

KIDS COUNT

The State of the Child in Tennessee



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The State of the Child in Tennessee 2003

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Foreword

KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee is published by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth with partial funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation. TCCY thanks them for their support but acknowledges that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the agency alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children and their families. The Foundation funds statewide KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) is an independent state agency created by the Tennessee General Assembly to advocate for improvements in the quality of life for children and families, coordinate regional councils on children and youth, administer state and federal juvenile justice funds, evaluate services to children in state custody, and compile and disseminate information on Tennessee's children.

Data used in this publication were collected from various state and federal agencies and represent the most current data available at the time of the publication.

The 2003 report represents an abbreviated version of our publications from previous years. This report illustrates the importance of providing services for infants and children, beginning prenatally through the pre-kindergarten years. Supports for parents provided at a community level can mean success or failure for children when looking at the long-term outcomes. Children need strong supports that provide physical and emotional nurturing, education, and adequate financial support to promote success.

Tennessee children face many challenges in the coming years. With changes in the health care delivery system, a lack of adequate jobs for parents, new requirements for schools, and a lack of dollars to go around for all needs, choices will be made. TCCY promotes the betterment of our children so that **all** children have an equal opportunity to succeed.

TCCY wants to thank its friends and staff members who shared pictures of the children they love for this book.

The State of Tennessee's Children

“Genius without education is like silver in the mine.”

Benjamin Franklin



Ready for Success

What does it take to ensure a child is ready to succeed? We hear lots of rhetoric about ensuring children enter school ready to learn, or ready to succeed, but how many of us really know what is required to make that success a reality?

Over the past few decades numerous studies have examined every aspect of a child's development: physical, emotional, mental, and social. The primary goal of most studies was to determine what element, or combination of elements, if provided, would give children what they need to succeed in life. We keep seeking simple solutions and magic answers, but the complexities of our social environment and the unique circumstances of individual children made those answers and solutions complex. Even greater difficulties arise when we try to balance the cost of providing needed medical, social, and educational services with limited resources.

Setting the Stage

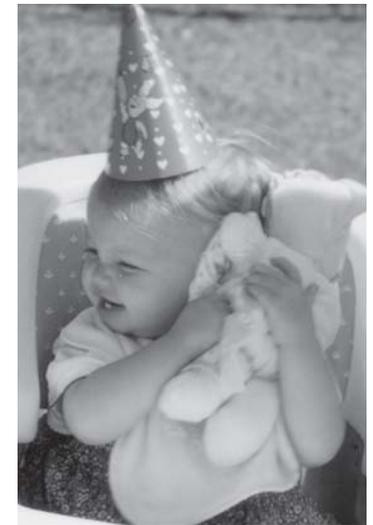
We know a child needs to be healthy to have a good start in life, and that begins with adequate prenatal care. Without adequate access to health care, a child may be at risk of preventable, lifelong health and learning problems.

A child's health is critically important to early brain development. From birth through the rapid growth years, proper nutrition and a balanced diet play a vital role in brain development. The biological antecedents for brain development make it clear how basic



interventions have significant impact on a child's development. Adequate prenatal nutrition for the mother is critical for formation of the brain during one of the highest periods of growth. Early detection, referral, and intervention to address developmental or health problems can prevent further complication or impairment of brain development.

A child's interaction with parents and other caregivers using age-appropriate activities to develop secure one-to-one interactions is the foundation for brain stimulation. This interaction increases awareness of the child's needs and facilitates identification of any developmental or health problems.



A program developed by the Tennessee Department of Education (DOE), "Smart from the Start," provides new parents with a calendar listing age-appropriate activities for parents to use. DOE also has the information on its website (www.k-12.state.tn.us/smart/) so parents can get information on each of the critical periods in early childhood development. Each of the suggestions has no cost and involves everyday activities. The most important factor is the parent's attention to the young, developing mind.

Prenatal Care

Adequate prenatal care sets the stage for a healthy baby. When a woman meets with her physician early in

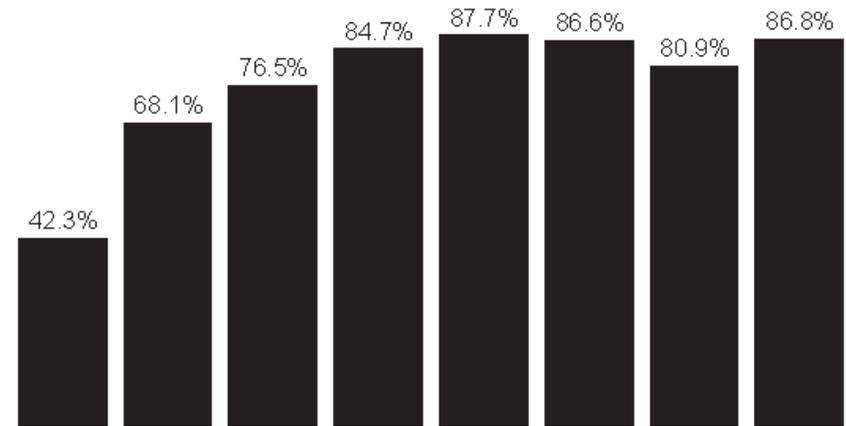
pregnancy, she receives health guidance and corrective measures, if necessary. She learns about the value of vitamins and other nutritional and medical interventions critical to her unborn baby's health. One example is folic acid, a B vitamin that helps prevent birth defects of the brain and spinal cord when taken very early in pregnancy (March of Dimes, 2003).

Adequacy of prenatal care is measured with the Kessner Index, which incorporates information from three items recorded on birth certificates: the length of gestation, timing of the first prenatal care visit, and number of visits. Although this index measures quantity of care better than either the number or timing of prenatal visits alone do, it does not measure quality of care. A pregnant woman could have several prenatal visits but still receive substandard care.

Additionally, the index does not consider the relative risk of the mother. A high-risk mother could receive an intermediate amount of care as measured by the index, but the quantity of her care may be inadequate given her condition. In many cases the index relies upon accurate recall

Percent of Births with Prenatal Care Beginning in the First Trimester

2001, By Age Group



Source: Tennessee Department of Health, 2003.

Adequacy of Care	The Kessner Index	
	Gestation (weeks)	Number of Prenatal Visits
Adequate	13 or less	and 1 or more, or not stated
	14-17	and 2 or more
	18-21	and 3 or more
	22-25	and 4 or more
	26-29	and 5 or more
	30-31	and 6 or more
	32-33	and 7 or more
	34-35	and 8 or more
Inadequate	36 or more	and 9 or more
	14-21	and 0 or not stated
	22-29	and 1 or less or not stated
	30-31	and 2 or less or not stated
	32-33	and 3 or less or not stated
Intermediate	34 or more	and 4 or less or not stated
	All combinations other than specified above	

of onset of care and number of visits. Despite the shortcomings, the Kessner Index remains a good comparative measure of prenatal care adequacy.

In addition to the specified number of visits indicated for adequate care, the interval to the first prenatal visit has to be 13 weeks or less (first trimester). The number of visits indicated for inadequate care includes all women who started their prenatal care during the third trimester (28 weeks or later). For this gestation group, care is considered inadequate if the time of the first visit is not stated.



Inadequate prenatal care can contribute to low-birthweight babies. And these babies are often both physically and developmentally behind their

normal birthweight peers. Of the 78,318 live births to Tennessee mothers in 2001:

- 1.6 percent had no prenatal care;
- 5.7 percent had inadequate care;
- 22.3 percent had intermediate care; and
- 70.5 percent received adequate care.

Tennessee ranked 23rd in the adequacy of prenatal care across the states, based on 2001 data (National Center for Health Statistics).

In addition to variations in access to prenatal care by age of the mother, lack of access to health care is one reason pregnant females fail to obtain adequate prenatal care prior to the birth of their babies. An estimated 11 percent of Tennessee’s population does not have any form of health-care coverage, ranking the state 21st nationally in coverage for its residents.

Health Care Coverage in Tennessee 2001	
Type of Coverage	Percent
Employer	56%
Individual	4%
Medicaid	18%
Medicare	10%
Uninsured	11%

Source: Kaiser Foundation 2003

Significant changes proposed for the TennCare program could change Tennessee’s success in having only a small percentage of the population uninsured. Even though pregnant women may receive some protections in TennCare reform efforts, more restrictive eligibility may translate into poorer health outcomes for pregnant females who do not qualify and their babies.

Low-birthweight Babies

Despite what we know about preventing low-birthweight babies, many Tennessee children do not get off to a good start. Of the total births to Tennessee mothers in 2001, 9.2 percent (7,235 babies) were born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs). The percent of low-birthweight babies was greatest for mothers ages 45 years and older, 22.6 percent, followed by mothers aged 10 to 14 years, 13.5 percent, and mothers aged 40 to 44 at 12.3 percent.

The mothers of 25 percent of the low-birthweight babies reported tobacco use during pregnancy. White mothers reported the highest percentage of tobacco use at 31.6 percent, with African-American mothers reporting a much lower percentage, 13.4 percent. The national goal for low-birthweight babies for the year 2010 is 5 percent of total live births.

Maternal risk factors like tobacco use, lack of prenatal care, and poor nutrition greatly impact pregnancy outcomes. Low-birthweight babies and their potential health risks and costs are not only a problem in Tennessee, but also nationally. Low-birthweight affects about one in every 13 babies born each year in the United States and one in every 11 born in Tennessee. It is a factor in 65 percent of infant deaths. Low-birthweight babies may face serious health problems as newborns and are at increased risk of long-term disabilities.



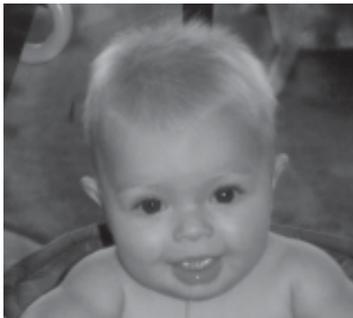
Advances in newborn medical care have greatly reduced the number of infant deaths associated with low-birthweight, as well as the number of disabilities survivors of low-birthweight experience. Still, a small percentage of survivors are left with problems such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and impairments in lung function, sight, and hearing.

What is low-birthweight?

- ✓ Low-birthweight is a weight of less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2,500 grams) at birth.
- ✓ Very low-birthweight is a weight of less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces (1,500 grams).

Preterm births, also called premature births, occur before the end of the 37th week of pregnancy. More than 60 percent of low-birthweight babies are preterm. The earlier a baby is born, the less developed its organs will be, the less it is likely to weigh, and the greater its risk for many problems. Some premature babies born near term, around 35 to 37 weeks, do not have low-birthweight, and may have only mild or no health problems as newborns.

Small-for-date babies (“small for gestational age” or “growth-restricted”) may be full-term but underweight. Their low-birthweight results, at least partly, from slowing or temporary halting of growth in the womb.

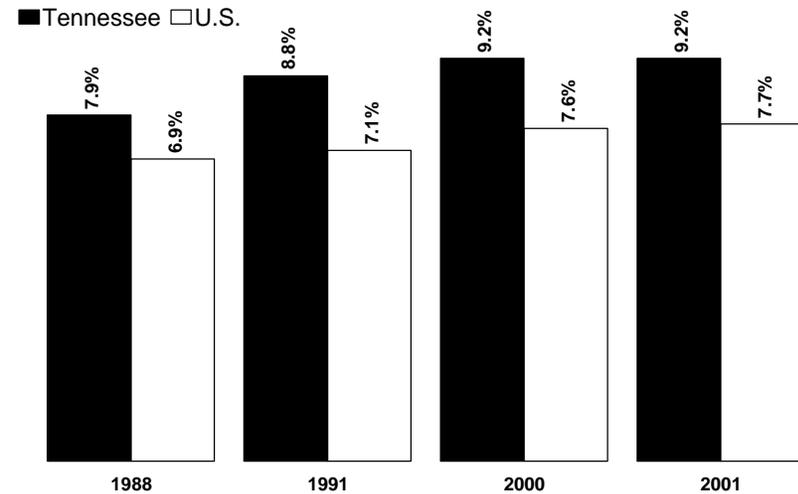


Some babies are both premature and growth-restricted. They are at high risk for many problems linked to low-birthweight (March of Dimes, 2003).

According to the Department of Health and Human Services Centers for

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Less Than 2,500 Grams (5.5 Pounds)
Twelve Year Comparison Between Tennessee and U.S.



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count Data Book (2003), State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Baltimore: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics report on December 18, 2002, more mothers are getting prenatal care. The report showed a significant increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care, especially among Hispanic and African-American women. Eighty-three percent of women received timely (in the first trimester) prenatal care in 2001, up from 76 percent in 1990. Additionally, only 1 percent of women did not receive any prenatal care in 2001. From 1990 to 2001, timely prenatal care increased among all racial and ethnic groups, but the increase was particularly evident among Hispanic and African-American women.

The report, based on certificates filed in state vital statistics offices and reported to the CDC, tracks many other important indicators of maternal and infant health and contains other positive findings. Cigarette smoking during pregnancy continued to decline, to 12 percent in 2001,

compared to 20 percent in 1989 when smoking was first reported on birth certificates.

The teen birthrate declined for the 10th consecutive year in 2001, as first reported in preliminary data released earlier. Over the past decade, the decline was particularly significant for teens 15-17 years of age, with the birthrate down by more than a third. For black teens in this age group, the birthrate declined by nearly half.

The report also found that the percentage of infants born prematurely (at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) rose to nearly 12 percent (11.9), its highest level in at least two decades. The rate of low-birthweight climbed to 7.7 percent in 2001, up 13 percent from the mid-1980s. Some of the increase in low-birthweight and preterm birth can be attributed to the rise in multiple births experienced over the past decade. Changes in obstetrical practice, such as greater reliance on induced labor and other efforts to safely manage delivery, may also be playing a role.



Other significant findings from the report include:

- ✓ In the United States there were more than 4 million babies born in 2001, 1 percent fewer than the year before. The birthrate declined from 14.7 to 14.5 births per 1,000 population from 2000 to 2001.
- ✓ The twin birthrate rose in 2001. For the first time, twin births exceeded 3 percent of all births in the United States. Triplet and other higher-order multiple births rose 3 percent between 2000 and 2001.

Births to unmarried women accounted for 33.5 percent of all births in 2001. This percent has inched up over time as married women have fewer children and the number of unmarried mothers grows.

The number of births to unmarried mothers increased to a record high of more than 1.3 million in 2001, although the birthrate among unmarried women of childbearing age (15-44) actually declined slightly between 2000 and 2001, from 45.2 per 1,000 in 2000 to 45.0 in 2001. The reduction in the teen birthrate suggests the increase in births to unmarried women is the result of increased births to unmarried adult women.

Infant Mortality

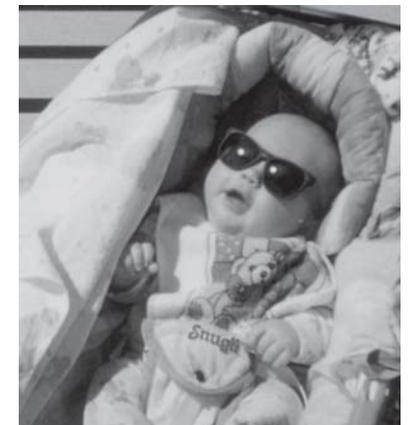
Low-birthweight and lack of prenatal care contribute to infant mortality rates. Tennessee had 680 infant deaths in 2001, for a total rate per 1,000 live births of 8.7. The number of White infant deaths was 400, a mortality rate of 6.7. The total number of African-American babies dying at birth or in the first year of life was 268, a rate of 16.2 per 1,000 live births, 2.4 times than their White counterparts.

Significant health disparities in Tennessee continue to be a challenge for health-care providers and highlight the need to reach populations traditionally underserved. Despite racial disparities in infant mortality, Tennessee's overall infant death rate decreased between 2000 and 2001, after a slight increase between 1999 and 2000.

Early prenatal care, education for mothers on the importance of proper nutrition and good health habits, and informative programs like the "Back to Sleep" campaign have been important factors in the ongoing effort to decrease infant deaths.

Family Supports

Parenting education and family support services are often needed so families can provide babies with appropriate care for



healthy development, including good prenatal care, reducing childhood trauma, and opportunities for early learning to lay the foundation for future success.

The Tennessee Healthy Start Program, located in 26 counties across the state, provides families and their children the opportunity for a good beginning. Healthy Start is an intensive home visiting program for first-time parents. Its goals are health promotion and child abuse prevention. Eligible families may begin the program from the third trimester of pregnancy through the child's fourth month of age. Families may remain in the program until the child is five years of age. The major components of Healthy Start are as follows:

Family Needs Assessment, including:

1. Screening of hospital records;
2. Assessment interview;
3. Referrals and follow-up.

Home Visiting, including:

1. Intensive, home-based family support and education;
2. Creative outreach;
3. 24-hour availability;
4. Parent support/lay counseling under professional supervision;
5. Parent-child interaction curriculum and interventions;
6. Linkage with a medical home;
7. Referrals and advocacy;
8. Parent groups;
9. Participant levels with varied intensity of service, based on need;
10. Long-term follow-up to age 5;
11. Child development screening;
12. Child health tracking (well-care, immunizations).

