



County pregnancy rates and school districts' family life education requirements

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Tennessee Code Annotated 49-6-1302 requires all school districts in counties with a pregnancy rate exceeding 19.5 per 1,000 females, ages 15–17, to create and implement a family life education program.¹ Family life education programs are to be locally developed or districts may adopt the curriculum approved by the State Board of Education. Previous versions of the law required school districts to provide family life education for four years after exceeding the 19.5 rate; changes made to the law in 2012 (Public Chapter 973) deleted this requirement. Under current law, districts must provide the instruction when they exceed the 19.5 rate, based on data maintained by the Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics, and must make staffing decisions about the teaching of family life education year-to-year.

In the table beginning on [page 4](#), counties with rates highlighted are those whose school districts must implement a family life education program, based on 2015 rates (the most current to date) provided by the Tennessee Department of Health. **Click on the map** to see information for all school districts in the state, including rates for previous years. See [Appendix A](#) for a list that compares annual rates by county for 2010 through 2015. See *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-1301, et seq., for statutory requirements concerning family life programs in Tennessee schools. See county pregnancy rate statistics maintained by the Tennessee Department of Health at <http://tn.gov/health/article/statistics-pregnancy>.

The statewide pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17, has decreased from a 2010 rate of 24.8 to a rate of 15.2 in 2015. The total number of pregnancies for that population was 1,854 in 2015, down from 3,104 in 2010. **In reviewing the data, it is important to note that counties that have high rates but also have a small population of females age 15-17 may have low corresponding numbers of pregnancies; these rates are considered statistically unstable and should be used with caution.** See a policy consideration discussion about this issue below.

Policy Consideration: Calculating pregnancy rates using small numbers results in unstable rates

Many Tennessee counties have small numbers of adolescent pregnancies, as well as small populations of adolescent females in the 15-17 age range. Calculating pregnancy rates using such small numbers can result in rates that vary widely from one year to the next. There are approximately 121,626 total 15-17 year old females in the state. There are only two counties with populations over 10,000 (Davidson and Shelby counties); 24 counties have populations with 15-17 year old females over 1,000; 41 with less than 500; and four counties with less than 100.

Pregnancy rates are typically calculated as a rate per 1,000 females of a given age range within a specific geographic area. For the purposes of determining which districts should teach a family life curriculum, TCA 49-6-1302 requires using pregnancy rates based on populations of females aged 15-17 as calculated by the Tennessee Department of Health. These calculations are made by county; resulting rates apply to all school districts within a particular county. The calculation used is:

$$\text{Adolescent pregnancy rate} = (\text{Number of pregnancies of females aged 15-17 in a county} / \text{Number of females aged 15-17 in a county}) * 1,000$$

When the number of pregnancies in the calculation is very small and the total population of the age range being used is also relatively small – both of which occur often in several Tennessee counties – the resulting rate can vary widely from one year to the next.

The following table shows actual numbers and rates of pregnancies in past years in four Tennessee counties – the county names are not shown to protect the privacy of the populations for which the rates were calculated:

Exhibit 1: Comparisons of adolescent pregnancy rates in four unnamed Tennessee counties in various years

| | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | # of pregnant females age 15-17 | total population of females age 15-17 | pregnancy rate | pregnancy rate per 1,000 females age 15-17 | # of pregnant females age 15-17 | total population of females age 15-17 | pregnancy rate | pregnancy rate per 1,000 females age 15-17 |
| County A | 9 | 250 | .036 | 36.0 | 1 | 212 | .0047 | 4.7 |
| County B | 12 | 502 | .0239 | 23.9 | 6 | 576 | .0104 | 10.4 |
| County C | 5 | 221 | .0226 | 22.6 | 2 | 253 | .0079 | 7.9 |
| County D | 5 | 145 | .0345 | 34.5 | 2 | 147 | .0136 | 13.6 |

Exhibit 1 illustrates that a county can have a small number of adolescent pregnancies, which can result in either a large or small pregnancy rate, triggering the requirement under state law to teach a family life course in one year and not in another.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

In general, rates . . . are more variable in smaller populations. This is because the numerator . . . varies more — or varies by a greater proportion — from one year to the next in a small population than it does in a large population.

