23	2.7	Pickett	1	1.5
Bradley	28	1.9	Haywood	0	0.0	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	0	0.0	Henderson	7	1.5	Putnam	6	0.6
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	0	0.0	Rhea	0	0.0
Carroll	4	0.8	Hickman	0	0.0	Roane	1	0.1
Carter	6	0.8	Houston	1	0.7	Robertson	3	0.3
Cheatham	12	1.8	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	259	5.9
Chester	3	1.1	Jackson	1	0.6	Scott	13	3.2
Claiborne	0	0.0	Jefferson	3	0.4	Sequatchie	6	2.7
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	0.4	Sevier	0	0.0
Cocke	16	2.8	Knox	0	0.0	Shelby	3601	22.9
Coffee	26	2.9	Lake	4	4.4	Smith	0	0.0
Crockett	3	1.1	Lauderdale	4	0.9	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	20	2.7	Lawrence	9	1.3	Sullivan	83	3.7
Davidson	190	2.6	Lewis	2	1.0	Sumner	13	0.5
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	0	0.0	Tipton	13	1.1
DeKalb	0	0.0	Loudon	20	2.8	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	0	0.0	Macon	4	1.1	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	26	3.8	Madison	8	0.6	Union	3	1.0
Fayette	4	1.1	Marion	31	6.8	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	14	2.6	Warren	8	1.2
Franklin	0	0.0	Maury	5	0.4	Washington	6	0.4
Gibson	1	0.1	McMinn	0	0.0	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	11	2.5	McNairy	9	2.1	Weakley	4	0.8
Grainger	8	2.3	Meigs	0	0.0	White	3	0.8
Greene	6	0.6	Monroe	8	1.1	Williamson	0	0.0
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	109	3.8	Wilson	5	0.3

Child Poverty



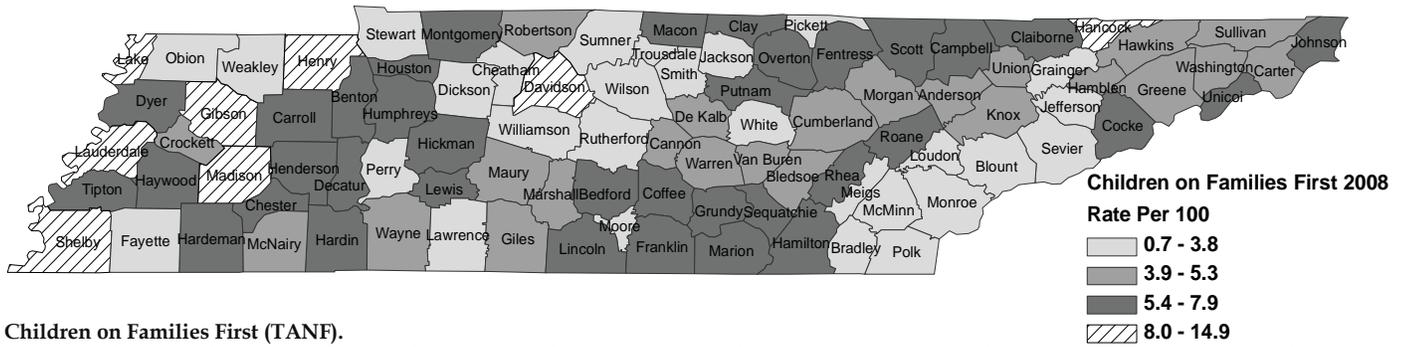
Child Poverty.

Note: Data reflect the total children under age 18 living with an income below the poverty threshold.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release Date November 2009.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	316,163	21.8	Hamblen	3,531	24.8	Moore	212	17.5
Anderson	3,459	21.7	Hamilton	14,911	20.5	Morgan	1,152	27.4
Bedford	2,557	22.5	Hancock	587	44.1	Obion	1,547	22.5
Benton	947	29.4	Hardeman	1,571	27.4	Overton	1,188	26.2
Bledsoe	868	33.1	Hardin	1,710	30.7	Perry	496	28.6
Blount	4,093	15.7	Hawkins	3,364	27.3	Pickett	298	31.5
Bradley	4,068	18.6	Haywood	1,335	28.3	Polk	862	25.5
Campbell	2,930	33.7	Henderson	1,327	20.8	Putnam	3,400	21.7
Cannon	671	21.7	Henry	1,722	26.3	Rhea	1,901	26.8
Carroll	1,548	25.1	Hickman	1,321	25.0	Roane	2,216	20.7
Carter	3,219	28.3	Houston	512	27.1	Robertson	2,606	15.6
Cheatham	1,278	13.4	Humphreys	816	20.4	Rutherford	7,992	12.3
Chester	839	23.4	Jackson	653	30.0	Scott	1,812	33.5
Claiborne	2,102	31.0	Jefferson	2,572	23.4	Sequatchie	842	26.7
Clay	513	33.1	Johnson	1,134	36.0	Sevier	3,883	20.8
Cocke	2,550	33.3	Knox	16,410	17.5	Shelby	63,650	26.4
Coffee	3,005	24.7	Lake	457	39.3	Smith	889	20.2
Crockett	844	25.2	Lauderdale	1,791	28.5	Stewart	626	21.4
Cumberland	2,723	26.0	Lawrence	2,280	22.8	Sullivan	6,077	19.5
Davidson	37,555	25.7	Lewis	769	28.5	Sumner	4,243	11.3
Decatur	628	26.8	Lincoln	1,605	21.6	Tipton	2,771	18.7
DeKalb	1,187	28.1	Loudon	1,814	18.6	Trousdale	366	20.8
Dickson	2,280	19.2	Macon	1,365	26.2	Unicoi	870	25.2
Dyer	2,215	24.5	Madison	5,299	22.4	Union	1,298	29.8
Fayette	1,601	17.6	Marion	1,451	23.7	Van Buren	332	29.4
Fentress	1,300	33.2	Marshall	1,556	22.1	Warren	2,476	26.6
Franklin	1,976	23.0	Maury	3,658	18.7	Washington	4,466	18.0
Gibson	2,518	22.4	McMinn	2,778	23.8	Wayne	827	26.6
Giles	1,507	24.1	McNairy	1,491	25.6	Weakley	1,532	23.1
Grainger	1,359	27.6	Meigs	844	31.5	White	1,417	25.3
Greene	3,301	23.9	Monroe	2,603	24.6	Williamson	2,609	6.0
Grundy	1,326	39.6	Montgomery	8,075	18.6	Wilson	3,022	11.3

Children on Families First (TANF)



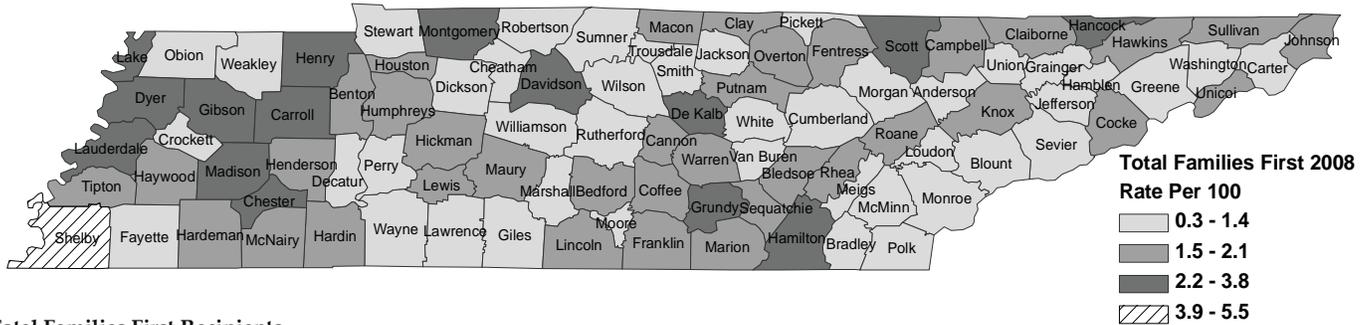
Children on Families First (TANF).

Note: The rate is the percent of the resident 17 year old and younger population receiving Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	102,141	7.0	Hamblen	663	4.6	Moore	46	3.6
Anderson	658	4.1	Hamilton	5,462	7.9	Morgan	168	3.9
Bedford	669	5.7	Hancock	157	10.7	Obion	286	3.8
Benton	193	5.7	Hardeman	465	7.2	Overton	253	5.5
Bledsoe	144	5.1	Hardin	349	6.1	Perry	61	3.4
Blount	855	3.3	Hawkins	649	5.1	Pickett	33	3.3
Bradley	675	3.1	Haywood	310	6.1	Polk	98	2.7
Campbell	504	5.7	Henderson	362	5.7	Putnam	886	5.8
Cannon	143	4.5	Henry	599	8.7	Rhea	468	6.7
Carroll	476	7.4	Hickman	353	6.2	Roane	625	5.5
Carter	532	4.5	Houston	107	5.4	Robertson	628	3.9
Cheatham	324	3.2	Humphreys	237	5.5	Rutherford	1,856	3.1
Chester	274	7.4	Jackson	83	3.6	Scott	373	6.7
Claiborne	421	6.1	Jefferson	369	3.3	Sequatchie	195	6.2
Clay	93	5.5	Johnson	204	6.1	Sevier	587	3.2
Cocke	500	6.4	Knox	4,785	5.3	Shelby	37,580	14.9
Coffee	698	5.6	Lake	161	12.5	Smith	142	3.1
Crockett	166	4.7	Lauderdale	657	10.0	Stewart	106	3.5
Cumberland	430	4.0	Lawrence	335	3.3	Sullivan	1,596	5.0
Davidson	12,696	9.4	Lewis	172	5.9	Sumner	1,202	3.2
Decatur	179	7.5	Lincoln	454	5.9	Tipton	896	5.9
DeKalb	220	5.1	Loudon	221	2.3	Trousdale	49	2.7
Dickson	414	3.4	Macon	312	5.7	Unicoi	220	6.2
Dyer	681	7.2	Madison	2,674	11.1	Union	199	4.2
Fayette	307	3.5	Marion	380	6.1	Van Buren	51	4.3
Fentress	225	5.6	Marshall	297	4.2	Warren	432	4.5
Franklin	528	5.9	Maury	1,026	5.2	Washington	959	4.0
Gibson	981	8.6	McMinn	446	3.6	Wayne	140	4.2
Giles	290	4.4	McNairy	314	5.1	Weakley	246	3.5
Grainger	182	3.6	Meigs	103	3.6	White	200	3.5
Greene	623	4.4	Monroe	340	3.2	Williamson	325	0.7
Grundy	254	7.2	Montgomery	2,352	5.6	Wilson	505	1.9

Total Families First Recipients



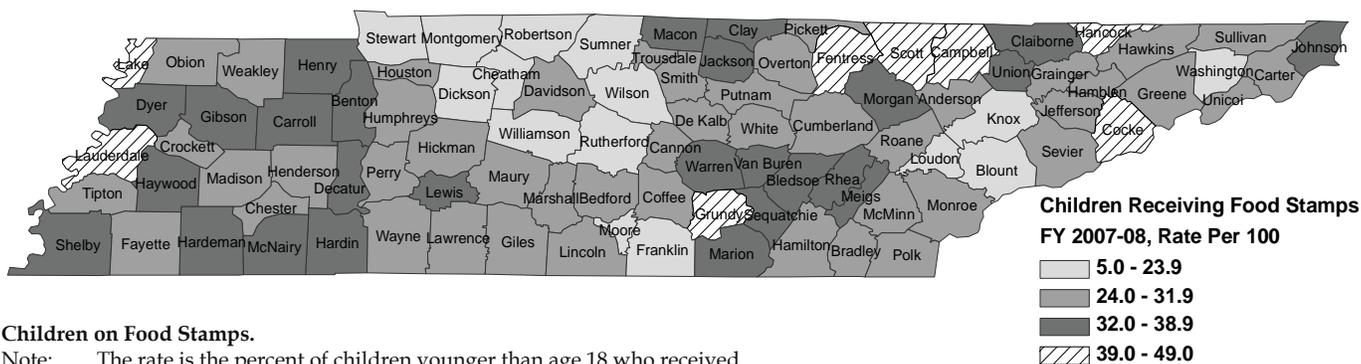
Total Families First Recipients.

