

South Central Human Resource Agency 2021 Community Assessment



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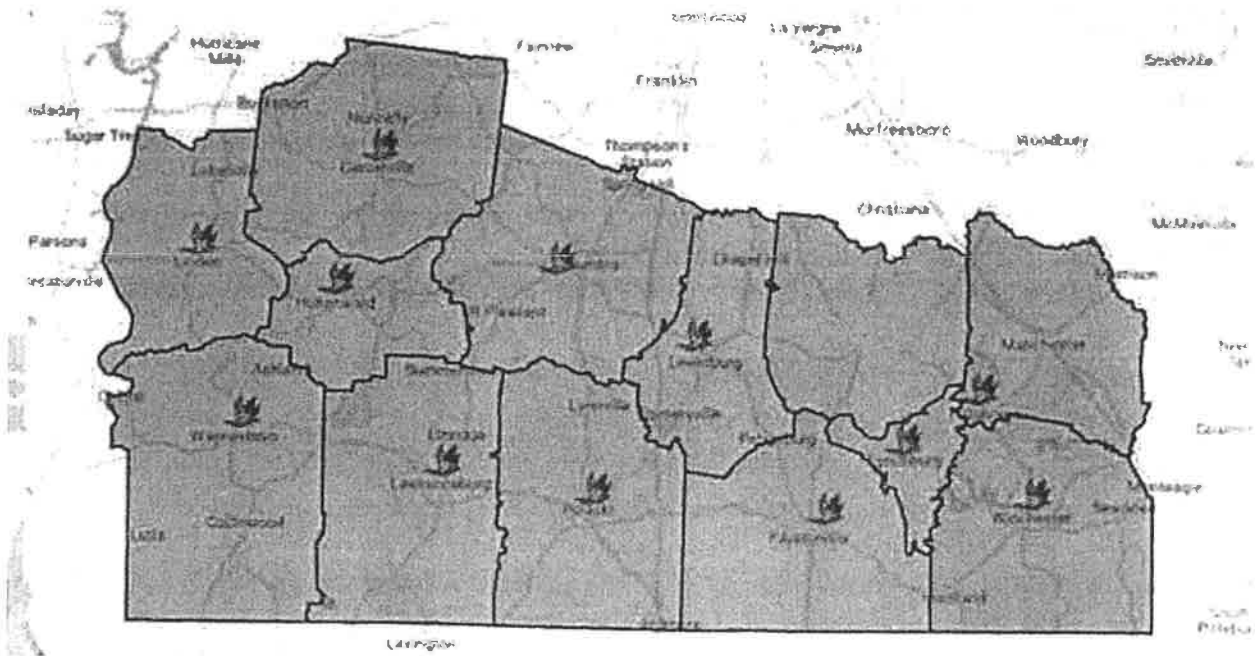
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Introduction

South Central Human Resource Agency (SCHRA) is a Tennessee Human Resource Agency and A Community Action Agency serving thirteen counties in south-central Tennessee. Serving 13 counties in South Central Tennessee. With the central office at 1437 Winchester Hwy. in Fayetteville, Tennessee, SCHRA strives to effectively deliver human service programs and oversee the coordination efforts through our Neighborhood Service Centers located in each county. SCHRA service area contains over 6,500 square miles of rural country, roughly the size of the combined land mass of the Hawaiian Islands, and supports a population of approximately 455,858 individuals, in the following counties: Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, and Wayne.



The Title V Program has expanded to four additional counties east of our area: Bledsoe, Grundy, Marion, and Sequatchie. SCHRA has thirteen Neighborhood Service Centers and twenty Head Start Centers across our area, and seven Early Head Start Centers located in Bedford, Coffee, Giles, Lawrence, Lincoln, and Maury counties. The Nutrition Program has twenty congregate

meal sites and two main kitchens -one in Fayetteville, Lincoln County, and one in Hohenwald, Lewis County.

As the designated Community Action Agency for the south-central region of Tennessee, SCHRA delivers comprehensive services that are financial supported by funding from federal, state, and local sources. These include a range of child, youth, and family development business, community, and economic development as well as crisis and intervention programs. The specific programs include CSBG, Employment Assistance, Energy Assistance, Events Catering, Foster Grandparents, Head Start, Early Head Start, In-Home Care, Justice Services, Protective Services, Representative Payee, Senior Employment, Senior Resources, USDA/Commodity Foods, Veterans Resources, and Weatherization.

A critical part of the SCHRA early learning portfolio of programs is Head Start and Early Head Start. Head Start programs promote school readiness of children ages birth to five from low-income families by supporting their comprehensive development. Head Start began as a program for preschoolers, 3- and 4-year-olds. Early Head Start was created to serve pregnant women, infants, and toddlers. Early Head Start programs are available to the family until the child turns 3 years old and is ready to transition into Head Start or another pre-K program. Head Start was incorporated into the SCHRA early learning portfolio to provide early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive child development and family support services on a year-round basis. SCHRA offers two options, Center-Based and Home-Based services. The two options serve a total of 793 pregnant women, infants, and preschoolers. Of the total funded slots, 601 slots are for Center-Based Head Start (HS) and 156 center-based EHS, and 36 slots for Home-Based Early Head Start (EHS).

Methodology

The community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment (community assessment)

describes community strengths, needs, and resources for supporting Head Start/Early Head Start comprehensive program services through the collection and analysis of primary and secondary data sources. At the same time, Community Actions Agencies need specific elements of data as well. These include information around poverty and gender, poverty and age, and poverty and race.

Primary data are collected first-hand through surveys, listening sessions, interviews, and observations. Examples are parent surveys, staff surveys, program information reports,

Secondary data are collected by another entity or organization for another purpose. Secondary data consists of information from agencies and organizations such as the Census Bureau, Department of Education, Local Education Agency, Early Childhood Education coalitions, etc.

The indicators obtained from that data are analyzed and used to determine trends in the community. The community assessment is a foundational document and tool which is an integral part of the program's planning, implementation, and evaluation process. A complete community assessment is completed every five years wherein an analysis of key indicators explains the needs and characteristics of eligible Head Start children and families. Every year after the comprehensive analysis, a follow-up assessment update is completed to identify current community needs, design new plans, choose additional community partners, develop strategic collaborations, evaluate the progress of past interventions, and make relevant decisions about program improvement changes. The following components of the community assessment represent key methods utilized to complete this report:

- (1) Review of the most recent secondary data for indicators that have an impact on the program and its service delivery model(s). Data collection and analysis included, but is

not limited to, the Program Information Report (PIR) data, family partnership agreements, child/family application data, child screening, and outcomes data, census data, local and state planning department reports, state department data, local interagency committee reports, data from local school districts, childcare resource, and referral agencies, agencies serving children with disabilities, health care providers community assessments.

- (2) Development and utilization of additional assessments, to include data observed or collected directly from primary sources, using such methods as written parent needs-assessment surveys, community partner surveys and reporting, as well as staff surveys and input. Special attention was placed on qualitative data including satisfaction of services. This qualitative data was obtained through surveys that were provided both in online formats and in-person questionnaires. Survey Monkey was utilized, and 362 responses were received. This allows the use of a 95% confidence interval for the largest population group individually receiving services under the HRA umbrella. Additionally, staff were surveyed to obtain input to questions surrounding changes observed within each county and in families served overall. Focus groups were not held due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- (3) Data, reports, and all pertinent information are reviewed and analyzed for needs and trends that are apparent in the communities and populations served by SCHRA programs including Head Start and Early Head Start. The identified needs and trends inform program plans and future grant applications.

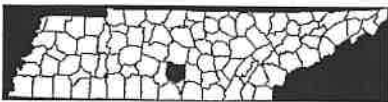
The community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment (community assessment) focuses on external and internal factors for new and existing programs, ensuring they are providing the

right services to the right population. The Office of Head Start requires certain elements to be included in the community assessment, which can be found in the Head Start Program Performance Standards. The required elements of the assessment are labeled with a subheading identifying either the performance standard or subject. Additionally, the Community Services Block Grant has the following requirements: Data on poverty and gender, Data on poverty and age, and Data on poverty and race/ethnicity.

1302.11(a) Service area

The thirteen-county service area has a range of features. Some counties are very rural while others are part of metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

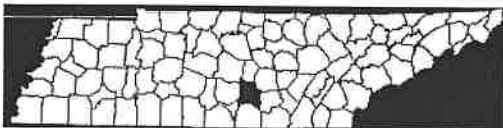
Bedford County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Shelbyville.



Bedford County comprises the Shelbyville, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is also included in the Nashville-

Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN Combined Statistical Area.

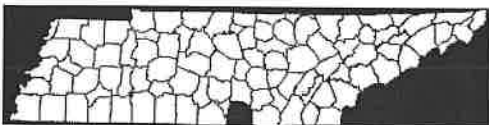
Coffee County is a county located in the central part of the state of Tennessee. Its county seat is



Manchester. Coffee County is part of the Tullahoma-Manchester, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area. It is

also part of Middle Tennessee, one of the three Grand Divisions of the state.

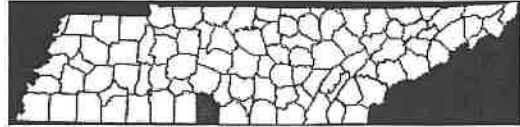
Franklin County is a county in the U.S. state of Tennessee. It is located on the eastern boundary



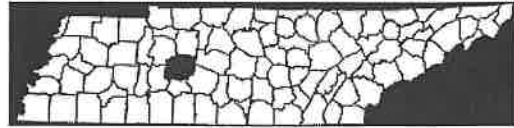
of Middle Tennessee in the southern part of the state. Its county seat is Winchester. Franklin County is part of

the Tullahoma-Manchester, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area.

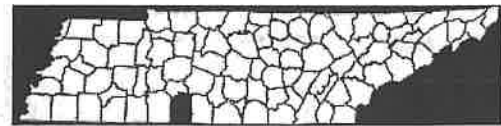
Giles County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Pulaski.



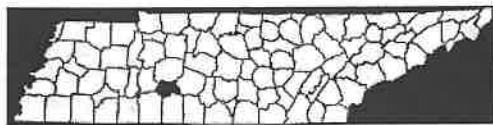
Hickman County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Centerville.



Lawrence County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat and largest city is

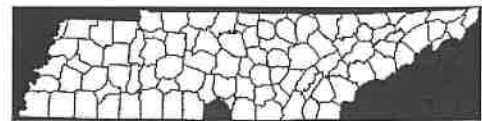


Lawrenceburg. Lawrence County comprises the Lawrenceburg, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is also included in the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN Combined Statistical Area.

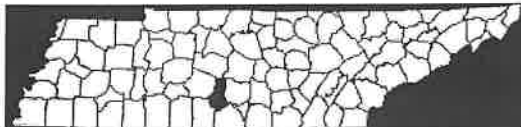


Lewis County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Hohenwald. The county is named for explorer Meriwether Lewis, who died and was buried at Grinder's Stand near Hohenwald in 1809.

Lincoln County is a county located in the south-central part of the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat and largest city is Fayetteville.



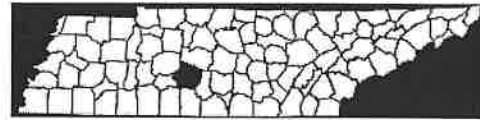
Marshall County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Lewisburg.



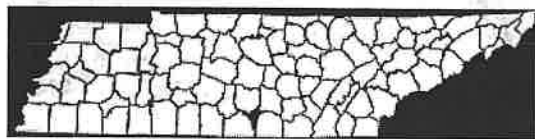
Marshall County comprises the Lewisburg Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is also included in the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro Combined Statistical Area. It is in Middle Tennessee, one

of the three Grand Divisions of the state. The Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association is based here.

Maury County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee, in the Middle Tennessee region. Its county seat is Columbia. Maury County is part of the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area.



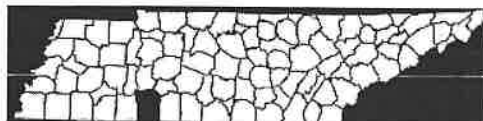
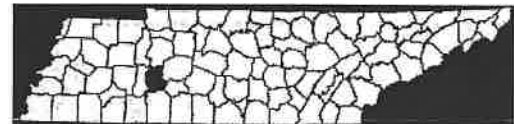
Moore County is a county located in the south-central part of the U.S. state of Tennessee. It



forms a consolidated city-county government with its county seat of Lynchburg. With 130 square miles, it is

the second-smallest county in Tennessee. Moore County is part of the Tullahoma-Manchester, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area.

Perry County is a county located in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Its county seat is Linden.



Wayne County is a county located in Tennessee. Its county seat is Waynesboro.

Population, Age, and Race

	Population	Median Age	Race			Hispanic
			White	Black	Other	
Bedford	48,292	37.9	85.2%	8.1%	6.7%	12.4%
Coffee	55,209	39.7	90.4%	3.9%	5.7%	4.3%
Franklin	41,725	42.2	90.4%	4.8%	4.8%	3.4%
Giles	29,285	43.9	86.1%	9.8%	4.1%	2.5%
Hickman	24,813	41.1	92.3%	5.2%	2.5%	2.5%
Lawrence	43,390	39.3	95.2%	1.7%	3.1%	2.2%
Lewis	12,027	43.3	95.1%	1.8%	3.1%	2.3%
Lincoln	33,924	42.6	89.7%	7.2%	3.1%	3.5%

Marshall	32,965	38.9	89.6%	7.6%	2.8%	5.4%
Maury	91,976	39.1	83.9%	11.5%	4.6%	5.8%
Moore	6,378	45	92.8%	2.2%	5.0%	0.2%
Perry	7,962	43.2	92.6%	2.7%	4.7%	1.4%
Wayne	16,693	43	91.4%	6.8%	1.8%	2.1%
Totals	444,639		88.9%	6.8%	4.3%	4.8%
State Median Age		38.7				
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/						

The figures above show that the service area is generally older than the state average, the service area is predominately white, and the Hispanic population is small overall.

Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates for the report area, the female population comprised 50.93% of the report area, while the male population represented 49.07%.

Report Area	0 to 4		5 to 17		18 to 64		Over 64	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Report Location	14,298	12,828	38,495	36,303	132,557	133,269	31,524	42,703
Bedford County, TN	1,614	1,597	4,666	4,408	14,309	14,439	2,902	4,014
Coffee County, TN	1,965	1,540	4,939	4,787	16,159	16,341	3,662	5,400
Franklin County, TN	1,146	956	3,263	3,111	12,358	12,776	3,383	4,419
Giles County, TN	977	716	2,158	2,262	8,593	8,769	2,418	3,222
Hickman County, TN	702	653	2,040	1,866	8,390	6,987	1,764	2,273
Lawrence County, TN	1,527	1,466	4,050	3,858	12,276	12,561	3,031	4,254
Lewis County, TN	304	352	1,055	917	3,360	3,568	1,069	1,367
Lincoln County, TN	943	891	3,017	2,736	9,937	9,998	2,634	3,630
Marshall County, TN	1,064	924	3,039	2,774	9,825	10,156	2,126	2,876
Maury County, TN	3,133	2,993	7,925	7,496	27,076	29,068	5,947	7,979
Moore County, TN	233	108	487	456	1,889	1,898	554	699
Perry County, TN	263	237	606	654	2,299	2,271	712	859
Wayne County, TN	427	395	1,250	978	6,086	4,437	1,322	1,711
Tennessee	208,598	197,840	560,608	537,874	2,029,449	2,099,863	436,512	600,501
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

The implications are that the Head Start/EHS program will serve a large percentage of white children, remembering that poverty does not strike evenly and there will be a disproportionate enrollment of children from Black and Other families. Likewise, from a racial standpoint, it would be expected that other agency services also serve a large percentage of white people simply because of the overall racial situations in each county.

Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)

Report Area	0 to 4	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
Report Location	2,458	6,290	2,644	2,822	3,083	2,206	1,135	537
Bedford County, TN	720	1,867	682	981	804	613	234	86
Coffee County, TN	292	780	314	267	288	238	127	76
Franklin County, TN	132	382	258	215	159	172	73	24
Giles County, TN	175	123	127	98	59	62	11	86
Hickman County, TN	84	128	220	74	11	69	14	11
Lawrence County, TN	118	281	81	208	109	111	14	47
Lewis County, TN	0	97	44	63	16	29	18	9
Lincoln County, TN	123	329	174	75	345	6	85	55
Marshall County, TN	132	617	191	214	448	33	112	31
Maury County, TN	649	1,463	515	583	755	839	447	103
Moore County, TN	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Perry County, TN	28	28	22	13	17	0	0	0
Wayne County, TN	5	195	16	31	72	20	0	9
Tennessee	44,149	99,894	41,924	57,047	55,250	34,438	18,967	12,505
United States	5,106,555	13,350,096	6,758,665	9,232,392	8,409,995	6,798,614	4,657,233	4,165,820

Also, SCHRA may want to target specific counties for staff with language capabilities. When looking at families in Head Start and EHS the makeup changes. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates, the white population comprised 88.91% of the report area, black population represented 6.78%, and other races combined were 2.16%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 2.15% of the population.

Report Area	Total Population	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Some Other	Mixed Race Total

	al						her	Tot	al
Report Location	444,639	395,314	30,163	967	3,056	162	5,429	9,548	
Bedford County, TN	48,292	41,129	3,908	111	96	21	1,947	1,080	
Coffee County, TN	55,209	49,924	2,163	27	596	10	1,332	1,157	
Franklin County, TN	41,725	37,735	1,988	18	185	28	410	1,361	
Giles County, TN	29,285	25,222	2,871	92	65	0	248	787	
Hickman County, TN	24,813	22,891	1,299	144	94	7	26	352	
Lawrence County, TN	43,390	41,314	724	147	226	77	223	679	
Lewis County, TN	12,027	11,436	219	0	164	0	53	155	
Lincoln County, TN	33,924	30,413	2,428	70	195	0	57	761	
Marshall County, TN	32,965	29,548	2,491	21	106	0	338	461	
Maury County, TN	91,976	77,153	10,571	195	866	19	712	2,460	
Moore County, TN	6,378	5,919	140	105	153	0	0	61	
Perry County, TN	7,962	7,372	218	12	178	0	31	151	
Wayne County, TN	16,693	15,258	1,143	25	132	0	52	83	
Tennessee	6,709,356	5,205,132	1,124,473	18,189	117,600	3,771	92,655	147,536	
United States	324,697,795	235,377,662	41,234,642	2,750,143	17,924,209	599,868	16,047,369	10,763,902	

It observed more children who are Black and Other races being served at higher rates and slightly more Spanish speaking children than the county averages. This would also be expected in other agency programming.

	Head Start			Early Head Start		
	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018
Hispanic	16%	16%	12%	19%	14%	14%
Non-Hispanic	84%	84%	88%	81%	86%	86%
Race						
White	68%	69%	77%	51%	70%	60%
Black	17%	17%	15%	32%	11%	21%
Other	15%	14%	8%	17%	19%	19%
Language						
English	90%	90%	90%	92%	95%	92%

Spanish	7%	8%	9%	7%	3%	7%
Other	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Source PIR						

A review of the Program Information Report for both Head Start and Early Head Start shows that there the number of families identifying as “Hispanic” has held steady over the recent years.

Population with Limited English Proficiency. It is important to note that while those who have limited English proficiency are located throughout the service area, most of the families are seeking instruction in English for their children and are not strongly advocating for ESL programing. The recommendation is that the agency continues to monitor this situation as it has been and only make changes when language demands become critical.

Population Change

Population change within the report area from 2000-2019 is shown below. During the sixteen-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 15.27 percent, increasing from 385,723 persons in 2000 to 444,639 persons in 2019.

Report Area	Total Population, 2019 ACS	Total Population, 2000 Census	Population Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS	Percent Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS
Report Location	444,639	385,723	58,916	15.27%
Bedford County, TN	48,292	37,586	10,706	28.48%
Coffee County, TN	55,209	48,014	7,195	14.99%
Franklin County, TN	41,725	39,270	2,455	6.25%
Giles County, TN	29,285	29,447	-162	-0.55%
Hickman County, TN	24,813	22,295	2,518	11.29%
Lawrence County, TN	43,390	39,926	3,464	8.68%
Lewis County, TN	12,027	11,367	660	5.81%

Lincoln County, TN	33,924	31,340	2,584	8.25%
Marshall County, TN	32,965	26,767	6,198	23.16%
Maury County, TN	91,976	69,498	22,478	32.34%
Moore County, TN	6,378	5,740	638	11.11%
Perry County, TN	7,962	7,631	331	4.34%
Wayne County, TN	16,693	16,842	-149	-0.88%
Tennessee	6,709,356	5,689,283	1,020,073	17.93%
United States	324,697,795	281,421,906	43,275,889	15.38%

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

The following table provides data on veterans in the SCHRA service area.

