

'23

Community Needs Assessment



Upper East Tennessee
Human Development Agency





Executive Summary

The Upper East Tennessee Human Development Agency (UETHDA) is located in the northeast corner of Tennessee. Nestled along the Appalachian Mountains, it is in the heart of poverty-ridden American. UETHDA serves the following eight counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington.

This comprehensive community assessment offers detailed information about numerous topics, as well as an examination of the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG), Head Start (HS), Weatherization, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Programs' (LIHEAP) service area challenges, barriers, and strengths relative to how to solve programs that impede the achievement of self-sufficiency for many residents of the eight service area counties. The data included in this document are based on survey responses, the American Community Survey, the Census Bureau, the State of Tennessee's Department of Education, Health and Human Services, and Economic Development, Redfin, and other real estate aggregation websites, and the Annie E. Casey Kids Count database.

The purpose of this Community Assessment is to highlight the changes that the UETHDA service area has undergone during the past five years. Like the rest of the United States, the Upper East Tennessee Human Development Agency's service area has changed in the past five years. COVID-19, changing economic landscape, and societal factors have all contributed to the changing landscape of our region.

Demographic

According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the total population in the UETHDA service area increased from 2016 to 2021 by 8,510 (1.68%) residents, which outpaced the state of Tennessee's percentage of population growth of 0.75%. Washington County had the largest increase of 4.78% while Carter County had the largest decrease of -0.69%. The median age of UETHDA service area residents also rose by between 0.5 and 1.7 years. The majority of the population growth was due to migration of US citizens, as the number of total women with births has remained steady or decreased since 2019 in the UETHDA service area counties. The median age of residents who moved from a different state to the UETHDA service area tended in the previous year tended to be younger than the median age of the residents who hadn't moved during that time with median income levels being similar. Grandparents impact on primary care giving of grandchildren has continued to increase during the 2016 to 2021 time period. The total population of children under the age of five years significantly decreased in six of the service area's eight counties with only Hancock County showing a significant increase. The service area continues to be predominantly white and non-Hispanic, though both the racial and ethnic characteristics have shown significant increases in non-white and Hispanic populations from 2016 to 2021.

The majority of households in the UETHDA service area are married couple households and this level is higher than both the rest of Tennessee and the nation though the number of both single male and single female households has significantly increased since 2016 in all UETHDA service area counties. Only Hancock County had a higher percentage of households with a member under the age of 18 years than did the United States and the rest of Tennessee. In contrast, all UETHDA service area counties had a higher percentage of households with at least one person over the age of 65 years than the rest of the state and nation.

Economic

In 2021, the median household income in Tennessee was 11.29% higher than the inflation adjusted median household income in 2016. The median household income was lower in all UETHDA service area counties than the rest of the state but rose significantly in all but Hancock and Washington Counties from between 7.33% and 24.88%. The mean income/median income ratio stayed relatively the same during this time period with only Hancock County showing a large increase in this ratio.

Approximately 63.6% of the United States population aged 16 years and over is in the labor force and 61.8% of the Tennessee population aged 16 years and over is in the labor force. In the UETHDA service area, this percentage ranges from a high of 58.9% in Washington County to a low of 41.8% in Johnson County. Unicoi and Greene Counties saw significant decreases in the total number and percentage of the population aged 16 years and over that were unemployed from 2016-2021 with Unicoi County also showing a significant increase in both total and percentage of the same population that were employed. Public administration is the industry that significantly decreased the most in number of employed people from 2016 to 2022 with information showing significant increases. Management, business, science, and art and production, transportation, and material moving occupations saw the most significant increases during this time period. Workers in the UETHDA service area are predominantly private wage and salary workers and this number has significantly increased in Greene, Johnson, and Washington Counties from 2016 to 2021. The number of workers who worked from home significantly increased in all UETHDA service area counties apart from Carter, Hancock, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties. Greene, Johnson, Sullivan, and Washington counties all had significant increases in the total population that worked full time year-round from 2016 to 2021. The mean average hours worked by the female population significantly increased from 2016 to 2021 in all UETHDA area counties except for Hancock, Hawkins, and Unicoi Counties.

UETHDA service area counties all have a lower unemployment rate than the state of Tennessee April 2023 level of 3.3%, though Hancock and Washington Counties are the only counties or large city in the region that has a higher number of employed people in April 2023 than before the COVID-19 pandemic. Greene and Hawkins Counties are the only areas in the region that have lower labor force numbers in April 2023 than they did at the peak of the pandemic.

