



KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee



2012



KIDS COUNT

The State of the Child in Tennessee

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

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KIDS COUNT Data Center

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.

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 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 linda.oneal@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.



Child Welfare



Tennessee's shared future prosperity depends on fostering 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. These programs have created significant long-term improvements for children.

The basic architecture of the human brain is constructed through an ongoing process beginning before birth and continuing into adulthood. A strong foundation in a child's early years increases the probability of positive outcomes, just as a strong foundation is essential to build a sturdy house. A weak foundation increases the odds of later difficulties. All parts of a child need attention – cognitive, emotional and social capacities affect each other in the developing brain. Interventions and supports for children and families must attend to the development of all three of these domains.



We know how to create stronger foundations for children's development. Like the process of serve and return in games such as tennis and volleyball, young children begin to reach out or "serve" activities into the world. When adults "return the serve" by mirroring back those interactions in a consistent way, the child's learning process is complete. When children are in environments where this process is disrupted, their brain development is harmed.

Some stress is inevitable in life. Children experience positive stress, such as the challenge of learning a new skill. Children may also experience difficult situations, such as a family move, death of a loved one or other challenging circumstances. An environment of supportive relationships can buffer stress and render it tolerable and less damaging. Experiencing a chronic stressful condition, such as neglect or abuse, persistent poverty and severe maternal depression, is called toxic stress and can disrupt developing brain architecture. This can lead to lifelong difficulties in learning, memory and self-regulation. Children who are exposed to serious early stress develop an exaggerated stress response that, over time, weakens their defense system against diseases, from heart disease to diabetes and depression.

When we do not attend to these important aspects of development now, there are serious consequences later. Changing behavior or building new skills on a foundation of improperly wired brain circuits requires more work and is less effective. We need to invest in the kinds of programs that prevent child abuse and neglect. Foster care, clinical treatment and other professional interventions are more costly and produce less desirable outcomes than nurturing, protective relationships and appropriate experiences earlier in life.

We can evaluate the efficiency of child abuse and neglect prevention programs by comparing the benefit of the investment to the cost. When we make investments in children and families, the next generation will pay it back (FrameWorks Institute, 2009).

Childhood Toxic Stress

Research has shown toxic stress in childhood has an immediate effect on children's lives and also plays a role in adverse outcomes experienced later in life. Toxic stress resulting from exposure to violence, including child abuse and domestic violence, as well hunger, poverty, severe maternal depression, incarceration or death of a parent during childhood, has been linked to a broad range of poor health outcomes including heart disease, schizophrenia, amnesia and fibromyalgia.

As reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in "The Effects of Childhood Stress Across the Lifespan," researchers have identified a link between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and adult health. Particularly strong links were identified between exposure to violence, especially child abuse, neglect and domestic violence, with risky behaviors and health problems in adulthood (Middlebrooks, 2008).

The study demonstrated that Adverse Childhood Experiences are common, with two-thirds of the over 17,000 participants reporting at least one ACE, and one in five reporting three or more. ACEs were associated with increased risky health behaviors in childhood and adolescence, including increased sexual activity and unintended pregnancies, suicide attempts, smoking and illicit drug and underage alcohol abuse. As the number of ACEs increased, so did the likelihood of adult health problems, such as alcoholism and drug abuse, depression, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease, liver disease, as well as increased risk of intimate partner violence, multiple sexual partners, sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. Smoking and suicide attempts also went up.

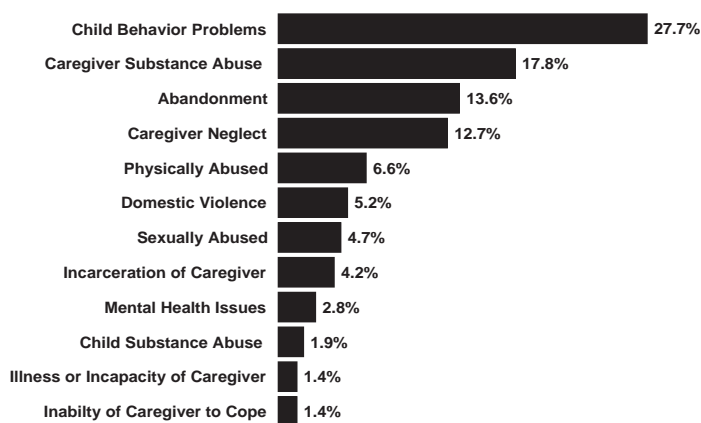
Those experiencing child sexual abuse were more likely to experience multiple other ACEs, increasing as the severity, duration and frequency of the sexual abuse increased or as the age of first occurrence decreased. Both men (one in six) and women (one in four) experiencing child sexual abuse were twice as likely to report suicide attempts. Female victims who reported four or more types of abuse were one and a half times more likely to have an unintended pregnancy, and men experiencing physical abuse, sexual abuse or domestic violence were more likely to be involved in a teenage pregnancy.

Dr. Vincent J. Felitti and Dr. Robert F. Anda, co-principal investigators of the ACE study, also found strong links between psychiatric disorders and Adverse Childhood Experiences, as well as disorders with no clear medical etiology, such as amnesia (Lanius, 2009).

Additionally, the authors found that adverse childhood experiences affected health throughout the lifespan, first in health risks during childhood and adolescence, then in disease during young adulthood and then in death. Over a lifetime, across the population, medical visits generally fall into a pattern of fewer visits by younger adults in their 20s and 30s, increasing proportionally with age, with the most medical visits occurring in the over 65 age group. That was the pattern of the study among those with an ACE score of 0. Among those with an ACE score of two, the pattern is reversed: the youngest

Primary Reasons for Child Removal by the Department of Children's Services

2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.



age group had the most medical visits, decreasing proportionally with age, and those in the over 65 age group, the least. At an ACE score of four, those over 65, who would be expected to have greatest number of visits, had almost disappeared. Although research is ongoing, the investigators believe that those participants with two or more ACEs die at a younger age.

Clearly the ACE study demonstrates the importance of prevention and early intervention and support for children suffering adverse childhood experiences in order for them to live longer, healthier, happier, more productive lives. For many years Tennessee has been a mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting state: anyone suspecting child physical or sexual abuse and neglect is required by law to report it to law enforcement or child protective services. Recent events in other states have shown the difference mandatory reporting can make to prevent future abuse, not only to the child victim but also to other children. The ACE

study shows the importance of intervening to improve the life and health of the victim, who may be one of your children's friends or a future co-worker or employee, neighbor or spouse.

Other Contributing Factors

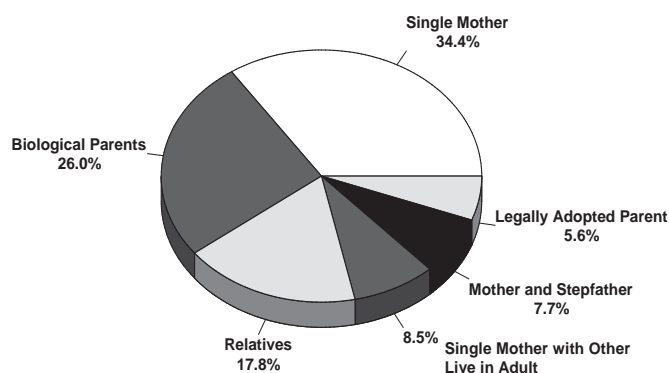
Recent economic conditions have also been stressful for children as high unemployment restricts family resources, putting children at greater risk of poor health and education outcomes while at the same time limiting state and federal revenues and putting the squeeze on programs benefitting low income children and families. Those families who have been fortunate enough to maintain employment have struggled as wages and median income have fallen every year since 2001. Young adults in particular, transitioning to adulthood and trying to establish families of their own, have seen entry-level wages for both high school and college graduates fall throughout the 'lost' decade of 2001-10. (Mishel, 2012). In 2010, Tennessee had the second largest share of its workforce working in jobs whose wages put them under the official federal poverty line.

Teen unemployment in Tennessee was over 21 percent in 2010. While almost half of middle class teens (> 200 percent - 300 percent of poverty) are able to find a job, less than one-third of teens from poor families are able to do so. Teen unemployment for black youths is even more disparate, with only about 20 percent of poor black youth able to find a job and only 40 percent for middle class black youth. (Austin, 2011.) Teen employment plays an important role in cultivating work experience needed to secure better jobs later in life. The more work experience teens get now, the more work experience in their future. Employed teens are shown to have a higher rate of school completion, and teen girls who work are less likely to have unintended pregnancies (Austin, 2009).

Tennessee ranked 10th worst among the 50 states and District of Columbia in food hardship among families with children. Children who grow up in families experiencing food hardship have poor school

Caregiver at the Time of Child's Removal

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

performance, including significant behavior issues, and may over time develop severe physical and mental health problems. The same report lists two Tennessee cities, Memphis and Knoxville, among the 25 worst metropolitan areas for food hardship, with Nashville-Davidson County ranked 46. Two Tennessee Congressional Districts, the 8th and the 9th, were among the 45 Congressional districts with the greatest food hardship. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps and funded by the federal government, provided assistance to over 655,000 households in 2011.

Mental Health

Most children involved with the child welfare system have experienced abuse or neglect and separation from a parent. These traumatic and toxic stressing experiences can lead to a variety of social, emotional and behavioral problems, including severe detachment disorders (Barth, Gibbs, & Siebenaler, 2001). Additionally, these children may come from high-risk home environments characterized by poverty, instability, and parents or caregivers with poor psychological health. These factors can contribute to a greater likelihood of poor lifelong outcomes (Billing, Ehrle & Kortenkamp, 2012; Duncan & Brooks-Gunn, 2000). Researchers conducting national studies have shown one in four children (25 percent) will be affected by mental illness in their lifetime. These percentages increase with diagnoses in children in foster care rising to 50 percent, and for those in juvenile justice settings, 75 to 80 percent (Orme & Buehler, 2001). Tennessee statistics match the national average, showing roughly 54 percent of children in foster care placements and 89 percent of children in youth development centers had mental health diagnoses in fiscal year 2011 (CPORT, 2012).

Children with unmet psychological or physical needs present ongoing challenges to child welfare agencies. These children need more services and take more caseworker time and attention. When caseloads increase, as they have nationally due to economic conditions, staff members are unable to address the growing numbers. Foster parents and relative caregivers require services and caseworker time to deal with the challenges of parenting children who have experienced stress and trauma (Blome, 1997; Pilowsky, 1995).

Since passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, the increase in the number of termination of parental rights cases has created the potential for more adoptions from the child welfare system. Unfortunately, the problems these children experience are not likely to disappear or automatically lessen once they find adoptive families. Therefore, the likelihood exists for increased need for post-adoptive services beyond basic financial supports. Services help both parents and children deal with the lifelong effects of abuse, neglect, separation and unification (Hughes, 1999; Zima et al., 2000).

Research has shown many of these children suffer from psychological deficits or delays. When comparing children in the child welfare system with other children on measures of well-being, researchers found these children have greater challenges. Even when compared with children living in high-risk parent care or poor families,

children in the child welfare system are more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children placed with foster or resource parents are more likely to have behavior problems, to have been suspended or expelled from school, and to have received mental health services (Fein, Geen, & Clark, 2001; Husley & White, 1989).

Even though a high number of children involved with the child welfare system have mental health needs, they are more likely than other children to have their behavioral and emotional needs addressed. Thirty-two percent of child-welfare cases involve children with high levels of behavioral problems who have not received mental health services. While this percentage is high, twice as many children (66 percent) in other living arrangements have not received needed services (Bilaver, et al., 1999; McLoyd, 1998; Orme & Buehler, 2001).

The challenges for child welfare administrators are great: providing foster homes to care for children with complex needs, recruiting adoptive parents and training them to develop lasting attachments with traumatized children, ensuring caseworkers have adequate time to assess children and link them with appropriate services and making mental health services readily available despite the lack of resources to meet them.

Guidance for States

After the federal government reviewed the research on children in custody, the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) focused on promoting the social and emotional well-being of children and youth who have experienced maltreatment and are receiving child welfare services. To focus on social and emotional well-being is to attend to children's behavioral, emotional and social functioning – those skills, capacities and characteristics that enable young people to understand and navigate their world in healthy, positive ways. The ACYF states it is important to consider the overall well-being of children who have experienced abuse and neglect. A focus on the social and emotional aspects of well-being can significantly improve outcomes for these children while they are receiving child welfare services and after their cases have closed. ACYF is organizing many of its activities around the promotion of meaningful and measurable changes in social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced maltreatment, trauma and/or exposure to violence.

In a recent *Information Memorandum*, ACYF reported there is a growing body of evidence indicating that, while ensuring safety and achieving permanency are necessary to well-being, they are not sufficient. Research that has emerged in recent years has suggested that most of the adverse effects of maltreatment

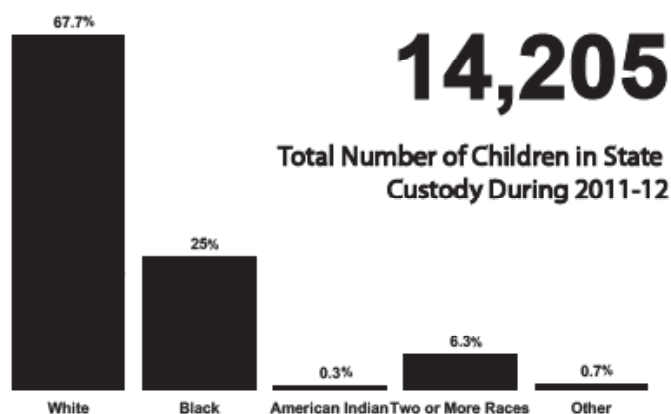
Children in State Custody

Gender of Children in State Custody



Race of Children in State Custody

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

are concentrated in behavioral, social and emotional domains. The problems that children develop in these areas have negative impacts that ripple across their lifespan, limiting their chances to succeed in school, work and relationships. Integrating these findings into policies, programs and practices is the logical next step for child welfare systems to increase the sophistication of their approach to improving outcomes for children and their families.



There is also an emerging body of evidence for interventions that address the behavioral, social and emotional impacts of maltreatment. By (a) anticipating the challenges that children will bring with them when they enter the child welfare system, (b) rethinking the structure of services delivered throughout the system, and (c) de-scaling practices that are not achieving desired results, while concurrently scaling up evidence-based interventions, meaningful and measurable improvements in child-level and system-level outcomes are possible.

Increasing the focus on well-being is not a move away from the child welfare system's essential emphasis on safety and permanency; rather an integrated approach is needed. Policies, programs and practices can improve children's social and emotional functioning while concurrently working towards goals of reunification, guardianship or adoption. Addressing the social and emotional elements of functioning for children in foster care can even improve permanency outcomes. For example, a study of adoption recruitment services demonstrated that, in addition to intensive recruitment efforts, ensuring that children receive effective behavioral and mental health services is critical to facilitating a smoother transition to an adoptive home, and can decrease the chances of a disruption of an adoption (Vandivere, Allen, Malm, McKindon, & Zinn, 2011).

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families Framework

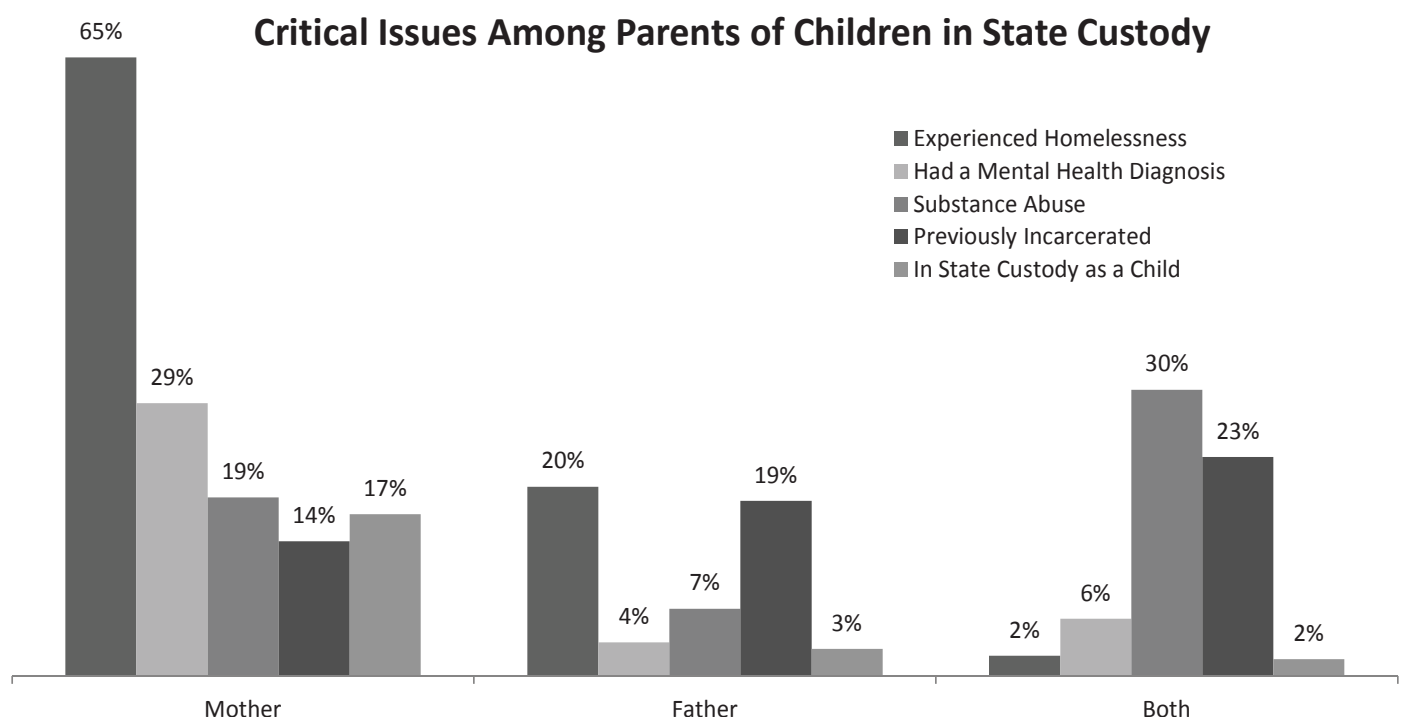
ACYF adapted a framework by Lou, Anthony, Stone, Vu and Austin (2008). The framework identifies four basic domains of well being: (a) cognitive functioning, (b) physical health and development, (c) behavioral/emotional functioning, and (d) social functioning. Aspects of healthy functioning within each domain are expected to vary according to the age or developmental status of children or youth. The framework also takes into account contextual factors, both internal and external to children, that may influence well-being. These include environmental supports, such as family income and community organization, as well as personal characteristics, such as temperament, identity development and genetic and neurobiological influences.

Emerging Evidence on the Impact of Maltreatment

Researchers have extensively documented the impacts of abuse and neglect on the short- and long-term health and well-being of children. Emerging evidence demonstrates that these biological and psychological effects are concentrated in behavioral, social and emotional domains. These effects can keep children from

developing the skills and capacities they need to be successful in the classroom, in the workplace, in their communities and in interpersonal relationships. As a result, this can hinder children's development into healthy, caring and productive adults and keep them from reaching their full potential.

- ◆ **Neurological Impact.** Early childhood is a time of rapid and foundational growth. During this time, the neurological development taking place is building the architecture for the skills and capacities that children will rely on throughout life (National Research Council & Institute of Medicine, 2000). Neglect and abuse have distinct effects on the developing brain. During early childhood, neurons are created, organized, connected and pruned to form the complex workings of the brain. These actions depend, in large part, on the environment in which a young child grows.
- ◆ **Neglect** (physical, emotional, social, or cognitive) hinders these neurological activities such that the brain does not develop along a normal healthy trajectory towards its full potential. This negatively impacts a young person's capacity for optimal social and emotional functioning (Perry, 2002).
- ◆ **Abuse** has a different, though still harmful impact, on neurobiology. Experiences of mild or moderate stress in the context of a secure caregiving environment, such as being temporarily separated from a reliable caregiver or frustrated by the inability to complete a task, support children's development of adaptive coping. Chronic or extreme stress, however, such as maltreatment, has a different result. Children who experience abuse or neglect have abnormally high levels of cortisol, a hormone associated with the stress response, even after they are removed from maltreating caregivers and placed in safe circumstances. Such continuously high cortisol levels adversely affect stress responsiveness, emotion, and memory (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2005).
- ◆ **Traumatic Impact.** Traumatic events can elicit mental and physical reactions in children, including hyperarousal and dissociation. If these acute "states" are not treated after children experience trauma, they can become chronic, maladaptive "traits" that characterize how children react in everyday, nonthreatening situations (Perry, 1995).

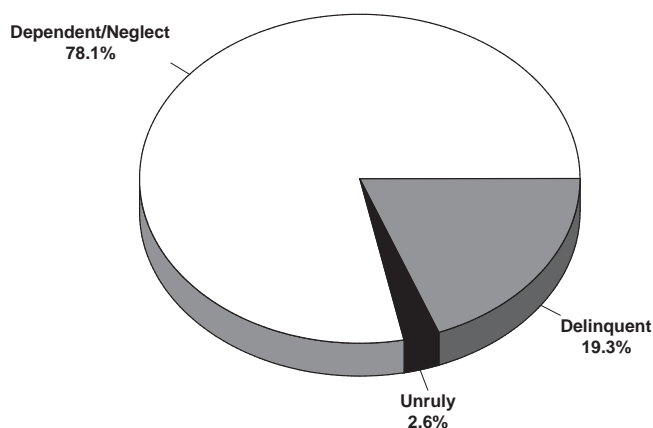


- ◆ **Behavioral Impact.** Whether or not children enter foster care, the prevalence of behavioral problems rising to a clinical level is high among children who have experienced maltreatment. The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal study of children who were the subject of child protective services reports, provides data to demonstrate this: 22 percent of children who remained in their homes after a report of abuse or neglect had clinical-level behavioral problems, the same rate as children who were removed and living with kin. Rates rise to 32 percent for children living in foster homes and nearly 50 percent for children in group homes or residential care (Casaneuva, Ringeisen, Wilson, Smith, & Dolan, 2011a).
- ◆ **Relational Competence.** Maltreatment also affects the way in which children and youth engage in social interactions and participate in relationships. The effects of maltreatment can influence relationships across a person's lifetime, impacting the ability to form a new attachment to a primary caregiver, make friends and engage in romantic or marital partnerships (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007).
- ◆ **Mental Health.** Studies have demonstrated that rates of mental illness are high among children who have experienced maltreatment and have been in foster care. Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and Conduct Disorder (CD)/Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) are the most common mental health diagnoses among this population. By the time they are teenagers, 63 percent of children in foster care have at least one mental health diagnosis; 23 percent have three or more diagnoses (White, Havalchack, Jackson, O'Brien, & Pecora, 2007).
- ◆ **Psychotropics.** According to a 2010 study of Medicaid-enrolled children in 13 states, children in foster care, who represent only 3 percent of those covered by Medicaid, were prescribed antipsychotic medications at nearly nine times the rate of children enrolled in Medicaid who were not in foster care (MMDLN/Rutgers CERTs, 2010).

These scientific findings demonstrate the profound impact that maltreatment has on social and emotional well-being. As such, focusing on ensuring safety and permanency alone for children who have experienced abuse or neglect is unlikely to resolve these complex biological and psychosocial issues. For this reason, child welfare policies, programs and practices should give greater consideration to explicit efforts to reduce young people's impairment and improve their functioning.

Reason for Child's Adjudication

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Having an understanding of the multiple types and incidences of trauma children have experienced, beyond just the event that precipitated child welfare involvement, is essential. Conducting comprehensive functional assessments according to a standardized schedule (e.g., every six months, or every time a child moves to a more restrictive placement setting) can help caseworkers and administrators gauge whether or not treatment strategies are working to decrease children's symptoms. States could consider integrating trauma screening into the regular screening activities taking place under EPSDT in order to meet requirements in federal law.

- ◆ **Psychotropic Medication Oversight and Monitoring.** The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act requires states to submit as part of the health care oversight plans a description of the protocols in place or planned to oversee and monitor the use of psychotropic medications among children in foster care [section 422(b)(14)(A)(v) of the Social Security Act].
- ◆ **Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants.** In order to receive CAPTA funds, states are required to submit a plan that describes how they will support and enhance interagency collaboration among public health agencies, agencies in the child protective service system and agencies carrying out private community-based programs to improve the health outcomes, including mental health outcomes, of children identified as victims of child abuse or neglect. This includes supporting prompt, comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports.
- ◆ **Early Intervention.** States receiving CAPTA funds are required to refer children under the age of three with a substantiated case of maltreatment to early intervention services funded under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [§106(b)(2)(B)(xxi)]. In Tennessee, these services are provided by the Department of Education through the Tennessee Early Intervention System. Children with substantiated cases of maltreatment are assured timely, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary screenings, and, if a developmental disability is identified, they are entitled to ongoing early intervention services. In many states, child-serving systems have worked in collaboration to support early intervention referrals, evaluations and services for children who have experienced abuse or neglect (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2007).

Screening and Functional Assessment

Functional assessment is a central component of promoting social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced abuse or neglect. Traditionally, child welfare systems use assessment as a point-in-time diagnostic activity to determine if a child has a particular set of symptoms or requires a specific intervention. Functional assessment, however, provides a more holistic evaluation of children's well-being and can also be used to measure improvement in skill and competencies that contribute to well-being. Functional assessment—assessment of multiple aspects of a child's social-emotional functioning (Bracken, Keith, & Walker, 1998)—involves sets of measures that account for the major domains of well-being. Rather than using a "one size fits all" assessment for children and youth in foster care, systems serving children receiving child welfare services should have an array of assessment tools available.

Effective Interventions

Recent research has expanded the knowledge base regarding interventions that treat the behavioral, social and emotional problems that are common among children who have experienced maltreatment. While generic counseling is not consistently effective in reducing mental health symptoms for children in foster care, several evidence-based treatments have been successful when delivered with fidelity to the model; the same is true for parenting interventions and programs for youth. Many of these interventions have been rigorously tested and shown to reliably improve child functioning by targeting the impact of maltreatment and developing skills and competencies that help children navigate their daily lives.

Maximizing Resources to Achieve Better Results

By leveraging current policies and requirements and shifting existing resources to promote social and emotional well-being, child welfare systems can begin to align policies, practices and programs to achieve significantly better results, both for individual children and for the system as a whole.

- ◆ **Better Child and Family Outcomes.** Focusing on social and emotional well-being means attending to the specific skills, capacities and characteristics that children and youth need to develop while they are young in order to be autonomous, healthy adults. Although the impact of maltreatment is pernicious, the experience of abuse and neglect does not guarantee that children will develop the behavioral, psychological and social-emotional problems discussed in this report. Neither does it mean that children with behavioral concerns, trauma symptoms and/or mental health disorders cannot heal and recover and become happy, successful adults. By integrating evidence-based and evidence-informed services and supports to promote social and emotional well-being, child welfare systems can help children develop healthy coping mechanisms, relational skills and the other capacities that they need to succeed in school, to participate in the workforce and their communities, to care for their own children, and to have positive relationships with others.
- ◆ **Better System Outcomes.** With services and supports to promote children's social and emotional well-being, system-level outcomes such as length of stay, congregate care placements, exits to permanency and reentries can be expected to improve as well. Children may spend less time in foster care before exiting to reunification, adoption or guardianship, and reentries into foster care may become less common. While children and youth are certainly not to blame when they do not exit to permanency quickly or when they reenter foster care, children's behavioral problems, when unaddressed, often contribute to placement changes, adoption disruptions and returns to foster care.

Focusing on Social and Emotional Well-Being

Focusing the work of a child welfare system on well-being, particularly social and emotional well-being, requires a concerted effort on behalf of all staff and stakeholders, from directors, to managers, to supervisors, to caseworkers, to foster parents. It entails (a) understanding the challenges that children who have experienced maltreatment bring with them when they come to the attention of the child welfare system, (b) considering how services are structured and delivered at each point along children's trajectory through the child welfare system, and (c) de-scaling practices that are not improving outcomes while simultaneously installing and scaling up effective approaches.

- ◆ **Services within Child Welfare.** Restructure services that are the sole responsibility of child welfare, such as Independent Living and Transitional Living Programs, so they operate more effectively, including improved case management and foster parent training.
- ◆ **Workforce.** It is essential to develop a workforce strategy that supports an emphasis on promoting social and emotional well-being.
- ◆ **Capacity around Evidence-Based Practices.** Build the capacity of child welfare and mental health systems' staff to understand, install, implement and sustain evidence-based practices.

- ◆ **Training on Specific Populations.** Train staff to more effectively serve specific populations of children and youth and specific populations of prospective foster and adoptive families served by the child welfare system.
- ◆ **Training for Professionals Outside Child Welfare.** Provide training on the impact of maltreatment, trauma, and the social and emotional well-being of children who have been abused or neglected.
- ◆ **Engaging the Judiciary and the Courts.** The courts play a critical role in promoting the social and emotional well-being of children known to child welfare. The oversight role of the courts could be enhanced by providing training on the core components of social and emotional well-being and trauma and effective screening, assessment and intervention approaches that can improve functioning.
- ◆ **Measure Outcomes, Not Services.** Measure how young people are doing behaviorally, socially and emotionally, and track whether or not they are improving in these areas as they receive services. At the system level, data from trauma screenings and functional assessments can help administrators understand how successful their child welfare systems are in achieving positive outcomes for children and youth.

Tennessee Efforts

The **Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS)** is mandated to investigate allegations of child abuse and neglect. The DCS staff works tirelessly to help ensure safety, permanency and well-being for the children of Tennessee. Other agencies, entities and community members also play major roles in the protection of Tennessee's children. The Tennessee Citizen Review Panels, child advocacy centers, law enforcement, district attorneys general and the courts also play a vital role in protecting Tennessee's children. The list goes on and on. In various degrees and manners, all these child advocates collaborate to provide better protection for our children. Despite their ongoing efforts, some Tennessee's children are still traumatized by the horrific experiences of repeated incidents of severe child abuse.

The issues regarding severe child abuse cannot be adequately addressed by DCS, TCCY, child advocacy centers, law enforcement or any one organization or community agency or individual. All stakeholders must come together to address this societal problem in a coordinated and concerted manner. The 1980s brought a dramatic increase in acknowledgement of child sexual abuse and a growing awareness that child protective services, law enforcement and the criminal justice system were not working together in response to child abuse allegations.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs began in Tennessee in 1983 recruiting, training and supervising court-approved volunteers. These volunteers advocate for the best interest of abused, neglected and dependent children removed from their homes by the juvenile court and placed under the supervision of the DCS. CASA volunteers assist the court by collecting background information, preparing court reports, participating in meetings or case reviews, assessing the child's situation, and submitting recommendations. The



CASA volunteer works with the court and collaborates with other agencies to ensure that a permanent placement is identified expeditiously and to ensure that appropriate resources are available in order to adequately meet the needs of children in state custody.

Currently 26 CASA programs throughout the state of Tennessee serving 45 counties receive state funding. Approximately six additional counties also have CASA programs but do not receive state funding.

In 1985, the Tennessee General Assembly recognized the complex nature of child abuse cases and enacted legislation that established **Child Protective Investigative Teams (CPIT)**. CPITs across the state are composed of professionals who bring a diversity of skills, backgrounds and training to child maltreatment investigations. Team members include representatives of child protective services, law enforcement, child advocacy center staff, district attorneys, mental health and juvenile court.

The **Joint Task Force on Children's Justice/Child Sexual Abuse** was established in 1985 in response to state and federal mandates (TCA 37-1-603 and the Children's Justice Act, 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.). The Joint Task Force brings together a broad group of stakeholders to provide a framework for reducing child maltreatment and improving the response when it does occur. The group's role is to advise and assist the state departments, including the Departments of Children's Services, Education, Health, Human Services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, child advocates, service providers, law enforcement, and the judiciary in carrying out their duties related to child protection and responding to child abuse and neglect. The Task Force submits a report, including recommendations, to the General Assembly every two years.

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) were established in Tennessee in 1990. CACs are child-focused, facility-based programs where representatives from many disciplines, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical, victim advocacy and child advocacy, work together to conduct interviews and make team decisions about investigation, treatment, management and prosecution of child abuse cases. The Tennessee Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers (TNCAC) is a statewide membership organization dedicated to helping local communities respond to allegations of child abuse in ways that are effective and efficient – and put the needs of child victims first. There are 47 Child Advocacy Centers serving families and children across the state of Tennessee.

CACs offer child-friendly, child-focused environments aimed at reducing further trauma to children during the investigation of child abuse allegations. They also coordinate a multidisciplinary team for response to child abuse allegations, offer forensic interviews, coordinate medical exams, offer victim support and advocacy to clients, conduct case tracking to monitor case progress and offer mental health services for victims and their families.

Child abuse prevention and treatment in Tennessee is implemented through public-private partnerships supported by the funds provided by proceeds from Tennessee Children's First license plates and the Federal Children's Trust Fund/Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act dollars administered by the Department of Children's Services, and Victims of Crime Act/Violence Against Women Act dollars administered by the Department of Finance and Administration.

Prevent Child Abuse Tennessee, a state chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America, has developed a prevention network throughout the state of Tennessee and educates the public about the prevalence of

child abuse and people's role in child abuse prevention. Headquartered in Nashville with a presence in all 95 counties of the state, PCAT facilitates the development and support of community-based programs statewide. PCAT programs are provided directly or in collaboration with community partners across Tennessee to strengthen families and reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect. Some of the programs offered through PCAT include Nurturing Parenting Classes; Healthy Families Tennessee in home parent coaching, support and information; Home Visitation Collaboration; Shaken Baby Syndrome; Circle of Parents support and education; and Parent Helpline/Domestic Violence Hotline.

Other partners in efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse include Exchange Club Centers and a variety of local agencies.

Along with strong reporting laws, evidence-based prevention programs can play an important role in reducing adverse childhood experiences. **Evidence-based home visitation programs** provide trained professionals who visit the homes of expectant mothers and families with newborns to provide parent education, training and support to high-risk families. These programs are shown to reduce child maltreatment and improve infant health by providing parents with the tools they need to understand children's developmental needs and cope with the stress of nurturing newborns, infants and toddlers. Quality home visitation programs are a good long-term investment in improving the lives of children and adults across the lifespan.

The **TCCY Ombudsman Program** (TCA 37-3-103) staff serves as a neutral reviewer to respond to questions, concerns or complaints regarding children in state custody. Referrals are accepted from any individual regarding a child involved with the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This program uses a mediation approach to resolve disputes in the best interests of the child and the protection of the community.