Variability affects how we interpret changes in rates over time. It also influences our ability to compare rates from different geographic areas, sexes, age groups, etc. A rate that varies greatly from year to year complicates our ability to predict what that rate might be in the coming year. It also makes it difficult to determine whether a change in the rate represents a “true” (and thus, important) difference — or whether it is just an unusually low or high point or a one-time “fluke.”²

Some other states’ Departments of Health handle the calculation and reporting of adolescent pregnancy rates differently. For example:

- The Washington State Department of Health does not publish either the number or rate for a county with fewer than five adolescent pregnancies — partly because the resulting rate is not stable and partly to protect those adolescents’ privacy.³
- The Indiana Department of Health follows the “Rule of Twenty” when calculating rates for certain purposes, requiring at least 20 events in the numerator (the number of pregnancies) to produce a stable rate. The agency recommends combining data from three years to produce a rate when numbers are small.⁴

Policy Consideration

The Tennessee Department of Education and Tennessee Department of Health may wish to review and identify potential changes to the state’s current policy in this area. Items for consideration by the departments include:

1. the stability of the adolescent pregnancy rate.
2. whether to calculate and/or publish the number of adolescent pregnancies and the adolescent pregnancy rate for counties with statistics that fall below a certain threshold.
3. establishing a trend analysis or an established threshold for each county based on the population under consideration (15-17 year old girls) to ensure proper interpretation of rates and numbers used to base program guidance and decision-making.

4. potential privacy issues related to the publishing of the number of adolescent pregnancies and the adolescent pregnancy rate. (Note that for small counties, the development of a trend analysis or established threshold in item 3 above may require many years for aggregation levels to reach thresholds necessary to protect identities and make a statement representative of the sub-population.)
5. family life education requirements in state law.
6. other issues as identified.

Exhibit 2: 2015 Pregnancy Rates in Tennessee Counties, per 1,000 females, ages 15-17