Note: The rate is the percent of total resident population who are cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services, Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	140,531	2.3	Hamblen	838	1.4	Moore	68	1.1
Anderson	897	1.2	Hamilton	7,691	2.4	Morgan	230	1.1
Bedford	900	2.0	Hancock	215	3.2	Obion	379	1.2
Benton	274	1.7	Hardeman	613	2.1	Overton	349	1.7
Bledsoe	204	1.5	Hardin	488	1.9	Perry	84	1.1
Blount	1,164	1.0	Hawkins	895	1.5	Pickett	47	1.0
Bradley	948	1.0	Haywood	400	2.1	Polk	134	0.8
Campbell	652	1.6	Henderson	502	1.9	Putnam	1,284	1.8
Cannon	202	1.5	Henry	868	2.7	Rhea	628	2.0
Carroll	698	2.4	Hickman	526	2.1	Roane	879	1.6
Carter	704	1.2	Houston	158	1.9	Robertson	855	1.3
Cheatham	453	1.1	Humphreys	338	1.8	Rutherford	2,547	1.1
Chester	382	2.3	Jackson	111	1.0	Scott	515	2.3
Claiborne	559	1.8	Jefferson	484	1.0	Sequatchie	283	2.1
Clay	129	1.6	Johnson	286	1.6	Sevier	804	1.0
Cocke	669	1.9	Knox	6,606	1.6	Shelby	51,242	5.5
Coffee	1,027	2.0	Lake	215	2.9	Smith	195	1.0
Crockett	212	1.4	Lauderdale	887	3.3	Stewart	144	1.1
Cumberland	598	1.1	Lawrence	469	1.1	Sullivan	2,272	1.5
Davidson	17,459	3.0	Lewis	237	2.0	Sumner	1,658	1.1
Decatur	250	2.2	Lincoln	636	1.9	Tipton	1,224	2.1
De Kalb	290	1.6	Loudon	282	0.6	Trousdale	64	0.8
Dickson	560	1.2	Macon	436	2.0	Unicoi	306	1.7
Dyer	909	2.4	Madison	3,712	3.8	Union	260	1.3
Fayette	400	1.1	Marion	563	2.0	Van Buren	75	1.4
Fentress	322	1.8	Marshall	410	1.4	Warren	601	1.5
Franklin	743	1.8	Maury	1,465	1.8	Washington	1,322	1.1
Gibson	1,376	2.8	McMinn	597	0.9	Wayne	191	1.1
Giles	402	1.4	McNairy	428	1.7	Weakley	341	1.0
Grainger	223	1.0	Meigs	133	1.1	White	277	1.1
Greene	841	1.3	Monroe	453	1.0	Williamson	436	0.3
Grundy	350	2.4	Montgomery	3,419	2.3	Wilson	678	0.6

Children on Food Stamps (SNAP)



Children on Food Stamps.

Note: The rate is the percent of children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps during fiscal year 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	413,759	28.5	Hamblen	4,205	29.1	Moore	291	22.4
Anderson	4,560	28.1	Hamilton	18,193	26.2	Morgan	1,576	36.4
Bedford	3,667	31.4	Hancock	677	46.2	Obion	2,226	29.4
Benton	1,177	35.0	Hardeman	2,296	35.8	Overton	1,474	31.8
Bledsoe	1,020	36.2	Hardin	2,146	37.4	Perry	507	28.7
Blount	5,826	22.3	Hawkins	3,923	30.5	Pickett	312	31.3
Bradley	5,866	27.1	Haywood	1,990	38.9	Polk	1,073	29.5
Campbell	3,649	40.9	Henderson	1,930	30.3	Putnam	4,406	29.1
Cannon	894	28.4	Henry	2,395	34.6	Rhea	2,569	36.9
Carroll	2,134	33.1	Hickman	1,757	30.9	Roane	2,835	25.0
Carter	3,509	29.8	Houston	588	29.4	Robertson	3,874	23.9
Cheatham	1,684	16.7	Humphreys	1,092	25.5	Rutherford	11,073	18.6
Chester	1,186	31.9	Jackson	820	35.4	Scott	2,543	45.6
Claiborne	2,612	37.8	Jefferson	3,337	30.2	Sequatchie	1,090	34.8
Clay	565	33.4	Johnson	1,222	36.8	Sevier	4,867	26.8
Cocke	3,432	44.0	Knox	19,526	21.5	Shelby	96,215	38.2
Coffee	3,542	28.2	Lake	631	49.0	Smith	1,159	25.6
Crockett	1,121	31.6	Lauderdale	2,666	40.5	Stewart	693	23.0
Cumberland	3,205	30.1	Lawrence	2,644	25.7	Sullivan	8,155	25.6
Davidson	42,954	31.6	Lewis	1,021	35.0	Sumner	6,627	17.6
Decatur	864	36.2	Lincoln	2,058	27.0	Tipton	4,513	29.5
DeKalb	1,312	30.7	Loudon	2,017	21.1	Trousdale	491	26.9
Dickson	2,829	23.4	Macon	1,814	33.3	Unicoi	1,095	30.9
Dyer	3,244	34.5	Madison	7,492	31.2	Union	1,600	34.0
Fayette	2,206	25.4	Marion	2,135	34.4	Van Buren	385	32.6
Fentress	1,641	40.9	Marshall	1,806	25.4	Warren	3,130	32.4
Franklin	2,030	22.5	Maury	5,126	26.2	Washington	5,552	22.9
Gibson	3,810	33.4	McMinn	3,384	27.7	Wayne	967	29.1
Giles	1,850	28.0	McNairy	2,264	37.0	Weakley	1,977	28.0
Grainger	1,453	29.0	Meigs	1,070	37.5	White	1,633	28.9
Greene	3,585	25.1	Monroe	3,092	29.0	Williamson	2,198	5.0
Grundy	1,628	45.9	Montgomery	8,144	19.5	Wilson	4,140	15.8

Total Food Stamp Recipients (SNAP)



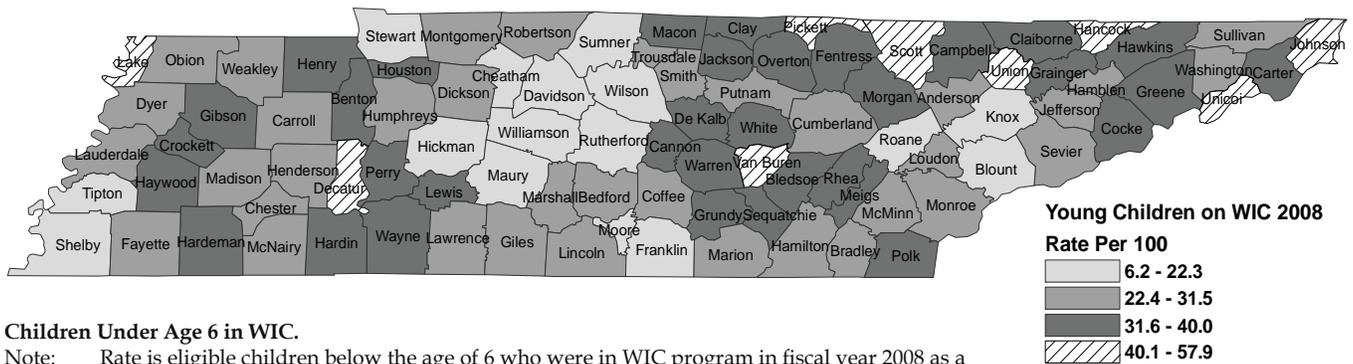
Total Food Stamps.

Note: The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons during fiscal year 2008. Estimates are based on monthly averages.

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	907,845	14.8	Hamblen	8,977	14.5	Moore	621	10.1
Anderson	10,804	14.6	Hamilton	40,197	12.8	Morgan	4,142	20.3
Bedford	7,485	16.7	Hancock	2,109	31.2	Obion	5,317	16.4
Benton	3,195	19.4	Hardeman	5,406	18.8	Overton	3,871	18.5
Bledsoe	2,633	19.9	Hardin	5,676	21.5	Perry	1,269	16.5
Blount	13,435	11.1	Hawkins	9,704	16.8	Pickett	905	18.4
Bradley	13,683	14.4	Haywood	4,691	24.0	Polk	2,646	16.5
Campbell	9,798	23.8	Henderson	5,038	18.6	Putnam	10,359	14.9
Cannon	2,166	15.8	Henry	5,856	18.3	Rhea	6,120	19.9
Carroll	5,323	18.1	Hickman	4,369	17.8	Roane	7,104	13.2
Carter	8,809	14.8	Houston	1,368	16.8	Robertson	7,636	11.9
Cheatham	3,599	9.0	Humphreys	2,581	13.9	Rutherford	21,613	9.1
Chester	2,757	16.9	Jackson	2,259	20.4	Scott	6,789	30.3
Claiborne	6,875	21.7	Jefferson	7,849	15.5	Sequatchie	2,602	19.5
Clay	1,706	21.0	Johnson	3,459	18.9	Sevier	10,511	12.5
Coke	8,857	24.8	Knox	43,363	10.4	Shelby	187,521	20.3
Coffee	7,532	14.3	Lake	1,850	24.9	Smith	2,693	14.0
Crockett	2,539	17.3	Lauderdale	6,097	22.3	Stewart	1,660	12.4
Cumberland	7,649	14.3	Lawrence	6,554	15.8	Sullivan	19,183	12.5
Davidson	82,435	14.1	Lewis	2,660	22.5	Sumner	14,130	9.2
Decatur	2,223	19.4	Lincoln	4,906	14.8	Tipton	9,774	16.5
DeKalb	3,220	17.2	Loudon	4,572	10.1	Trousdale	1,209	15.2
Dickson	6,220	13.1	Macon	4,327	19.5	Unicoi	2,905	16.4
Dyer	7,903	20.7	Madison	15,260	15.7	Union	3,939	20.0
Fayette	5,234	14.1	Marion	5,345	19.0	Van Buren	1,059	19.4
Fentress	4,667	26.4	Marshall	4,027	13.6	Warren	7,256	17.8
Franklin	4,624	11.0	Maury	11,281	14.1	Washington	12,952	11.2
Gibson	9,010	18.5	McMinn	8,195	15.5	Wayne	2,695	15.8
Giles	4,540	15.4	McNairy	5,969	23.0	Weakley	5,167	15.4
Grainger	3,592	15.7	Meigs	2,685	22.5	White	4,073	16.4
Greene	8,908	13.4	Monroe	7,735	17.1	Williamson	4,579	2.7
Grundy	4,201	28.7	Montgomery	16,449	10.9	Wilson	9,112	8.5

Children Under Age 6 in WIC



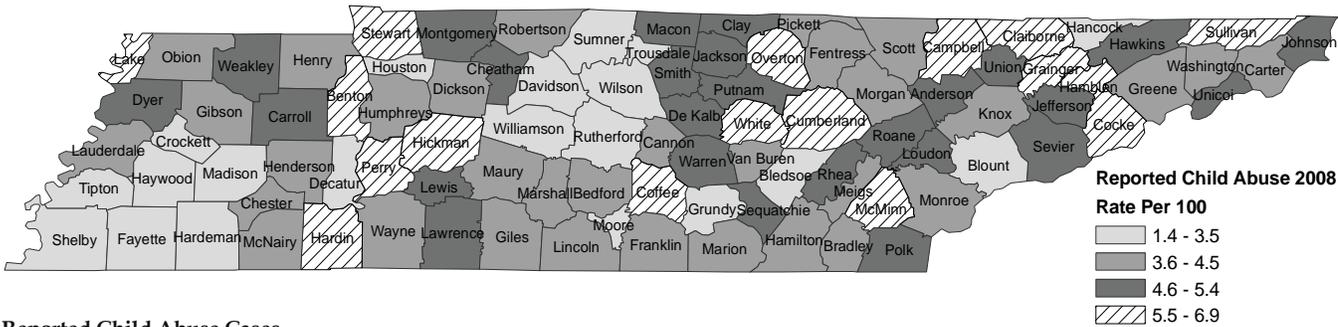
Children Under Age 6 in WIC.