Per capita income significantly increased by 11.76% in 2021 over the inflation adjusted 2016 level in the United States and increased 12.03% in Tennessee. Only Hawkins, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties in the UETHDA service area did not have significant increases, with Hancock County having the largest increase by 45.85%. Washington County has the highest per capita income in the UETHDA region at \$32,225, roughly \$700 lower than the state level.

Health

According to the 2023 edition of the Healthy County Rankings, the UETHDA service area has two counties scoring in the top third in the state (Sullivan and Washington Counties) and five counties in the bottom third, with Greene County being ranked 54 out of 95 counties. Hancock County has the lowest health outcomes and health factors in the region, ranking second and third lowest in the state in these areas. Sullivan and Hawkins County had increases in their health

outcome rankings since 2016, Greene County remained the same, and the rest of the UETHDA counties had decreases. Hawkins County was the only UETHDA county that had an increase in the length of life ranking.

The percent of the population without health insurance decreased in the UETHDA service area, with Unicoi County having the largest decrease by 3.3%. The number of women enrolled in WIC increased in all UETHDA counties from 2016 to 2021 except for Sullivan County. The number of people and the number of children on SNAP greatly decreased during this time in Tennessee and all UETHDA area counties.

About 14.1% of people in the UETHDA service area experience food insecurity in 2021, a decrease of 3.0% since 2016, with Hancock County having the highest food insecurity rate in the state. The 3.0% was mainly due to large decreases in food insecurity rate for children, which decreased between 13.89% and 46.91%.

The number of babies born with neonatal abstinence syndrome has decreased in Tennessee and the UETHDA service area since 2016, while the total number of overdose deaths has greatly increased during the same time period, with opioids being the most common drug in overdoses. The total number of non-fatal overdoses has remained roughly the same. This could be due to increased availability of Narcan and other opioid reversal agents or increasingly dangerous opioids.

Poverty

The poverty rate has decreased in the United States from 2016 to 2021 by 2.5% and by 2.9% in the state of Tennessee. Carter, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties all had larger decreases in poverty rate than the rest of the state and nation, though only Carter, Greene, and Unicoi County were statistically significant decreases. Carter County had the largest drop in childhood poverty from 2016 to 2021 in the region by 7.3%, higher than the Tennessee decrease of 5.2%. Washington County saw a significant 2.7% increase in the poverty rate for people above the age of 65 years.

The total number of people in the UETHDA service area experiencing Deep Poverty slightly decreased from 2016 to 2021, though not statistically significantly. Carter County had the only significant decrease in the total population in Deep Poverty during this time, as well as the only significant decrease in percentage of children under the age of five in poverty. Johnson County had significant decreases in the poverty percentage of people above the age of 60 years, while Washington County had significant increases in the poverty percentage for the same age group. Hancock County had a significant 25.3% increase in the poverty percentage for children under the age of five years.

Unicoi, Greene, and Sullivan Counties all saw significant decreases in the percentage of Hispanic population in poverty from 2016 to 2021, and no county saw a significant increase in this percentage. Greene County had a significant 51.37% decrease in the total number of African Americans in poverty. Carter, Greene, and Johnson Counties all had significant decreases in the total number of men in poverty, while Hancock County had a significant increase. Carter and Unicoi Counties were the only counties that showed a significant decrease in the total number of women in poverty.

Carter and Unicoi Counties saw significant decreases from 2016 to 2021 in percentage of the population aged 25 years and over in poverty, with Unicoi County also having a decrease in the percentage of people with a High School Degree in poverty. Sullivan County had a significant

increase in percentage of those with a Bachelor's degree or higher in poverty and people with some college or an associates degree in Hancock County also saw a significant increase in percent in poverty.

Carter, Greene, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington Counties all had significant decreases in the total population in the labor force that was in poverty from 2016 to 2021. The percentage of population who worked full-time year-round in poverty did not significantly change in any UETHDA service area county during this time. Sullivan County was the only UETHDA that saw a significant decrease in the poverty percentage for the unemployed.