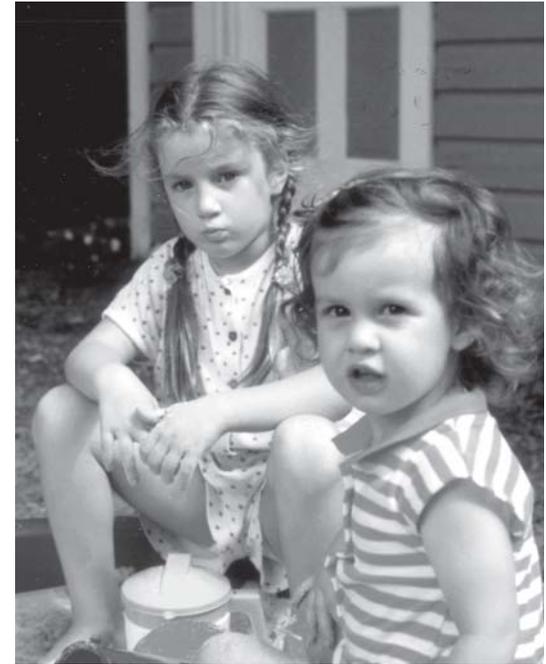
Healthy Start and similar programs provide families with support during a child's early years of development. They incorporate a system for

early detection and appropriate interventions for developmental or health problems, should they arise.

Brain Development

Scientists have discovered the growth of a child's brain is greatest between birth and three years of age. During these critical years the majority of a child's hard wiring is occurring in the vast network of neurons in the brain. This wiring process sets the stage for future capacity for language, intelligence, and response to external stimuli. Understanding the foundation of the circuitry of the brain and its significance to human development gives professionals working with children concrete evidence for intervention strategies and planning.

By the time a baby is three, she/he will have formed 1,000 trillion connections, about twice as many as adults have. A baby's brain is super-dense and will stay that way for the first decade of life. At around age 11, a child's brain begins eliminating connections that are rarely used, making order out of the thick tangle of "wires." Connections used repeatedly during a child's early years become the foundation for the brain's organization and function for the rest of his or her life. This process makes it is easy to see how a child's environment shapes the brain and creates the foundation for success, or less desirable outcomes.



“Learning starts in infancy, long before formal education begins, and continues throughout life. Recent research in psychology and cognition demonstrates how vitally important the early preschool years are for skill formation. Significantly, this is a time when human ability and motivation are shaped by families and noninstitutional environments. Early learning begets later learning and early success, just as early failure breeds later failure.....”

James Heckman, Ph.D. Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences 2000

What can families and society do to increase the likelihood of a child’s success?

- ✓ Create a safe environment.
- ✓ Teach a child she/he is special.
- ✓ Create a positive environment where the child develops confidence that her/his needs and expectations will be met.
- ✓ Give a child appropriate discipline.
- ✓ Give a child a balanced experience of freedom and limits.
- ✓ Expose a child to a diverse environment filled with books, music, and appropriate toys.

Language development is another way parents can assist in a child’s



success. Babies learn language in stages. From birth they receive information about language by hearing people make sounds and watching how they communicate with one another. At first they are most interested in the pitch and level of a voice. When someone talks to them in a soothing way, they will stop crying

because they hear that someone wants to comfort them. By contrast, if someone shouts in anger they will probably cry, because the sound of the voice is telling them that something is wrong. By four months an infant will begin noticing not only the way someone talks, but also the individual sounds a person makes. An infant will listen to vowels and consonants and begin to notice the way these combine into syllables, words, and sentences.



At about four months, a baby will start to babble, using many of the rhythms and characteristics of the native language. Although it may sound like gibberish, by listening closely a person can hear an infant raise and drop his or her voice as if he or she were making a statement or asking a question. A parent can encourage this by talking to him or her throughout the day. When the baby says a recognizable syllable, it can be repeated back with simple words that contain that sound (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2000).

Early Childhood Education

Recently the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) developed a position statement to define universal school readiness and its commitment to it. NAEYC position statement guiding principles focus on:

- ✓ Addressing the inequities in early life experience so that all children have access to the opportunities that promote school success;
- ✓ Recognizing and supporting individual differences among children, including linguistic and cultural differences; and
- ✓ Establishing reasonable and appropriate expectations of children’s capabilities upon school entry.

A portion of the NAEYC position statement follows:

The traditional construct of readiness unduly places the burden of proof on the child. Until the inequities of life experience are addressed, the use of readiness criteria for determining school entry or placement blames children for their lack of opportunity. Furthermore, many of the criteria now used to assess readiness are based on inappropriate expectations of children’s abilities and fail to recognize normal variation in the rate and nature of individual development and learning. NAEYC believes it is the responsibility of schools to meet the needs of children as they enter school and to provide whatever services are needed in the least restrictive environment to help each child reach his or her fullest potential.

Every child, except in the most severe instances of abuse, neglect, or disability, enters school ready to learn school content. However, all children do not acquire the competence needed in the school setting. The absence of basic health care and economic security places many children at risk for academic failure before they enter school. Families who lack emotional resources and support are likewise not always able to prepare their children to meet school expectations.

It is a public responsibility to ensure that all families have access



to the services and support needed to provide the strong relationships and rich experiences that provide children with a foundation for all future

Actual Differences in Quantity of Words Heard	
In a typical hour, the average child would hear:	
Welfare:	616 words
Working Class:	1,251 words
Professional:	2,153 words
Actual Differences in Quality of Words Heard	
Welfare:	5 affirmations, 11 prohibitions
Working Class:	12 affirmations, 7 prohibitions
Professional:	32 affirmations, 5 prohibitions

Source: Hart and Risley, 1995

learning. At a minimum such services include basic health care, including prenatal care and childhood immunizations; economic security; basic nutrition; adequate housing; family support services; and high-quality early childhood programs (NAEYC, 2003).

Tennessee’s Early Childhood Education Program

Tennessee has a pilot pre-kindergarten program serving at risk four year olds who need early childhood learning experiences to be ready for school. These classes provide services to children across the state who meet criteria for the free and reduced-price lunch program (family incomes at 185 percent of poverty or less). Funding for the project has been limited since its inception.

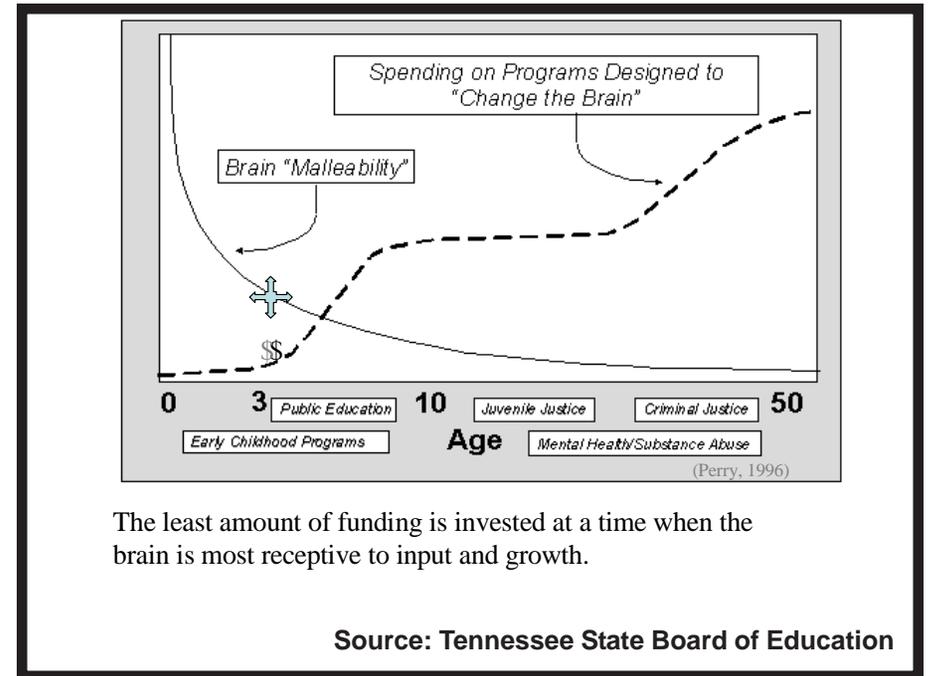
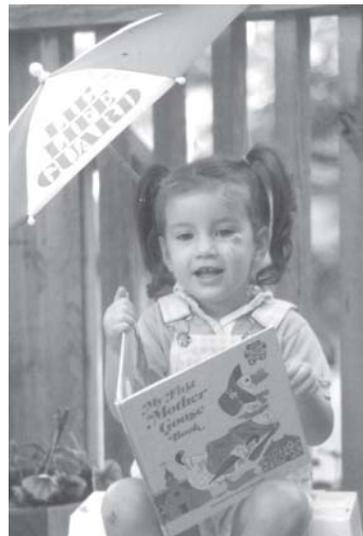
Exhaustion of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) surplus funding and state budget reductions resulted in a reduction in the number of children who are served. An estimated 38,000 children meet the financial eligibility requirements for this pre-kindergarten program; however, approximately 15,000 are served by Head Start Programs in Tennessee, and approximately 2,500 are served through the Early Childhood Education Program. This leaves an estimated 20,500 at-risk 4-year-olds who are unable to access the program.

Conclusion

In summary, school readiness begins before infancy with adequate prenatal care. It involves the entire family and the community and requires multiple service systems and social structures. Communities able to provide adequate supports for families with a wide range of service needs are better equipped to prepare children to learn and become productive adults. Systems stretched by fiscal deficits and gaps in services offer what they can, but too often fall short of providing what a child needs to succeed.

Children who are able to access essential physical and mental health care and needed language or rehabilitative services are more likely to establish lifelong learning patterns, leading to academic and economic success.

Today's research tells us what we need to do to help children succeed, but today's fiscal constraints and service gaps mean as Tennesseans we are not providing the opportunities necessary for our children to succeed.



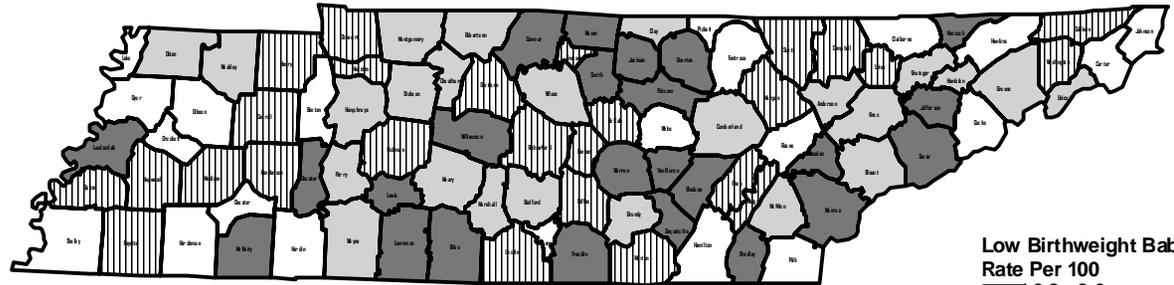
We are doing a lot of things right in a few places, but Tennessee does not offer comprehensive, statewide programs with seamless service delivery systems for children and families. Due to inadequate funding, most state programs fall short by providing pilots in a small number of locations, even when a service has proven it saves dollars in the long term.

So, to go back to the opening question: **What does it take to ensure a child is ready to succeed?** It takes a system-wide, comprehensive approach to health, education and welfare that values children and families. A starting place for Tennessee policy makers would be fully funding the Early Childhood Education Pre-Kindergarten Program for at-risk 4-year-olds and expanding the Healthy Start Program statewide. The long-range benefits offer a more educated and stable workforce with fewer health and other related problems. If Tennessee wants its youngest citizens to be successful, Tennessee must take an active role in ensuring all requirements for school readiness are provided.

Maps and Tables



Low-Birthweight Babies



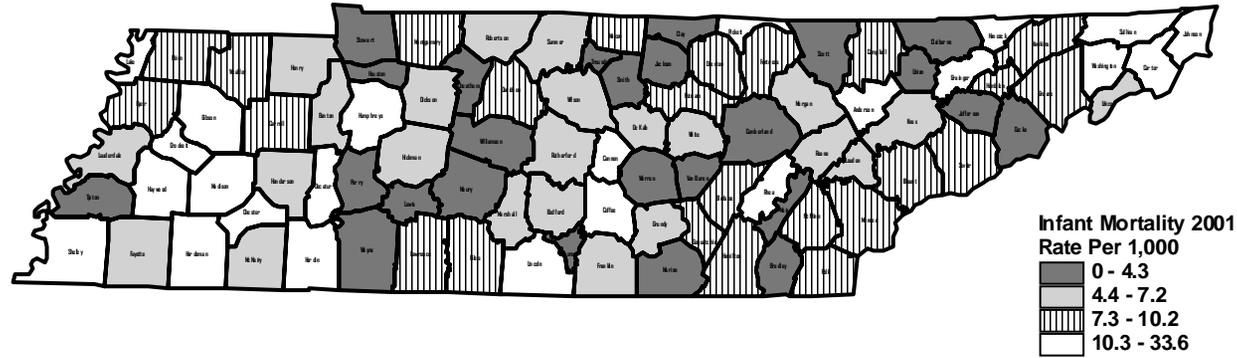
Low Birthweight Babies 2001
Rate Per 100

- 3.8 - 8.0
- 8.1 - 8.9
- 9.0 - 10.1
- 10.2 - 15.8

County	2001		1999-2001		County	2001		1999-2001		County	2001		1999-2001	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	64	8.3	181	7.7	Hamilton	460	11.4	1347	11.3	Morgan	22	9.6	72	10.9
Bedford	48	8.1	143	8.1	Hancock	3	3.8	10	4.5	Obion	36	8.1	103	8.0
Benton	20	12.4	50	9.7	Hardeman	43	12.8	118	11.1	Overton	10	4.6	41	6.1
Bledsoe	8	6.6	33	8.4	Hardin	32	11.6	76	9.1	Perry	7	8.2	25	8.8
Blount	103	8.2	291	7.7	Hawkins	66	10.4	172	8.9	Pickett	8	15.1	17	9.6
Bradley	94	8.0	305	8.6	Haywood	27	9.2	91	10.4	Polk	23	11.2	70	11.4
Campbell	46	9.1	133	8.9	Henderson	35	10.1	100	9.6	Putnam	64	7.9	197	7.9
Cannon	15	9.3	39	8.6	Henry	38	10.1	109	9.6	Rhea	35	9.1	126	10.7
Carroll	34	9.1	112	10.0	Hickman	29	9.0	78	8.5	Roane	62	10.7	163	9.2
Carter	62	10.7	179	10.2	Houston	11	9.8	31	10.0	Robertson	70	8.3	192	7.7
Cheatham	40	8.2	118	7.8	Humphreys	19	8.4	55	8.3	Rutherford	277	9.1	728	8.5
Chester	21	11.4	47	8.6	Jackson	7	6.9	20	6.1	Scott	29	9.0	79	8.7
Claiborne	39	10.7	96	9.0	Jefferson	38	7.4	143	8.9	Sequatchie	9	6.7	37	8.6
Clay	7	8.6	19	7.1	Johnson	18	12.2	51	10.6	Sevier	71	8.0	228	8.3
Cocke	45	11.3	116	9.4	Knox	395	8.2	1161	8.1	Shelby	1572	10.9	4980	11.3
Coffee	66	10.0	190	9.6	Lake	8	11.1	19	8.5	Smith	9	4.7	42	6.3
Crockett	20	10.3	50	8.7	Lauderdale	30	7.2	125	10.0	Stewart	15	9.5	35	8.2
Cumberland	46	8.7	142	9.4	Lawrence	36	6.0	117	6.9	Sullivan	157	9.3	446	8.7
Davidson	806	9.2	2448	9.3	Lewis	9	7.8	32	7.8	Sumner	127	7.0	379	7.0
Decatur	5	4.2	26	6.4	Lincoln	33	9.0	107	9.4	Tipton	71	9.7	224	10.3
De Kalb	22	10.0	58	8.8	Loudon	33	6.9	101	7.0	Trousdale	9	10.0	25	8.9
Dickson	55	8.7	153	8.1	Macon	19	7.0	66	8.2	Unicoi	15	8.8	38	7.4
Dyer	56	10.4	144	9.5	Madison	125	9.6	382	9.4	Union	21	9.1	62	9.1
Fayette	38	9.6	106	8.7	Marion	32	9.3	107	10.2	Van Buren	4	6.3	16	9.4
Fentress	24	12.2	52	8.3	Marshall	34	8.6	75	6.9	Warren	39	7.1	136	8.3
Franklin	31	6.9	116	8.4	Maury	86	8.4	259	8.5	Washington	115	9.4	321	8.2
Gibson	64	10.4	201	10.6	McMinn	59	8.9	145	7.8	Wayne	14	8.1	34	6.6
Giles	23	6.8	98	9.1	McNairy	22	6.5	82	8.1	Weakley	34	8.8	83	6.9
Grainger	22	8.4	54	7.4	Meigs	16	10.1	49	10.4	White	31	10.6	73	8.4
Greene	61	8.7	179	8.1	Monroe	36	6.7	140	8.9	Williamson	96	5.6	320	6.3
Grundy	17	8.5	50	8.5	Montgomery	192	8.2	598	8.2	Wilson	112	8.8	331	8.8
Hamblen	69	8.5	202	8.1	Moore	9	15.8	18	9.9	Tennessee	7,235	9.2	21,738	9.2

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research; TCCY.
*Rate for 2001 is based on live births in the same year.