Note: Rate is eligible children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in fiscal year 2008 as a percent of the 0-5 age population.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	117,106	24.3	Hamblen	1,343	27.1	Moore	75	20.2
Anderson	1,382	27.1	Hamilton	5,792	24.7	Morgan	438	33.0
Bedford	1,254	31.4	Hancock	260	53.7	Obion	748	30.5
Benton	394	39.0	Hardeman	736	36.1	Overton	508	33.6
Bledsoe	309	38.2	Hardin	618	35.8	Perry	207	36.1
Blount	1,751	21.3	Hawkins	1,290	32.1	Pickett	145	42.8
Bradley	2,020	28.0	Haywood	596	35.6	Polk	470	40.0
Campbell	1,086	37.2	Henderson	528	25.4	Putnam	1,614	30.8
Cannon	295	33.1	Henry	727	32.7	Rhea	766	32.5
Carroll	540	26.3	Hickman	316	18.7	Roane	643	19.3
Carter	1,192	32.1	Houston	230	35.4	Robertson	1,389	24.9
Cheatham	562	18.3	Humphreys	374	27.1	Rutherford	3,484	17.0
Chester	315	27.3	Jackson	266	39.0	Scott	874	45.9
Claiborne	838	38.6	Jefferson	933	27.8	Sequatchie	359	36.4
Clay	222	38.7	Johnson	417	41.7	Sevier	1,646	27.7
Cocke	919	36.6	Knox	4,841	15.9	Shelby	18,520	21.6
Coffee	1,280	31.1	Lake	237	57.9	Smith	339	25.1
Crockett	436	39.9	Lauderdale	683	30.8	Stewart	184	20.2
Cumberland	1,010	31.2	Lawrence	887	26.1	Sullivan	3,046	31.5
Davidson	10,849	20.7	Lewis	339	35.1	Sumner	2,057	17.4
Decatur	307	42.8	Lincoln	662	26.4	Tipton	950	20.9
DeKalb	476	33.7	Loudon	887	28.9	Trousdale	152	26.8
Dickson	1,084	27.6	Macon	543	32.9	Unicoi	482	43.5
Dyer	903	29.8	Madison	2,364	29.4	Union	695	46.3
Fayette	727	28.2	Marion	606	30.6	Van Buren	154	43.3
Fentress	496	39.6	Marshall	567	25.2	Warren	1,162	34.8
Franklin	605	21.2	Maury	1,390	22.3	Washington	2,118	26.2
Gibson	1,203	32.7	McMinn	992	25.8	Wayne	343	34.2
Giles	520	26.3	McNairy	493	23.7	Weakley	631	29.6
Grainger	537	33.9	Meigs	286	35.5	White	606	33.6
Greene	1,490	33.6	Monroe	989	29.0	Williamson	774	6.2
Grundy	425	36.8	Montgomery	3,607	25.4	Wilson	1,304	15.7

Reported Child Abuse Cases



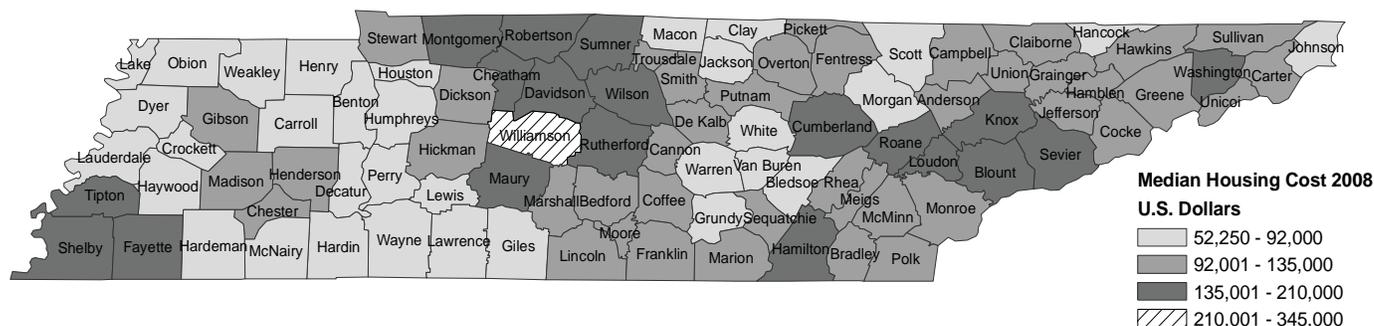
Reported Child Abuse Cases.

Note: Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2008. The rate is the 0 to 17 age population as a percent of resident population of the same age.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	58,938	4.1	Hamblen	813	5.6	Moore	36	2.8
Anderson	824	5.1	Hamilton	2,773	4.0	Morgan	179	4.1
Bedford	488	4.2	Hancock	41	2.8	Obion	302	4.0
Benton	205	6.1	Hardeman	213	3.3	Overton	255	5.5
Bledsoe	79	2.8	Hardin	345	6.0	Perry	99	5.6
Blount	778	3.0	Hawkins	674	5.2	Pickett	43	4.3
Bradley	800	3.7	Haywood	160	3.1	Polk	171	4.7
Campbell	588	6.6	Henderson	276	4.3	Putnam	699	4.6
Cannon	117	3.7	Henry	287	4.1	Rhea	337	4.8
Carroll	314	4.9	Hickman	342	6.0	Roane	565	5.0
Carter	526	4.5	Houston	64	3.2	Robertson	662	4.1
Cheatham	497	4.9	Humphreys	166	3.9	Rutherford	1,832	3.1
Chester	150	4.0	Jackson	117	5.1	Scott	221	4.0
Claiborne	411	6.0	Jefferson	546	4.9	Sequatchie	146	4.7
Clay	85	5.0	Johnson	156	4.7	Sevier	882	4.8
Cocke	441	5.7	Knox	3,864	4.2	Shelby	6,884	2.7
Coffee	768	6.1	Lake	70	5.4	Smith	237	5.2
Crockett	112	3.2	Lauderdale	294	4.5	Stewart	172	5.7
Cumberland	634	5.9	Lawrence	489	4.7	Sullivan	2,181	6.8
Davidson	4,733	3.5	Lewis	150	5.1	Sumner	1,192	3.2
Decatur	76	3.2	Lincoln	301	3.9	Tipton	480	3.1
Dekalb	230	5.4	Loudon	454	4.8	Trousdale	57	3.1
Dickson	480	4.0	Macon	247	4.5	Unicoi	163	4.6
Dyer	455	4.8	Madison	769	3.2	Union	248	5.3
Fayette	168	1.9	Marion	222	3.6	Van Buren	47	4.0
Fentress	170	4.2	Marshall	280	3.9	Warren	470	4.9
Franklin	356	3.9	Mauzy	822	4.2	Washington	1,013	4.2
Gibson	488	4.3	McMinn	691	5.7	Wayne	132	4.0
Giles	276	4.2	McNairy	245	4.0	Weakley	365	5.2
Grainger	294	5.9	Meigs	125	4.4	White	316	5.6
Greene	614	4.3	Monroe	473	4.4	Williamson	590	1.4
Grundy	114	3.2	Montgomery	2,021	4.8	Wilson	728	2.8

Median Housing Cost



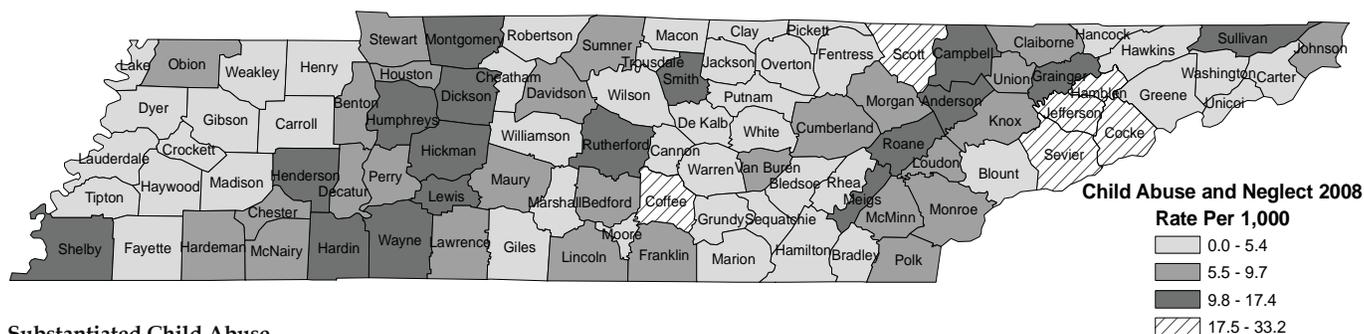
Median Housing Cost.

Note: This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2008.

Source: Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA).