The Centers of Excellence for Children in State Custody (COE) funded through the Department of Children's Services assist the state in meeting federally required Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services for children under 21. The consultation, diagnostic and care plan development services are available to the Department of Children's Services, Department of Health, community providers and Best Practice Network providers involved in the care of children in or at-risk of custody. The Centers of Excellence currently exist at East Tennessee State University (Johnson City), University of Tennessee Knoxville/Cherokee Health Systems, University of Tennessee Health Science Center/Boling Center (Memphis), Southeast Center of Excellence (Chattanooga) and Vanderbilt University (Nashville). In addition to the above referenced services, COEs have additional contracts or grants as follows:

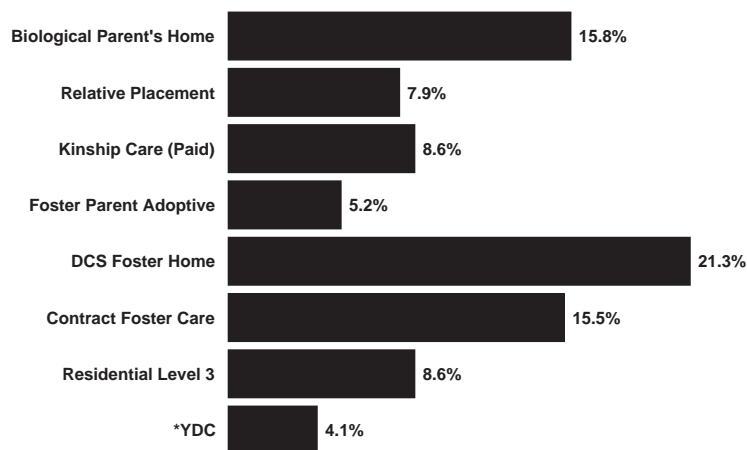


The COEs work with DCS to support statewide implementation of a standardized assessment and service planning process using the **Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)**. CANS was chosen by DCS as the service planning/communication/assessment tool best exemplifying strength-based, culturally responsive and family-focused casework. The CANS was originally developed as a tool for mental health services and was subsequently adapted for child welfare, juvenile justice, developmental and intellectual disability services, and a variety of other social service settings. The CANS provides a communication basis for understanding permanency and treatment needs of youth and their families and supporting informed decisions about care and services. The CANS consists of about 65 items used to guide how DCS and its partners should act in the best interests of children and families. Each item is discrete and relates directly to the child and/or family's needs and strengths. The COEs have consultants assigned to DCS regional offices to provide training, consultation and third-party review of CANS assessments.

The Tennessee Child Maltreatment Best Practices Project was designed to advance the implementation of best practices in treatment of child maltreatment and attachment problems by mental health treatment providers across the state. The focus of the current COE **Learning Collaborative** is **Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)**. Leadership for the project is a collaborative effort of the statewide network of COEs and other members of the Planning Committee of the Child Maltreatment Best Practices Task Force, including the executive director of the Tennessee Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers and the director of Public Policy for Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations (TAMHO). The full task force is comprised of providers and advocates with expertise in and/or commitment to evidence-informed treatment in child abuse and neglect, including Children's Advocacy Centers, TAMHO, Family and Children's Services, DCS, Tennessee Voices for Children, TCCY and Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS).

Over 600 practitioners in Tennessee have been trained in TF-CBT through the Learning Collaborative. To build on this success, the COE Best Practices Collaborative has developed the ARC Learning Collaborative to train community mental health providers in the ARC model (Attachment, Self-Regulation and Competence) to further develop trauma responsive systems for children. ARC is a framework for intervention with youth and families who have experienced multiple and/or prolonged traumatic stress. ARC identifies three core domains frequently impacted among traumatized youth, which are relevant to future resiliency. ARC provides a theoretical framework, core principles of intervention and a guiding structure

Placement of the Child at the Time of Interview 2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.
*Youth Development Center.

for providers working with these children and their caregivers, while recognizing that a one-size-model does not fit all. ARC is designed for youth from early childhood to adolescence and their caregivers or caregiving systems.

T.C.A. 37-5-601 seq. (2005) established provisions for a **Multi-Level Response System (MRS) and MRS Advisory Boards**, a system to safeguard families, to prevent harm to children and to strengthen families. It defines the composition and functions of independent local advisory boards, referred to as Community Advisory Boards (CABs). Under the law, when possible harm to children is reported, there are four levels of intervention in the MRS: (a) investigation of the circumstances,

(b) assessment of the child and family's need for services, (c) referral to services immediately without assessment or investigation and (d) initial assessment with a determination that no further action is required. Responses are based on risk to the child and, at the same time, on the assumption that most children are better off in their own homes. MRS and Community Advisory Boards have been implemented statewide.

Juvenile Justice (JJ) Evidence Based Practice (EBP) is defined under T.C.A. 37-5-121 (2007). The law defines evidence-based, research-based and theory-based practices and requires implementation of sound practices in all juvenile justice prevention, treatment and support programs, with the goal of identifying and expanding the number and type of EBPs in the Juvenile Justice service delivery system. Implementation was staggered: 25 percent of juvenile justice funds were to support EBP programs by fiscal year 2010; 50 percent by fiscal year 2011; 75 percent by FY 2012; and 100 percent by fiscal year 2013. The law permits pilot programs to be eligible for funding to determine if evidence supports continued funding. DCS has made tremendous strides in meeting requirements of the law.



In 2008, the Tennessee General Assembly established the **Council on Children's Mental Health (CCMH)** to bring together stakeholders to plan for implementation of a system of care for children's mental health in Tennessee. CCMH is co-chaired by the commissioner of Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the executive director of TCCY. CCMH is administratively attached to TCCY and was funded by TCCY with federal juvenile justice funds for the first few years. Federal dollars were allocated for this purpose because a substantial proportion of the children in the juvenile justice system have untreated mental health and substance abuse issues. Providing prevention and intervention services for children to avoid juvenile justice system involvement has been a major thrust of the Council.

CCMH members have included active participants from all state departments serving children, mental health service providers and advocates statewide, and representatives of current and former federally funded system of care sites: Tennessee Voices for Children (Nashville), MuleTown (Columbia), K-Town (Knoxville), Just Care (Memphis), and Early Childhood Network (Cheatham, Dickson, Montgomery, Robertson and Sumner counties). It has been a venue for working on a range of issues that impact the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Strategies to improve children's mental health have evolved through the Council or been vetted and/or shared with members of CCMH.

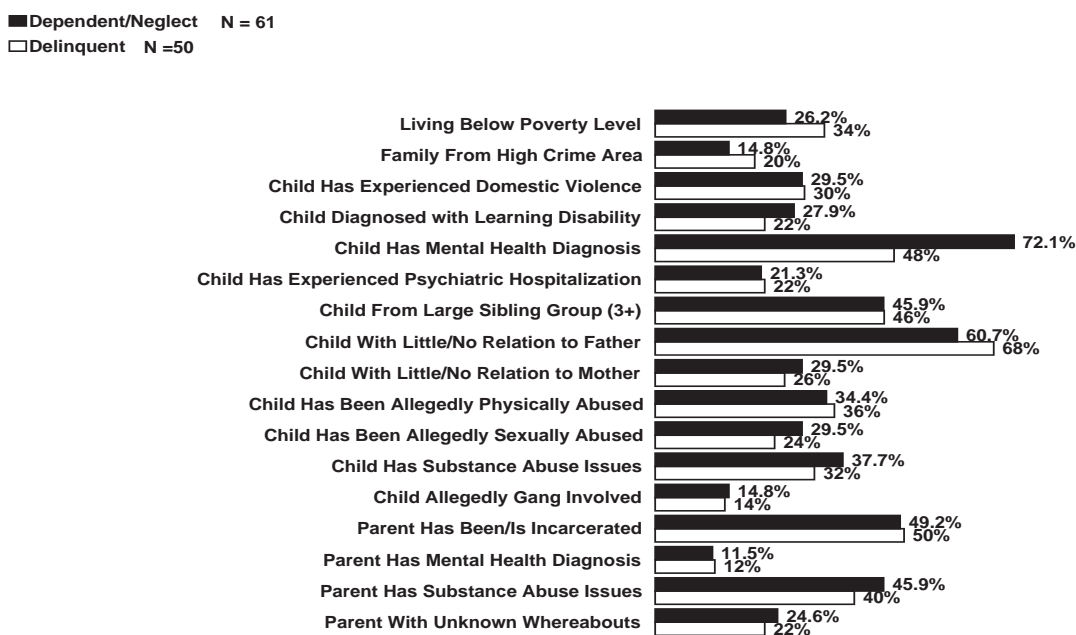
The **Second Look Commission (SLC)** was created in 2010 by Public Chapter 1060 (codified as TCA §37-3-801 et seq.) as a unique entity with a single purpose: to make findings and recommendations regarding whether severe abuse cases are handled in a manner that provides adequate protection for the children of Tennessee. The SLC is the only entity that brings together representatives of all key stakeholders in the child protection system in Tennessee: members of the General Assembly, DCS, law enforcement (including the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and officers from urban and rural areas), district attorneys general, public defenders, courts, child advocacy centers, a physician who specializes in child abuse detection and other children's advocates. The SLC is the only entity with statutory authority to hold closed meetings to critically analyze confidential information in individual cases and also to compel participants in the investigation and disposition of the cases reviewed to appear before it to discuss issues and answer questions. The SLC was created as a catalyst to facilitate improved response to child abuse and is the vehicle for representatives of these key groups to meet together to review cases and identify strategies for improving child protection in Tennessee. It has facilitated much needed communication and collaboration.

The SLC reviews the worst incidents of child abuse in Tennessee, excluding child fatalities. State and Local Child Fatality Review Teams review all child fatalities in Tennessee, not just those resulting from abuse or neglect. The Second Look Commission reviews cases of children from all across Tennessee who have experienced a second or subsequent incidence of severe abuse to identify ways to improve the system and help other children avoid a similar fate. The 2012 SLC complete report with findings and recommendations can be found at <http://www.tn.gov/tccy/slc-areport12.pdf>

Tennessee Integrated Court Screening and Referral Project, a partnership among TDMHSAS, the Administrative Office of the Courts, Vanderbilt University Center of Excellence, Department of Children's Services, Tennessee Voices for Children and the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, provides juvenile courts with a CANS-based instrument to assist the court in addressing the mental health needs of youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. This pilot project serves eight juvenile courts across the state, with special emphasis on rural jurisdictions and females. The intervention makes available a truncated version of the CANS instrument for identifying mental health needs prior to the required detention hearing (T.C.A. 37-1-114), provides results of the instrument to the court at the hearing and facilitates referral of identified children and youth to community-based services if appropriate. Four of the identified counties are also provided with a family support provider to assist the child and family in navigating the mental health service system.

The Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS) is implementing the **In Home Tennessee** initiative to strengthen and improve the performance of the in-home service responsibilities of DCS. The goals of In Home Tennessee are aligned with that of DCS, to improve the quality of casework services by engaging families, connect with stakeholders in designing and delivering individualized services to meet families' needs, enhance families' capacities to keep children safe and build organizational capacity to implement system change to meet the needs of families.

Critical Issues for Children in State Custody Ages 13 and Older - 2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Outcome Review Team.

In Home Tennessee affords an opportunity to expand the safety of children by enhancing the work already conducted through the Multiple Response System (MRS) and by addressing some of the challenges that prevented fully maximizing the potential of MRS. By facilitating conversations between the department, providers and community partners, In Home Tennessee helps to eliminate obstacles experienced during efforts to implement MRS. In Home Tennessee also addresses the concerns of workers and community partners regarding the need to improve practice around engagement and assessment by providing specific training, practice enhancement sessions, and coaching in those areas, while also working towards services for families that are both accessible and high quality.



The **Youth Transitions Advisory Council** (YTAC, T.C.A. 37-2-601) was created by legislation as an advisory council on post-custody services for youth in state custody who age out of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The Youth Transitions Advisory Council was originally staffed by the General Assembly's Select Committee on Children and Youth. In July 2011, the legislature eliminated all select committees, including the Select Committee on Children and Youth, so support for the Youth Transitions Advisory Council transferred to TCCY.

YTAC is chaired by the executive director of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth and brings together representatives of other state departments, the Department of Children's Services, transitioning youth from across Tennessee and service providers who work directly with youth to make sure they successfully transition to adulthood. This group provides a unique opportunity for youth to share their experiences in dealing with the system and give feedback to policy makers who determine how transition services are delivered. The group meets on a quarterly basis, monitors progress through data and presents an annual report to the legislature.

Children's Program Outcome Review Team

The Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) was a comprehensive evaluation process designed to provide information needed to enhance and improve the service delivery system for all children in state custody and their families.

In 1993, TCCY began development of an innovative evaluation process that "tested" service system performance and outcomes for children in state custody by examining relevant aspects of the lives of children and families being served by our state. The CPORT quality service review process was initiated in 1994 and continued to assess the status of children in state care through fiscal year 2012. CPORT collected, analyzed and organized essential information about the status of children and families involved in state care, measured the effectiveness of the service delivery system, promoted positive system change by providing qualitative and quantitative information about the status of the child/family and service system functioning, and guided policymakers toward decisions that enhanced the safety and well-being of children and families.

For 19 years, the CPORT program provided ongoing reviews of the service delivery system for children in state custody. Funding for the CPORT program ended at the close of fiscal year 2012. This program provided eyes and ears on the ground and reviewed cases to determine if a child's needs were met. The categories below were covered during the face to face interviews.

CHILD AND FAMILY INDICATORS

Safety. To what degree is the child currently safe from risks of harm (caused by others or self) in his/her daily living, learning, working and recreational environments?

Stability. To what degree is the child stable at home, at school and in the community?

Appropriate Placement. Is the child in the most appropriate placement, consistent with the child's needs, age, ability and peer group; language and culture; and goals for development or independence?

Health/Physical Well-Being. Is the child in good health and to what degree are the child's basic physical needs being met?

Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being. Is the child doing well emotionally and behaviorally?

Learning and Development. Is the child developing, learning, progressing and gaining skills at a rate commensurate with his/her age and ability?

Caregiver Functioning. Are the substitute caregivers with whom the child is currently residing willing and able to provide the child with the guidance, assistance, supervision and support necessary for daily living?

Permanence. Is the child living with caregivers that the child, caregivers and all child and family team members believe will result in enduring relationships?

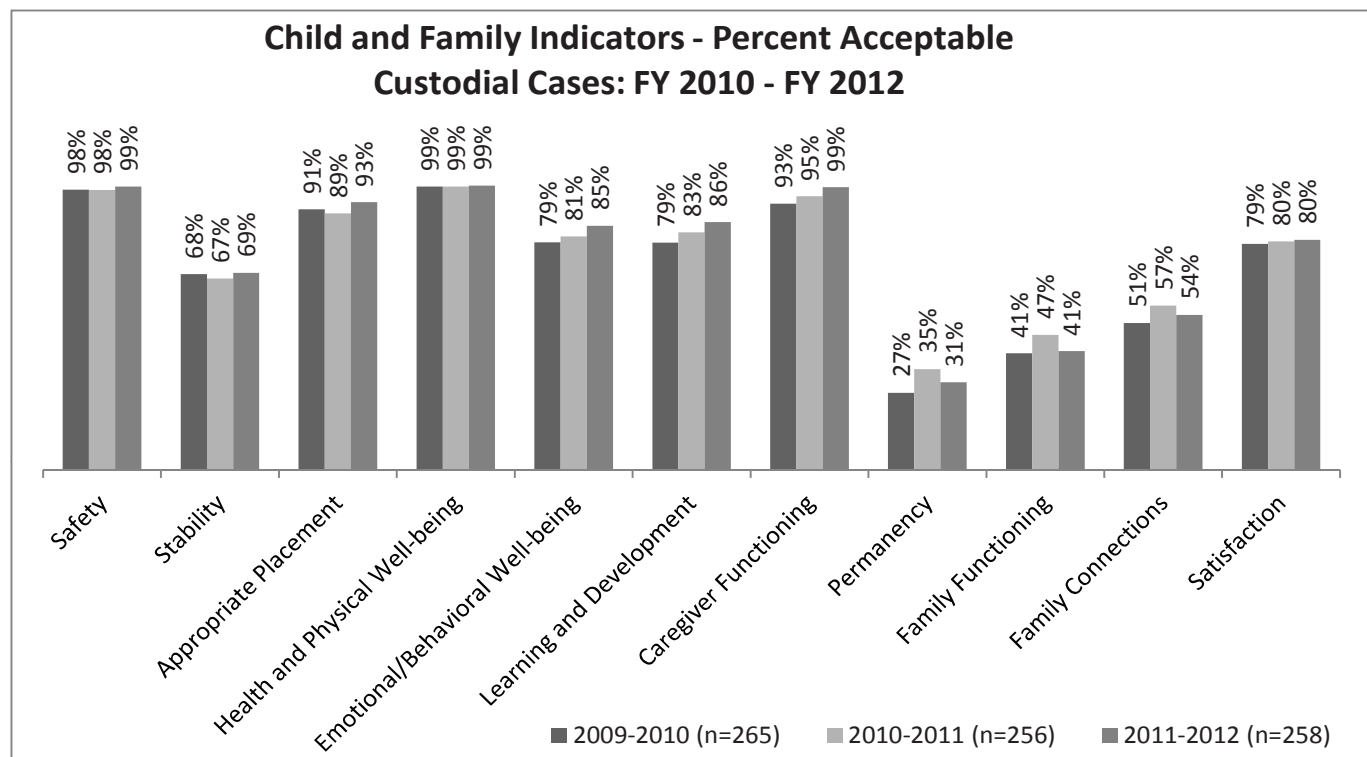
Family Connections. When children and family members are living temporarily away from one another, are family relationships and connections being maintained?

Family Functioning and Resourcefulness. Does the family of origin with whom the child is currently residing or with whom the child has a goal of reunification/exit custody have the capacity to take charge of its issues and situation, enabling them to live together safely and function successfully?

Satisfaction. Is the child, primary caregiver and parent satisfied with the supports and services they were receiving?

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Engagement. Does the child and family demonstrate commitment to the change process?



Teamwork and Coordination. Are all the right people identified to be a part of the child and family team?

Ongoing Functional Assessment. To what degree does the team have an understanding of the child and family's functioning, strengths, needs, risks and underlying issues that must change for the child to live safely and permanently with the birth family, a relative caregiver or adoptive family?

Long-Term View. Is there an explicit plan for this child and family that would enable them to live safely and independent from the child welfare system?

Child and Family Planning Process. Is the working permanency/service plan developed by the child and family team individualized and relevant to needs with supports and services uniquely matched to the child/family situation and preferences?

Plan Implementation. Are the services/actions timely and are resources planned for each of the change strategies being implemented to help (a) the parent/family meet conditions necessary for safety, permanency and independence and (b) the child/youth achieve and maintain adequate daily functioning at home and school, including achieving any major life transitions?

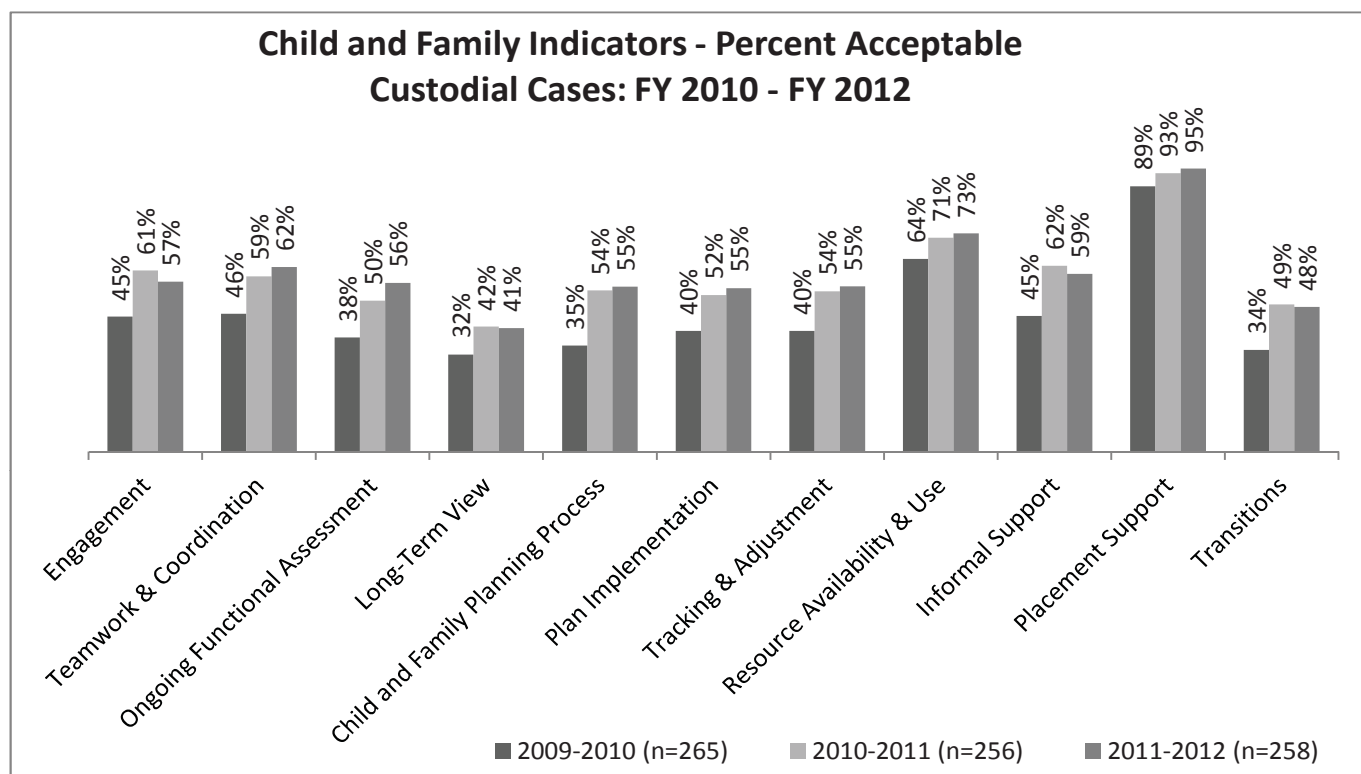
Tracking and Adjustment. Is the status of the child and family being tracked and are adjustments being made as necessary?

Resource Availability and Use. To what degree is an adequate array of supports, services, special expertise and other resources (both formal and informal) available and used to support implementation of the service plan timely in intensity and duration?

Informal Support and Community Involvement. To what degree is the family/child connected to informal supports that will assist them in achieving safety, well being, independence and permanency?

Resource Family Supports. To what degree is the resource family being provided the training, assistance, supervision, resources, support and relief necessary to provide a safe and stable living arrangement for the child that meets the child's daily care, development and parenting needs?

Support for Congregate Care Providers. To what degree is staff at facilities being provided the training, assistance, supervision, resources, support and relief necessary to provide a safe and stable living arrangement for the child that meets the child's daily care, development and parenting needs?



Transitioning for Child and Family. To what degree is the current or next life change transition for the child and/or family being planned and implemented to assure a timely, smooth and successful adjustment for the child and family after the change occurs.

Legal System Interface. Are all parties (FSW, attorneys, GAL, judge, youth, family members and other team members) working together, both before, during and after hearings, toward the same goals and outcomes to achieve the permanency goal in a timely manner? Who is making recommendations for services, timelines, and goals – an individual or the team as a whole? Are the parents, family members and child receiving adequate legal representation? Is the child welfare system being adequately represented?



(The above is an abbreviated list of questions taken from the CPORT protocol. See Appendix A for complete 2012 protocol list. Data graphics included in this section were all created using CPORT 2011-12 data.)

Conclusion

The future prosperity of any society depends on its ability to foster the health and well-being of the next generation. When a society invests wisely in children and families, the next generation will pay that back through a lifetime of productivity and responsible citizenship.

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.

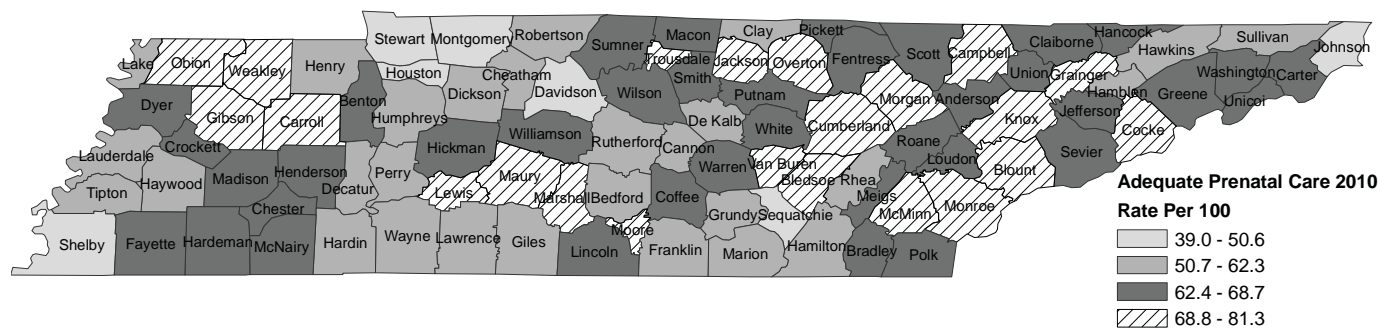
As child welfare systems continue to improve and refine their work to promote safety and permanency for children, a strengthened focus on the social and emotional well-being of children who have experienced maltreatment is the logical next step in reforming the child welfare system. Children who have been abused or neglected have significant social-emotional, behavioral and mental health challenges requiring attention, and treating them with a trauma-focused and evidence-based approach can improve outcomes throughout child welfare. This approach can result in increased placement stability; greater rates of permanency through reunification, adoption and guardianship; and greater readiness for successful adulthood among all children who exit foster care, especially those youth who leave foster care without a permanent home. Most importantly, this will enable children who have experienced maltreatment to look forward to bright, healthy futures.

Tennessee has a long history of promoting good public policies for children, including child restraint and helmet laws that prevent child deaths. Supporting the continued work of the public-private partnerships that provide guidance to our child welfare system positions Tennessee to have better outcomes for the children in the child welfare system. We need to be proactive and responsive to our most vulnerable children if we want to be successful as a state.

Indicators of Child Well-Being



Adequate Prenatal Care

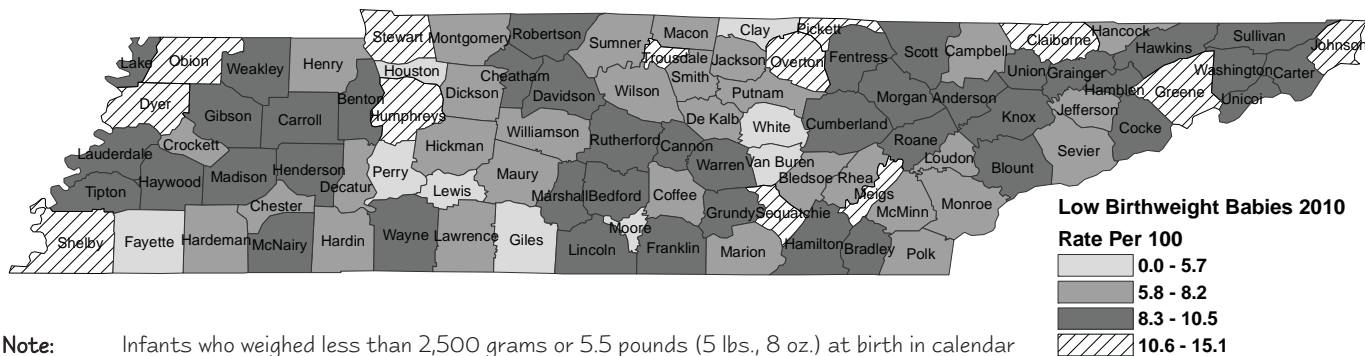


Note: Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births for 2010, and rate is the percent who received adequate prenatal care.

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 | 79,345 | 59.3 | Hamblen | 786 | 61.2 | Moore | 48 | 81.3 |
| Anderson | 832 | 66.1 | Hamilton | 4,107 | 59.5 | Morgan | 209 | 74.2 |
| Bedford | 642 | 58.6 | Hancock | 61 | 67.2 | Obion | 345 | 73.0 |
| Benton | 155 | 65.2 | Hardeman | 267 | 65.9 | Overton | 241 | 69.7 |
| Bledsoe | 132 | 70.5 | Hardin | 272 | 61.4 | Perry | 91 | 56.0 |
| Blount | 1,189 | 71.5 | Hawkins | 542 | 57.6 | Pickett | 52 | 67.3 |
| Bradley | 1,131 | 67.9 | Haywood | 240 | 57.1 | Polk | 170 | 65.9 |
| Campbell | 404 | 70.0 | Henderson | 352 | 66.8 | Putnam | 890 | 68.5 |
| Cannon | 140 | 60.7 | Henry | 334 | 62.0 | Rhea | 380 | 54.7 |
| Carroll | 322 | 71.1 | Hickman | 244 | 66.0 | Roane | 522 | 65.9 |
| Carter | 568 | 66.4 | Houston | 105 | 41.0 | Robertson | 850 | 54.6 |
| Cheatham | 410 | 54.9 | Humphreys | 207 | 58.5 | Rutherford | 3,766 | 54.6 |
| Chester | 184 | 67.4 | Jackson | 103 | 74.8 | Scott | 251 | 67.7 |
| Claiborne | 328 | 63.1 | Jefferson | 534 | 67.2 | Sequatchie | 156 | 47.4 |
| Clay | 81 | 61.7 | Johnson | 166 | 44.0 | Sevier | 1,062 | 63.2 |
| Cocke | 361 | 69.8 | Knox | 5,090 | 71.0 | Shelby | 13,781 | 50.6 |
| Coffee | 661 | 68.1 | Lake | 65 | 60.0 | Smith | 205 | 65.4 |
| Crockett | 175 | 66.9 | Lauderdale | 310 | 61.6 | Stewart | 141 | 39.0 |
| Cumberland | 580 | 72.6 | Lawrence | 547 | 61.1 | Sullivan | 1,613 | 61.9 |
| Davidson | 9,557 | 48.9 | Lewis | 105 | 69.5 | Sumner | 1,875 | 63.3 |
| Decatur | 105 | 61.9 | Lincoln | 345 | 64.3 | Tipton | 775 | 62.3 |
| DeKalb | 232 | 59.9 | Loudon | 473 | 68.7 | Trousdale | 89 | 69.7 |
| Dickson | 660 | 62.1 | Macon | 305 | 65.2 | Unicoi | 163 | 67.5 |
| Dyer | 469 | 66.7 | Madison | 1,243 | 66.4 | Union | 218 | 64.2 |
| Fayette | 454 | 65.6 | Marion | 286 | 57.0 | Van Buren | 63 | 71.4 |
| Fentress | 182 | 64.8 | Marshall | 371 | 69.0 | Warren | 493 | 65.7 |
| Franklin | 378 | 60.6 | Maury | 1,133 | 71.6 | Washington | 1,318 | 65.4 |
| Gibson | 597 | 70.5 | McMinn | 534 | 69.9 | Wayne | 137 | 62.0 |
| Giles | 290 | 58.3 | McNairy | 291 | 63.2 | Weakley | 383 | 75.2 |
| Grainger | 237 | 72.2 | Meigs | 117 | 67.5 | White | 272 | 68.4 |
| Greene | 616 | 63.0 | Monroe | 486 | 70.2 | Williamson | 1,971 | 68.4 |
| Grundy | 165 | 58.2 | Montgomery | 3,204 | 42.0 | Wilson | 1,353 | 66.1 |

Low Birthweight Babies

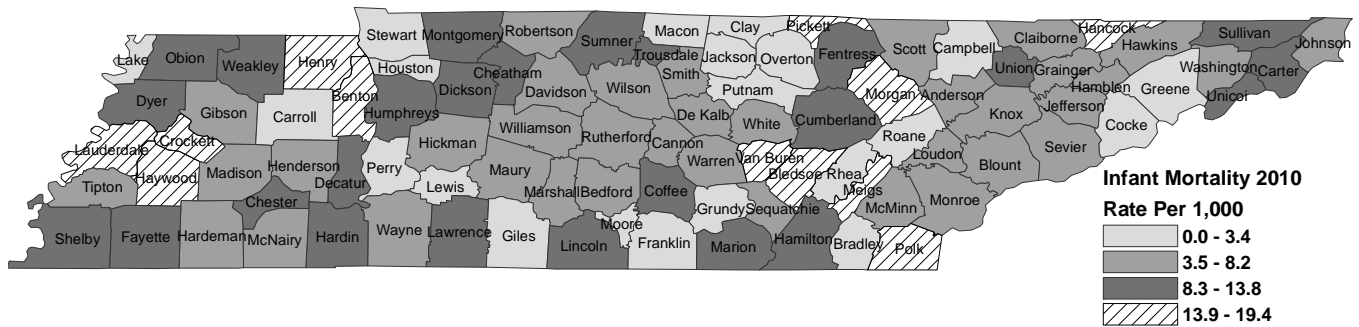


Note: Infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2010. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year.