Infant Mortality

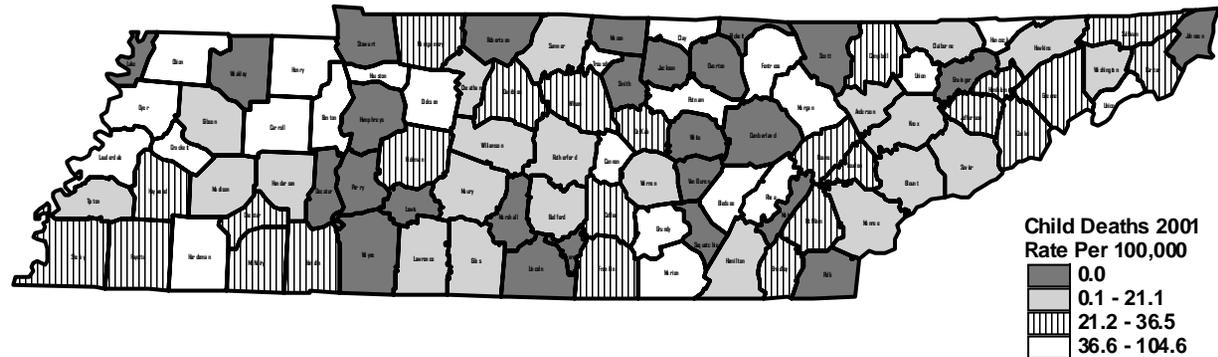


County	2001		1999-2001		County	2001		1999-2001		County	2001		1999-2001	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	8	10.4	9	3.8	Hamilton	41	10.1	121	10.2	Morgan	1	4.4	10	15.2
Bedford	4	6.8	11	6.2	Hancock	1	12.8	2	9.0	Obion	4	9.0	10	7.8
Benton	1	6.2	4	7.8	Hardeman	4	11.9	15	14.1	Overton	2	9.1	7	10.5
Bledsoe	1	8.2	1	2.6	Hardin	4	14.4	11	13.2	Perry	0	0.0	1	3.5
Blount	11	8.7	23	6.1	Hawkins	6	9.4	15	7.7	Pickett	1	18.9	2	11.2
Bradley	5	4.3	24	6.7	Haywood	4	13.7	7	8.0	Polk	2	9.7	2	3.2
Campbell	5	9.9	12	8.0	Henderson	2	5.7	9	8.6	Putnam	8	9.9	20	8.0
Cannon	2	12.4	5	11.0	Henry	2	5.3	10	8.8	Rhea	6	15.5	12	10.2
Carroll	3	8.1	18	16.1	Hickman	2	6.2	4	4.4	Roane	3	5.2	7	4.0
Carter	6	10.3	16	9.1	Houston	0	0.0	0	0.0	Robertson	5	5.9	10	4.0
Cheatham	2	4.1	6	4.0	Humphreys	4	17.8	8	12.1	Rutherford	20	6.6	48	5.6
Chester	2	10.9	6	11.0	Jackson	0	0.0	3	9.2	Scott	1	3.1	4	4.4
Claiborne	0	0.0	5	4.7	Jefferson	2	3.9	7	4.4	Sequatchie	1	7.4	1	2.3
Clay	0	0.0	2	7.4	Johnson	3	20.3	4	8.3	Sevier	9	10.1	17	6.2
Cocke	1	2.5	6	4.9	Knox	27	5.6	74	5.2	Shelby	182	12.6	557	12.7
Coffee	7	10.6	16	8.1	Lake	1	13.9	2	9.0	Smith	0	0.0	1	1.5
Crockett	2	10.3	3	5.2	Lauderdale	3	7.2	16	12.9	Stewart	0	0.0	1	2.3
Cumberland	2	3.8	10	6.6	Lawrence	5	8.4	14	8.3	Sullivan	18	10.7	56	10.9
Davidson	79	9.0	248	9.4	Lewis	0	0.0	3	7.3	Sumner	8	4.4	23	4.2
Decatur	4	33.6	5	12.2	Lincoln	6	16.4	12	10.5	Tipton	3	4.1	20	9.2
De Kalb	1	4.6	4	6.1	Loudon	3	6.3	9	6.2	Trousdale	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dickson	3	4.8	9	4.8	Macon	2	7.4	7	8.7	Unicoi	1	5.9	4	7.7
Dyer	4	7.4	15	9.9	Madison	20	15.4	44	10.9	Union	1	4.3	1	1.5
Fayette	2	5.1	7	5.8	Marion	1	2.9	7	6.7	Van Buren	0	0.0	1	5.8
Fentress	2	10.2	7	11.2	Marshall	2	5.1	9	8.3	Warren	0	0.0	5	3.0
Franklin	2	4.4	6	4.3	Maury	4	3.9	19	6.3	Washington	13	10.6	34	8.7
Gibson	12	19.5	29	15.2	McMinn	6	9.1	9	4.8	Wayne	0	0.0	3	5.8
Giles	3	8.9	9	8.3	McNairy	2	5.9	10	9.8	Weakley	3	7.8	10	8.3
Grainger	4	15.2	6	8.2	Meigs	0	0.0	1	2.1	White	2	6.8	4	4.6
Greene	6	8.5	22	10.0	Monroe	4	7.5	19	12.0	Williamson	5	2.9	24	4.7
Grundy	1	5.0	2	3.4	Montgomery	20	8.5	52	7.2	Wilson	7	5.5	18	4.8
Hamblen	8	9.8	14	5.6	Moore	0	0.0	0	0.0	Tennessee	680	8.7	1996	8.5

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research; TCCY.

*Rate for 2001 is based on live births in the same year.

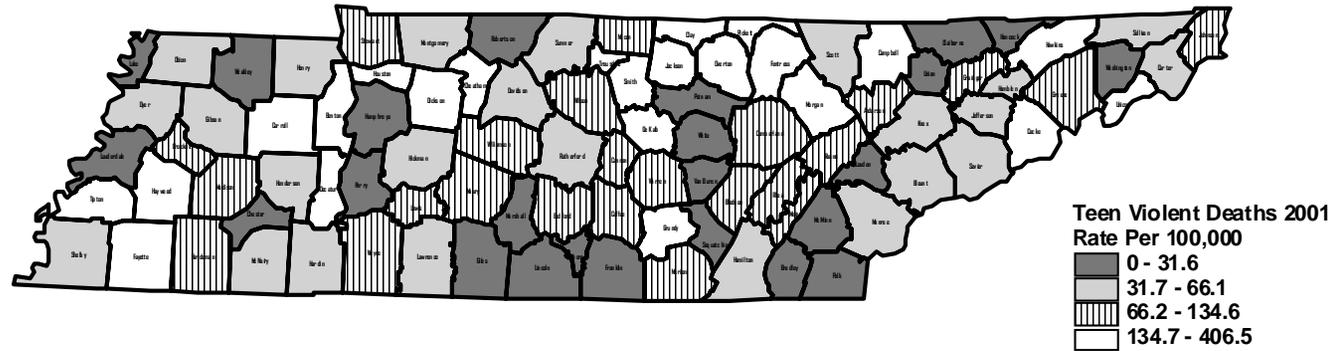
Child Deaths



2001		1999-2001		2001		1999-2001		2001		1999-2001		2001		1999-2001	
County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Anderson	1	7.8	10	25.6	Hamilton	9	16.2	38	22.7	Morgan	2	56.4	3	28.6	
Bedford	1	12.9	3	13.4	Hancock	1	84.9	1	28.1	Obion	3	50.6	5	28.5	
Benton	2	70.4	8	92.6	Hardeman	2	38.0	3	18.8	Overton	0	0.0	2	18.8	
Bledsoe	1	45.3	2	31.9	Hardin	1	21.7	5	35.2	Perry	0	0.0	2	46.5	
Blount	4	21.1	10	17.8	Hawkins	2	20.4	10	35.2	Pickett	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Bradley	5	30.3	12	24.8	Haywood	1	23.5	5	39.5	Polk	0	0.0	1	12.2	
Campbell	2	28.2	5	23.5	Henderson	1	20.6	5	35.2	Putnam	4	36.9	7	21.7	
Cannon	1	38.9	2	26.3	Henry	4	75.4	8	51.3	Rhea	2	38.5	5	32.1	
Carroll	3	56.8	5	31.2	Hickman	1	22.8	3	23.6	Roane	2	22.3	6	22.9	
Carter	3	31.9	4	14.6	Houston	1	64.1	3	66.6	Robertson	0	0.0	5	14.1	
Cheatham	1	12.8	7	29.2	Humphreys	0	0.0	3	30.5	Rutherford	8	20.6	29	25.4	
Chester	1	33.2	3	34.5	Jackson	0	0.0	1	18.5	Scott	0	0.0	1	7.8	
Claiborne	1	18.3	1	6.1	Jefferson	2	24.7	4	17.3	Sequatchie	0	0.0	2	30.5	
Clay	1	75.0	1	25.7	Johnson	0	0.0	0	0.0	Sevier	2	15.6	6	15.9	
Cocke	2	33.5	7	39.6	Knox	7	10.4	41	20.3	Shelby	54	27.1	176	29.5	
Coffee	2	21.2	5	17.5	Lake	0	0.0	0	0.0	Smith	0	0.0	1	9.8	
Crockett	3	104.6	6	71.2	Lauderdale	4	75.7	9	56.8	Stewart	0	0.0	1	15.0	
Cumberland	0	0.0	5	21.4	Lawrence	1	12.2	7	28.3	Sullivan	7	26.9	18	23.2	
Davidson	27	27.0	100	33.3	Lewis	0	0.0	5	76.8	Sumner	3	11.2	16	20.3	
Decatur	0	0.0	0	0.0	Lincoln	0	0.0	1	5.7	Tipton	2	17.0	11	31.1	
DeKalb	1	31.8	2	22.0	Loudon	2	29.7	4	19.3	Trousdale	1	72.2	3	75.0	
Dickson	4	44.1	7	25.0	Macon	0	0.0	2	16.7	Unicoi	2	72.1	2	24.5	
Dyer	5	66.6	14	61.9	Madison	2	10.7	19	34.2	Union	2	55.3	3	28.6	
Fayette	2	35.3	5	27.6	Marion	2	39.4	4	25.8	Van Buren	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Fentress	2	64.3	3	32.4	Marshall	0	0.0	5	31.2	Warren	1	13.8	6	28.2	
Franklin	2	28.5	6	29.0	Maury	2	14.2	9	20.8	Washington	2	11.2	12	22.7	
Gibson	1	11.1	6	22.0	McMinn	3	32.1	9	33.2	Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Giles	1	17.9	4	23.8	McNairy	1	21.7	10	73.1	Weakley	0	0.0	3	17.3	
Grainger	0	0.0	0	0.0	Meigs	0	0.0	1	16.5	White	0	0.0	2	15.8	
Greene	4	36.5	14	43.4	Monroe	1	13.0	7	31.9	Williamson	1	3.3	10	11.5	
Grundy	2	70.8	2	23.9	Montgomery	9	29.2	21	23.7	Wilson	4	21.6	13	23.3	
Hamblen	3	28.3	11	35.3	Moore	0	0.0	0	0.0	Tennessee	249	22.7	864	26.4	

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research; TCCY.
*Rate for 2001 was calculated using 2001 population estimates per 100,000 children ages 1-14.

Teen Violent Deaths



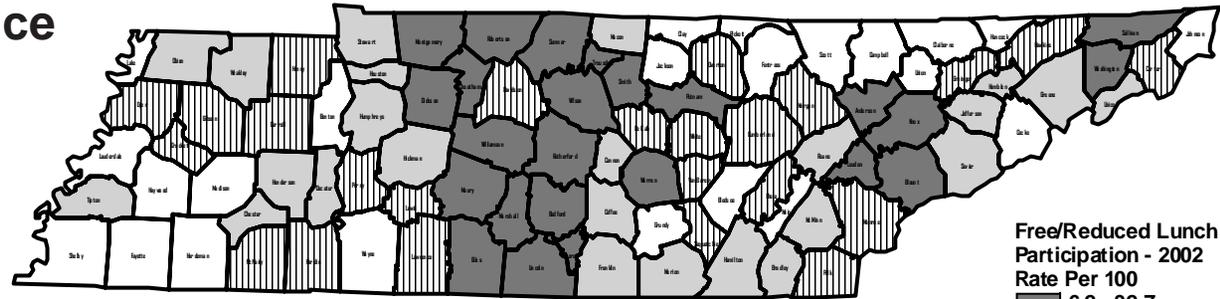
2001		1999-2001		2001		1999-2001		2001		1999-2001				
County	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Anderson	5	107.5	12	87.0	Hamilton	9	43.4	33	54.7	Morgan	2	148.6	6	151.1
Bedford	2	75.7	9	119.7	Hancock	0	0.0	1	68.9	Obion	1	47.8	3	47.5
Benton	2	197.6	5	168.9	Hardeman	2	105.2	5	90.9	Overton	2	150.7	2	51.0
Bledsoe	1	118.3	3	122.5	Hardin	1	61.4	2	41.2	Perry	0	0.0	1	68.2
Blount	4	57.2	6	29.7	Hawkins	5	150.2	8	83.0	Pickett	1	301.2	1	107.5
Bradley	2	31.6	12	65.7	Haywood	3	205.3	3	68.0	Polk	0	0.0	1	36.8
Campbell	5	193.3	7	90.7	Henderson	1	57.7	7	138.3	Putnam	1	19.8	7	46.2
Cannon	1	112.7	2	77.0	Henry	1	50.9	4	69.4	Roane	2	96.8	7	114.9
Carroll	3	148.6	7	116.5	Hickman	1	66.1	5	117.6	Robertson	0	0.0	7	61.3
Carter	2	54.2	6	56.3	Houston	1	206.2	3	210.1	Rutherford	5	34.5	27	62.4
Cheatham	5	195.2	11	148.7	Humphreys	0	0.0	2	58.8	Scott	1	63.7	6	129.9
Chester	0	0.0	1	24.6	Jackson	2	284.1	4	205.8	Sequatchie	0	0.0	4	186.5
Claiborne	0	0.0	3	47.9	Jefferson	2	62.8	4	41.6	Sevier	2	43.2	10	75.1
Clay	2	396.8	3	204.9	Johnson	1	103.0	2	69.9	Shelby	31	46.4	119	60.3
Cocke	3	139.4	6	94.9	Knox	14	51.7	39	48.6	Smith	2	153.1	5	133.2
Coffee	4	118.8	11	111.8	Lake	0	0.0	1	73.6	Stewart	1	117.0	2	82.0
Crockett	1	95.9	3	99.4	Lauderdale	0	0.0	6	109.2	Sullivan	4	43.1	13	47.7
Cumberland	3	109.3	4	49.6	Lawrence	1	35.5	4	47.9	Sumner	6	61.5	27	94.9
Davidson	20	53.2	83	75.1	Lewis	1	115.3	5	204.3	Tipton	6	143.9	9	75.3
Decatur	1	140.6	2	96.2	Lincoln	0	0.0	3	47.4	Trousdale	1	202.4	1	68.8
De Kalb	2	173.6	5	152.1	Loudon	0	0.0	6	87.6	Unicoi	3	284.1	5	159.6
Dickson	7	228.2	11	122.0	Macon	1	69.8	3	73.6	Union	0	0.0	5	134.4
Dyer	1	38.3	6	78.2	Madison	6	85.0	14	68.3	Van Buren	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fayette	3	139.9	8	118.9	Marion	2	106.4	8	143.5	Warren	3	116.9	5	65.8
Fentress	2	173.0	3	87.0	Marshall	0	0.0	2	35.1	Washington	1	14.1	11	52.6
Franklin	0	0.0	5	56.8	Maury	6	114.3	18	118.4	Wayne	1	92.5	1	30.7
Gibson	2	63.4	5	53.4	McMinn	0	0.0	3	31.6	Weakley	0	0.0	1	10.6
Giles	0	0.0	2	31.8	McNairy	1	64.2	2	43.5	White	0	0.0	2	44.5
Grainger	1	75.7	3	75.9	Meigs	1	134.6	2	94.5	Williamson	7	73.1	17	60.8
Greene	3	74.9	5	42.7	Monroe	1	37.1	7	90.5	Wilson	5	80.3	20	109.5
Grundy	4	406.5	6	206.1	Montgomery	5	50.5	11	37.4	Tennessee	253	63.6	813	69.5
Hamblen	2	52.6	6	54.5	Moore	0	0.0	0	0.0					

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research; TCCY.

*Rate for 2001 was calculated using 2001 population estimates per 100,000 teens ages 15-19.