Report Area	Veterans			% Pop over 18	% Pop over 18	% Pop over 18
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females
Report Location	29,419	27,017	2,402	8.59%	16.23%	1.37%
Bedford County, TN	2,907	2,649	258	8.08%	15.10%	1.40%
Coffee County, TN	4,199	3,906	293	10.03%	19.40%	1.35%
Franklin County, TN	3,167	2,942	225	9.53%	18.35%	1.31%
Giles County, TN	1,941	1,766	175	8.38%	15.81%	1.46%
Hickman County, TN	1,950	1,711	239	9.98%	16.64%	2.58%
Lawrence County, TN	2,666	2,413	253	8.21%	15.40%	1.50%
Lewis County, TN	745	669	76	7.93%	14.99%	1.54%
Lincoln County, TN	2,312	2,178	134	8.79%	17.17%	0.98%
Marshall County, TN	1,855	1,750	105	7.37%	14.43%	0.81%
Maury County, TN	5,417	4,969	448	7.69%	14.90%	1.21%
Moore County, TN	552	534	18	10.92%	21.72%	0.69%
Perry County, TN	448	387	61	7.22%	12.60%	1.95%
Wayne County, TN	1,260	1,143	117	9.25%	15.31%	1.90%
Tennessee	431,274	391,111	40,163	8.32%	15.72%	1.49%
United States	18,230,322	16,611,283	1,619,039	7.29%	13.68%	1.26%

This information may be broken down further in the following table.

Report Area	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran	Veteran
	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	18-34	18-34	35-54	35-54	55-64	55-64	Over	Over 65

							65	
Report Location	2,018	495	5,142	827	5,596	578	14,261	502
Bedford County, TN	152	22	555	45	544	126	1,398	65
Coffee County, TN	257	14	910	112	695	45	2,044	122
Franklin County, TN	152	9	532	131	758	28	1,500	57
Giles County, TN	53	19	332	60	342	38	1,039	58
Hickman County, TN	139	91	353	36	532	75	687	37
Lawrence County, TN	178	97	477	77	512	37	1,246	42
Lewis County, TN	32	0	137	45	97	20	403	11
Lincoln County, TN	159	43	325	32	455	45	1,239	14
Marshall County, TN	99	15	395	70	331	0	925	20
Maury County, TN	509	117	748	161	989	103	2,723	67
Moore County, TN	45	0	168	0	49	18	272	0
Perry County, TN	31	32	65	1	28	25	263	3
Wayne County, TN	212	36	145	57	264	18	522	6
Tennessee	30,901	6,872	88,149	16,576	72,978	9,365	199,083	7,350
United States	1,318,412	290,976	3,633,064	648,762	2,884,285	367,543	8,775,522	311,758

The table below shows the predominant household situation is married with fewer cohabitating or female-headed households with children, but in terms of services, it is expected that the unmarried couples and female-headed households will have greater numbers in poverty and receiving Head Start and Agency services.

	Households	Married Couples	Cohabiting Couples	Female-Headed Households	Grandparents in a home with Grandchildren	Percent of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren
Bedford	17,029	53%	8%	6%	1558	53%
Coffee	21,646	52%	5%	5%	1632	43%
Franklin	16,326	54%	4%	4%	1110	70%
Giles	11,904	49%	6%	5%	752	61%
Hickman	8,636	49%	4%	5%	559	63%
Lawrence	15,960	53%	6%	5%	1323	44%

Lewis	4,715	53%	3%	6%	299	61%
Lincoln	13,458	51%	5%	6%	838	61%
Marshall	12,324	52%	6%	6%	896	40%
Maury	34,688	52%	6%	6%	2037	42%
Moore	2,592	63%	7%	2%	133	61%
Perry	3,073	56%	4%	5%	105	62%
Wayne	5,764	52%	4%	6%	441	43%
Totals	168,115				11,683	
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/						

One item to notice in the table above is the percentages by county indication grandparents raising grandchildren. With the relatively high percentages in some counties, it may be worthwhile to consider the expansion of multigenerational service approaches. More details for two-generational approaches will be provided later in this document. In general, the most significant reason working-age residents leave the area is the lack of living-wage jobs. The most common reason people return is family, often returning for reasons of both child and elder care.

Population changes may eventually mean less representation and fewer resources available to alleviate the conditions of poverty. This includes public and private support for programs and services that help provide a safety net for low-income community members.

Population Age 65+

Of the estimated 444,639 total population in the report area, an estimated 76,889 persons are adults aged 65 and older, representing 17.29% of the population. These data are based on the latest U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5- year estimates. The number of older adults in the report area is relevant because this population has unique needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65+	Population Age 65+, Percent
Report Location	444,639	76,889	17.29%
Bedford County, TN	48,292	7,259	15.03%
Coffee County, TN	55,209	9,478	17.17%
Franklin County, TN	41,725	8,115	19.45%
Giles County, TN	29,285	5,810	19.84%

Hickman County, TN	24,813	4,175	16.83%
Lawrence County, TN	43,390	7,652	17.64%
Lewis County, TN	12,027	2,471	20.55%
Lincoln County, TN	33,924	6,402	18.87%
Marshall County, TN	32,965	5,183	15.72%
Mauy County, TN	91,976	14,285	15.53%
Moore County, TN	6,378	1,307	20.49%
Perry County, TN	7,962	1,632	20.50%
Wayne County, TN	16,693	3,120	18.69%
Tennessee	6,709,356	1,075,124	16.02%
United States	324,697,795	50,783,796	15.64%

The table below reports the percentage of the population that is age 65 or older by gender.

Among the male population in the report area, 14.36% are aged 65 years or older. Among the female population, 18.97% are aged 65 years or older.

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	31,524	42,703	14.36%	18.97%
Bedford County, TN	2,902	4,014	12.18%	16.41%
Coffee County, TN	3,662	5,400	13.49%	19.24%
Franklin County, TN	3,383	4,419	16.53%	20.78%
Giles County, TN	2,418	3,222	16.89%	21.52%
Hickman County, TN	1,764	2,273	13.53%	19.30%
Lawrence County, TN	3,031	4,254	14.26%	19.21%
Lewis County, TN	1,069	1,367	18.36%	22.03%
Lincoln County, TN	2,634	3,630	15.80%	21.04%
Marshall County, TN	2,126	2,876	13.10%	17.19%
Mauy County, TN	5,947	7,979	13.38%	16.79%
Moore County, TN	554	699	17.22%	22.11%
Perry County, TN	712	859	18.07%	21.36%
Wayne County, TN	1,322	1,711	14.41%	22.75%
Tennessee	436,512	600,501	13.34%	17.48%
United States	20,320,351	28,265,193	12.71%	17.15%

In the report area, 2.54% of Hispanic/ Latino population are at age 65+, and 18.03% of non

Hispanic / Latino population are at age 65+.

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Report Location	537	76,352	2.54%	18.03%
Bedford County, TN	86	7,173	1.44%	16.96%
Coffee County, TN	76	9,402	3.19%	17.80%
Franklin County, TN	24	8,091	1.70%	20.07%

Giles County, TN	86	5,724	11.61%	20.05%
Hickman County, TN	11	4,164	1.80%	17.21%
Lawrence County, TN	47	7,605	4.85%	17.93%
Lewis County, TN	9	2,462	3.26%	20.95%
Lincoln County, TN	55	6,347	4.61%	19.39%
Marshall County, TN	31	5,152	1.74%	16.52%
Maury County, TN	103	14,182	1.92%	16.37%
Moore County, TN	0	1,307	0.00%	20.54%
Perry County, TN	0	1,632	0.00%	20.78%
Wayne County, TN	9	3,111	2.59%	19.03%
Tennessee	12,505	1,062,619	3.43%	16.75%
United States	4,165,820	46,617,976	7.12%	17.51%

Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Percent	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	18.15%	13.36%	23.31%	11.03%	35.06%	1.64%	7.00%
Bedford County, TN	16.01%	13.05%	31.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	10.37%
Coffee County, TN	18.14%	13.22%	14.81%	10.91%	0.00%	0.83%	4.93%
Franklin County, TN	20.17%	20.82%	22.22%	1.62%	0.00%	0.00%	5.95%
Giles County, TN	20.36%	18.88%	0.00%	40.00%	No data	4.84%	11.94%
Hickman County, TN	17.55%	10.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.39%
Lawrence County, TN	17.94%	12.15%	25.17%	0.00%	35.06%	0.00%	12.96%
Lewis County, TN	20.78%	21.92%	No data	0.00%	No data	0.00%	30.32%
Lincoln County, TN	19.74%	12.69%	35.71%	11.28%	No data	0.00%	5.65%
Marshall County, TN	16.27%	12.81%	0.00%	12.26%	No data	2.37%	8.03%
Maury County, TN	16.51%	12.58%	12.82%	10.74%	0.00%	3.93%	2.80%
Moore County, TN	21.73%	15.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	No data	0.00%
Perry County, TN	21.85%	4.59%	58.33%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	2.65%

Wayne County, TN	20.27%	2.01%	16.00%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	0.00%
Tennessee	17.94%	10.39%	13.16%	8.87%		8.11%	2.37%
United States	17.88%	11.28%	10.29%	12.45%		8.88%	5.80%

1302.11 (b) Community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment

(i) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and expectant mothers.

Number of Eligible Children

Births

Births	Forecasted	Forecasted	Live Birth Data			
			2	3	4	5
Incomes	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bedford	746	716	679	671	637	586
Coffee	718	713	721	673	672	711
Franklin	419	403	403	424	404	379
Giles	246	268	292	309	332	359
Hickman	236	246	257	262	267	288
Lawrence	602	595	590	582	554	570
Lewis	167	160	154	139	139	129
Lincoln	390	387	379	396	329	377
Marshall	439	426	410	409	384	375
Maury	1248	1229	1184	1276	1170	1146
Moore	71	67	63	57	46	50
Perry	124	116	107	103	104	84
Wayne	115	119	117	146	137	132

Source: TN Dept of Health; Division of Records and Statistics

The number of eligible children is a function of the number of pregnant women and births and the poverty rate. So the table above is modified by the poverty rate for young children

(Source: <https://www.tn.gov/tcyc/data-and-research/county-profiles.html>) to obtain the table below showing low-income estimates by age.

Low-Income Children by County by Age			
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	Age					TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	
Bedford	170	163	155	153	145	786
Coffee	180	179	181	169	169	878
Franklin	90	86	86	91	86	439
Giles	56	61	66	70	75	328
Hickman	57	60	62	63	65	307
Lawrence	149	147	146	144	137	722
Lewis	41	40	38	34	34	188
Lincoln	72	72	70	73	61	348
Marshall	87	85	82	81	76	412
Maurry	176	173	167	180	165	861
Moore	10	9	9	8	6	43
Perry	33	31	28	27	27	146
Wayne	32	33	32	40	38	175
TOTAL	1153	1138	1122	1135	1086	5634

The table above shows there are large tracts of poverty. Combining Head Start and Early Head Start eligible populations (children and pregnant women), there are an estimated 5634 children and pregnant mothers eligible for service. The state of Tennessee’s expansion of Voluntary Pre-K operated by the schools will come into impact potential enrollment, These figures are noted in the table below.

Sites taking Smart Steps		total capacity	Potential VPK Slots
Bedford	Total for County	1024	220
Coffee	Total for County	1172	325
Franklin	Total for County	328	165
Giles	Total for County	554	120
Hickman	Total for County	426	120
Lawrence	Total for County	874	262
Lewis	Total for County	267	100

Lincoln	Total for County	741	254
Marshall	Total for County	717	56
Maury	Total for County	1644	491
Moore	Total for County	155	85
Perry	Total for County	90	60
Wayne	Total for County	235	160
Source: https://www.tn.gov/tccy/data-and-research/county-profiles.html			

The implication is that South Central Human Resource Agency Head Start is likely to need to watch the enrollments of VPK as these numbers could create the situation where Head Start slots need to be reprogrammed into Early Head Start slots. This would not be done in a one-to-one situation and will require close attention to budgeting for EHS. The current EHS operations should provide a good basis for variable costs.

Affordability of Child Care

From a planning perspective, the average cost of childcare may be a strain on low-income budgets.

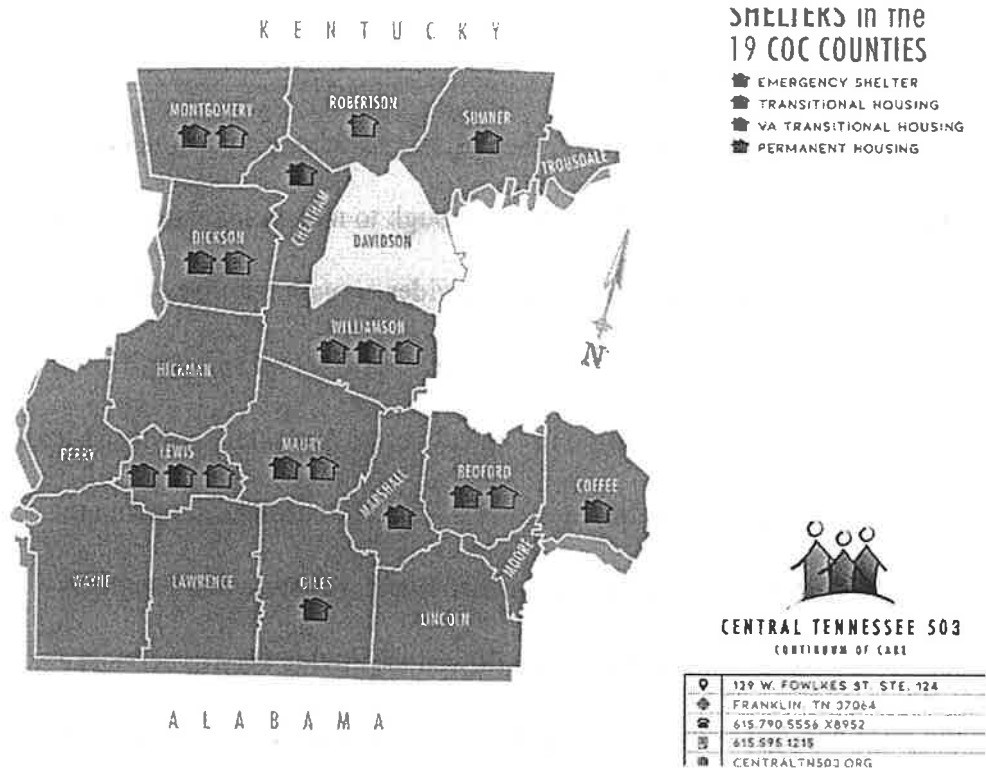
State Affordability of Child Care		Percentage of Income for Married Couple	Percentage of Income for Single Parent
Age of Child	Yearly		
Infant Center Based	\$10,780	13%	45%
Infant Family Child Care	\$7518	9%	32%
Toddler Center Based	\$9998	12%	42%
Toddler Family Child Care	\$7176	9%	30%
4-Year-old Center Based	\$8759	11%	37%
4-Year-old Family Child Care	\$6722	8%	28%
Before/After School Center	\$2937	5%	17%
Before/After School FCC	\$3040	15%	51%

Source: Child Care Aware 2020 Tennessee Fact Sheet			

Looking at conditions that place people into poverty, the cost of childcare plays a major factor. In many cases it possible that families may not be earning enough to make childcare affordable and because of not being able to secure employment that provides enough income, the family remains in poverty. An alternative consideration for the Agency may be that since SCHRA has expertise in child development, might it be possible to expand before and after school services in a for-fee service? The ages would not have to be the same as HS/EHS enrollment and might provide another revenue stream. The Head Start Performance Standards state that programs providing Head Start and Early Head Start services are allowed to provide for-fee services for same-age children if the need and desire exists. Of, course this new revenue stream comes with extensive fiscal requirements.

1302.11 (b)(i a)Children Experiencing Homelessness

The number of children experiencing homelessness is not tracked state-wide by counties or school districts. In the state overall there are only 22 LEAs receiving funding to track information which forecasts 2% of the total student population as likely homeless. Also, as a result, this service area will need to utilize the latest point in time count for the central region (of Tennessee). Based upon this data source it is estimated there are approximately 112 potential homeless families with children ages 0-5 in the service area. The image below indicates homeless resources in the bulk of the service area.



1302.11 (b)(i b) Children in Foster Care

According to Tennessee Kids Count, the latest figures available indicate that there are approximately one hundred and forty-eight children in foster care in the service area. The following table represents figures for all age children in the service area.

Location	Data Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Service Area All Ages	Service Area 0-5
Tennessee	Number	6,272	6,519	6,806	6,703	15,097		
	Rate	3.8	3.9	4.1	4	9	1248	37
Bedford	Number	40	44	48	34	81		2
	Rate	3	3.3	3.5	2.5	5.9		
Coffee	Number	58	69	77	70	148		4
	Rate	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.7	10		
Franklin	Number	63	80	67	64	146		4
	Rate	6.3	8.1	6.8	6.5	14.9		
Giles	Number	53	45	75	62	134		4
	Rate	7.9	6.5	10.8	9.1	19.7		
Hickman	Number	40	35	53	87	101		3
	Rate	6.9	6	9.2	15.2	17.7		

Lawrence	Number	100	106	88	82	199		6
	Rate	8.7	9	7.4	6.9	16.6		
Lewis	Number	19	25	15	9	33		1
	Rate	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.1	11.3		
Lincoln	Number	28	32	15	26	73		2
	Rate	3.4	3.9	1.8	3.1	8.8		
Marshall	Number	37	59	73	39	110		3
	Rate	4.6	7	8.4	4.5	12.7		
Maury	Number	60	33	54	67	121		4
	Rate	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	5		
Moore	Number	3	2	3	4	2		0
	Rate	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.4		
Perry	Number	7	13	14	11	18		1
	Rate	3.7	6.8	7.2	5.6	9.2		
Wayne	Number	24	29	57	35	82		2
	Rate	7.3	9.1	18.1	11.3	26.6		
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/								

Based upon these figures it is estimated there are likely thirty-seven children in foster care in the SCHRA service area.

1302.11 (b)(i c) Disabilities

In Bedford County, Tennessee, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 15.4 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 3.2 percent of people under 18 years old, to 14.3 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 40.5 percent of those 65 and over. In Coffee County, Tennessee, 17.4 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 4.9 percent of people under 18 years old, to 15.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 41.1 percent of those 65 and over. In Franklin County, Tennessee, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 20.0 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 8.8 percent of people under 18 years old, to 17.0 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 41.1 percent of those 65 and over. In Giles County, Tennessee, 16.8 percent reported a disability. The

likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 3.2 percent of people under 18 years old, to 14.4 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 38.8 percent of those 65 and over. In Hickman County, 20.5 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 1.9 percent of people under 18 years old, to 21.2 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 42.8 percent of those 65 and over. In Lawrence County, Tennessee, 18.4 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 5.4 percent of people under 18 years old, to 17.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 39.8 percent of those 65 and over. In Lewis County, Tennessee, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 18.5 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 4.7 percent of people under 18 years old, to 17.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 36.0 percent of those 65 and over. In Lincoln County, 19.0 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 5.6 percent of people under 18 years old, to 15.9 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 45.2 percent of those 65 and over. In Marshall County, 16.6 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 4.5 percent of people under 18 years old, to 15.3 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 39.9 percent of those 65 and over. Maury County had a rate of 13.1 percent reported. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 3.9 percent of people under 18 years old, to 11.6 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 33.4 percent of those 65 and over. In Moore County, 15.2 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 1.6 percent of people under 18 years old, to 12.8 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 35.7 percent of those 65 and over. In Perry County, 21.9 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 8.2 percent of people under 18 years old, to 18.5 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 47.5 percent of those 65 and over. In Wayne

County, Tennessee, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 21.0 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 2.8 percent of people under 18 years old, to 18.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 46.9 percent of those 65 and over.

Child Population with Any Disability

In the general child population 0-18, the figures shown indicate that the percentage of the total population with disabilities is fairly high. This is indicated in the following table which displays the early intervention figures for children of all ages.