The percentage of all families below the poverty line significant decreased by 2.6% in the state of Tennessee from 2016 to 2021 and significantly decrease in Carter, Greene, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties during this time as well. During this time period, the percentage of families with children under the age of five years significantly decreased in Carter, Greene, and Washington Counties. Families with under four members have the lowest poverty rates and the percentage of those in poverty decreases the most. Subsequently, families without children had the lowest poverty rates of any family type, and Greene, Hawkins, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties all saw significant decreases in the poverty percentage for families without children from 2016 to 2021. Johnson County had a significant increase in poverty percentage for families with three to four children from 2016 to 2021, while Carter and Sullivan Counties had a significant increase in families with five or more children. Washington County was the only UETHDA service area county that had a significant decrease in poverty percentage for families with five or more children. Families with one worker saw significant decreases in their poverty percentage in all UETHDA service area counties with the exceptions of Hancock, Hawkins, and Sullivan Counties. Homeowners had a significantly lower percentage of families in poverty than did renters and educational attainment of the household was inversely correlated with percentage of families in poverty.

Education and Child Care

In the UETHDA service area, the percentage of the population with at least a Bachelor's degree and at least a High School or equivalent degree has significantly increased in the UETHDA service area from 2016 to 2021, with only Hancock and Unicoi Counties showing non-significant changes in percent of population with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. The total number of people aged three years or older enrolled in school significantly decreased in all UETHDA counties with the exception of Hancock, Greene, and Johnson, with Sullivan County School District having the largest decrease at 16.53%, with the biggest changes occurring in the pre-school and kindergarten classes. The average ACT scores decreased across the UETHDA region from the 2016-2017 school year to the 2021-2022 school year by between 1.7 and 0.7 points and the percentage of students scoring a 21 or higher decreased by between 2.4 and 14.8%, with the High School graduation rate decreasing in seven school districts and increasing in six. The percentage of students receiving special education classes has stayed roughly the same level from 2016 to 2022, with only Hancock and Unicoi Counties showing multiple percentage point increases and Johnson County showing a 3.5% decrease, with learning and speech disabilities being the most common issue.

The total number of licensed childcare centers and capacity has increased in Tennessee from 2022-2023 by 0.77% and 2.2% respectively, while the UETHDA service area has seen an increase by two centers and a decrease in capacity by 155 children. The average weekly cost of childcare

in the UETHDA service area ranges from a low of \$150 per week in Johnson County to a high of \$188.50 per week in Washington County. Tennessee has seen an increase of 9.6% for school aged out of school care to 33.28% for two years to school aged care since 2018 with an average 52-week cost of infant childcare reaching \$11,510.72. In 2022, Hancock and Sullivan Counties were two of the three worst childcare costs as percentage of median household income by county in the state of Tennessee, with 34.5% and 29.6% of median household income being needed to pay for childcare for two children. Hawkins County was the only UETHDA service area county that ranked in the top 50% of Tennessee counties in this measure with 23.5%.

Housing and Homelessness

The housing market has changed dramatically in the United States since 2016 and the UETHDA service area is no different. The total number of housing units increased by 4.17% in the United States from 2016 to 2021 and increased 4.79% in Tennessee. In the UETHDA service area, only Hawkins, Sullivan and Washington County had significant increases in the total number of housing units ranging from 0.76% in Hawkins County to 2.55% in Washington County. Washington County also had significant increases in the total number and percent of occupied housing units, significant decreases in the total number and percent of vacant housing units, and a large decrease in rental vacancy rate. Johnson County had a significant decrease in the total number of housing units by 2.02%. Washington County's increase in housing units was mostly due to an increase in detached single unit houses, while Sullivan County had significant increase in duplexes and three to four unit houses. The majority of housing units in the UETHDA service area are three-bedroom units. Only Greene County had a significant change in percentage of owner occupied housing units with a subsequent decrease in renter occupied housing units.

The average median single family home sales price significantly increased across the UETHDA service area from 2017 to 2022 from between 3.5% in Greene County to 75.15% in Johnson County. Washington and Sullivan Counties, the two largest in the region, saw their average median single family home price increase by 60.2% each. The list price for single family homes rose to a similar degree, with the sale to list price and proportion sold over list price also increasing. In 2022, about 40% of single family homes sold above list in Washington and Sullivan Counties, an increase by about 30%. Price per square foot also increased by a dramatic amount. Assessed home value rose to a similar degree as the sales prices.

The median mortgage monthly payment increased significantly in all UETHDA service area counties from 2016 to 2021 by between 13.49% and 41.32% with the lowest median mortgage payment being \$985 in Hancock County and the highest being \$1,205 in Washington County. Selected monthly owner costs as percent of income tended to decrease from 2016 to 2021 during this time. Median rent also had a significant increase from between 11% to 22.89% with a low of \$532 in Hancock County and a high of \$813 in Washington County. Gross rent as a percent of income levels above 30% significantly decrease in the United States and Tennessee during this time, but only Carter County had a significant decrease in the UETHDA service area. Over 40% in every UETHDA area county have rent considered unaffordable. Fair Market Rent increase between 20.15% and 32.98%. Only Sullivan and Hawkins Counties had fair market rent's that increased by less than the inflation rate from 2016 to 2023, by -2.91%.