Free and Reduced-Price

School Lunches



Free/Reduced Lunch Participation - 2002 Rate Per 100

6.2 - 32.7

32.8 - 37.9

38.0 - 46.3

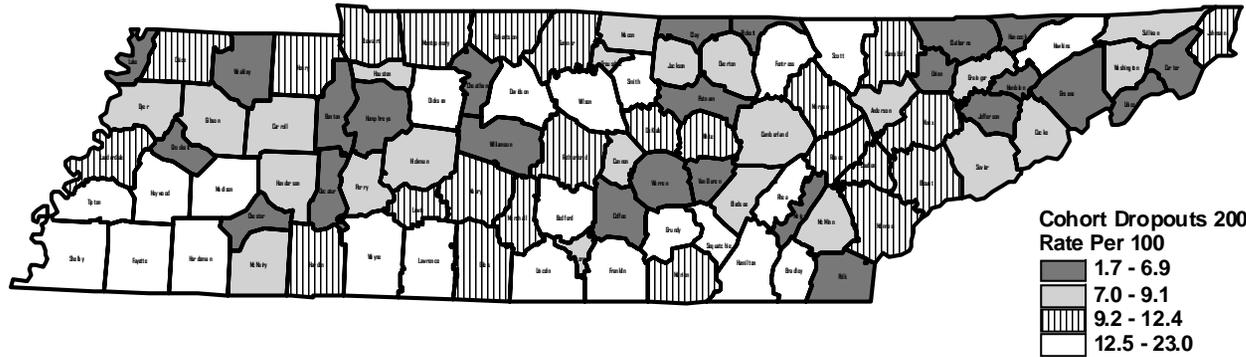
46.4 - 52.0

2002		2000-2002		2002		2000-2002		2002		2000-2002				
County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	3,431.00	29.6	10,015	27.6	Hamilton	13,061	34.3	38,036	32.9	Morgan	1,354	42.7	3,961	42.1
Bedford	1,939.00	32.7	5,374	30.9	Hancock	692	64.3	2,018	62.6	Obion	1,809	35.0	5,274	33.7
Benton	1,180.00	49.4	3,470	48.2	Hardeman	2,617	61.2	7,914	60.7	Overton	1,349	44.8	3,877	44.1
Bledsoe	862.00	49.9	2,588	51.3	Hardin	1,630	44.3	4,673	42.6	Perry	500	45.7	1,392	42.2
Blount	3,726.00	23.8	10,643	23.2	Hawkins	3,034	41.6	8,678	40.3	Pickett	359	54.1	1,065	51.3
Bradley	4,333.00	34.8	11,963	33.3	Haywood	2,488	69.4	7,411	68.7	Polk	960	41.5	2,628	39.0
Campbell	3,222.00	54.9	9,554	53.8	Henderson	1,463	34.8	3,846	32.3	Putnam	2,585	31.3	7,740	29.5
Cannon	690.00	34.4	1,904	32.3	Henry	1,978	41.4	5,635	39.8	Rhea	1,628	38.8	4,627	36.3
Carroll	1,951.00	41.1	5,670	38.9	Hickman	1,233	34.1	3,497	33.3	Roane	2,366	34.6	7,133	34.6
Carter	3,582.00	46.3	10,792	45.8	Houston	491	36.4	1,469	36.6	Robertson	2,324	24.8	6,439	23.2
Cheatham	1,255.00	19.3	3,655	18.8	Humphreys	1,047	36.7	3,029	35.0	Rutherford	5,692	20.0	16,910	19.7
Chester	794.00	34.6	2,326	33.2	Jackson	860	53.2	2,450	52.5	Scott	2,335	61.1	6,839	60.4
Claiborne	2,496.00	56.9	7,398	56.1	Jefferson	2,457	37.9	6,575	34.6	Sequatchie	774	44.4	2,223	43.5
Clay	669.00	58.5	1,980	56.7	Johnson	1,158	53.5	3,532	53.8	Sevier	4,091	35.1	11,612	34.0
Cocke	2,785.00	55.4	7,640	52.1	Knox	12,729	25.7	36,838	25.0	Shelby	74,020	46.7	206,090	46.0
Coffee	2,860.00	33.3	8,042	31.8	Lake	506	58.7	1,521	59.9	Smith	978	32.2	2,788	30.8
Crockett	1,070.00	41.3	3,137	41.2	Lauderdale	2,524	58.2	7,604	58.2	Stewart	705	35.8	2,023	34.7
Cumberland	2,922.00	45.3	8,263	43.4	Lawrence	2,672	40.6	7,693	39.2	Sullivan	6,761	31.2	19,651	30.1
Davidson	25,254.00	39.1	72,983	37.8	Lewis	733	39.5	2,028	36.8	Sumner	4,293	20.0	11,862	18.7
Decatur	517.00	35.2	1,782	33.6	Lincoln	1,439	30.3	4,278	29.2	Tipton	3,781	36.5	10,959	35.6
DeKalb	936.00	38.2	2,690	36.5	Loudon	2,137	32.7	6,126	32.1	Trousdale	351	29.3	1,039	28.9
Dickson	2,107.00	28.0	5,571	24.8	Macon	1,200	35.2	3,446	34.0	Unicoi	849	35.8	2,482	35.3
Dyer	2,635.00	40.5	7,254	38.0	Madison	6,382	48.5	18,100	45.8	Union	1,410	48.6	4,037	47.0
Fayette	2,497.00	69.1	7,537	69.8	Marion	1,599	37.3	4,385	34.2	Van Buren	356	45.9	946	41.3
Fentress	1,414.00	62.8	3,910	60.1	Marshall	1,289	28.3	3,573	26.3	Warren	1,698	32.6	5,402	31.6
Franklin	1,852.00	34.5	5,234	32.1	Maury	3,285	30.9	9,202	28.5	Washington	4,074	27.5	12,002	27.8
Gibson	3,310.00	40.4	9,233	37.7	McMinn	2,639	35.4	7,489	33.6	Wayne	1,183	46.7	3,422	45.2
Giles	1,302.00	30.8	3,828	29.2	McNairy	1,557	40.3	4,329	37.4	Weakley	1,601	34.7	4,341	30.7
Grainger	1,361.00	44.7	4,041	43.1	Meigs	854	48.7	2,425	47.8	White	1,496	40.8	4,260	38.9
Greene	3,438.00	37.6	9,569	35.2	Monroe	2,691	43.5	7,677	42.3	Williamson	1,429	6.2	3,962	6.0
Grundy	1,028.00	65.8	3,019	57.9	Montgomery	6,610	28.3	16,655	25.1	Wilson	2,044	14.8	5,851	14.2
Hamblen	2,961.00	35.4	8,599	34.2	Moore	220	24.0	639	23.2	Tennessee	310,436	36.2	887,699	35.0

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, School Nutrition; TCCY.

Note: Average number f/r lunches served is based on the cumulative number of lunches served, divided by the number of serving days during school year. Rate for 2002 was calculated as a function of the average number lunches served, divided by the average daily attendance.

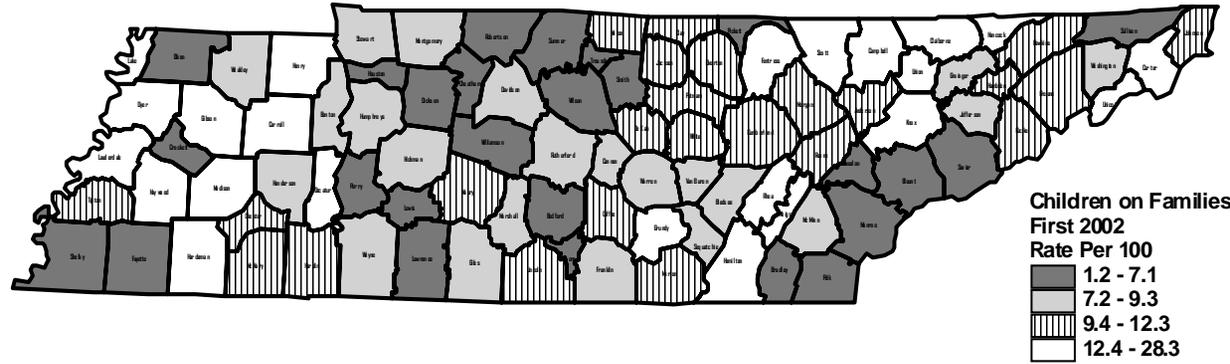
Cohort Dropout Rate



2002					2000-2002					2002					2000-2002				
County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	86	7.9	316	9.4	Hamilton	590	13.6	1,925	13.9	Morgan	32	11.3	97	12.5					
Bedford	58	12.5	230	14.9	Hancock	6	6.4	34	11.1	Obion	61	11.3	198	13.0					
Benton	8	3.2	23	3.0	Hardeman	70	19.9	219	19.5	Overton	19	7.2	59	7.9					
Bledsoe	16	8.6	41	8.0	Hardin	36	11.0	121	11.9	Perry	10	8.8	38	11.6					
Blount	130	9.3	395	9.3	Hawkins	133	17.6	366	16.6	Pickett	1	1.9	4	2.1					
Bradley	127	12.6	442	13.9	Haywood	60	15.8	195	16.8	Polk	13	6.3	41	6.9					
Campbell	49	10.3	258	15.8	Henderson	34	9.0	141	11.4	Putnam	59	6.9	152	5.9					
Cannon	16	8.6	66	12.1	Henry	49	11.4	151	11.1	Rhea	47	12.5	203	17.9					
Carroll	30	7.5	82	6.0	Hickman	29	8.9	94	10.8	Roane	82	11.0	241	10.6					
Carter	49	6.9	175	8.1	Houston	7	7.4	26	8.1	Robertson	85	10.7	276	11.7					
Cheatham	16	2.3	83	4.1	Humphreys	13	5.8	55	7.2	Rutherford	264	10.0	1,134	13.9					
Chester	13	6.6	40	5.8	Jackson	10	7.8	37	9.2	Scott	51	14.4	205	18.2					
Claiborne	24	5.8	103	8.3	Jefferson	19	3.6	153	9.9	Sequatchie	26	15.8	69	12.8					
Clay	2	1.9	3	1.0	Johnson	22	9.6	63	10.3	Sevier	87	7.4	249	7.2					
Cocke	35	7.0	154	10.4	Knox	443	10.6	1,393	10.4	Shelby	3,061	21.8	9,321	22.4					
Coffee	34	4.6	221	9.4	Lake	5	4.3	32	9.9	Smith	40	15.0	122	14.4					
Crockett	14	5.2	56	7.0	Lauderdale	45	9.8	190	13.9	Stewart	19	10.4	69	13.3					
Cumberland	46	7.1	124	6.4	Lawrence	81	12.6	230	12.2	Sullivan	173	8.8	551	8.5					
Davidson	1,077	13.0	3,567	15.3	Lewis	18	9.6	79	14.1	Sumner	194	10.5	572	9.8					
Decatur	5	3.0	26	5.2	Lincoln	66	14.4	194	14.5	Tipton	120	12.8	309	10.8					
DeKalb	27	10.8	90	10.5	Loudon	74	12.4	218	12.8	Trousdale	9	7.0	32	8.4					
Dickson	147	23.0	384	20.4	Macon	32	9.1	169	13.7	Unicoi	10	5.0	96	13.4					
Dyer	56	8.9	157	8.5	Madison	205	15.8	703	22.6	Union	4	1.7	33	4.4					
Fayette	90	21.7	316	26.1	Marion	31	9.2	101	8.3	Van Buren	3	4.5	16	7.7					
Fentress	12	15.6	26	11.3	Marshall	41	10.4	105	4.9	Warren	20	3.9	99	6.6					
Franklin	104	21.1	250	16.8	Maury	96	9.4	430	19.1	Washington	116	7.9	497	11.5					
Gibson	70	8.9	264	11.5	McMinn	50	8.5	247	13.4	Wayne	31	14.3	95	14.9					
Giles	47	11.4	152	12.0	McNairy	22	7.6	91	5.3	Weakley	22	4.3	95	6.3					
Grainger	19	7.5	70	9.0	Meigs	8	5.1	47	9.3	White	42	10.5	142	11.9					
Greene	50	6.0	183	7.2	Monroe	66	11.0	235	13.0	Williamson	120	6.6	331	6.2					
Grundy	37	15.2	253	31.4	Montgomery	219	9.9	586	8.9	Wilson	184	13.8	598	14.7					
Hamblen	57	6.8	172	6.4	Moore	8	7.5	31	10.7	Tennessee	10,144	12.5	33,506	13.6					

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, TCCY.
Rate includes cumulative dropouts divided by cumulative 9th grade net enrollment for class of 2002. State total excludes data for state special schools.

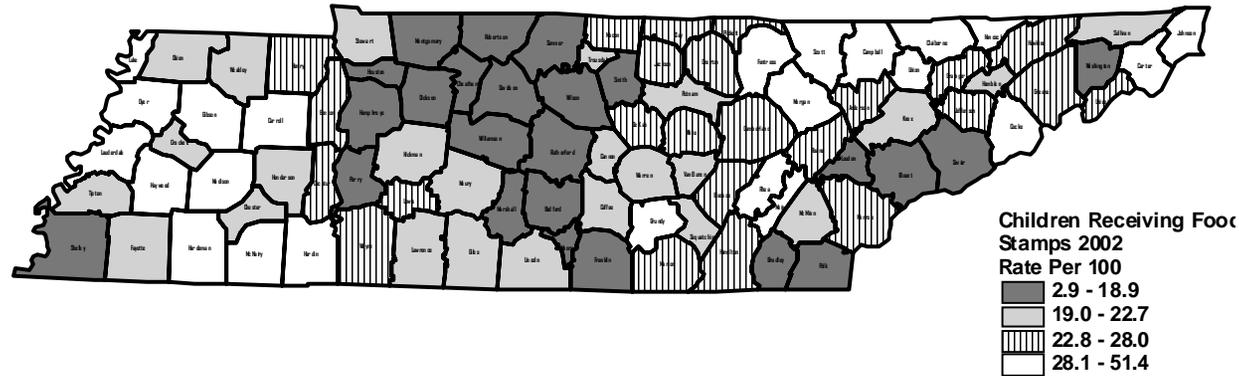
Children Receiving Families First



2002		2000-2002		2002		2000-2002		2002		2000-2002				
County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	1,936	11.7	4,117	8.3	Hamilton	13,660	19.3	26,648	12.4	Morgan	471	10.2	1,003	7.3
Bedford	601	5.9	1,303	4.4	Hancock	437	28.3	866	18.5	Obion	552	7.1	1,113	4.9
Benton	296	8.1	616	5.6	Hardeman	1,088	15.9	2,314	11.4	Overton	452	9.6	913	6.5
Bledsoe	252	8.7	544	6.3	Hardin	583	9.8	1,044	5.9	Perry	95	5.1	174	3.1
Blount	1,536	6.3	3,012	4.1	Hawkins	1,251	9.9	2,714	7.2	Pickett	73	6.9	141	4.4
Bradley	1,001	4.7	2,152	3.4	Haywood	791	14.7	1,614	10.0	Polk	135	3.7	322	2.9
Campbell	1,151	12.6	2,493	9.1	Henderson	473	7.5	1,027	5.5	Putnam	1,581	11.2	3,099	7.3
Cannon	305	9.2	569	5.8	Henry	882	12.8	1,730	8.4	Rhea	1,010	15.0	1,950	9.6
Carroll	1,036	15.2	1,939	9.4	Hickman	475	8.3	822	4.9	Roane	1,383	11.8	2,994	8.6
Carter	1,587	13.0	3,115	8.5	Houston	134	6.7	236	4.0	Robertson	817	5.5	1,816	4.1
Cheatham	269	2.6	572	1.9	Humphreys	356	8.2	745	5.8	Rutherford	3,659	7.3	7,067	4.7
Chester	409	10.5	808	6.9	Jackson	233	9.4	443	6.0	Scott	952	17.1	1,887	11.3
Claiborne	1,088	15.5	2,315	11.0	Jefferson	861	8.1	1,820	5.8	Sequatchie	235	8.1	479	5.6
Clay	209	12.3	423	8.2	Johnson	415	11.9	821	7.9	Sevier	796	4.8	1,636	3.3
Cocke	892	11.5	1,865	8.1	Knox	12,209	14.2	24,056	9.3	Shelby	15,989	6.3	107,534	14.1
Coffee	1,145	9.4	2,108	5.8	Lake	295	20.8	573	13.6	Smith	239	5.2	523	3.8
Crockett	211	5.7	422	3.8	Lauderdale	1,083	15.9	1,996	9.9	Stewart	235	7.7	437	4.8
Cumberland	1,053	10.4	2,071	6.8	Lawrence	623	5.9	1,290	4.1	Sullivan	2,363	7.1	5,200	5.2
Davidson	10,443	8.2	40,423	10.6	Lewis	112	3.8	288	3.3	Sumner	2,507	7.1	4,177	4.0
Decatur	326	12.8	604	7.9	Lincoln	830	11.0	1,711	7.6	Tipton	1,527	10.0	3,257	7.1
DeKalb	406	9.8	798	6.5	Loudon	500	5.8	953	3.7	Trousdale	93	5.2	212	4.0
Dickson	504	4.3	1,396	4.0	Macon	541	10.0	1,008	6.2	Unicoi	464	12.8	822	7.5
Dyer	1,270	13.2	2,552	8.9	Madison	4,892	20.4	9,058	12.6	Union	655	13.8	1,306	9.3
Fayette	526	7.1	1,325	5.8	Marion	781	11.9	1,427	7.2	Van Buren	93	7.2	159	4.2
Fentress	545	13.5	1,006	8.3	Marshall	612	8.8	1,167	5.6	Warren	780	8.3	1,597	5.7
Franklin	783	8.6	1,562	5.7	Mauzy	1,906	10.3	3,837	7.0	Washington	2,121	9.1	4,211	6.1
Gibson	1,804	15.4	3,338	9.6	McMinn	1,113	9.3	2,183	6.1	Wayne	302	8.3	673	6.2
Giles	546	7.6	1,023	4.7	McNairy	682	11.6	1,423	8.1	Weakley	608	7.8	1,139	4.9
Grainger	422	8.7	870	6.1	Meigs	391	13.6	810	9.6	White	557	10.2	909	5.5
Greene	1,409	9.9	2,825	6.7	Monroe	515	5.2	1,138	3.9	Williamson	478	1.2	985	0.9
Grundy	606	16.7	1,226	11.3	Montgomery	3,443	8.8	6,593	5.7	Wilson	688	2.9	1,540	2.2
Hamblen	1,355	9.8	2,733	6.7	Moore	66	4.8	137	3.4	Tennessee	130,065	9.2	353,892	8.4

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services, TCCY
 *Rate for 2002 is based on 2002 population data for persons younger than age 18.