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 | 7,166 | 9.0 | Hamblen | 70 | 8.9 | Moore | 2 | 4.2 |
| Anderson | 84 | 10.1 | Hamilton | 432 | 10.5 | Morgan | 19 | 9.1 |
| Bedford | 63 | 9.8 | Hancock | 5 | 8.2 | Obion | 38 | 11.0 |
| Benton | 13 | 8.4 | Hardeman | 18 | 6.7 | Overton | 29 | 12.0 |
| Bledsoe | 8 | 6.1 | Hardin | 22 | 8.1 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 103 | 8.7 | Hawkins | 55 | 10.1 | Pickett | 6 | 11.5 |
| Bradley | 104 | 9.2 | Haywood | 22 | 9.2 | Polk | 13 | 7.6 |
| Campbell | 26 | 6.4 | Henderson | 31 | 8.8 | Putnam | 73 | 8.2 |
| Cannon | 13 | 9.3 | Henry | 24 | 7.2 | Rhea | 27 | 7.1 |
| Carroll | 27 | 8.4 | Hickman | 19 | 7.8 | Roane | 44 | 8.4 |
| Carter | 52 | 9.2 | Houston | 5 | 4.8 | Robertson | 71 | 8.4 |
| Cheatham | 35 | 8.5 | Humphreys | 24 | 11.6 | Rutherford | 313 | 8.3 |
| Chester | 13 | 7.1 | Jackson | 7 | 6.8 | Scott | 24 | 9.6 |
| Claiborne | 36 | 11.0 | Jefferson | 34 | 6.4 | Sequatchie | 18 | 11.5 |
| Clay | 4 | 4.9 | Johnson | 25 | 15.1 | Sevier | 78 | 7.3 |
| Cocke | 35 | 9.7 | Knox | 449 | 8.8 | Shelby | 1,527 | 11.1 |
| Coffee | 44 | 6.7 | Lake | 6 | 9.2 | Smith | 13 | 6.3 |
| Crockett | 11 | 6.3 | Lauderdale | 30 | 9.7 | Stewart | 17 | 12.1 |
| Cumberland | 56 | 9.7 | Lawrence | 44 | 8.0 | Sullivan | 154 | 9.5 |
| Davidson | 827 | 8.7 | Lewis | 5 | 4.8 | Sumner | 138 | 7.4 |
| Decatur | 8 | 7.6 | Lincoln | 33 | 9.6 | Tipton | 65 | 8.4 |
| DeKalb | 19 | 8.2 | Loudon | 34 | 7.2 | Trousdale | 12 | 13.5 |
| Dickson | 42 | 6.4 | Macon | 24 | 7.9 | Unicoi | 15 | 9.2 |
| Dyer | 51 | 10.9 | Madison | 124 | 10.0 | Union | 20 | 9.2 |
| Fayette | 26 | 5.7 | Marion | 22 | 7.7 | Van Buren | 3 | 4.8 |
| Fentress | 19 | 10.4 | Marshall | 33 | 8.9 | Warren | 42 | 8.5 |
| Franklin | 37 | 9.8 | Maury | 88 | 7.8 | Washington | 116 | 8.8 |
| Gibson | 59 | 9.9 | McMinn | 38 | 7.1 | Wayne | 12 | 8.8 |
| Giles | 16 | 5.5 | McNairy | 25 | 8.6 | Weakley | 40 | 10.4 |
| Grainger | 24 | 10.1 | Meigs | 16 | 13.7 | White | 14 | 5.1 |
| Greene | 66 | 10.7 | Monroe | 40 | 8.2 | Williamson | 132 | 6.7 |
| Grundy | 15 | 9.1 | Montgomery | 261 | 8.1 | Wilson | 90 | 6.7 |

Infant Mortality

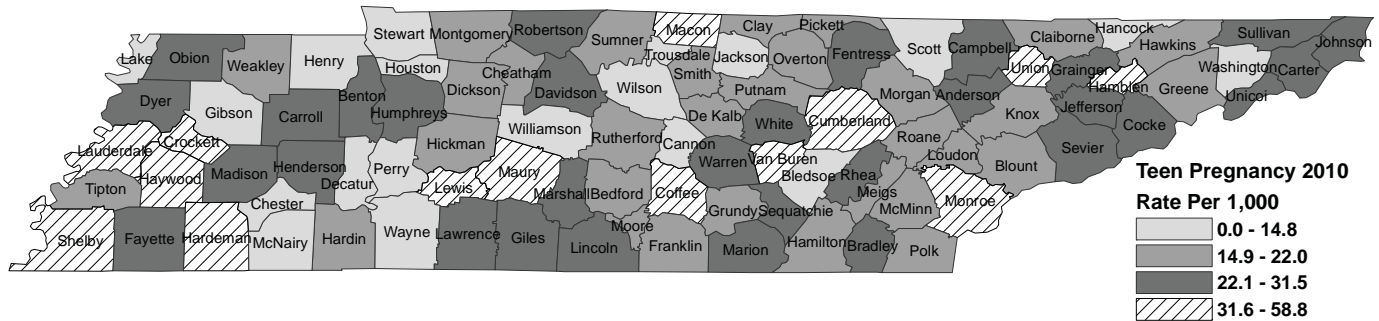


Note: The number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2010. The rate is per 1,000 live births for the same year.

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 | 626 | 7.9 | Hamblen | 4 | 5.1 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 6 | 7.2 | Hamilton | 40 | 9.7 | Morgan | 3 | 14.4 |
| Bedford | 5 | 7.8 | Hancock | 1 | 16.4 | Obion | 4 | 11.6 |
| Benton | 3 | 19.4 | Hardeman | 2 | 7.5 | Overton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bledsoe | 2 | 15.2 | Hardin | 3 | 11.0 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 8 | 6.7 | Hawkins | 4 | 7.4 | Pickett | 1 | 19.2 |
| Bradley | 2 | 1.8 | Haywood | 4 | 16.7 | Polk | 3 | 17.6 |
| Campbell | 0 | 0.0 | Henderson | 2 | 5.7 | Putnam | 3 | 3.4 |
| Cannon | 1 | 7.1 | Henry | 6 | 18.0 | Rhea | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 1 | 3.1 | Hickman | 2 | 8.2 | Roane | 1 | 1.9 |
| Carter | 7 | 12.3 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 4 | 4.7 |
| Cheatham | 5 | 12.2 | Humphreys | 2 | 9.7 | Rutherford | 25 | 6.6 |
| Chester | 2 | 10.9 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 2 | 8.0 |
| Claiborne | 2 | 6.1 | Jefferson | 4 | 7.5 | Sequatchie | 1 | 6.4 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 1 | 6.0 | Sevier | 8 | 7.5 |
| Cocke | 1 | 2.8 | Knox | 34 | 6.7 | Shelby | 142 | 10.3 |
| Coffee | 6 | 9.1 | Lake | 0 | 0.0 | Smith | 1 | 4.9 |
| Crockett | 3 | 17.1 | Lauderdale | 6 | 19.4 | Stewart | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cumberland | 8 | 13.8 | Lawrence | 6 | 11.0 | Sullivan | 15 | 9.3 |
| Davidson | 73 | 7.6 | Lewis | 0 | 0.0 | Sumner | 17 | 9.1 |
| Decatur | 1 | 9.5 | Lincoln | 3 | 8.7 | Tipton | 6 | 7.7 |
| DeKalb | 1 | 4.3 | Loudon | 2 | 4.2 | Trousdale | 1 | 11.2 |
| Dickson | 8 | 12.1 | Macon | 1 | 3.3 | Unicoi | 2 | 12.3 |
| Dyer | 5 | 10.7 | Madison | 7 | 5.6 | Union | 2 | 9.2 |
| Fayette | 6 | 13.2 | Marion | 3 | 10.5 | Van Buren | 1 | 15.9 |
| Fentress | 2 | 11.0 | Marshall | 2 | 5.4 | Warren | 2 | 4.1 |
| Franklin | 1 | 2.6 | Maury | 7 | 6.2 | Washington | 7 | 5.3 |
| Gibson | 3 | 5.0 | McMinn | 3 | 5.6 | Wayne | 1 | 7.3 |
| Giles | 0 | 0.0 | McNairy | 2 | 6.9 | Weakley | 4 | 10.4 |
| Grainger | 1 | 4.2 | Meigs | 2 | 17.1 | White | 2 | 7.4 |
| Greene | 2 | 3.2 | Monroe | 3 | 6.2 | Williamson | 9 | 4.6 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 30 | 9.4 | Wilson | 8 | 5.9 |

Teen Pregnancy

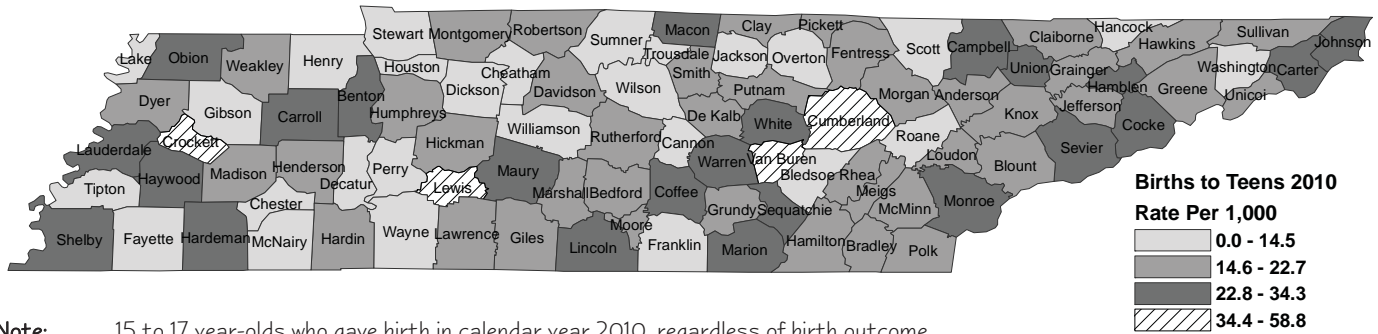


Note: The number of pregnant 15-17-year-old females during calendar year 2010. The rate is per 1,000.

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 | 3,104 | 24.8 | Hamblen | 38 | 33.1 | Moore | 3 | 20.0 |
| Anderson | 36 | 25.2 | Hamilton | 108 | 17.8 | Morgan | 9 | 21.3 |
| Bedford | 20 | 20.5 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 17 | 27.1 |
| Benton | 8 | 23.3 | Hardeman | 17 | 32.6 | Overton | 7 | 17.7 |
| Bledsoe | 2 | 7.9 | Hardin | 11 | 21.5 | Perry | 2 | 13.1 |
| Blount | 44 | 18.4 | Hawkins | 21 | 18.8 | Pickett | 1 | 16.9 |
| Bradley | 43 | 23.0 | Haywood | 17 | 41.7 | Polk | 6 | 17.7 |
| Campbell | 21 | 25.9 | Henderson | 14 | 25.0 | Putnam | 29 | 22.0 |
| Cannon | 4 | 13.7 | Henry | 9 | 14.6 | Rhea | 15 | 25.6 |
| Carroll | 13 | 25.2 | Hickman | 10 | 20.7 | Roane | 16 | 16.2 |
| Carter | 24 | 24.3 | Houston | 1 | 6.0 | Robertson | 32 | 23.7 |
| Cheatham | 17 | 19.1 | Humphreys | 9 | 23.3 | Rutherford | 109 | 19.9 |
| Chester | 4 | 11.6 | Jackson | 2 | 9.1 | Scott | 7 | 14.0 |
| Claiborne | 13 | 19.3 | Jefferson | 22 | 22.7 | Sequatchie | 9 | 30.7 |
| Clay | 3 | 20.3 | Johnson | 9 | 30.2 | Sevier | 54 | 31.5 |
| Cocke | 20 | 29.8 | Knox | 164 | 21.4 | Shelby | 833 | 38.5 |
| Coffee | 36 | 34.0 | Lake | 1 | 10.2 | Smith | 8 | 20.5 |
| Crockett | 13 | 39.9 | Lauderdale | 20 | 37.0 | Stewart | 1 | 3.4 |
| Cumberland | 40 | 45.6 | Lawrence | 21 | 24.1 | Sullivan | 69 | 24.1 |
| Davidson | 291 | 29.3 | Lewis | 9 | 36.0 | Sumner | 60 | 17.6 |
| Decatur | 3 | 13.2 | Lincoln | 16 | 25.2 | Tipton | 24 | 16.1 |
| DeKalb | 7 | 20.8 | Loudon | 15 | 17.6 | Trousdale | 2 | 13.6 |
| Dickson | 18 | 17.2 | Macon | 16 | 32.3 | Unicoi | 7 | 22.4 |
| Dyer | 24 | 26.6 | Madison | 48 | 24.5 | Union | 14 | 37.7 |
| Fayette | 16 | 23.2 | Marion | 14 | 27.6 | Van Buren | 6 | 58.8 |
| Fentress | 8 | 22.5 | Marshall | 15 | 23.3 | Warren | 18 | 24.5 |
| Franklin | 13 | 16.3 | Mauy | 47 | 32.0 | Washington | 25 | 12.2 |
| Gibson | 16 | 14.7 | McMinn | 22 | 21.7 | Wayne | 3 | 10.2 |
| Giles | 14 | 24.8 | McNairy | 6 | 10.4 | Weakley | 12 | 19.9 |
| Grainger | 10 | 22.6 | Meigs | 4 | 20.2 | White | 12 | 23.6 |
| Greene | 25 | 19.6 | Monroe | 29 | 33.8 | Williamson | 36 | 7.8 |
| Grundy | 5 | 18.5 | Montgomery | 77 | 21.4 | Wilson | 35 | 14.8 |

Births to Teens

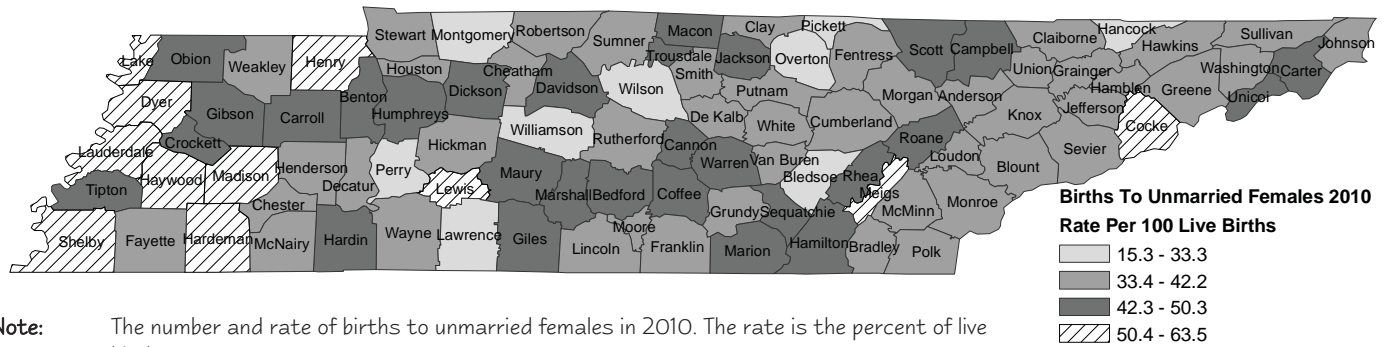


Note: 15 to 17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2010, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the age group.

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 | 2,532 | 20.2 | Hamblen | 32 | 27.9 | Moore | 3 | 20.0 |
| Anderson | 30 | 21.0 | Hamilton | 101 | 16.7 | Morgan | 9 | 21.3 |
| Bedford | 19 | 19.5 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 16 | 25.5 |
| Benton | 8 | 23.3 | Hardeman | 14 | 26.9 | Overton | 5 | 12.6 |
| Bledsoe | 2 | 7.9 | Hardin | 10 | 19.6 | Perry | 2 | 13.1 |
| Blount | 39 | 16.3 | Hawkins | 20 | 17.9 | Pickett | 1 | 16.9 |
| Bradley | 39 | 20.9 | Haywood | 14 | 34.3 | Polk | 6 | 17.7 |
| Campbell | 19 | 23.4 | Henderson | 12 | 21.4 | Putnam | 26 | 19.7 |
| Cannon | 4 | 13.7 | Henry | 7 | 11.4 | Rhea | 12 | 20.5 |
| Carroll | 12 | 23.3 | Hickman | 8 | 16.5 | Roane | 12 | 12.2 |
| Carter | 23 | 23.3 | Houston | 1 | 6.0 | Robertson | 25 | 18.5 |
| Cheatham | 10 | 11.2 | Humphreys | 8 | 20.7 | Rutherford | 83 | 15.2 |
| Chester | 4 | 11.6 | Jackson | 1 | 4.5 | Scott | 7 | 14.0 |
| Claiborne | 13 | 19.3 | Jefferson | 17 | 17.5 | Sequatchie | 8 | 27.3 |
| Clay | 3 | 20.3 | Johnson | 9 | 30.2 | Sevier | 46 | 26.8 |
| Cocke | 16 | 23.8 | Knox | 135 | 17.6 | Shelby | 608 | 28.1 |
| Coffee | 28 | 26.4 | Lake | 1 | 10.2 | Smith | 8 | 20.5 |
| Crockett | 12 | 36.8 | Lauderdale | 16 | 29.6 | Stewart | 1 | 3.4 |
| Cumberland | 37 | 42.1 | Lawrence | 16 | 18.3 | Sullivan | 65 | 22.7 |
| Davidson | 224 | 22.6 | Lewis | 9 | 36.0 | Sumner | 47 | 13.8 |
| Decatur | 3 | 13.2 | Lincoln | 15 | 23.6 | Tipton | 21 | 14.1 |
| DeKalb | 7 | 20.8 | Loudon | 13 | 15.3 | Trousdale | 2 | 13.6 |
| Dickson | 15 | 14.3 | Macon | 13 | 26.2 | Unicoi | 7 | 22.4 |
| Dyer | 20 | 22.2 | Madison | 43 | 21.9 | Union | 12 | 32.3 |
| Fayette | 10 | 14.5 | Marion | 14 | 27.6 | Van Buren | 6 | 58.8 |
| Fentress | 8 | 22.5 | Marshall | 13 | 20.2 | Warren | 18 | 24.5 |
| Franklin | 11 | 13.8 | Maury | 40 | 27.2 | Washington | 23 | 11.3 |
| Gibson | 13 | 11.9 | McMinn | 20 | 19.7 | Wayne | 3 | 10.2 |
| Giles | 11 | 19.5 | McNairy | 5 | 8.7 | Weakley | 11 | 18.2 |
| Grainger | 10 | 22.6 | Meigs | 4 | 20.2 | White | 12 | 23.6 |
| Greene | 21 | 16.5 | Monroe | 26 | 30.3 | Williamson | 26 | 5.7 |
| Grundy | 5 | 18.5 | Montgomery | 61 | 16.9 | Wilson | 27 | 11.4 |

Births to Unmarried Females

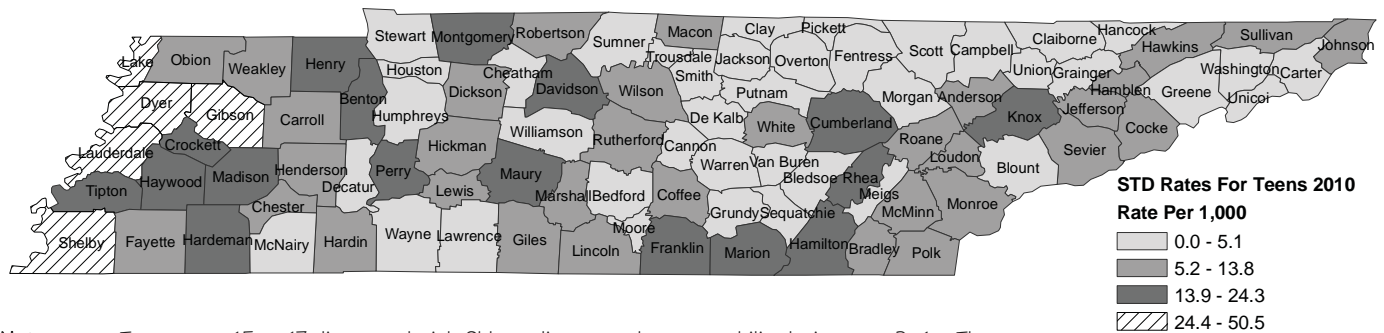


Note: The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2010. The rate is the percent of live births.

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 | 34,997 | 44.1 | Hamblen | 305 | 38.8 | Moore | 19 | 39.6 |
| Anderson | 328 | 39.4 | Hamilton | 1,847 | 45.0 | Morgan | 83 | 39.7 |
| Bedford | 295 | 46.0 | Hancock | 17 | 27.9 | Obion | 153 | 44.3 |
| Benton | 78 | 50.3 | Hardeman | 161 | 60.3 | Overton | 79 | 32.8 |
| Bledsoe | 38 | 28.8 | Hardin | 120 | 44.1 | Perry | 26 | 28.6 |
| Blount | 440 | 37.0 | Hawkins | 221 | 40.8 | Pickett | 14 | 26.9 |
| Bradley | 401 | 35.5 | Haywood | 146 | 60.8 | Polk | 66 | 38.8 |
| Campbell | 188 | 46.5 | Henderson | 148 | 42.0 | Putnam | 365 | 41.0 |
| Cannon | 68 | 48.6 | Henry | 173 | 51.8 | Rhea | 176 | 46.3 |
| Carroll | 139 | 43.2 | Hickman | 98 | 40.2 | Roane | 227 | 43.5 |
| Carter | 251 | 44.2 | Houston | 43 | 41.0 | Robertson | 329 | 38.7 |
| Cheatham | 141 | 34.4 | Humphreys | 91 | 44.0 | Rutherford | 1,317 | 35.0 |
| Chester | 69 | 37.5 | Jackson | 47 | 45.6 | Scott | 112 | 44.6 |
| Claiborne | 130 | 39.6 | Jefferson | 224 | 41.9 | Sequatchie | 78 | 50.0 |
| Clay | 32 | 39.5 | Johnson | 68 | 41.0 | Sevier | 427 | 40.2 |
| Cocke | 198 | 54.8 | Knox | 1,862 | 36.6 | Shelby | 8,543 | 62.0 |
| Coffee | 311 | 47.0 | Lake | 37 | 56.9 | Smith | 73 | 35.6 |
| Crockett | 76 | 43.4 | Lauderdale | 197 | 63.5 | Stewart | 52 | 36.9 |
| Cumberland | 245 | 42.2 | Lawrence | 182 | 33.3 | Sullivan | 652 | 40.4 |
| Davidson | 4,299 | 45.0 | Lewis | 57 | 54.3 | Sumner | 697 | 37.2 |
| Decatur | 36 | 34.3 | Lincoln | 139 | 40.3 | Tipton | 367 | 47.4 |
| De Kalb | 93 | 40.1 | Loudon | 188 | 39.7 | Trousdale | 41 | 46.1 |
| Dickson | 285 | 43.2 | Macon | 137 | 44.9 | Unicoi | 70 | 42.9 |
| Dyer | 242 | 51.6 | Madison | 679 | 54.6 | Union | 82 | 37.6 |
| Fayette | 181 | 39.9 | Marion | 134 | 46.9 | Van Buren | 25 | 39.7 |
| Fentress | 72 | 39.6 | Marshall | 166 | 44.7 | Warren | 221 | 44.8 |
| Franklin | 156 | 41.3 | Mauy | 498 | 44.0 | Washington | 486 | 36.9 |
| Gibson | 273 | 45.7 | McMinn | 214 | 40.1 | Wayne | 52 | 38.0 |
| Giles | 143 | 49.3 | McNairy | 116 | 39.9 | Weakley | 157 | 41.0 |
| Grainger | 85 | 35.9 | Meigs | 61 | 52.1 | White | 114 | 41.9 |
| Greene | 241 | 39.1 | Monroe | 195 | 40.1 | Williamson | 301 | 15.3 |
| Grundy | 60 | 36.4 | Montgomery | 987 | 30.8 | Wilson | 441 | 32.6 |

Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases

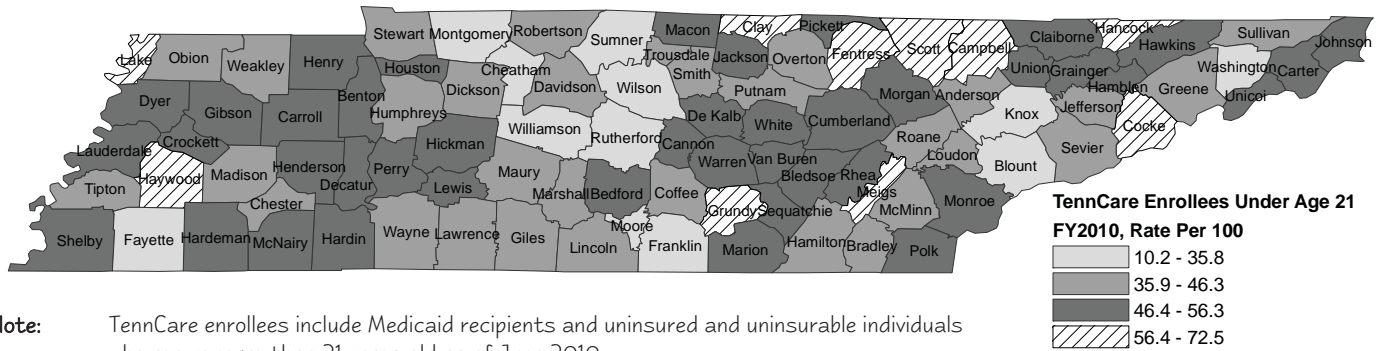


Note: Teens ages 15 to 17 diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2010. The rate is per 1,000 teens.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD.
Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 4,853 | 18.9 | Hamblen | 20 | 8.2 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 27 | 8.9 | Hamilton | 279 | 22.1 | Morgan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bedford | 8 | 4.0 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 13 | 10.2 |
| Benton | 10 | 15.2 | Hardeman | 25 | 23.8 | Overton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bledsoe | 0 | 0.0 | Hardin | 8 | 7.5 | Perry | 5 | 15.1 |
| Blount | 21 | 4.2 | Hawkins | 13 | 5.8 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 41 | 10.7 | Haywood | 20 | 22.7 | Polk | 5 | 7.6 |
| Campbell | 6 | 3.8 | Henderson | 16 | 13.8 | Putnam | 10 | 3.9 |
| Cannon | 0 | 0.0 | Henry | 25 | 20.1 | Rhea | 19 | 15.7 |
| Carroll | 7 | 6.4 | Hickman | 9 | 8.5 | Roane | 16 | 7.7 |
| Carter | 9 | 4.4 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 30 | 10.9 |
| Cheatham | 0 | 0.0 | Humphreys | 0 | 0.0 | Rutherford | 103 | 9.2 |
| Chester | 5 | 6.6 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 0 | 0.0 |
| Claiborne | 6 | 4.6 | Jefferson | 21 | 10.1 | Sequatchie | 0 | 0.0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 7 | 11.6 | Sevier | 29 | 8.0 |
| Coke | 13 | 9.6 | Knox | 237 | 15.2 | Shelby | 2,212 | 50.5 |
| Coffee | 23 | 10.4 | Lake | 10 | 41.8 | Smith | 0 | 0.0 |
| Crockett | 13 | 21.4 | Lauderdale | 36 | 31.3 | Stewart | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cumberland | 43 | 22.7 | Lawrence | 7 | 3.9 | Sullivan | 40 | 6.7 |
| Davidson | 420 | 20.8 | Lewis | 7 | 13.4 | Sumner | 33 | 4.7 |
| Decatur | 0 | 0.0 | Lincoln | 11 | 8.5 | Tipton | 54 | 17.5 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 0.0 | Loudon | 20 | 11.4 | Trousdale | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dickson | 15 | 6.8 | Macon | 8 | 8.4 | Unicoi | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dyer | 66 | 36.3 | Madison | 100 | 24.3 | Union | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fayette | 19 | 12.8 | Marion | 23 | 21.7 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 0 | 0.0 | Marshall | 16 | 12.4 | Warren | 8 | 5.1 |
| Franklin | 37 | 23.7 | Maury | 64 | 20.4 | Washington | 21 | 5.0 |
| Gibson | 66 | 30.2 | McMinn | 13 | 6.1 | Wayne | 0 | 0.0 |
| Giles | 11 | 9.3 | McNairy | 5 | 4.4 | Weakley | 13 | 10.3 |
| Grainger | 0 | 0.0 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 9 | 8.9 |
| Greene | 7 | 2.6 | Monroe | 19 | 10.8 | Williamson | 19 | 2.0 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 145 | 19.9 | Wilson | 38 | 7.9 |

TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21

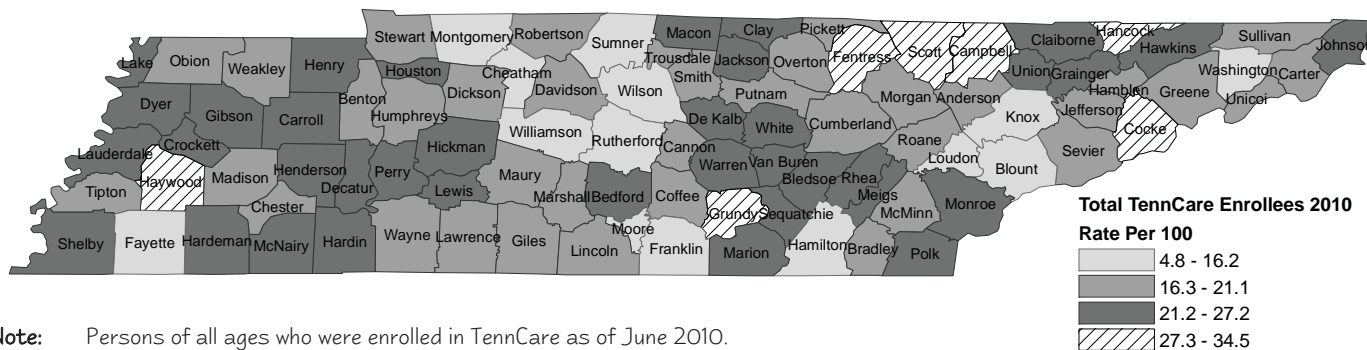


Note: TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of June 2010.

Source: Data: Bureau of TennCare.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|---------|------|
| Tennessee | 740,633 | 42.0 | Hamblen | 8,018 | 47.1 | Moore | 560 | 34.6 |
| Anderson | 8,214 | 43.0 | Hamilton | 33,368 | 37.8 | Morgan | 2,545 | 47.4 |
| Bedford | 6,974 | 50.4 | Hancock | 1,200 | 70.6 | Obion | 3,884 | 46.3 |
| Benton | 2,093 | 53.8 | Hardeman | 3,767 | 55.7 | Overton | 2,642 | 44.5 |
| Bledsoe | 1,770 | 54.5 | Hardin | 3,573 | 54.2 | Perry | 1,072 | 52.0 |
| Blount | 11,000 | 34.5 | Hawkins | 7,148 | 49.0 | Pickett | 555 | 49.3 |
| Bradley | 10,828 | 39.2 | Haywood | 3,308 | 59.9 | Polk | 2,110 | 48.9 |
| Campbell | 6,334 | 60.8 | Henderson | 3,739 | 48.2 | Putnam | 8,163 | 39.2 |
| Cannon | 1,711 | 47.5 | Henry | 4,245 | 52.9 | Rhea | 4,748 | 53.3 |
| Carroll | 3,738 | 49.1 | Hickman | 3,192 | 49.4 | Roane | 5,282 | 40.5 |
| Carter | 6,636 | 47.8 | Houston | 1,092 | 47.5 | Robertson | 7,477 | 38.6 |
| Cheatham | 3,768 | 33.8 | Humphreys | 2,160 | 43.5 | Rutherford | 24,173 | 29.1 |
| Chester | 2,075 | 39.4 | Jackson | 1,399 | 50.3 | Scott | 4,039 | 62.3 |
| Claiborne | 4,279 | 52.1 | Jefferson | 6,280 | 45.1 | Sequatchie | 2,031 | 53.1 |
| Clay | 1,129 | 59.0 | Johnson | 2,142 | 54.3 | Sevier | 10,354 | 44.8 |
| Cocke | 5,677 | 63.8 | Knox | 37,389 | 32.2 | Shelby | 149,061 | 52.1 |
| Coffee | 6,773 | 45.7 | Lake | 1,056 | 65.4 | Smith | 2,341 | 43.9 |
| Crockett | 2,117 | 51.2 | Lauderdale | 4,314 | 55.2 | Stewart | 1,461 | 41.6 |
| Cumberland | 6,282 | 50.6 | Lawrence | 5,129 | 42.4 | Sullivan | 15,713 | 41.6 |
| Davidson | 75,328 | 45.5 | Lewis | 1,753 | 53.1 | Sumner | 14,180 | 30.6 |
| Decatur | 1,427 | 49.3 | Lincoln | 3,985 | 44.3 | Tipton | 7,914 | 41.5 |
| DeKalb | 2,450 | 49.6 | Loudon | 4,325 | 38.3 | Trousdale | 984 | 43.8 |
| Dickson | 5,707 | 40.2 | Macon | 3,409 | 53.2 | Unicoi | 2,135 | 50.2 |
| Dyer | 5,694 | 51.9 | Madison | 12,782 | 43.9 | Union | 2,769 | 52.6 |
| Fayette | 3,473 | 34.7 | Marion | 3,711 | 51.7 | Van Buren | 741 | 55.0 |
| Fentress | 3,101 | 64.8 | Marshall | 3,416 | 39.4 | Warren | 5,663 | 51.1 |
| Franklin | 3,963 | 35.8 | Maury | 9,512 | 42.0 | Washington | 10,466 | 33.7 |
| Gibson | 6,715 | 47.8 | McMinn | 6,260 | 45.1 | Wayne | 1,768 | 45.0 |
| Giles | 3,231 | 41.7 | McNairy | 3,973 | 56.3 | Weakley | 3,694 | 36.8 |
| Grainger | 2,865 | 49.1 | Meigs | 1,727 | 58.9 | White | 3,261 | 48.5 |
| Greene | 7,346 | 42.5 | Monroe | 5,929 | 50.4 | Williamson | 5,993 | 10.2 |
| Grundy | 2,644 | 72.5 | Montgomery | 14,590 | 25.8 | Wilson | 8,864 | 27.2 |

Total TennCare Population

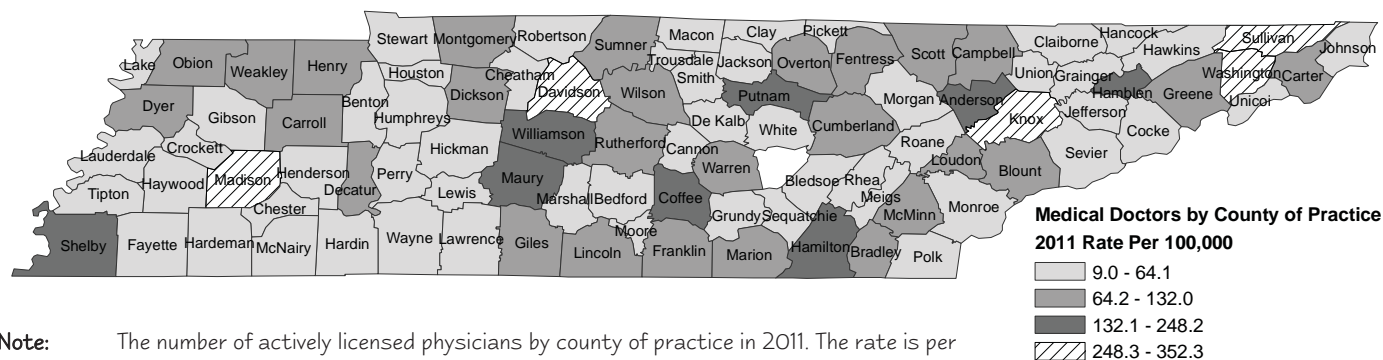


Note: Persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of June 2010.