The number of subsidized units available decreased in the UETHDA service area from 2016

to 2022, with only Sullivan County having a 0.95% increase. Carter County had a 29.5% increase in Section 8 housing and Washington County had a 25.03% increase. Conversely, Public Housing decreased in every UETHDA county except for Hancock County which had a 19.05% increase. Sullivan, Hawkins, and Carter Counties all had increase in the number of housing choice vouchers during this time.

The total number of beds for the unhoused decreased by 14.6% from 2016 to 2022 in the UETHDA service area. The total number of overall homeless in the 2022 point in time count decreased by 12.5% from the 2016 point in time count a decrease of 56 individuals. The Appalachian Regional Continuum of Care has the third lowest number of unhoused individuals of the ten CoC's in Tennessee.

Surveys

Overall, the needs reported by neighbors in 2023 decreased from the 2022 survey, with the number of families reporting that they would benefit from Utilities assistance and Weatherization of their Home slightly increasing. Utilities assistance was by far the top need with 81% of families reporting they would directly benefit from this service. The top five needs in the region were Utilities assistance, help with food/nutrition services, rent/mortgage assistance and affordable housing, vehicle repair, and weatherization of their home. The younger age groups of survey respondents reported much higher needs for childcare affordability and availability and employment opportunities than the older age groups, who had higher needs for direct payment services.

The Head Start Parents Survey reported high satisfaction and high quality of the UETHDA Head Start program. The vast majority of parents were very satisfied with all aspects of the Head Start program and thought their children were well prepared for kindergarten. The largest concerns about their child's kindergarten readiness were due to behavior and social interaction issues.

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Demographics

Population Profile

Total Population

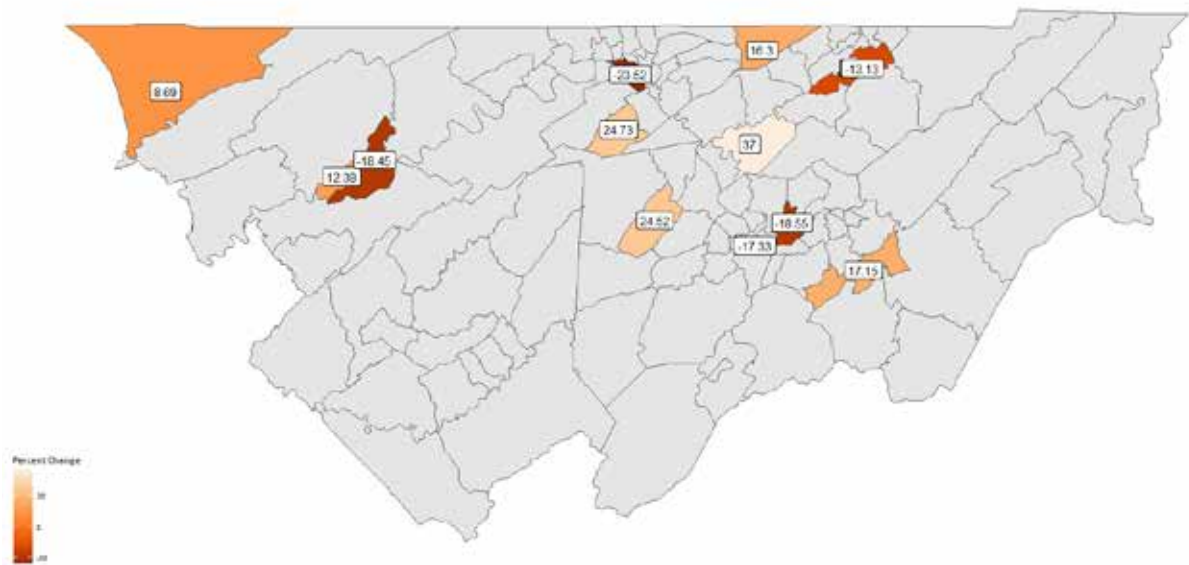
Location	2021 ACS Estimate	2016 ACS Estimate	Percent Change
United States	329725481	318558162	3.51
Tennessee	6597381	6548009	0.75
Carter County	56314	56707	-0.69
Greene County	69926	68502	2.08
Hancock County	6695	6609	1.30
Hawkins County	56803	56567	0.42
Johnson County	17912	17923	-0.06
Sullivan County	157843	156644	0.77
Washington County	132067	126044	4.78
Unicoi County	17891	17945	-0.30

UETHDA is nestled along the Appalachian Mountains and located in the heart of poverty-ridden America and serves the counties of Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington.