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Anderson | 20.9 |
| <i>Anderson County</i> | |
| <i>Clinton</i> | |
| <i>Oak Ridge</i> | |
| Bedford | 12.7 |
| <i>Bedford County</i> | |
| Benton | 18.9 |
| <i>Benton County</i> | |
| Bledsoe | 14.5 |
| <i>Bledsoe County</i> | |
| Blount | 11.7 |
| <i>Blount County</i> | |
| <i>Alcoa</i> | |
| <i>Maryville</i> | |
| Bradley | 15.3 |
| <i>Bradley County</i> | |
| <i>Cleveland</i> | |
| Campbell | 25.8 |
| <i>Campbell County</i> | |
| Cannon | 8.9 |
| <i>Cannon County</i> | |
| Carroll | 11.4 |
| <i>Carroll County</i> | |
| <i>Hollow Rock-Bruceton</i> | |
| <i>Huntingdon</i> | |
| <i>McKenzie</i> | |
| <i>South Carroll</i> | |
| <i>West Carroll Sp. District</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Carter | 9.1 |
| <i>Carter County</i> | |
| <i>Elizabethton</i> | |
| Cheatham | 21.5 |
| <i>Cheatham County</i> | |
| Chester | 12.7 |
| <i>Chester County</i> | |
| Claiborne | 14.4 |
| <i>Claiborne County</i> | |
| Clay | 26.5 |
| <i>Clay County</i> | |
| Cocke | 20.2 |
| <i>Cocke County</i> | |
| <i>Newport</i> | |
| Coffee | 19.6 |
| <i>Manchester</i> | |
| <i>Tullahoma</i> | |
| Crockett | 6.5 |
| <i>Crockett County</i> | |
| <i>Alamo</i> | |
| <i>Bells</i> | |
| Cumberland | 27.9 |
| <i>Cumberland County</i> | |
| Davidson | 16.7 |
| <i>Davidson County</i> | |
| Decatur | - |
| <i>Decatur County</i> | |
| Dekalb | 24.1 |
| <i>Dekalb County</i> | |
| Dickson | 12.2 |
| <i>Dickson County</i> | |
| Dyer | 13.9 |
| <i>Dyer County</i> | |
| <i>Dyersburg</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Fayette | 9.7 |
| <i>Fayette County</i> | |
| Fentress | 9.1 |
| <i>Fentress County</i> | |
| Franklin | 5.6 |
| <i>Franklin County</i> | |
| Gibson | 10.7 |
| <i>Gibson Co. Sp. District</i> | |
| <i>Humboldt</i> | |
| <i>Milan</i> | |
| <i>Trenton</i> | |
| <i>Bradford</i> | |
| Giles | 23.0 |
| <i>Giles County</i> | |
| Grainger | 13.4 |
| <i>Grainger County</i> | |
| Greene | 14.7 |
| <i>Greene County</i> | |
| <i>Greeneville</i> | |
| Grundy | 8.6 |
| <i>Grundy County</i> | |
| Hamblen | 19.0 |
| <i>Hamblen County</i> | |
| Hamilton | 12.0 |
| <i>Hamilton County</i> | |
| Hancock | * |
| <i>Hancock County</i> | |
| Hardeman | 16.0 |
| <i>Hardeman County</i> | |
| Hardin | 9.1 |
| <i>Hardin County</i> | |
| Hawkins | 14.3 |
| <i>Hawkins County</i> | |
| <i>Rogersville</i> | |
| Haywood | 14.5 |
| <i>Haywood County</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Henderson | 11.9 |
| <i>Henderson County</i> | |
| <i>Lexington</i> | |
| Henry | 7.9 |
| <i>Henry County</i> | |
| <i>Paris</i> | |
| Hickman | 15.6 |
| <i>Hickman County</i> | |
| Houston | 26.8 |
| <i>Houston County</i> | |
| Humphreys | 20.5 |
| <i>Humphreys County</i> | |
| Jackson | - |
| <i>Jackson County</i> | |
| Jefferson | 11.6 |
| <i>Jefferson County</i> | |
| Johnson | 4.1 |
| <i>Johnson County</i> | |
| Knox | 13.0 |
| <i>Knox County</i> | |
| Lake | - |
| <i>Lake County</i> | |
| Lauderdale | 21.7 |
| <i>Lauderdale County</i> | |
| Lawrence | 14.6 |
| <i>Lawrence County</i> | |
| Lewis | 9.7 |
| <i>Lewis County</i> | |
| Lincoln | 13.5 |
| <i>Lincoln County</i> | |
| <i>Fayetteville</i> | |
| Loudon | 11.3 |
| <i>Loudon County</i> | |
| <i>Lenoir City</i> | |
| Macon | 31.2 |
| <i>Macon County</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Madison | 17.6 |
| <i>Madison County</i> | |
| Marion | 17.8 |
| <i>Marion County</i> | |
| <i>Richard City</i> | |
| Marshall | 19.5 |
| <i>Marshall County</i> | |
| Maury | 14.2 |
| <i>Maury County</i> | |
| McMinn | 21.9 |
| <i>McMinn County</i> | |
| <i>Athens</i> | |
| <i>Etowah</i> | |
| McNairy | 20.3 |
| <i>McNairy County</i> | |
| Meigs | 31.7 |
| <i>Meigs County</i> | |
| Monroe | 20.0 |
| <i>Monroe County</i> | |
| <i>Sweetwater</i> | |
| Montgomery | 11.0 |
| <i>Montgomery County</i> | |
| Moore | - |
| <i>Moore County</i> | |
| Morgan | 23.6 |
| <i>Morgan County</i> | |
| Obion | 20.7 |
| <i>Obion County</i> | |
| <i>Union City</i> | |
| Overton | 12.3 |
| <i>Overton County</i> | |
| Perry | 8.0 |
| <i>Perry County</i> | |
| Pickett | * |
| <i>Pickett County</i> | |
| Polk | 12.9 |
| <i>Polk County</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Putnam | 10.0 |
| <i>Putnam County</i> | |
| Rhea | 23.0 |
| <i>Rhea County</i> | |
| <i>Dayton</i> | |
| Roane | 14.5 |
| <i>Roane County</i> | |
| Robertson | 20.1 |
| <i>Robertson County</i> | |
| Rutherford | 9.1 |
| <i>Rutherford County</i> | |
| <i>Murfreesboro</i> | |
| Scott | 21.6 |
| <i>Scott County</i> | |
| <i>Oneida</i> | |
| Sequatchie | 20.3 |
| <i>Sequatchie County</i> | |
| Sevier | 14.8 |
| <i>Sevier County</i> | |
| Shelby | 24.4 |
| <i>Arlington City</i> | |
| <i>Bartlett City</i> | |
| <i>Collierville City</i> | |
| <i>Germantown City</i> | |
| <i>Lakeland City</i> | |
| <i>Millington City</i> | |
| <i>Shelby County</i> | |
| Smith | 13.7 |
| <i>Smith County</i> | |
| Stewart | 8.5 |
| <i>Stewart County</i> | |
| Sullivan | 9.1 |
| <i>Sullivan County</i> | |
| <i>Bristol</i> | |
| <i>Kingsport</i> | |
| Sumner | 13.1 |
| <i>Sumner County</i> | |