Location	Data Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	4,392	5,018	5,736	6,800	7,656
	Rate	18.4	20.6	23.4	27.9	31.2
Bedford	Number	47	36	43	53	76
	Rate	26.4	19.8	22.2	27	38
Coffee	Number	36	32	35	52	56
	Rate	18.9	15.5	16.7	24.7	25.5
Franklin	Number	16	13	13	22	34
	Rate	13.3	10.4	10.4	17.5	26.1
Giles	Number	14	15	14	20	28
	Rate	15.2	15.6	13.7	19.9	27.2
Hickman	Number	14	15	19	23	18
	Rate	17.1	17	21.4	27.3	22.4
Lawrence	Number	17	30	31	37	45
	Rate	9.6	16.9	18.3	21.5	25.4
Lewis	Number	2	5	7	8	14
	Rate	4.9	12.1	17.5	19.4	33.2
Lincoln	Number	20	8	11	22	17
	Rate	19.7	8	10.3	19.6	14.4
Marshall	Number	20	18	20	31	36
	Rate	18.9	16	16.6	24.8	28.2
Maury	Number	89	106	99	100	137
	Rate	27.4	30.7	27.1	26.7	35.4
Moore	Number	1	3	2	6	6
	Rate	6.3	19.2	12.6	38.2	33.3
Perry	Number	8	3	5	5	3

	Rate	28.1	10	16.1	16.4	9.5
Wayne	Number	13	9	4	6	6
	Rate	32.9	21.8	9.7	13.9	15
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/						

TEIS reported children served by county is provided below. This is for the entire population regardless of income.

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Age of Child	1	2	3	4
Bedford	76	53	43	36
Coffee	56	52	35	32
Franklin	34	22	13	13
Giles	28	20	14	15
Hickman	18	23	19	15
Lawrence	45	37	31	30
Lewis	14	8	7	5
Lincoln	17	22	11	8
Marshall	36	31	20	18
Maury	137	100	99	106
Moore	6	6	2	3
Perry	3	5	5	3
Wayne	6	6	4	9
TOTAL	476	385	303	293
https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8303-early-child-intervention				

The rates presented in the tables above show that the program is providing the services without becoming overwhelmed by the situation. One issue that the EHS services face is that physicians and other diagnostic personnel are loath to classify children ages 0-3 with a disability if there is a chance that the child will grow out of the disability or otherwise have the situation mitigated through services provided.

1302.11 (b) (ii) The education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors.

Education

From an agency perspective, SCHRA needs to note that the more advanced one’s education, the greater the likelihood of achieving a more secure economic future.

High School Graduation Rates						
Location	Data Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tennessee	Number	63,194	64,407	64,855	65,043	64,514
	Percent	88.50%	89.10%	89.10%	89.70%	89.60%
Bedford	Number	546	519	514	575	544
	Percent	92.10%	90.90%	91.30%	91.00%	91.90%
Coffee	Number	592	650	636	620	594
	Percent	92.10%	90.20%	91.10%	90.10%	93.10%
Franklin	Number	369	395	372	337	343
	Percent	90.90%	93.20%	91.20%	90.10%	94.50%
Giles	Number	247	314	260	259	263
	Percent	87.60%	90.80%	92.50%	92.80%	95.60%
Hickman	Number	251	250	231	236	209
	Percent	93.30%	94.70%	91.30%	94.40%	93.70%
Lawrence	Number	475	442	451	540	497
	Percent	93.90%	94.60%	96.40%	97.30%	95.40%
Lewis	Number	128	127	96	109	105
	Percent	95.50%	93.40%	85.70%	95.60%	91.30%
Lincoln	Number	385	363	361	327	262
	Percent	94.10%	94.50%	95.70%	92.60%	95.60%
Marshall	Number	388	386	400	394	366
	Percent	95.10%	94.40%	95.00%	94.70%	94.30%
Maury	Number	757	725	791	768	738
	Percent	92.10%	90.90%	88.20%	88.20%	89.20%
Moore	Number	72	57	71	67	56
	Percent	92.30%	91.90%	91.00%	95.70%	98.20%
Perry	Number	72	86	74	66	71
	Percent	92.30%	96.60%	92.50%	95.70%	98.60%
Wayne	Number	164	158	168	166	148
	Percent	91.60%	96.30%	96.60%	94.30%	93.70%

<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables>

The data is demonstrative of an advantage facing families served by HS/EHS because the service area population overall has a better rate of completion of high school and obtain diplomas or equivalents than the state. In most studies, parental education has been identified as the single strongest correlate of children’s success in school, the number of years they attend school, and their success later in life.

	High School Graduate	Bachelor or higher degree completed
Bedford	82%	17%
Coffee	85%	21%
Franklin	88%	21%
Giles	96%	17%
Hickman	79%	11%
Lawrence	84%	14%
Lewis	84%	10%
Lincoln	84%	18%
Marshall	85%	15%
Maury	90%	23%
Moore	86%	23%
Perry	75%	12%
Wayne	80%	9%
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/		

Because parental education influences children’s learning both directly and through the choice of a school, we do not know how much of the correlation can be attributed to direct impact and how much to school-related factors. Teasing out the distinct causal impact of parental education is tricky but given the strong association between parental education and student achievement in every industrialized society, the direct impact is undoubtedly substantial. Furthermore, quasi-experimental strategies have found positive effects of parental education on children’s outcomes. (<http://educationnext.org/how-family-background-influences-student-achievement>)

The data regarding the educational attainment and job training participation rate of parents indicate that HS/EHS may be the earliest exposure to educational and development opportunities

for students, and perhaps even for the parents. However, the low participation rate in the job training program is likely impacted by the employment opportunities and the types of jobs available. To best serve the needs of the families, it may be necessary to consider local program design options which better accommodate parents' schedules and needs.

High school graduation rates for African American and Hispanic students are traditionally lower than for other ethnic groups, while their poverty rates exceed the average. In looking at the data summarized below, it is observed that where reported, the data indicates that high school graduation rates are generally in line with the state averages.

County	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic
	White	Black	All Races
Bedford	91.10%	87.10%	91.80%
Coffee	90.90%	90.70%	80.90%
Franklin	91.00%	93.80%	78.60%
Giles	92.10%	94.10%	NA
Hickman	92%	83.30%	NA
Lawrence	95.90%	88.90%	80%
Lewis	86.80%	NA	NA
Lincoln	97.20%	87.90%	87.50%
Marshall	95.10%	94.90%	93.90%
Maury	88.10%	87%	86.60%
Moore	92.00%	NA	NA
Perry	91.80%	NA	NA
Wayne	97.60%	NA	NA
Tennessee	93%	87.20%	84.20%

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

Without the knowledge and skills required for well-remunerated work in the modern workplace, each succeeding generation of undereducated adults merely replaces the one before it without achieving any upward mobility or escape from poverty.

Veterans - Educational Attainment

Veterans Educational Attainment contrasts the distribution of educational attainment levels between military veterans and non-veterans in the region. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2015 to 2019.

Report Area	Veterans % No Diploma	Veterans % High School Diploma	Veterans % Some College Diploma	Veterans % Bachelor's or Higher Diploma	Non-Veterans % No Diploma	Non-Veterans % High School Diploma	Non-Veterans % Some College Diploma	Non-Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma
Report Location	8.86%	35.98%	35.28%	19.87%	15.53%	40.88%	26.02%	17.56%
Bedford County, TN	11.87%	36.22%	27.69%	24.22%	18.53%	41.98%	23.63%	15.85%
Coffee County, TN	6.13%	33.78%	36.03%	24.06%	15.63%	39.10%	25.29%	19.97%
Franklin County, TN	3.68%	39.43%	33.00%	23.90%	13.61%	40.10%	25.82%	20.48%
Giles County, TN	5.15%	35.05%	39.63%	20.18%	15.16%	43.94%	24.75%	16.15%
Hickman County, TN	24.45%	30.13%	33.90%	11.52%	21.11%	45.90%	22.15%	10.84%
Lawrence County, TN	17.26%	35.80%	29.41%	17.53%	16.55%	45.19%	24.28%	13.98%
Lewis County, TN	7.79%	46.17%	23.89%	22.15%	16.41%	42.14%	32.16%	9.28%
Lincoln County, TN	8.93%	32.07%	39.90%	19.09%	17.33%	41.48%	22.96%	18.23%
Marshall County, TN	7.22%	37.47%	35.96%	19.35%	15.24%	41.74%	28.77%	14.25%
Maury County, TN	6.37%	34.61%	39.16%	19.86%	10.17%	35.83%	30.67%	23.32%
Moore County, TN	7.61%	42.93%	38.77%	10.69%	15.18%	39.88%	21.36%	23.58%
Perry County, TN	8.48%	31.25%	48.88%	11.38%	26.61%	39.12%	22.82%	11.46%
Wayne County, TN	3.95%	47.62%	38.28%	10.15%	21.63%	46.63%	22.03%	9.71%
Tennessee	7.47%	30.05%	36.53%	25.95%	13.10%	32.36%	27.09%	27.44%
United States	5.90%	27.97%	37.32%	28.81%	12.58%	26.91%	28.09%	32.42%

Employment

In Bedford County, an estimated 79.5 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 12.6 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.6 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business, while in Coffee 77.8 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.0 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 8.1 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. For Franklin, a similar situation is observed with 77.4 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 15.6 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.0 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. Looking at Giles, 78.4 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.3 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.2 percent were self-employed, and in Hickman, 73.4 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 16.9 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 9.6 percent were self-employed. Hickman shows a slightly lower rate of private wage employment. Lawrence county shows a similar trend with 74.8 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 17.4 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.5 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. In Lewis County, 75.6 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 12.0 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 12.3 percent were self-employed and in Lincoln County, 77.2 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 13.7 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.9 percent were self-employed, Marshall County reports 79.6 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.3 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 6.0 percent were self-employed in their own (not

incorporated) business. Maury reports 81.7 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 11.3 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.0 percent were self-employed, while Moore reports 72.7 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.6 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 12.7 percent were self-employed, and Perry reports 68.3 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 17.3 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 14.4 percent were self-employed. Perry had the lowest rate of people employed as private wage earners and Wayne shows 72.2 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 19.6 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.2 percent were self-employed.

The latest Census reports explain that in the service area the following employment breakdown was observed.

Percent	Bedford	Coffee	Franklin	Giles	Hickman	Lawrence
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	3.1	2	2.1	3.3	3	2.6
Construction	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.7	11	7.5
Manufacturing	24.8	26.2	22	25.8	16.1	20
Wholesale trade	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.8	1
Retail trade	14.2	11.3	12.3	9.9	10.9	13.3
Transport/warehousing, &	6.1	5	3.3	4.9	7.4	7.5
Information	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3
Finance and insurance, and real	4.4	4.4	3.7	4.7	3	3.7
Professional, scientific, and	7.7	5.9	7.8	6.5	7	3.6

Educational services, and health	16.9	15.8	25.1	19.5	19.5	23.3
Accommodation, and food	6.3	10.5	6.1	7	8.8	6.1
Other Services	4.2	5.1	5.4	3.3	4.6	4
Public administration	3.2	4.5	3.3	5.4	4.8	6.2

Percent	Lewis	Lincoln	Marshall	Maury	Moore	Perry	Wayne
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.7	3.1	1.3	0.6	2	3.5	5.2
Construction	7	7.6	9	7.9	5.4	6.4	6.3
Manufacturing	22.2	23.5	24.8	15.2	27	25.2	14.9
Wholesale trade	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Retail trade	12.5	11.3	11.3	11.9	13.1	9.7	8.4
Transport/warehousing, & utilities	2.4	5.2	4.4	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.6
Information	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.7	3.1	2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental	4.7	5.3	6	6.5	5.8	1.8	4.1
Professional, scientific, and management services	5.5	7.2	8.8	9.2	7.9	3.3	4.2
Educational services, and health care and social	27.4	17.5	17.2	22.4	21	26.8	26.3

Accommodation, and food services	4.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	1.4	4.2	6.4
Other Services	5.6	4.1	3.5	5.4	5.1	2.6	4.3
Public administration	1.9	5.4	4.2	4.4	1.9	5.5	9.8
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/							

The takeaway is that the bulk of employment tends to take place during traditional hours and, any partnerships supporting parent employment, i.e. job training or educational opportunities, need to primarily offer those services during school hours for their children if they are to have maximum impact. One thing for Head Start to observe is how many of its families are employed full-time versus part-time. The greater the percentage is in part-time the less traditional hours are likely to be observed which may require extended periods of services to be offered on a pilot basis. Another consideration is that jobs available to individuals with low education levels generally are not in high earning categories but rather in the service industries, with part-time employment and few benefits. It is also common for these types of jobs to offer shift work, rather than flexible schedules which can accommodate the varying needs of young children. If a parent works second or third shift, that parent’s availability during the day for job training, family engagement activities, and other program services is often limited, as this may be their designated time to sleep or get ready for work.

Employment Impacts of Covid

The Covid Era unemployment has shown substantial increases in unemployment in most counties of the service area.

Unemployment Rates	December 2020	November 2020	Annual Rate 2019
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Bedford	6.2	4.8	3.4
Coffee	5.9	4.6	3.3
Franklin	5.4	4.4	3.4
Giles	6.2	4.9	4
Hickman	5.4	4.1	2.7
Lawrence	6.1	4.8	3.6
Lewis	6.6	5.2	3.1
Lincoln	6.6	5.3	6.1
Marshall	5.8	4.5	3.5
Maury	5.8	4.5	2.7
Moore	4.6	3.5	2.9
Perry	9.5	6.2	4.8
Wayne	7.4	5.6	4.8
https://www.tn.gov/workforce/tennessee-economic-data-/labor-force-statistics/unemployment-rates.html			

The least change from 2019 to December 2020 is in Lincoln County with half a percentage rate increase. Lincoln had the highest rate in 2019. Perry County had an increase of 4.7% from 2019 to December 2020, which was the largest. In considering steps for the future of the Workforce Development, SCHRA would be well advised to examine the McKinsey Global Institute’s report: “How COVID-19 Will Change the Low-Wage Labor Market Permanently”

(<https://www.mckinsey.com/mgi/overview/in-the-news/how-covid-19-will-change-the-low-wage-labor-market-permanently>) The following excerpt provides considerations for employment planning.

“The pandemic has had a particularly severe impact on jobs requiring high levels of physical proximity and face-to-face contact, including waiters, shop clerks, stylists, and other low-wage positions. Again, women, minorities, and the less educated are overrepresented among these front-line workers. Many of the physical-distancing practices adopted by consumers and businesses during the pandemic will likely persist. In 2020, e-commerce sales increased more than 32%, growing two to five times faster than their average rate over the previous five years. And now, many consumers say they will continue to shop online even after the pandemic is over. Likewise, many companies’ survival now depends on their ability to shift to remote work, a practice that had long been resisted. A large permanent shift to remote work would have far-

reaching implications for urban centers and the workers who provide services. Before the pandemic, such services accounted for an estimated 1 in 4 American jobs, as well as a large and rising share of employment among workers without a postsecondary education. Now, recent research confirms that as pandemic-related remote work has increased, the demand for local services in cities has begun to fall. Businesses are also investing in digital technologies and automation to enable more physical distance between their employees, and to create flexibility to cope with surges in demand. Among other things, robots and artificial intelligence applications have helped workers on assembly lines maintain safe social distancing; expedited e-commerce warehouse operations; allowed for more self-checkout in stores; helped banks process the surge in stimulus loans; and even filled in as cooks, flipping burgers and preparing French fries. These forms of pandemic-driven automation are likely to displace workers on a much larger scale than economists had previously expected. The largest impact will be in food services, retail, hospitality, customer service, and office support, most of which are low-wage jobs. The last line of the summation is likely to have the largest impact on workforce development. The pandemic greatly increased the automation in fields traditionally filled by low education individuals and that trend will continue and, in some areas, continue to accelerate.”

This study is looking at trends nationwide and some of the more rural areas may be insulated from such changes in the short run. Generally speaking, some of the employment categories are likely to continue to function without too great a local change. These would likely be categories that require physical delivery of services like construction and health care and education/social services. Other areas likely to have disruptive changes discussed by McKinsey include manufacturing, retail trade, and warehousing. Warehousing and manufacturing jobs are likely to be impacted by the need for greater distancing, or as a plant manager was heard to say, “robots don’t get covid”. This indicates that workflow and business processes are likely to remain in a state of flux for some time even after herd immunity is achieved. In retail trade and food services, more and more sellers are having the shoppers scan for themselves or speak to robots to reduce the need for human labor. This uncertainty provides an opportunity for SCHRA to

possibly utilize its American Jobs Centers reports to partially self-assess its current standing and reopen dialog with both employers and job seekers to improve services. It is recommended that when reviewing this service, staff and possibly board members should gather direct input from job seekers and business leaders based on principles of human-centered design, to ensure that programs will add value for those who use them. This recommendation of human-centered design is included as a warning about the possible overuse of automated technology, which through its requirements for infrastructure (smart phones or internet-connected tablets/pc) or specific knowledge and comfort with automated devices, screens out some potential recipients beforehand.

American Job Centers Service Delivery in Rural Areas

Geographic accessibility of services, training, and employment Consistent with prior studies, one significant issue that staff from rural AJCs raised regarding their large service area was that public transportation in their regions was limited or non-existent, requiring customers to rely on private transportation. This lack of public transportation posed a challenge for reaching customers without access to private transportation. One note to recall is that clients who could arrange transportation to their AJC for occasional appointments for career services might still struggle to take advantage of employment opportunities available to them, given both the costs of commuting to more populous parts of the AJC's large service area and customers' reluctance to relocate due to strong ties to their towns.

One study has found "Another factor that may be affecting access to services is that, generally, rural households and businesses have more limited access to broadband Internet. Consistent with previous studies of the public workforce system, both rural and non-rural AJCs reported offering and using multiple online tools in the assessment and job search process, with little difference in the types of tools offered. Internet access, therefore, represented, according to the rural AJCs, a

key on-site service for job seekers, as customers could not always complete activities using their home connections.” Source: [DOL.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/legacy/files/RuralServices-AJC.pdf](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/legacy/files/RuralServices-AJC.pdf)

A possible alternative is to explore the possibility of using agency vehicles to serve as broadband hotspots in some areas. One example from North Carolina is that school districts use buses that travel to underserved areas in school districts and park in designated locations, such as a school nutrition meal distribution site or a grocery store, at fixed periods, so students can use this temporary access to turn in assignments, download materials, and connect with teachers. The drive-up Wi-Fi access will also be available for all residents in the communities to use to connect to healthcare providers, apply for unemployment, and access other critical information and services while exercising appropriate social distancing precautions. Source:

<https://www.ncbroadband.gov/news/press-releases/2020/05/06/school-buses-serve-wi-fi-hot-spots-remote-learning>.

Income

The median income by county is provided in the table below:

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	\$47,243	\$48,506	\$51,319	\$52,366	\$56,047
Bedford	\$44,734	\$47,295	\$50,904	\$49,860	\$50,539
Coffee	\$44,452	\$47,884	\$48,188	\$49,494	\$54,931
Franklin	\$47,286	\$47,562	\$49,596	\$50,201	\$54,319
Giles	\$42,207	\$43,238	\$47,838	\$48,024	\$50,847
Hickman	\$39,682	\$41,406	\$42,824	\$44,684	\$46,176
Lawrence	\$40,076	\$41,370	\$41,505	\$43,651	\$43,448
Lewis	\$38,198	\$38,074	\$37,959	\$40,541	\$45,874
Lincoln	\$43,694	\$43,464	\$49,295	\$51,249	\$54,558
Marshall	\$46,788	\$50,014	\$52,415	\$51,868	\$58,151
Maury	\$50,868	\$51,202	\$56,999	\$57,337	\$66,434
Moore	\$52,911	\$54,922	\$55,448	\$58,234	\$61,804
Perry	\$34,445	\$35,140	\$37,135	\$41,960	\$42,939
Wayne	\$34,895	\$37,672	\$36,612	\$38,879	\$45,091

<https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/>

The median income for the service area is lower than the state overall. This coupled with the income breakdown by county shows the need for programs serving low-income people across the thirteen counties. According to the latest Census figures, the income distributions for the households in the SCHRA service area are fairly uniform across the counties.