Based on the 2023 release of the US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2021 estimates, the total estimated population of Tennessee was 6,597,381, a 0.75% increase in five years from 2016, and a smaller percentage increase than the United States, which saw a 3.51% increase. In the UETHDA service area, Washington County saw the largest increase of 4.78%, with Greene, Sullivan, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties also seeing population increases. Unicoi and Johnson Counties saw a slight decrease in population over the past five years.

Within the counties, twelve census tracts saw significant changes in population, with tract 433.01 in Sullivan County having the greatest change at a 37% increase.

Census Tract Significant Percent Change in Population from 2021 to 2016



Age Profile

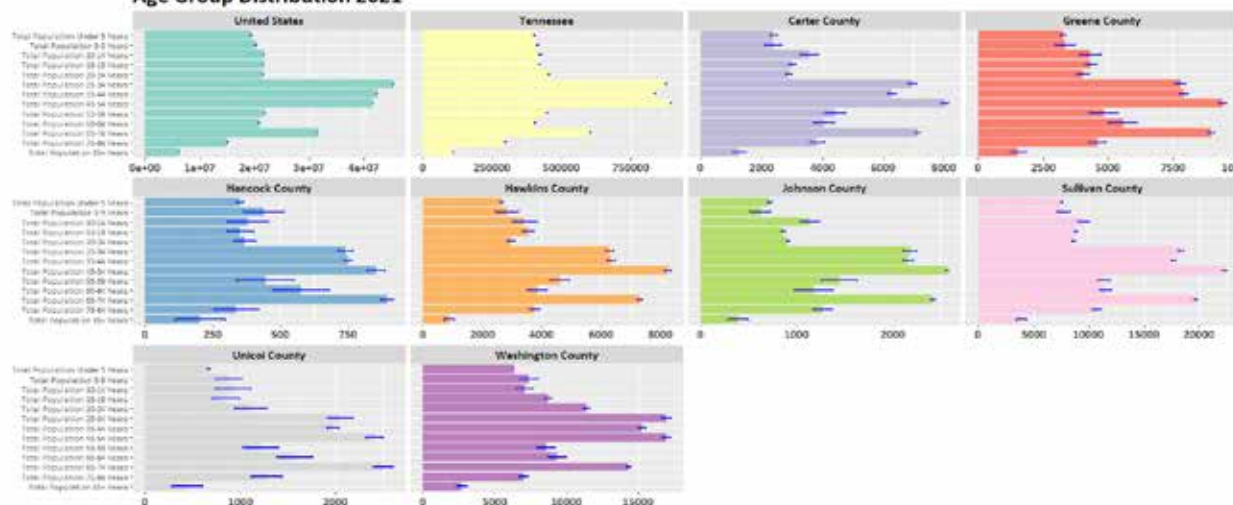
The UETHDA service area has a significantly higher median age than both the United States (38.4 years in 2021, 37.7 years in 2016) and the rest of the state of Tennessee (38.6 years in 2021, 38.5 years in 2016) with a low of 40.2 years in Washington County, and a high of 47.3 years in Unicoi County. This difference has increased since 2016 with all UETHDA counties seeing a significant increase in the median age except for Hancock and Washington Counties.