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

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| Tennessee | 1,196,800 | 18.9 | Hamblen | 12,799 | 20.5 | Moore | 881 | 13.8 |
| Anderson | 14,009 | 18.6 | Hamilton | 54,601 | 16.2 | Morgan | 4,393 | 20.0 |
| Bedford | 10,430 | 23.1 | Hancock | 2,312 | 33.9 | Obion | 6,384 | 20.1 |
| Benton | 3,486 | 21.1 | Hardeman | 6,533 | 24.0 | Overton | 4,644 | 21.0 |
| Bledsoe | 2,946 | 22.9 | Hardin | 6,398 | 24.6 | Perry | 1,716 | 21.7 |
| Blount | 18,286 | 14.9 | Hawkins | 12,328 | 21.7 | Pickett | 1,051 | 20.7 |
| Bradley | 18,021 | 18.2 | Haywood | 5,294 | 28.2 | Polk | 3,674 | 21.8 |
| Campbell | 12,272 | 30.1 | Henderson | 6,257 | 22.5 | Putnam | 13,991 | 19.3 |
| Cannon | 2,884 | 20.9 | Henry | 6,993 | 21.6 | Rhea | 7,942 | 25.0 |
| Carroll | 6,440 | 22.6 | Hickman | 5,316 | 21.5 | Roane | 9,807 | 18.1 |
| Carter | 11,466 | 20.0 | Houston | 1,922 | 22.8 | Robertson | 11,194 | 16.9 |
| Cheatham | 5,806 | 14.8 | Humphreys | 3,635 | 19.6 | Rutherford | 35,434 | 13.5 |
| Chester | 3,396 | 19.8 | Jackson | 2,590 | 22.3 | Scott | 7,284 | 32.8 |
| Claiborne | 8,332 | 25.9 | Jefferson | 10,464 | 20.4 | Sequatchie | 3,439 | 24.4 |
| Clay | 1,994 | 25.4 | Johnson | 4,080 | 22.4 | Sevier | 15,208 | 16.9 |
| Cocke | 10,065 | 28.2 | Knox | 61,975 | 14.3 | Shelby | 226,188 | 24.4 |
| Coffee | 10,862 | 20.6 | Lake | 2,037 | 26.0 | Smith | 3,882 | 20.3 |
| Crockett | 3,379 | 23.2 | Lauderdale | 7,066 | 25.4 | Stewart | 2,540 | 19.1 |
| Cumberland | 10,369 | 18.5 | Lawrence | 8,500 | 20.3 | Sullivan | 27,487 | 17.5 |
| Davidson | 114,743 | 18.3 | Lewis | 2,834 | 23.3 | Sumner | 22,163 | 13.8 |
| Decatur | 2,530 | 21.5 | Lincoln | 6,558 | 19.7 | Tipton | 11,768 | 19.3 |
| DeKalb | 4,169 | 22.3 | Loudon | 6,897 | 14.2 | Trousdale | 1,627 | 20.7 |
| Dickson | 9,033 | 18.2 | Macon | 5,640 | 25.4 | Unicoi | 3,731 | 20.4 |
| Dyer | 9,566 | 25.0 | Madison | 20,743 | 21.1 | Union | 4,481 | 23.4 |
| Fayette | 5,504 | 14.3 | Marion | 6,356 | 22.5 | Van Buren | 1,296 | 23.4 |
| Fentress | 5,821 | 32.4 | Marshall | 5,373 | 17.5 | Warren | 9,414 | 23.6 |
| Franklin | 6,648 | 16.2 | Mauy | 15,062 | 18.6 | Washington | 18,801 | 15.3 |
| Gibson | 11,440 | 23.0 | McMinn | 10,570 | 20.2 | Wayne | 3,013 | 17.7 |
| Giles | 5,493 | 18.6 | McNairy | 7,102 | 27.2 | Weakley | 6,263 | 17.9 |
| Grainger | 5,099 | 22.5 | Meigs | 2,839 | 24.2 | White | 5,629 | 21.8 |
| Greene | 13,233 | 19.2 | Monroe | 10,122 | 22.7 | Williamson | 8,810 | 4.8 |
| Grundy | 4,722 | 34.5 | Montgomery | 22,529 | 13.1 | Wilson | 13,942 | 12.2 |

Medical Doctors by County of Practice

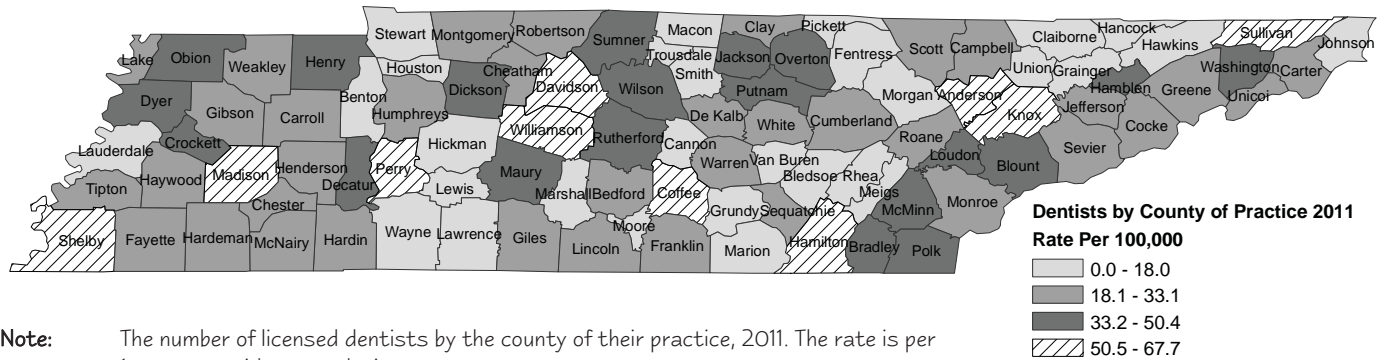


Note: The number of actively licensed physicians by county of practice in 2011. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| Tennessee | 15,618 | 246.1 | Hamblen | 92 | 147.1 | Moore | 2 | 31.4 |
| Anderson | 153 | 203.6 | Hamilton | 835 | 248.2 | Morgan | 4 | 18.2 |
| Bedford | 28 | 62.1 | Hancock | 3 | 44.0 | Obion | 31 | 97.5 |
| Benton | 6 | 36.4 | Hardeman | 15 | 55.0 | Overton | 17 | 77.0 |
| Bledsoe | 4 | 31.1 | Hardin | 15 | 57.6 | Perry | 3 | 37.9 |
| Blount | 155 | 126.0 | Hawkins | 17 | 29.9 | Pickett | 3 | 59.1 |
| Bradley | 102 | 103.1 | Haywood | 7 | 37.3 | Polk | 8 | 47.5 |
| Campbell | 36 | 88.4 | Henderson | 9 | 32.4 | Putnam | 139 | 192.2 |
| Cannon | 4 | 29.0 | Henry | 37 | 114.4 | Rhea | 13 | 40.9 |
| Carroll | 26 | 91.2 | Hickman | 7 | 28.4 | Roane | 28 | 51.7 |
| Carter | 41 | 71.4 | Houston | 3 | 35.6 | Robertson | 38 | 57.3 |
| Cheatham | 14 | 35.8 | Humphreys | 8 | 43.2 | Rutherford | 323 | 123.0 |
| Chester | 4 | 23.3 | Jackson | 2 | 17.2 | Scott | 16 | 72.0 |
| Claiborne | 12 | 37.3 | Jefferson | 28 | 54.5 | Sequatchie | 4 | 28.3 |
| Clay | 3 | 38.2 | Johnson | 6 | 32.9 | Sevier | 51 | 56.7 |
| Cocke | 16 | 44.9 | Knox | 1,240 | 286.9 | Shelby | 1,962 | 211.5 |
| Coffee | 85 | 161.0 | Lake | 2 | 25.5 | Smith | 8 | 41.7 |
| Crockett | 3 | 20.6 | Lauderdale | 9 | 32.4 | Stewart | 4 | 30.0 |
| Cumberland | 74 | 132.0 | Lawrence | 21 | 50.2 | Sullivan | 454 | 289.5 |
| Davidson | 2,208 | 352.3 | Lewis | 6 | 49.3 | Sumner | 170 | 105.8 |
| Decatur | 9 | 76.6 | Lincoln | 25 | 74.9 | Tipton | 31 | 50.8 |
| DeKalb | 12 | 64.1 | Loudon | 42 | 86.5 | Trousdale | 5 | 63.5 |
| Dickson | 46 | 92.6 | Macon | 2 | 9.0 | Unicoi | 9 | 49.1 |
| Dyer | 45 | 117.4 | Madison | 327 | 332.7 | Union | 6 | 31.4 |
| Fayette | 13 | 33.8 | Marion | 25 | 88.5 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 12 | 66.8 | Marshall | 11 | 35.9 | Warren | 34 | 85.3 |
| Franklin | 34 | 82.8 | Maury | 150 | 185.3 | Washington | 429 | 348.8 |
| Gibson | 23 | 46.3 | McMinn | 51 | 97.6 | Wayne | 7 | 41.1 |
| Giles | 21 | 71.2 | McNairy | 12 | 46.0 | Weakley | 24 | 68.5 |
| Grainger | 4 | 17.7 | Meigs | 3 | 25.5 | White | 13 | 50.3 |
| Greene | 82 | 119.1 | Monroe | 24 | 53.9 | Williamson | 335 | 182.9 |
| Grundy | 3 | 21.9 | Montgomery | 130 | 75.4 | Wilson | 86 | 75.4 |

Dentists by County of Practice

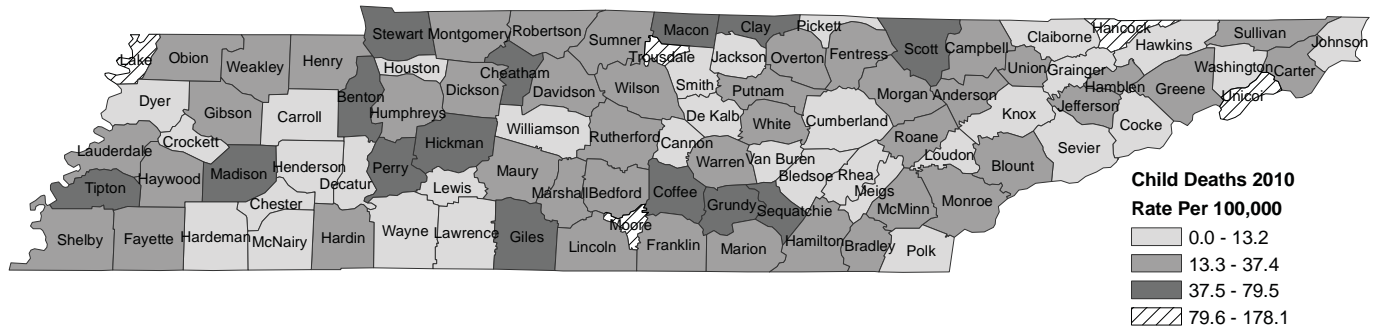


Note: The number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice, 2011. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 3,312 | 52.2 | Hamblen | 30 | 48.0 | Moore | 1 | 15.7 |
| Anderson | 48 | 63.9 | Hamilton | 189 | 56.2 | Morgan | 3 | 13.6 |
| Bedford | 10 | 22.2 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 11 | 34.6 |
| Benton | 2 | 12.1 | Hardeman | 9 | 33.0 | Overton | 5 | 49.8 |
| Bledsoe | 1 | 7.8 | Hardin | 6 | 23.1 | Perry | 1 | 63.2 |
| Blount | 56 | 45.5 | Hawkins | 7 | 12.3 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 36 | 36.4 | Haywood | 5 | 26.6 | Polk | 6 | 35.7 |
| Campbell | 8 | 19.6 | Henderson | 6 | 21.6 | Putnam | 35 | 48.4 |
| Cannon | 2 | 14.5 | Henry | 16 | 49.5 | Rhea | 5 | 15.7 |
| Carroll | 6 | 21.0 | Hickman | 3 | 12.2 | Roane | 15 | 27.7 |
| Carter | 16 | 27.9 | Houston | 1 | 11.9 | Robertson | 16 | 24.1 |
| Cheatham | 8 | 20.5 | Humphreys | 6 | 32.4 | Rutherford | 108 | 41.1 |
| Chester | 4 | 23.3 | Jackson | 4 | 34.4 | Scott | 5 | 22.5 |
| Claiborne | 5 | 15.5 | Jefferson | 11 | 21.4 | Sequatchie | 3 | 21.3 |
| Clay | 2 | 25.4 | Johnson | 2 | 11.0 | Sevier | 28 | 31.1 |
| Cocke | 7 | 19.6 | Knox | 240 | 55.5 | Shelby | 497 | 53.6 |
| Coffee | 34 | 64.4 | Lake | 2 | 25.5 | Smith | 2 | 10.4 |
| Crockett | 5 | 34.3 | Lauderdale | 5 | 18.0 | Stewart | 2 | 15.0 |
| Cumberland | 17 | 30.3 | Lawrence | 7 | 16.7 | Sullivan | 96 | 61.2 |
| Davidson | 406 | 64.8 | Lewis | 2 | 16.4 | Sumner | 74 | 46.1 |
| Decatur | 5 | 42.5 | Lincoln | 7 | 21.0 | Tipton | 14 | 22.9 |
| DeKalb | 4 | 21.4 | Loudon | 22 | 45.3 | Trousdale | 1 | 12.7 |
| Dickson | 22 | 44.3 | Macon | 4 | 18.0 | Unicoi | 5 | 27.3 |
| Dyer | 16 | 41.7 | Madison | 65 | 66.1 | Union | 3 | 15.7 |
| Fayette | 10 | 26.0 | Marion | 5 | 17.7 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 2 | 11.1 | Marshall | 5 | 16.3 | Warren | 12 | 30.1 |
| Franklin | 11 | 26.8 | Maury | 39 | 48.2 | Washington | 62 | 50.4 |
| Gibson | 15 | 30.2 | McMinn | 20 | 38.3 | Wayne | 1 | 5.9 |
| Giles | 8 | 27.1 | McNairy | 7 | 26.8 | Weakley | 10 | 28.6 |
| Grainger | 1 | 4.4 | Meigs | 1 | 8.5 | White | 8 | 31.0 |
| Greene | 20 | 29.1 | Monroe | 11 | 24.7 | Williamson | 124 | 67.7 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 57 | 33.1 | Wilson | 47 | 41.2 |

Child Deaths

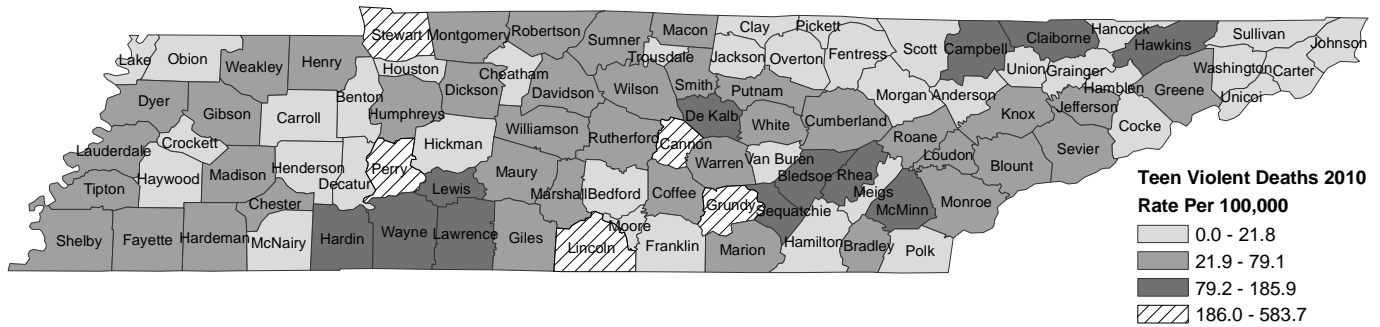


Note: Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| Tennessee | 236 | 20.3 | Hamblen | 3 | 26.1 | Moore | 1 | 92.2 |
| Anderson | 4 | 31.6 | Hamilton | 12 | 21.4 | Morgan | 1 | 28.1 |
| Bedford | 3 | 31.8 | Hancock | 2 | 178.1 | Obion | 2 | 35.2 |
| Benton | 1 | 39.1 | Hardeman | 0 | 0.0 | Overton | 1 | 24.6 |
| Bledsoe | 0 | 0.0 | Hardin | 1 | 23.2 | Perry | 1 | 73.0 |
| Blount | 4 | 18.9 | Hawkins | 1 | 10.1 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 5 | 28.2 | Haywood | 1 | 27.0 | Polk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Campbell | 1 | 14.4 | Henderson | 0 | 0.0 | Putnam | 2 | 16.5 |
| Cannon | 0 | 0.0 | Henry | 2 | 36.9 | Rhea | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 0 | 0.0 | Hickman | 3 | 70.7 | Roane | 3 | 34.3 |
| Carter | 3 | 33.6 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 5 | 37.4 |
| Cheatham | 3 | 40.1 | Humphreys | 1 | 30.8 | Rutherford | 8 | 14.9 |
| Chester | 0 | 0.0 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 3 | 68.8 |
| Claiborne | 0 | 0.0 | Jefferson | 2 | 22.9 | Sequatchie | 1 | 38.9 |
| Clay | 1 | 79.5 | Johnson | 0 | 0.0 | Sevier | 1 | 6.6 |
| Cocke | 0 | 0.0 | Knox | 6 | 8.1 | Shelby | 35 | 18.6 |
| Coffee | 4 | 40.1 | Lake | 1 | 98.6 | Smith | 0 | 0.0 |
| Crockett | 0 | 0.0 | Lauderdale | 1 | 19.1 | Stewart | 1 | 43.0 |
| Cumberland | 0 | 0.0 | Lawrence | 1 | 12.2 | Sullivan | 4 | 16.1 |
| Davidson | 22 | 20.6 | Lewis | 0 | 0.0 | Sumner | 6 | 19.0 |
| Decatur | 0 | 0.0 | Lincoln | 2 | 32.8 | Tipton | 5 | 39.2 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 0.0 | Loudon | 1 | 13.2 | Trousdale | 2 | 135.0 |
| Dickson | 3 | 31.2 | Macon | 2 | 46.7 | Unicoi | 3 | 102.6 |
| Dyer | 0 | 0.0 | Madison | 7 | 38.5 | Union | 1 | 28.2 |
| Fayette | 2 | 29.0 | Marion | 1 | 21.0 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 1 | 30.8 | Marshall | 2 | 33.8 | Warren | 2 | 26.2 |
| Franklin | 1 | 14.3 | Maury | 3 | 19.5 | Washington | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gibson | 3 | 31.2 | McMinn | 2 | 22.0 | Wayne | 0 | 0.0 |
| Giles | 3 | 60.2 | McNairy | 0 | 0.0 | Weakley | 1 | 18.7 |
| Grainger | 0 | 0.0 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 1 | 22.1 |
| Greene | 3 | 26.9 | Monroe | 2 | 25.2 | Williamson | 3 | 7.1 |
| Grundy | 1 | 40.5 | Montgomery | 9 | 23.9 | Wilson | 7 | 31.3 |

Teen Violent Deaths

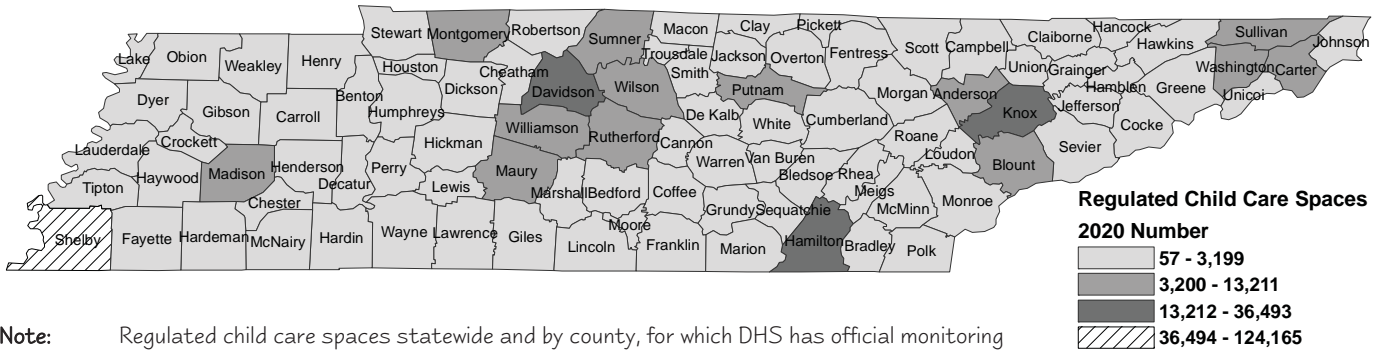


Note: This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 same age population.

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 | 182 | 41.6 | Hamblen | 0 | 0.0 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 0 | 0.0 | Hamilton | 5 | 21.8 | Morgan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bedford | 0 | 0.0 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 0 | 0.0 |
| Benton | 0 | 0.0 | Hardeman | 1 | 58.9 | Overton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bledsoe | 1 | 109.6 | Hardin | 3 | 172.3 | Perry | 3 | 583.7 |
| Blount | 3 | 37.6 | Hawkins | 4 | 112.1 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 2 | 28.3 | Haywood | 0 | 0.0 | Polk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Campbell | 3 | 116.1 | Henderson | 0 | 0.0 | Putnam | 2 | 33.5 |
| Cannon | 2 | 215.7 | Henry | 1 | 51.9 | Rhea | 2 | 92.3 |
| Carroll | 0 | 0.0 | Hickman | 0 | 0.0 | Roane | 1 | 30.6 |
| Carter | 0 | 0.0 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 2 | 46.4 |
| Cheatham | 0 | 0.0 | Humphreys | 1 | 75.4 | Rutherford | 9 | 43.9 |
| Chester | 1 | 62.6 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 0 | 0.0 |
| Claiborne | 2 | 87.1 | Jefferson | 1 | 26.3 | Sequatchie | 1 | 104.9 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 0 | 0.0 | Sevier | 2 | 34.3 |
| Cocke | 0 | 0.0 | Knox | 9 | 30.7 | Shelby | 25 | 34.8 |
| Coffee | 1 | 27.9 | Lake | 0 | 0.0 | Smith | 1 | 76.6 |
| Crockett | 0 | 0.0 | Lauderdale | 1 | 54.0 | Stewart | 2 | 215.5 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 32.3 | Lawrence | 3 | 102.5 | Sullivan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Davidson | 23 | 59.0 | Lewis | 1 | 123.9 | Sumner | 4 | 36.5 |
| Decatur | 0 | 0.0 | Lincoln | 5 | 236.7 | Tipton | 2 | 41.5 |
| DeKalb | 1 | 86.9 | Loudon | 2 | 72.8 | Trousdale | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dickson | 1 | 29.4 | Macon | 1 | 65.6 | Unicoi | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dyer | 2 | 71.7 | Madison | 4 | 50.9 | Union | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fayette | 1 | 44.2 | Marion | 1 | 58.7 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 0 | 0.0 | Marshall | 1 | 48.8 | Warren | 1 | 39.6 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0.0 | Maury | 2 | 38.7 | Washington | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gibson | 2 | 59.5 | McMinn | 4 | 111.9 | Wayne | 2 | 185.9 |
| Giles | 1 | 49.1 | McNairy | 0 | 0.0 | Weakley | 2 | 62.7 |
| Grainger | 0 | 0.0 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 1 | 61.6 |
| Greene | 2 | 44.1 | Monroe | 1 | 35.1 | Williamson | 4 | 30.5 |
| Grundy | 2 | 230.9 | Montgomery | 8 | 63.7 | Wilson | 6 | 79.1 |

Regulated Child Care Spaces

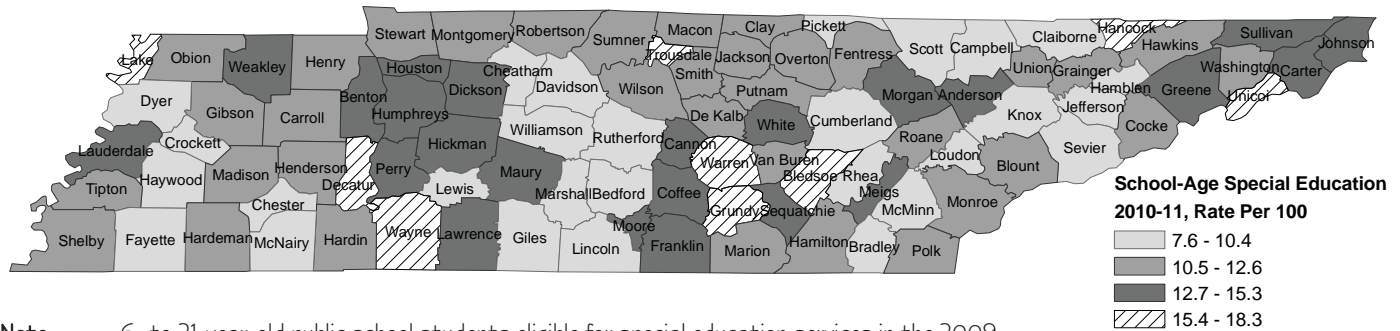


Note: Regulated child care spaces statewide and by county, for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility, for fiscal year 2010.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Human Services (DHS).

| County | Number | County | Number | County | Number |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| Tennessee | 361,836 | Hamblen | 2,158 | Moore | 133 |
| Anderson | 3,868 | Hamilton | 18,607 | Morgan | 296 |
| Bedford | 1,695 | Hancock | 340 | Obion | 1,578 |
| Benton | 368 | Hardeman | 601 | Overton | 1,106 |
| Bledsoe | 232 | Hardin | 545 | Perry | 109 |
| Blount | 5,288 | Hawkins | 765 | Pickett | 57 |
| Bradley | 3,199 | Haywood | 763 | Polk | 640 |
| Campbell | 1,200 | Henderson | 804 | Putnam | 5,571 |
| Cannon | 365 | Henry | 1,631 | Rhea | 815 |
| Carroll | 938 | Hickman | 678 | Roane | 2,373 |
| Carter | 4,198 | Houston | 238 | Robertson | 2,393 |
| Cheatham | 2,132 | Humphreys | 443 | Rutherford | 13,211 |
| Chester | 358 | Jackson | 267 | Scott | 1,070 |
| Claiborne | 1,165 | Jefferson | 1,004 | Sequatchie | 523 |
| Clay | 218 | Johnson | 576 | Sevier | 2,477 |
| Cocke | 767 | Knox | 21,622 | Shelby | 124,165 |
| Coffee | 2,508 | Lake | 173 | Smith | 348 |
| Crockett | 804 | Lauderdale | 1,038 | Stewart | 308 |
| Cumberland | 1,480 | Lawrence | 1,541 | Sullivan | 5,636 |
| Davidson | 36,493 | Lewis | 521 | Sumner | 7,413 |
| Decatur | 393 | Lincoln | 1,400 | Tipton | 2,201 |
| DeKalb | 362 | Loudon | 1,366 | Trousdale | 366 |
| Dickson | 2,098 | Macon | 608 | Unicoi | 511 |
| Dyer | 1,467 | Madison | 4,691 | Union | 325 |
| Fayette | 798 | Marion | 755 | Van Buren | 210 |
| Fentress | 576 | Marshall | 1,036 | Warren | 1,372 |
| Franklin | 1,189 | Maury | 4,009 | Washington | 6,129 |
| Gibson | 1,999 | McMinn | 1,568 | Wayne | 519 |
| Giles | 732 | McNairy | 674 | Weakley | 1,735 |
| Grainger | 270 | Meigs | 157 | White | 552 |
| Greene | 2,379 | Monroe | 841 | Williamson | 10,629 |
| Grundy | 442 | Montgomery | 9,012 | Wilson | 6,652 |

School-Age Special Education

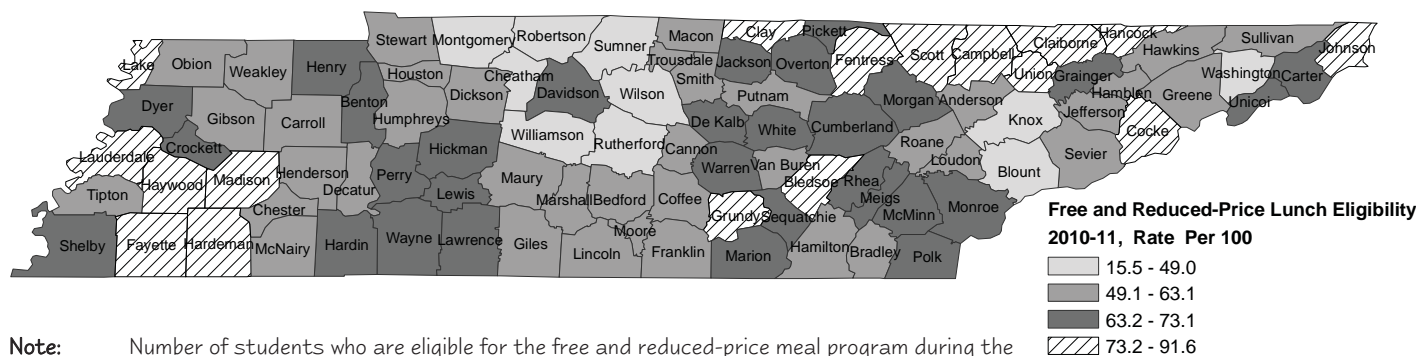


Note: 6- to 21-year-old public school students eligible for special education services in the 2009-10 school year. The rate is the percent of the average daily membership for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay and in special state schools are not included in data.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, December 2010 IDEA report.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 106,320 | 11.2 | Hamblen | 993 | 10.0 | Moore | 139 | 14.0 |
| Anderson | 1,694 | 14.0 | Hamilton | 4,456 | 10.7 | Morgan | 432 | 13.5 |
| Bedford | 761 | 9.7 | Hancock | 179 | 17.7 | Obion | 641 | 12.3 |
| Benton | 327 | 14.3 | Hardeman | 470 | 11.9 | Overton | 397 | 11.6 |
| Bledsoe | 315 | 17.3 | Hardin | 415 | 12.0 | Perry | 149 | 13.3 |
| Blount | 1,996 | 11.1 | Hawkins | 1,019 | 12.6 | Pickett | 71 | 10.1 |
| Bradley | 1,363 | 9.1 | Haywood | 284 | 8.6 | Polk | 283 | 10.7 |
| Campbell | 571 | 9.8 | Henderson | 527 | 11.1 | Putnam | 1,272 | 12.1 |
| Cannon | 272 | 12.9 | Henry | 572 | 12.0 | Rhea | 485 | 9.8 |
| Carroll | 552 | 12.0 | Hickman | 536 | 14.3 | Roane | 885 | 12.4 |
| Carter | 1,023 | 13.1 | Houston | 205 | 14.5 | Robertson | 1,309 | 11.9 |
| Cheatham | 682 | 10.2 | Humphreys | 416 | 13.7 | Rutherford | 4,167 | 9.3 |
| Chester | 207 | 7.6 | Jackson | 184 | 12.0 | Scott | 388 | 9.5 |
| Claiborne | 476 | 10.2 | Jefferson | 694 | 5.4 | Sequatchie | 331 | 14.6 |
| Clay | 118 | 11.3 | Johnson | 332 | 4.5 | Sevier | 1,460 | 10.2 |
| Cocke | 679 | 12.6 | Knox | 5,603 | 258.6 | Shelby | 16,466 | 10.9 |
| Coffee | 1,252 | 14.1 | Lake | 155 | 0.3 | Smith | 385 | 12.0 |
| Crockett | 245 | 8.9 | Lauderdale | 632 | 71.5 | Stewart | 252 | 11.8 |
| Cumberland | 735 | 10.1 | Lawrence | 926 | 20.8 | Sullivan | 3,060 | 14.2 |
| Davidson | 7,475 | 10.0 | Lewis | 183 | 2.7 | Sumner | 3,457 | 12.6 |
| Decatur | 289 | 17.9 | Lincoln | 522 | 27.9 | Tipton | 1,252 | 10.7 |
| DeKalb | 353 | 12.3 | Loudon | 739 | 14.5 | Trousdale | 197 | 16.2 |
| Dickson | 1,095 | 13.2 | Macon | 466 | 6.6 | Unicoi | 399 | 15.8 |
| Dyer | 597 | 9.1 | Madison | 1,607 | 43.3 | Union | 345 | 11.7 |
| Fayette | 341 | 9.7 | Marion | 501 | 11.0 | Van Buren | 78 | 10.9 |
| Fentress | 264 | 11.3 | Marshall | 440 | 8.4 | Warren | 1,003 | 15.5 |
| Franklin | 774 | 13.4 | Maury | 1,531 | 13.5 | Washington | 1,825 | 11.1 |
| Gibson | 1,018 | 11.5 | McMinn | 789 | 10.2 | Wayne | 378 | 16.0 |
| Giles | 371 | 9.1 | McNairy | 416 | 9.7 | Weakley | 590 | 13.0 |
| Grainger | 396 | 11.2 | Meigs | 225 | 12.8 | White | 580 | 14.6 |
| Greene | 1,400 | 14.3 | Monroe | 813 | 11.6 | Williamson | 2,813 | 8.0 |
| Grundy | 407 | 18.3 | Montgomery | 3,118 | 10.7 | Wilson | 2,002 | 10.7 |