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$150,000	Hamblen	\$125,700	Moore	\$116,000
Anderson	\$122,417	Hamilton	\$154,000	Morgan	\$75,571
Bedford	\$104,000	Hancock	\$65,000	Obion	\$73,000
Benton	\$72,250	Hardeman	\$75,500	Overton	\$95,000
Bledsoe	\$92,000	Hardin	\$86,000	Perry	\$61,200
Blount	\$165,000	Hawkins	\$118,000	Pickett	\$120,000
Bradley	\$130,000	Haywood	\$88,750	Polk	\$124,950
Campbell	\$100,000	Henderson	\$95,687	Putnam	\$128,500
Cannon	\$125,000	Henry	\$80,000	Rhea	\$122,611
Carroll	\$73,000	Hickman	\$103,000	Roane	\$143,500
Carter	\$99,450	Houston	\$80,000	Robertson	\$147,000
Cheatham	\$163,930	Humphreys	\$79,900	Rutherford	\$161,955
Chester	\$95,900	Jackson	\$66,500	Scott	\$79,000
Claiborne	\$119,900	Jefferson	\$133,000	Sequatchie	\$109,500
Clay	\$60,000	Johnson	\$89,000	Sevier	\$164,900
Cocke	\$99,900	Knox	\$172,200	Shelby	\$165,000
Coffee	\$110,750	Lake	\$52,250	Smith	\$95,000
Crockett	\$74,750	Lauderdale	\$78,500	Stewart	\$99,027
Cumberland	\$145,000	Lawrence	\$75,050	Sullivan	\$124,900
Davidson	\$177,163	Lewis	\$88,875	Sumner	\$193,105
Decatur	\$65,000	Lincoln	\$98,125	Tipton	\$147,250
DeKalb	\$99,900	Loudon	\$200,750	Trousdale	\$104,177
Dickson	\$129,950	Macon	\$87,550	Unicoi	\$112,500
Dyer	\$90,000	Madison	\$120,000	Union	\$120,500
Fayette	\$210,000	Marion	\$117,950	Van Buren	\$70,000
Fentress	\$105,000	Marshall	\$110,000	Warren	\$81,250
Franklin	\$124,500	Mauy	\$151,418	Washington	\$143,950
Gibson	\$101,000	McMinn	\$99,700	Wayne	\$60,250
Giles	\$80,000	McNairy	\$70,750	Weakley	\$79,000
Grainger	\$135,000	Meigs	\$95,860	White	\$89,450
Greene	\$106,000	Monroe	\$110,500	Williamson	\$345,000
Grundy	\$73,000	Montgomery	\$140,000	Wilson	\$205,350

Substantiated Child Abuse



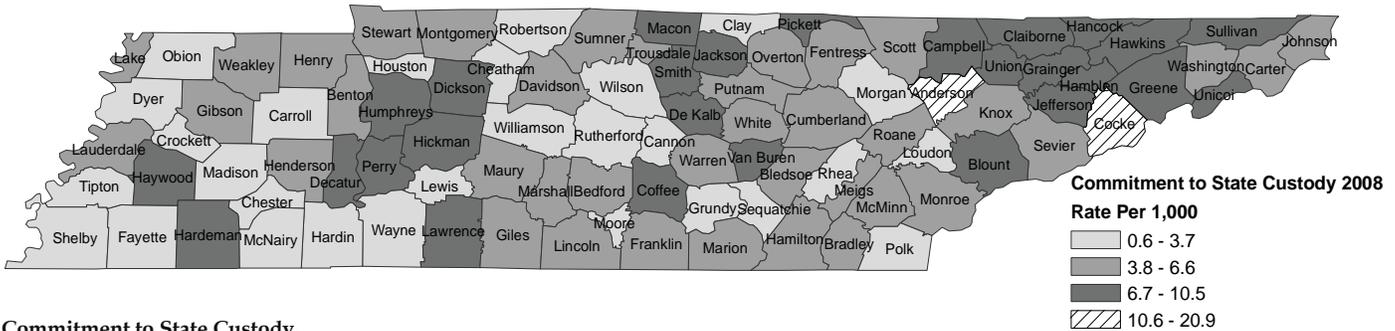
Substantiated Child Abuse.

Note: The rate represents the number of substantiated cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18 for 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	12,148	8.4	Hamblen	274	19.0	Moore	3	2.3
Anderson	283	17.4	Hamilton	227	3.3	Morgan	35	8.1
Bedford	92	7.9	Hancock	6	4.1	Obion	50	6.6
Benton	27	8.0	Hardeman	56	8.7	Overton	15	3.2
Bledsoe	6	2.1	Hardin	66	11.5	Perry	16	9.1
Blount	140	5.4	Hawkins	47	3.7	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	113	5.2	Haywood	14	2.7	Polk	26	7.2
Campbell	134	15.0	Henderson	88	13.8	Putnam	47	3.1
Cannon	13	4.1	Henry	34	4.9	Rhea	35	5.0
Carroll	33	5.1	Hickman	74	13.0	Roane	174	15.3
Carter	61	5.2	Houston	14	7.0	Robertson	83	5.1
Cheatham	42	4.2	Humphreys	45	10.5	Rutherford	660	11.1
Chester	24	6.4	Jackson	7	3.0	Scott	101	18.1
Claiborne	54	7.8	Jefferson	272	24.7	Sequatchie	14	4.5
Clay	5	3.0	Johnson	20	6.0	Sevier	335	18.4
Coke	259	33.2	Knox	556	6.1	Shelby	2,678	10.6
Coffee	286	22.8	Lake	4	3.1	Smith	50	11.0
Crockett	13	3.7	Lauderdale	19	2.9	Stewart	17	5.7
Cumberland	63	5.9	Lawrence	70	6.8	Sullivan	369	11.6
Davidson	993	7.3	Lewis	34	11.7	Sumner	218	5.8
Decatur	23	9.7	Lincoln	55	7.2	Tipton	66	4.3
DeKalb	16	3.7	Loudon	69	7.2	Trousdale	5	2.7
Dickson	126	10.4	Macon	25	4.6	Unicoi	15	4.2
Dyer	24	2.5	Madison	104	4.3	Union	45	9.6
Fayette	34	3.9	Marion	24	3.9	Van Buren	7	5.9
Fentress	17	4.2	Marshall	33	4.6	Warren	49	5.1
Franklin	62	6.9	Maury	145	7.4	Washington	74	3.1
Gibson	27	2.4	McMinn	98	8.0	Wayne	37	11.1
Giles	22	3.3	McNairy	39	6.4	Weakley	25	3.5
Grainger	81	16.1	Meigs	31	10.9	White	25	4.4
Greene	69	4.8	Monroe	89	8.4	Williamson	86	2.0
Grundy	11	3.1	Montgomery	595	14.3	Wilson	85	3.2

Commitment to State Custody



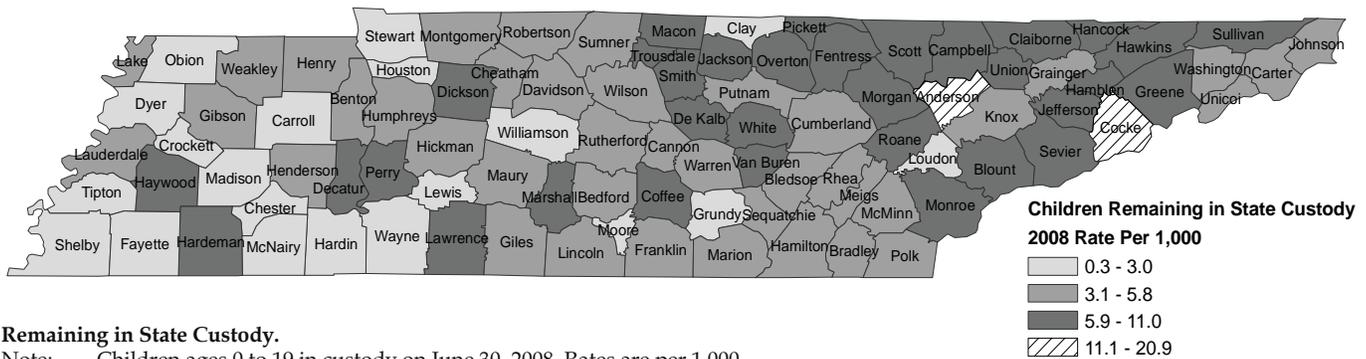
Commitment to State Custody.

Note: Children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2008 are listed by county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	8,200	5.0	Hamblen	149	9.3	Moore	4	2.7
Anderson	359	19.9	Hamilton	386	5.0	Morgan	15	3.1
Bedford	61	4.7	Hancock	11	6.7	Obion	13	1.6
Benton	18	4.8	Hardeman	50	7.0	Overton	31	6.0
Bledsoe	16	5.0	Hardin	15	2.3	Perry	15	7.6
Blount	221	7.5	Hawkins	96	6.8	Pickett	9	8.1
Bradley	127	5.1	Haywood	44	7.7	Polk	13	3.2
Campbell	85	8.5	Henderson	35	4.9	Putnam	78	4.3
Cannon	13	3.7	Henry	36	4.7	Rhea	26	3.3
Carroll	13	1.8	Hickman	58	9.1	Roane	80	6.3
Carter	59	4.4	Houston	6	2.7	Robertson	64	3.6
Cheatham	26	2.4	Humphreys	33	7.0	Rutherford	175	2.6
Chester	6	1.3	Jackson	22	8.5	Scott	36	5.8
Claiborne	63	8.1	Jefferson	101	7.9	Sequatchie	11	3.1
Clay	5	2.6	Johnson	22	5.9	Sevier	134	6.6
Cocke	182	20.9	Knox	558	5.3	Shelby	838	3.0
Coffee	132	9.4	Lake	6	3.9	Smith	47	9.3
Crockett	3	0.8	Lauderdale	36	4.9	Stewart	14	4.1
Cumberland	68	5.7	Lawrence	83	7.3	Sullivan	238	6.7
Davidson	986	6.5	Lewis	5	1.6	Sumner	249	6.0
Decatur	19	7.2	Lincoln	37	4.4	Tipton	49	2.9
Dekalb	39	8.3	Loudon	27	2.6	Trousdale	8	3.9
Dickson	119	8.9	Macon	49	8.1	Unicoi	30	7.6
Dyer	13	1.2	Madison	98	3.6	Union	47	9.0
Fayette	6	0.6	Marion	28	4.0	Van Buren	14	10.5
Fentress	29	6.5	Marshall	41	5.2	Warren	63	5.9
Franklin	53	5.1	Mauzy	87	4.0	Washington	112	4.1
Gibson	72	5.7	McMinn	68	5.0	Wayne	7	1.9
Giles	30	4.0	McNairy	11	1.6	Weakley	46	5.2
Grainger	42	7.5	Meigs	17	5.4	White	40	6.4
Greene	167	10.4	Monroe	75	6.2	Williamson	65	1.4
Grundy	9	2.3	Montgomery	212	4.6	Wilson	86	3.0

Remaining in State Custody



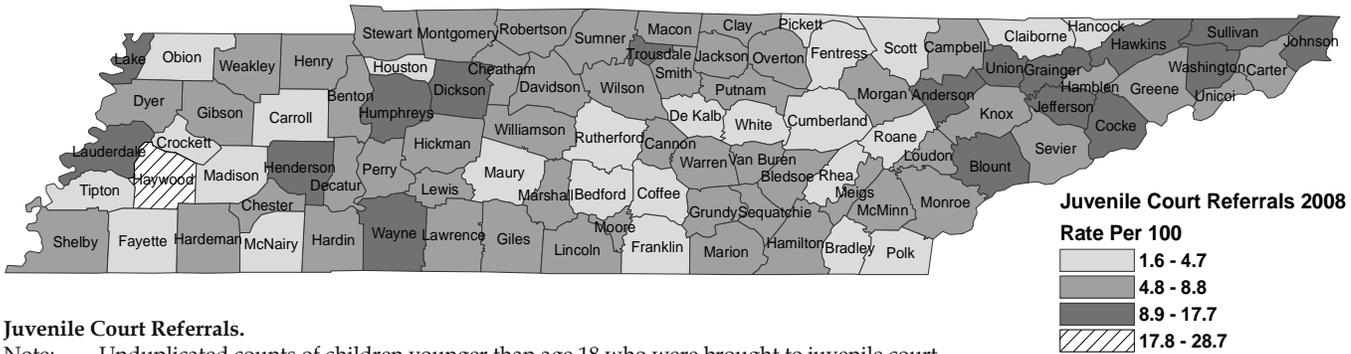
Remaining in State Custody.