| Counties / School Districts | 2015 pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Tipton | 17.3 |
| <i>Tipton County</i> | |
| Trousdale | 31.3 |
| <i>Trousdale County</i> | |
| Unicoi | 9.8 |
| <i>Unicoi County</i> | |
| Union | 29.1 |
| <i>Union County</i> | |
| Van Buren | * |
| <i>Van Buren County</i> | |
| Warren | 22.2 |
| <i>Warren County</i> | |
| Washington | 8.5 |
| <i>Washington County</i> | |
| <i>Johnson City</i> | |
| Wayne | 19.3 |
| <i>Wayne County</i> | |
| Weakley | 5.2 |
| <i>Weakley County</i> | |
| White | 13.1 |
| <i>White County</i> | |
| Williamson | 3.4 |
| <i>Williamson County</i> | |
| <i>Franklin Sp. School District</i> | |
| Wilson | 7.9 |
| <i>Wilson County</i> | |
| <i>Lebanon</i> | |
| State Average | 15.2 |

Note: * means rate not calculated when population is less than 100. – means the rate has been suppressed by race when white or black population is less than 50. (Though not shown here, the Tennessee Department of Health also supplies this data by race.)

Source: Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-17, for counties of Tennessee, resident data, 2015, Office of Health Statistics, Division of Policy, Planning, and Assessment, Tennessee Department of Health.

Endnotes

- ¹ Tennessee law defines family life education as an abstinence-centered sex education program that builds a foundation of knowledge and skills relating to character development, human development, decision-making, abstinence, contraception, and disease prevention. The curriculum must be abstinence-based, provide factually and medically accurate information, and educate students on topics such as the age of consent, puberty, pregnancy, childbirth, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and healthy relationships. See T.C.A. 49-6-1302.
- ² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1999, p. 21 <https://www.cdc.gov/> (accessed Jan. 30, 2017).
- ³ Washington State Department of Health, *Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing*, April 2013, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/> (accessed Feb. 17, 2017).
- ⁴ Indiana State Department of Health, *Rates, Small Numbers, Percents, etc.*, not dated, p. 3, <http://www.in.gov/> (accessed Feb. 15, 2017).

Appendix A: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 pregnancy rates in Tennessee counties, per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 (Note: orange highlight denotes a rate requiring school districts within counties to teach family life instruction)