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility

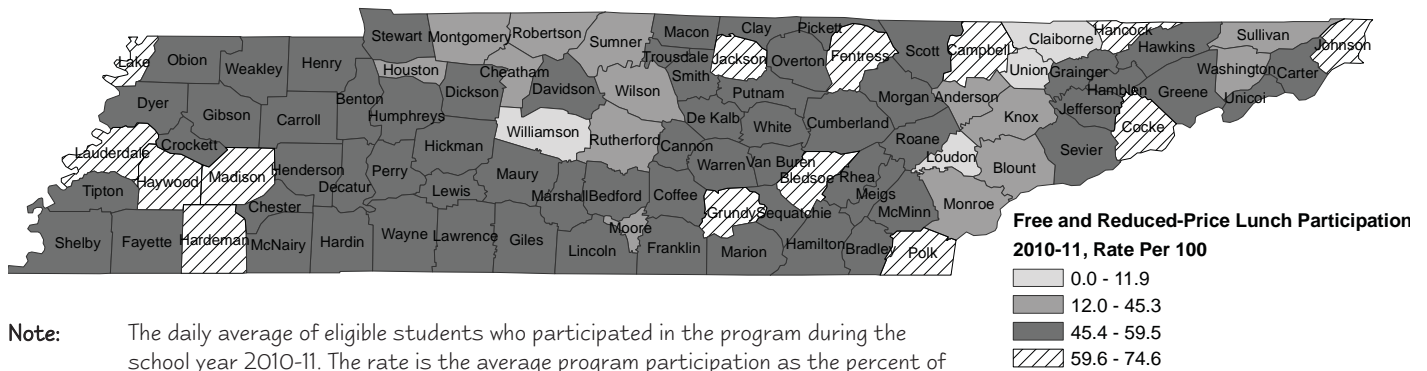


Note: Number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced-price meal program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is a percent of net enrollment. Data do not include the state special schools and departments.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Tennessee | 163,857 | 58.8 | Hamblen | 5,989 | 61.3 | Moore | 534 | 54.2 |
| Anderson | 6,290 | 51.7 | Hamilton | 24,570 | 58.8 | Morgan | 2,168 | 67.7 |
| Bedford | 4,904 | 62.5 | Hancock | 937 | 91.6 | Obion | 3,123 | 59.4 |
| Benton | 1,533 | 66.4 | Hardeman | 3,291 | 82.7 | Overton | 2,217 | 64.1 |
| Bledsoe | 1,487 | 80.4 | Hardin | 2,356 | 66.0 | Perry | 809 | 72.6 |
| Blount | 8,321 | 45.8 | Hawkins | 5,119 | 62.5 | Pickett | 472 | 67.4 |
| Bradley | 8,957 | 59.4 | Haywood | 2,851 | 86.1 | Polk | 1,857 | 69.2 |
| Campbell | 4,515 | 76.8 | Henderson | 2,990 | 62.9 | Putnam | 6,013 | 57.2 |
| Cannon | 1,304 | 61.7 | Henry | 3,087 | 64.5 | Rhea | 3,429 | 68.9 |
| Carroll | 2,884 | 62.4 | Hickman | 2,429 | 64.9 | Roane | 3,836 | 53.3 |
| Carter | 5,182 | 66.0 | Houston | 832 | 58.6 | Robertson | 5,405 | 49.0 |
| Cheatham | 3,243 | 48.2 | Humphreys | 1,919 | 63.1 | Rutherford | 20,725 | 45.9 |
| Chester | 1,514 | 56.0 | Jackson | 1,088 | 71.7 | Scott | 3,414 | 83.4 |
| Claiborne | 3,507 | 74.9 | Jefferson | 4,474 | 59.9 | Sequatchie | 1,568 | 68.1 |
| Clay | 786 | 75.6 | Johnson | 1,660 | 76.2 | Sevier | 8,514 | 59.3 |
| Coke | 4,144 | 75.9 | Knox | 25,246 | 44.7 | Shelby | 107,424 | 69.8 |
| Coffee | 5,193 | 57.9 | Lake | 707 | 79.3 | Smith | 1,908 | 59.1 |
| Crockett | 1,914 | 68.8 | Lauderdale | 3,638 | 81.1 | Stewart | 1,168 | 54.5 |
| Cumberland | 4,914 | 67.2 | Lawrence | 4,627 | 68.4 | Sullivan | 11,431 | 52.7 |
| Davidson | 55,284 | 73.1 | Lewis | 1,299 | 68.3 | Sumner | 10,928 | 39.6 |
| Decatur | 994 | 61.7 | Lincoln | 3,123 | 61.3 | Tipton | 6,597 | 56.0 |
| De Kalb | 1,857 | 64.0 | Loudon | 4,248 | 59.0 | Trousdale | 677 | 53.8 |
| Dickson | 4,388 | 52.5 | Macon | 2,282 | 61.0 | Unicoi | 1,645 | 64.1 |
| Dyer | 4,627 | 69.4 | Madison | 10,023 | 77.9 | Union | 2,198 | 74.3 |
| Fayette | 2,946 | 82.4 | Marion | 3,204 | 70.7 | Van Buren | 464 | 62.6 |
| Fentress | 1,871 | 79.7 | Marshall | 2,964 | 56.5 | Warren | 4,415 | 68.2 |
| Franklin | 3,518 | 60.1 | Maury | 6,609 | 58.1 | Washington | 7,934 | 48.2 |
| Gibson | 5,231 | 58.6 | McMinn | 5,099 | 65.1 | Wayne | 1,716 | 72.6 |
| Giles | 2,516 | 61.8 | McNairy | 2,721 | 62.7 | Weakley | 2,567 | 55.6 |
| Grainger | 2,390 | 67.3 | Meigs | 1,274 | 72.9 | White | 2,534 | 63.6 |
| Greene | 5,722 | 58.0 | Monroe | 4,805 | 68.0 | Williamson | 5,409 | 15.5 |
| Grundy | 1,921 | 85.8 | Montgomery | 13,704 | 46.8 | Wilson | 6,582 | 35.3 |

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation

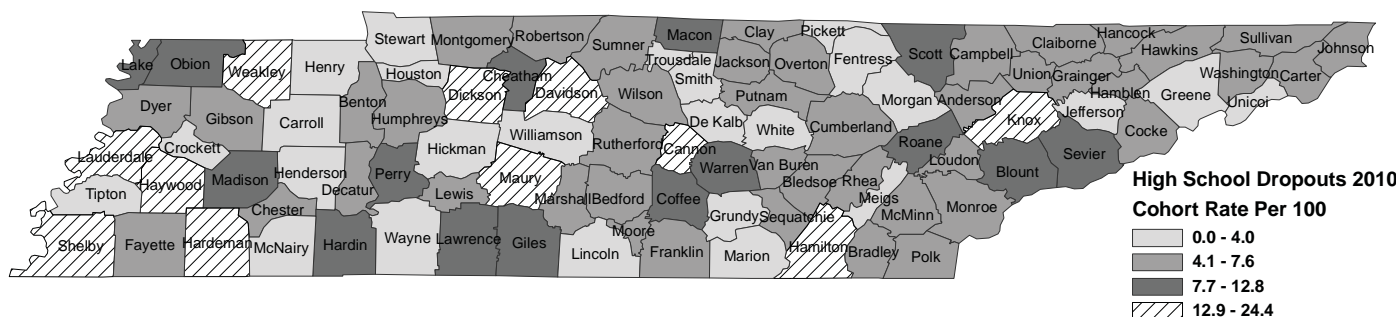


Note: The daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is the average program participation as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 126,713 | 47.0 | Hamblen | 5,194 | 54.9 | Moore | 420 | 43.1 |
| Anderson | 4,777 | 41.8 | Hamilton | 19,128 | 47.3 | Morgan | 1,819 | 57.4 |
| Bedford | 4,204 | 55.4 | Hancock | 769 | 71.3 | Obion | 2,653 | 52.1 |
| Benton | 1,268 | 57.4 | Hardeman | 2,628 | 66.6 | Overton | 1,862 | 58.2 |
| Bledsoe | 1,224 | 63.9 | Hardin | 1,951 | 58.6 | Perry | 665 | 59.4 |
| Blount | 4,679 | 27.8 | Hawkins | 4,016 | 49.6 | Pickett | 381 | 54.0 |
| Bradley | 7,151 | 50.1 | Haywood | 2,472 | 72.6 | Polk | 1,522 | 60.9 |
| Campbell | 3,647 | 60.3 | Henderson | 2,455 | 53.2 | Putnam | 4,873 | 47.7 |
| Cannon | 959 | 50.0 | Henry | 2,615 | 57.3 | Rhea | 2,557 | 52.4 |
| Carroll | 2,467 | 52.7 | Hickman | 2,025 | 56.0 | Roane | 3,226 | 48.6 |
| Carter | 4,013 | 54.8 | Houston | 676 | 45.3 | Robertson | 4,368 | 41.2 |
| Cheatham | 2,539 | 40.0 | Humphreys | 1,536 | 47.5 | Rutherford | 16,726 | 38.2 |
| Chester | 1,246 | 48.1 | Jackson | 935 | 64.9 | Scott | 2,183 | 51.2 |
| Claiborne | 0 | 0.0 | Jefferson | 3,504 | 50.1 | Sequatchie | 1,250 | 55.5 |
| Clay | 634 | 59.5 | Johnson | 1,422 | 62.4 | Sevier | 6,890 | 51.9 |
| Cocke | 3,459 | 66.4 | Knox | 21,569 | 39.1 | Shelby | 81,561 | 53.7 |
| Coffee | 4,374 | 51.1 | Lake | 582 | 65.5 | Smith | 1,651 | 52.2 |
| Crockett | 1,498 | 52.1 | Lauderdale | 2,968 | 67.5 | Stewart | 970 | 47.5 |
| Cumberland | 4,053 | 56.8 | Lawrence | 3,889 | 54.0 | Sullivan | 8,743 | 40.6 |
| Davidson | 43,267 | 58.7 | Lewis | 1,063 | 57.8 | Sumner | 8,805 | 33.1 |
| Decatur | 787 | 49.1 | Lincoln | 2,894 | 56.2 | Tipton | 5,444 | 48.2 |
| De Kalb | 1,561 | 53.6 | Loudon | 0 | 0.0 | Trousdale | 573 | 46.5 |
| Dickson | 3,635 | 46.5 | Macon | 1,903 | 53.5 | Unicoi | 1,322 | 53.0 |
| Dyer | 3,742 | 57.6 | Madison | 8,252 | 66.0 | Union | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fayette | 2,030 | 56.3 | Marion | 2,478 | 56.0 | Van Buren | 394 | 49.7 |
| Fentress | 1,609 | 65.1 | Marshall | 2,494 | 50.2 | Warren | 3,605 | 52.9 |
| Franklin | 2,950 | 48.4 | Maury | 5,380 | 48.2 | Washington | 6,051 | 39.6 |
| Gibson | 4,536 | 50.4 | McMinn | 4,153 | 55.3 | Wayne | 1,358 | 56.7 |
| Giles | 2,082 | 52.7 | McNairy | 2,210 | 52.7 | Weakley | 2,109 | 47.8 |
| Grainger | 2,004 | 59.1 | Meigs | 1,021 | 58.4 | White | 2,184 | 55.0 |
| Greene | 4,681 | 49.3 | Monroe | 2,909 | 43.5 | Williamson | 4,241 | 11.9 |
| Grundy | 1,637 | 74.6 | Montgomery | 11,241 | 39.8 | Wilson | 5,302 | 27.7 |

Cohort Dropouts

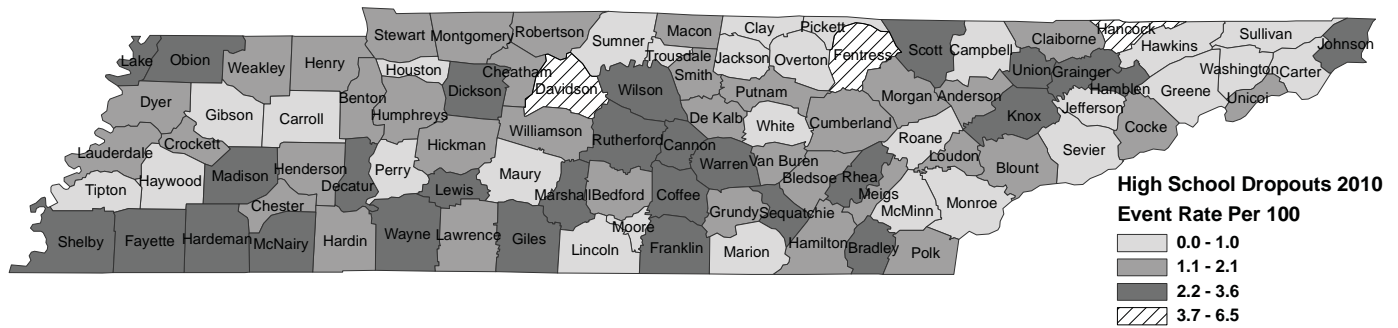


Note: Cohort dropouts represent the number of students no longer enrolled as 12th graders compared to their numbers as ninth graders for school year 2009-10 data by school district. The rate is a percent. State special schools were not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 9,908 | 11.7 | Hamblen | 50 | 5.5 | Moore | 3 | 4.1 |
| Anderson | 65 | 6.4 | Hamilton | 490 | 13.5 | Morgan | 7 | 2.6 |
| Bedford | 42 | 6.9 | Hancock | 4 | 6.3 | Obion | 36 | 7.9 |
| Benton | 19 | 6.8 | Hardeman | 59 | 14.8 | Overton | 14 | 4.6 |
| Bledsoe | 7 | 4.5 | Hardin | 36 | 9.4 | Perry | 7 | 8.0 |
| Blount | 136 | 8.7 | Hawkins | 39 | 5.0 | Pickett | 1 | 1.8 |
| Bradley | 94 | 6.1 | Haywood | 45 | 14.6 | Polk | 13 | 6.4 |
| Campbell | 20 | 4.6 | Henderson | 14 | 3.9 | Putnam | 60 | 6.4 |
| Cannon | 38 | 19.0 | Henry | 0 | 0.0 | Rhea | 26 | 6.4 |
| Carroll | 12 | 3.2 | Hickman | 5 | 1.5 | Roane | 86 | 12.2 |
| Carter | 28 | 4.2 | Houston | 3 | 2.2 | Robertson | 42 | 4.3 |
| Cheatham | 72 | 11.8 | Humphreys | 11 | 4.3 | Rutherford | 242 | 7.1 |
| Chester | 17 | 7.2 | Jackson | 11 | 6.4 | Scott | 48 | 12.8 |
| Claiborne | 28 | 6.6 | Jefferson | 11 | 1.8 | Sequatchie | 10 | 4.8 |
| Clay | 5 | 4.3 | Johnson | 13 | 5.4 | Sevier | 125 | 8.5 |
| Cocke | 23 | 4.6 | Knox | 632 | 14.6 | Shelby | 3,822 | 24.4 |
| Coffee | 60 | 9.2 | Lake | 8 | 10.5 | Smith | 10 | 3.7 |
| Crockett | 5 | 1.9 | Lauderdale | 57 | 16.4 | Stewart | 6 | 2.8 |
| Cumberland | 35 | 5.4 | Lawrence | 60 | 11.0 | Sullivan | 132 | 6.0 |
| Davidson | 1,479 | 21.2 | Lewis | 11 | 6.7 | Sumner | 129 | 5.7 |
| Decatur | 9 | 6.9 | Lincoln | 2 | 0.5 | Tipton | 32 | 3.2 |
| DeKalb | 9 | 3.8 | Loudon | 31 | 5.4 | Trousdale | 1 | 0.8 |
| Dickson | 94 | 13.7 | Macon | 40 | 11.8 | Unicoi | 6 | 2.7 |
| Dyer | 25 | 4.4 | Madison | 128 | 9.5 | Union | 19 | 7.4 |
| Fayette | 21 | 7.3 | Marion | 12 | 3.7 | Van Buren | 6 | 7.1 |
| Fentress | 3 | 3.7 | Marshall | 28 | 6.0 | Warren | 48 | 8.7 |
| Franklin | 30 | 7.3 | Mauri | 150 | 13.9 | Washington | 86 | 6.2 |
| Gibson | 39 | 5.4 | McMinn | 35 | 4.9 | Wayne | 4 | 1.7 |
| Giles | 41 | 9.8 | McNairy | 6 | 1.6 | Weakley | 60 | 13.2 |
| Grainger | 15 | 5.6 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 12 | 3.3 |
| Greene | 15 | 1.6 | Monroe | 41 | 5.8 | Williamson | 75 | 2.9 |
| Grundy | 9 | 4.0 | Montgomery | 115 | 4.5 | Wilson | 112 | 7.6 |

Event Dropouts

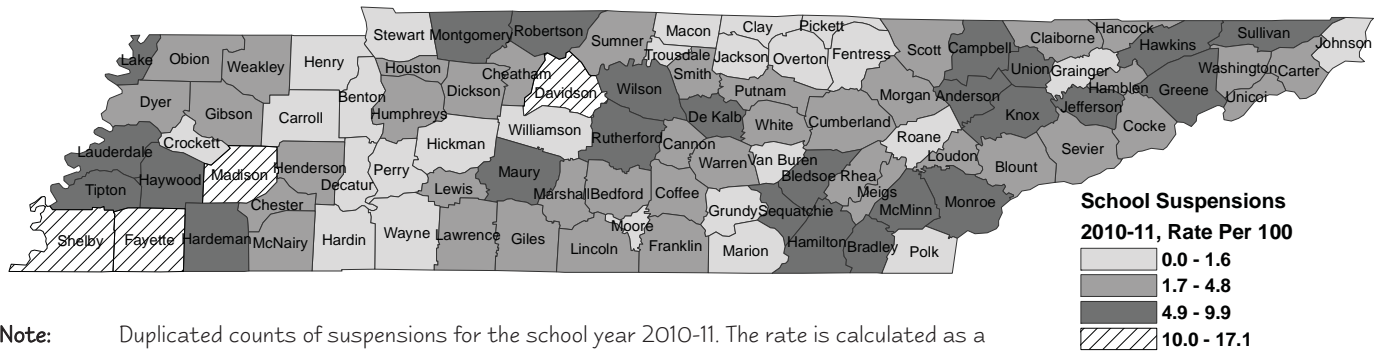


Note: Number of students younger than 18 who dropped out of school during grades nine to 12. The rate is a percent of ninth to 12th grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2009-10. State special schools are not included in the data.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 6,829 | 2.7 | Hamblen | 94 | 3.6 | Moore | 2 | 0.7 |
| Anderson | 63 | 1.8 | Hamilton | 194 | 1.8 | Morgan | 19 | 2.1 |
| Bedford | 32 | 1.5 | Hancock | 15 | 4.7 | Obion | 40 | 2.7 |
| Benton | 13 | 1.8 | Hardeman | 30 | 2.7 | Overton | 8 | 0.9 |
| Bledsoe | 8 | 1.6 | Hardin | 12 | 1.1 | Perry | 2 | 0.6 |
| Blount | 72 | 1.4 | Hawkins | 21 | 0.9 | Pickett | 1 | 0.6 |
| Bradley | 94 | 2.3 | Haywood | 9 | 1.0 | Polk | 14 | 1.8 |
| Campbell | 5 | 0.3 | Henderson | 20 | 1.6 | Putnam | 43 | 1.5 |
| Cannon | 18 | 2.6 | Henry | 15 | 1.1 | Rhea | 34 | 2.6 |
| Carroll | 6 | 0.5 | Hickman | 17 | 1.5 | Roane | 14 | 0.7 |
| Carter | 23 | 1.0 | Houston | 3 | 0.7 | Robertson | 37 | 1.3 |
| Cheatham | 38 | 1.9 | Humphreys | 12 | 1.3 | Rutherford | 350 | 3.0 |
| Chester | 14 | 1.8 | Jackson | 3 | 0.6 | Scott | 30 | 2.8 |
| Claiborne | 26 | 1.9 | Jefferson | 14 | 0.7 | Sequatchie | 16 | 2.5 |
| Clay | 3 | 0.9 | Johnson | 24 | 3.6 | Sevier | 30 | 0.7 |
| Cocke | 26 | 1.7 | Knox | 400 | 3.2 | Shelby | 1,272 | 3.0 |
| Coffee | 78 | 3.0 | Lake | 6 | 2.6 | Smith | 12 | 1.3 |
| Crockett | 11 | 1.4 | Lauderdale | 16 | 1.4 | Stewart | 11 | 1.7 |
| Cumberland | 22 | 1.1 | Lawrence | 27 | 1.4 | Sullivan | 61 | 1.0 |
| Davidson | 771 | 4.4 | Lewis | 15 | 2.7 | Sumner | 2 | 0.0 |
| Decatur | 10 | 2.2 | Lincoln | 1 | 0.1 | Tipton | 0 | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 9 | 1.2 | Loudon | 24 | 1.2 | Trousdale | 3 | 0.7 |
| Dickson | 67 | 2.9 | Macon | 12 | 1.1 | Unicoi | 10 | 1.4 |
| Dyer | 29 | 1.5 | Madison | 89 | 2.5 | Union | 19 | 2.6 |
| Fayette | 19 | 2.3 | Marion | 1 | 0.1 | Van Buren | 5 | 2.0 |
| Fentress | 18 | 6.5 | Marshall | 51 | 3.5 | Warren | 37 | 2.2 |
| Franklin | 33 | 2.2 | Maury | 0 | 0.0 | Washington | 31 | 0.7 |
| Gibson | 26 | 1.0 | McMinn | 0 | 0.0 | Wayne | 21 | 2.9 |
| Giles | 30 | 2.5 | McNairy | 34 | 2.7 | Weakley | 17 | 1.3 |
| Grainger | 27 | 2.7 | Meigs | 8 | 1.6 | White | 7 | 0.6 |
| Greene | 25 | 0.9 | Monroe | 16 | 0.9 | Williamson | 132 | 1.4 |
| Grundy | 10 | 1.5 | Montgomery | 146 | 2.0 | Wilson | 127 | 2.5 |

School Suspensions

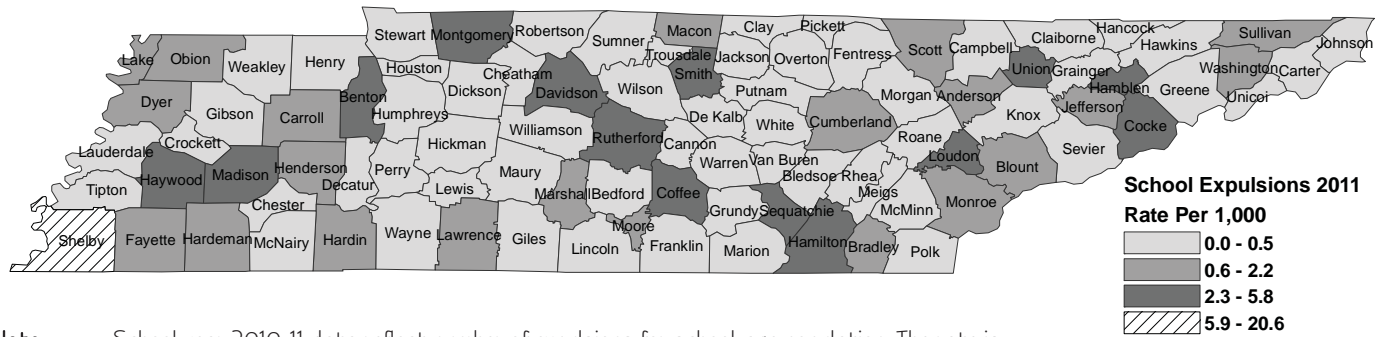


Note: Duplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2010-11. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 71,093 | 7.4 | Hamblen | 374 | 3.8 | Moore | 7 | 0.7 |
| Anderson | 687 | 5.6 | Hamilton | 3,627 | 8.7 | Morgan | 85 | 2.7 |
| Bedford | 186 | 2.4 | Hancock | 21 | 2.1 | Obion | 251 | 4.8 |
| Benton | 26 | 1.1 | Hardeman | 396 | 9.9 | Overton | 20 | 0.6 |
| Bledsoe | 95 | 5.1 | Hardin | 45 | 1.3 | Perry | 18 | 1.6 |
| Blount | 751 | 4.1 | Hawkins | 476 | 5.8 | Pickett | 3 | 0.4 |
| Bradley | 783 | 5.2 | Haywood | 234 | 7.1 | Polk | 42 | 1.6 |
| Campbell | 409 | 7.0 | Henderson | 131 | 2.8 | Putnam | 354 | 3.4 |
| Cannon | 58 | 2.7 | Henry | 49 | 1.0 | Rhea | 241 | 4.8 |
| Carroll | 55 | 1.2 | Hickman | 50 | 1.3 | Roane | 47 | 0.7 |
| Carter | 282 | 3.6 | Houston | 50 | 3.5 | Robertson | 688 | 6.2 |
| Cheatham | 164 | 2.4 | Humphreys | 75 | 2.5 | Rutherford | 2,349 | 5.2 |
| Chester | 114 | 4.2 | Jackson | 1 | 0.1 | Scott | 153 | 3.7 |
| Claiborne | 167 | 3.6 | Jefferson | 2,044 | 15.9 | Sequatchie | 121 | 5.3 |
| Clay | 2 | 0.2 | Johnson | 375 | 5.0 | Sevier | 299 | 2.1 |
| Cocke | 212 | 3.9 | Knox | 12 | 0.6 | Shelby | 26,291 | 17.1 |
| Coffee | 418 | 4.7 | Lake | 4,685 | 8.3 | Smith | 121 | 3.7 |
| Crockett | 5 | 0.2 | Lauderdale | 81 | 9.1 | Stewart | 28 | 1.3 |
| Cumberland | 153 | 2.1 | Lawrence | 429 | 9.6 | Sullivan | 1,280 | 5.9 |
| Davidson | 9,657 | 12.8 | Lewis | 177 | 2.6 | Sumner | 1,239 | 4.5 |
| Decatur | 18 | 1.1 | Lincoln | 47 | 2.5 | Tipton | 717 | 6.1 |
| DeKalb | 170 | 5.9 | Loudon | 195 | 3.8 | Trousdale | 1 | 0.1 |
| Dickson | 179 | 2.1 | Macon | 193 | 2.7 | Unicoi | 62 | 2.4 |
| Dyer | 321 | 4.8 | Madison | 40 | 1.1 | Union | 277 | 9.4 |
| Fayette | 520 | 14.5 | Marion | 39 | 0.9 | Van Buren | - | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 3 | 0.1 | Marshall | 205 | 3.9 | Warren | 279 | 4.3 |
| Franklin | 220 | 3.8 | Maury | 676 | 5.9 | Washington | 352 | 2.1 |
| Gibson | 300 | 3.4 | McMinn | 396 | 5.1 | Wayne | 1 | 0.0 |
| Giles | 161 | 4.0 | McNairy | 154 | 3.5 | Weakley | 186 | 4.0 |
| Grainger | 30 | 0.8 | Meigs | 42 | 2.4 | White | 84 | 2.1 |
| Greene | 685 | 6.9 | Monroe | 434 | 6.1 | Williamson | 215 | 0.6 |
| Grundy | - | 0.0 | Montgomery | 1,579 | 5.4 | Wilson | 1,119 | 6.0 |

School Expulsions

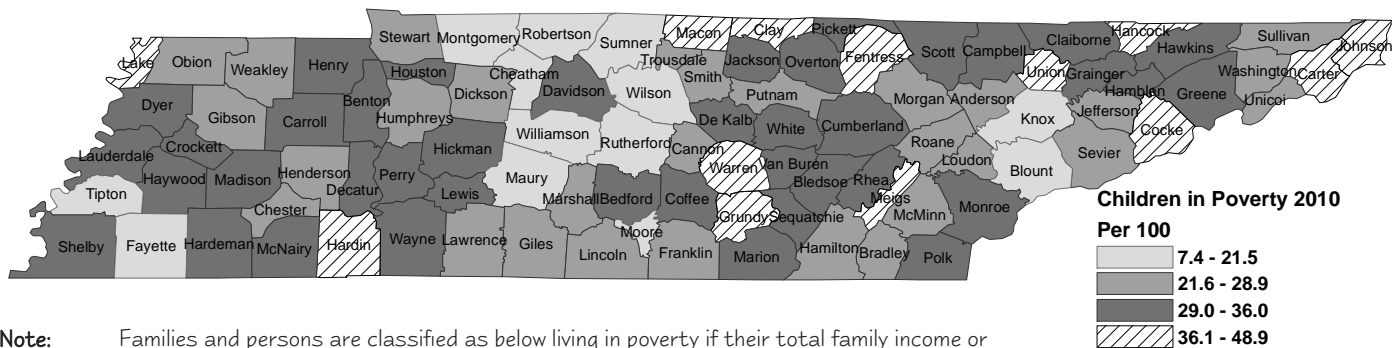


Note: School year 2010-11 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Education.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 4,339 | 4.5 | Hamblen | 47 | 4.8 | Moore | 1 | 1.0 |
| Anderson | 10 | 0.8 | Hamilton | 212 | 5.1 | Morgan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bedford | 4 | 0.5 | Hancock | 0 | 0.0 | Obion | 8 | 1.5 |
| Benton | 6 | 2.6 | Hardeman | 5 | 1.3 | Overton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bledsoe | 0 | 0.0 | Hardin | 3 | 0.8 | Perry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blount | 16 | 0.9 | Hawkins | 2 | 0.2 | Pickett | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bradley | 25 | 1.7 | Haywood | 9 | 2.7 | Polk | 1 | 0.4 |
| Campbell | 2 | 0.3 | Henderson | 4 | 0.8 | Putnam | 5 | 0.5 |
| Cannon | 0 | 0.0 | Henry | 1 | 0.2 | Rhea | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 4 | 0.9 | Hickman | 0 | 0.0 | Roane | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carter | 1 | 0.1 | Houston | 0 | 0.0 | Robertson | 1 | 0.1 |
| Cheatham | 3 | 0.4 | Humphreys | 0 | 0.0 | Rutherford | 148 | 3.3 |
| Chester | 0 | 0.0 | Jackson | 0 | 0.0 | Scott | 3 | 0.7 |
| Claiborne | 1 | 0.2 | Jefferson | 40 | 3.1 | Sequatchie | 6 | 2.6 |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0 | Johnson | 6 | 0.8 | Sevier | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cocke | 19 | 3.5 | Knox | 0 | 0.0 | Shelby | 3,171 | 20.6 |
| Coffee | 23 | 2.6 | Lake | 1 | 0.0 | Smith | 9 | 2.8 |
| Crockett | 0 | 0.0 | Lauderdale | 2 | 2.2 | Stewart | 1 | 0.5 |
| Cumberland | 11 | 1.5 | Lawrence | 2 | 0.4 | Sullivan | 38 | 1.8 |
| Davidson | 268 | 3.5 | Lewis | 11 | 1.6 | Sumner | 11 | 0.4 |
| Decatur | 0 | 0.0 | Lincoln | 0 | 0.0 | Tipton | 0 | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 0.0 | Loudon | 0 | 0.0 | Trousdale | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dickson | 0 | 0.0 | Macon | 42 | 5.8 | Unicoi | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dyer | 13 | 1.9 | Madison | 3 | 0.8 | Union | 15 | 5.1 |
| Fayette | 4 | 1.1 | Marion | 1 | 0.2 | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fentress | 0 | 0.0 | Marshall | 8 | 1.5 | Warren | 1 | 0.2 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0.0 | Maury | 5 | 0.4 | Washington | 11 | 0.7 |
| Gibson | 1 | 0.1 | McMinn | 0 | 0.0 | Wayne | 0 | 0.0 |
| Giles | 2 | 0.5 | McNairy | 0 | 0.0 | Weakley | 1 | 0.2 |
| Grainger | 1 | 0.3 | Meigs | 0 | 0.0 | White | 1 | 0.3 |
| Greene | 0 | 0.0 | Monroe | 6 | 0.8 | Williamson | 0 | 0.0 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0.0 | Montgomery | 83 | 2.8 | Wilson | 0 | 0.0 |

Child Poverty

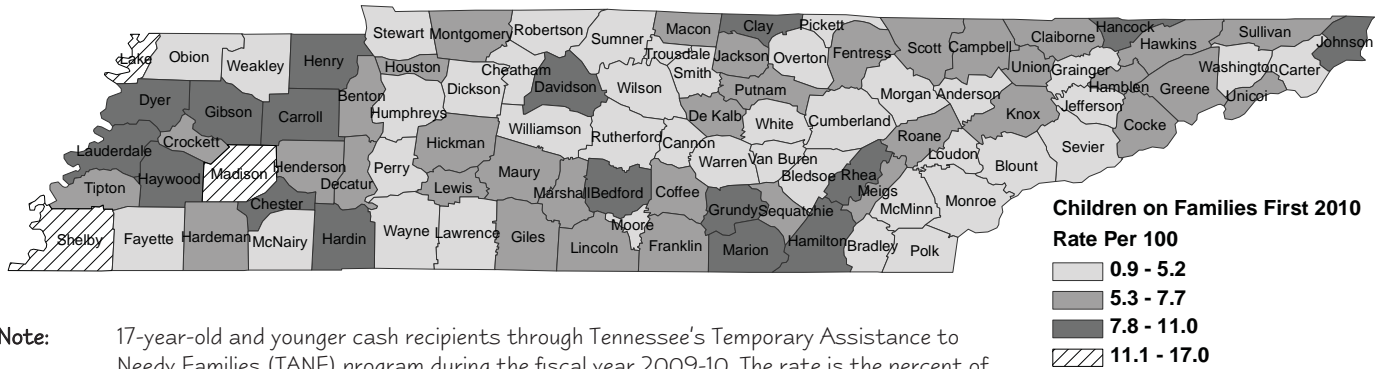


Note: Families and persons are classified as below living in poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living in a household with an income below the poverty threshold in 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 380,591 | 25.9 | Hamblen | 4,851 | 33.7 | Moore | 294 | 21.4 |
| Anderson | 4,095 | 25.4 | Hamilton | 17,582 | 24.7 | Morgan | 1,302 | 28.9 |
| Bedford | 3,990 | 33.9 | Hancock | 672 | 45.2 | Obion | 1,877 | 26.3 |
| Benton | 1,113 | 33.9 | Hardeman | 1,930 | 34.3 | Overton | 1,535 | 30.6 |
| Bledsoe | 910 | 34.3 | Hardin | 2,035 | 36.8 | Perry | 592 | 33.6 |
| Blount | 5,474 | 20.4 | Hawkins | 3,750 | 30.2 | Pickett | 312 | 33.0 |
| Bradley | 5,614 | 25.2 | Haywood | 1,618 | 34.2 | Polk | 1,112 | 30.6 |
| Campbell | 3,041 | 34.8 | Henderson | 1,708 | 25.7 | Putnam | 4,319 | 28.3 |
| Cannon | 795 | 26.2 | Henry | 2,189 | 31.9 | Rhea | 2,338 | 32.2 |
| Carroll | 1,823 | 29.7 | Hickman | 1,696 | 31.3 | Roane | 2,746 | 24.9 |
| Carter | 4,577 | 40.6 | Houston | 574 | 29.3 | Robertson | 3,398 | 20.3 |
| Cheatham | 1,806 | 18.9 | Humphreys | 1,146 | 27.8 | Rutherford | 12,481 | 18.4 |
| Chester | 1,023 | 26.3 | Jackson | 782 | 33.7 | Scott | 1,983 | 36.0 |
| Claiborne | 2,238 | 33.9 | Jefferson | 2,762 | 25.0 | Sequatchie | 1,106 | 34.0 |
| Clay | 613 | 37.8 | Johnson | 1,213 | 37.3 | Sevier | 5,113 | 26.5 |
| Cocke | 3,663 | 48.9 | Knox | 15,836 | 17.0 | Shelby | 70,107 | 29.2 |
| Coffee | 4,135 | 33.0 | Lake | 579 | 46.8 | Smith | 1,221 | 26.8 |
| Crockett | 1,040 | 29.6 | Lauderdale | 2,139 | 32.3 | Stewart | 725 | 24.3 |
| Cumberland | 3,185 | 30.4 | Lawrence | 2,843 | 27.5 | Sullivan | 8,812 | 27.8 |
| Davidson | 41,068 | 30.7 | Lewis | 923 | 32.4 | Sumner | 7,620 | 19.0 |
| Decatur | 764 | 30.9 | Lincoln | 1,986 | 25.9 | Tipton | 3,193 | 19.5 |
| DeKalb | 1,332 | 31.9 | Loudon | 2,287 | 23.6 | Trousdale | 504 | 26.7 |
| Dickson | 2,781 | 22.6 | Macon | 1,988 | 36.5 | Unicoi | 984 | 27.4 |
| Dyer | 2,838 | 30.4 | Madison | 6,940 | 29.9 | Union | 1,770 | 40.0 |
| Fayette | 1,710 | 19.7 | Marion | 2,008 | 33.2 | Van Buren | 372 | 33.2 |
| Fentress | 1,535 | 37.9 | Marshall | 1,727 | 23.4 | Warren | 3,577 | 37.7 |
| Franklin | 2,126 | 24.2 | Mauy | 3,981 | 20.7 | Washington | 5,503 | 22.6 |
| Gibson | 3,317 | 27.2 | McMinn | 3,263 | 28.3 | Wayne | 1,021 | 31.7 |
| Giles | 1,648 | 26.1 | McNairy | 1,810 | 30.3 | Weakley | 1,970 | 28.5 |
| Grainger | 1,548 | 31.3 | Meigs | 919 | 37.3 | White | 1,868 | 32.9 |
| Greene | 4,399 | 31.1 | Monroe | 3,095 | 31.0 | Williamson | 3,981 | 7.4 |
| Grundy | 1,329 | 42.8 | Montgomery | 10,228 | 21.5 | Wilson | 4,260 | 15.1 |