Child Recipients of Food Stamps

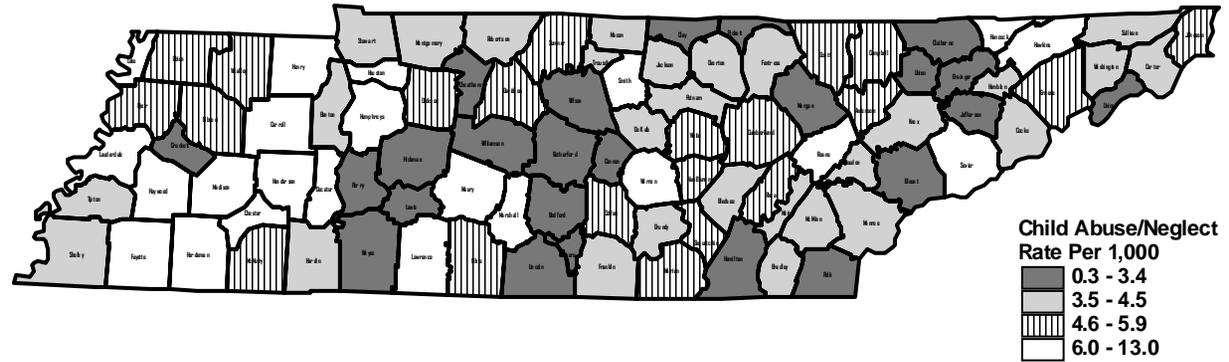


County	2002 Number	Rate	2000-2002 Number	Rate	County	2002 Number	Rate	2000-2002 Number	Rate	County	2002 Number	Rate	2000-2002 Number	Rate
Anderson	4,475	27.1	11,244	22.7	Hamilton	19,891	28.0	44,162	20.6	Morgan	1,493	32.2	3,874	28.0
Bedford	1,583	15.6	3,943	13.3	Hancock	793	51.4	1,884	40.4	Obion	1,480	19.1	3,667	16.0
Benton	905	24.9	2,261	20.7	Hardeman	2,198	32.2	5,254	25.9	Overton	1,132	24.1	2,716	19.4
Bledsoe	750	25.8	1,844	21.4	Hardin	1,888	31.6	4,648	26.2	Perry	353	18.9	923	16.6
Blount	4,317	17.6	10,559	14.4	Hawkins	3,022	23.8	7,707	20.4	Pickett	246	23.3	600	18.7
Bradley	3,591	16.9	8,794	13.9	Haywood	1,882	34.9	4,436	27.5	Polk	638	17.3	1,519	13.9
Campbell	3,439	37.7	8,819	32.2	Henderson	1,321	21.0	3,365	17.9	Putnam	3,091	21.9	7,306	17.2
Cannon	688	20.8	1,586	16.1	Henry	1,817	26.3	3,977	19.2	Rhea	2,060	30.7	4,836	23.8
Carroll	1,988	29.1	4,358	21.2	Hickman	1,272	22.3	2,763	16.4	Roane	2,928	24.9	7,423	21.3
Carter	3,428	28.2	8,191	22.4	Houston	352	17.5	766	13.0	Robertson	1,992	13.4	4,740	10.7
Cheatham	901	8.8	2,082	6.9	Humphreys	802	18.6	1,851	14.4	Rutherford	6,531	13.0	14,197	9.5
Chester	783	20.0	1,887	16.2	Jackson	669	26.9	1,498	20.2	Scott	2,383	42.7	5,859	35.1
Claiborne	2,611	37.3	6,634	31.4	Jefferson	2,474	23.4	5,980	19.2	Sequatchie	649	22.5	1,546	18.1
Clay	470	27.6	1,153	22.5	Johnson	1,121	32.2	2,920	28.1	Sevier	3,070	18.4	7,724	15.5
Cocke	2,697	34.9	6,944	30.1	Knox	18,676	21.7	41,892	16.2	Shelby	24,052	9.5	161,009	21.2
Coffee	2,630	21.6	5,880	16.1	Lake	604	42.5	1,456	34.5	Smith	786	17.0	1,938	14.1
Crockett	712	19.1	1,722	15.6	Lauderdale	2,175	31.9	4,554	22.5	Stewart	584	19.1	1,281	14.2
Cumberland	2,501	24.7	5,786	19.0	Lawrence	2,249	21.4	5,825	18.5	Sullivan	6,901	20.6	17,979	18.0
Davidson	20,178	15.8	63,961	16.8	Lewis	706	23.7	1,752	19.8	Sumner	5,174	14.7	11,401	10.9
Decatur	701	27.5	1,490	19.6	Lincoln	1,611	21.3	3,692	16.4	Tipton	3,410	22.3	8,029	17.6
DeKalb	979	23.7	2,314	18.9	Loudon	1,480	17.1	3,451	13.3	Trousdale	353	19.8	890	16.7
Dickson	1,636	14.0	4,353	12.5	Macon	1,268	23.3	2,948	18.3	Unicoi	941	25.9	2,138	19.6
Dyer	2,811	29.2	6,538	22.8	Madison	7,804	32.6	16,728	23.3	Union	1,491	31.4	3,655	26.0
Fayette	1,543	20.7	3,982	17.6	Marion	1,677	25.7	4,028	20.4	Van Buren	294	22.7	686	17.9
Fentress	1,472	36.5	3,738	30.8	Marshall	1,275	18.3	2,986	14.4	Warren	2,064	21.9	5,250	18.7
Franklin	1,519	16.6	3,552	12.9	Maury	3,933	21.3	9,108	16.5	Washington	4,396	18.9	10,596	15.3
Gibson	3,506	30.0	7,729	22.3	McMinn	2,567	21.4	5,875	16.5	Wayne	988	27.3	2,549	23.6
Giles	1,474	20.4	3,405	15.7	McNairy	1,701	29.0	4,146	23.7	Weakley	1,646	21.2	3,918	16.9
Grainger	1,199	24.8	2,942	20.5	Meigs	891	31.0	2,173	25.8	White	1,354	24.7	3,067	18.7
Greene	3,360	23.6	8,016	19.0	Monroe	2,404	24.3	6,069	20.6	Williamson	1,122	2.9	2,739	2.4
Grundy	1,388	38.2	3,507	32.4	Montgomery	6,474	16.5	14,663	12.6	Wilson	2,092	8.7	4,998	7.0
Hamblen	3,021	21.9	7,235	17.7	Moore	167	12.3	404	9.9	Tennessee	266,114	18.8	748,463	17.7

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services, TCCY.

*Rate for 2002 is based on 2002 population data for persons younger than age 18, and was obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research.

Child Abuse and Neglect



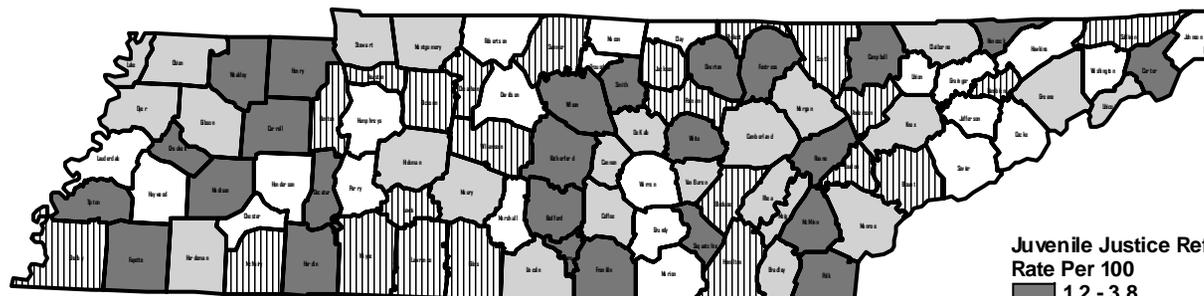
2002			2002			2002		
County	Indicated	Rate	County	Indicated	Rate	County	Indicated	Rate
Anderson	97	5.9	Hamilton	225	3.2	Morgan	11	2.4
Bedford	28	2.8	Hancock	10	6.5	Obion	43	5.6
Benton	15	4.1	Hardeman	51	7.5	Overton	20	4.3
Bledsoe	13	4.5	Hardin	26	4.4	Perry	2	1.1
Blount	84	3.4	Hawkins	80	6.3	Pickett	3	2.8
Bradley	79	3.7	Haywood	55	10.2	Polk	10	2.7
Campbell	49	5.4	Henderson	50	8.0	Putnam	52	3.7
Cannon	9	2.7	Henry	43	6.2	Rhea	33	4.9
Carroll	46	6.7	Hickman	9	1.6	Roane	74	6.3
Carter	50	4.1	Houston	21	10.4	Robertson	67	4.5
Cheatham	33	3.2	Humphreys	49	11.3	Rutherford	136	2.7
Chester	35	8.9	Jackson	9	3.6	Scott	31	5.6
Claiborne	15	2.1	Jefferson	27	2.6	Sequatchie	15	5.2
Clay	5	2.9	Johnson	19	5.5	Sevier	106	6.3
Cocke	33	4.3	Knox	388	4.5	Shelby	987	3.9
Coffee	61	5.0	Lake	13	9.1	Smith	60	13.0
Crockett	11	3.0	Lauderdale	75	11.0	Stewart	13	4.3
Cumberland	56	5.5	Lawrence	67	6.4	Sullivan	149	4.5
Davidson	607	4.8	Lewis	1	0.3	Sumner	165	4.7
Decatur	21	8.2	Lincoln	14	1.9	Tipton	59	3.9
De Kalb	15	3.6	Loudon	34	3.9	Trousdale	8	4.5
Dickson	69	5.9	Macon	20	3.7	Unicoi	8	2.2
Dyer	46	4.8	Madison	269	11.2	Union	15	3.2
Fayette	57	7.7	Marion	32	4.9	Van Buren	7	5.4
Fentress	14	3.5	Marshall	43	6.2	Warren	66	7.0
Franklin	35	3.8	Mauri	172	9.3	Washington	105	4.5
Gibson	64	5.5	McMinn	53	4.4	Wayne	3	0.8
Giles	39	5.4	McNairy	33	5.6	Weakley	46	5.9
Grainger	9	1.9	Meigs	12	4.2	White	26	4.7
Greene	69	4.9	Monroe	38	3.8	Williamson	46	1.2
Grundy	16	4.4	Montgomery	153	3.9	Wilson	83	3.4
Hamblen	49	3.6	Moore	1	0.7	Tennessee	6370	4.5

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services, TCCY.

*Rate for 2002 is based on per 1,000 of 2002 population for persons younger than age 18. Data are for calendar year 2002.

Number is a unique count of victims. Each victim was only counted one time; however, each victim could have been in multiple investigations and could have multiple allegations.

Juvenile Court



Referrals Age 17 or Younger

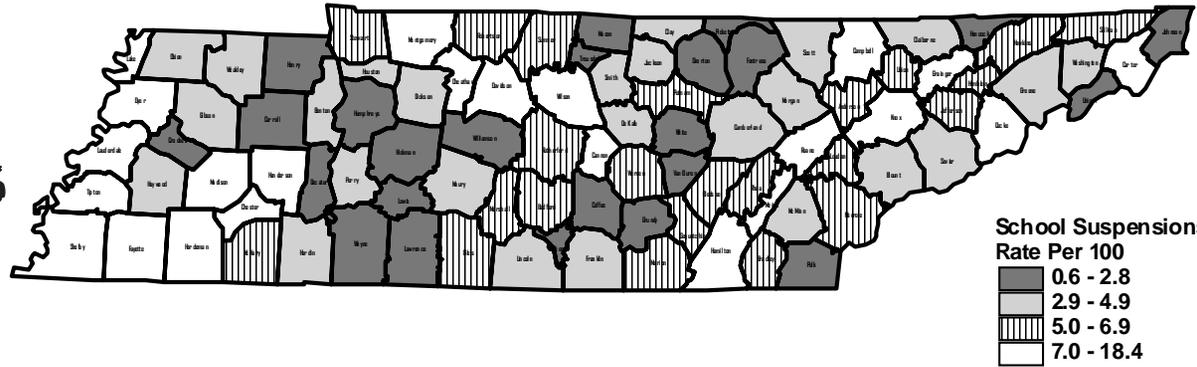
County	2002		2000-02		County	2002		2000-02		County	2002		2000-02	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anderson	900	5.5	2,412	4.9	Hamilton	4,068	5.7	11,558	5.4	Morgan	224	4.8	547	4.0
Bedford	363	3.6	1,338	4.5	Hancock	29	1.9	89	1.9	Obion	343	4.4	1,064	4.7
Benton	257	7.1	538	4.9	Hardeman	365	5.3	1,170	5.8	Overton	98	2.1	404	2.9
Bledsoe	211	7.2	618	7.2	Hardin	196	3.3	681	3.8	Perry	181	9.7	485	8.7
Blount	1,378	5.6	3,212	4.4	Hawkins	1,021	8.0	2,996	7.9	Pickett	58	5.5	157	4.9
Bradley	915	4.3	2,607	4.1	Haywood	859	15.9	1,393	8.6	Polk	51	1.4	174	1.6
Campbell	340	3.7	1,121	4.1	Henderson	546	8.7	1,493	8.0	Putnam	829	5.9	2,671	6.3
Cannon	160	4.8	439	4.5	Henry	222	3.2	748	3.6	Rhea	319	4.7	1,229	6.1
Carroll	219	3.2	612	3.0	Hickman	291	5.1	828	4.9	Roane	143	1.2	499	1.4
Carter	455	3.7	1,654	4.5	Houston	132	6.6	373	6.3	Robertson	1,338	9.0	3,971	8.9
Cheatham	631	6.2	1,950	6.5	Humphreys	340	7.9	906	7.0	Rutherford	797	1.6	3,282	2.2
Chester	292	7.5	664	5.7	Jackson	148	5.9	301	4.1	Scott	346	6.2	731	4.4
Claiborne	347	5.0	995	4.7	Jefferson	807	7.6	2,305	7.4	Sequatchie	109	3.8	327	3.8
Clay	131	7.7	430	8.4	Johnson	349	10.0	861	8.3	Sevier	1,854	11.1	5,169	10.3
Cocke	1,030	13.3	2,558	11.1	Knox	4,269	5.0	11,661	4.5	Shelby	14,573	5.7	46,421	6.1
Coffee	501	4.1	1,489	4.1	Lake	71	5.0	215	5.1	Smith	71	1.5	277	2.0
Crockett	107	2.9	283	2.6	Lauderdale	984	14.4	2,626	13.0	Stewart	139	4.6	406	4.5
Cumberland	550	5.4	1,838	6.0	Lawrence	615	5.8	1,851	5.9	Sullivan	2,124	6.3	6,863	6.9
Davidson	12,036	9.4	34,959	9.2	Lewis	164	5.5	457	5.2	Sumner	2,288	6.5	6,649	6.4
Decatur	97	3.8	337	4.4	Lincoln	306	4.1	593	2.6	Tipton	366	2.4	960	2.1
DeKalb	190	4.6	780	6.4	Loudon	609	7.0	1,840	7.1	Trousdale	159	8.9	429	8.1
Dickson	772	6.6	2,140	6.1	Macon	397	7.3	1,117	6.9	Unicoi	144	4.0	604	5.5
Dyer	417	4.3	1,339	4.7	Madison	831	3.5	2,365	3.3	Union	352	7.4	988	7.0
Fayette	213	2.9	788	3.5	Marion	529	8.1	1,235	6.3	Van Buren	61	4.7	133	3.5
Fentress	142	3.5	457	3.8	Marshall	575	8.2	1,645	7.9	Warren	718	7.6	2,310	8.2
Franklin	335	3.7	1,216	4.4	Maury	866	4.7	3,433	6.2	Washington	2,153	9.3	6,633	9.6
Gibson	539	4.6	2,170	6.3	McMinn	398	3.3	1,373	3.8	Wayne	246	6.8	891	8.3
Giles	418	5.8	1,260	5.8	McNairy	371	6.3	1,436	8.2	Weakley	270	3.5	896	3.9
Grainger	451	9.3	1,371	9.5	Meigs	116	4.0	354	4.2	White	175	3.2	548	3.3
Greene	771	5.4	2,292	5.4	Monroe	489	5.0	1,433	4.9	Williamson	2,149	5.5	6,019	5.2
Grundy	316	8.7	1,049	9.7	Montgomery	1,804	4.6	5,983	5.2	Wilson	831	3.4	2,582	3.6
Hamblen	828	6.0	2,191	5.4	Moore	48	3.5	140	3.4	Tennessee	82,636	5.8	246,885	5.8

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges 2002 Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report; TCCY.