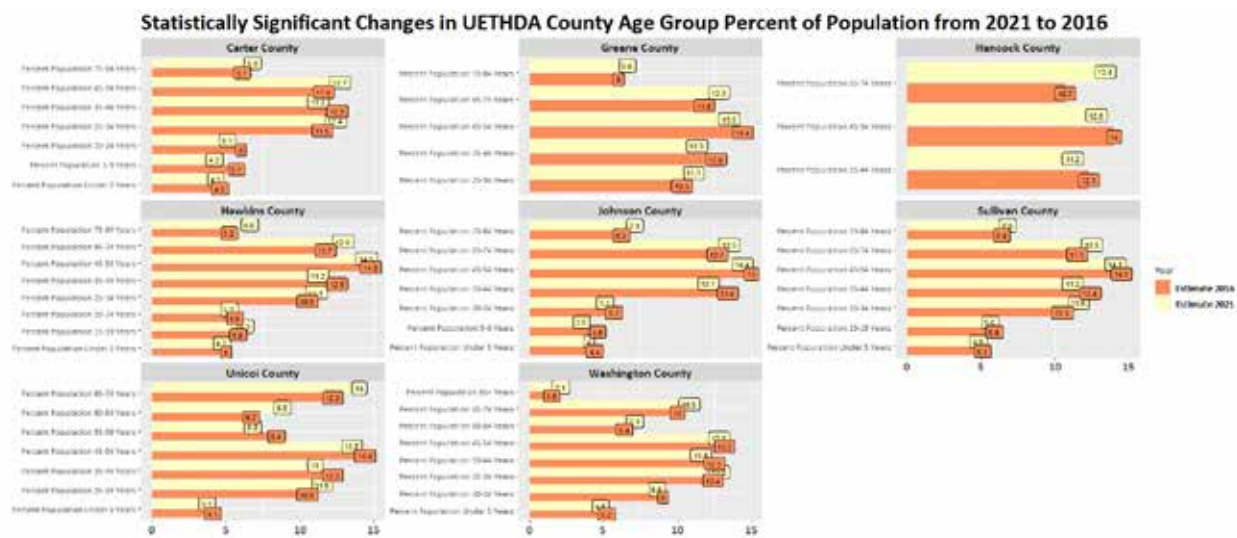
Median Age Changes from 2021 to 2016



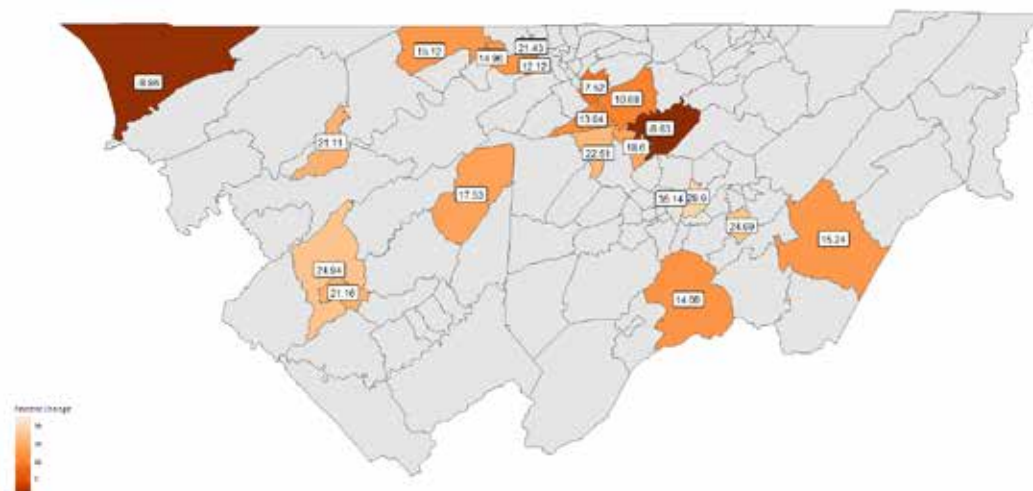
The distribution of age groups in the UETHDA area skews higher than both Tennessee and the United States and saw significant increases from 2016 to 2021. Overall, the significant changes show an aging population in Northeast Tennessee.