Note: Children ages 0 to 19 in custody on June 30, 2008. Rates are per 1,000.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	8,081	5.0	Hamblen	155	9.7	Moore	3	2.0
Anderson	377	20.9	Hamilton	368	4.7	Morgan	34	7.0
Bedford	60	4.6	Hancock	11	6.7	Obion	13	1.6
Benton	19	5.1	Hardeman	48	6.7	Overton	31	6.0
Bledsoe	18	5.7	Hardin	17	2.7	Perry	16	8.2
Blount	215	7.3	Hawkins	90	6.3	Pickett	9	8.1
Bradley	132	5.3	Haywood	39	6.9	Polk	15	3.7
Campbell	84	8.4	Henderson	33	4.6	Putnam	80	4.4
Cannon	12	3.4	Henry	29	3.8	Rhea	26	3.3
Carroll	18	2.5	Hickman	29	4.5	Roane	84	6.7
Carter	52	3.9	Houston	3	1.4	Robertson	62	3.5
Cheatham	45	4.1	Humphreys	21	4.4	Rutherford	266	3.9
Chester	4	0.9	Jackson	19	7.3	Scott	40	6.4
Claiborne	69	8.9	Jefferson	95	7.5	Sequatchie	13	3.7
Clay	4	2.1	Johnson	16	4.3	Sevier	140	6.9
Cocke	181	20.8	Knox	605	5.8	Shelby	819	2.9
Coffee	130	9.3	Lake	5	3.3	Smith	46	9.1
Crockett	1	0.3	Lauderdale	33	4.5	Stewart	9	2.6
Cumberland	58	4.9	Lawrence	75	6.6	Sullivan	225	6.3
Davidson	811	5.4	Lewis	5	1.6	Sumner	229	5.5
Decatur	16	6.1	Lincoln	38	4.5	Tipton	47	2.8
DeKalb	32	6.8	Loudon	30	2.8	Trousdale	13	6.4
Dickson	147	11.0	Macon	42	7.0	Unicoi	19	4.8
Dyer	18	1.7	Madison	83	3.0	Union	42	8.0
Fayette	10	1.0	Marion	25	3.6	Van Buren	8	6.0
Fentress	30	6.7	Marshall	49	6.2	Warren	60	5.6
Franklin	55	5.3	Maury	77	3.5	Washington	127	4.6
Gibson	70	5.5	McMinn	61	4.4	Wayne	6	1.6
Giles	39	5.2	McNairy	12	1.8	Weakley	45	5.1
Grainger	25	4.5	Meigs	15	4.8	White	42	6.7
Greene	154	9.6	Monroe	83	6.9	Williamson	75	1.6
Grundy	10	2.5	Montgomery	231	5.0	Wilson	99	3.4

Juvenile Court Referrals



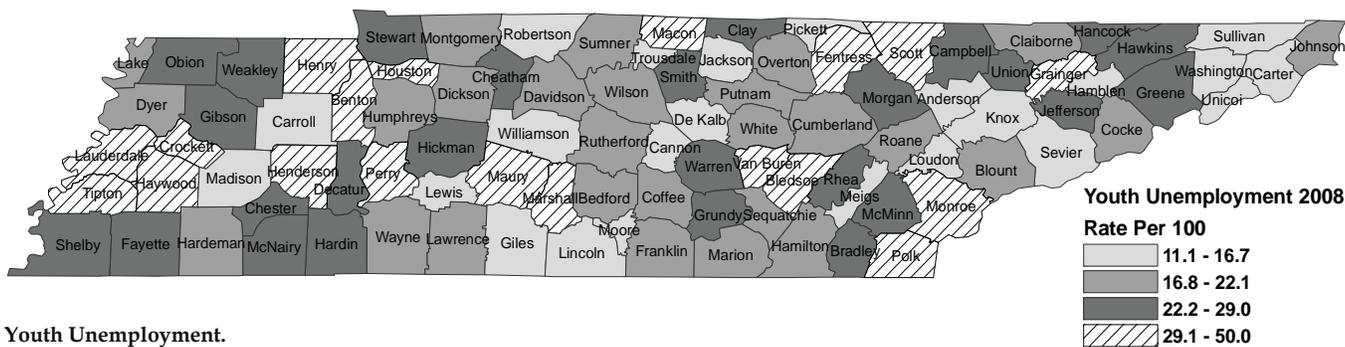
Juvenile Court Referrals.

Note: Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2008 are reported as a percent of same age population.

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

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	91,832	6	Hamblen	1,026	7	Moore	99	8
Anderson	1,485	9	Hamilton	4,936	7	Morgan	216	5
Bedford	306	3	Hancock	33	2	Obion	252	3
Benton	278	8	Hardeman	478	7	Overton	272	6
Bledsoe	173	6	Hardin	297	5	Perry	105	6
Blount	2,875	11	Hawkins	1,261	10	Pickett	40	4
Bradley	638	3	Haywood	1,468	29	Polk	114	3
Campbell	558	6	Henderson	654	10	Putnam	1,138	8
Cannon	202	6	Henry	473	7	Rhea	113	2
Carroll	212	3	Hickman	314	6	Roane	360	3
Carter	658	6	Houston	90	5	Robertson	1,348	8
Cheatham	726	7	Humphreys	431	10	Rutherford	1,847	3
Chester	270	7	Jackson	182	8	Scott	168	3
Claiborne	319	5	Jefferson	1,151	10	Sequatchie	160	5
Clay	137	8	Johnson	401	12	Sevier	1,603	9
Cocke	1,047	13	Knox	5,369	6	Shelby	13,713	5
Coffee	217	2	Lake	126	10	Smith	240	5
Crockett	96	3	Lauderdale	1,013	15	Stewart	204	7
Cumberland	401	4	Lawrence	627	6	Sullivan	2,932	9
Davidson	8,748	6	Lewis	162	6	Sumner	2,385	6
Decatur	138	6	Lincoln	609	8	Tipton	663	4
DeKalb	202	5	Loudon	693	7	Trousdale	205	11
Dickson	1,154	10	Macon	389	7	Unicoi	268	8
Dyer	510	5	Madison	896	4	Union	490	10
Fayette	370	4	Marion	324	5	Vanb	64	5
Fentress	189	5	Marshall	441	6	Warren	576	6
Franklin	346	4	Mauzy	853	4	Washington	2,458	10
Gibson	867	8	McMinn	635	5	Wayne	431	13
Giles	377	6	McNairy	266	4	Weakley	359	5
Grainger	890	18	Meigs	208	7	White	150	3
Greene	773	5	Monroe	776	7	Williamson	2,399	6
Grundy	267	8	Montgomery	2,452	6	Wilson	1,997	8

Youth Unemployment



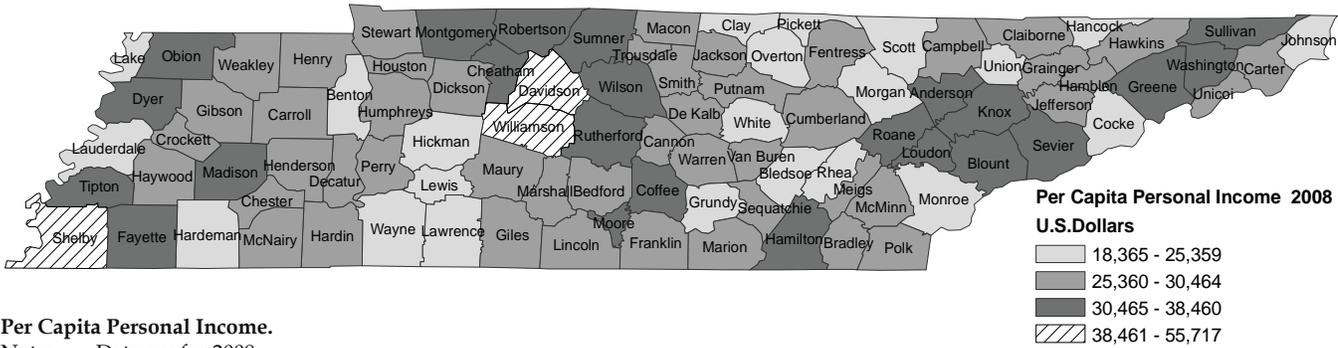
Youth Unemployment.

Note: The number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 as a percent of labor force are captured by this indicator for year 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	37,010	20.5%	Hamblen	280	14.0%	Moore	20	13.3%
Anderson	320	16.1%	Hamilton	1,740	18.8%	Morgan	120	24.0%
Bedford	280	17.4%	Hancock	40	28.6%	Obion	220	24.4%
Benton	110	34.4%	Hardeman	110	17.7%	Overton	120	17.1%
Bledsoe	100	34.5%	Hardin	160	22.5%	Perry	100	45.5%
Blount	670	18.3%	Hawkins	360	27.9%	Pickett	20	15.4%
Bradley	710	22.5%	Haywood	200	35.1%	Polk	120	35.3%
Campbell	260	25.0%	Henderson	220	30.6%	Putnam	520	20.6%
Cannon	40	11.1%	Henry	320	33.7%	Rhea	290	28.2%
Carroll	130	16.7%	Hickman	160	24.6%	Roane	280	19.2%
Carter	260	14.5%	Houston	90	42.9%	Robertson	340	14.7%
Cheatham	250	22.5%	Humphreys	90	17.3%	Rutherford	1,980	22.1%
Chester	170	25.8%	Jackson	40	13.8%	Scott	250	39.7%
Claiborne	150	21.4%	Jefferson	370	24.0%	Sequatchie	60	18.2%
Clay	60	23.1%	Johnson	70	18.9%	Sevier	360	12.9%
Cocke	150	20.5%	Knox	1,990	15.5%	Shelby	5,500	22.5%
Coffee	300	17.3%	Lake	20	18.2%	Smith	160	25.8%
Crockett	120	30.8%	Lauderdale	180	32.1%	Stewart	90	25.0%
Cumberland	250	18.4%	Lawrence	220	21.2%	Sullivan	610	16.2%
Davidson	3,430	19.5%	Lewis	50	15.2%	Sumner	1,040	18.8%
Decatur	90	22.5%	Lincoln	130	14.8%	Tipton	610	31.8%
De Kalb	70	11.5%	Loudon	190	15.7%	Trousdale	40	15.4%
Dickson	230	18.4%	Macon	270	31.4%	Unicoi	70	15.9%
Dyer	190	20.9%	Madison	530	15.8%	Union	200	29.0%
Fayette	240	23.1%	Marion	150	21.4%	Van Buren	60	50.0%
Fentress	180	32.1%	Marshall	280	32.2%	Warren	270	26.5%
Franklin	260	21.0%	Maury	910	33.8%	Washington	480	13.0%
Gibson	350	26.3%	McMinn	420	26.4%	Wayne	70	20.6%
Giles	120	14.8%	McNairy	190	26.8%	Weakley	330	25.4%
Grainger	180	33.3%	Meigs	30	12.5%	White	120	20.3%
Greene	420	23.6%	Monroe	410	33.9%	Williamson	720	14.6%
Grundy	90	25.7%	Montgomery	760	17.6%	Wilson	680	19.4%

Per Capita Personal Income



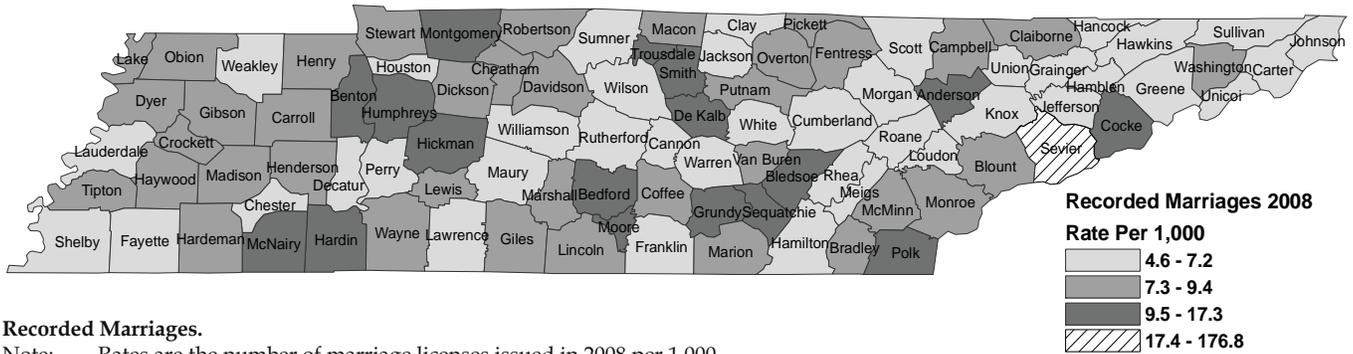
Per Capita Personal Income.