Rate for 2002 is based on 2002 population estimates supplied by the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research

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

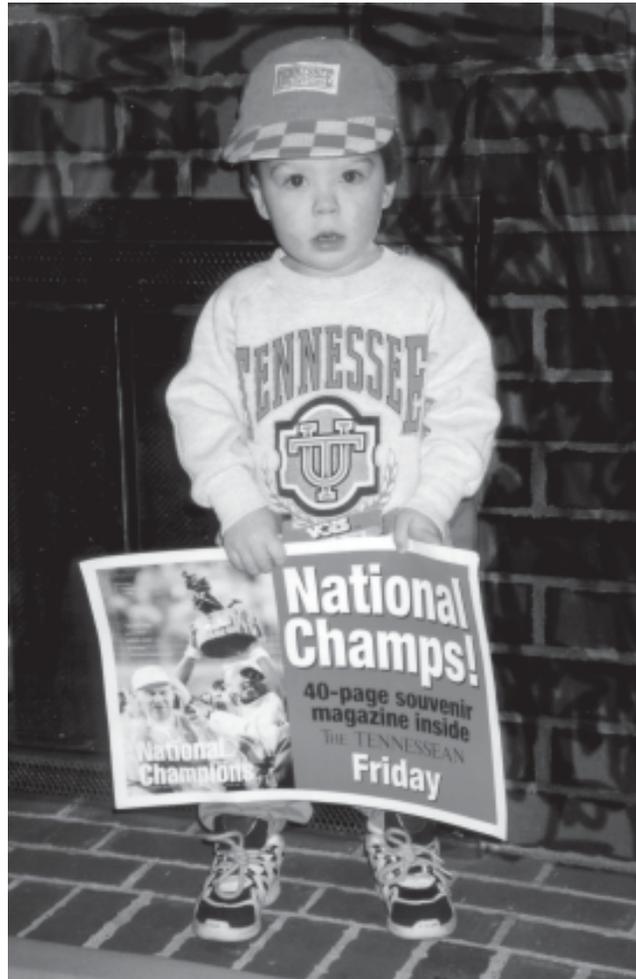
School Suspensions



2002		2000-02		2002		2000-02		2002		2000-02		2002		2000-02	
County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Anderson	779	5.9	2,402	6.1	Hamilton	5,475	12.4	15,075	10.3	Morgan	108	3.1	339	3.3	
Bedford	424	6.3	1,513	7.7	Hancock	27	2.4	99	2.9	Obion	286	4.9	826	4.7	
Benton	81	3.0	224	2.7	Hardeman	506	10.4	1,589	11.3	Overton	37	1.1	76	0.8	
Bledsoe	110	5.8	453	7.9	Hardin	148	3.6	374	3	Perry	43	3.5	133	3.5	
Blount	849	4.9	2,606	5	Hawkins	519	6.4	1,730	7.1	Pickett	9	1.2	37	1.6	
Bradley	758	5.2	2,329	5.4	Haywood	132	3.4	454	3.9	Polk	51	2.0	226	3	
Campbell	749	11.3	2,118	10.2	Henderson	328	7.0	1,074	7.9	Putnam	630	6.3	1,437	4.8	
Cannon	166	7.3	225	0.9	Henry	83	1.7	347	2.3	Rhea	357	6.9	1,107	7.3	
Carroll	79	1.4	325	2	Hickman	38	1.0	142	1.2	Roane	585	7.7	1,449	6	
Carter	719	8.3	1,877	7.2	Houston	53	3.5	106	2.4	Robertson	712	6.9	2,530	8.2	
Cheatham	665	9.1	1,672	7.8	Humphreys	77	2.4	282	3	Rutherford	2,171	6.4	6,536	6.5	
Chester	205	7.9	598	7.6	Jackson	81	4.6	259	4.9	Scott	181	4.7	550	4.5	
Claiborne	162	3.2	575	3.7	Jefferson	446	6.2	1,287	6.1	Sequatchie	114	5.9	319	5.5	
Clay	40	3.1	92	2.4	Johnson	43	1.7	155	2	Sevier	637	4.8	1,877	4.7	
Cocke	402	7.1	1,121	6.6	Knox	4,887	8.8	15,426	9.2	Shelby	27,881	16.5	77,017	14.5	
Coffee	191	2.0	748	2.6	Lake	131	13.5	259	8.7	Smith	95	2.9	256	2.6	
Crockett	58	2.0	154	1.6	Lauderdale	380	8.2	1,212	8.4	Stewart	155	6.9	463	7	
Cumberland	326	4.4	1,328	6	Lawrence	202	2.8	753	3.5	Sullivan	1,382	5.4	3,840	5.1	
Davidson	10,672	14.9	34,268	14.8	Lewis	57	2.8	187	3.1	Sumner	1,435	5.3	4,736	5.9	
Decatur	12	0.7	83	1.6	Lincoln	186	3.4	595	3.6	Tipton	1,014	8.9	2,923	8.6	
DeKalb	128	4.6	512	6.1	Loudon	354	5.3	886	4.2	Trousdale	8	0.6	41	1	
Dickson	373	4.4	1,323	5.3	Macon	76	2.0	184	1.6	Unicoi	57	2.2	237	3	
Dyer	494	7.2	1,242	5.8	Madison	1,185	8.2	3,377	7.8	Union	186	5.8	779	6.6	
Fayette	685	18.4	2,396	20.7	Marion	297	6.7	735	5.5	Van Buren	11	1.3	23	0.9	
Fentress	23	0.9	190	2.6	Marshall	263	5.3	665	4.4	Warren	373	5.7	1,291	6.5	
Franklin	263	4.4	805	4.4	Mauzy	377	3.1	1,166	3.3	Washington	560	3.3	1,333	2.7	
Gibson	314	3.6	1,022	3.7	McMinn	399	4.8	1,391	5.5	Wayne	46	1.7	96	1.1	
Giles	261	5.4	850	5.8	McNairy	219	5.0	796	6.1	Weakley	223	4.2	835	5.2	
Grainger	264	7.8	889	8.9	Meigs	158	8.2	414	7.4	White	82	2.1	214	1.7	
Greene	360	3.6	1,112	3.7	Monroe	471	6.8	1,337	6.5	Williamson	382	1.5	1,279	1.7	
Grundy	51	2.2	173	2.4	Montgomery	2,169	7.8	6,188	7.5	Wilson	1,199	8.0	4,688	10.5	
Hamblen	481	5.0	1,553	5.3	Moore	7	0.7	15	0.5	Tennessee	81,928	8.5	242,830	8.3	

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, TCCY.
*Rate for 2002 is based on net enrollment for SY 2001-2002.

Secondary Indicators



Secondary Indicators

County	TennCare Younger than Age 21, 2002		Total TennCare, 2002		Adequate Prenatal Care, 2001		WIC Participants Younger than Age 6, 2002		Teen Pregnancy, 2001		Births to Teens, 2001		Teens with STD, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	664,435	39.9	1,480,288	25.6	78,318	70.5	113,182	24.6	4,354	38.4	3,412	30.1	3,961	16.7
Anderson	7,758	40.9	18,963	26.5	768	82.4	1,344	27.4	39	26.4	32	21.7	25	8.3
Bedford	4,494	38.2	9,415	24.2	591	56.9	977	28.0	37	46.7	34	42.9	11	6.8
Benton	2,330	56.0	5,832	35.1	161	75.8	389	36.4	5	15.8	5	15.8	5	7.7
Bledsoe	1,492	44.5	3,760	30.0	122	70.5	280	31.2	9	42.5	6	28.3	2	3.7
Blount	9,341	32.5	22,559	20.9	1,259	83.2	1,451	19.2	60	29.8	43	21.4	35	8.2
Bradley	8,737	33.9	20,038	22.3	1,171	70.5	1,745	24.6	51	30.7	47	28.3	24	7.0
Campbell	6,604	62.2	17,913	44.5	504	76.6	1,100	38.5	32	40.3	32	40.3	10	6.3
Cannon	1,501	39.1	3,627	27.8	161	72.7	267	25.3	8	29.9	5	18.7	1	1.8
Carroll	3,604	45.1	9,270	31.2	372	79.6	591	27.9	22	35.6	14	22.7	27	22.2
Carter	6,733	46.4	17,524	30.8	581	80.4	1,145	29.7	36	34.5	27	25.9	13	6.2
Cheatham	3,182	27.8	7,016	19.0	490	85.9	527	16.5	35	40.0	22	25.1	10	5.6
Chester	1,673	32.6	4,045	25.5	184	81.0	290	22.5	6	21.0	4	14.0	8	12.9
Claiborne	4,863	59.3	13,267	43.9	363	76.9	936	44.8	15	23.9	14	22.3	4	3.2
Clay	1,143	57.5	3,251	40.6	81	66.7	238	47.3	4	26.5	3	19.9	0	0.0
Cocke	5,526	61.8	14,301	41.9	399	67.9	922	37.9	27	40.7	19	28.6	13	9.6
Coffee	5,842	41.5	13,243	27.1	660	60.6	1,041	27.0	41	40.0	33	32.2	17	8.2
Crockett	2,110	48.9	4,667	31.7	194	71.6	488	42.6	11	34.5	10	31.3	5	7.6
Cumberland	5,537	47.6	13,494	28.1	526	79.3	960	30.4	29	34.4	28	33.3	11	6.3
Davidson	63,356	40.9	127,575	22.1	8,773	79.4	9,649	21.0	454	48.6	333	35.7	447	23.5
Decatur	1,443	49.3	3,952	33.6	119	81.5	312	38.5	6	27.5	5	22.9	1	2.2
DeKalb	2,106	44.1	5,526	31.1	219	75.3	372	28.2	15	43.2	14	40.3	3	4.0
Dickson	4,716	35.2	10,375	23.5	630	80.6	836	22.6	35	36.2	28	29.0	36	18.1
Dyer	5,268	47.7	12,612	33.6	537	52.5	786	25.9	32	40.7	29	36.8	29	17.6
Fayette	3,669	42.7	8,007	27.0	395	52.7	700	29.5	30	49.6	22	36.4	25	18.3
Fentress	3,064	65.5	8,744	51.9	197	77.2	453	35.9	9	25.1	8	22.3	0	0.0
Franklin	3,622	32.1	9,033	22.7	450	61.8	674	23.3	36	45.4	25	31.5	12	7.6
Gibson	6,091	45.2	14,387	29.8	615	72.4	1,244	33.4	39	39.6	36	36.6	49	24.5
Giles	3,150	37.3	7,535	25.4	336	76.5	481	21.7	22	34.4	17	26.6	15	11.6
Grainger	2,741	49.0	7,655	36.3	263	80.2	566	36.3	7	17.2	6	14.7	7	8.6
Greene	6,992	42.2	18,680	29.4	702	73.6	1,312	29.3	50	43.5	40	34.8	18	7.3
Grundy	2,625	62.4	7,232	49.9	201	56.2	421	35.4	8	27.2	7	23.8	1	1.7
Hamblen	6,431	40.3	15,820	26.8	814	68.9	1,250	27.1	44	42.1	38	36.4	16	6.9

Secondary Indicators

County	TennCare Younger than Age 21, 2002		Total TennCare, 2002		Adequate Prenatal Care, 2001		WIC Participants Younger than Age 6, 2002		Teen Pregnancy, 2001		Births to Teens, 2001		Teens with STD, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	664,435	39.9	1,480,288	25.6	78,318	70.5	113,182	24.6	4,354	38.4	3,412	30.1	3,961	16.7
Hamilton	31,273	37.2	69,134	22.3	4,042	77.3	5,416	24.2	245	41.4	199	33.6	347	28.6
Hancock	1,195	66.2	3,449	50.7	78	69.2	261	58.4	2	13.0	1	6.5	1	3.3
Hardeman	4,252	53.6	9,593	33.5	337	68.5	876	41.5	23	40.6	18	31.8	34	28.0
Hardin	3,981	58.0	10,128	39.1	277	81.6	626	33.7	19	38.9	17	34.8	13	12.4
Hawkins	6,600	45.5	16,335	30.0	637	68.0	705	17.3	32	29.1	26	23.7	8	3.7
Haywood	3,360	53.9	7,340	37.1	293	59.7	626	35.9	25	59.4	21	49.9	18	21.0
Henderson	3,062	41.9	7,487	28.9	348	77.0	495	24.5	23	44.0	16	30.6	24	22.5
Henry	3,887	48.8	9,167	29.3	376	71.3	733	34.2	14	22.8	13	21.2	21	16.6
Hickman	2,979	45.1	6,759	29.4	321	75.1	417	23.0	23	54.0	21	49.3	7	7.3
Houston	1,002	44.4	2,504	30.8	112	51.8	231	34.8	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	6.2
Humphreys	2,053	41.5	4,898	27.0	225	76.9	383	28.9	9	25.1	7	19.5	8	10.4
Jackson	1,413	49.0	4,009	36.0	101	67.3	230	29.5	3	15.3	3	15.3	2	4.6
Jefferson	5,384	42.1	12,778	28.0	516	75.0	756	22.1	28	36.7	19	24.9	11	6.3
Johnson	2,332	58.3	6,452	36.3	148	79.1	408	38.8	6	21.0	4	14.0	2	3.2
Knox	32,185	30.2	75,426	19.5	4,816	78.2	5,889	20.8	242	35.5	175	25.7	239	17.0
Lake	926	51.4	2,575	32.4	72	59.7	321	67.5	11	87.3	10	79.4	9	36.6
Lauderdale	4,050	50.7	9,199	33.4	417	47.5	748	33.0	31	58.1	27	50.6	30	26.7
Lawrence	4,600	38.1	11,479	28.4	598	68.6	933	28.5	21	24.8	19	22.5	6	3.3
Lewis	1,701	49.9	4,022	34.8	116	69.8	336	36.4	4	15.7	3	11.8	1	1.8
Lincoln	3,422	39.2	8,081	25.4	365	78.1	515	21.9	17	24.3	13	18.6	14	10.3
Loudon	3,787	38.4	9,191	23.0	477	71.1	669	24.3	25	35.8	21	30.1	13	8.8
Macon	2,668	43.0	6,416	30.8	272	77.6	379	21.4	16	35.4	13	28.8	3	3.2
Madison	12,345	43.0	26,092	28.0	1,296	75.5	2,244	28.8	74	39.1	58	30.6	116	30.1
Marion	3,523	46.3	8,936	32.0	344	69.2	489	24.4	24	43.5	22	39.9	13	11.1
Marshall	2,614	32.5	6,017	22.0	394	76.9	529	24.3	23	39.5	15	25.8	12	9.6
Mauzy	7,601	35.5	16,726	23.5	1,025	70.5	1,317	22.5	57	36.6	40	25.7	55	16.2
McMinn	5,548	39.9	13,932	28.0	660	69.1	871	22.7	33	34.5	27	28.2	20	10.2
McNairy	3,629	53.8	9,699	39.1	337	80.1	506	27.1	20	44.1	18	39.6	9	9.3
Meigs	1,756	54.3	4,083	36.1	159	66.0	255	27.0	9	41.1	8	36.5	1	2.0
Monroe	5,631	48.8	13,788	34.5	534	77.5	947	30.8	40	51.7	35	45.2	16	9.7
Montgomery	12,618	27.5	24,687	17.8	2,352	54.1	3,723	27.3	101	36.7	71	25.8	92	15.8
Moore	418	26.4	999	17.2	57	80.7	86	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Secondary Indicators

County	TennCare Younger than Age 21, 2002		Total TennCare, 2002		Adequate Prenatal Care, 2001		WIC Participants Younger than Age 6, 2002		Teen Pregnancy, 2001		Births to Teens, 2001		Teens with STD, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	664,435	39.9	1,480,288	25.6	78,318	70.5	113,182	24.6	4,354	38.4	3,412	30.1	3,961	16.7
Morgan	2,828	52.3	6,978	34.8	229	85.2	511	35.9	9	23.3	8	20.7	2	2.4
Obion	3,444	38.8	8,387	25.7	446	74.4	744	29.0	28	44.2	24	37.9	13	9.8
Overton	2,373	43.5	6,771	33.3	219	70.3	511	33.7	4	11.3	3	8.5	6	7.5
Perry	913	42.7	2,296	30.0	85	62.4	178	31.3	4	27.8	4	27.8	0	0.0
Pickett	693	55.0	2,032	40.6	53	77.4	153	44.9	0	0.0	8	90.9	0	0.0
Polk	1,938	45.6	4,902	30.3	206	63.6	440	35.2	9	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	6,781	37.0	16,753	26.3	808	67.1	1,189	25.9	28	24.3	24	20.9	11	4.5
Rhea	3,683	45.8	9,012	31.3	386	75.6	545	25.9	17	30.4	14	25.0	8	6.8
Roane	5,836	43.0	14,826	28.3	582	80.4	829	22.2	22	21.7	22	21.7	21	9.9
Robertson	5,289	31.0	11,581	20.6	845	70.4	1,115	24.3	46	38.8	36	30.4	11	4.3
Rutherford	14,604	24.0	29,150	15.3	3,040	79.8	2,883	17.0	108	28.9	88	23.6	34	4.5
Scott	4,214	64.9	10,653	49.4	321	77.9	740	40.9	21	47.5	20	45.2	3	3.2
Sequatchie	1,582	47.9	3,856	33.0	135	74.8	263	27.2	5	23.5	5	23.5	1	2.2
Sevier	9,176	47.3	20,239	27.5	893	73.0	1,236	23.6	44	32.5	39	28.8	13	4.5
Shelby	140,519	47.9	257,363	28.3	14,395	50.9	20,505	24.4	1,054	53.1	790	39.8	1,529	36.8
Smith	1,900	35.7	4,679	25.8	190	76.3	298	20.7	10	25.6	8	20.5	1	1.2
Stewart	1,365	38.8	3,311	26.1	158	50.0	269	29.2	10	41.5	8	33.2	2	3.8
Sullivan	14,742	38.3	37,911	24.7	1,681	70.2	3,219	30.8	80	28.3	66	23.3	74	12.6
Sumner	11,313	28.0	24,985	18.6	1,803	85.8	1,875	17.0	84	27.7	59	19.5	55	8.6
Tipton	6,725	38.6	13,469	25.4	732	57.1	990	22.0	52	40.4	48	37.3	49	17.5
Trousdale	948	45.8	2,352	31.8	90	81.1	159	29.1	6	43.2	6	43.2	0	0.0
Unicoi	2,009	47.5	5,779	32.6	170	80.0	506	43.4	8	26.4	6	19.8	2	3.0
Union	2,927	53.5	6,845	37.2	232	77.2	592	39.2	11	28.7	11	28.7	4	4.9
Van Buren	715	47.0	2,010	36.2	64	76.6	165	39.9	1	9.7	1	9.7	0	0.0
Warren	4,958	45.4	12,338	31.7	548	64.8	952	31.0	34	42.6	32	40.1	15	9.3
Washington	9,928	35.0	25,835	23.7	1,227	82.7	2,191	28.5	53	28.9	41	22.4	21	5.4
Wayne	2,043	48.0	5,224	30.6	173	74.0	351	32.9	10	32.2	10	32.2	4	5.9
Weakley	3,429	32.1	8,068	23.0	387	86.0	738	29.6	29	42.5	24	35.1	5	3.6
White	2,929	46.3	7,567	32.3	293	63.8	595	34.8	18	39.6	17	37.4	6	6.0
Williamson	4,266	9.8	9,714	7.3	1,716	89.9	691	5.9	37	11.5	20	6.2	21	3.0
Wilson	6,495	23.7	14,508	15.8	1,271	86.2	1,083	14.2	56	29.2	42	21.9	23	5.6