Age Group Distribution 2021





Census Tract Significant Percent Change in Median Age from 2021 to 2016

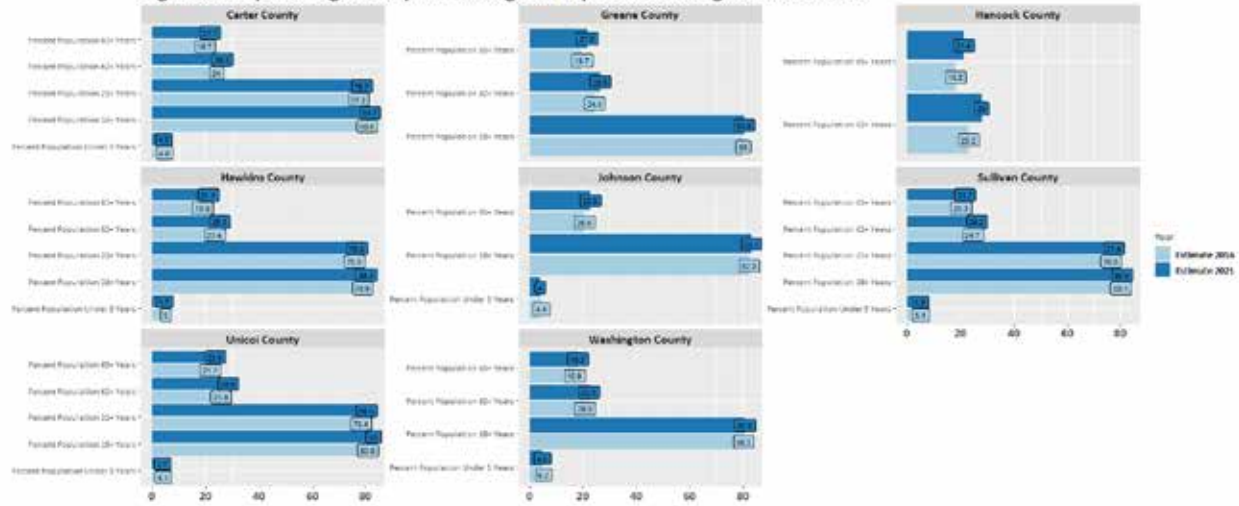


Greene and Hancock Counties were the only UETHDA service area counties that did not see a significant decrease in the percent population of children under five years from 2016 to 2021. In general, the percentage of the population for the 60+ Years age groups were higher in the UETHDA counties than both the rest of Tennessee and the United States. The percentage of the population aged 18 years and over also significantly increased in all UETHDA counties.

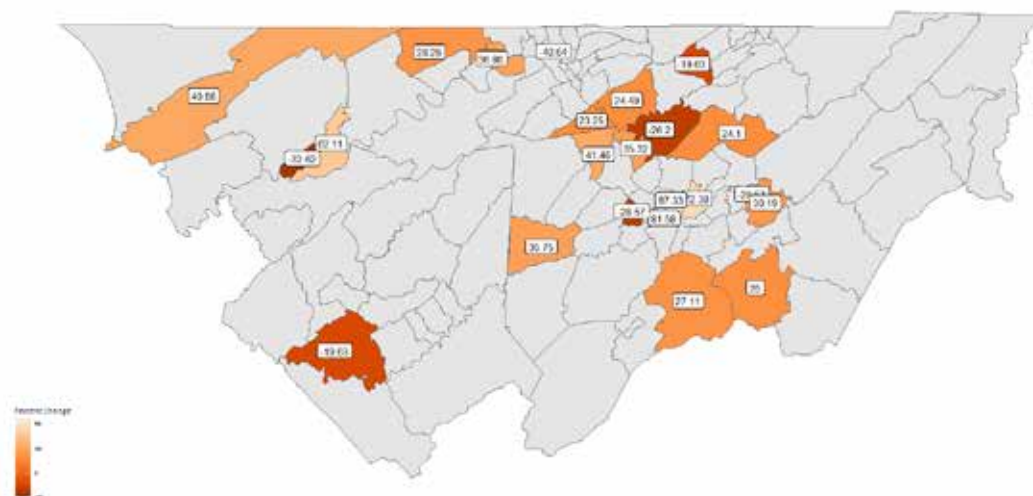
Special Age Groups 2021

Location	Total Population Under 5 Years	Percent Population Under 5 Years	Total Population 18+ Years	Percent Population 18+ Years	Total Population 21+ Years	Percent Population 21+ Years	Total Population 62+ Years	Percent Population 62+ Years	Total Population 65+ Years	Percent Population 65+ Years
United States	19423121	5.9	255491406	77.5	242273261	73.5	65041939	19.7	5288621	16.0
Tennessee	402578	6.1	5099734	77.3	4840006	73.4	1231295	19.0	1013358	15.4
Carter County	2411	4.3	49989	61.7	44316	78.7	14818	26.3	12242	21.7
Greene County	3268	4.7	56305	80.5	53501	76.5	18535	26.5	15086	21.6
Hancock County	351	5.2	5251	78.4	5107	76.3	1872	28.0	1436	21.4
Hawkins County	2654	4.7	45592	80.3	43682	76.9	14355	25.3	11968	21.1
Johnson County	723	4.0	14882	83.1	14353	80.1	4698	26.2	4090	22.8
Sullivan County	7566	4.8	127268	80.6	122420	77.6	41345	26.2	34278	21.7
Washington County	6354	4.8	106773	80.8	99775	75.5	29440	22.3	24039	18.2
Union County	668	3.7	14850	83.0	14394	80.5	5103	28.5	4227	23.6