Note: Data are for 2008.

Source: Tennessee Department of Revenue.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$34,833	Hamblen	\$28,274	Moore	\$30,969
Anderson	\$33,367	Hamilton	\$38,460	Morgan	\$24,750
Bedford	\$28,642	Hancock	\$18,365	Obion	\$31,824
Benton	\$25,359	Hardeman	\$24,901	Overton	\$24,809
Bledsoe	\$22,849	Hardin	\$28,889	Perry	\$26,337
Blount	\$31,109	Hawkins	\$26,445	Pickett	\$25,059
Bradley	\$30,464	Haywood	\$28,177	Polk	\$27,810
Campbell	\$26,223	Henderson	\$25,842	Putnam	\$29,194
Cannon	\$29,411	Henry	\$28,490	Rhea	\$25,205
Carroll	\$28,902	Hickman	\$23,765	Roane	\$32,260
Carter	\$26,119	Houston	\$26,011	Robertson	\$32,188
Cheatham	\$32,577	Humphreys	\$28,727	Rutherford	\$31,301
Chester	\$26,796	Jackson	\$27,716	Scott	\$22,000
Claiborne	\$26,336	Jefferson	\$27,108	Sequatchie	\$28,223
Clay	\$23,808	Johnson	\$21,646	Sevier	\$32,179
Cocke	\$22,961	Knox	\$36,342	Shelby	\$41,598
Coffee	\$31,828	Lake	\$20,745	Smith	\$29,556
Crockett	\$28,985	Lauderdale	\$22,581	Stewart	\$27,392
Cumberland	\$28,802	Lawrence	\$25,066	Sullivan	\$34,068
Davidson	\$44,228	Lewis	\$23,745	Sumner	\$34,768
Decatur	\$29,560	Lincoln	\$29,156	Tipton	\$31,766
DeKalb	\$27,592	Loudon	\$35,546	Trousdale	\$27,473
Dickson	\$30,204	Macon	\$26,323	Unicoi	\$29,978
Dyer	\$31,481	Madison	\$33,408	Union	\$23,496
Fayette	\$36,287	Marion	\$30,050	Van Buren	\$26,534
Fentress	\$26,154	Marshall	\$26,063	Warren	\$26,097
Franklin	\$27,598	Mauy	\$29,430	Washington	\$33,058
Gibson	\$28,780	McMinn	\$26,675	Wayne	\$21,024
Giles	\$28,195	McNairy	\$26,840	Weakley	\$28,787
Grainger	\$25,746	Meigs	\$25,839	White	\$23,284
Greene	\$31,993	Monroe	\$24,202	Williamson	\$55,717
Grundy	\$22,980	Montgomery	\$38,270	Wilson	\$37,040

Recorded Marriages



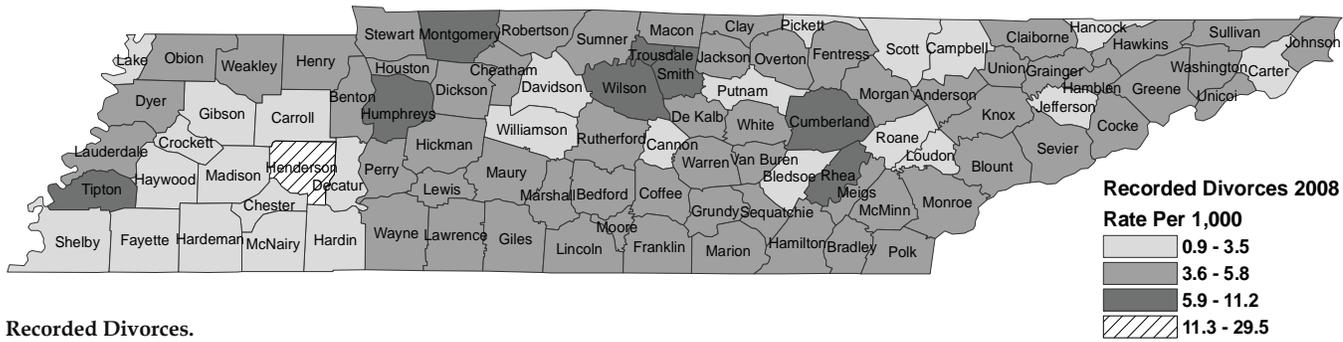
Recorded Marriages.

Note: Rates are the number of marriage licenses issued in 2008 per 1,000.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	58,464	9.5	Hamblen	427	6.9	Moore	68	11.0
Anderson	813	11.0	Hamilton	2,158	6.9	Morgan	138	6.8
Bedford	604	13.4	Hancock	41	6.1	Obion	244	7.5
Benton	286	17.3	Hardeman	247	8.6	Overton	170	8.1
Bledsoe	135	10.2	Hardin	292	11.1	Perry	53	6.9
Blount	1,034	8.6	Hawkins	264	4.6	Pickett	44	8.9
Bradley	792	8.3	Haywood	148	7.6	Polk	189	11.8
Campbell	356	8.6	Henderson	205	7.6	Putnam	533	7.7
Cannon	76	5.5	Henry	244	7.6	Rhea	178	5.8
Carroll	246	8.4	Hickman	291	11.8	Roane	369	6.9
Carter	423	7.1	Houston	52	6.4	Robertson	520	8.1
Cheatham	319	8.0	Humphreys	242	13.0	Rutherford	1,429	6.0
Chester	115	7.0	Jackson	76	6.9	Scott	159	7.1
Claiborne	250	7.9	Jefferson	261	5.1	Sequatchie	141	10.6
Clay	55	6.8	Johnson	122	6.7	Sevier	14,835	176.8
Coke	389	10.9	Knox	2,471	5.9	Shelby	5,043	5.5
Coffee	431	8.2	Lake	56	7.5	Smith	210	10.9
Crockett	138	9.4	Lauderdale	158	5.8	Stewart	102	7.6
Cumberland	353	6.6	Lawrence	292	7.0	Sullivan	1,024	6.7
Davidson	4,502	7.7	Lewis	88	7.5	Sumner	949	6.2
Decatur	78	6.8	Lincoln	285	8.6	Tipton	435	7.3
DeKalb	197	10.5	Loudon	310	6.8	Trousdale	84	10.5
Dickson	429	9.0	Macon	176	7.9	Unicoi	108	6.1
Dyer	318	8.3	Madison	723	7.4	Union	121	6.1
Fayette	195	5.3	Marion	226	8.0	Van Buren	49	9.0
Fentress	141	8.0	Marshall	271	9.2	Warren	295	7.2
Franklin	257	6.1	Maury	465	5.8	Washington	854	7.4
Gibson	419	8.6	McMinn	394	7.4	Wayne	141	8.3
Giles	230	7.8	McNairy	412	15.9	Weakley	203	6.1
Grainger	141	6.2	Meigs	82	6.9	White	156	6.3
Greene	470	7.1	Monroe	370	8.2	Williamson	802	4.8
Grundy	230	15.7	Montgomery	1,537	10.2	Wilson	727	6.8

Recorded Divorces



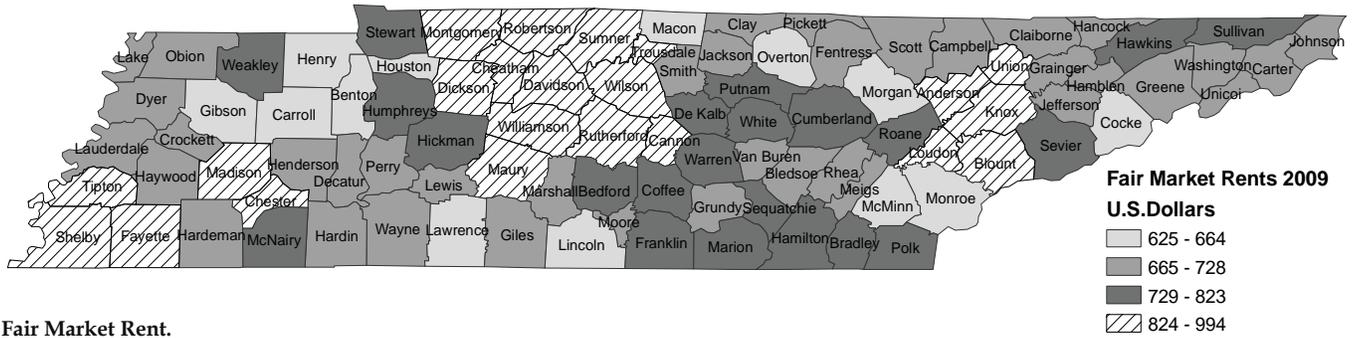
Recorded Divorces.

Note: The rates are divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2008 per 1,000 total population.

Source: Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	26,531	4.3	Hamblen	357	5.8	Moore	29	4.7
Anderson	272	3.7	Hamilton	1,457	4.6	Morgan	89	4.4
Bedford	217	4.8	Hancock	17	2.5	Obion	155	4.8
Benton	73	4.4	Hardeman	63	2.2	Overton	100	4.8
Bledsoe	12	0.9	Hardin	80	3.0	Perry	30	3.9
Blount	595	4.9	Hawkins	283	4.9	Pickett	16	3.3
Bradley	495	5.2	Haywood	56	2.9	Polk	66	4.1
Campbell	82	2	Henderson	799	29.5	Putnam	245	3.5
Cannon	44	3.2	Henry	149	4.6	Rhea	200	6.5
Carroll	83	2.8	Hickman	107	4.4	Roane	102	1.9
Carter	144	2.4	Houston	45	5.5	Robertson	325	5.1
Cheatham	206	5.1	Humphreys	111	6.0	Rutherford	1,178	4.9
Chester	49	3.0	Jackson	41	3.7	Scott	43	1.9
Claiborne	126	4.0	Jefferson	89	1.8	Sequatchie	57	4.3
Clay	32	3.9	Johnson	104	5.7	Sevier	414	4.9
Cocke	153	4.3	Knox	1,945	4.7	Shelby	2,494	2.7
Coffee	285	5.4	Lake	18	2.4	Smith	128	6.7
Crockett	40	2.7	Lauderdale	122	4.5	Stewart	52	3.9
Cumberland	345	6.4	Lawrence	225	5.4	Sullivan	763	5.0
Davidson	2,047	3.5	Lewis	52	4.4	Sumner	731	4.8
Decatur	36	3.1	Lincoln	141	4.2	Tipton	666	11.2
DeKalb	90	4.8	Loudon	54	1.2	Trousdale	50	6.3
Dickson	233	4.9	Macon	115	5.2	Unicoi	72	4.1
Dyer	201	5.3	Madison	341	3.5	Union	85	4.3
Fayette	71	1.9	Marion	144	5.1	Van Buren	20	3.7
Fentress	84	4.7	Marshall	143	4.8	Warren	215	5.3
Franklin	206	4.9	Mauy	305	3.8	Washington	575	5.0
Gibson	157	3.2	McMinn	271	5.1	Wayne	82	4.8
Giles	148	5.0	McNairy	66	2.5	Weakley	162	4.8
Grainger	99	4.3	Meigs	53	4.4	White	139	5.6
Greene	337	5.1	Monroe	191	4.2	Williamson	562	3.3
Grundy	70	4.8	Montgomery	1,059	7.0	Wilson	651	6.1