Children on Families First (TANF)

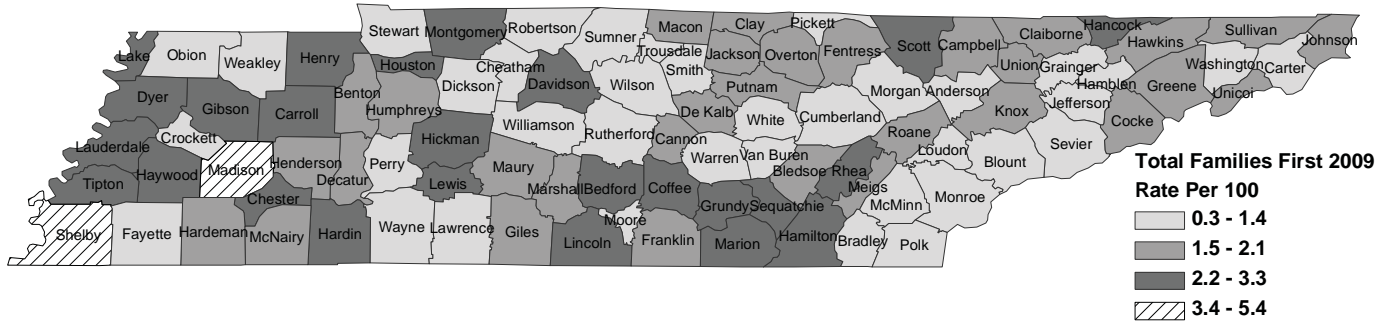


Note: 17-year-old and younger cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 119,929 | 8.0 | Hamblen | 889 | 6.0 | Moore | 71 | 5.1 |
| Anderson | 810 | 4.9 | Hamilton | 6,174 | 8.5 | Morgan | 165 | 3.6 |
| Bedford | 1,043 | 8.6 | Hancock | 154 | 10.3 | Obion | 313 | 4.3 |
| Benton | 217 | 6.4 | Hardeman | 427 | 7.4 | Overton | 266 | 5.2 |
| Bledsoe | 144 | 5.2 | Hardin | 481 | 8.5 | Perry | 62 | 3.5 |
| Blount | 1,055 | 3.9 | Hawkins | 795 | 6.3 | Pickett | 39 | 4.0 |
| Bradley | 986 | 4.3 | Haywood | 461 | 9.6 | Polk | 163 | 4.4 |
| Campbell | 576 | 6.4 | Henderson | 495 | 7.3 | Putnam | 1,073 | 6.9 |
| Cannon | 146 | 4.7 | Henry | 609 | 8.7 | Rhea | 607 | 8.1 |
| Carroll | 536 | 8.6 | Hickman | 392 | 7.1 | Roane | 662 | 5.9 |
| Carter | 519 | 4.5 | Houston | 141 | 7.1 | Robertson | 804 | 4.7 |
| Cheatham | 389 | 4.0 | Humphreys | 220 | 5.1 | Rutherford | 2,555 | 3.7 |
| Chester | 318 | 8.0 | Jackson | 166 | 7.0 | Scott | 382 | 6.8 |
| Claiborne | 422 | 6.2 | Jefferson | 460 | 4.0 | Sequatchie | 209 | 6.3 |
| Clay | 150 | 9.1 | Johnson | 264 | 7.9 | Sevier | 864 | 4.3 |
| Cocke | 568 | 7.4 | Knox | 6,189 | 6.5 | Shelby | 41,621 | 17.0 |
| Coffee | 881 | 6.9 | Lake | 185 | 14.1 | Smith | 187 | 4.0 |
| Crockett | 205 | 5.7 | Lauderdale | 741 | 11.0 | Stewart | 129 | 4.2 |
| Cumberland | 509 | 4.8 | Lawrence | 450 | 4.3 | Sullivan | 2,196 | 6.8 |
| Davidson | 13,965 | 10.2 | Lewis | 224 | 7.7 | Sumner | 1,872 | 4.6 |
| Decatur | 188 | 7.4 | Lincoln | 539 | 6.9 | Tipton | 1,112 | 6.7 |
| DeKalb | 254 | 5.9 | Loudon | 314 | 3.2 | Trousdale | 67 | 3.4 |
| Dickson | 562 | 4.5 | Macon | 405 | 7.3 | Unicoi | 264 | 7.2 |
| Dyer | 783 | 8.2 | Madison | 3,292 | 13.9 | Union | 254 | 5.6 |
| Fayette | 394 | 4.4 | Marion | 489 | 7.9 | Van Buren | 22 | 1.9 |
| Fentress | 266 | 6.4 | Marshall | 491 | 6.5 | Warren | 492 | 5.1 |
| Franklin | 658 | 7.3 | Maury | 1,129 | 5.7 | Washington | 1,206 | 4.9 |
| Gibson | 1,128 | 9.1 | McMinn | 571 | 4.8 | Wayne | 131 | 3.9 |
| Giles | 391 | 6.0 | McNairy | 305 | 5.0 | Weakley | 349 | 5.0 |
| Grainger | 239 | 4.7 | Meigs | 150 | 5.9 | White | 231 | 4.0 |
| Greene | 834 | 5.7 | Monroe | 392 | 3.8 | Williamson | 460 | 0.9 |
| Grundy | 294 | 9.3 | Montgomery | 2,892 | 6.0 | Wilson | 787 | 2.8 |

Total Families First Recipients

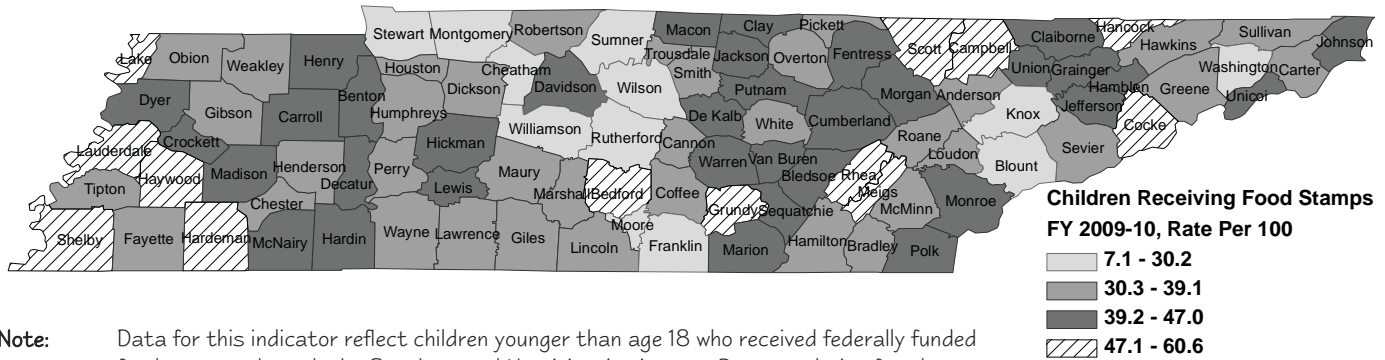


Note: Cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2008-09. The rate is the percent of the total resident population.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|---------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 147,436 | 2.4 | Hamblen | 824 | 1.3 | Moore | 81 | 1.3 |
| Anderson | 984 | 1.3 | Hamilton | 7,784 | 2.5 | Morgan | 210 | 1.0 |
| Bedford | 985 | 2.2 | Hancock | 227 | 3.3 | Obion | 424 | 1.3 |
| Benton | 288 | 1.7 | Hardeman | 590 | 2.0 | Overton | 370 | 1.8 |
| Bledsoe | 197 | 1.5 | Hardin | 584 | 2.2 | Perry | 83 | 1.1 |
| Blount | 1,318 | 1.1 | Hawkins | 995 | 1.7 | Pickett | 52 | 1.1 |
| Bradley | 1,099 | 1.1 | Haywood | 516 | 2.6 | Polk | 182 | 1.1 |
| Campbell | 743 | 1.8 | Henderson | 551 | 2.0 | Putnam | 1,377 | 2.0 |
| Cannon | 213 | 1.5 | Henry | 829 | 2.6 | Rhea | 674 | 2.2 |
| Carroll | 745 | 2.5 | Hickman | 542 | 2.2 | Roane | 885 | 1.6 |
| Carter | 661 | 1.1 | Houston | 195 | 2.4 | Robertson | 917 | 1.4 |
| Cheatham | 517 | 1.3 | Humphreys | 328 | 1.7 | Rutherford | 2,755 | 1.1 |
| Chester | 411 | 2.5 | Jackson | 167 | 1.5 | Scott | 513 | 2.3 |
| Claiborne | 558 | 1.7 | Jefferson | 559 | 1.1 | Sequatchie | 293 | 2.2 |
| Clay | 140 | 1.7 | Johnson | 357 | 1.9 | Sevier | 1,041 | 1.2 |
| Cocke | 716 | 2.0 | Knox | 7,935 | 1.9 | Shelby | 50,475 | 5.4 |
| Coffee | 1,147 | 2.2 | Lake | 215 | 2.9 | Smith | 261 | 1.3 |
| Crockett | 208 | 1.4 | Lauderdale | 915 | 3.3 | Stewart | 180 | 1.3 |
| Cumberland | 660 | 1.2 | Lawrence | 520 | 1.2 | Sullivan | 2,781 | 1.8 |
| Davidson | 17,181 | 2.9 | Lewis | 264 | 2.2 | Sumner | 2,124 | 1.4 |
| Decatur | 245 | 2.1 | Lincoln | 754 | 2.3 | Tipton | 1,465 | 2.4 |
| DeKalb | 310 | 1.6 | Loudon | 386 | 0.8 | Trousdale | 84 | 1.0 |
| Dickson | 642 | 1.3 | Macon | 462 | 2.1 | Unicoi | 351 | 2.0 |
| Dyer | 996 | 2.6 | Madison | 4,303 | 4.4 | Union | 293 | 1.5 |
| Fayette | 450 | 1.2 | Marion | 643 | 2.3 | Van Buren | 61 | 1.1 |
| Fentress | 356 | 2.0 | Marshall | 531 | 1.8 | Warren | 574 | 1.4 |
| Franklin | 819 | 1.9 | Maury | 1,434 | 1.8 | Washington | 1,482 | 1.3 |
| Gibson | 1,463 | 3.0 | McMinn | 665 | 1.2 | Wayne | 162 | 0.9 |
| Giles | 508 | 1.7 | McNairy | 434 | 1.7 | Weakley | 420 | 1.2 |
| Grainger | 277 | 1.2 | Meigs | 175 | 1.5 | White | 285 | 1.1 |
| Greene | 998 | 1.5 | Monroe | 479 | 1.0 | Williamson | 556 | 0.3 |
| Grundy | 387 | 2.6 | Montgomery | 3,796 | 2.5 | Wilson | 850 | 0.8 |

Children on Food Stamps (SNAP)

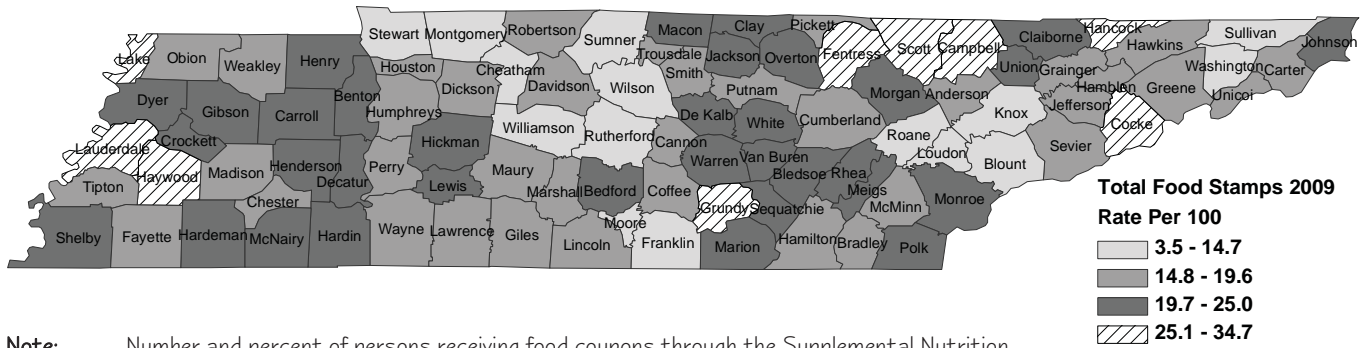


Note: Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of same age population.

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

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| Tennessee | 556,440 | 37.2 | Hamblen | 6,863 | 46.6 | Moore | 393 | 27.9 |
| Anderson | 5,758 | 35.0 | Hamilton | 25,608 | 35.3 | Morgan | 1,821 | 39.4 |
| Bedford | 5,867 | 48.6 | Hancock | 823 | 55.0 | Obion | 2,782 | 38.3 |
| Benton | 1,379 | 40.8 | Hardeman | 2,787 | 48.2 | Overton | 1,766 | 34.4 |
| Bledsoe | 1,241 | 44.8 | Hardin | 2,532 | 44.8 | Perry | 677 | 37.9 |
| Blount | 7,627 | 27.9 | Hawkins | 4,893 | 38.6 | Pickett | 330 | 33.9 |
| Bradley | 8,282 | 36.4 | Haywood | 2,472 | 51.4 | Polk | 1,470 | 39.5 |
| Campbell | 4,409 | 49.3 | Henderson | 2,581 | 38.2 | Putnam | 6,260 | 40.2 |
| Cannon | 1,212 | 39.1 | Henry | 2,944 | 41.9 | Rhea | 3,606 | 48.4 |
| Carroll | 2,644 | 42.3 | Hickman | 2,388 | 42.9 | Roane | 3,573 | 31.7 |
| Carter | 4,430 | 38.4 | Houston | 733 | 36.8 | Robertson | 6,020 | 35.3 |
| Cheatham | 2,654 | 27.2 | Humphreys | 1,473 | 34.3 | Rutherford | 18,879 | 27.5 |
| Chester | 1,486 | 37.2 | Jackson | 968 | 40.8 | Scott | 2,785 | 49.5 |
| Claiborne | 2,928 | 43.2 | Jefferson | 4,536 | 39.9 | Sequatchie | 1,516 | 45.6 |
| Clay | 745 | 45.4 | Johnson | 1,475 | 43.9 | Sevier | 7,227 | 36.3 |
| Cocke | 4,110 | 53.7 | Knox | 26,141 | 27.7 | Shelby | 119,785 | 48.9 |
| Coffee | 4,814 | 37.4 | Lake | 794 | 60.6 | Smith | 1,646 | 35.5 |
| Crockett | 1,648 | 46.1 | Lauderdale | 3,348 | 49.6 | Stewart | 890 | 29.2 |
| Cumberland | 4,335 | 40.6 | Lawrence | 3,373 | 32.0 | Sullivan | 10,558 | 32.7 |
| Davidson | 64,040 | 47.0 | Lewis | 1,256 | 43.3 | Sumner | 9,995 | 24.6 |
| Decatur | 1,031 | 40.8 | Lincoln | 2,698 | 34.6 | Tipton | 5,661 | 34.0 |
| DeKalb | 1,813 | 42.2 | Loudon | 3,118 | 31.6 | Trousdale | 665 | 34.3 |
| Dickson | 4,064 | 32.7 | Macon | 2,518 | 45.2 | Unicoi | 1,464 | 39.7 |
| Dyer | 4,096 | 42.9 | Madison | 9,686 | 41.0 | Union | 2,040 | 44.7 |
| Fayette | 2,778 | 31.3 | Marion | 2,668 | 43.3 | Van Buren | 503 | 43.5 |
| Fentress | 1,943 | 46.8 | Marshall | 2,676 | 35.4 | Warren | 4,458 | 46.0 |
| Franklin | 2,703 | 30.2 | Maury | 7,276 | 37.0 | Washington | 7,293 | 29.4 |
| Gibson | 4,666 | 37.6 | McMinn | 4,297 | 36.4 | Wayne | 1,164 | 34.9 |
| Giles | 2,288 | 35.2 | McNairy | 2,729 | 44.6 | Weakley | 2,557 | 36.4 |
| Grainger | 2,021 | 40.0 | Meigs | 1,276 | 50.5 | White | 2,270 | 39.1 |
| Greene | 4,965 | 34.0 | Monroe | 4,180 | 41.1 | Williamson | 3,788 | 7.1 |
| Grundy | 1,855 | 58.5 | Montgomery | 11,175 | 23.2 | Wilson | 6,484 | 22.7 |

Total Food Stamps (SNAP)

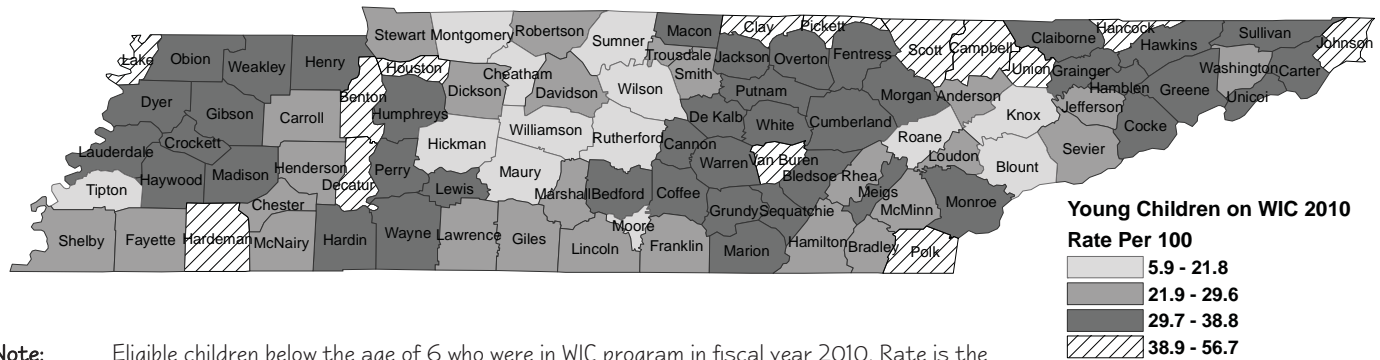


Note: Number and percent of persons receiving food coupons through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2008-09 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|-----------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|---------|------|
| Tennessee | 1,070,758 | 17.3 | Hamblen | 11,619 | 18.6 | Moore | 682 | 11.0 |
| Anderson | 12,459 | 16.8 | Hamilton | 47,497 | 15.0 | Morgan | 4,500 | 21.9 |
| Bedford | 10,075 | 22.0 | Hancock | 2,349 | 34.7 | Obion | 6,103 | 18.8 |
| Benton | 3,478 | 21.0 | Hardeman | 5,954 | 20.4 | Overton | 4,333 | 20.6 |
| Bledsoe | 3,092 | 23.2 | Hardin | 6,261 | 23.6 | Perry | 1,515 | 19.6 |
| Blount | 16,119 | 13.2 | Hawkins | 10,920 | 18.7 | Pickett | 956 | 19.3 |
| Bradley | 16,884 | 17.5 | Haywood | 5,286 | 27.0 | Polk | 3,343 | 20.8 |
| Campbell | 11,053 | 26.7 | Henderson | 5,730 | 21.0 | Putnam | 12,599 | 17.9 |
| Cannon | 2,632 | 19.0 | Henry | 6,494 | 20.1 | Rhea | 7,397 | 23.8 |
| Carroll | 6,114 | 20.7 | Hickman | 5,232 | 21.0 | Roane | 7,960 | 14.7 |
| Carter | 9,792 | 16.4 | Houston | 1,540 | 18.8 | Robertson | 10,111 | 15.5 |
| Cheatham | 4,722 | 11.6 | Humphreys | 3,160 | 16.9 | Rutherford | 29,376 | 12.1 |
| Chester | 3,194 | 19.4 | Jackson | 2,440 | 21.8 | Scott | 7,344 | 32.5 |
| Claiborne | 7,559 | 23.6 | Jefferson | 9,431 | 18.3 | Sequatchie | 3,079 | 22.8 |
| Clay | 1,912 | 23.5 | Johnson | 3,900 | 21.2 | Sevier | 13,083 | 15.3 |
| Cocke | 10,070 | 27.9 | Knox | 51,198 | 12.2 | Shelby | 212,954 | 22.9 |
| Coffee | 9,255 | 17.4 | Lake | 1,977 | 26.7 | Smith | 3,291 | 16.9 |
| Crockett | 3,123 | 21.1 | Lauderdale | 7,179 | 26.0 | Stewart | 1,899 | 14.0 |
| Cumberland | 9,264 | 17.1 | Lawrence | 7,568 | 18.1 | Sullivan | 21,579 | 14.0 |
| Davidson | 101,772 | 17.2 | Lewis | 2,970 | 24.9 | Sumner | 17,526 | 11.2 |
| Decatur | 2,464 | 21.5 | Lincoln | 5,591 | 16.7 | Tipton | 11,373 | 18.9 |
| De Kalb | 4,015 | 21.3 | Loudon | 5,893 | 12.8 | Trousdale | 1,560 | 19.4 |
| Dickson | 7,717 | 16.0 | Macon | 5,118 | 22.8 | Unicoi | 3,285 | 18.5 |
| Dyer | 8,989 | 23.4 | Madison | 18,003 | 18.3 | Union | 4,529 | 22.6 |
| Fayette | 5,858 | 15.6 | Marion | 6,077 | 21.5 | Van Buren | 1,235 | 22.5 |
| Fentress | 5,174 | 29.0 | Marshall | 5,038 | 16.8 | Warren | 8,836 | 21.5 |
| Franklin | 5,391 | 12.8 | Mauy | 13,556 | 16.7 | Washington | 14,963 | 12.8 |
| Gibson | 9,922 | 20.3 | McMinn | 9,752 | 18.3 | Wayne | 2,993 | 17.5 |
| Giles | 5,225 | 17.6 | McNairy | 6,495 | 24.9 | Weakley | 5,929 | 17.6 |
| Grainger | 4,340 | 18.8 | Meigs | 3,019 | 25.0 | White | 4,965 | 19.9 |
| Greene | 10,890 | 16.2 | Monroe | 9,266 | 20.2 | Williamson | 6,036 | 3.5 |
| Grundy | 4,709 | 32.0 | Montgomery | 19,726 | 12.9 | Wilson | 11,926 | 10.9 |

Children Under Age 6 in WIC

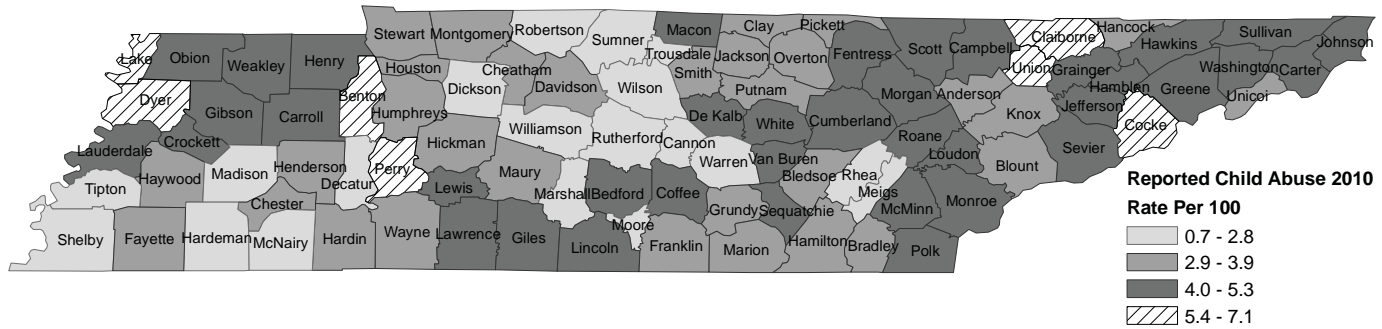


Note: Eligible children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in fiscal year 2010. Rate is the percent of the 0 to 5-year-old population.

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

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 122,340 | 25.0 | Hamblen | 1,625 | 33.2 | Moore | 70 | 18.9 |
| Anderson | 1,366 | 26.6 | Hamilton | 5,733 | 23.5 | Morgan | 437 | 32.1 |
| Bedford | 1,270 | 30.9 | Hancock | 262 | 56.7 | Obion | 774 | 36.5 |
| Benton | 401 | 40.2 | Hardeman | 745 | 41.3 | Overton | 504 | 31.1 |
| Bledsoe | 256 | 32.7 | Hardin | 596 | 34.5 | Perry | 203 | 36.6 |
| Blount | 1,803 | 21.8 | Hawkins | 1,241 | 32.3 | Pickett | 128 | 42.4 |
| Bradley | 2,117 | 29.1 | Haywood | 529 | 35.6 | Polk | 502 | 46.0 |
| Campbell | 1,130 | 40.1 | Henderson | 533 | 24.4 | Putnam | 1,647 | 31.6 |
| Cannon | 296 | 31.0 | Henry | 700 | 30.5 | Rhea | 715 | 29.2 |
| Carroll | 547 | 27.6 | Hickman | 303 | 18.0 | Roane | 676 | 20.6 |
| Carter | 1,312 | 35.3 | Houston | 233 | 39.8 | Robertson | 1,315 | 23.5 |
| Cheatham | 630 | 21.5 | Humphreys | 387 | 30.1 | Rutherford | 4,042 | 17.5 |
| Chester | 343 | 29.6 | Jackson | 251 | 36.3 | Scott | 782 | 43.9 |
| Claiborne | 757 | 37.2 | Jefferson | 943 | 26.4 | Sequatchie | 332 | 32.1 |
| Clay | 246 | 42.8 | Johnson | 443 | 41.5 | Sevier | 1,672 | 26.5 |
| Cocke | 902 | 37.6 | Knox | 4,961 | 15.8 | Shelby | 19,460 | 24.5 |
| Coffee | 1,308 | 31.0 | Lake | 236 | 56.6 | Smith | 365 | 25.3 |
| Crockett | 424 | 36.3 | Lauderdale | 814 | 37.1 | Stewart | 198 | 23.2 |
| Cumberland | 1,087 | 32.2 | Lawrence | 919 | 27.4 | Sullivan | 3,063 | 30.9 |
| Davidson | 13,177 | 25.0 | Lewis | 317 | 36.5 | Sumner | 2,289 | 18.1 |
| Decatur | 318 | 40.2 | Lincoln | 711 | 27.2 | Tipton | 963 | 19.7 |
| DeKalb | 447 | 32.0 | Loudon | 843 | 27.2 | Trousdale | 161 | 27.5 |
| Dickson | 1,096 | 27.6 | Macon | 576 | 31.6 | Unicoi | 432 | 37.5 |
| Dyer | 985 | 33.3 | Madison | 2,435 | 30.5 | Union | 688 | 45.2 |
| Fayette | 666 | 22.3 | Marion | 611 | 32.3 | Van Buren | 180 | 52.0 |
| Fentress | 484 | 38.8 | Marshall | 597 | 25.1 | Warren | 1,132 | 36.1 |
| Franklin | 602 | 22.9 | Maury | 1,391 | 20.1 | Washington | 2,176 | 27.0 |
| Gibson | 1,250 | 32.3 | McMinn | 905 | 24.9 | Wayne | 311 | 31.2 |
| Giles | 504 | 24.6 | McNairy | 508 | 27.4 | Weakley | 678 | 30.2 |
| Grainger | 574 | 36.3 | Meigs | 270 | 37.3 | White | 550 | 30.5 |
| Greene | 1,599 | 35.8 | Monroe | 1,000 | 30.9 | Williamson | 901 | 5.9 |
| Grundy | 364 | 38.2 | Montgomery | 3,769 | 20.7 | Wilson | 1,346 | 15.2 |

Reported Child Abuse Cases

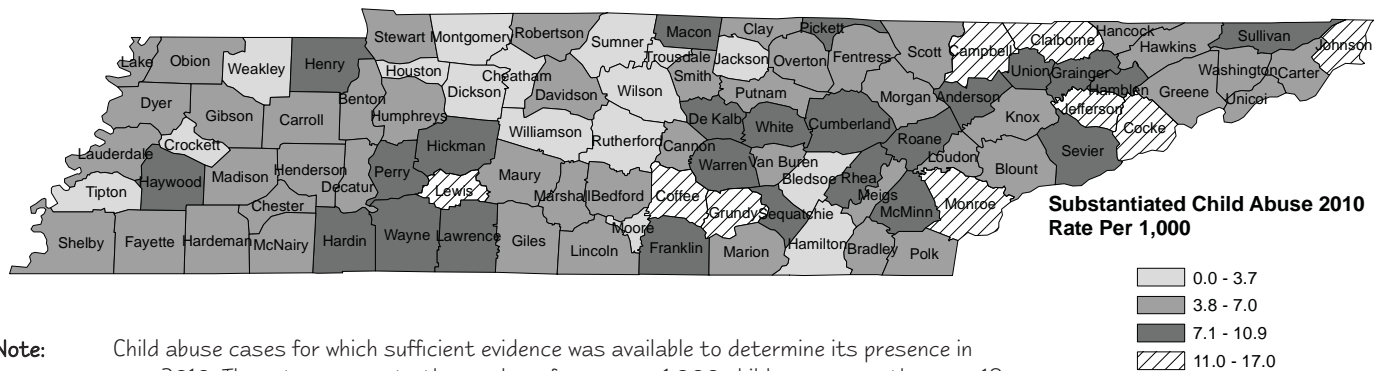


Note: Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2010 about children in the 0 to 17-year-old population. The rate is based on as a percent of the resident population of the same age.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------------|------------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 49,223 | 3.3 | Hamblen | 661 | 4.5 | Moore | 18 | 1.3 |
| Anderson | 592 | 3.6 | Hamilton | 2,600 | 3.6 | Morgan | 200 | 4.3 |
| Bedford | 516 | 4.3 | Hancock | 53 | 3.5 | Obion | 314 | 4.3 |
| Benton | 211 | 6.2 | Hardeman | 155 | 2.7 | Overton | 191 | 3.7 |
| Bledsoe | 99 | 3.6 | Hardin | 190 | 3.4 | Perry | 110 | 6.2 |
| Blount | 894 | 3.3 | Hawkins | 553 | 4.4 | Pickett | 38 | 3.9 |
| Bradley | 714 | 3.1 | Haywood | 151 | 3.1 | Polk | 171 | 4.6 |
| Campbell | 470 | 5.3 | Henderson | 250 | 3.7 | Putnam | 554 | 3.6 |
| Cannon | 86 | 2.8 | Henry | 287 | 4.1 | Rhea | 192 | 2.6 |
| Carroll | 309 | 4.9 | Hickman | 208 | 3.7 | Roane | 577 | 5.1 |
| Carter | 519 | 4.5 | Houston | 58 | 2.9 | Robertson | 479 | 2.8 |
| Cheatham | 355 | 3.6 | Humphreys | 148 | 3.4 | Rutherford | 1,808 | 2.6 |
| Chester | 120 | 3.0 | Jackson | 78 | 3.3 | Scott | 225 | 4.0 |
| Claiborne | 466 | 6.9 | Jefferson | 480 | 4.2 | Sequatchie | 145 | 4.4 |
| Clay | 55 | 3.4 | Johnson | 167 | 5.0 | Sevier | 872 | 4.4 |
| Cocke | 541 | 7.1 | Knox | 3,575 | 3.8 | Shelby | 5,229 | 2.1 |
| Coffee | 623 | 4.8 | Lake | 80 | 6.1 | Smith | 138 | 3.0 |
| Crockett | 158 | 4.4 | Lauderdale | 273 | 4.0 | Stewart | 94 | 3.1 |
| Cumberland | 478 | 4.5 | Lawrence | 542 | 5.1 | Sullivan | 1,616 | 5.0 |
| Davidson | 4,233 | 3.1 | Lewis | 137 | 4.7 | Sumner | 1,073 | 2.6 |
| Decatur | 66 | 2.6 | Lincoln | 320 | 4.1 | Tipton | 414 | 2.5 |
| De Kalb | 183 | 4.3 | Loudon | 463 | 4.7 | Trousdale | 33 | 1.7 |
| Dickson | 314 | 2.5 | Macon | 242 | 4.3 | Unicoi | 126 | 3.4 |
| Dyer | 566 | 5.9 | Madison | 597 | 2.5 | Union | 303 | 6.6 |
| Fayette | 256 | 2.9 | Marion | 178 | 2.9 | Van Buren | 58 | 5.0 |
| Fentress | 201 | 4.8 | Marshall | 198 | 2.6 | Warren | 237 | 2.4 |
| Franklin | 323 | 3.6 | Maury | 562 | 2.9 | Washington | 1,024 | 4.1 |
| Gibson | 499 | 4.0 | McMinn | 518 | 4.4 | Wayne | 131 | 3.9 |
| Giles | 264 | 4.1 | McNairy | 124 | 2.0 | Weakley | 323 | 4.6 |
| Grainger | 252 | 5.0 | Meigs | 69 | 2.7 | White | 289 | 5.0 |
| Greene | 727 | 5.0 | Monroe | 455 | 4.5 | Williamson | 390 | 0.7 |
| Grundy | 112 | 3.5 | Montgomery | 1,736 | 3.6 | Wilson | 541 | 1.9 |