Income Distributions					
	<\$10000	\$10-14999	\$15-24999	\$25-34999	\$35-49999
Bedford	0.062	0.043	0.1	0.101	0.189
Coffee	0.058	0.051	0.116	0.106	0.166
Franklin	0.064	0.069	0.106	0.103	0.141
Giles	0.065	0.057	0.128	0.112	0.141
Hickman	0.062	0.055	0.113	0.106	0.159
Lawrence	0.078	0.071	0.131	0.119	0.167
Lewis	0.07	0.082	0.143	0.167	0.156
Lincoln	0.06	0.056	0.108	0.121	0.159
Marshall	0.058	0.04	0.096	0.116	0.165
Maury	0.053	0.043	0.085	0.108	0.141
Moore	0.063	0.057	0.113	0.116	0.158
Perry	0.147	0.055	0.123	0.137	0.123
Wayne	0.095	0.081	0.137	0.131	0.134
	\$50-74999	\$75-99999	\$100-14999	\$150-199,999	\$200000+
Bedford	0.2	0.13	0.111	0.033	0.031
Coffee	0.198	0.122	0.119	0.037	0.028
Franklin	0.203	0.131	0.103	0.039	0.043
Giles	0.211	0.115	0.119	0.035	0.03
Hickman	0.203	0.125	0.113	0.036	0.033
Lawrence	0.192	0.106	0.098	0.018	0.02
Lewis	0.167	0.105	0.072	0.026	0.012
Lincoln	0.177	0.127	0.118	0.044	0.029
Marshall	0.219	0.12	0.134	0.033	0.019
Maury	0.2	0.146	0.135	0.049	0.039
Moore	0.197	0.123	0.112	0.035	0.028
Perry	0.186	0.113	0.066	0.002	0.048
Wayne	0.185	0.114	0.084	0.025	0.014
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/					

Incomes have declined as an indirect result of covid, not necessarily because wages have contracted but rather because employment overall and hours employed have been limited by both

demand conditions and health/safety considerations. These changes have been shown in the section: Employment Impacts of Covid.

Income Inequality

Before the pandemic, the following indices were computed for the counties within the service area. This indicator reports income inequality using the Gini coefficient.

	GINI Index	Databook
		Map Page
Bedford	0.45	32
Coffee	0.44	31
Franklin	0.48	32
Giles	0.43	30
Hickman	0.48	32
Lawrence	0.45	32
Lewis	0.42	28
Lincoln	0.43	30
Marshall	0.42	30
Maury	0.44	32
Moore	0.46	29
Perry	0.63	29
Wayne	0.45	29
Tennessee	0.48	NA
US	0.48	NA
Index values are acquired from the 2014-18 American Community Survey and are not available for custom report areas or multi-county areas.		

Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one household has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income. In the U.S., an index figure of over .46 means higher inequality. While not a direct-action item, these figures when tracked over time may provide SCHRA an observable indicator of rising income distribution and improvement in efforts to raise standards of living.

Poverty

“Poverty is a pervasive human condition of being unable to obtain or provide a standard level of food, water, and/or shelter. It exists in every country in varying degrees, and it is unlikely to disappear anytime soon. The United States is considered the richest country in the world, and yet millions of its residents live in poverty. The face of poverty for most Americans is pictures of families in rundown housing in large cities where the industry has moved away. The true face of poverty, however, is found in rural areas of the South and Southwest regions of the U.S. where living conditions are even more run down and industry never really started up.” Source:

Debt.org. As an overview of county poverty, the Census Department reports in Bedford County in 2015-2019, 14.3 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 19.4 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6.1 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 14.2 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 14.8 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 59.1 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 30.5 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 32.9 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 27.0 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Coffee County in 2015-2019, 14.0 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 20.4 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 9.8 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 12.5 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 13.0 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 62.7 percent of households that received SNAP had

children under 18, and 25.7 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 35.9 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 36.9 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Franklin County in 2015-2019, 14.4 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 18.1 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 8.8 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 15.0 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 11.7 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 53.1 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 36.2 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 28.5 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 16.2 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Giles County in 2015-2019, 14.8 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 19.3 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 9.4 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 14.9 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 14.7 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 46.8 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 32.0 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 34.7 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 21.7 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Hickman County in 2015-2019, 18.7 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 24.7 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 15.4 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 17.5 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 15.7 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 42.3 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 42.1 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 27.6 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 24.4 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Lawrence County in 2015-2019, 17.0 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 24.3 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 10.6 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 15.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 16.9 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 48.7 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 28.6 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 32.5 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 21.1 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Lewis County in 19.5 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 32.2 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 15.7 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 16.0 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 22.0 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 40.2 percent of households that received SNAP had children

under 18, and 39.7 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 39.8 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 19.6 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Lincoln County in 2015-2019, 14.7 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 20.7 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6.8 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 15.0 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 14.1 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 51.6 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 36.8 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 28.4 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 27.7 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Marshall County in 2015-2019, 14.0 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 19.3 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6.8 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 13.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 10.4 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 53.5 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 40.6 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 30.9 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 29.0 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Maury County in 2015-2019, 10.1 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 12.2 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 9.0 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 9.5 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 11.0 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 49.6 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 25.9 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 36.9 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 22.3 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Moore County in 2015-2019, 7.7 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 6.7 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 8.2 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 7.8 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 9.3 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 28.2 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 59.3 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 11.2 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 32.0 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Perry County in 2015-2019, 26.9 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 39.0 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 17.9 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 25.3 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 15.2 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 53.3 percent of households that received SNAP had

children under 18, and 32.5 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 16.3 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 25.6 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

In Wayne County in 2015-2019, 18.0 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 26.7 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 15.6 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 15.9 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2015-2019, 18.5 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 40.4 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 39.8 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 31.9 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 25.0 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

SNAP Households	Data Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	1,277,261	1,166,864	1,113,427	1,021,055	916,296
	Percent	19.40%	17.70%	16.60%	15.10%	13.40%
Bedford	Number	11,754	10,766	10,149	9,644	8,382
	Percent	24.90%	22.80%	21.10%	19.70%	16.90%
Coffee	Number	11,074	10,312	10,220	9,702	8,684
	Percent	20.40%	19.00%	18.60%	17.40%	15.40%
Franklin	Number	5,851	5,363	5,376	4,983	4,502
	Percent	14.10%	12.90%	12.90%	11.90%	10.70%
Giles	Number	5,618	4,931	4,399	4,461	4,023
	Percent	19.40%	17.00%	15.00%	15.10%	13.70%
Hickman	Number	6,120	5,429	5,066	4,557	3,818
	Percent	25.10%	22.30%	20.40%	18.20%	15.20%
Lawrence	Number	8,554	7,933	7,642	6,867	6,113
	Percent	20.10%	18.60%	17.60%	15.70%	13.80%
Lewis	Number	2,750	2,520	2,267	2,031	1,875

	Percent	23.20%	21.30%	18.80%	16.80%	15.30%
Lincoln	Number	6,997	6,187	5,437	5,076	4,845
	Percent	20.70%	18.30%	16.10%	14.90%	14.10%
Marshall	Number	6,497	5,014	4,653	4,415	3,863
	Percent	20.60%	15.90%	14.10%	13.10%	11.20%
Maury	Number	15,408	13,604	12,365	11,037	9,669
	Percent	17.60%	15.50%	13.40%	11.70%	10.00%
Moore	Number	685	606	569	545	520
	Percent	10.90%	9.60%	8.90%	8.50%	8.00%
Perry	Number	1,928	1,771	1,708	1,492	1,390
	Percent	24.30%	22.30%	21.40%	18.50%	17.20%
Wayne	Number	3,104	2,863	2,650	2,433	2,246
	Percent	18.50%	17.10%	16.00%	14.70%	13.50%
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/						

One item to note is that when the poverty rate among various family structures was analyzed to determine if one family structure presents a higher poverty risk than another, one did stand out. The analysis of families residing in the SCHRA service area revealed that more single female household families are in poverty than the two other family structures that were analyzed (married couple and single male householder).

According to the Brookings Institution Hamilton Project, over half of working-age adults living in poverty in the United States were labor force nonparticipants. Using self-reported responses to other questions on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), Brookings characterizes labor force nonparticipants living in poverty by their stated reasons for nonparticipation. Nationwide, 20 percent of working-age adults living in poverty reported being disabled, 15 percent of working-age adults living in poverty reported being caregivers, 13 percent reported being students, and 6 percent reported being early retirees. Only 4 percent of working-age adults were labor force nonparticipants who were not disabled, caregivers, students, or early retirees. Nationally, population aging will likely lead more seniors to slip into poverty, even if the share of seniors who are poor continues to fall. As this trend

continues, reforms to some senior support policies will be needed to ensure that seniors in poverty do not become increasingly commonplace. Source: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/who-is-poor-in-the-united-states-a-hamilton-project-annual-report/>

Unfortunately, the distributions are not available for the seniors in poverty within the service area. However, using the percentages found on the national scale, the implications are that for SCHRA staff, there are likely to be few individuals who will be assisted out of poverty by direct labor force participation alone. This is not to imply that this segment of the market should not be served but with limited resources on the workforce development front, greater gains may be more easily obtained by having a coordinated focus with other segments in conjunction with labor force development efforts.

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2019 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 0.38%, compared to a national increase of 1.0%.

Report Area	Persons in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Persons in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Change in Poverty Rate
	2000	2000	2019	2019	2000-2019
Report Location	48,583	12.75%	58,232	13.13%	0.38%
Bedford County, TN	4,787	12.5%	6,825	13.9%	1.4%
Coffee County, TN	6,061	12.6%	8,000	14.4%	1.8%
Franklin County, TN	4,734	12.4%	5,557	13.9%	1.5%
Giles County, TN	3,530	12.1%	3,834	13.4%	1.3%
Hickman County, TN	3,092	14.5%	3,830	16.3%	1.8%
Lawrence County, TN	5,641	14.2%	7,250	16.7%	2.5%
Lewis County, TN	1,719	15.3%	1,827	15.2%	-0.1%
Lincoln County, TN	4,031	12.9%	4,343	12.8%	-0.1%
Marshall County, TN	2,738	10.2%	4,431	13.1%	2.9%
Maury County, TN	7,590	11.0%	8,059	8.5%	-2.5%
Moore County, TN	609	10.7%	638	10.0%	-0.7%
Perry County, TN	1,112	15.0%	1,143	14.4%	-0.6%
Wayne County, TN	2,939	19.9%	2,495	17.3%	-2.6%

Tennessee	709,555	12.6%	919,850	13.8%	1.2%
United States	31,581,086	11.3%	39,490,096	12.3%	1.0%

Seniors in Poverty

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 9.6% of people lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for people living in the report area is less than the national average of 9.3%.

Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Report Location	74,561	7,175	9.6%
Bedford County, TN	7,110	434	6.1%
Coffee County, TN	9,281	908	9.8%
Franklin County, TN	7,928	695	8.8%
Giles County, TN	5,566	523	9.4%
Hickman County, TN	3,992	614	15.4%
Lawrence County, TN	7,470	789	10.6%
Lewis County, TN	2,382	375	15.7%
Lincoln County, TN	6,219	423	6.8%
Marshall County, TN	5,059	344	6.8%
Maury County, TN	13,858	1,242	9.0%
Moore County, TN	1,277	105	8.2%
Perry County, TN	1,534	274	17.9%
Wayne County, TN	2,885	449	15.6%
Tennessee	1,046,770	98,273	9.4%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%

This information is broken down by the table below.

Poverty by Gender: Age 65 and Up	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	2,437	4,738	7.27%	11.54%
Bedford County, TN	171	263	5.34%	6.73%
Coffee County, TN	260	648	6.42%	12.39%
Franklin County, TN	204	491	5.58%	11.49%
Giles County, TN	126	397	5.08%	12.87%
Hickman County, TN	225	389	12.36%	17.91%
Lawrence County, TN	289	500	8.60%	12.17%
Lewis County, TN	184	191	17.13%	14.60%
Lincoln County, TN	125	298	4.61%	8.50%

Marshall County, TN	88	256	3.83%	9.26%
Maury County, TN	491	751	7.85%	9.88%
Moore County, TN	50	55	8.32%	8.14%
Perry County, TN	79	195	10.73%	24.44%
Wayne County, TN	145	304	11.49%	18.73%
Tennessee	34,063	64,210	7.32%	11.05%
United States	1,656,650	2,930,782	7.51%	10.68%

In looking at seniors in poverty we have the following data.

Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	120	7,055	23.08%	9.53%
Bedford County, TN	12	422	13.95%	6.01%
Coffee County, TN	8	900	11.76%	9.77%
Franklin County, TN	0	695	0.00%	8.79%
Giles County, TN	57	466	66.28%	8.50%
Hickman County, TN	0	614	0.00%	15.42%
Lawrence County, TN	0	789	0.00%	10.63%
Lewis County, TN	0	375	0.00%	15.80%
Lincoln County, TN	0	423	0.00%	6.86%
Marshall County, TN	13	331	48.15%	6.58%
Maury County, TN	30	1,212	30.61%	8.81%
Moore County, TN	0	105	No data	8.22%
Perry County, TN	0	274	No data	17.86%
Wayne County, TN	0	449	0.00%	15.61%
Tennessee	2,046	96,227	16.53%	9.30%
United States	733,181	3,854,251	17.92%	8.49%

Additional information on the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	8.99%	16.16%	11.35%	17.12%	0.00%	0.00%	26.18%
Bedford County, TN	5.14%	13.56%	0.00%	No data	No data	0.00%	25.89%
Coffee County, TN	8.98%	36.82%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	24.56%

Franklin County, TN	8.11%	17.79%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	No data	27.16%
Giles County, TN	8.66%	7.51%	No data	0.00%	No data	0.00%	8.51%
Hickman County, TN	14.88%	31.53%	No data	No data	No data	No data	26.92%
Lawrence County, TN	10.01%	24.59%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	No data	59.77%
Lewis County, TN	15.45%	47.92%	No data	No data	No data	No data	0.00%
Lincoln County, TN	5.02%	35.61%	64.00%	0.00%	No data	No data	39.53%
Marshall County, TN	5.85%	14.38%	No data	100.00%	No data	0.00%	0.00%
Maury County, TN	8.50%	9.27%	0.00%	26.88%	No data	0.00%	33.33%
Moore County, TN	8.29%	0.00%	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Perry County, TN	18.05%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	No data	No data	0.00%
Wayne County, TN	15.72%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tennessee	8.28%	16.91%	19.66%	8.74%	17.25%	13.08%	15.80%
United States	7.20%	16.85%	17.13%	12.66%	12.34%	20.42%	12.90%

Given the low population figures in some of the counties it may be useful to review the actual numbers as well as the percentages.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	6,226	611	16	38	0	0	172
Bedford County, TN	329	64	0	0	0	0	29
Coffee County, TN	792	102	0	0	0	0	14
Franklin County, TN	602	71	0	0	0	0	22
Giles County, TN	419	39	0	0	0	0	8
Hickman County, TN	572	35	0	0	0	0	7

Lawrence County, TN	722	15	0	0	0	0	52
Lewis County, TN	352	23	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County, TN	291	99	16	0	0	0	17
Marshall County, TN	273	45	0	13	0	0	0
Maury County, TN	1,046	118	0	25	0	0	23
Moore County, TN	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry County, TN	274	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne County, TN	449	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	74,528	19,115	464	910	49	286	1,392
United States	2,739,567	754,323	47,369	279,546	6,462	185,764	70,343

Housing

The data in the tables below indicates that affording housing remains a concern in the SCHRA service area. The housing burdened in the table below indicates those paying more than thirty percent of their income toward housing and utilities.

	Percent of Families		Percent in Mobile Homes	Housing Burdened	
	Own	Rent		Own	Rent
Bedford	69%	31%	16.00%	34%	43%
Coffee	68%	31%	13.00%	32%	43%
Franklin	75%	25%	12.00%	40%	39%
Giles	70%	30%	17.00%	30%	44%
Hickman	80%	20%	21.00%	38%	48%
Lawrence	75%	25%	12.00%	35%	47%
Lewis	78%	22%	25.00%	34%	52%
Lincoln	75%	25%	16.00%	35%	54%

Marshall	72%	28%	16.00%	36%	35%
Maury	70%	30%	11.00%	35%	45%
Moore	85%	15%	16.00%	37%	46%
Perry	82%	18%	33.00%	39%	42%
Wayne	77%	23%	27.00%	32%	40%
Tennessee	67%	33%	9.01%	22%	37%
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/					

The interesting part is the level of burden occurring in those who are homeowners. In general terms housing burdened traditionally is an issue in the renter category. Seeing the burden rates for owners equaling or exceeding renters is unique. This ties in with reporting from The Tennessean that has examined recent housing costs statewide and proclaimed in a headline that it was cheaper to be a renter in Tennessee than a homeowner. It is expected that the economic contraction brought about by Covid has further exacerbated this situation.

Homeowners	Housing Cost with Mortgage	Housing Cost Without Mortgage
Bedford	\$1,088	\$397
Coffee	\$1,109	\$382
Franklin	\$1,088	\$379
Giles	\$1,081	\$348
Hickman	\$1,037	\$351
Lawrence	\$1,000	\$348
Lewis	\$996	\$333
Lincoln	\$1,131	\$394
Marshall	\$1,129	\$368
Maury	\$1,251	\$408
Moore	\$1,291	\$412
Perry	\$886	\$298
Wayne	\$888	\$326
Tennessee	\$1181	\$368
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/		

It is a given that homeownership builds strong communities and generally strengthens the tax base. However, many SCHRA service area residents, especially elderly people who can no

longer perform general maintenance themselves, struggle to keep their domiciles in good repair.

From the agency planning perspective, this should indicate a strong demand for services.

A review of rent and the trend of rental rates over the last five years is shown in the table below.

Cost of rent 2021						The trend over the last five years
Bedrooms	0	1	2	3	4	
Bedford	\$599	\$603	\$795	\$989	\$1,170	Rents holding steady 2016-2021
Coffee	\$539	\$543	\$715	\$974	\$1,236	Rents increasing by 37% since 2016
Franklin	\$509	\$512	\$663	\$949	\$1,090	Rents increasing by 23% since 2016
Giles	\$517	\$585	\$667	\$871	\$1,071	Rents increasing by 23% since 2016
Hickman	\$647	\$685	\$781	\$1,013	\$1,352	Rents increasing by 48% since 2016
Lawrence	\$520	\$525	\$671	\$878	\$1,042	Rents increasing by 19% since 2016
Lewis	\$500	\$503	\$663	\$901	\$980	Holding steady 2016-2021
Lincoln	\$518	\$537	\$668	\$927	\$1,030	Rents increasing by 26% since 2016
Marshall	\$571	\$574	\$757	\$974	\$1,027	Rents increasing by 8% since 2016
Maury	\$730	\$735	\$945	\$1,342	\$1,452	Rents increasing by 28% since 2016
Moore	\$514	\$519	\$663	\$933	\$980	Rents increasing by 15% since 2016
Perry	500	\$503	\$663	\$925	\$980	Rents increasing by 15% since 2016
Wayne	\$514	\$556	\$663	\$898	\$980	Holding steady 2016-2021
Average	\$552	\$568	\$716	\$967	\$1,107	
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/						
Hours worked to pay average monthly rent at minimum wage	76	78	99	133	153	

Increases in rental rates in specific counties are shown. Returning to the table, at minimum wage, the number of hours worked to cover housing expenses is shown above. Remembering that many of the SCHRA clients who work do so in part-time employment, working the equivalent of two weeks for efficiency may take all month. This would include any other expenses such as childcare, food, or transportation.

Financial Characteristics of Housing Costs

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Bedford County, Tennessee was \$151,100. Of the owner-occupied households, 60.4 percent had a mortgage. 39.6 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,088 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$397. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Bedford County, Tennessee was \$767. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Coffee County, Tennessee was \$141,900. Of the owner-occupied households, 52.3 percent had a mortgage. 47.7 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,109 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$382. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Coffee County, Tennessee was \$737. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In

2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Coffee County, Tennessee accounted for 22.2 percent of owners with a mortgage, 9.7 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 42.7 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Franklin County, Tennessee was \$139,200. Of the owner-occupied households, 51.9 percent had a mortgage. 48.1 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,088 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$379. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Franklin County, Tennessee was \$678. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Franklin County, Tennessee accounted for 28.6 percent of owners with a mortgage, 11.2 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 38.8 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Giles County, Tennessee was \$129,700. Of the owner-occupied households, 49.8 percent had a mortgage. 50.2 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,081 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$348. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Giles County, Tennessee was \$660. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In

2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Giles County, Tennessee accounted for 17.9 percent of owners with a mortgage, 9.8 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 43.5 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Hickman County, Tennessee was \$116,200. Of the owner-occupied households, 50.6 percent had a mortgage. 49.4 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,037 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$351. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Hickman County, Tennessee was \$708. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Hickman County, Tennessee accounted for 27.6 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Lawrence County, Tennessee was \$112,500. Of the owner-occupied households, 50.6 percent had a mortgage. 49.4 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,000 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$348. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Lawrence County, Tennessee was \$661. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Lawrence County, Tennessee accounted for 24.3

percent of owners with a mortgage, 10.6 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 46.8 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Lewis County, Tennessee was \$95,600. Of the owner-occupied households, 43.4 percent had a mortgage. 56.6 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$996 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$333. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Lewis County, Tennessee was \$580. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Lewis County, Tennessee accounted for 26.3 percent of owners with a mortgage, 7.9 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 52.2 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Lincoln County, Tennessee was \$135,700. Of the owner-occupied households, 51.1 percent had a mortgage. 48.9 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,131 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$394. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Lincoln County, Tennessee was \$685. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Lincoln County, Tennessee accounted for 24.7 percent

of owners with a mortgage, 9.6 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 54.3 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Marshall County, Tennessee was \$136,400. Of the owner-occupied households, 54.8 percent had a mortgage. 45.2 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,129 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$368. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Marshall County, Tennessee was \$763. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Marshall County, Tennessee accounted for 25.5 percent of owners with a mortgage, 9.7 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 35.1 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Maury County, Tennessee was \$184,800. Of the owner-occupied households, 61.4 percent had a mortgage. 38.6 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,251 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$408. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Maury County, Tennessee was \$895. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Maury County, Tennessee accounted for 23.6 percent

of owners with a mortgage, 11.2 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 45.3 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Moore County, Tennessee was \$187,100. Of the owner-occupied households, 52.8 percent had a mortgage. 47.2 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,291 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$412. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Moore County, Tennessee was \$672. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Moore County, Tennessee accounted for 25.6 percent of owners with a mortgage, 11.0 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 45.5 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Perry County, Tennessee was \$88,100. Of the owner-occupied households, 33.0 percent had a mortgage. 67.0 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$886 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$298. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Perry County, Tennessee was \$613. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In

2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Perry County, Tennessee accounted for 30.8 percent of owners with a mortgage, 7.7 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 41.7 percent of renters.