| Counties | Pregnancy rate, per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Anderson | 20.9 | 19.9 | 14.8 | 18.3 | 24.4 | 25.2 |
| Bedford | 12.7 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 20.5 |
| Benton | 18.9 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 25.5 | 38.7 | 23.3 |
| Bledsoe | 14.5 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 13.8 | 22.6 | 7.9 |
| Blount | 11.7 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 18.4 |
| Bradley | 15.3 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 14.5 | 23.0 |
| Campbell | 25.8 | 14.0 | 28.5 | 30.1 | 22.9 | 25.9 |
| Cannon | 8.9 | 13.6 | 8.8 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 13.7 |
| Carroll | 11.4 | 26.6 | 8.5 | 29.4 | 20.1 | 25.2 |
| Carter | 9.1 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 15.7 | 20.8 | 24.3 |
| Cheatham | 21.5 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 20.2 | 7.5 | 19.1 |
| Chester | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 11.6 |
| Claiborne | 14.4 | 11.5 | 21.7 | 12.9 | 28.2 | 19.3 |
| Clay | 26.5 | 17.5 | 24.8 | 36.2 | 21.1 | 20.3 |
| Cocke | 20.2 | 25.0 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 44.9 | 29.8 |
| Coffee | 19.6 | 24.3 | 15.5 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 34.0 |
| Crockett | 6.5 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 39.9 |
| Cumberland | 27.9 | 15.4 | 25.6 | 27.5 | 19.9 | 45.6 |
| Davidson | 16.7 | 16.0 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 29.3 |
| Decatur | - | 15.8 | 20.5 | 29.6 | 14.1 | 13.2 |
| Dekalb | 24.1 | 11.9 | 24.3 | 35.3 | 42.1 | 20.8 |
| Dickson | 12.2 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 20.1 | 19.0 | 17.2 |
| Dyer | 13.9 | 15.6 | 29.7 | 41.6 | 34.4 | 26.6 |
| Fayette | 9.7 | 8.2 | 17.0 | 13.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 |
| Fentress | 9.1 | 21.1 | 9.1 | 28.4 | 14.3 | 22.5 |
| Franklin | 5.6 | 8.2 | 15.3 | 21.0 | 18.6 | 16.3 |
| Gibson | 10.7 | 15.2 | 28.3 | 24.0 | 28.5 | 14.7 |
| Giles | 23.0 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 24.8 |
| Grainger | 13.4 | 20.8 | 29.8 | 25.4 | 28.7 | 22.6 |
| Greene | 14.7 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 19.6 |
| Grundy | 8.6 | 17.5 | 26.0 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 18.5 |
| Hamblen | 19.0 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 22.1 | 33.1 |
| Hamilton | 12.0 | 11.8 | 14.4 | 19.0 | 16.8 | 17.8 |
| Hancock | * | 19.0 | 27.8 | 24.2 | 23.6 | - |
| Hardeman | 16.0 | 27.5 | 15.9 | 26.1 | 27.9 | 32.6 |
| Hardin | 9.1 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 28.8 | 22.9 | 21.5 |