Substantiated Child Abuse

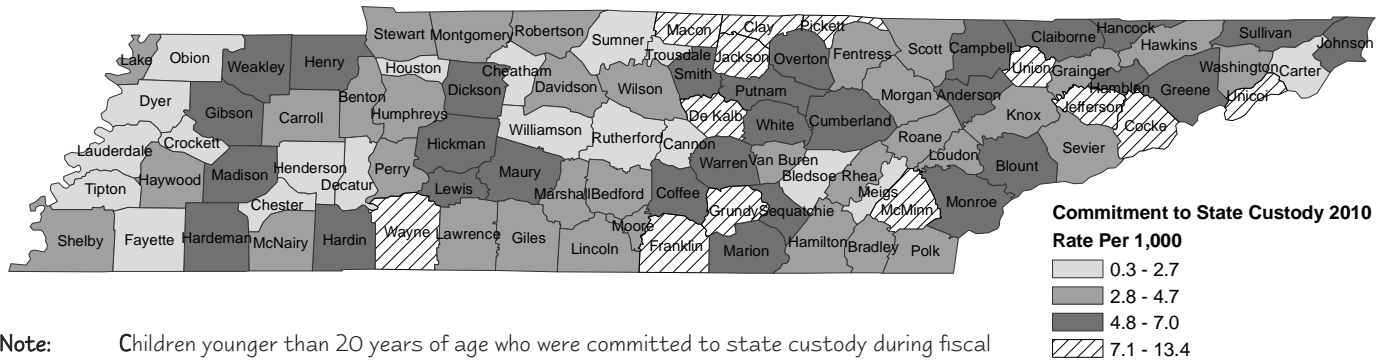


Note: Child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2010. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 8,286 | 5.5 | Hamblen | 133 | 9.0 | Moore | 0 | 0.0 |
| Anderson | 180 | 10.9 | Hamilton | 165 | 2.3 | Morgan | 30 | 6.5 |
| Bedford | 78 | 6.5 | Hancock | 9 | 6.0 | Obion | 50 | 6.9 |
| Benton | 18 | 5.3 | Hardeman | 36 | 6.2 | Overton | 32 | 6.2 |
| Bledsoe | 10 | 3.6 | Hardin | 48 | 8.5 | Perry | 17 | 9.5 |
| Blount | 183 | 6.7 | Hawkins | 82 | 6.5 | Pickett | 8 | 8.2 |
| Bradley | 109 | 4.8 | Haywood | 40 | 8.3 | Polk | 20 | 5.4 |
| Campbell | 152 | 17.0 | Henderson | 45 | 6.7 | Putnam | 79 | 5.1 |
| Cannon | 16 | 5.2 | Henry | 72 | 10.2 | Rhea | 67 | 9.0 |
| Carroll | 44 | 7.0 | Hickman | 50 | 9.0 | Roane | 92 | 8.2 |
| Carter | 56 | 4.9 | Houston | 3 | 1.5 | Robertson | 77 | 4.5 |
| Cheatham | 32 | 3.3 | Humphreys | 29 | 6.8 | Rutherford | 221 | 3.2 |
| Chester | 18 | 4.5 | Jackson | 4 | 1.7 | Scott | 31 | 5.5 |
| Claiborne | 104 | 15.4 | Jefferson | 156 | 13.7 | Sequatchie | 27 | 8.1 |
| Clay | 11 | 6.7 | Johnson | 39 | 11.6 | Sevier | 186 | 9.4 |
| Cocke | 94 | 12.3 | Knox | 601 | 6.4 | Shelby | 1,291 | 5.3 |
| Coffee | 149 | 11.6 | Lake | 6 | 4.6 | Smith | 31 | 6.7 |
| Crockett | 13 | 3.6 | Lauderdale | 33 | 4.9 | Stewart | 19 | 6.2 |
| Cumberland | 78 | 7.3 | Lawrence | 101 | 9.6 | Sullivan | 253 | 7.8 |
| Davidson | 589 | 4.3 | Lewis | 39 | 13.5 | Sumner | 111 | 2.7 |
| Decatur | 17 | 6.7 | Lincoln | 45 | 5.8 | Tipton | 52 | 3.1 |
| DeKalb | 40 | 9.3 | Loudon | 54 | 5.5 | Trousdale | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dickson | 45 | 3.6 | Macon | 41 | 7.4 | Unicoi | 22 | 6.0 |
| Dyer | 58 | 6.1 | Madison | 103 | 4.4 | Union | 37 | 8.1 |
| Fayette | 45 | 5.1 | Marion | 40 | 6.5 | Van Buren | 8 | 6.9 |
| Fentress | 20 | 4.8 | Marshall | 35 | 4.6 | Warren | 77 | 7.9 |
| Franklin | 75 | 8.4 | Maury | 122 | 6.2 | Washington | 137 | 5.5 |
| Gibson | 60 | 4.8 | McMinn | 112 | 9.5 | Wayne | 29 | 8.7 |
| Giles | 30 | 4.6 | McNairy | 31 | 5.1 | Weakley | 21 | 3.0 |
| Grainger | 45 | 8.9 | Meigs | 17 | 6.7 | White | 49 | 8.4 |
| Greene | 64 | 4.4 | Monroe | 135 | 13.3 | Williamson | 71 | 1.3 |
| Grundy | 36 | 11.4 | Montgomery | 180 | 3.7 | Wilson | 66 | 2.3 |

Commitment to State Custody



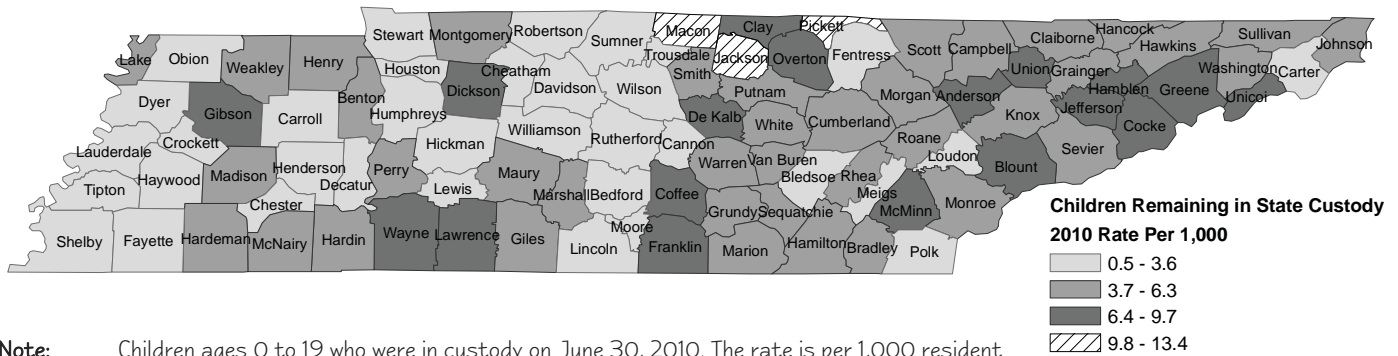
Note: Children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2009-10 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

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

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|----------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 6,942 | 4.2 | Hamblen | 110 | 6.8 | Moore | 5 | 3.3 |
| Anderson | 121 | 6.7 | Hamilton | 271 | 3.5 | Morgan | 17 | 3.5 |
| Bedford | 54 | 4.0 | Hancock | 10 | 6.2 | Obion | 14 | 1.7 |
| Benton | 14 | 3.7 | Hardeman | 37 | 5.1 | Overton | 34 | 6.4 |
| Bledsoe | 1 | 0.3 | Hardin | 34 | 5.3 | Perry | 8 | 4.1 |
| Blount | 180 | 6.0 | Hawkins | 66 | 4.6 | Pickett | 15 | 13.4 |
| Bradley | 109 | 4.3 | Haywood | 20 | 3.5 | Polk | 19 | 4.7 |
| Campbell | 58 | 5.8 | Henderson | 18 | 2.5 | Putnam | 92 | 5.1 |
| Cannon | 5 | 1.4 | Henry | 40 | 5.2 | Rhea | 24 | 3.0 |
| Carroll | 30 | 4.1 | Hickman | 32 | 4.9 | Roane | 48 | 3.7 |
| Carter | 34 | 2.5 | Houston | 4 | 1.8 | Robertson | 62 | 3.4 |
| Cheatham | 24 | 2.1 | Humphreys | 18 | 3.8 | Rutherford | 122 | 1.7 |
| Chester | 5 | 1.1 | Jackson | 22 | 8.3 | Scott | 27 | 4.3 |
| Claiborne | 40 | 5.1 | Jefferson | 101 | 7.6 | Sequatchie | 20 | 5.5 |
| Clay | 16 | 8.4 | Johnson | 20 | 5.3 | Sevier | 82 | 4.0 |
| Cocke | 87 | 9.9 | Knox | 428 | 4.0 | Shelby | 1,215 | 4.3 |
| Coffee | 94 | 6.6 | Lake | 7 | 4.6 | Smith | 27 | 5.3 |
| Crockett | 5 | 1.2 | Lauderdale | 20 | 2.7 | Stewart | 11 | 3.2 |
| Cumberland | 59 | 4.9 | Lawrence | 52 | 4.5 | Sullivan | 182 | 5.1 |
| Davidson | 528 | 3.4 | Lewis | 17 | 5.2 | Sumner | 95 | 2.2 |
| Decatur | 4 | 1.5 | Lincoln | 35 | 4.1 | Tipton | 42 | 2.4 |
| DeKalb | 37 | 7.7 | Loudon | 50 | 4.7 | Trousdale | 4 | 1.9 |
| Dickson | 85 | 6.3 | Macon | 55 | 8.9 | Unicoi | 29 | 7.3 |
| Dyer | 13 | 1.2 | Madison | 139 | 5.0 | Union | 44 | 8.1 |
| Fayette | 20 | 2.0 | Marion | 37 | 5.4 | Van Buren | 5 | 3.6 |
| Fentress | 16 | 3.5 | Marshall | 33 | 4.1 | Warren | 54 | 5.0 |
| Franklin | 134 | 12.6 | Maury | 126 | 5.7 | Washington | 102 | 3.7 |
| Gibson | 90 | 7.0 | McMinn | 106 | 7.5 | Wayne | 29 | 7.7 |
| Giles | 32 | 4.3 | McNairy | 22 | 3.2 | Weakley | 44 | 4.9 |
| Grainger | 25 | 4.4 | Meigs | 6 | 1.9 | White | 40 | 6.3 |
| Greene | 88 | 5.4 | Monroe | 72 | 5.8 | Williamson | 72 | 1.5 |
| Grundy | 30 | 7.5 | Montgomery | 169 | 3.6 | Wilson | 129 | 4.3 |

Remaining in State Custody

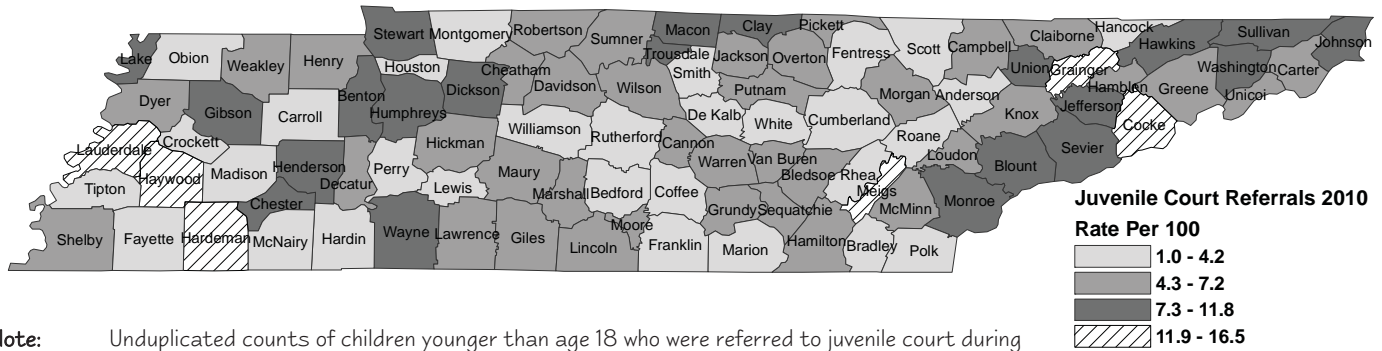


Note: Children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2010. The rate is per 1,000 resident population of same ages.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimate Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 7,077 | 4.3 | Hamblen | 130 | 8.0 | Moore | 4 | 2.7 |
| Anderson | 167 | 9.3 | Hamilton | 351 | 4.5 | Morgan | 26 | 5.3 |
| Bedford | 44 | 3.2 | Hancock | 9 | 5.5 | Obion | 20 | 2.4 |
| Benton | 19 | 5.0 | Hardeman | 42 | 5.8 | Overton | 36 | 6.8 |
| Bledsoe | 4 | 1.2 | Hardin | 28 | 4.3 | Perry | 11 | 5.6 |
| Blount | 235 | 7.8 | Hawkins | 58 | 4.0 | Pickett | 15 | 13.4 |
| Bradley | 134 | 5.3 | Haywood | 15 | 2.6 | Polk | 8 | 2.0 |
| Campbell | 43 | 4.3 | Henderson | 18 | 2.5 | Putnam | 115 | 6.3 |
| Cannon | 13 | 3.6 | Henry | 42 | 5.5 | Rhea | 34 | 4.3 |
| Carroll | 18 | 2.5 | Hickman | 22 | 3.4 | Roane | 62 | 4.8 |
| Carter | 33 | 2.4 | Houston | 3 | 1.3 | Robertson | 58 | 3.2 |
| Cheatham | 27 | 2.4 | Humphreys | 17 | 3.6 | Rutherford | 111 | 1.6 |
| Chester | 9 | 1.9 | Jackson | 34 | 12.8 | Scott | 28 | 4.4 |
| Claiborne | 36 | 4.6 | Jefferson | 114 | 8.6 | Sequatchie | 20 | 5.5 |
| Clay | 14 | 7.3 | Johnson | 16 | 4.3 | Sevier | 97 | 4.7 |
| Cocke | 85 | 9.7 | Knox | 603 | 5.7 | Shelby | 885 | 3.2 |
| Coffee | 118 | 8.3 | Lake | 6 | 3.9 | Smith | 31 | 6.0 |
| Crockett | 3 | 0.7 | Lauderdale | 20 | 2.7 | Stewart | 9 | 2.6 |
| Cumberland | 67 | 5.6 | Lawrence | 102 | 8.9 | Sullivan | 191 | 5.4 |
| Davidson | 478 | 3.1 | Lewis | 8 | 2.4 | Sumner | 125 | 2.9 |
| Decatur | 6 | 2.3 | Lincoln | 27 | 3.2 | Tipton | 32 | 1.9 |
| DeKalb | 36 | 7.5 | Loudon | 36 | 3.4 | Trousdale | 4 | 1.9 |
| Dickson | 103 | 7.6 | Macon | 72 | 11.7 | Unicoi | 26 | 6.6 |
| Dyer | 5 | 0.5 | Madison | 121 | 4.4 | Union | 42 | 7.7 |
| Fayette | 17 | 1.7 | Marion | 31 | 4.5 | Van Buren | 6 | 4.4 |
| Fentress | 15 | 3.3 | Marshall | 37 | 4.6 | Warren | 51 | 4.7 |
| Franklin | 75 | 7.0 | Maury | 129 | 5.9 | Washington | 119 | 4.3 |
| Gibson | 95 | 7.4 | McMinn | 112 | 7.9 | Wayne | 29 | 7.7 |
| Giles | 36 | 4.9 | McNairy | 28 | 4.1 | Weakley | 45 | 5.0 |
| Grainger | 34 | 5.9 | Meigs | 9 | 2.8 | White | 33 | 5.2 |
| Greene | 122 | 7.5 | Monroe | 74 | 6.0 | Williamson | 79 | 1.6 |
| Grundy | 19 | 4.8 | Montgomery | 194 | 4.1 | Wilson | 97 | 3.2 |

Juvenile Court Referrals

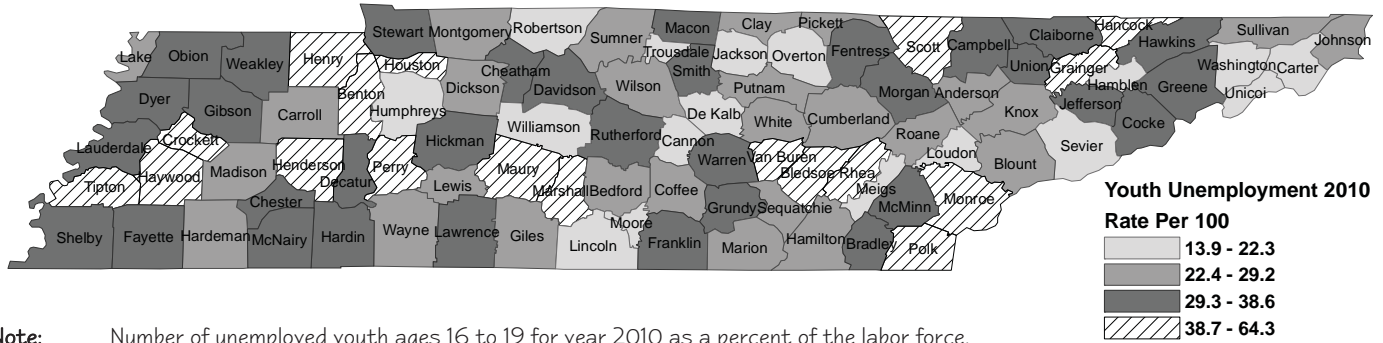


Note: Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were referred to juvenile court during the calendar year 2010. The rate reflects the referred children as a percent of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts and Bristol; Washington County includes the Johnson City Court.

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

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 81,327 | 5.4 | Hamblen | 897 | 6.1 | Moore | 71 | 5.0 |
| Anderson | 458 | 2.8 | Hamilton | 4,163 | 5.7 | Morgan | 302 | 6.5 |
| Bedford | 303 | 2.5 | Hancock | 16 | 1.1 | Obion | 218 | 3.0 |
| Benton | 277 | 8.2 | Hardeman | 954 | 16.5 | Overton | 226 | 4.4 |
| Bledsoe | 139 | 5.0 | Hardin | 213 | 3.8 | Perry | 26 | 1.5 |
| Blount | 2,714 | 9.9 | Hawkins | 959 | 7.6 | Pickett | 45 | 4.6 |
| Bradley | 767 | 3.4 | Haywood | 774 | 16.1 | Polk | 69 | 1.9 |
| Campbell | 497 | 5.6 | Henderson | 543 | 8.0 | Putnam | 864 | 5.6 |
| Cannon | 173 | 5.6 | Henry | 362 | 5.2 | Rhea | 72 | 1.0 |
| Carroll | 189 | 3.0 | Hickman | 399 | 7.2 | Roane | 366 | 3.2 |
| Carter | 718 | 6.2 | Houston | 63 | 3.2 | Robertson | 1,191 | 7.0 |
| Cheatham | 614 | 6.3 | Humphreys | 393 | 9.2 | Rutherford | 1,409 | 2.1 |
| Chester | 301 | 7.5 | Jackson | 130 | 5.5 | Scott | 197 | 3.5 |
| Claiborne | 305 | 4.5 | Jefferson | 1,143 | 10.1 | Sequatchie | 175 | 5.3 |
| Clay | 159 | 9.7 | Johnson | 398 | 11.8 | Sevier | 1,601 | 8.0 |
| Cocke | 940 | 12.3 | Knox | 4,526 | 4.8 | Shelby | 12,648 | 5.2 |
| Coffee | 178 | 1.4 | Lake | 137 | 10.5 | Smith | 176 | 3.8 |
| Crockett | 83 | 2.3 | Lauderdale | 1,114 | 16.5 | Stewart | 239 | 7.8 |
| Cumberland | 321 | 3.0 | Lawrence | 597 | 5.7 | Sullivan | 2,926 | 9.1 |
| Davidson | 6,320 | 4.6 | Lewis | 113 | 3.9 | Sumner | 2,149 | 5.3 |
| Decatur | 131 | 5.2 | Lincoln | 502 | 6.4 | Tipton | 677 | 4.1 |
| DeKalb | 166 | 3.9 | Loudon | 579 | 5.9 | Trousdale | 188 | 9.7 |
| Dickson | 1,153 | 9.3 | Macon | 494 | 8.9 | Unicoi | 254 | 6.9 |
| Dyer | 513 | 5.4 | Madison | 817 | 3.5 | Union | 348 | 7.6 |
| Fayette | 364 | 4.1 | Marion | 257 | 4.2 | Van Buren | 63 | 5.4 |
| Fentress | 145 | 3.5 | Marshall | 358 | 4.7 | Warren | 512 | 5.3 |
| Franklin | 219 | 2.4 | Maury | 1,250 | 6.4 | Washington | 2,208 | 8.9 |
| Gibson | 1,111 | 9.0 | McMinn | 558 | 4.7 | Wayne | 324 | 9.7 |
| Giles | 303 | 4.7 | McNairy | 172 | 2.8 | Weakley | 412 | 5.9 |
| Grainger | 770 | 15.3 | Meigs | 335 | 13.3 | White | 177 | 3.0 |
| Greene | 692 | 4.7 | Monroe | 843 | 8.3 | Williamson | 1,996 | 3.7 |
| Grundy | 224 | 7.1 | Montgomery | 1,926 | 4.0 | Wilson | 1,966 | 6.9 |

Youth Unemployment

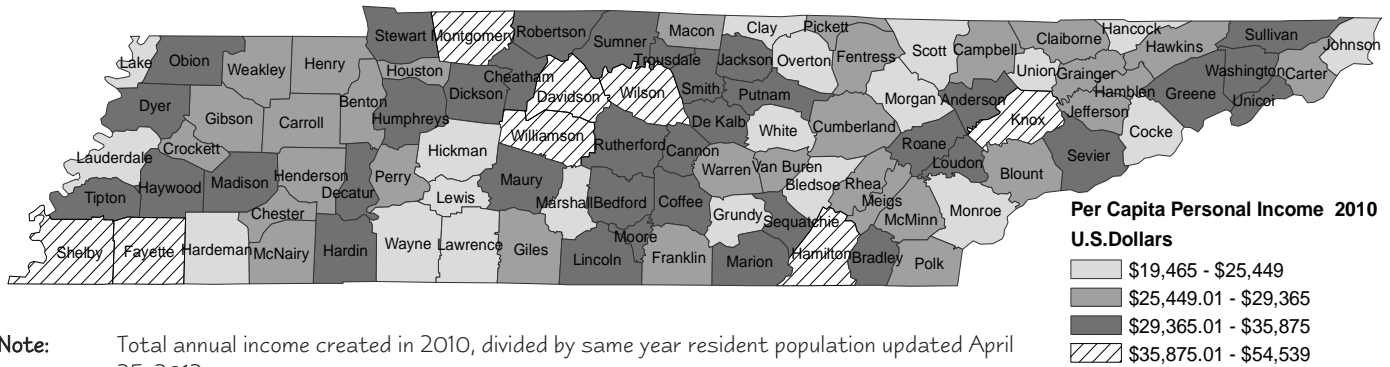


Note: Number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 for year 2010 as a percent of the labor force.

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

| County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent | County | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| Tennessee | 56,550 | 28.9 | Hamblen | 430 | 21.0 | Moore | 30 | 20.0 |
| Anderson | 520 | 24.1 | Hamilton | 2,620 | 26.7 | Morgan | 180 | 32.1 |
| Bedford | 500 | 28.1 | Hancock | 70 | 41.2 | Obion | 310 | 32.6 |
| Benton | 160 | 44.4 | Hardeman | 160 | 25.8 | Overton | 140 | 20.0 |
| Bledsoe | 160 | 47.1 | Hardin | 240 | 31.2 | Perry | 90 | 47.4 |
| Blount | 940 | 24.2 | Hawkins | 510 | 35.9 | Pickett | 30 | 23.1 |
| Bradley | 1,030 | 30.0 | Haywood | 290 | 46.0 | Polk | 180 | 46.2 |
| Campbell | 410 | 36.0 | Henderson | 330 | 42.3 | Putnam | 750 | 27.3 |
| Cannon | 50 | 13.9 | Henry | 440 | 42.3 | Rhea | 470 | 40.2 |
| Carroll | 210 | 25.6 | Hickman | 230 | 33.3 | Roane | 400 | 25.3 |
| Carter | 390 | 21.1 | Houston | 120 | 48.0 | Robertson | 510 | 20.5 |
| Cheatham | 440 | 34.4 | Humphreys | 120 | 21.8 | Rutherford | 3,170 | 31.0 |
| Chester | 250 | 34.7 | Jackson | 50 | 17.2 | Scott | 410 | 54.7 |
| Claiborne | 220 | 29.7 | Jefferson | 640 | 36.6 | Sequatchie | 80 | 23.5 |
| Clay | 60 | 24.0 | Johnson | 110 | 28.2 | Sevier | 540 | 18.6 |
| Cocke | 230 | 29.9 | Knox | 3,180 | 22.8 | Shelby | 8,030 | 31.0 |
| Coffee | 500 | 26.9 | Lake | 30 | 25.0 | Smith | 200 | 31.3 |
| Crockett | 180 | 40.0 | Lauderdale | 220 | 38.6 | Stewart | 130 | 32.5 |
| Cumberland | 350 | 24.5 | Lawrence | 330 | 30.0 | Sullivan | 1,000 | 24.6 |
| Davidson | 5,850 | 29.7 | Lewis | 80 | 23.5 | Sumner | 1,610 | 26.6 |
| Decatur | 130 | 30.2 | Lincoln | 180 | 19.6 | Tipton | 850 | 40.3 |
| De Kalb | 110 | 18.0 | Loudon | 290 | 22.3 | Trousdale | 50 | 19.2 |
| Dickson | 340 | 25.6 | Macon | 330 | 36.3 | Unicoi | 100 | 22.2 |
| Dyer | 320 | 32.7 | Madison | 800 | 22.9 | Union | 300 | 38.5 |
| Fayette | 350 | 31.0 | Marion | 210 | 29.2 | Van Buren | 90 | 64.3 |
| Fentress | 220 | 37.9 | Marshall | 500 | 48.1 | Warren | 360 | 34.0 |
| Franklin | 410 | 30.8 | Maury | 1,600 | 50.2 | Washington | 740 | 18.9 |
| Gibson | 510 | 34.7 | McMinn | 590 | 35.3 | Wayne | 90 | 25.7 |
| Giles | 200 | 23.5 | McNairy | 260 | 35.6 | Weakley | 490 | 34.0 |
| Grainger | 290 | 46.0 | Meigs | 40 | 16.0 | White | 180 | 27.7 |
| Greene | 600 | 31.9 | Monroe | 560 | 43.1 | Williamson | 1,190 | 21.9 |
| Grundy | 130 | 34.2 | Montgomery | 1,200 | 24.6 | Wilson | 1,030 | 26.7 |

Per Capita Personal Income

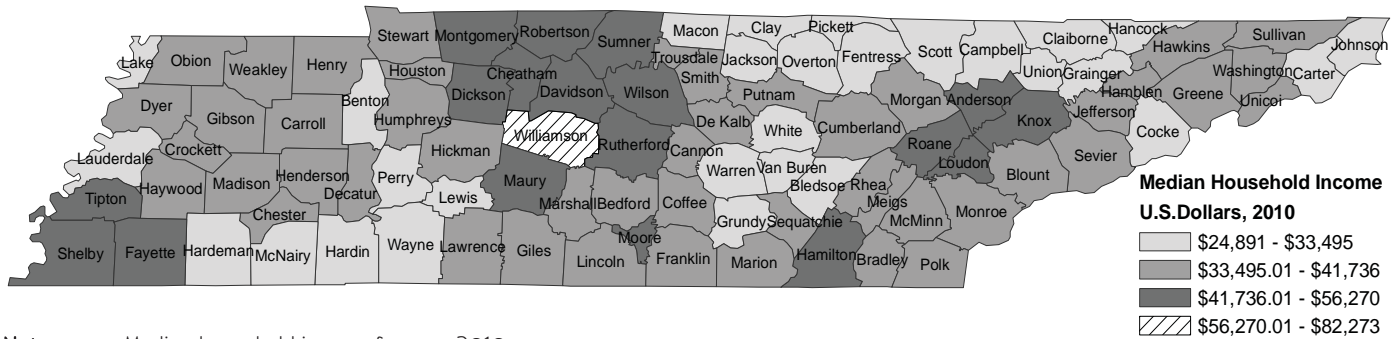


Note: Total annual income created in 2010, divided by same year resident population updated April 25, 2012.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS).

| County | Amount | County | Amount | County | Amount |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Tennessee | \$34,921 | Hamblen | \$28,935 | Moore | \$33,092 |
| Anderson | \$34,358 | Hamilton | \$38,368 | Morgan | \$23,896 |
| Bedford | \$29,667 | Hancock | \$19,465 | Obion | \$30,792 |
| Benton | \$27,129 | Hardeman | \$25,007 | Overton | \$24,711 |
| Bledsoe | \$23,666 | Hardin | \$30,649 | Perry | \$26,821 |
| Blount | \$29,365 | Hawkins | \$26,860 | Pickett | \$25,585 |
| Bradley | \$30,030 | Haywood | \$30,914 | Polk | \$26,749 |
| Campbell | \$27,236 | Henderson | \$25,688 | Putnam | \$30,057 |
| Cannon | \$29,927 | Henry | \$28,949 | Rhea | \$26,096 |
| Carroll | \$29,227 | Hickman | \$23,266 | Roane | \$33,616 |
| Carter | \$27,108 | Houston | \$26,455 | Robertson | \$31,106 |
| Cheatham | \$30,950 | Humphreys | \$30,551 | Rutherford | \$30,665 |
| Chester | \$26,679 | Jackson | \$29,934 | Scott | \$22,863 |
| Claiborne | \$26,810 | Jefferson | \$27,680 | Sequatchie | \$30,456 |
| Clay | \$25,449 | Johnson | \$23,435 | Sevier | \$30,898 |
| Cocke | \$24,742 | Knox | \$37,148 | Shelby | \$39,892 |
| Coffee | \$31,913 | Lake | \$19,523 | Smith | \$30,204 |
| Crockett | \$29,336 | Lauderdale | \$21,932 | Stewart | \$31,151 |
| Cumberland | \$27,920 | Lawrence | \$24,781 | Sullivan | \$33,846 |
| Davidson | \$45,913 | Lewis | \$23,037 | Sumner | \$35,030 |
| Decatur | \$31,265 | Lincoln | \$30,853 | Tipton | \$32,426 |
| DeKalb | \$29,971 | Loudon | \$35,875 | Trousdale | \$33,050 |
| Dickson | \$29,655 | Macon | \$27,230 | Unicoi | \$29,794 |
| Dyer | \$31,136 | Madison | \$33,322 | Union | \$24,885 |
| Fayette | \$41,652 | Marion | \$30,797 | Van Buren | \$26,678 |
| Fentress | \$27,347 | Marshall | \$25,183 | Warren | \$26,483 |
| Franklin | \$28,169 | Maury | \$30,114 | Washington | \$32,950 |
| Gibson | \$28,946 | McMinn | \$27,568 | Wayne | \$21,821 |
| Giles | \$28,574 | McNairy | \$27,462 | Weakley | \$27,805 |
| Grainger | \$27,966 | Meigs | \$27,502 | White | \$24,881 |
| Greene | \$29,700 | Monroe | \$25,312 | Williamson | \$54,539 |
| Grundy | \$24,751 | Montgomery | \$39,155 | Wilson | \$36,797 |

Median Income

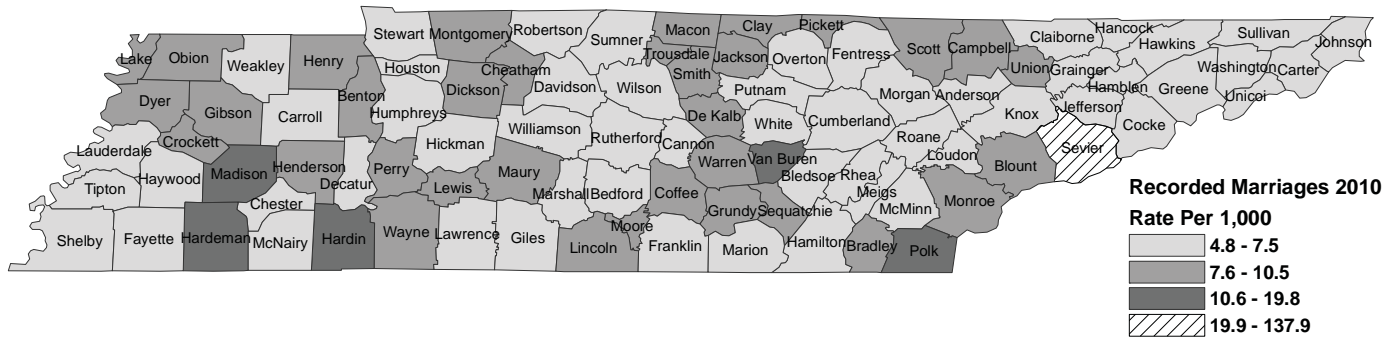


Note: Median household income for year 2010.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

| County | Amount | County | Amount | County | Amount |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Tennessee | \$41,461 | Hamblen | \$38,711 | Moore | \$45,066 |
| Anderson | \$45,917 | Hamilton | \$44,132 | Morgan | \$35,322 |
| Bedford | \$39,057 | Hancock | \$24,891 | Obion | \$38,530 |
| Benton | \$32,346 | Hardeman | \$31,747 | Overton | \$33,230 |
| Bledsoe | \$33,366 | Hardin | \$31,883 | Perry | \$31,486 |
| Blount | \$41,736 | Hawkins | \$37,164 | Pickett | \$30,016 |
| Bradley | \$38,558 | Haywood | \$34,310 | Polk | \$35,083 |
| Campbell | \$31,699 | Henderson | \$36,347 | Putnam | \$35,225 |
| Cannon | \$36,246 | Henry | \$36,247 | Rhea | \$36,308 |
| Carroll | \$34,566 | Hickman | \$35,948 | Roane | \$42,620 |
| Carter | \$31,145 | Houston | \$35,739 | Robertson | \$51,074 |
| Cheatham | \$51,106 | Humphreys | \$38,300 | Rutherford | \$51,815 |
| Chester | \$39,492 | Jackson | \$31,093 | Scott | \$29,792 |
| Claiborne | \$29,227 | Jefferson | \$37,279 | Sequatchie | \$38,082 |
| Clay | \$28,014 | Johnson | \$29,219 | Sevier | \$39,349 |
| Cocke | \$28,832 | Knox | \$44,074 | Shelby | \$43,859 |
| Coffee | \$39,321 | Lake | \$27,142 | Smith | \$39,330 |
| Crockett | \$37,945 | Lauderdale | \$32,741 | Stewart | \$40,329 |
| Cumberland | \$36,214 | Lawrence | \$34,637 | Sullivan | \$36,337 |
| Davidson | \$43,825 | Lewis | \$33,495 | Sumner | \$48,502 |
| Decatur | \$35,134 | Lincoln | \$41,022 | Tipton | \$47,824 |
| DeKalb | \$35,726 | Loudon | \$47,206 | Trousdale | \$35,824 |
| Dickson | \$43,353 | Macon | \$33,036 | Unicoi | \$35,976 |
| Dyer | \$36,735 | Madison | \$40,670 | Union | \$32,533 |
| Fayette | \$53,935 | Marion | \$37,672 | Van Buren | \$31,455 |
| Fentress | \$29,088 | Marshall | \$40,052 | Warren | \$33,265 |
| Franklin | \$40,247 | Mauy | \$45,445 | Washington | \$41,702 |
| Gibson | \$35,711 | McMinn | \$38,183 | Wayne | \$32,334 |
| Giles | \$35,466 | McNairy | \$33,139 | Weakley | \$34,782 |
| Grainger | \$33,291 | Meigs | \$36,584 | White | \$33,251 |
| Greene | \$34,649 | Monroe | \$35,833 | Williamson | \$82,273 |
| Grundy | \$27,494 | Montgomery | \$47,258 | Wilson | \$56,270 |