In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Wayne County, Tennessee was \$95,200. Of the owner-occupied households, 47.2 percent had a mortgage. 52.8 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$888 and for owners, without a mortgage, it was \$326. For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Wayne County, Tennessee was \$560. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water, and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house. Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Wayne County, Tennessee accounted for 21.9 percent of owners with a mortgage, 10.6 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 39.8 percent of renters.

The data for the SCHRA service area presented in summation above indicates that the need for affordable housing remains a major concern. This is a growing problem across the US with rent increasingly unaffordable, well beyond 30% of the monthly income standard commonly utilized to measure affordability. Limited or inconsistent access to safe shelter detailed above are in many ways not unique to this rural and geographically large county set with small cities and large expanses of sparsely populated areas. While SCHRA does not experience areas of concentrated poverty that are prevalent in the urban areas, the agency faces other challenges. The causes of poverty, lack of good jobs, lagging economic development, limited public transportation, and lack of affordable housing, contribute to the conditions noted above.

Individuals and families are living in unsafe housing and/or develop transient lifestyles, moving from one community to the next because they cannot afford the rent or conditions become unlivable. Seniors cannot afford both taxes and basic home repair and families with children are exposed to an unacceptable level of lead paint exposure. Individuals with limited income, the elderly and disabled need support to afford safe rental units, and children need a safe and stable home to thrive.

Transportation

The area is served by the development districts transportation service. This service is limited to daytime curb-to-curb operations. Cost and demand characteristics do not allow the operation of regular fixed routes.

	Transportation services by South Central Tennessee Development District	All Ages	Route Type	Reservations Required	Cost per Round Trip in city
Bedford	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Coffee	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Franklin	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Giles	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Hickman	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Lawrence	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Lewis	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Lincoln	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Marshall	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Maury	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Moore	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Perry	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Wayne	Yes	Yes	Curb2Curb	Yes	\$4.00
Cost Varies in County, Additional charges per stop					

The impact of transportation services means that people can get around within their counties and to other areas as scheduling allows. The cost of the service while not excessive may still be prohibitive to the extremely low-income residents of the service area.

	Percent of Households without cars
Bedford	4
Coffee	4
Franklin	5
Giles	4
Hickman	4
Lawrence	6
Lewis	8
Lincoln	8
Marshall	6
Maury	6
Moore	2
Perry	5
Wayne	6
Tennessee	8
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/	

The table above indicates those without cars, this is not the same as saying all others have reliable transportation, but it does present an indicator of the level of need for personal automobiles that exists. The cost of fuel and upkeep is another variable as is the average cost of auto insurance at \$1028 per year. Access to just about everything associated with economic progress—jobs, quality food, and goods (at reasonable prices), healthcare, and schooling—relies on the ability to get around economically. The item for planning consideration is that when a person’s access to physical transportation is impaired - whether in cost or physical location - it makes the process of doing simple things such as getting to work on time much more difficult, if not impossible.

Health Information

It is vital to remember that health is also strongly related to income. Poor people have higher mortality rates, a higher prevalence of acute or chronic diseases, and more emotional and behavioral issues.

Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities,

Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for

the report area are shown.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Report Location	126	14	31	12	33	0
Bedford County, TN	16	1	2	1	9	0
Coffee County, TN	18	2	4	0	4	0
Franklin County, TN	8	1	3	0	0	0
Giles County, TN	7	1	3	0	2	0
Hickman County, TN	8	1	2	1	1	0
Lawrence County, TN	8	1	3	0	3	0
Lewis County, TN	6	0	1	1	4	0
Lincoln County, TN	8	1	2	0	1	0
Marshall County, TN	7	1	2	2	1	0
Maury County, TN	27	3	6	3	6	0
Moore County, TN	1	0	1	0	0	0
Perry County, TN	5	1	1	1	1	0
Wayne County, TN	7	1	1	3	1	0
Tennessee	1,588	152	315	164	157	0
United States	75,851	7,160	15,350	9,859	4,661	125

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 126 active

Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the third quarter of

2020.

Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 99,259 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2019.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Location	81,287	17,971	99,259
Bedford County, TN	7,463	1,733	9,197
Coffee County, TN	10,100	2,348	12,448
Franklin County, TN	8,569	1,708	10,278
Giles County, TN	5,967	1,368	7,335
Hickman County, TN	4,216	1,086	5,302
Lawrence County, TN	7,972	2,037	10,009
Lewis County, TN	2,490	599	3,088
Lincoln County, TN	6,780	1,438	8,219
Marshall County, TN	5,476	1,290	6,765
Mauy County, TN	16,151	2,929	19,080
Moore County, TN	1,312	204	1,516
Perry County, TN	1,717	423	2,140
Wayne County, TN	3,074	808	3,882
Tennessee	2,236,890	476,303	2,713,191
United States	52,987,966	8,519,960	61,507,926

A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 17,971 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2019.

According to reports put forth by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging:

- People in the highest income group live an average of 6.5 years longer than those in the lowest income group.
- The mortality rate for African-American infants is double that of white infants.
- Poor adults are twice as likely to have diabetes as affluent adults.
- Poor children are twice as likely to have unhealthy levels of lead in their blood than other children.

These characteristics indicate that in the fight against poverty in the south-central region of Tennessee, SCHRA needs to continue its efforts in economic development and specialized services to improve the living conditions of the residents of this region.

The tables below indicate the extent of the health situation for the general population.

	Tennessee	Bedford	Coffee	Franklin	Giles	Hickman	Lawrence
Health Outcomes		44	41	21	38	50	60
Length of Life		45	48	23	40	59	69
Premature death	9,300	10,300	10,300	9,300	10,100	10,700	11,100
Quality of Life		53	40	21	41	44	49
Poor or fair health	20%	22%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%
Poor physical health days	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7
Poor mental health days	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
Low birthweight	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%
Health Factors		72	31	18	56	59	39
Health Behaviors		73	52	36	54	51	47
Adult smoking	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%	23%	23%
Adult obesity	33%	34%	32%	36%	35%	32%	33%
Food environment index	6.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1
Physical inactivity	27%	32%	32%	28%	36%	28%	37%

Access to exercise opportunities	70%	49%	73%	55%	44%	35%	56%
Excessive drinking	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	25%	40%	29%	26%	29%	24%	17%
Sexually transmitted infections	522.4	424	281.6	220.9	513.6	285.6	338.7
Teen births	31	42	43	26	34	40	37
Clinical Care		75	26	16	54	70	49
Uninsured	11%	14%	11%	11%	12%	13%	13%
Primary care physicians	1,400:1	2,830:1	1,490:1	1,490:1	2,670:1	4,970:1	2,710:1
Dentists	1,860:1	3,770:1	1,300:1	3,220:1	2,950:1	3,130:1	3,980:1
Mental health providers	660:01:00	1,490:1	460:01:00	2,090:1	1,970:1	2,510:1	1,250:1
Preventable hospital stays	5,320	5,695	7,144	5,396	6,499	4,524	5,204
Mammography screening	41%	44%	39%	41%	39%	34%	41%
Flu vaccinations	49%	44%	49%	52%	51%	42%	49%
Social & Economic Factors		45	35	16	39	44	46
High school graduation	90%	91%	90%	93%	91%	95%	95%
Some college	61%	41%	49%	52%	46%	39%	46%
Unemployment	3.50%	3.70%	3.40%	3.40%	3.70%	3.20%	4.00%
Children in poverty	22%	23%	25%	21%	23%	24%	25%
Income inequality	4.8	3.9	4	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7
Children in single-parent households	35%	36%	30%	27%	32%	33%	28%
Social associations	11.3	8.1	10.4	10.8	10.2	3.6	10.8
Violent crime	621	425	458	382	311	383	462
Injury deaths	89	83	99	89	117	120	95
Physical Environment		89	43	15	90	86	33
Air pollution - particulate matter	10	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.6	9.8	9.9
Drinking water violations		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Severe housing problems	15%	15%	13%	11%	12%	16%	14%
Driving alone to work	83%	80%	86%	84%	85%	79%	84%
Long commute - driving alone	35%	35%	33%	31%	35%	62%	36%

	Tennessee	Hickman	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Marshall
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Health Outcomes		50	60	71	56	22
Length of Life		59	69	77	67	20
Premature death	9,300	10,700	11,100	11,500	11,000	9,000
Quality of Life		44	49	63	42	32
Poor or fair health	20%	21%	21%	22%	21%	20%
Poor physical health days	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4
Poor mental health days	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5	4.6
Low birthweight	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%
Health Factors		59	39	54	27	33
Health Behaviors		51	47	71	48	63
Adult smoking	23%	23%	23%	23%	22%	22%
Adult obesity	33%	32%	33%	42%	37%	38%
Food environment index	6.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9
Physical inactivity	27%	28%	37%	31%	34%	29%
Access to exercise opportunities	70%	35%	56%	21%	39%	51%
Excessive drinking	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	15%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	25%	24%	17%	10%	27%	29%
Sexually transmitted infections	522.4	285.6	338.7	299.1	343.7	419.1
Teen births	31	40	37	50	33	34
Clinical Care		70	49	47	22	24
Uninsured	11%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%
Primary care physicians	1,400:1	4,970:1	2,710:1	6,020:1	1,880:1	6,590:1
Dentists	1,860:1	3,130:1	3,980:1	3,020:1	3,790:1	3,740:1
Mental health providers	660:01:00	2,510:1	1,250:1	2,420:1	2,840:1	2,250:1
Preventable hospital stays	5,320	4,524	5,204	3,266	4,265	4,077
Mammography screening	41%	34%	41%	37%	38%	40%
Flu vaccinations	49%	42%	49%	39%	51%	49%
Social & Economic Factors		44	46	63	21	26
High school graduation	90%	95%	95%	93%	95%	94%
Some college	61%	39%	46%	45%	43%	45%
Unemployment	3.50%	3.20%	4.00%	4.40%	3.10%	3.40%
Children in poverty	22%	24%	25%	25%	18%	20%
Income inequality	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.9
Children in single-parent households	35%	33%	28%	43%	38%	37%
Social associations	11.3	3.6	10.8	10.8	6.5	7.6
Violent crime	621	383	462	484	463	512

Injury deaths	89	120	95	105	99	86
Physical Environment		86	33	1	83	77
Air pollution - particulate matter	10	9.8	9.9	9.5	10.6	10.4
Drinking water violations		Yes	No	No	No	No
Severe housing problems	15%	16%	14%	8%	15%	12%
Driving alone to work	83%	79%	84%	76%	85%	88%
Long commute - driving alone	35%	62%	36%	34%	39%	51%

	Tennessee	Maury	Moore	Perry	Wayne
Health Outcomes		14	2	82	36
Length of Life		11	3	87	31
Premature death	9,300	8,500	7,100	12,500	9,800
Quality of Life		20	2	67	50
Poor or fair health	20%	20%	17%	25%	24%
Poor physical health days	4.2	4.1	3.9	5.2	4.7
Poor mental health days	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.8
Low birthweight	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
Health Factors		10	8	84	75
Health Behaviors		27	2	62	84
Adult smoking	23%	21%	19%	24%	25%
Adult obesity	33%	33%	25%	29%	35%
Food environment index	6.4	7.9	7.8	6.7	7.4
Physical inactivity	27%	33%	21%	27%	41%
Access to exercise opportunities	70%	60%	20%	13%	71%
Excessive drinking	14%	15%	15%	13%	14%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	25%	15%	33%	27%	33%
Sexually transmitted infections	522.4	541.4	156.6	175.5	247.2
Teen births	31	31	25	42	33
Clinical Care		7	37	95	69
Uninsured	11%	11%	10%	14%	12%
Primary care physicians	1,400:1	1,840:1		3,990:1	3,320:1
Dentists	1,860:1	1,500:1		8,060:1	16,560:1
Mental health providers	660:01:00	440:01:00	6,410:1	1,610:1	4,140:1
Preventable hospital stays	5,320	3,673	6,769	10,989	5,925
Mammography screening	41%	42%	37%	29%	34%
Flu vaccinations	49%	54%	46%	47%	45%

Social & Economic Factors		10	7	74	72
High school graduation	90%	91%	92%	97%	96%
Some college	61%	61%	53%	41%	40%
Unemployment	3.50%	3.20%	3.00%	4.30%	4.90%
Children in poverty	22%	15%	14%	26%	28%
Income inequality	4.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	4.9
Children in single-parent households	35%	34%	19%	26%	30%
Social associations	11.3	11.2	6.3	5	7.8
Violent crime	621	453	111	253	297
Injury deaths	89	78	76	138	97
Physical Environment		53	52	3	19
Air pollution - particulate matter	10	10	10.2	9.5	9.7
Drinking water violations		No	No	No	No
Severe housing problems	15%	14%	11%	14%	12%
Driving alone to work	83%	86%	90%	77%	84%
Long commute - driving alone	35%	44%	41%	30%	43%
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/					

Mental Health

In the tables above, we have an indicator of poor mental health days as well as mental health provider ratios. These two items taken together provide both the need for mental health services by county and the availability by county. As is indicated in the majority of locations demand exceeds supply and services are few.

WIC Participation

The area shows some decline in overall participation in WIC. The decrease matches the decline in the state overall. It is not believed that the decline is a function of the service area but rather the decline matches the state's decline. This is shown in the table below.

Location	Data	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	141,799	137,240	120,993	124,488	112,736
	Percent	35.30%	33.70%	29.60%	30.60%	27.70%
Bedford	Number	1,257	1,154	960	1,079	860
	Percent	40.50%	36.90%	29.50%	32.80%	26.20%
	Number	1,560	1,532	1,373	1,452	1,291

Coffee	Percent	47.50%	43.90%	39.10%	41.30%	36.70%
Franklin	Number	765	730	643	614	615
	Percent	38.00%	35.30%	30.80%	29.20%	29.20%
Giles	Number	527	542	484	548	486
	Percent	33.70%	33.70%	28.70%	32.90%	29.20%
Hickman	Number	398	387	361	387	339
	Percent	29.10%	26.60%	25.00%	27.80%	24.40%
Lawrence	Number	1,007	1,002	880	939	968
	Percent	34.20%	33.90%	30.70%	32.50%	33.50%
Lewis	Number	333	308	288	289	293
	Percent	49.10%	45.00%	43.00%	42.70%	43.30%
Lincoln	Number	634	647	541	637	589
	Percent	35.00%	36.70%	29.60%	34.00%	31.40%
Marshall	Number	751	758	636	724	683
	Percent	41.40%	39.90%	31.50%	34.80%	32.80%
Maury	Number	1,588	1,526	1,219	1,222	1,175
	Percent	28.40%	26.00%	19.90%	19.70%	18.90%
Moore	Number	101	80	73	84	86
	Percent	37.30%	29.70%	26.90%	31.30%	32.10%
Perry	Number	233	200	165	184	187
	Percent	48.80%	39.90%	32.60%	36.20%	36.80%
Wayne	Number	332	328	294	299	263
	Percent	48.40%	46.90%	42.10%	42.10%	37.00%
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/						

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

program helps low-income women, infants, and children deemed to be at “nutritional risk.” WIC helps eligible individuals buy certain foods, provides access to healthcare, and makes nutrition and breastfeeding education available. WIC is not an entitlement program, so the number of families who may participate is limited by annual Congressional appropriations. States may supplement with their funding. Potential reasons for the decline in WIC participation and coverage include some combination of improving economic conditions, falling birth rates, and concerns about enrollment among immigrant communities, in addition to ongoing barriers related to transportation, stigma, and misconceptions about eligibility. Further, a proposed rule for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program that would have made it harder for states to receive waivers to work or education requirements was set to go into effect on April 1, 2020, and

was estimated to put up to 700,000 people at risk of losing benefits. These changes were blocked in federal court, however, due largely to the current COVID-19 pandemic and concerns about rising food insecurity.

Teen Pregnancy

Many of the counties in the SCHRA service area have rates matching or less than the state average. The good news is because of the low levels of teen births, there may not be too great a demand for these services in Early Head Start.

Location	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tennessee	Number	1,952	1,692	1,673	1,533	1,441
	Rate	16.1	13.9	13.7	12.4	11.6
Bedford	Number	17	12	12	20	11
	Rate	18.1	12.7	13.1	21.7	11.9
Coffee	Number	24	18	22	13	11
	Rate	24.3	17.6	21.5	12.9	10.6
Franklin	Number	7	5	7	11	4
	Rate	8.2	5.6	7.9	12.5	4.5
Giles	Number	5	12	9	5	5
	Rate	9.7	23	16.4	9.1	9.2
Hickman	Number	12	7	12	5	3
	Rate	27.3	15.6	26.4	11.5	7.1
Lawrence	Number	14	11	3	9	6
	Rate	18.6	14.6	3.7	10.8	7
Lewis	Number	10	2	5	5	3
	Rate	46.5	9.7	24.3	24.5	14.4
Lincoln	Number	10	8	8	5	11
	Rate	16.6	13.5	13.5	8.7	18.7
Marshall	Number	8	12	11	7	8
	Rate	13.7	19.5	17.6	10.8	11.9
Maury	Number	23	18	22	16	18
	Rate	16.3	12.2	14.7	10.3	11.3
Moore	Number	0	0	0	2	1
	Rate	0	0	0	16.8	8.6
Perry	Number	4	1	0	3	3
	Rate	30.3	8	0	23.6	24.6
Wayne	Number	4	4	1	4	1

	Rate	16.2	15.4	3.9	16.3	4.3
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Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

Teen Births

Location	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tennessee	Number	1,696	1,577	1,403	1,314	1,192
	Rate	14	13	11.5	10.6	9.6
Bedford	Number	16	11	11	18	9
	Rate	17.1	11.6	12	19.5	9.7
Coffee	Number	23	17	20	13	11
	Rate	23.3	16.6	19.5	12.9	10.6
Franklin	Number	7	5	7	10	3
	Rate	8.2	5.6	7.9	11.4	3.3
Giles	Number	5	11	9	4	3
	Rate	9.7	21.1	16.4	7.3	5.5
Hickman	Number	11	6	10	5	3
	Rate	25.1	13.4	22	11.5	7.1
Lawrence	Number	14	10	3	9	6
	Rate	18.6	13.2	3.7	10.8	7
Lewis	Number	8	2	4	5	3
	Rate	37.2	9.7	19.4	24.5	14.4
Lincoln	Number	9	7	8	5	11
	Rate	14.9	11.8	13.5	8.7	18.7
Marshall	Number	8	12	8	6	6
	Rate	13.7	19.5	12.8	9.2	8.9
Maury	Number	21	17	13	12	15
	Rate	14.9	11.5	8.7	7.7	9.4
Moore	Number	0	0	0	2	1
	Rate	0	0	0	16.8	8.6
Perry	Number	4	1	0	3	3
	Rate	30.3	8	0	23.6	24.6
Wayne	Number	4	4	1	3	0
	Rate	16.2	15.4	3.9	12.2	0

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. The teen birth rate is lower than the state but higher than the national average. This is still a fairly high rate and is likely to be a potential need area for Early Head Start.