| Counties | Pregnancy rate, per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Hawkins | 14.3 | 21.6 | 13.3 | 19.0 | 30.0 | 18.8 |
| Haywood | 14.5 | 34.6 | 41.6 | 26.2 | 34.5 | 41.7 |
| Henderson | 11.9 | 11.7 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 25.0 |
| Henry | 7.9 | 18.4 | 35.9 | 32.0 | 25.9 | 14.6 |
| Hickman | 15.6 | 27.3 | 28.9 | 21.6 | 30.8 | 20.7 |
| Houston | 26.8 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 36.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Humphreys | 20.5 | 22.7 | 15.6 | 20.7 | 10.8 | 23.3 |
| Jackson | - | 14.9 | 20.0 | 44.1 | 14.5 | 9.1 |
| Jefferson | 11.6 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 22.7 |
| Johnson | 4.1 | 30.1 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 15.2 | 30.2 |
| Knox | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 21.4 |
| Lake | - | 59.7 | 40.0 | 24.4 | 34.9 | 10.2 |
| Lauderdale | 21.7 | 14.0 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 22.4 | 37.0 |
| Lawrence | 14.6 | 18.6 | 9.3 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 24.1 |
| Lewis | 9.7 | 46.5 | 4.7 | 26.8 | 25.6 | 36.0 |
| Lincoln | 13.5 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 28.1 | 20.5 | 25.2 |
| Loudon | 11.3 | 18.4 | 19.5 | 31.6 | 13.6 | 17.6 |
| Macon | 31.2 | 26.5 | 28.8 | 49.8 | 25.3 | 32.3 |
| Madison | 17.6 | 13.3 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 22.3 | 24.5 |
| Marion | 17.8 | 23.9 | 16.6 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 27.6 |
| Marshall | 19.5 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 31.8 | 23.3 |
| Maury | 14.2 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 21.1 | 31.2 | 32.0 |
| McMinn | 21.9 | 16.8 | 13.4 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 21.7 |
| McNairy | 20.3 | 20.5 | 10.9 | 16.5 | 23.9 | 10.4 |
| Meigs | 31.7 | 4.8 | 29.4 | 5.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 |
| Monroe | 20.0 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 25.4 | 21.3 | 33.8 |
| Montgomery | 11.0 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 21.4 |
| Moore | - | - | 8.8 | 7.9 | 16.3 | 20.0 |
| Morgan | 23.6 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 21.3 |
| Obion | 20.7 | 13.7 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 28.8 | 27.1 |
| Overton | 12.3 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 17.7 |
| Perry | 8.0 | 30.3 | 7.3 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 13.1 |
| Pickett | * | - | 12.5 | - | - | 16.9 |
| Polk | 12.9 | 23.7 | 21.3 | 24.8 | 13.1 | 17.7 |
| Putnam | 10.0 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 22.0 |
| Rhea | 23.0 | 18.3 | 22.5 | 16.4 | 32.9 | 25.6 |
| Roane | 14.5 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 29.2 | 19.6 | 16.2 |
| Robertson | 20.1 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 23.7 |
| Rutherford | 9.1 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 19.9 |

| Counties | Pregnancy rate, per 1,000 females, ages 15-17 | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Scott | 21.6 | 24.5 | 36.1 | 32.6 | 27.0 | 14.0 |
| Sequatchie | 20.3 | 12.7 | 32.5 | 15.4 | 18.7 | 30.7 |
| Sevier | 14.8 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 31.5 |
| Shelby | 24.4 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 35.2 | 38.5 |
| Smith | 13.7 | 22.1 | 11.1 | 20.1 | 22.2 | 20.5 |
| Stewart | 8.5 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 3.4 |
| Sullivan | 9.1 | 13.3 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 24.1 |
| Sumner | 13.1 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 20.7 | 17.6 |
| Tipton | 17.3 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 17.8 | 16.1 |
| Trousdale | 31.3 | 6.3 | 19.6 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 13.6 |
| Unicoi | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 34.2 | 27.3 | 22.4 |
| Union | 29.1 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 24.4 | 26.7 | 37.7 |
| Van Buren | * | 21.5 | 54.3 | - | - | 58.8 |
| Warren | 22.2 | 20.1 | 32.4 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| Washington | 8.5 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 12.2 |
| Wayne | 19.3 | 16.2 | 37.7 | 20.3 | 15.2 | 10.2 |
| Weakley | 5.2 | 12.4 | 16.3 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 19.9 |
| White | 13.1 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 12.9 | 30.3 | 23.6 |
| Williamson | 3.4 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| Wilson | 7.9 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.8 |
| State Average | 15.2 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 24.8 |

Notes: (1) Pregnancies include reported fetal deaths, abortions, and live births. (2) * means rate not calculated when population is less than zero. (3) – means no pregnancies age 15-17 to report. (4) Rates highlighted in orange denote counties with a pregnancy rate above 19.5 per 1,000 age 15-17 females.

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

- Birth Statistical System, Fetal Deaths Statistical System and Induced Termination of Pregnancy data system, 2014 and 2015.
- *Tennessee Adolescent Pregnancy Summary Data, 2013*, Feb. 2015, p. 3, <http://tn.gov/>
- *Tennessee Adolescent Pregnancy Summary Data, 2012*, April 2014, p. 3, <http://tn.gov/>
- *Tennessee Adolescent Pregnancy Summary Data, 2011*, April 2013, p. 3, <http://tn.gov/>
- *Tennessee Adolescent Pregnancy Summary Data, 2011*, Feb. 2012, p. 3, <http://tn.gov/>



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