Secondary Indicators

County	Commitment to State Custody, 2002		Remaining in Custody, 2002		Special Education, 2002		Event Dropouts, 2002		School Expulsions, 2002		Youth Unemployment, 2002		Total Food Stamp Recipients, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	6,944	4.4	10,103	6.4	113,822	11.9	9,355	3.5	2,167	2.3	25,740	15.3	576,442	10.0
Anderson	85	4.7	142	7.8	1,806	13.8	107	2.8	39	3.0	240	11.2	8,576	12.0
Bedford	64	5.7	99	8.8	885	13.2	35	2.1	0	0.0	180	15.1	2,799	7.2
Benton	18	4.5	27	6.7	330	12.1	8	1.1	3	1.1	80	17.0	2,056	12.4
Bledsoe	12	3.7	18	5.6	324	17.0	21	4.3	10	5.2	40	19.0	1,562	12.5
Blount	102	3.7	157	5.7	2,214	12.8	126	2.5	28	1.6	290	10.2	8,532	7.9
Bradley	100	4.1	145	6.0	1,355	9.4	99	2.4	46	3.2	400	13.8	7,012	7.8
Campbell	61	6.0	72	7.1	742	11.2	37	2.1	23	3.5	190	16.2	7,459	18.5
Cannon	17	4.7	44	12.0	307	13.6	15	2.2	1	0.4	10	3.4	1,308	10.0
Carroll	22	2.9	39	5.1	667	11.7	25	1.6	0	0.0	240	31.2	3,743	12.6
Carter	69	5.0	69	5.0	1,143	13.2	51	1.9	1	0.1	250	15.1	6,752	11.8
Cheatham	21	1.9	52	4.7	709	9.7	15	0.7	13	1.8	160	17.0	1,738	4.7
Chester	19	4.1	20	4.3	166	6.4	18	2.4	4	1.5	80	11.3	1,397	8.8
Claiborne	83	10.6	77	9.9	626	12.3	13	1.0	3	0.6	140	15.4	5,269	17.4
Clay	9	4.7	11	5.8	164	12.9	0	0.0	2	1.6	40	22.2	1,199	15.0
Cocke	90	10.5	110	12.9	823	14.4	12	0.7	13	2.3	190	17.1	5,983	17.5
Coffee	69	5.1	97	7.2	1,428	15.0	36	1.3	6	0.6	130	9.5	4,402	9.0
Crockett	7	1.7	12	2.9	341	11.5	13	1.6	6	2.0	90	21.4	1,400	9.5
Cumberland	62	5.5	67	6.0	872	11.7	57	2.8	23	3.1	170	11.0	4,547	9.5
Davidson	718	4.9	1,130	7.8	9,334	13.0	1,263	7.0	290	4.0	2,120	13.5	49,711	8.6
Decatur	3	1.1	12	4.3	267	16.4	7	1.5	3	1.8	50	16.7	1,453	12.4
DeKalb	39	8.6	31	6.8	386	14.0	20	2.5	5	1.8	60	10.5	1,871	10.5
Dickson	102	7.9	147	11.4	1,224	14.5	122	5.1	1	0.1	190	15.4	3,075	7.0
Dyer	36	3.4	52	4.9	860	12.5	64	3.3	11	1.6	280	23.0	5,130	13.7
Fayette	50	6.1	62	7.5	454	12.2	87	9.0	3	0.8	110	15.5	2,966	10.0
Fentress	24	5.4	17	3.8	254	10.3	8	2.8	0	0.0	100	21.3	3,416	20.3
Franklin	70	6.6	79	7.5	844	14.0	89	4.9	2	0.3	170	13.3	2,751	6.9
Gibson	114	8.9	89	6.9	1,054	12.0	43	1.7	0	0.0	280	24.1	6,041	12.5
Giles	55	6.8	92	11.4	467	9.7	53	3.7	6	1.3	280	27.5	2,988	10.1
Grainger	20	3.7	33	6.2	464	13.8	12	1.2	10	3.0	170	25.4	2,584	12.2
Greene	97	6.1	136	8.6	1,556	15.4	51	1.7	18	1.8	470	22.7	6,875	10.8
Grundy	27	6.7	41	10.2	515	21.8	12	1.6	0	0.0	60	17.1	2,871	19.8
Hamblen	102	6.7	160	10.5	1,113	11.5	45	1.7	45	4.7	460	21.5	5,350	9.1

Secondary Indicators

County	Commitment to State Custody, 2002		Remaining in Custody, 2002		Special Education, 2002		Event Dropouts, 2002		School Expulsions, 2002		Youth Unemployment, 2002		Total Food Stamp Recipients, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	6,944	4.4	10,103	6.4	113,822	11.9	9,355	3.5	2,167	2.3	25,740	15.3	576,442	10.0
Hamilton	362	4.5	657	8.3	4,941	11.2	630	5.2	46	1.0	940	11.1	27,718	9.0
Hancock	15	8.7	24	13.9	138	12.2	10	2.7	1	0.9	10	8.3	1,737	25.5
Hardeman	23	3.0	40	5.3	714	14.6	80	6.1	9	1.8	160	25.4	3,879	13.5
Hardin	26	4.0	40	6.1	496	11.9	37	3.3	12	2.9	130	14.8	4,136	16.0
Hawkins	90	6.5	105	7.6	1,350	16.5	112	4.7	24	2.9	310	20.8	6,107	11.2
Haywood	41	6.9	55	9.2	352	9.2	37	3.7	0	0.0	170	31.5	3,562	18.0
Henderson	20	2.9	28	4.0	584	12.5	36	2.8	24	5.1	140	17.3	2,898	11.2
Henry	35	4.6	44	5.8	501	10.4	35	2.5	0	0.0	150	14.6	3,330	10.6
Hickman	23	3.6	19	3.0	603	15.3	13	1.2	2	0.5	130	25.0	2,442	10.6
Houston	19	8.7	16	7.3	145	9.6	8	1.8	1	0.7	40	33.3	715	8.8
Humphreys	33	7.0	39	8.2	360	11.4	13	1.4	3	1.0	90	18.8	1,489	8.2
Jackson	26	9.4	30	10.9	274	15.7	7	1.5	3	1.7	60	18.8	1,406	12.6
Jefferson	56	4.7	79	6.6	1,028	14.3	7	0.4	26	3.6	220	14.2	4,746	10.4
Johnson	24	6.2	36	9.3	359	14.5	24	3.1	0	0.0	90	23.1	2,608	14.7
Knox	346	3.5	608	6.1	5,903	10.7	448	2.8	139	2.5	970	8.2	27,806	7.2
Lake	7	4.2	9	5.4	141	14.6	8	3.1	11	11.4	20	12.5	1,256	15.8
Lauderdale	77	10.2	116	15.3	770	16.6	46	3.8	7	1.5	200	33.9	3,658	13.3
Lawrence	51	4.4	47	4.1	1,022	14.3	121	5.7	4	0.6	360	27.9	4,858	12.0
Lewis	12	3.7	13	4.0	298	14.6	15	2.4	5	2.5	40	14.3	1,661	14.4
Lincoln	63	7.6	76	9.1	478	8.8	75	4.6	10	1.8	140	15.2	3,131	9.9
Loudon	53	5.6	52	5.5	633	9.4	55	2.7	13	1.9	210	16.7	2,937	7.3
Macon	55	9.2	58	9.8	433	11.2	41	3.8	0	0.0	90	17.3	2,370	11.4
Madison	215	7.9	233	8.6	2,430	16.8	183	4.3	8	0.6	500	14.8	10,562	11.3
Marion	38	5.2	56	7.7	542	12.2	34	2.7	12	2.7	130	15.9	3,158	11.3
Marshall	36	4.7	50	6.5	599	12.0	32	2.3	8	1.6	100	12.3	2,203	8.0
Maury	78	3.8	99	4.8	1,597	13.3	86	2.5	2	0.2	270	12.3	6,730	9.5
McMinn	46	3.5	91	6.8	1,203	14.4	44	1.9	0	0.0	320	22.4	3,591	7.2
McNairy	12	1.9	26	4.0	414	9.4	15	1.3	6	1.4	150	23.8	3,517	14.2
Meigs	28	8.9	31	9.9	219	11.4	7	1.2	0	0.0	30	9.1	2,563	22.7
Monroe	50	4.6	85	7.7	792	11.4	43	2.2	18	2.6	240	19.2	4,915	12.3
Montgomery	184	4.2	260	6.0	2,360	8.5	215	2.9	74	2.7	600	15.2	7,431	5.4
Moore	0	0.0	1	0.7	127	12.3	16	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,634	28.1

Secondary Indicators

County	Commitment to State Custody, 2002		Remaining in Custody, 2002		Special Education, 2002		Event Dropouts, 2002		School Expulsions, 2002		Youth Unemployment, 2002		Total Food Stamp Recipients, 2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Tennessee	6,944	4.4	10,103	6.4	113,822	11.9	9,355	3.5	2,167	2.3	25,740	15.3	576,442	10.0
Morgan	6	1.2	9	1.8	430	12.2	24	2.3	2	0.6	70	21.2	4,979	24.8
Obion	31	3.7	23	2.7	589	10.1	54	3.2	3	0.5	130	12.6	2,976	9.1
Overton	15	2.9	24	4.6	510	15.4	10	1.1	0	0.0	100	14.9	2,552	12.6
Perry	20	9.7	27	13.1	192	15.5	10	2.6	0	0.0	40	28.6	837	10.9
Pickett	1	0.8	2	1.7	81	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	30.8	569	11.4
Polk	11	2.7	14	3.5	291	11.3	35	4.7	2	0.8	70	17.5	1,479	9.1
Putnam	97	5.8	140	8.3	1,341	13.4	45	1.6	2	0.2	330	13.8	5,405	8.5
Rhea	22	2.9	37	4.9	463	9.0	33	2.2	0	0.0	80	9.5	3,885	13.5
Roane	92	7.1	104	8.0	939	12.4	90	3.8	29	3.8	220	15.4	5,815	11.1
Robertson	89	5.5	109	6.7	1,445	14.0	94	3.7	0	0.0	320	17.2	3,517	6.2
Rutherford	72	1.3	103	1.8	3,613	10.6	183	2.0	134	3.9	900	12.4	9,312	4.9
Scott	73	11.8	34	5.5	429	11.0	43	3.8	2	0.5	140	29.8	5,203	24.1
Sequatchie	12	3.8	14	4.4	280	14.4	15	2.7	2	1.0	30	10.3	1,313	11.2
Sevier	92	5.0	137	7.4	1,487	11.1	83	2.2	11	0.8	340	14.0	6,002	8.2
Shelby	542	1.9	1,420	5.1	18,042	10.7	2740	6.1	700	4.1	4,600	18.8	126,422	13.9
Smith	30	5.9	38	7.4	414	12.8	11	1.2	0	0.0	70	13.0	1,602	8.8
Stewart	15	4.4	9	2.6	321	14.4	13	1.9	6	2.7	40	14.8	1,161	9.1
Sullivan	209	5.7	309	8.4	2,987	11.7	181	2.5	112	4.4	690	17.3	13,490	8.8
Sumner	167	4.3	226	5.8	3,156	11.6	102	1.2	16	0.6	540	12.0	8,515	6.3
Tipton	75	4.5	100	6.0	1,473	12.9	110	3.4	8	0.7	250	16.7	5,502	10.4
Trousdale	8	4.1	11	5.6	223	16.8	15	3.6	0	0.0	40	36.4	776	10.5
Unicoi	40	9.9	35	8.7	422	16.3	10	1.3	0	0.0	100	25.6	2,077	11.7
Union	56	10.6	48	9.1	511	15.9	5	0.6	1	0.3	50	10.4	2,693	14.6
Van Buren	23	15.9	23	15.9	64	7.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	30	25.0	707	12.7
Warren	117	11.3	119	11.4	985	15.2	14	0.7	20	3.1	210	16.9	3,927	10.1
Washington	140	5.3	137	5.2	1,819	10.9	88	1.8	11	0.7	480	14.1	8,034	7.4
Wayne	31	7.7	32	7.9	394	14.2	17	2.0	0	0.0	60	12.5	2,322	13.6
Weakley	48	5.0	63	6.6	576	11.0	13	0.9	1	0.2	190	14.1	3,293	9.4
White	65	10.7	61	10.1	522	13.1	13	1.2	6	1.5	140	24.1	2,561	10.9
Williamson	77	1.8	80	1.9	2,561	9.9	117	1.6	0	0.0	310	8.7	2,069	1.6
Wilson	157	5.9	153	5.8	1,762	11.8	88	2.3	16	1.1	400	13.8	3,884	4.2

Secondary Indicators

County	Total Population, 2002	Population Younger than Age 18, 2002	Minority Population Younger than Age 18, 2002	Regulated Child Care Spaces, 2002	Per Capita Personal Income, 2001	Fair Market Rent 3 bdrm., 2003	Mean Housing Cost, 2002	Housing Cost Index, 2001
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Amount	Amount	Amount	Rate
Tennessee	5,786,527	1,417,184	332,449	333,017	\$26,808	\$577	\$131,419	1.000
Anderson	71,480	16,489	1,245	3,383	\$27,194	\$674	\$110,285	0.917
Bedford	38,844	10,161	1,058	1,283	\$21,994	\$503	\$88,926	0.774
Benton	16,624	3,638	150	392	\$19,994	\$494	\$72,366	0.682
Bledsoe	12,540	2,911	110	336	\$17,361	\$494	\$70,043	0.602
Blount	108,166	24,540	1,310	4,439	\$25,370	\$674	\$133,012	1.083
Bradley	89,733	21,290	1,447	2,875	\$25,243	\$577	\$111,039	0.925
Campbell	40,219	9,111	121	750	\$17,653	\$494	\$96,200	0.742
Cannon	13,045	3,313	64	306	\$22,190	\$494	\$90,792	0.815
Carroll	29,674	6,834	890	985	\$21,038	\$494	\$71,178	0.622
Carter	56,983	12,176	242	1,914	\$19,017	\$627	\$84,374	0.797
Cheatham	36,948	10,193	204	1,813	\$24,752	\$921	\$125,809	1.063
Chester	15,862	3,911	556	320	\$19,664	\$690	\$97,647	0.738
Claiborne	30,251	7,005	117	982	\$19,754	\$494	\$80,232	0.677
Clay	8,002	1,703	48	342	\$18,181	\$494	\$55,208	0.686
Cocke	34,110	7,730	306	1,044	\$18,208	\$494	\$78,992	0.664
Coffee	48,909	12,158	740	2,626	\$23,516	\$553	\$97,385	0.807
Crockett	14,711	3,724	604	495	\$21,601	\$494	\$68,296	0.619
Cumberland	48,037	10,143	108	1,312	\$21,396	\$543	\$109,144	0.890
Davidson	577,962	127,514	51,901	36,547	\$36,394	\$921	\$149,599	1.080
Decatur	11,756	2,547	141	386	\$20,849	\$494	\$63,129	0.537
DeKalb	17,754	4,125	93	389	\$21,053	\$494	\$96,130	0.853
Dickson	44,140	11,719	821	1,606	\$23,691	\$921	\$114,321	0.983
Dyer	37,560	9,638	1,814	1,654	\$22,931	\$536	\$84,399	0.761
Fayette	29,676	7,440	3,093	685	\$24,494	\$867	\$143,786	1.122
Fentress	16,863	4,031	17	361	\$19,769	\$494	\$64,533	0.519
Franklin	39,781	9,146	669	1,165	\$21,730	\$516	\$109,928	0.813
Gibson	48,274	11,682	2,994	2,182	\$22,401	\$494	\$81,814	0.657
Giles	29,678	7,210	1,086	732	\$23,538	\$501	\$75,913	0.723
Grainger	21,102	4,842	28	136	\$17,271	\$494	\$82,701	0.775
Greene	63,621	14,208	539	1,834	\$23,817	\$494	\$91,912	0.796
Grundy	14,486	3,638	22	206	\$20,116	\$494	\$57,583	0.499
Hamblen	58,943	13,774	931	1,950	\$24,710	\$520	\$106,924	0.932