Dental Services

Location	Data Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	3,518	3,281	3,291	3,390	3,445
	Rate	53.3	49.3	49	50.1	50.4
Bedford	Number	11	10	10	9	9
	Rate	23.3	21.1	20.8	18.4	18.1
Coffee	Number	39	36	34	30	30
	Rate	71.8	65.8	61.8	53.9	53.1
Franklin	Number	13	12	12	12	13
	Rate	31.4	28.8	28.8	28.6	30.8
Giles	Number	10	9	11	10	9
	Rate	34.6	30.7	37.4	33.9	30.5
Hickman	Number	2	2	2	3	3
	Rate	8.2	8.2	8	12	11.9
Lawrence	Number	7	7	8	8	8
	Rate	16.4	16.2	18.4	18.3	18.1
Lewis	Number	3	2	2	4	4
	Rate	25.3	16.8	16.6	33.1	32.6
Lincoln	Number	7	6	6	5	4
	Rate	20.7	17.8	17.8	14.7	11.6
Marshall	Number	5	6	5	5	6
	Rate	15.8	18.8	15.2	14.8	17.5
Maury	Number	40	36	41	42	41
	Rate	45.6	40	44.5	44.5	42.5
Moore	Number	1	1	1	1	1
	Rate	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.4
Perry	Number	1	1	1	1	1
	Rate	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4
Wayne	Number	3	3	3	4	3
	Rate	17.9	17.9	18.1	24.2	18

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

The table above provides the proxy for the general availability of dental services by county. The area has few dentists, and it is likely family service staff spend a great deal

of time ensuring parents make and keep dental appointments.

Medical Services

Location	Data Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	18,933	15,963	16,061	15,511	13,620
	Rate	286.9	240	239.2	229.1	199.4
Bedford	Number	16	13	28	24	22
	Rate	33.9	27.4	58.2	48.9	44.3
Coffee	Number	79	75	68	67	55
	Rate	145.5	137.1	123.6	120.3	97.3
Franklin	Number	37	34	34	36	32
	Rate	89.3	81.6	81.6	85.9	75.8
Giles	Number	18	14	14	15	14
	Rate	62.2	47.8	47.6	50.8	47.5
Hickman	Number	5	4	3	5	5
	Rate	20.5	16.5	12.1	20	19.9
Lawrence	Number	26	25	29	26	24
	Rate	61.1	58	66.8	59.4	54.4
Lewis	Number	4	3	3	3	3
	Rate	33.8	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.5
Lincoln	Number	22	22	22	22	19
	Rate	65.2	65.4	65.2	64.5	55.3
Marshall	Number	10	10	10	10	7
	Rate	31.7	31.3	30.4	29.7	20.4
Maury	Number	136	135	142	137	124
	Rate	154.9	150	154.1	145.2	128.6
Moore	Number	0	0	0	2	0
	Rate	0	0	0	31.1	0
Perry	Number	3	3	3	3	2
	Rate	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.2	24.8
Wayne	Number	9	9	10	8	7
	Rate	53.8	53.8	60.4	48.3	42

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

The rate for medical services is a measure of general availability within each county. The numbers and rates are low which means it is likely to be difficult to get medical appointments. While the Head Start program has a good relationship with medical providers, family services

likely spend a great deal of time reminding parents about the importance of keeping medical appointments when they become available.

Low Birthweight Babies

Location	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tennessee	Number	7,302	7,441	7,442	7,397	7,471
	Percent	8.90%	9.10%	9.20%	9.10%	9.30%
Bedford	Number	56	56	56	56	55
	Percent	8.80%	9.60%	8.80%	8.30%	8.10%
Coffee	Number	47	56	80	62	68
	Percent	6.80%	7.90%	11.90%	9.20%	9.40%
Franklin	Number	23	22	42	42	36
	Percent	5.80%	5.80%	10.40%	9.90%	8.90%
Giles	Number	32	31	33	30	25
	Percent	10.60%	8.60%	9.90%	9.70%	8.60%
Hickman	Number	20	26	20	20	23
	Percent	7.10%	9.00%	7.50%	7.60%	8.90%
Lawrence	Number	39	43	51	52	63
	Percent	6.70%	7.50%	9.20%	8.90%	10.70%
Lewis	Number	17	11	12	10	17
	Percent	11.00%	8.50%	8.60%	7.20%	11.00%
Lincoln	Number	19	22	29	36	32
	Percent	5.60%	5.80%	8.80%	9.10%	8.40%
Marshall	Number	40	39	26	38	29
	Percent	10.50%	10.40%	6.80%	9.30%	7.10%
Maury	Number	96	100	93	126	106
	Percent	8.50%	8.70%	7.90%	9.90%	9.00%
Moore	Number	4	4	6	4	7
	Percent	7.70%	8.00%	13.00%	7.00%	11.10%
Perry	Number	6	8	15	5	8
	Percent	5.00%	9.50%	14.40%	4.90%	7.50%
Wayne	Number	13	13	12	16	5
	Percent	8.50%	9.80%	8.80%	11.00%	4.30%

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

This indicator provides a proxy for birth conditions found in each county. Where the rate is higher than the state average is where EHS is likely to need to increase parent education around births and prenatal care.

Infant Mortality

Location	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tennessee	Number	562	569	597	597	559
	Rate	6.9	7	7.4	7.4	6.9
Bedford	Number	5	4	11	3	9
	Rate	7.8	6.8	17.3	4.5	13.3
Coffee	Number	4	3	4	3	4
	Rate	5.8	4.2	6	4.5	5.5
Franklin	Number	1	4	5	4	7
	Rate	2.5	10.6	12.4	9.4	17.4
Giles	Number	2	2	6	0	0
	Rate	6.6	5.6	18.1	0	0
Hickman	Number	1	3	2	1	2
	Rate	3.5	10.4	7.5	3.8	7.8
Lawrence	Number	3	5	7	8	4
	Rate	5.2	8.8	12.6	13.7	6.8
Lewis	Number	1	0	1	1	1
	Rate	6.5	0	7.2	7.2	6.5
Lincoln	Number	1	5	5	2	4
	Rate	2.9	13.3	15.2	5.1	10.6
Marshall	Number	4	5	3	3	4
	Rate	10.5	13.3	7.8	7.3	9.8
Maury	Number	8	6	4	12	6
	Rate	7.1	5.2	3.4	9.4	5.1
Moore	Number	0	1	1	0	0
	Rate	0	20	21.7	0	0
Perry	Number	0	1	0	1	0
	Rate	0	11.9	0	9.7	0
Wayne	Number	1	0	1	2	2
	Rate	6.5	0	7.3	13.7	17.1

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

Again, where the rate is higher than the state rate, special attention may need to be paid to general health education with all families.

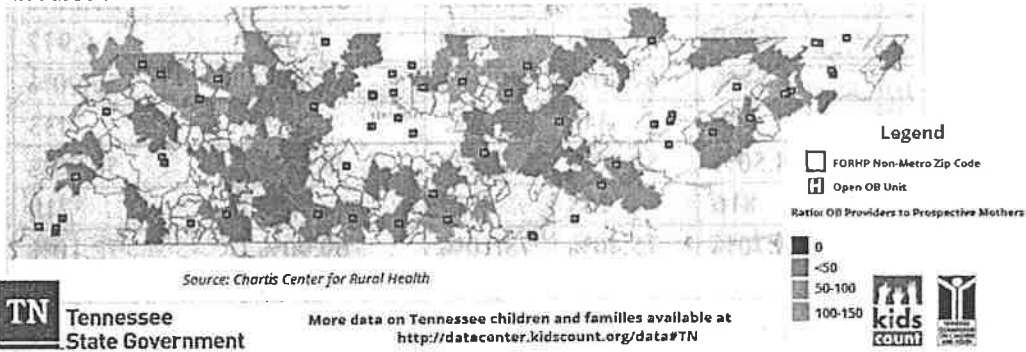
Adequate Prenatal Care

Location	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tennessee	Number	46,208	44,717	42,295	46,499	47,440

	Percent	56.60%	55.00%	52.40%	57.40%	58.80%
Bedford	Number	375	305	339	310	333
	Percent	58.60%	52.00%	53.20%	46.20%	49.00%
Coffee	Number	389	406	340	344	386
	Percent	56.10%	57.10%	50.60%	51.10%	53.50%
Franklin	Number	214	202	202	196	202
	Percent	53.60%	53.30%	50.00%	46.20%	50.10%
Giles	Number	196	198	167	196	175
	Percent	64.70%	55.20%	50.30%	63.40%	59.90%
Hickman	Number	172	153	159	154	145
	Percent	60.80%	53.10%	59.60%	58.80%	56.40%
Lawrence	Number	354	325	323	363	276
	Percent	60.80%	57.00%	58.30%	62.40%	46.80%
Lewis	Number	95	84	79	86	92
	Percent	61.30%	65.10%	56.80%	61.90%	59.70%
Lincoln	Number	248	217	189	247	238
	Percent	73.20%	57.60%	57.40%	62.40%	62.80%
Marshall	Number	264	254	253	283	280
	Percent	69.50%	67.70%	65.90%	69.20%	68.30%
Maury	Number	763	765	762	915	754
	Percent	67.50%	66.80%	65.10%	71.70%	63.70%
Moore	Number	31	28	31	34	42
	Percent	59.60%	56.00%	67.40%	59.60%	66.70%
Perry	Number	60	48	59	58	57
	Percent	49.60%	57.10%	56.70%	56.30%	53.30%
Wayne	Number	95	86	88	102	69
	Percent	62.10%	65.20%	64.20%	69.90%	59.00%
Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/						

Where the rate is higher than the state average is where EHS is likely to need to increase parent education around births and prenatal care.

“Maternal Health Deserts” are a growing problem. Declining access to obstetric services in rural Tennessee affects both maternal and infant health.



14

Nutrition

Nutrition issues in this community are exacerbated by the availability and affordability of healthy foods to this population. One indicator of general need is the rates of children eligible for free and reduced lunch.

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Location	Data Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tennessee	Number	572,009	647,059	639,063	628,317	600,165
	Percent	59.10%	68.50%	67.50%	65.10%	62.10%
Bedford	Number	5,907	6,943	7,090	7,073	6,370
	Percent	69.90%	83.00%	84.30%	82.60%	73.90%
Coffee	Number	4,551	5,702	5,629	5,588	5,432
	Percent	51.00%	64.10%	63.10%	62.30%	60.20%
Franklin	Number	3,278	3,298	3,153	3,067	3,091
	Percent	57.70%	62.00%	60.80%	60.20%	61.00%
Giles	Number	2,478	3,046	2,999	2,934	2,542
	Percent	61.50%	79.70%	79.40%	79.30%	70.70%
Hickman	Number	2,492	2,532	2,504	2,594	2,482
	Percent	69.10%	76.90%	77.00%	78.70%	75.80%
Lawrence	Number	3,452	4,686	4,568	4,606	4,132
	Percent	50.50%	72.10%	69.30%	68.10%	60.70%
Lewis	Number	1,345	1,371	1,317	1,296	968
	Percent	72.10%	79.60%	79.60%	79.70%	59.70%
Lincoln	Number	3,119	3,020	2,976	2,852	2,899
	Percent	56.00%	58.10%	58.80%	56.40%	57.60%

Marshall	Number	2,890	3,187	3,097	3,052	2,860
	Percent	53.70%	60.90%	58.60%	56.80%	53.60%
Maury	Number	6,820	7,926	7,880	7,932	6,977
	Percent	55.60%	67.40%	65.20%	63.90%	55.90%
Moore	Number	450	440	427	415	433
	Percent	48.50%	52.00%	52.00%	49.50%	50.90%
Perry	Number	816	765	739	705	719
	Percent	71.70%	75.40%	73.10%	69.90%	72.10%
Wayne	Number	1,052	1,644	1,422	1,480	1,391
	Percent	43.60%	75.00%	66.70%	68.60%	67.20%

Source: https://communityactionpartnership.com/online_tools/community-needs-assessment-tool/

The table above shows that where the county rate exceeds the state rate the need for programs supporting the low-income community is still needed.

Rates of Free/Reduced Lunch		
Location	Rate	Condition
Tennessee	46.70%	State Average
Bedford	59.50%	Higher than average
Coffee	48.60%	Higher than average
Franklin	48.40%	Even with average
Giles	56.10%	Higher than average
Hickman	63%	Higher than average
Lawrence	47.20%	Higher than average
Lewis	45.40%	Below state average
Lincoln	44.60%	Below state average
Marshall	41.20%	Below state average
Maury	44.40%	Below state average
Moore	37.60%	Below state average
Perry	55.90%	Higher than average
Wayne	46.40%	Below state average

Tied with the needs shown by free and reduced-price lunches is the concept of food poverty.

Food poverty is defined as the inability to obtain healthy and affordable food. Poorer families tend to have low intakes of fruit and vegetables and high intakes of junk food. They also tend to suffer more from cancer, diabetes, obesity, and heart disease. While food insecurity and poverty

are not the same, they are related. Food insecurity means that the availability of nutritionally adequate food or the ability to acquire it is limited or uncertain.

Child Abuse

Location	Data Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tennessee	Number	6,884	7,085	7,023	7,445	6,916
	Rate	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
Bedford	Number	48	55	44	70	77
	Rate	3.9	4.5	3.6	5.6	6.2
Coffee	Number	63	75	66	89	77
	Rate	4.9	5.7	5	6.6	5.7
Franklin	Number	47	41	23	36	44
	Rate	5.4	4.8	2.7	4.2	5.2
Giles	Number	25	33	50	46	35
	Rate	4.1	5.3	8	7.5	5.7
Hickman	Number	34	36	23	24	22
	Rate	6.6	6.9	4.5	4.7	4.3
Lawrence	Number	41	52	59	58	61
	Rate	3.9	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.6
Lewis	Number	7	15	16	11	13
	Rate	2.8	5.9	6.2	4.2	4.9
Lincoln	Number	35	43	45	46	49
	Rate	4.7	5.8	6	6.1	6.5
Marshall	Number	18	38	31	50	45
	Rate	2.5	5	4	6.4	5.7
Maury	Number	74	73	80	64	72
	Rate	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.2
Moore	Number	3	3	2	3	2
	Rate	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.6
Perry	Number	13	19	8	12	11
	Rate	7.6	11	4.5	6.8	6.2
Wayne	Number	9	23	11	17	21
	Rate	3.1	8.1	3.9	6.2	7.7

Source: <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2019/>

In the table above three counties have abuse rates lower than the state average. This likely indicates that as money becomes tight, tensions flair and abuse proliferates. Head Start and Early Head Start staff will need to remain vigilant for signs of abuse and programming will need to

focus upon providing opportunities for parent education that inform families about how to avoid situations that can lead to the rising tension.

Computer and Internet Use

In 2015-2019, 86.6 percent of households in Bedford County, Tennessee had a computer, and 74.6 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 65.2 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 75.2 percent had a smartphone, 52.6 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 1.8 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 61.9 percent had a cellular data plan; 48.8 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 10.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.1 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.2 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 86.0 percent of households in Coffee County, Tennessee had a computer, and 70.9 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 69.5 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 74.5 percent had a smartphone, 55.0 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 1.6 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 55.4 percent had a cellular data plan; 53.4 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 7.9 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.3 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 85.6 percent of households in Franklin County, Tennessee had a computer, and 71.3 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 68.2 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 72.4 percent had a smartphone, 52.6 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.0 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 56.8 percent had a cellular data plan; 50.6 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber

optic, or DSL; 9.4 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.6 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.3 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 85.6 percent of households in Giles County, Tennessee had a computer, and 73.5 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 61.9 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 72.2 percent had a smartphone, 50.3 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 4.1 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 61.1 percent had a cellular data plan; 40.9 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 11.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.5 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.2 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 74.8 percent of households in Hickman County, Tennessee had a computer, and 63.7 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 57.9 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 62.0 percent had a smartphone, 41.8 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.2 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 51.6 percent had a cellular data plan; 31.9 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 12.5 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 1.0 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.5 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 82.0 percent of households in Lawrence County, Tennessee had a computer, and 71.9 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 63.8 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 69.8 percent had a smartphone, 48.2 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 3.6 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 59.3 percent had a cellular data plan; 46.1 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber

optic, or DSL; 11.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.3 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 71.3 percent of households in Lewis County, Tennessee had a computer, and 59.1 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 55.5 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 61.6 percent had a smartphone, 46.0 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 1.6 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 51.0 percent had a cellular data plan; 35.4 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 12.7 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.7 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 83.4 percent of households in Lincoln County, Tennessee had a computer, and 65.8 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 62.1 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 69.9 percent had a smartphone, 47.8 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.1 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 51.5 percent had a cellular data plan; 43.0 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 10.1 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.7 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.1 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 88.3 percent of households in Marshall County, Tennessee had a computer, and 76.5 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 67.2 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 75.7 percent had a smartphone, 54.9 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 3.5 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 65.9 percent had a cellular data plan; 55.3 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber

optic, or DSL; 8.5 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.5 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.4 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 90.9 percent of households in Maury County, Tennessee had a computer, and 82.0 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 76.6 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 81.2 percent had a smartphone, 60.4 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 5.7 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 70.0 percent had a cellular data plan; 65.1 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 7.0 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.3 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 85.2 percent of households in Moore County, Tennessee had a computer, and 68.0 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 62.6 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 75.2 percent had a smartphone, 47.0 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 0.8 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 59.8 percent had a cellular data plan; 35.2 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 13.5 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.7 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 67.7 percent of households in Perry County, Tennessee had a computer, and 58.8 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 55.5 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 50.2 percent had a smartphone, 35.7 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 1.1 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 44.0 percent had a cellular data plan; 33.6 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber

optic, or DSL; 11.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 2.2 percent had dial-up alone, and 1.7 percent had some other service alone.

In 2015-2019, 76.6 percent of households in Wayne County, Tennessee had a computer, and 67.6 percent had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 54.6 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 64.8 percent had a smartphone, 44.9 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 0.6 percent had some other computer. Among all households, 54.1 percent had a cellular data plan; 33.4 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 14.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 1.0 percent had dial-up alone, and 0.0 percent had some other service alone.

The critical element to note in the county data presented above is the difference between numbers with cellular data plans and those with broadband subscriptions. This gap is where families, especially low-income families, are likely to be attached to the internet but only using a cell phone. This situation does not lend itself to remote education opportunities. From a planning perspective for SCHRA, an increasing reliance on digital technology in one's everyday life necessitates the development of digital literacy skills to enable one's continued participation in the Internet information-age. As existing services, such as banking and shopping, health care, and education move increasingly online, the likelihood of excluding certain demographic groups, such as the elderly and those living in rural areas, increases exponentially. A variety of academic studies have explored the perceived digital literacy skills of a group of adults in a rural community. It was found that despite relatively low confidence levels reported by the participants, they were nevertheless keen to learn how to use digital technologies. Based on participant feedback, the studies conclude that there is a need to develop pedagogical strategies

to teach digital literacy skills to older adults, particularly those living in rural and remote areas.

This could be an area where SCHRA may wish to consider a two-generational approach to education.

Needs Expressed by Enrolled Families

	Head Start			Early Head Start		
	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018
Emergency intervention	90%	24%	24%	29%	48%	31%
Housing assistance	15%	11%	5%	15%	30%	26%
Mental health services	37%	77%	50%	21%	35%	58%
ESL	4%	4%	3%	2%	7%	2%
Adult education	10%	76%	21%	10%	24%	20%
Job training	5%	75%	2%	2%	2%	7%
Substance abuse prevention	1%	3%	2%	11%	15%	15%
Substance abuse treatment	1%	1%	3%	2%	9%	3%
Child abuse and neglect services	0%	1%	6%	1%	2%	3%
Domestic violence services	1%	1%	6%	2%	4%	3%
Child support assistance	2%	4%	3%	4%	6%	3%
Health education	51%	93%	51%	45%	75%	83%
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	2%	2%	4%	2%	7%	3%
Parenting education	55%	90%	62%	46%	67%	74%
Relationship /Marriage education	21%	4%	1%	4%	5%	5%

Source: Program Information Report

The table above indicates that the families are very self-sufficient and while they may need some assistance in parenting and health education topics, the bulk of the families requesting Head Start and Early Head Start for the school readiness and early childhood development services. It is interesting in what is not included as needs expressed. This recently includes adult basic education and job readiness skills. Given the outliers that exist within the three years' worth of PIR information, it may be prudent to review supporting case notes to see how the demand has been determined. It may also prove helpful to check supporting documentation to see how any of the needs captured by the PIR are being referred to other agency programs. If the data allows it would be helpful to see the referrals made by other agency programs to Head Start/EHS.