Fair Market Rent

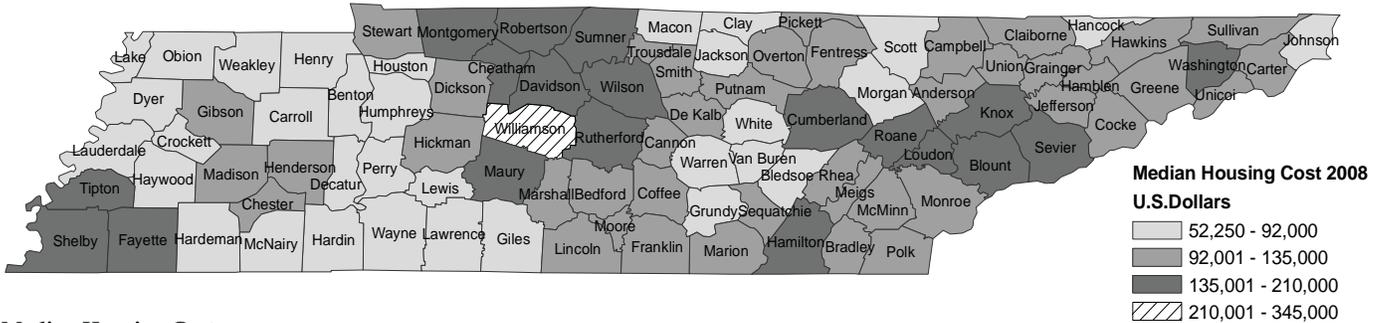


Fair Market Rent.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$763	Hamblen	\$707	Moore	\$726
Anderson	\$894	Hamilton	\$820	Morgan	\$653
Bedford	\$823	Hancock	\$668	Obion	\$689
Benton	\$645	Hardeman	\$707	Overton	\$638
Bledsoe	\$685	Hardin	\$692	Perry	\$669
Blount	\$894	Hawkins	\$746	Pickett	\$678
Bradley	\$754	Haywood	\$711	Polk	\$754
Campbell	\$672	Henderson	\$675	Putnam	\$783
Cannon	\$987	Henry	\$629	Rhea	\$693
Carroll	\$644	Hickman	\$796	Roane	\$735
Carter	\$708	Houston	\$645	Robertson	\$987
Cheatham	\$987	Humphreys	\$744	Rutherford	\$987
Chester	\$908	Jackson	\$678	Scott	\$691
Claiborne	\$698	Jefferson	\$707	Sequatchie	\$820
Clay	\$678	Johnson	\$700	Sevier	\$770
Cocke	\$625	Knox	\$894	Shelby	\$994
Coffee	\$763	Lake	\$678	Smith	\$728
Crockett	\$681	Lauderdale	\$673	Stewart	\$731
Cumberland	\$740	Lawrence	\$646	Sullivan	\$746
Davidson	\$987	Lewis	\$669	Sumner	\$987
Decatur	\$671	Lincoln	\$638	Tipton	\$994
DeKalb	\$753	Loudon	\$894	Trousdale	\$987
Dickson	\$987	Macon	\$626	Unicoi	\$708
Dyer	\$725	Madison	\$908	Union	\$894
Fayette	\$994	Marion	\$820	Van Buren	\$678
Fentress	\$678	Marshall	\$706	Warren	\$738
Franklin	\$806	Maury	\$883	Washington	\$708
Gibson	\$656	McMinn	\$664	Wayne	\$669
Giles	\$687	McNairy	\$754	Weakley	\$764
Grainger	\$707	Meigs	\$685	White	\$738
Greene	\$707	Monroe	\$628	Williamson	\$987
Grundy	\$685	Montgomery	\$938	Wilson	\$987

Median Housing Cost



Median Housing Cost.

Note: This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2008.

Source: Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA).

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$150,000	Hamblen	\$125,700	Moore	\$116,000
Anderson	\$122,417	Hamilton	\$154,000	Morgan	\$75,571
Bedford	\$104,000	Hancock	\$65,000	Obion	\$73,000
Benton	\$72,250	Hardeman	\$75,500	Overton	\$95,000
Bledsoe	\$92,000	Hardin	\$86,000	Perry	\$61,200
Blount	\$165,000	Hawkins	\$118,000	Pickett	\$120,000
Bradley	\$130,000	Haywood	\$88,750	Polk	\$124,950
Campbell	\$100,000	Henderson	\$95,687	Putnam	\$128,500
Cannon	\$125,000	Henry	\$80,000	Rhea	\$122,611
Carroll	\$73,000	Hickman	\$103,000	Roane	\$143,500
Carter	\$99,450	Houston	\$80,000	Robertson	\$147,000
Cheatham	\$163,930	Humphreys	\$79,900	Rutherford	\$161,955
Chester	\$95,900	Jackson	\$66,500	Scott	\$79,000
Claiborne	\$119,900	Jefferson	\$133,000	Sequatchie	\$109,500
Clay	\$60,000	Johnson	\$89,000	Sevier	\$164,900
Cocke	\$99,900	Knox	\$172,200	Shelby	\$165,000
Coffee	\$110,750	Lake	\$52,250	Smith	\$95,000
Crockett	\$74,750	Lauderdale	\$78,500	Stewart	\$99,027
Cumberland	\$145,000	Lawrence	\$75,050	Sullivan	\$124,900
Davidson	\$177,163	Lewis	\$88,875	Sumner	\$193,105
Decatur	\$65,000	Lincoln	\$98,125	Tipton	\$147,250
DeKalb	\$99,900	Loudon	\$200,750	Trousdale	\$104,177
Dickson	\$129,950	Macon	\$87,550	Unicoi	\$112,500
Dyer	\$90,000	Madison	\$120,000	Union	\$120,500
Fayette	\$210,000	Marion	\$117,950	Van Buren	\$70,000
Fentress	\$105,000	Marshall	\$110,000	Warren	\$81,250
Franklin	\$124,500	Mauzy	\$151,418	Washington	\$143,950
Gibson	\$101,000	McMinn	\$99,700	Wayne	\$60,250
Giles	\$80,000	McNairy	\$70,750	Weakley	\$79,000
Grainger	\$135,000	Meigs	\$95,860	White	\$89,450
Greene	\$106,000	Monroe	\$110,500	Williamson	\$345,000
Grundy	\$73,000	Montgomery	\$140,000	Wilson	\$205,350

Total Population



Total Population.

Note: Data represent 2008 population estimates and include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age.
 Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	6,144,738	Hamblen	61,868	Moore	6,156
Anderson	73,804	Hamilton	314,710	Morgan	20,382
Bedford	44,925	Hancock	6,762	Obion	32,369
Benton	16,504	Hardeman	28,790	Overton	20,955
Bledsoe	13,212	Hardin	26,378	Perry	7,713
Blount	120,826	Hawkins	57,785	Pickett	4,921
Bradley	95,349	Haywood	19,510	Polk	16,019
Campbell	41,187	Henderson	27,118	Putnam	69,660
Cannon	13,731	Henry	32,084	Rhea	30,804
Carroll	29,351	Hickman	24,572	Roane	53,738
Carter	59,398	Houston	8,150	Robertson	64,255
Cheatham	40,049	Humphreys	18,622	Rutherford	238,085
Chester	16,329	Jackson	11,083	Scott	22,384
Claiborne	31,745	Jefferson	50,752	Sequatchie	13,342
Clay	8,107	Johnson	18,291	Sevier	83,912
Cocke	35,745	Knox	417,649	Shelby	923,753
Coffee	52,625	Lake	7,424	Smith	19,212
Crockett	14,636	Lauderdale	27,287	Stewart	13,408
Cumberland	53,529	Lawrence	41,524	Sullivan	153,552
Davidson	586,636	Lewis	11,807	Sumner	153,708
Decatur	11,454	Lincoln	33,202	Tipton	59,219
DeKalb	18,704	Loudon	45,460	Trousdale	7,964
Dickson	47,604	Macon	22,221	Unicoi	17,753
Dyer	38,246	Madison	97,502	Union	19,695
Fayette	37,068	Marion	28,112	Van Buren	5,469
Fentress	17,698	Marshall	29,554	Warren	40,747
Franklin	41,894	Maury	80,198	Washington	116,005
Gibson	48,651	McMinn	52,913	Wayne	17,037
Giles	29,518	McNairy	25,917	Weakley	33,552
Grainger	22,902	Meigs	11,949	White	24,815
Greene	66,650	Monroe	45,273	Williamson	168,477
Grundy	14,629	Montgomery	151,041	Wilson	107,463

Total Hispanic Population



Total Hispanic Population.

Note: Data represent 2008 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	231,272	Hamblen	6,800	Moore	67
Anderson	1,314	Hamilton	10,423	Morgan	251
Bedford	5,865	Hancock	26	Obion	979
Benton	247	Hardeman	393	Overton	206
Bledsoe	191	Hardin	339	Perry	94
Blount	2,259	Hawkins	587	Pickett	51
Bradley	3,449	Haywood	826	Polk	188
Campbell	506	Henderson	381	Putnam	3,677
Cannon	271	Henry	399	Rhea	875
Carroll	457	Hickman	282	Roane	504
Carter	774	Houston	210	Robertson	4,122
Cheatham	832	Humphreys	233	Rutherford	13,950
Chester	251	Jackson	139	Scott	161
Claiborne	264	Jefferson	1,349	Sequatchie	189
Clay	158	Johnson	184	Sevier	2,096
Cocke	510	Knox	10,449	Shelby	40,727
Coffee	1,858	Lake	107	Smith	431
Crockett	1,177	Lauderdale	396	Stewart	171
Cumberland	923	Lawrence	562	Sullivan	1,649
Davidson	49,441	Lewis	190	Sumner	4,832
Decatur	360	Lincoln	561	Tipton	975
DeKalb	1,030	Loudon	2,083	Trousdale	201
Dickson	1,026	Macon	792	Unicoi	554
Dyer	738	Madison	2,946	Union	187
Fayette	764	Marion	295	Van Buren	37
Fentress	171	Marshall	1,334	Warren	3,169
Franklin	877	Mauy	4,052	Washington	2,727
Gibson	819	McMinn	1,317	Wayne	171
Giles	332	McNairy	354	Weakley	577
Grainger	407	Meigs	125	White	406
Greene	1,415	Monroe	1,307	Williamson	6,763
Grundy	157	Montgomery	9,171	Wilson	2,830

Population Younger Than Age 18



Population Younger Than Age 18.