Secondary Indicators

County	Total Population, 2002 Number	Population Younger than Age 18, 2002 Number	Minority Population Younger than Age 18, 2002 Number	Regulated Child Care Spaces, 2002 Number	Per Capita Personal Income, 2001 Amount	Fair Market Rent 3 bdrm., 2003 Amount	Mean Housing Cost, 2002 Amount	Housing Cost Index, 2001 Rate
Tennessee	5,786,527	1,417,184	332,449	333,017	\$26,808	\$577	\$131,419	1.000
Hamilton	309,389	70,925	20,898	20,232	\$30,130	\$711	\$128,980	1.081
Hancock	6,801	1,542	18	113	\$13,418	\$494	\$58,332	0.578
Hardeman	28,651	6,831	3,454	580	\$15,721	\$494	\$69,885	0.627
Hardin	25,913	5,970	312	313	\$21,447	\$494	\$112,121	0.718
Hawkins	54,391	12,697	295	1,162	\$20,066	\$627	\$95,589	0.800
Haywood	19,782	5,387	3,187	1,516	\$19,360	\$516	\$84,465	0.711
Henderson	25,897	6,287	649	611	\$20,977	\$494	\$81,461	0.708
Henry	31,328	6,907	867	1,283	\$22,475	\$494	\$82,384	0.730
Hickman	23,000	5,707	168	636	\$18,106	\$532	\$81,484	0.750
Houston	8,128	2,010	91	179	\$17,622	\$494	\$64,504	0.561
Humphreys	18,112	4,321	203	538	\$20,071	\$494	\$82,762	0.767
Jackson	11,148	2,490	14	365	\$19,963	\$494	\$62,361	0.568
Jefferson	45,612	10,581	352	891	\$20,829	\$494	\$115,335	0.897
Johnson	17,758	3,480	38	579	\$14,463	\$494	\$87,003	0.737
Knox	387,453	86,238	12,233	20,594	\$29,426	\$674	\$128,860	1.101
Lake	7,944	1,421	382	214	\$13,306	\$494	\$47,614	0.518
Lauderdale	27,582	6,822	2,813	905	\$15,522	\$494	\$66,889	0.620
Lawrence	40,427	10,513	288	1,250	\$20,979	\$494	\$74,502	0.691
Lewis	11,550	2,976	83	490	\$16,654	\$494	\$66,478	0.601
Lincoln	31,756	7,550	758	1,109	\$21,051	\$494	\$80,806	0.689
Loudon	40,010	8,662	234	1,577	\$26,257	\$674	\$146,052	1.101
Macon	20,828	5,436	61	399	\$17,902	\$494	\$68,291	0.660
Madison	93,149	23,951	10,246	5,628	\$25,527	\$690	\$110,449	0.872
Marion	27,964	6,538	360	855	\$21,608	\$711	\$97,686	0.826
Marshall	27,363	6,974	679	560	\$23,927	\$536	\$90,128	0.779
Maury	71,148	18,493	3,376	3,541	\$22,882	\$619	\$117,297	0.930
McMinn	49,813	12,011	899	984	\$20,354	\$496	\$92,358	0.743
McNairy	24,823	5,874	520	362	\$20,245	\$494	\$68,745	0.577
Meigs	11,309	2,878	37	289	\$16,468	\$494	\$113,473	0.823
Monroe	39,973	9,876	349	712	\$18,464	\$494	\$98,870	0.754
Montgomery	138,477	39,175	10,761	7,433	\$24,245	\$652	\$107,046	0.893
Moore	5,813	1,361	28	212	\$20,175	\$494	\$107,853	0.825

Secondary Indicators

County	Total Population, 2002	Population Younger than Age 18, 2002	Minority Population Younger than Age 18, 2002	Regulated Child Care Spaces, 2002	Per Capita Personal Income, 2001	Fair Market Rent 3 bdrm., 2003	Mean Housing Cost, 2002	Housing Cost Index, 2001
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Amount	Amount	Amount	Rate
Tennessee	5,786,527	1,417,184	332,449	333,017	\$26,808	\$577	\$131,419	1.000
Morgan	20,037	4,632	33	150	\$16,099	\$494	\$73,969	0.613
Obion	32,587	7,744	1,110	1,077	\$24,089	\$506	\$73,478	0.671
Overton	20,315	4,688	38	512	\$18,478	\$494	\$71,058	0.645
Perry	7,654	1,866	52	243	\$20,725	\$494	\$53,697	0.508
Pickett	5,005	1,056	5	92	\$17,683	\$494	\$89,106	0.686
Polk	16,189	3,698	31	264	\$19,052	\$494	\$86,470	0.709
Putnam	63,797	14,125	476	3,479	\$24,021	\$550	\$115,437	0.934
Rhea	28,818	6,716	284	686	\$18,155	\$500	\$97,973	0.777
Roane	52,402	11,759	544	1,724	\$22,017	\$505	\$112,952	0.814
Robertson	56,316	14,862	1,603	1,649	\$23,565	\$921	\$125,950	1.018
Rutherford	190,246	50,064	7,020	11,407	\$26,434	\$921	\$131,876	1.055
Scott	21,578	5,579	27	880	\$16,697	\$494	\$69,755	0.515
Sequatchie	11,678	2,889	18	412	\$18,746	\$494	\$84,197	0.703
Sevier	73,586	16,704	366	2,447	\$22,942	\$674	\$132,130	1.239
Shelby	908,264	254,440	156,511	115,891	\$32,420	\$867	\$140,062	1.197
Smith	18,112	4,623	173	440	\$21,572	\$494	\$92,258	0.800
Stewart	12,698	3,050	118	253	\$17,828	\$494	\$87,426	0.729
Sullivan	153,381	33,468	1,208	6,036	\$25,809	\$627	\$107,488	0.924
Sumner	134,278	35,248	3,104	7,698	\$26,430	\$921	\$155,013	1.191
Tipton	52,948	15,278	3,700	1,702	\$19,540	\$867	\$117,972	0.931
Trousdale	7,387	1,782	180	263	\$17,392	\$519	\$72,172	0.762
Unicoi	17,742	3,639	36	321	\$22,443	\$627	\$100,264	0.797
Union	18,406	4,753	38	182	\$15,178	\$674	\$88,651	0.779
Van Buren	5,548	1,295	2	85	\$17,754	\$494	\$66,348	0.614
Warren	38,912	9,434	453	1,313	\$21,849	\$494	\$81,412	0.733
Washington	109,044	23,237	1,489	4,959	\$25,068	\$627	\$125,245	1.025
Wayne	17,056	3,618	72	295	\$15,357	\$494	\$43,364	0.494
Weakley	35,138	7,749	720	1,568	\$20,594	\$494	\$72,407	0.648
White	23,419	5,486	149	584	\$18,636	\$494	\$73,985	0.703
Williamson	133,076	39,167	2,737	8,449	\$41,524	\$921	\$250,504	1.729
Wilson	91,884	24,107	2,030	6,414	\$27,089	\$921	\$150,554	1.233

Data Definitions



Data Definitions and Sources

Data are presented for 33 indicators. The first 11 indicators are Primary Indicators – indicators we believe play a significant role in child well-being in Tennessee. The remaining indicators are Secondary Indicators. These indicators are important to child well-being, but to a lesser degree than Primary Indicators.

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).

Primary Indicators

There are eleven Primary Indicators. Tables show the most recent data (involving only one year of data) for each Primary Indicator. Maps for each indicator are also based on only one year of data. In addition, tables for Primary Indicators include more stable statistics: numbers and rates based on three years of data. This stability will be most notable at the county level. (Substantiated Child Abuse did not have three consecutive years of recent data, so a more stable statistic could not be calculated.)

Low Birthweight Babies. Low birthweight babies include infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in CY2001. Rate, in the form of a percentage, is the ratio of the number of low birthweight babies, multiplied by 100, to the total number of live births. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided live birth and low birthweight data. TCCY KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

Infant Mortality. Children who die prior to reaching their first birthday are counted in infant mortality. Infant mortality rate is the ratio of the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births and provided for CY2001. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research supplied live birth and infant mortality counts. TCCY KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

Child Deaths. Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who die from any cause are included in child deaths for CY2001. Rate is calculated per 100,000 children. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided child death data. TCCY KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

Teen Deaths. This indicator examines violent deaths involving teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for CY2001. Deaths for this indicator may result from motor or other accidents, homicides, or suicides. For this book, rate is per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research supplied teen death statistics. TCCY KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

Free and Reduced Lunch Participation. Data yield the number and percentage of eligible students who actually received free and reduced lunches, on the average, during 2001-2002 (SY2002). Rate is the ratio of participating free/reduced lunch students to the number of students at school on any

given day. The Tennessee Department of Education, Division of School Nutrition, supplied school lunch data. The Department's Office of Research shared average daily attendance (ADA) information. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county, then calculated the rate. Statewide data include the six state special schools: West Tennessee School for the Deaf; Alvin C. York Institute; Tennessee School for the Blind; Tennessee School for the Deaf; Tennessee Department of Children's Services; and Tennessee Department of Corrections.

Cohort Dropouts. Cohort dropouts define students who fail to graduate with their high school class. Rate, a percentage, represents the ratio of student dropouts over a four-year period to net enrollment at grade 9. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied data for SY2002. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated rate. State special schools are excluded from statewide figures.

Children on Families First (TANF). Included in this indicator are persons under the age of 18 who receive financial support from Families First through the TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) program. Financial help is given in the form of cash payments and is representative of FY2002. Rate is the ratio of children under age 18 receiving TANF funds to the total Tennessee population of persons younger than age 18. The Department of Human Services provided data for this indicator. TCCY KIDS COUNT organized and analyzed the data to calculate the rate.

Children on Food Stamps. Data for this indicator reflect only children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food coupons during FY2002. The Tennessee Department of Human Services supplied the data, which are estimates based on monthly averages. TCCY KIDS COUNT completed data organization, summarization, and calculations.

Substantiated Child Abuse. Child abuse data are for CY2002, and based only on cases for which sufficient evidence existed. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 people younger than age 18. The numerator at the county and statewide levels was supplied by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services. The denominator is 2002 population estimates that were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research. TCCY KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

Juvenile Court Referrals. Referrals include unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 that were brought to juvenile court during CY2002. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Divisions I and II, and Bristol. Washington County includes Johnson City. The rate is the percent of referrals, given the total under-age-18 population in Tennessee. The Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ) provided referral data and TCCY KIDS COUNT computed rate.

School Suspensions. Suspensions are representative of SY2002 and reflect unduplicated counts of suspensions, multiplied by 100, as a function of net enrollment. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division compiled the data. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate.

Secondary Indicators

There are 22 Secondary Indicators located in tables. In addition to counts or amounts, rates (including percents) are shown.

TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21. TennCare is a system of healthcare for persons who are Medicaid eligible or lack access to health insurance. This indicator shows rate per 100 (percent) persons younger than 21 years of age who were served through TennCare in December 2002. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts, with rates computed by TCCY KIDS COUNT. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided population estimates used in rate calculations. Statewide totals include out-of-state and unconfirmed county enrollees.

Total TennCare Population. This indicator shows all persons served through TennCare in December 2002. The Bureau of TennCare supplied count data and the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided appropriate population estimates. TCCY KIDS COUNT computed rate calculations by county and statewide. State totals include out-of-state and unconfirmed county enrollees.

Adequate Prenatal Care. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided 2001 live birth and adequacy of care data. Rates, calculations done by TCCY KIDS COUNT, are percentages that use the number of live births as the denominator.

Children Under Age 6 in WIC. For this book, the indicator focuses solely on eligible children below 6 years of age in FY2002. The Tennessee Department of Health, WIC Division provided counts, with rates calculated by TCCY KIDS COUNT.

Teen Pregnancy. Included in this indicator are 15-17 year old females who were pregnant during CY2001, regardless of the pregnancy outcome. The 2001 rate is per 1,000 teens. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research supplied appropriate population estimates on August 6, 2003. The population estimates are said to be the most current, so TCCY KIDS COUNT rates may differ slightly from those shown on the Department of Health web page.

Births to Teens. This indicator focuses on the pregnant females ages 15-17 who actually gave birth in CY2001, regardless of the birth outcome. Rates are per 1,000. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research provided all data for this indicator including population estimates. The population estimates are said to be the most current, so TCCY KIDS COUNT rates may differ slightly from those shown on the Department of Health web page.

Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases. This indicator provides data on young people, ages 15 to 17, who were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis during CY2002. The Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD, provided counts by county and statewide. Population estimates came from the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research. Rates, calculated by TCCY KIDS COUNT, represent per 1,000.

Children Committed to State Custody. The indicator shows children under age 20 (per 1,000) who were committed to state custody during FY2002. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research. TCCY KIDS COUNT computed rates.

Children Remaining in State Custody. Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were still in custody on the last day of FY2002 - June 30. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research supplied population estimates. Data reflect children remaining in custody by county of commitment. Rates, calculated by TCCY KIDS COUNT, are per 1,000.

Children Receiving Special Education. The indicator includes public school students, ages 6-21, with eligibility for special educational services during SY2002. Excluded are children with giftedness and those categorized as having functional delay. The Tennessee Department of Education's Special Education Services Division provided counts, based on a December 2002 report, and the department's Research Division offered net enrollment data. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rates. Special state schools are not included in statewide data.

Event Dropouts. This indicator yields a crude measure of the number and percentage of students who drop out of school any given year. This year's data covers SY2002. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are excluded from statewide calculations.

School Expulsions. SY2002 data reflect unduplicated counts of expulsions, multiplied by 1,000; the denominator is net enrollment for SY2002. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division provided all data. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are excluded from statewide figures.

Unemployment for Youth. This indicator captures the unemployment rates of young people ages 16-19 in CY2002. The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics supplied data and rates. TCCY KIDS COUNT reformatted both data and rates.

Population Receiving Food Stamps. Included in this indicator are estimates of the number and percentage of persons receiving food coupons during FY2002, by county and statewide. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. TCCY KIDS COUNT organized and analyzed data, including rate calculations.

Housing Cost Index. This index provides a way to better estimate home costs across counties. Referenced as the 2001 Housing Cost Index, it was constructed using data from 1999-2001. The Department of Economics, Middle Tennessee State University, supplied the data. TCCY KIDS COUNT reformatted the index.

Total Population. Data represent 2002 population estimates and include all residents by county and statewide. Estimates were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research on August 6, 2003, and are said to reflect the best available estimates of the 2002 population. TCCY KIDS COUNT extracted the data.

Population Under Age 18. The Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research in Tennessee's Department of Health provided 2002 population data by age. TCCY KIDS COUNT reorganized the data to correspond to requirements of the indicator.

Minority Population Under Age 18. This indicator includes 2002 population estimates for all nonwhite children by county and statewide. The Tennessee Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, Health Statistics and Research supplied population estimates by age. TCCY KIDS COUNT extracted the data.

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 FY2002.

Per Capita Personal Income. Data are for 2001, and provided by the Tennessee Department of Revenue. These data are also available online from the Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis. TCCY KIDS COUNT extracted the data.

Mean Cost of Homes. The Tennessee Housing and Development Agency's Department of Research, Planning, and Technical Services provided housing data. Data include both new and existing homes sold in 2002, and are displayed by county and statewide. TCCY KIDS COUNT extracted the data to address the indicator.

Fair Market Rent. The indicator represents FY2003 final fair market rents for existing housing. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the following: http://www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR/FMR2003F/FMR2003F_County.xls. For this book, fair market rents for three-bedroom apartments are presented. TCCY KIDS COUNT compiled the data.

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KIDS COUNT Survey

We want to continue providing you with the most current data that describes the well being of children and families in Tennessee. Please help us by responding to the questions listed below. You may mail the survey back of fax it to (615) 741-5956. Thank you.

1. For which purpose do you use KIDS COUNT data? Check as many as apply.

- Grant Writing
- Presentations
- Research
- Other _____

2. Which indicators do you need/use most often? Check as many as apply.

- Adequate Prenatal Care
- Per Capita Income
- Child Abuse/Neglect
- Population
- Child Care Spaces
- Special Education
- Child Deaths
- State Custody
- Dropouts
- Suspensions/Expulsions
- Families First
- Teen Pregnancy/Births
- Food Stamps
- Teen Violent Deaths
- Free/Reduced Lunch Participation
- Teens with STDs
- Housing Costs/Fair Market Rent
- TennCare
- Infant Mortality
- WIC
- Juvenile Court Referrals
- Youth Unemployment
- Low Birthweight Babies

3. If we had to reduce the number of indicators in the book, which would you suggest?

4. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the best, please rate your experience using the Tennessee KIDS COUNT publication.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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5. What do you like **best** about the publication?

6. What do you list **least** about the publication?

7 Other Comments

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