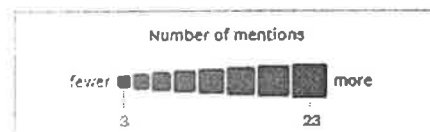
Views Expressed by Staff

As part of the community assessment, informal surveys were conducted of the staff which asked the staff to explain changes they may have seen in their communities over the past five years. In general, a couple of themes tended to rise to the surface. Uneven growth as some communities have become bedroom communities for Nashville and other relatively populous communities which is placing stress on communities through growth, population shifts, and general changes in expectations. On the other hand, other counties are not encountering these situations. Agency managers are watching these changes carefully and noting the changes developing. Another item was the growth of pre-k or VPK programs. As noted previously the growth in these Department of Education programs will likely require changes in the ages of children the program will likely serve. A third item was the shifts in population may also be changing the age structure in the counties and families with very young children may not be as easy to locate as they had been in the past. The complete set of staff responses may be found in the appendices.

Views Expressed by Agency Recipients

As noted in methodology an online and paper survey was conducted to determine the level of satisfaction with agency services. The following word cloud provides some image of the frequency of themes repeating.

children_{much} Thank_{everyone} good_{excellent} job staff_{helpful} amazing
received help_{people} service love None_{time} great
head start job_{school} work Keep N_{excellent} everything_{really}
wonderful_{Na} family need



Given the changes in colors and the changes in size, the following conclusions may be drawn:

Those who completed this question were very satisfied with the services being provided and were very complimentary to the staff employed. There were some recommendations provided for altering times and availability of services but for the most part, the participants hold the agency in high esteem and consider the agency to be a major lifeline in their world. The greatest number of responders were from Head Start/EHS, either alone or in conjunction with other services. The greatest number of responses came from Lawrence County the fewest from Moore. At least half of the recipients received Head Start services, they may have received others as well. Energy Assistance recipients were 30% of those responding while USDA Commodity Food clients represented 19%. Community Service Block Grants and Employment Services each provided nine percent of the overall responses. No respondents indicated protective services were requested/received. Excellent was the most frequent response followed by good in response to

the question about satisfaction with services. Over 95% did not have any recommendation for improvement.

1302.11 (b) (iii) Typical Schedules of Parents

Given the range of family types served by the program, and considering the need for parents to function in a school readiness approach the program has set their schedules to coincide with the school districts across the service area. The belief behind this approach is that to have parents accustomed to having their child ready for school the families will be served on the schedules of the schools where they will most likely be served after the child transitions to kindergarten.

1302.11 (b) (iv) Other Child Development Programs- please see 1302.11(b)(i) table: Sites taking Smart Steps and Appendix 1.

1302.11 (b) (v) Resources Available

(Please Agency Resource Guide)

1302.11 (b)(VI) Strengths of the Communities

The families being served continue to be self-reliant and desire a better life for their children.

Familial ties run deep which means that many families have built-in support networks that often do not appear in official reports; *Tenacity* to know and be able to thrive under harsh economic conditions; and *adaptability* which empowers families to be able to work within some systems that are designed to assist the families but often provide divergent approaches.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In a review of that data presented above, it is safe to say the root causes of poverty in the communities served are identified as *employment-related* (lack of employment, less than full-

time year-round employment, mismatch of residents' skills with skills required by employers); *education-related* (low educational attainment levels and poor literacy or numeracy skills regardless of educational level attained, lack of knowledge about educational opportunities and financial aid, inadequate academic preparation for college, inability to juggle work and school, lack of social/emotional skills required for success in college); *income-related* (lack of jobs paying enough to support a family, lack of income from any source that is sufficient to meet the basic needs of life, inability to manage money wisely); and *personal barriers* to self-sufficiency (substance abuse, mental health challenges, disability, poor attitudes toward work, lack of workplace and life skills, teen pregnancy, lack of child care and transportation, poor parenting skills, ex-offender status, poverty in childhood). Taken with the strengths presented above the SCHRA service area is difficult to address as a single entity. Some counties are showing growth and becoming bedroom communities of larger areas outside of the service area and other counties are growing more slowly. Needs tend to be similar across the counties, but the level of need is likely to vary based on location. Given these caveats, there are some recommendations.

1. There is likely a need for Early Head Start expansion. Based upon numbers of low income very young children and pregnant women and the smaller number of low-income focused providers, this area would make sense if allowed by the grantee in terms of both grantee comfort and ability to secure additional EHS funding from the competitive approaches of the Office of Head Start as well as planning for conversion of Head Start into Early Head Start slots.
2. Families have expressed interest in low cost-no cost full-year childcare. Families have expressed needs for services for full-week and year-round to match work and schooling. Without the full-year approach for preschool, families are still left scrambling for

childcare during the summer months. Parents and staff have also expressed concerns about the loss of development during the summer months. If the agency starts the conversion of slots this situation may be rectified in terms of five-day-a-week service and services covering greater contact hours per year.

3. Families are also interested in low cost no cost full-day childcare. While using the school schedule does acclimate families to kindergarten and school schedules but it does impact the times' families are available to take jobs. Many of the jobs that family members hold tend to be in service industries where hours tend to flex based upon the demands of the employer and do not accommodate the needs of the parents to a great extent.

Based upon a review of PIR data, there may be a need to track self-sufficiency gains more closely. If this has been covered by the self-assessment, then the program may have greater information to report in the PIR once covid-based operations transition to a more stable operation.

4. As part of the agency's effectiveness evaluation, it is suggested that the agency revisit what type of linkage exists between employment services and childcare services. If the major restraint to employability is childcare, then this may be able to be easily mitigated. If it is something else, or a range of other reasons, then the agency would have a better understanding of the current situation.

5. A review of agency connectedness might also be in order. This is being done as a precaution, not because the required metrics indicate that there are issues with goal completion. In terms of program-specific goals, the goals are being met; this is shown in the local plan for workforce development as one example.

(https://www.schra.us/images/pdf/wioa/Local_Plan_2020_Draft_Final.pdf). The prudent

question may not be is SCHRA's American Job Centers doing things right, but rather are they doing the right things? In considering the answer to this question a review of workforce guiding principles might be in order. Does the AJC have:

- Demand-driven orientation,
- Strong partnerships with business at all levels,
- Career pathways to today's and tomorrow's jobs,
- Cross-agency collaboration and alignment,
- Integrated service delivery,
- Access and opportunity for all populations,
- Clear metrics for progress and success,
- Focus on continuous improvement and innovation.

Drawing on the program's requirements for cross-agency collaboration and alignment, or integration with existing plans as Head Star puts it, a review of the unified approaches could be in order. The clients receiving services are happy based upon the surveys. Are the various services recommended to clients by caseworkers and front-line contacts? The aim here is to evaluate how deeply the silo of services may be. The other half of this evaluation could be Are the employers happy with the results from SCHRA's AJC?

6. Considerations for 2 generation approaches to service programming.

In general, linking policies, systems, and programs together to simultaneously serve parents and children is the heart of the two or multiple-generation approach. The 2Gen approach, according to Ascend at the Aspen Institute, is "an anti-poverty initiative that provides support for both children and parents together. This approach has proven effective at breaking children and their families free from the traps of poverty and empowering them to live up to their full potential." This model is not another government program. It is an approach derived

from declining resources and increasing demands. This approach being urged by the Office of Head Start recognizes that many agencies, like SCHRA, can impact a myriad of poverty-related issues in a way that is not a piecemeal approach but rather an ability to service two or more generations to move the entire household out of the poverty conditions. At its heart, 2Gen recognizes successful agencies must place the family at the center of the way that it delivers services. In doing so, the short-term interventions currently being used to support the family become coordinated efforts that support a family's path to self-sufficiency. In turn, the family is guided on a sustainable path and the cycle of intergenerational poverty is truly broken. As the state of Maryland has embraced this approach, their rationale focuses upon: "With the family's self-sufficiency at the center, 2Gen interventions focus on education, workforce development, economic stability, high-quality child care, health and well-being, and family engagement. The 2Gen approach also maximizes the family's social capital inasmuch that it adds to the community of support for the family and its well-being. Data sources must be aligned, and data systems integrated to effectively evaluate 2Gen service delivery. As identified through current 2Gen practices throughout the country, there are clear indicators that point to a child's likelihood of experiencing poverty as an adult."

<https://governor.maryland.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/interim-2-gen.pdf>.

There are five key components of 2Gen approaches: early childhood development; postsecondary and workforce pathways; health and well-being; economic supports and assets; and social capital. SCHRA already provides services in these areas. It is recommended that because of this assessment, SCHRA contact an existing agency that has formally embraced this approach. Ascend shows two agencies utilizing 2 generation approach in TN:

<http://ascendaspen.nonprofitsoapbox.com/ascend-network-partners>

It may be found that at this time efforts are better spent approaching a two-generational model in a more piloted approach. If so, then the information from the National Head Start Association may prove useful:

<https://www.nhsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/twogenerationstogetherreport.pdf>

Appendices

Child Care Providers Accepting Smart Steps Vouchers

Number of Children potentially served age 3&4 and VPK Schools serving 4s

Sites taking Smart Steps	total capacity	* indicate Pre-k program serving 4s
Bedford		
Miss Menza'	95	
Barnyard	99	
Wartrace HS	20	
Bedford EHS	16	
Wee Champs	12	
Red rover	24	
Little Bloomers	12	
*Learning Way	40	
Red Rover	24	
Salvation Grace	64	
Little Eagles	56	
*Eakin	100	
*Thomas Magnet	80	
Green Acres	12	
Harris HS	90	
Baby Bear	24	
Northside HS	68	
staynplay	62	
Todler time	12	
Children Learning	72	
Miss Judy	12	

Kiddie Kingdom	18
Building Blocks	12
Total for County	1024

Number of 4 year old Children served by TDOE VPK 220

Coffee	Teddy Bear	27
	Tulahoma Day Care	60
	Highland Baptist	99
	*Hickerson Preschool	40
	*North Coffee	20
	First Methodist	99
	Joyful Noise	12
	*Tulahoma Preschool	80
	*Westwood	60
	Tulahoma Head Start	46
	Little Angels	48
	Ed Station	24
	*Hillsboro	60
	*East Coffee	20
	ABC	24
	Leaps and Bounds	69
	Little Cats	18
	Little People	7
	Smarty Pants	12
	Early Years Preschool	51
	Learning Ladder	44
	Good Day	12
	*Tulahoma City	35
	ABC	55
	Caterpillar	12
	Bright Beginnings	12
	*Deerfield Elementary	20
Precious Moments	12	
Manchester HS	72	
Faith Lutheran	22	
Total for County	1172	

VPK 325

Franklin	Winchester HS	29
	Precious Angels	12

	*Huntland	20	
	*Rock Creek	35	
	*Clark	80	
	*Broadview	30	
	It takes Village	99	
	Scholars	12	
	Lambs	11	
	Total for County	328	VPK 165

Giles	Bright Beginnings	125	
	Miss Judy	12	
	Bodenham HS	60	
	Giles HS/EHS	56	
	Growing Tree	90	
	Liberty Hill	12	
	*Pulaski	60	
	*Elkton	20	
	*Minor Hill	20	
	*Richland	20	
	BEC	7	
	KDZ	12	
	K K's	12	
	Little People	12	
	Precious Moments	12	
	Nanny's	12	
	Campbellsville	12	
	Total for County	554	VPK 120

Hickman	Bon Aqua	125	
	kids R US	75	
	Centerville CC	79	
	*Centerville	60	
	*East Hickman	60	
	Hickman HS	20	
	Happy Hearts	7	
	Total for County	426	VPK 120

Lawrence

	*Crockett	40	
	*Leoma	40	
	So Lawrence HS	20	
	Miss Netties	12	
	*Lawrenceburg	20	
	*New Prospect	20	
	First Presbyterian	110	
	*Sacred Heart	22	
	*Ethridge	40	
	Miss Tracy	12	
	*Sacred Heart	20	
	Lawrenceburg HS	80	
	*So Lawrence	20	
	Ethridge Child Care	125	
	Eagles Nest	12	
	*Summertown	40	
	Northside	21	
	Nanny's	10	
	Little Eagles	99	
	Little Learners	99	
	Miss Diane	12	
	Total for County	874	VPK 262
Lewis	Lewis HS	60	
	*Lewis Co	100	
	Giggles	12	
	Jelly Bean	95	VPK 100
	Total for County	267	
Lincoln	*Ralph Askins	76	
	*Blanche	20	
	Amana HS	40	
	Kidz Country	12	
	Harmony Hill	70	
	Kidz Country	12	
	*Flintville	20	
	*Unity	20	
	Riverside	75	
	Kingdom	74	
	*So Lincoln	20	
	*Highland Rim	40	
	Lincoln EHS	51	
	*Lincoln Central	58	

	Wee folks	7	
	Little Blessings	54	
	Kids Stuff	12	
	Sunshine	42	
	Fairytale	38	
	Total for County	741	VPK 254
Marshall	Marshall HS	20	
	Marshall HS	20	
	*Oak Grove	56	
	First Assembly	99	
	ABC	12	
	Crayons	12	
	Franklin Springs	90	
	Little tykes	84	
	First United		
	Methodist	79	
	Barnyard	99	
	Franklin Springs	86	
	Little rockets	60	
	Total for County	717	VPK 56
Maury	*Columbia Academy	120	
	Kiddie Cottage	70	
	TLC	99	
	Craft	44	
	Woody's	12	
	Discovery Lane	95	
	Miss Sandy	7	
	Alexanders	7	
	New Harvest	99	
	Hugging Arms	40	
	Little Sprouts	99	
	Northside	75	
	Miss Sandy	12	
	Tammy's	12	
	Children's Corner	92	
	*Columbia Academy	44	
	All God's	99	
	Children's Corner	36	
	Blessed Beginnings	40	
	Christ	200	

	*McDowell	40	
	*Joe Brown	60	
	*Mt Pleasant	60	
	*Highland Park	40	
	*Spring Hill	51	
	*JR Baker	36	
	*Riverside	40	
	Northridge HS	15	
	Total for County	1644	VPK 491
Moore	*Lynchburg	50	
	*Moore Cnty	35	
	Moore HS	20	
	Little Raider	50	
	Total for County	155	VPK 85
Perry	*Linden Elem	40	
	*Lobelville	20	
	Perry Co HS	30	VPK 60
	Total for County	90	
Wayne	*Collinwood	60	
	*waynesboro	80	
	Wayne County HS	15	
	*Frank Hughes	20	
	Little Rascals	12	
	First Presbyterian	12	
	Tot Spot	12	
	Little Rascals too	12	
	Precious Kids	12	
	Total for County	235	VPK 160

Survey Information-External Population

Q1 In what county do you reside?

Answered: 362 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Bedford	7.73%	28
Coffee	8.56%	31
Franklin	11.05%	40
Giles	3.31%	12
Hickman	6.35%	23
Lawrence	13.26%	48
Lewis	11.05%	40
Lincoln	9.39%	34
Marshall	4.42%	16
Maury	8.56%	31
Moore	0.83%	3
Peny	7.46%	27
Wayne	7.73%	28
Other (please specify)	0.28%	1
TOTAL		362

Q2 Please check services received from SCHRA

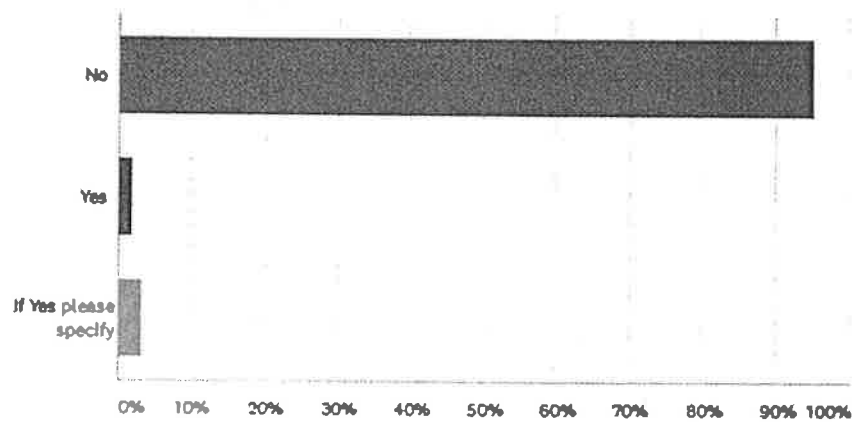
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community Service Block Grant	8.71%	31
Employment Services	8.71%	31
Energy Assistance	30.34%	108
Event Catering	0.56%	2
Foster Grandparent	1.12%	4
Head Start/Early Head Start	50.56%	180
In-Home Care	5.90%	21
Justice Services	1.40%	5
Protective Services	0.00%	0
Representative Payee	0.56%	2
Senior Employment/Title V	1.69%	6
Senior Resources	3.09%	11
USDA Commodities	19.38%	69
Veterans Resources	2.53%	9
Weatherization	1.12%	4
Total Respondents: 356		

Q3 Please describe how satisfied you are with the services you received from our agency by checking the rating which best describes your experience.

	NO OPINION	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	TOTAL
How did staff treat you?	1.67% 6	0.56% 2	1.39% 5	13.61% 49	82.78% 298	360
Did staff assist you in a timely manner?	1.67% 6	0.83% 3	2.22% 8	15.56% 56	79.72% 287	360
Did staff do what they told you they would do?	2.22% 8	1.11% 4	2.22% 8	12.47% 45	81.99% 299	361
How was your overall experience?	1.41% 5	1.41% 5	1.13% 4	12.99% 46	83.05% 294	354

Q4 Were there any services sought that SCHRA could not provide?

Answered: 362 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No	95.03%	344
Yes	1.93%	7
If Yes please specify	3.04%	11
TOTAL		362

Do you have recommendations on how SCHRA may serve you better?