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

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	1,453,670	Hamblen	14,430	Moore	1,295
Anderson	16,225	Hamilton	69,481	Morgan	4,333
Bedford	11,666	Hancock	1,465	Obion	7,560
Benton	3,365	Hardeman	6,422	Overton	4,632
Bledsoe	2,814	Hardin	5,745	Perry	1,765
Blount	26,108	Hawkins	12,848	Pickett	994
Bradley	21,657	Haywood	5,118	Polk	3,631
Campbell	8,917	Henderson	6,371	Putnam	15,167
Cannon	3,150	Henry	6,917	Rhea	6,957
Carroll	6,448	Hickman	5,680	Roane	11,352
Carter	11,776	Houston	1,998	Robertson	16,208
Cheatham	10,104	Humphreys	4,273	Rutherford	59,474
Chester	3,721	Jackson	2,314	Scott	5,573
Claiborne	6,901	Jefferson	11,033	Sequatchie	3,131
Clay	1,692	Johnson	3,321	Sevier	18,191
Cocke	7,805	Knox	91,007	Shelby	251,932
Coffee	12,553	Lake	1,289	Smith	4,533
Crockett	3,546	Lauderdale	6,578	Stewart	3,008
Cumberland	10,663	Lawrence	10,299	Sullivan	31,845
Davidson	135,764	Lewis	2,917	Sumner	37,640
Decatur	2,383	Lincoln	7,635	Tipton	15,283
DeKalb	4,268	Loudon	9,537	Trousdale	1,823
Dickson	12,067	Macon	5,444	Unicoi	3,542
Dyer	9,416	Madison	24,016	Union	4,701
Fayette	8,678	Marion	6,209	Van Buren	1,181
Fentress	4,015	Marshall	7,098	Warren	9,662
Franklin	9,020	Maury	19,551	Washington	24,222
Gibson	11,396	McMinn	12,225	Wayne	3,322
Giles	6,607	McNairy	6,123	Weakley	7,053
Grainger	5,016	Meigs	2,851	White	5,645
Greene	14,263	Monroe	10,656	Williamson	43,577
Grundy	3,548	Montgomery	41,750	Wilson	26,285

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

County	White	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Tennessee	1,127,226	320,618	5,763	24,987	93,119
Anderson	14,879	997	62	248	563
Bedford	10,472	1,010	32	140	2,194
Benton	3,131	114	13	6	88
Bledsoe	2,626	119	5	2	74
Blount	24,984	1,207	91	325	991
Bradley	20,517	1,407	93	190	1,317
Campbell	8,670	83	25	30	102
Cannon	3,067	63	9	4	88
Carroll	5,481	744	18	19	181
Carter	11,239	287	33	51	257
Cheatham	9,326	337	31	37	308
Chester	3,144	493	7	5	112
Claiborne	6,729	82	22	47	72
Clay	1,509	69	4	2	43
Cocke	7,498	255	38	17	186
Coffee	11,645	631	40	129	729
Crockett	2,912	476	15	3	566
Cumberland	10,453	105	43	58	405
Davidson	90,807	51,669	1,020	5,736	19,965
Decatur	4,129	103	16	53	359
DeKalb	2,242	136	3	0	87
Dickson	11,277	782	52	68	522
Dyer	7,304	1,774	27	67	261
Fayette	6,407	2,750	13	149	294
Fentress	3,926	22	3	3	73
Franklin	8,065	576	20	44	306
Gibson	8,615	2,736	28	29	297
Giles	5,569	747	14	23	106
Grainger	4,957	51	7	5	170
Greene	13,490	481	23	61	555
Grundy	3,364	29	7	4	51

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Population Younger Than Age 18.

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

County	White	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Hamblen	13,429	801	76	202	2,485
Hamilton	53,206	19,221	287	1,412	4,379
Hancock	1,353	6	2	1	5
Hardeman	3,122	2,749	2	28	99
Hardin	5,331	303	29	14	118
Hawkins	12,214	246	29	57	222
Haywood	2,167	2,633	6	2	319
Henderson	5,804	648	13	20	151
Henry	5,885	770	10	36	147
Hickman	5,236	166	27	12	81
Houston	1,810	100	6	8	89
Humphreys	3,887	192	7	11	92
Jackson	2,179	47	3	0	44
Jefferson	10,806	405	39	38	520
Johnson	3,159	42	14	1	59
Knox	81,532	11,721	447	1,825	4,115
Lake	855	334	2	5	36
Lauderdale	3,875	2,427	46	40	172
Lawrence	9,870	244	25	18	203
Lewis	2,680	102	7	17	73
Lincoln	6,766	692	39	31	226
Loudon	9,523	284	29	65	970
Macon	5,206	58	16	25	320
Madison	13,734	10,016	37	275	1,137
Marion	5,853	325	16	36	113
Marshall	6,426	650	21	38	473
Maury	16,825	3,032	86	134	1,344
McMinn	10,989	757	48	104	504
McNairy	5,454	510	10	13	120
Meigs	2,655	64	6	3	55
Monroe	10,315	344	32	88	584
Montgomery	32,593	10,157	308	989	4,124

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

County	White	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Moore	1,191	49	2	0	24
Morgan	4,259	61	11	4	84
Obion	6,050	924	7	13	365
Overton	4,554	57	11	4	68
Perry	1,692	63	5	3	35
Pickett	951	2	1	1	22
Polk	3,380	45	18	5	64
Putnam	15,250	463	45	201	1,596
Rhea	6,885	315	30	29	416
Roane	10,397	411	39	54	166
Robertson	15,055	1,685	45	132	1,724
Rutherford	53,590	10,202	242	2,074	5,616
Scott	5,453	28	12	7	64
Sequatchie	3,133	48	6	19	103
Sevier	18,305	433	81	148	996
Shelby	89,174	149,210	1,032	6,295	17,080
Smith	4,266	158	14	4	177
Stewart	2,807	124	12	22	64
Sullivan	30,301	1,095	99	235	665
Sumner	33,893	3,451	148	437	1,883
Tipton	11,438	3,426	33	100	362
Trousdale	1,623	170	3	1	69
Unicoi	3,428	48	12	2	256
Union	4,365	50	7	11	59
Van Buren	1,147	3	0	0	12
Warren	8,931	412	27	86	1,115
Washington	23,477	1,387	55	279	1,108
Wayne	3,081	79	6	12	47
Weakley	6,042	588	13	132	183
White	5,510	172	10	20	161
Williamson	39,988	2,651	80	1,285	2,528
Wilson	24,437	2,427	118	269	1,306

Data Definitions, Sources and References



Data Definitions and Sources

This year's book contains 41 indicators. Data for most indicators are presented both as numbers and as rates. Most of the maps reflect only the **rate** for the 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.

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

- **Adequate Prenatal Care.** This indicator includes pregnancies where adequacy of prenatal care is defined by the Kessner Index. The rate is the number of babies born who received adequate care per 100 resident live births for 2008. Numbers for adequate care were provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, and are understated due to the lack of care information received for this year. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- **Low Birthweight Babies** includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2008. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year. The data was available at website of the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- **Infant Mortality.** This indicator shows the number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2008. 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://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- **Teen Pregnancy.** The number of pregnant 15-17 year-old females during calendar year 2008 is reported. The rate is per 1,000. Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, supplied the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- **Births to Teens.** This indicator includes 15 to 17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2008, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the specified age group. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics presented the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- **Births to Unmarried Females.** The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2008 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The data

are provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT staff.

- **Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** Teens ages 15 to 17 who were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2008 are included in this indicator. The 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 staff.
- **TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.** TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of June 2008. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT staff did the reconfigurations and calculated the rate, which is a percentage.
- **Total TennCare Population.** This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of June 2008. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT staff calculated the percents.
- **Medical Doctors by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of licensed physicians by county of their practice in fiscal year 2009. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). The rate was calculated by KIDS COUNT staff.
- **Dentists by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice for fiscal year 2009. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- **Child Deaths.** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2008 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of the same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics provided child death data and population estimations. KIDS COUNT configured the data and calculated the rates.
- **Teen Violent Deaths.** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2008. 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 rates.

- **Regulated Child Care Spaces.** The Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS) provided counts of regulated child care spaces statewide and by county. Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2008.
- **School-Age Special Education.** This indicator shows 6 to 21 year old public school students who were eligible for special education services in the 2008-09 school year. Data data based on December 2008 IDEA report. The rate is the percent of average daily membership 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. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.
- **Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility.** The data reflect the number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced price meal program during the school year 2008-09. The rate is a percent of net enrollment for the same school year. Data do not include the state special schools and departments. Tennessee Department of Education supplied the meal program and net enrollment data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rates.
- **Free and Reduced Lunch Participation.** The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2008-09. The rate is the average program participation as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rates.
- **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 2008-09. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools were not included.
- **Event Dropouts.** The number of students younger than 18 who dropped out of school during grades 9 to 12. The rate is a percent of ninth to 12th grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2008-09. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. KIDS COUNT staff reorganized data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included in the data.
- **School Suspensions.** This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2008-09. 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://tennessee.gov/education/asr/08_09/doc/Table10.pdf). KIDS COUNT staff reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.

- **School Expulsions.** School year 2008-09 data reflect the number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee Department of Education provided data on its website (http://tennessee.gov/education/asr/08_09/doc/Table10.pdf). KIDS COUNT staff reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
- **Child Poverty.** Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living with an income below the poverty threshold. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release Date 11.2009.
- **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 2008. 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.
- **Total Families First Recipients.** This indicator includes the cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2008. The rate is the percent of total resident population. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the TANF data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT staff calculated the rates.
- **Children on Food Stamps.** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded Food Stamps during fiscal year 2008. The rate is the percent of same age population. The Tennessee Department of Human Services supplied the Food Stamp data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT staff reorganized data and computed rates.
- **Total Food Stamps.** The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons during fiscal year 2008 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 staff organized the data and calculated the rates.
- **Children Under Age 6 in WIC.** This indicator shows eligible children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in fiscal year 2008. The rate is the percent of 0 to 5 year old population. Tennessee Department of Health provided WIC data firsthand. Population

estimates are derived again from Tennessee Department of Health's population data. Rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT staff.

- **Reported Child Abuse Cases.** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2008. The rate is the 0 to 17 age population as a percent of resident population of the same age. Data were provided by Department of Children's Services. Population estimates were derived from Department of Health population data. Rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT staff.
- **Substantiated Child Abuse.** This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available in year 2008. 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 staff calculated the rates.
- **Commitment to State Custody.** The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2008 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 staff computed the rates.
- **Remaining in State Custody.** Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2008. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied population estimates. Rates, calculated by KIDS COUNT staff, are per 1,000.
- **Juvenile Court Referrals.** Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2008 are included in this indicator. The rate reflects the referred children as a percent of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts, and Bristol; Washington County includes the Johnson City court. The Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ) provided referral data. KIDS COUNT staff reconfigured referral data by county and computed the rates.
- **Youth Unemployment.** The number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 as a percent of labor force are captured by this indicator. The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics supplied both unemployment numbers and rates for year 2008.
- **Per Capita Personal Income.** Data are for 2008 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/>).

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- **Recorded Marriages.** The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2008. Rates are per 1,000. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
 - **Recorded Divorces.** Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2008; annulments were excluded. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>). The rates are per 1,000 total population.
 - **Fair Market Rent.** The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2009. 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 the Rental Voucher program. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the website (www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR).
 - **Median Housing Cost.** This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2008. The Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).
 - **Total Population.** Data represent 2008 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 staff arranged the data.
 - **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 staff rearranged the data to obtain 0 to 17 year old population for counties in 2008.
 - **Total Hispanic Population.** Data represent 2008 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 Prevention website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
 - **Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.** This indicator includes youth population estimates for 2008, broken down by racial categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Numbers include both Hispanics and Non-Hispanics. KIDS COUNT extracted data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).

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