Recorded Marriages



Note: The number of marriage licenses issued in 2010. Rates are per 1,000.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|-------|
| Tennessee | 55,743 | 8.8 | Hamblen | 471 | 7.5 | Moore | 66 | 10.4 |
| Anderson | 540 | 7.2 | Hamilton | 2,129 | 6.3 | Morgan | 125 | 5.7 |
| Bedford | 335 | 7.4 | Hancock | 46 | 6.7 | Obion | 254 | 8.0 |
| Benton | 128 | 7.8 | Hardeman | 322 | 11.8 | Overton | 163 | 7.4 |
| Bledsoe | 93 | 7.2 | Hardin | 326 | 12.5 | Perry | 63 | 8.0 |
| Blount | 975 | 7.9 | Hawkins | 323 | 5.7 | Pickett | 49 | 9.7 |
| Bradley | 748 | 7.6 | Haywood | 98 | 5.2 | Polk | 205 | 12.2 |
| Campbell | 308 | 7.6 | Henderson | 251 | 9.0 | Putnam | 477 | 6.6 |
| Cannon | 102 | 7.4 | Henry | 264 | 8.2 | Rhea | 218 | 6.9 |
| Carroll | 196 | 6.9 | Hickman | 146 | 5.9 | Roane | 392 | 7.2 |
| Carter | 368 | 6.4 | Houston | 63 | 7.5 | Robertson | 474 | 7.2 |
| Cheatham | 307 | 7.9 | Humphreys | 125 | 6.7 | Rutherford | 1,643 | 6.3 |
| Chester | 115 | 6.7 | Jackson | 90 | 7.7 | Scott | 195 | 8.8 |
| Claiborne | 207 | 6.4 | Jefferson | 246 | 4.8 | Sequatchie | 143 | 10.1 |
| Clay | 66 | 8.4 | Johnson | 124 | 6.8 | Sevier | 12,398 | 137.9 |
| Cocke | 235 | 6.6 | Knox | 2,453 | 5.7 | Shelby | 5,238 | 5.6 |
| Coffee | 405 | 7.7 | Lake | 71 | 9.1 | Smith | 190 | 9.9 |
| Crockett | 122 | 8.4 | Lauderdale | 177 | 6.4 | Stewart | 90 | 6.8 |
| Cumberland | 400 | 7.1 | Lawrence | 313 | 7.5 | Sullivan | 1,170 | 7.5 |
| Davidson | 4,543 | 7.2 | Lewis | 103 | 8.5 | Sumner | 900 | 5.6 |
| Decatur | 79 | 6.7 | Lincoln | 262 | 7.9 | Tipton | 455 | 7.4 |
| DeKalb | 179 | 9.6 | Loudon | 298 | 6.1 | Trousdale | 76 | 9.7 |
| Dickson | 390 | 7.9 | Macon | 416 | 8.0 | Unicoi | 123 | 6.7 |
| Dyer | 298 | 7.8 | Madison | 435 | 16.7 | Union | 162 | 8.5 |
| Fayette | 234 | 6.1 | Marion | 157 | 7.1 | Van Buren | 110 | 19.8 |
| Fentress | 124 | 6.9 | Marshall | 699 | 7.1 | Warren | 310 | 7.8 |
| Franklin | 265 | 6.5 | Maury | 224 | 7.9 | Washington | 777 | 6.3 |
| Gibson | 389 | 7.8 | McMinn | 209 | 6.8 | Wayne | 132 | 7.8 |
| Giles | 210 | 7.1 | McNairy | 543 | 6.7 | Weakley | 188 | 5.4 |
| Grainger | 162 | 7.2 | Meigs | 88 | 7.5 | White | 180 | 7.0 |
| Greene | 419 | 6.1 | Monroe | 351 | 7.9 | Williamson | 1,026 | 5.6 |
| Grundy | 133 | 9.7 | Montgomery | 1,818 | 10.5 | Wilson | 695 | 6.1 |

Recorded Divorces

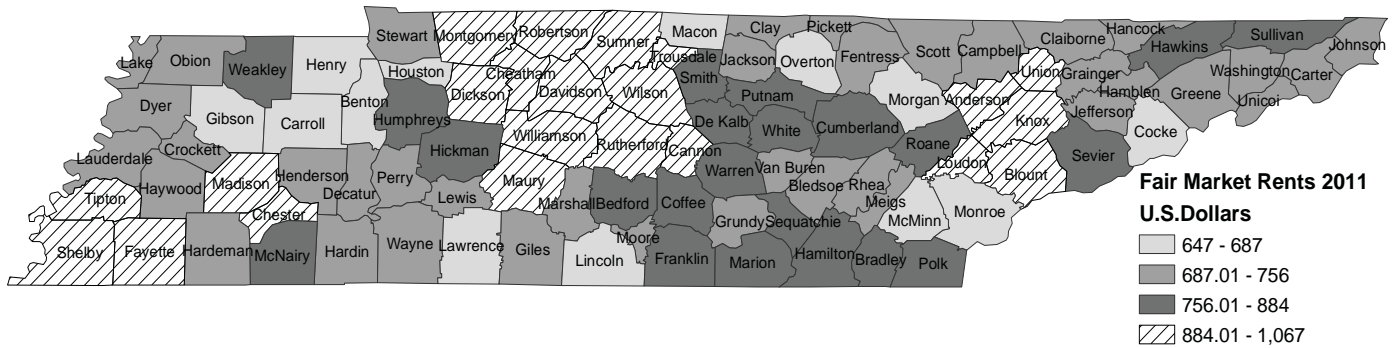


Note: Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2010; annulments were excluded. The rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

| County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate | County | Number | Rate |
|------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| Tennessee | 26,749 | 4.2 | Hamblen | 352 | 5.6 | Moore | 18 | 2.8 |
| Anderson | 312 | 4.2 | Hamilton | 1,450 | 4.3 | Morgan | 65 | 3.0 |
| Bedford | 241 | 5.3 | Hancock | 29 | 4.3 | Obion | 177 | 5.6 |
| Benton | 68 | 4.1 | Hardeman | 64 | 2.3 | Overton | 82 | 3.7 |
| Bledsoe | 40 | 3.1 | Hardin | 91 | 3.5 | Perry | 29 | 3.7 |
| Blount | 574 | 4.7 | Hawkins | 298 | 5.2 | Pickett | 2 | 0.4 |
| Bradley | 536 | 5.4 | Haywood | 51 | 2.7 | Polk | 65 | 3.9 |
| Campbell | 49 | 1.2 | Henderson | 804 | 29.0 | Putnam | 322 | 4.5 |
| Cannon | 45 | 3.3 | Henry | 128 | 4.0 | Rhea | 176 | 5.5 |
| Carroll | 71 | 2.5 | Hickman | 95 | 3.8 | Roane | 51 | 0.9 |
| Carter | 137 | 2.4 | Houston | 38 | 4.5 | Robertson | 335 | 5.1 |
| Cheatham | 197 | 5.0 | Humphreys | 86 | 4.6 | Rutherford | 1,351 | 5.1 |
| Chester | 46 | 2.7 | Jackson | 29 | 2.5 | Scott | 87 | 3.9 |
| Claiborne | 145 | 4.5 | Jefferson | 102 | 2.0 | Sequatchie | 42 | 3.0 |
| Clay | 22 | 2.8 | Johnson | 82 | 4.5 | Sevier | 520 | 5.8 |
| Cocke | 115 | 3.2 | Knox | 1,895 | 4.4 | Shelby | 2,224 | 2.4 |
| Coffee | 276 | 5.2 | Lake | 26 | 3.3 | Smith | 99 | 5.2 |
| Crockett | 33 | 2.3 | Lauderdale | 137 | 4.9 | Stewart | 59 | 4.4 |
| Cumberland | 311 | 5.5 | Lawrence | 214 | 5.1 | Sullivan | 759 | 4.8 |
| Davidson | 1,894 | 3.0 | Lewis | 67 | 5.5 | Sumner | 872 | 5.4 |
| Decatur | 26 | 2.2 | Lincoln | 192 | 5.8 | Tipton | 658 | 10.8 |
| DeKalb | 51 | 2.7 | Loudon | 137 | 2.8 | Trousdale | 43 | 5.5 |
| Dickson | 283 | 5.7 | Macon | 112 | 5.0 | Unicoi | 68 | 3.7 |
| Dyer | 188 | 4.9 | Madison | 326 | 3.3 | Union | 75 | 3.9 |
| Fayette | 0 | 0.0 | Marion | 122 | 4.3 | Van Buren | 20 | 3.6 |
| Fentress | 90 | 5.0 | Marshall | 158 | 5.2 | Warren | 182 | 4.6 |
| Franklin | 202 | 4.9 | Maury | 388 | 4.8 | Washington | 591 | 4.8 |
| Gibson | 168 | 3.4 | McMinn | 261 | 5.0 | Wayne | 75 | 4.4 |
| Giles | 131 | 4.4 | McNairy | 71 | 2.7 | Weakley | 149 | 4.3 |
| Grainger | 90 | 4.0 | Meigs | 49 | 4.2 | White | 123 | 4.8 |
| Greene | 368 | 5.3 | Monroe | 231 | 5.2 | Williamson | 640 | 3.5 |
| Grundy | 68 | 5.0 | Montgomery | 1,218 | 7.1 | Wilson | 710 | 6.2 |

Fair Market Rent



Note: Final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2010-11. Fair market rents represent the 40th percentile of gross rent and are used to determine the eligibility of rental housing units by county for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program and to calculate subsidies under the Rental Voucher program.

Source: U.S. Housing and Urban Development.

| County | Amount | County | Amount | County | Amount |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| Tennessee | \$796 | Hamblen | \$729 | Moore | \$751 |
| Anderson | \$950 | Hamilton | \$884 | Morgan | \$676 |
| Bedford | \$851 | Hancock | \$691 | Obion | \$712 |
| Benton | \$667 | Hardeman | \$731 | Overton | \$660 |
| Bledsoe | \$709 | Hardin | \$716 | Perry | \$692 |
| Blount | \$950 | Hawkins | \$788 | Pickett | \$701 |
| Bradley | \$779 | Haywood | \$735 | Polk | \$779 |
| Campbell | \$696 | Henderson | \$697 | Putnam | \$809 |
| Cannon | \$1,067 | Henry | \$651 | Rhea | \$717 |
| Carroll | \$666 | Hickman | \$838 | Roane | \$761 |
| Carter | \$732 | Houston | \$667 | Robertson | \$1,067 |
| Cheatham | \$1,067 | Humphreys | \$770 | Rutherford | \$1,067 |
| Chester | \$937 | Jackson | \$701 | Scott | \$715 |
| Claiborne | \$723 | Jefferson | \$729 | Sequatchie | \$884 |
| Clay | \$701 | Johnson | \$724 | Sevier | \$795 |
| Cocke | \$647 | Knox | \$950 | Shelby | \$1,010 |
| Coffee | \$789 | Lake | \$701 | Smith | \$767 |
| Crockett | \$704 | Lauderdale | \$695 | Stewart | \$756 |
| Cumberland | \$766 | Lawrence | \$668 | Sullivan | \$788 |
| Davidson | \$1,067 | Lewis | \$692 | Sumner | \$1,067 |
| Decatur | \$694 | Lincoln | \$660 | Tipton | \$1,010 |
| DeKalb | \$779 | Loudon | \$950 | Trousdale | \$1,067 |
| Dickson | \$1,067 | Macon | \$660 | Unicoi | \$732 |
| Dyer | \$749 | Madison | \$937 | Union | \$950 |
| Fayette | \$1,010 | Marion | \$884 | Van Buren | \$701 |
| Fentress | \$701 | Marshall | \$731 | Warren | \$764 |
| Franklin | \$832 | Maury | \$913 | Washington | \$732 |
| Gibson | \$678 | McMinn | \$687 | Wayne | \$692 |
| Giles | \$711 | McNairy | \$780 | Weakley | \$790 |
| Grainger | \$729 | Meigs | \$709 | White | \$764 |
| Greene | \$732 | Monroe | \$649 | Williamson | \$1,067 |
| Grundy | \$709 | Montgomery | \$959 | Wilson | \$1,067 |

Median Housing Cost



Note: Annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2010.
Source: Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA).

| County | Amount | County | Amount | County | Amount |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Tennessee | \$149,900 | Hamblen | \$126,500 | Moore | \$115,750 |
| Anderson | \$125,000 | Hamilton | \$154,500 | Morgan | \$99,000 |
| Bedford | \$99,900 | Hancock | \$92,950 | Obion | \$73,250 |
| Benton | \$76,400 | Hardeman | \$75,000 | Overton | \$92,700 |
| Bledsoe | \$90,500 | Hardin | \$90,000 | Perry | \$51,619 |
| Blount | \$160,000 | Hawkins | \$115,450 | Pickett | \$106,100 |
| Bradley | \$132,000 | Haywood | \$95,000 | Polk | \$100,000 |
| Campbell | \$116,500 | Henderson | \$93,000 | Putnam | \$129,900 |
| Cannon | \$107,500 | Henry | \$76,000 | Rhea | \$121,000 |
| Carroll | \$71,500 | Hickman | \$87,000 | Roane | \$132,500 |
| Carter | \$99,000 | Houston | \$78,750 | Robertson | \$148,500 |
| Cheatham | \$147,250 | Humphreys | \$86,250 | Rutherford | \$150,000 |
| Chester | \$114,200 | Jackson | \$80,950 | Scott | \$88,000 |
| Claiborne | \$120,000 | Jefferson | \$139,250 | Sequatchie | \$94,750 |
| Clay | \$74,100 | Johnson | \$124,900 | Sevier | \$161,813 |
| Cocke | \$120,500 | Knox | \$165,450 | Shelby | \$165,000 |
| Coffee | \$110,000 | Lake | \$52,500 | Smith | \$88,500 |
| Crockett | \$61,000 | Lauderdale | \$75,000 | Stewart | \$115,500 |
| Cumberland | \$134,000 | Lawrence | \$80,050 | Sullivan | \$125,000 |
| Davidson | \$167,000 | Lewis | \$80,000 | Sumner | \$175,900 |
| Decatur | \$72,695 | Lincoln | \$93,000 | Tipton | \$142,700 |
| DeKalb | \$110,000 | Loudon | \$186,400 | Trousdale | \$123,750 |
| Dickson | \$125,000 | Macon | \$80,000 | Unicoi | \$111,000 |
| Dyer | \$96,000 | Madison | \$119,000 | Union | \$115,000 |
| Fayette | \$195,000 | Marion | \$125,000 | Van Buren | \$122,500 |
| Fentress | \$92,500 | Marshall | \$94,438 | Warren | \$82,500 |
| Franklin | \$126,000 | Maurry | \$139,950 | Washington | \$147,500 |
| Gibson | \$105,000 | McMinn | \$100,000 | Wayne | \$56,000 |
| Giles | \$92,250 | McNairy | \$67,500 | Weakley | \$75,000 |
| Grainger | \$120,000 | Meigs | \$102,700 | White | \$91,000 |
| Greene | \$115,000 | Monroe | \$114,450 | Williamson | \$330,265 |
| Grundy | \$75,000 | Montgomery | \$149,000 | Wilson | \$189,900 |

Total Population



Note: 2010 population estimates include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age.
Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

| County | Number | County | Number | County | Number |
|------------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Tennessee | 6,346,105 | Hamblen | 62,544 | Moore | 6,362 |
| Anderson | 75,129 | Hamilton | 336,463 | Morgan | 21,987 |
| Bedford | 45,058 | Hancock | 6,819 | Obion | 31,807 |
| Benton | 16,489 | Hardeman | 27,253 | Overton | 22,083 |
| Bledsoe | 12,876 | Hardin | 26,026 | Perry | 7,915 |
| Blount | 123,010 | Hawkins | 56,833 | Pickett | 5,077 |
| Bradley | 98,963 | Haywood | 18,787 | Polk | 16,825 |
| Campbell | 40,716 | Henderson | 27,769 | Putnam | 72,321 |
| Cannon | 13,801 | Henry | 32,330 | Rhea | 31,809 |
| Carroll | 28,522 | Hickman | 24,690 | Roane | 54,181 |
| Carter | 57,424 | Houston | 8,426 | Robertson | 66,283 |
| Cheatham | 39,105 | Humphreys | 18,538 | Rutherford | 262,604 |
| Chester | 17,131 | Jackson | 11,638 | Scott | 22,228 |
| Claiborne | 32,213 | Jefferson | 51,407 | Sequatchie | 14,112 |
| Clay | 7,861 | Johnson | 18,244 | Sevier | 89,889 |
| Cocke | 35,662 | Knox | 432,226 | Shelby | 927,644 |
| Coffee | 52,796 | Lake | 7,832 | Smith | 19,166 |
| Crockett | 14,586 | Lauderdale | 27,815 | Stewart | 13,324 |
| Cumberland | 56,053 | Lawrence | 41,869 | Sullivan | 156,823 |
| Davidson | 626,681 | Lewis | 12,161 | Sumner | 160,645 |
| Decatur | 11,757 | Lincoln | 33,361 | Tipton | 61,081 |
| DeKalb | 18,723 | Loudon | 48,556 | Trousdale | 7,870 |
| Dickson | 49,666 | Macon | 22,248 | Unicoi | 18,313 |
| Dyer | 38,335 | Madison | 98,294 | Union | 19,109 |
| Fayette | 38,413 | Marion | 28,237 | Van Buren | 5,548 |
| Fentress | 17,959 | Marshall | 30,617 | Warren | 39,839 |
| Franklin | 41,052 | Maury | 80,956 | Washington | 122,979 |
| Gibson | 49,683 | McMinn | 52,266 | Wayne | 17,021 |
| Giles | 29,485 | McNairy | 26,075 | Weakley | 35,021 |
| Grainger | 22,657 | Meigs | 11,753 | White | 25,841 |
| Greene | 68,831 | Monroe | 44,519 | Williamson | 183,182 |
| Grundy | 13,703 | Montgomery | 172,331 | Wilson | 113,993 |

Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: 0- to 17-year-old population for counties in 2010.

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

| County | Number | County | Number | County | Number |
|------------------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| Tennessee | 1,496,001 | Hamblen | 14,740 | Moore | 1,411 |
| Anderson | 16,464 | Hamilton | 72,611 | Morgan | 4,623 |
| Bedford | 12,069 | Hancock | 1,496 | Obion | 7,269 |
| Benton | 3,381 | Hardeman | 5,777 | Overton | 5,129 |
| Bledsoe | 2,768 | Hardin | 5,645 | Perry | 1,786 |
| Blount | 27,376 | Hawkins | 12,690 | Pickett | 974 |
| Bradley | 22,736 | Haywood | 4,810 | Polk | 3,725 |
| Campbell | 8,949 | Henderson | 6,757 | Putnam | 15,567 |
| Cannon | 3,101 | Henry | 7,028 | Rhea | 7,456 |
| Carroll | 6,253 | Hickman | 5,562 | Roane | 11,285 |
| Carter | 11,532 | Houston | 1,992 | Robertson | 17,042 |
| Cheatham | 9,752 | Humphreys | 4,293 | Rutherford | 68,714 |
| Chester | 3,990 | Jackson | 2,371 | Scott | 5,630 |
| Claiborne | 6,775 | Jefferson | 11,359 | Sequatchie | 3,324 |
| Clay | 1,641 | Johnson | 3,362 | Sevier | 19,892 |
| Cocke | 7,651 | Knox | 94,490 | Shelby | 244,742 |
| Coffee | 12,860 | Lake | 1,309 | Smith | 4,643 |
| Crockett | 3,571 | Lauderdale | 6,747 | Stewart | 3,046 |
| Cumberland | 10,679 | Lawrence | 10,529 | Sullivan | 32,293 |
| Davidson | 136,391 | Lewis | 2,898 | Sumner | 40,630 |
| Decatur | 2,525 | Lincoln | 7,786 | Tipton | 16,631 |
| DeKalb | 4,291 | Loudon | 9,868 | Trousdale | 1,935 |
| Dickson | 12,437 | Macon | 5,567 | Unicoi | 3,691 |
| Dyer | 9,552 | Madison | 23,634 | Union | 4,563 |
| Fayette | 8,878 | Marion | 6,157 | Van Buren | 1,157 |
| Fentress | 4,154 | Marshall | 7,550 | Warren | 9,699 |
| Franklin | 8,959 | Mauri | 19,657 | Washington | 24,827 |
| Gibson | 12,399 | McMinn | 11,795 | Wayne | 3,334 |
| Giles | 6,509 | McNairy | 6,118 | Weakley | 7,030 |
| Grainger | 5,048 | Meigs | 2,526 | White | 5,805 |
| Greene | 14,583 | Monroe | 10,178 | Williamson | 53,629 |
| Grundy | 3,168 | Montgomery | 48,214 | Wilson | 28,561 |

Total Hispanic Population



Note: 2010 population estimates including all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race.

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

| County | Number | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Tennessee | 291,907 | Hamblen | 6,736 | Moore | 70 |
| Anderson | 1,768 | Hamilton | 15,079 | Morgan | 188 |
| Bedford | 5,106 | Hancock | 13 | Obion | 999 |
| Benton | 291 | Hardeman | 376 | Overton | 202 |
| Bledsoe | 255 | Hardin | 497 | Perry | 131 |
| Blount | 3,449 | Hawkins | 669 | Pickett | 67 |
| Bradley | 4,684 | Haywood | 723 | Polk | 233 |
| Campbell | 472 | Henderson | 532 | Putnam | 3,877 |
| Cannon | 210 | Henry | 553 | Rhea | 1,187 |
| Carroll | 595 | Hickman | 455 | Roane | 710 |
| Carter | 890 | Houston | 129 | Robertson | 3,922 |
| Cheatham | 910 | Humphreys | 278 | Rutherford | 17,634 |
| Chester | 343 | Jackson | 164 | Scott | 120 |
| Claiborne | 265 | Jefferson | 1,619 | Sequatchie | 462 |
| Clay | 126 | Johnson | 269 | Sevier | 4,813 |
| Cocke | 628 | Knox | 15,216 | Shelby | 52,573 |
| Coffee | 2,009 | Lake | 136 | Smith | 417 |
| Crockett | 1,274 | Lauderdale | 564 | Stewart | 250 |
| Cumberland | 1,307 | Lawrence | 689 | Sullivan | 2,323 |
| Davidson | 61,570 | Lewis | 221 | Sumner | 6,354 |
| Decatur | 308 | Lincoln | 885 | Tipton | 1,269 |
| DeKalb | 1,239 | Loudon | 3,417 | Trousdale | 198 |
| Dickson | 1,573 | Macon | 1,482 | Unicoi | 694 |
| Dyer | 1,002 | Madison | 396 | Union | 249 |
| Fayette | 858 | Marion | 919 | Van Buren | 50 |
| Fentress | 189 | Marshall | 3,308 | Warren | 3,233 |
| Franklin | 1,029 | Maury | 361 | Washington | 3,650 |
| Gibson | 1,012 | McMinn | 1,386 | Wayne | 277 |
| Giles | 471 | McNairy | 3,922 | Weakley | 700 |
| Grainger | 530 | Meigs | 176 | White | 425 |
| Greene | 1,690 | Monroe | 1,448 | Williamson | 8,242 |
| Grundy | 113 | Montgomery | 13,890 | Wilson | 3,714 |

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

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

| County | White | Black | Asian | American Indian | Hispanic |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Tennessee | 1,132,747 | 325,292 | 29,260 | 7,659 | 108,690 |
| Anderson | 15,076 | 1,063 | 221 | 61 | 642 |
| Bedford | 10,603 | 1,208 | 160 | 101 | 2,166 |
| Benton | 3,219 | 114 | 16 | 21 | 119 |
| Bledsoe | 2,641 | 90 | 10 | 12 | 83 |
| Blount | 25,669 | 1,194 | 319 | 147 | 1,288 |
| Bradley | 20,860 | 1,428 | 264 | 171 | 1,682 |
| Campbell | 8,773 | 66 | 51 | 27 | 188 |
| Cannon | 3,022 | 51 | 11 | 8 | 83 |
| Carroll | 5,424 | 761 | 18 | 31 | 236 |
| Carter | 11,158 | 243 | 53 | 29 | 367 |
| Cheatham | 9,443 | 190 | 66 | 24 | 329 |
| Chester | 3,419 | 527 | 28 | 18 | 131 |
| Claiborne | 6,596 | 53 | 95 | 18 | 90 |
| Clay | 1,590 | 39 | 6 | 6 | 38 |
| Cocke | 7,218 | 285 | 49 | 65 | 258 |
| Coffee | 11,884 | 739 | 147 | 56 | 875 |
| Crockett | 3,035 | 496 | 15 | 24 | 538 |
| Cumberland | 10,426 | 102 | 88 | 53 | 516 |
| Davidson | 78,739 | 51,522 | 5,364 | 881 | 21,581 |
| Decatur | 4,143 | 111 | 19 | 10 | 431 |
| DeKalb | 2,408 | 99 | 5 | 6 | 129 |
| Dickson | 11,555 | 723 | 96 | 50 | 624 |
| Dyer | 7,461 | 1,983 | 63 | 22 | 429 |
| Fayette | 5,860 | 2,906 | 65 | 22 | 358 |
| Fentress | 4,077 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 81 |
| Franklin | 8,231 | 570 | 80 | 39 | 397 |
| Gibson | 9,406 | 2,884 | 49 | 34 | 433 |
| Giles | 5,593 | 813 | 43 | 16 | 166 |
| Grainger | 4,981 | 49 | 9 | 12 | 222 |
| Greene | 13,979 | 411 | 105 | 39 | 685 |
| Grundy | 3,125 | 20 | 4 | 13 | 46 |

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

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

| County | White | Black | Asian | American Indian | Hispanic |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| Hamblen | 13,451 | 931 | 180 | 165 | 2,705 |
| Hamilton | 50,681 | 19,579 | 1,768 | 606 | 5,156 |
| Hancock | 1,479 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hardeman | 2,915 | 2,755 | 49 | 17 | 136 |
| Hardin | 5,308 | 272 | 42 | 8 | 176 |
| Hawkins | 12,270 | 242 | 101 | 42 | 288 |
| Haywood | 2,066 | 2,704 | 8 | 16 | 278 |
| Henderson | 5,991 | 699 | 26 | 17 | 212 |
| Henry | 6,180 | 787 | 25 | 19 | 206 |
| Hickman | 5,360 | 137 | 15 | 29 | 183 |
| Houston | 1,923 | 55 | 6 | 8 | 59 |
| Humphreys | 4,098 | 169 | 9 | 19 | 114 |
| Jackson | 2,334 | 28 | 3 | 6 | 63 |
| Jefferson | 10,849 | 347 | 67 | 69 | 640 |
| Johnson | 3,307 | 34 | 11 | 3 | 87 |
| Knox | 79,366 | 12,031 | 2,323 | 469 | 5,283 |
| Lake | 950 | 355 | 1 | 3 | 41 |
| Lauderdale | 3,905 | 2,754 | 18 | 41 | 192 |
| Lawrence | 10,205 | 266 | 39 | 35 | 306 |
| Lewis | 2,768 | 94 | 19 | 11 | 96 |
| Lincoln | 6,981 | 715 | 44 | 45 | 350 |
| Loudon | 9,493 | 185 | 145 | 53 | 1,361 |
| Macon | 5,465 | 56 | 17 | 29 | 357 |
| Madison | 12,420 | 10,742 | 351 | 63 | 1,291 |
| Marion | 5,800 | 289 | 37 | 22 | 132 |
| Marshall | 6,842 | 599 | 58 | 42 | 588 |
| Maur | 16,171 | 3,232 | 165 | 92 | 1,560 |
| McMinn | 10,866 | 732 | 100 | 54 | 566 |
| McNairy | 5,582 | 492 | 22 | 11 | 160 |
| Meigs | 2,439 | 45 | 5 | 31 | 74 |
| Monroe | 9,662 | 356 | 59 | 82 | 622 |
| Montgomery | 34,396 | 12,311 | 1,358 | 392 | 5,548 |

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

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

| County | White | Black | Asian | American Indian | Hispanic |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| Moore | 1,364 | 41 | 4 | 0 | 29 |
| Morgan | 4,534 | 36 | 20 | 20 | 55 |
| Obion | 6,183 | 1,017 | 38 | 12 | 416 |
| Overton | 5,038 | 43 | 15 | 21 | 69 |
| Perry | 1,711 | 51 | 4 | 20 | 61 |
| Pickett | 971 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| Polk | 3,663 | 33 | 12 | 8 | 93 |
| Putnam | 14,626 | 503 | 234 | 166 | 1,546 |
| Rhea | 7,137 | 229 | 45 | 33 | 516 |
| Roane | 10,634 | 465 | 76 | 54 | 275 |
| Robertson | 15,305 | 1,513 | 149 | 91 | 1,466 |
| Rutherford | 54,612 | 11,144 | 2,682 | 495 | 6,830 |
| Scott | 5,556 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 46 |
| Sequatchie | 3,259 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 175 |
| Sevier | 19,205 | 366 | 226 | 97 | 1,592 |
| Shelby | 88,429 | 148,134 | 6,771 | 1,168 | 19,049 |
| Smith | 4,450 | 146 | 9 | 23 | 167 |
| Stewart | 2,928 | 96 | 16 | 5 | 108 |
| Sullivan | 30,667 | 1,157 | 282 | 99 | 870 |
| Sumner | 36,321 | 3,580 | 637 | 168 | 2,465 |
| Tipton | 12,672 | 3,685 | 170 | 77 | 432 |
| Trousdale | 1,722 | 199 | 6 | 8 | 92 |
| Unicoi | 3,628 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 301 |
| Union | 4,488 | 24 | 13 | 16 | 102 |
| Van Buren | 1,141 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 16 |
| Warren | 9,157 | 417 | 73 | 40 | 1,372 |
| Washington | 22,814 | 1,534 | 389 | 107 | 1,284 |
| Wayne | 3,237 | 55 | 12 | 16 | 83 |
| Weakley | 6,199 | 655 | 84 | 36 | 256 |
| White | 5,560 | 179 | 27 | 24 | 157 |
| Williamson | 48,740 | 2,766 | 2,127 | 152 | 3,199 |
| Wilson | 25,659 | 2,364 | 482 | 127 | 1,498 |

Data Definition Sources



DATA DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

This year's book contains 43 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 may elevate rates.

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

- ◆ **Adequate Prenatal Care.** Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births for 2010, and rate is the percent of these babies who received adequate prenatal care. Numbers of live births and rates for adequacy were provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.
- ◆ **Low Birthweight Babies** includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2010. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://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 2010. 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 population of interest is the number of pregnant 15- to 17-year-old females during calendar year 2010. 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 2010, 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 2010 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** Teens ages 15 to 17 who were diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2010 are included in this indicator. Rate is per 1,000 teens. The Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD, provided data. Population estimates

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

- ◆ **TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.** This indicator includes all recipients younger than age 21 who receive Medicaid are Uninsured or Uninsurable as of June 2010.. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts at its website: <http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/forms/enrollmentdatajun.pdf>. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.
- ◆ **Total TennCare Population.** This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of June 2010. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data at its website: <http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/forms/enrollmentdatajun.pdf>. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.
- ◆ **Medical Doctors by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of actively licensed physicians by county of their practice in 2011. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee's 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.
- ◆ **Dentists by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice for year 2011. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee's 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.
- ◆ **Child Deaths.** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2010 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the child death numbers and rates.
- ◆ **Teen Violent Deaths.** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the numbers and rates.
- ◆ **Regulated Child Care Spaces.** Tennessee's Department of Human Services (DHS) provided counts of regulated child-care spaces statewide and by county. Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2010.
- ◆ **School-Age Special Education.** This indicator shows 6- to 21-year-old public school students who were eligible for special education services in the 2010-11 school year. The data are based on the December 2010 IDEA report. The rate is the percent of the average daily membership for the same year. 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 2010-11. 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 rate.
- ◆ **Free and Reduced Lunch Participation.** The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2010-11. 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 rate.
- ◆ **Cohort Dropouts.** Cohort dropouts represent the number of students no longer enrolled as 12th graders compared to their numbers as ninth graders. The rate is a percent. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied the data by school district for school year 2009-10. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. 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 2009-10. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included in the data.
- ◆ **School Suspensions.** This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2010-11. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division provided data by school district at its website (<http://www.tn.gov/education/asr/10-11/doc/table10.pdf>). KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.
- ◆ **School Expulsions.** School year 2010-11 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee's Department of Education provided data in its website (http://tennessee.gov/education/asr/10_11/doc/Table10.pdf). KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
- ◆ **Child Poverty.** Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living with an income below the poverty threshold in 2010. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release Date November 2011.
- ◆ **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 2009-10. 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 2008-09. The rate is the percent of the 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 calculated the rate.
- ◆ **Children on Food Stamps (SNAP).** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of same age population. Tennessee's Department of Human Services supplied the Food Stamp data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT reorganized data and computed rates.
- ◆ **Total Food Stamps (SNAP).** The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2008-09 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. Population estimates for the denominators came from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT organized the data 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 2010. Rate is the percent of the 0 to 5-year-old population. Tennessee Department of Health provided WIC data firsthand. Population estimates are derived again from Tennessee's Department of Health's population data. Rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ◆ **Reported Child Abuse Cases.** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2010. The rate is the 0 to 17-year-old population as a percent of the resident population of the same age. Data were provided by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services
- ◆ **Substantiated Child Abuse.** This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2010. 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.
- ◆ **Commitment to State Custody.** The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2009-10 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children. Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates were based on data from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT computed the rates.
- ◆ **Remaining in State Custody.** Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2010. The rate is per 1,000 resident population of same ages. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied population estimates. The rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.

- ◆ **Juvenile Court Referrals.** Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2010 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 reconfigured referral data by county and computed the rate.
- ◆ **Youth Unemployment.** The number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 as a percent of the labor force are captured by this indicator. Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics, supplied both unemployment numbers and rates for year 2010.
- ◆ **Recorded Marriages.** The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2010. 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 2010; 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 2010-11. 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 2010. The Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).
- ◆ **Median Income.** This indicator includes the median household income for year 2010. Data are made available by US Department of Agriculture at its website at (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data Sets/County-Level Unemployment and Median Household Income/TN>).
- ◆ **Per Capita Personal Income.** Data reflect the total annual income created in 2010, divided by same year resident population. Data are made available by Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS), and extracted by KIDS COUNT from their website, (<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>). Updated April 25, 2012.
- ◆ **Total Population.** Data represent 2010 population estimates and include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age. They are based on estimates of Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT arranged the data.

- ◆ **Population Younger Than Age 18.** The data are based on the population estimates obtained from Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT rearranged the data to obtain 0 to 17-year-old population for counties in 2010.
- ◆ **Total Hispanic Population.** Data represent 2010 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race. They are obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
- ◆ **Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.** This indicator includes youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race. KIDS COUNT extracted data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>).

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