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	dont change	3/11/2021 11:32 AM
2	did not complete	3/11/2021 11:16 AM
3	remote servicing	3/11/2021 11:15 AM
4	online service	3/11/2021 11:15 AM
5	service by phone or email	3/11/2021 11:14 AM
6	.	3/9/2021 5:36 PM
7	There is one particular lady who works the front desk who is very rude, she is very vague on her directions when I was trying to comply with everything needed from me. I was spoken to extremely inappropriately. I had done all I was asked, this lady had incorrect information and insisted I was the problem. Thank goodness the interviewer got on the phone and recovered the application and apologized for the misunderstanding. There was no misunderstanding, the front desk woman is, and always has been incredibly inappropriate and unprofessional. I am sorry that she onset's the atmosphere of the office. This is a very much needed community resource. I thank you for your assistance.	3/9/2021 10:05 AM
8	nothing they are great	3/8/2021 8:55 AM
9	More activities at home.	3/6/2021 6:33 AM
10	no	3/5/2021 1:52 PM
11	They are amazing and I can't think of a single thing they could improve on.	3/5/2021 12:45 AM
12	No	3/4/2021 9:13 PM
13	No they do an excellent job!	3/4/2021 7:23 PM
14	No	3/4/2021 11:25 AM
15	No. V. Harris always goes above and beyond the call of duty , is pleasant and very helpful! Thank you!	3/4/2021 10:38 AM
16	yes they Where nice respectful helpful would highly recommend there services for anyone in need	3/3/2021 10:30 PM
17	No	3/3/2021 5:26 PM
18	Include a website to complete leap sign up	3/3/2021 12:38 PM
19	No	3/3/2021 12:23 PM
20	Megan was excellent to work with!!! and donna	3/3/2021 10:31 AM
21	No	3/3/2021 9:20 AM
22	No	3/3/2021 9:08 AM
23	No they are very helpful	3/3/2021 8:32 AM
24	Be nice. Answer the phones.	3/3/2021 7:54 AM
25	No	3/2/2021 11:31 PM
26	No, the service was above expedition and the kindness was impressive.	3/2/2021 9:14 PM
27	No	3/2/2021 6:35 PM
28	None	3/2/2021 5:18 PM
29	No recommendations	3/2/2021 4:36 PM
30	No	3/2/2021 4:04 PM
31	No	3/2/2021 2:52 PM
32	No, the tate family loves and appreciates our ehs/hs family ♥	3/2/2021 2:23 PM

33	They have done a great job	3/2/2021 1:54 PM
34	No	3/2/2021 1:43 PM
35	Put nap time back in head start	3/2/2021 12:34 PM
36	No they are great at Victoria head start	3/2/2021 12:14 PM
37	Continue doing the good work they are currently doing.	3/2/2021 11:19 AM
38	No	3/2/2021 8:46 AM
39	no	3/2/2021 7:33 AM
40	N	3/2/2021 7:21 AM
41	No	3/2/2021 6:02 AM
42	No	3/1/2021 10:06 PM
43	Keep up the great work!	3/1/2021 7:01 PM
44	Not at this time	3/1/2021 6:28 PM
45	I have been very pleased with my service and very thankful for your service. Thank you	3/1/2021 5:56 PM
46	No they were great	3/1/2021 5:53 PM
47	There great	3/1/2021 5:00 PM
48	none	3/1/2021 3:44 PM
49	Monitor the jobs that come in and contact the employers for updates. I went to several employers that had posted positions but stated they were no longer available even though they were still listed on the website.	3/1/2021 3:33 PM
50	Na	3/1/2021 3:31 PM
51	No	3/1/2021 2:56 PM
52	No I don't. My experience has been a very positive one.	3/1/2021 2:51 PM
53	No	3/1/2021 2:33 PM
54	No amazing!!! Especially carter a snow storm.	3/1/2021 2:26 PM
55	None	3/1/2021 2:20 PM
56	No	3/1/2021 2:11 PM
57	Just keep helping families in need! Yall are doing great!	3/1/2021 2:04 PM
58	No	3/1/2021 2:02 PM
59	none	3/1/2021 1:57 PM
60	No they are doing an excellent job	3/1/2021 1:57 PM
61	Maybe a little more on the transportation checks since prices are going up so much. But it's not too important. Still a great program.	3/1/2021 1:47 PM
62	THEY ARE A GREAT HELP WITH SOFT SKILLS FOR OUR STUDENTS	3/1/2021 1:34 PM
63	NO	3/1/2021 1:29 PM
64	I wish that we had an early headstart here to help us with our little ones	3/1/2021 1:25 PM
65	Everything and everyone is great nothing I would change!	3/1/2021 1:03 PM
66	No	3/1/2021 1:00 PM
67	Everyone is great !	3/1/2021 12:56 PM
68	No	3/1/2021 12:38 PM

South Central Human Resources Agency Survey

SurveyMonkey

70	None	3/1/2021 12:28 PM
71	None. This program is wonderful and has a very caring and supportive staff is this very stressful time with Covid.	3/1/2021 12:26 PM
72	None	3/1/2021 12:16 PM
73	I contacted SCHRA looking for someone to work at LHS, no applicants were sent.	3/1/2021 12:15 PM
74	No	3/1/2021 11:30 AM
75	They are doing a great job	3/1/2021 11:28 AM
76	.	3/1/2021 11:26 AM
77	SCHRA does an excellent job. Our family is grateful for the assistance provided. We are satisfied with the services we receive and have received in the past.	3/1/2021 11:24 AM
78	Provide more office help so that it doesn't take so long.	3/1/2021 11:07 AM
79	Not at this time	3/1/2021 11:04 AM
80	Please get new management over Amana head start. The person who is currently over the Amana site does not work well with the children, parents, nor the staff from my experience so far. Also, they show favoritism to certain parents and children which is not fair to the other children and their parents. Aside from the site manager, the staff is wonderful and love our children like their own and I will be ever grateful for that.	3/1/2021 11:01 AM
81	Keep Amy Burns here at this Center. She is very good to help everybody!	3/1/2021 10:57 AM
82	let staff have access to unemployment records and be able to help us that really need it in this pandemic	3/1/2021 10:55 AM
83	I have not received any services from SCHRA	3/1/2021 10:53 AM
84	No	3/1/2021 10:47 AM
85	Na	3/1/2021 10:46 AM
86	No. They are doing perfect!	3/1/2021 10:46 AM
87	No. My career advisor was excellent and very helpful. Great service!	3/1/2021 10:45 AM
88	expanded hours?	3/1/2021 10:43 AM
89	transportation to school	3/1/2021 10:22 AM
90	need help transporting Veterans to Nashville and Murfreesboro for appointments. Could use help to purchase a van for transportation	3/1/2021 10:19 AM
91	Ms. Pam does a great job.	3/1/2021 10:19 AM
92	Maybe that the income limit he raised.	3/1/2021 10:16 AM
93	No	3/1/2021 10:16 AM
94	None	3/1/2021 10:11 AM
95	Great people	3/1/2021 10:10 AM
96	They doing good job	3/1/2021 10:00 AM
97	None	3/1/2021 9:58 AM
98	no, they did a wonderful job	3/1/2021 9:56 AM
99	No they are doing a good job	3/1/2021 9:54 AM
100	.	3/1/2021 9:37 AM
101	Nope great job	3/1/2021 9:32 AM
102	none	3/1/2021 9:29 AM

103	No	3/1/2021 9:29 AM
104	no did a wonderful job	3/1/2021 9:25 AM
105	No	3/1/2021 9:19 AM
106	no and they got to me in a hurry	3/1/2021 9:13 AM
107	More programs designed for the elderly. More programs designed for low income people with jobs - real working class families (not just poverty level that are already receiving government assistance for everything)	3/1/2021 9:09 AM
108	No	3/1/2021 8:59 AM
109	Focusing on more getting them prepared for kindergarten	3/1/2021 8:57 AM
110	No	3/1/2021 8:40 AM
111	Not sure if Amanda would qualify for any additional services	3/1/2021 7:32 AM
112	No	2/28/2021 2:37 PM
113	School bus option	2/27/2021 12:50 AM
114	N/a	2/26/2021 7:36 PM
115	No	2/26/2021 7:14 AM
116	Doing great!	2/26/2021 1:53 AM
117	None everything is great	2/25/2021 9:51 PM
118	No	2/25/2021 8:51 PM
119	Thank you	2/25/2021 3:15 PM
120	No	2/25/2021 2:31 PM
121	No they are all doing amazing	2/25/2021 7:29 AM
122	No, they're excellent!	2/24/2021 3:45 PM
123	None they are great	2/24/2021 2:39 PM
124	No	2/24/2021 2:33 PM
125	No	2/24/2021 9:07 AM
126	A wonderful staff and I am grateful	2/24/2021 7:36 AM
127	No	2/24/2021 12:47 AM
128	No	2/23/2021 10:16 PM
129	Na	2/23/2021 9:31 PM
130	They did an amazing job	2/23/2021 8:14 PM
131	N/a	2/23/2021 6:27 PM
132	No they are great my child loves all the staff♥	2/23/2021 6:03 PM
133	No complaints	2/23/2021 4:35 PM
134	N/A	2/23/2021 3:04 PM
135	They are doing an exceptional job!!!	2/23/2021 1:34 PM
136	No everything is great	2/23/2021 1:32 PM
137	No	2/23/2021 1:27 PM
138	Not at the moment.	2/23/2021 1:22 PM
139	No	2/23/2021 12:39 PM

140	None	2/23/2021 12:37 PM
141	No	2/23/2021 12:11 PM
142	None they are perfect!!highly recommended we sure do miss April at mount pleasant early head start	2/23/2021 11:31 AM
143	no	2/23/2021 10:10 AM
144	They get 5 stars from me!	2/23/2021 2:12 AM
145	No	2/22/2021 11:24 PM
146	None	2/22/2021 9:48 PM
147	No they do an awesome job	2/22/2021 9:43 PM
148	No they were a wonderful help	2/22/2021 9:30 PM
149	Allow the children to attend 5 days a week instead of 4. I makes it earlier on single working parents.	2/22/2021 8:17 PM
150	They're really good people!	2/22/2021 8:01 PM
151	N/A	2/22/2021 7:13 PM
152	N/A	2/22/2021 7:11 PM
153	Too many to list. Just not satisfied with the school / service. Don't really even consider it a school more like a daycare.	2/22/2021 6:31 PM
154	None	2/22/2021 5:33 PM
155	None	2/22/2021 5:30 PM
156	No everyone is amazing and we love all of them	2/22/2021 5:02 PM
157	None	2/22/2021 4:19 PM
158	No	2/22/2021 1:25 PM
159	No	2/22/2021 12:09 PM
160	No. Everything is great. I love it. Thank you so much.	2/22/2021 12:08 PM
161	Not at the moment ☹	2/22/2021 11:53 AM
162	Not any	2/22/2021 11:53 AM
163	Nope. They do great t what they do, and do their best to help the families and the children.	2/22/2021 11:44 AM
164	No	2/22/2021 11:42 AM
165	Everything they do is excellent	2/22/2021 11:42 AM
166	No	2/22/2021 11:42 AM
167	No you all are amazing	2/22/2021 11:41 AM
168	N/A	2/22/2021 11:34 AM
169	No	2/22/2021 10:19 AM
170	N/A	2/20/2021 6:35 PM
171	They've been amazing!!	2/20/2021 10:24 AM
172	No. Just keep up the great work. Great group of people.	2/19/2021 10:14 PM
173	No	2/19/2021 8:22 PM
174	None at this time	2/19/2021 7:18 PM

Survey Information from Staff

Responses

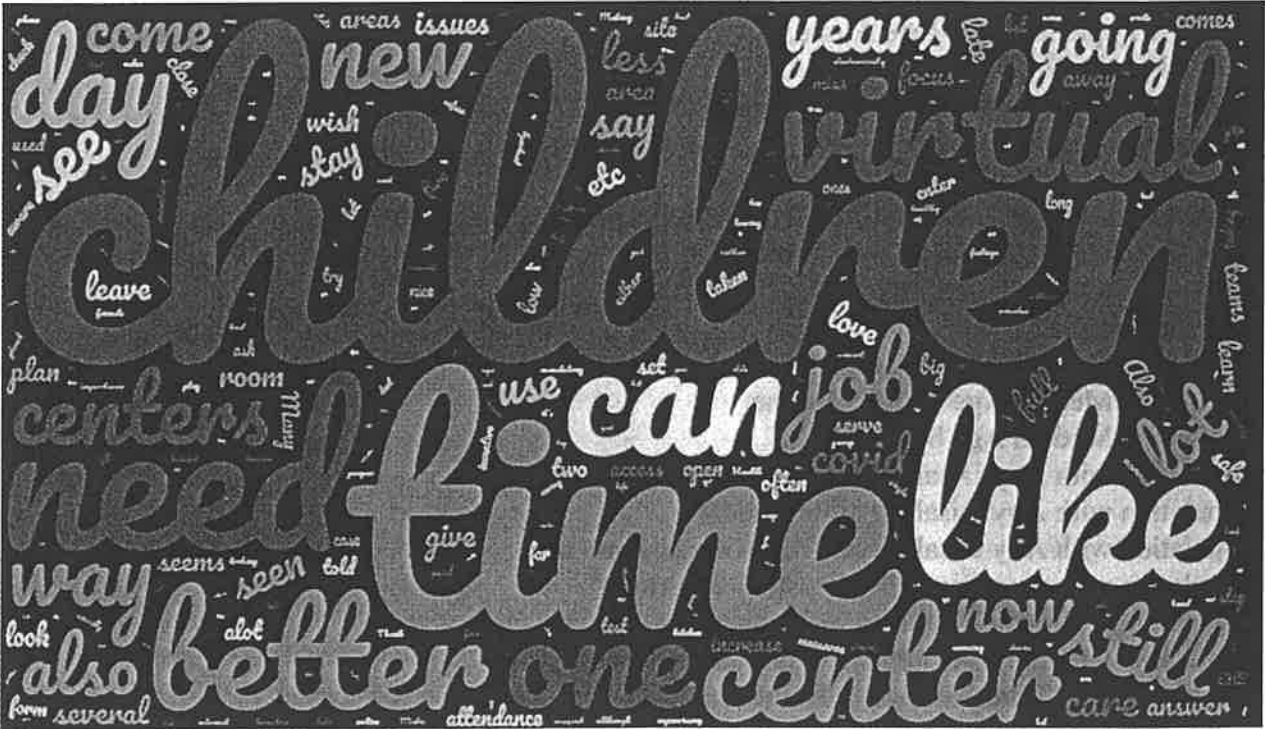
<p>*Some people in the community don't understand the importance of Head Start and don't feel like it is necessary for their 3/4 year old to attend. They would rather keep them home and just let them start in Kindergarten. In this case, the recruitment information is helpful and shared, but some parents/families are not ready for this transition.</p>
<p>*Many families/parents are working more and are hesitant to enroll their child in the program because they will not be able to attend some of the required meetings.</p>
<p>In the time I have been here, our community has not changed much. Our community has been hurt by the COVID economically and there are changes taking place, but the COVID has slowed down the progress of those projects. I think that our community will come back and be able to build back to where we were. Hopefully after the progress is completed, it will be much better for our community.</p>
<p>I can't tell a difference</p>
<p>Entitlement has grown tremendously. People seem to think they are constantly owed something no matter what.</p>
<p>Our community seems to know more about us and the services we provide. We also seem to be seen in a more positive way then in the past. I have heard us referred to more as an educational institution instead of a daycare by many people in the community over the last year.</p>
<p>I feel like the community has grown. There are so many more businesses popping up, and so many more opportunities coming in for our families. Lots of great resources!</p>
<p>Im new to Manchester. I will have an answer in the future.</p>
<p>I believe the community has been more willing to help when our FP has reached out for our families or things our center as needed.</p>
<p>You say without COVID but how can you look at the community, this country any other way? I feel that if the community would work together as a whole by wearing the masks and hand washing and social distance to protect ourselves and others that there would not be as many illnesses nor deaths. Our communities and this country has changed in a way that I do not like and its sad.</p>
<p>The cost of housing has increased dramatically</p>
<p>The community have more awareness at this time.</p>
<p>Our community has created several areas to help such as food clothing, education, and health more people moving into community and less affordable housing for low income.</p>
<p>The community doesn't even know we are here. I get asked where I work and they are like "What? Where is that?"</p>
<p>Our community is growing. If we enforced rules and consequences, the parents we serve might take more responsibility.</p>
<p>the community hasnt been much help until this year. we have reach out to the pc collaborative this year and theyve helped us spread the word about headstart . its been nice to see. they help us with socks ,soap, books, shoes so many things that us 5 ladys cant afford.</p>
<p>The community has became more needy. Loss of jobs and unemployment rate higher.</p>
<p>I'm not sure how to answer this as I have only been working for SCHRA for a couple years.</p>
<p>Our community has grown with people making higher income. There is more over the guideline than with-in the guide line living within the community.</p>
<p>They are opening up more to the head start program.</p>

More parents are employed which cause them to be over income job availability and a lot of children slip through the cracks. They make to much for our agency, but yet can't afford good day care.
Our community provides many services for our families. Some of our families don't know about these services until we let them know if they express to us they have a need. We try to help the families in any way that we can along with the community.
There are more community resources and program available for the families than there were five years ago.
yes
More families are employed, attending school, or active in their child's learning
parents are more active using technology as a method of communication.
I think the ethnic populations in our services area has changed and our program has adapted with these changes to help them.
More support in giving, housing, food and transportation.
N/A
There are more homeless persons seen within community and lack of shelters for them to go to.
Our county's dynamic is changing. It is becoming a lake town. Property prices/rent have increased because of that and families who fit our income guidelines are being priced out of the county. Also, it is a concern that the county Pre-K program has stated that they will begin accepting 3yr olds for the upcoming school year.
More aware of the needs in the communities and there are more programs now: More resources for homeless people in different counties. More substance abuse programs (Recovery programs) WIOA program More food pantries
They have become more aware of our Head Start services we offer to the kids and community.
Population growth and more diversity.
In some cases pulled together more and made more of an effort to support
I honestly do not think that the county I am in has changed a lot. We still live in a county where people are in a poverty mindset Unfortunately a lot of them are in the "what can I get?" mindset instead of "what can I do to change?". Sometimes it's a survival situation, but more times than not, it's a lifestyle that they do not see a need to change.
More drug abuse and children being removed from their home and placed in foster care.
yes
We haven't had much change in our industry and work force.
Different people have come into the community.
It has new members in it.
Our community seems to be going down financially. Our families seem to live more poorly.
only been here a year so i cannot answer that

There is more division now in many communities. There is also more community resources now.
I can't make an informed answer since I haven't been here a full year, much less 5
Everything is more digital/ electronic now. I like that we now have a FB page to keep up with the digital/ electronic world! I also think it will be great when we are able to do applications electronically as well.
Again, I have only been with Head Start for one year.
The one thing that I have seen in this past year is that they have seen that we are not just a daycare and that we are more than that and they have started wanting to put more into our Headstart and have pulled together to help far more with helping these families that are in need in our community because of the awareness that Head start has brought out.
Hit the highs and the lows.
it's like waves on the ocean. we hit a high then a low.
i believe more people have moved into the area increasing the need for jobs as well as child care/education facilities.
Housing costs have gone through the roof in our community. That has created a big financial divide and has increased homelessness.
I believe the community has come together more as a team working with each other.
Not been apart of the program long enough to effectively answer.
Not changed much
I think we have more young children in our community who need services. We only have an EHS and no HS so some of our kids come here, then stay at home a year, then go to pre-k. They miss a whole year of services due to location. We also have many younger families who need our guidance in the community to help them see that they can do and be better.
We have opened up centers for children to come learn and interact with other kids. Putting Our Name Out There To Be Heard
Yes, as with many rural communities drugs and teen pregnancy's have increased.
Our community created better bounding over the last five years.
I think a percentage likes the free stuff we give but when it comes to helping their child they have to be encouraged very hard.
More wide-spread drug use within our communities. Little growth in employment opportunities. (We do have 6 Dollar General Stores in our county now.)
I think the community we serve has been grateful-- but those that do not know about us, care to know nothing about us and don't realize we have standards too! Pre-K is not better.
Recruiting seems to be more difficult than it was several years ago. maybe that is because of Prek in the public school systems, and public assistance for day care centers. It makes me wonder if there are less children who need our services.
In small town's mean not as much job opportunities or license daycare facility.
Im not sure.
It is growing, more people moving in from Murfreesboro and Nashville. Housing costs are growing expenitally . Affordable housing for those who are getting minimum wage is almost non-existent.
Our community is turning into a retirement town so I feel it is harder to find under income families.

Not sure (not been here 5 years yet)
The amount of families that would benefit from our services in our community I think has increased.
IDK.
There seems to be alot more children aged for EHS than HS over the last few years.
Digital services are easily available to families

Which generated the following word cloud



Detailed Data Elements found in Additional Files

For Each County
 Demographics
 Total Population
 Total Population by Gender
 Total Population by Age Groups, Total
 Total Population by Age Groups, Percent
 Total Population by Race Alone, Total
 Total Population by Race Alone, Percent
 Total Population by Ethnicity Alone
 Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Total
 Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Percent
 Non-Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Total
 Non-Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Percent
 Change in Total Population
 Population Change (2000-2010) by Gender
 Population Change (2000-2010) by Hispanic Origin
 Total Population Change (2000-2010) by Race
 Percent Population Change (2000-2010) by Race
 Median Age
 Population Median Age by Gender
 Population Median Age by Race Alone
 Population Median Age by Ethnicity
 Population with Any Disability
 Population with Any Disability by Gender
 Population with Any Disability by Age Group, Percent
 Population with Any Disability by Ethnicity Alone
 Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Percent
 Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Total
 Population with Limited English Proficiency
 Population with Limited English Proficiency by Ethnicity Alone
 Population with Limited English Proficiency by Race Alone, Percent
 Population with Limited English Proficiency by Race Alone, Total
 Population with Limited English Proficiency by Language Spoken at Home
 Social & Economic Factors
 Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch
 Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School Year, 2012-13 through 2018-19
 Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility
 Food Insecurity Rate
 Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children
 Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance
 High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)
 High School Graduation Rate by Student Race and Ethnicity
 High School Graduation Rate by Year, 2012-13 through 2017-18
 Households with No Motor Vehicle
 Households with No Motor Vehicle by Tenure
 Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Total

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent
 Income - Families Earning Over \$75,000
 Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Race Alone, Total
 Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)
 Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Percent
 Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
 Population with No High School Diploma
 Population with No High School Diploma by Gender
 Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity
 Physical Environment
 Air Quality - Ozone
 Percentage of (Pop. Adjusted) Days Exceeding NAAQ Standards:
 Days Exceeding NAAQ Standards (Pop. Adjusted), Percent:
 Annual Weeks in Drought, Percent
 Climate & Health - High Heat Index Days
 Food Access - Food Desert Census Tracts
 Food Access - Low Food Access
 Housing - Assisted Housing
 Assisted Housing Units - HUD Programs - by Assistance Program
 Housing - LIHTC
 Housing - Overcrowded Housing
 Clinical Care
 Access to Dentists
 Access to Dentists, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2010 through 2015
 Access to Mental Health Providers
 Access to Primary Care
 Access to Primary Care, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2004 through 2014
 Dental Care Utilization
 Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Gender
 Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Race / Ethnicity, Percent
 Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care
 Adults Without a Consistent Source of Primary Care, Percent by Race / Ethnicity
 Lack of Prenatal Care
 Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area
 Health Outcomes
 Poor Dental Health
 Adults with Poor Dental Health (6+ Teeth Removed), Percent by Race / Ethnicity
 Poor General Health