Significant Special Age Group Percentage of Population Changes 2021 to 2016

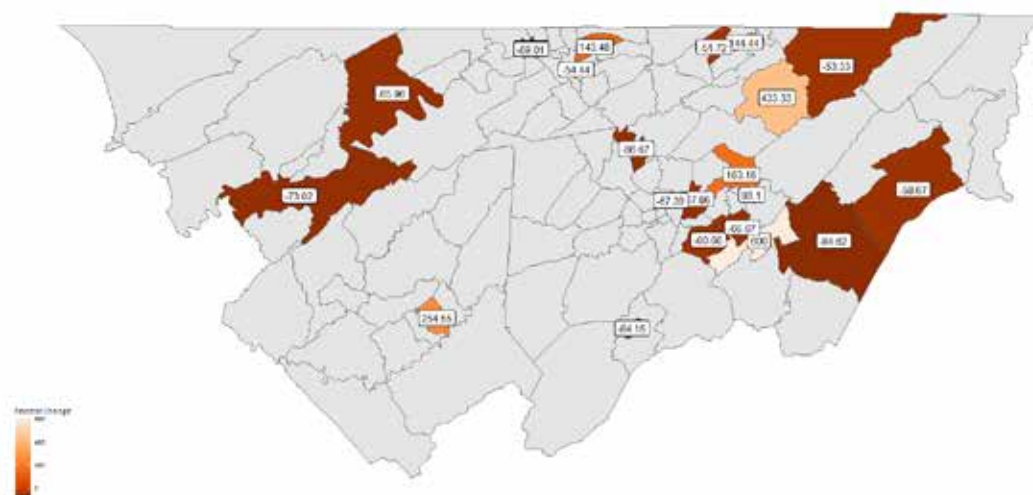


Census Tract Significant Percent Change in 62+ Years Percent of Age Group from 2021 to 2016



Several census tracts had large gains in percentage of population under five years, mostly due to construction of new schools. The Hampton area in Carter County and the area around the Tri-Cities Airport in Sullivan saw large increases in this under five population.

Census Tract Significant Percent Change in Under 5 Years Percent of Age Group from 2021 to 2016



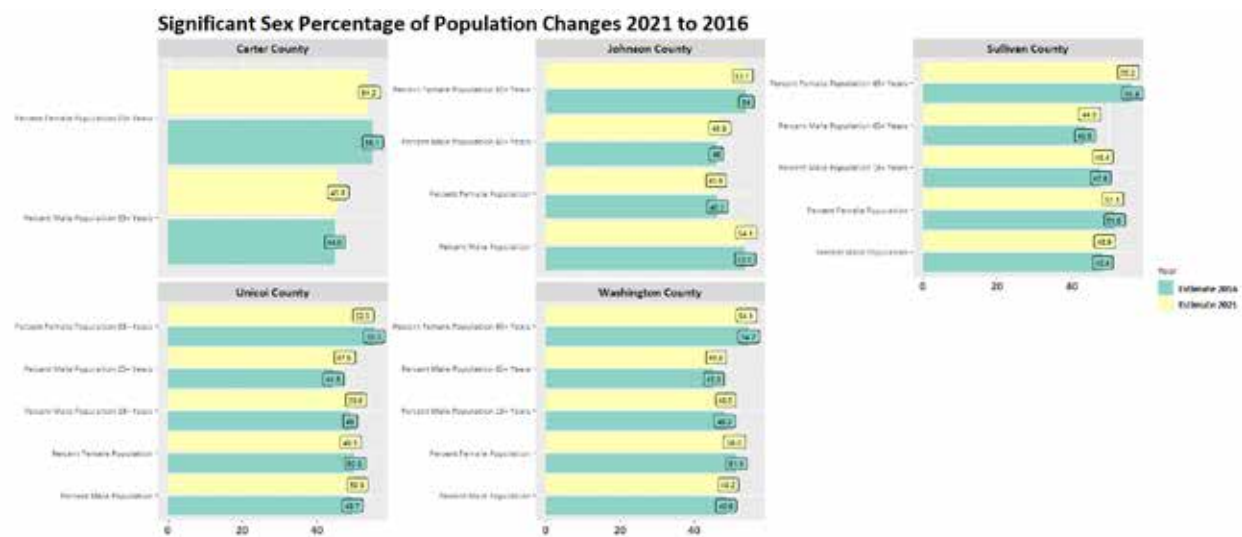
Sex Profile

The UETHDA service area follows both the national and state trend of having a higher female population than male, with the exceptions of Johnson and Unicoi Counties which have more male residents than female residents. Johnson County has the highest percentage of male residents at 54.1%. This trend reverts by the 65 years and older age group, with female residents becoming the majority with 53.1% of the population.

Sex Profile 2021

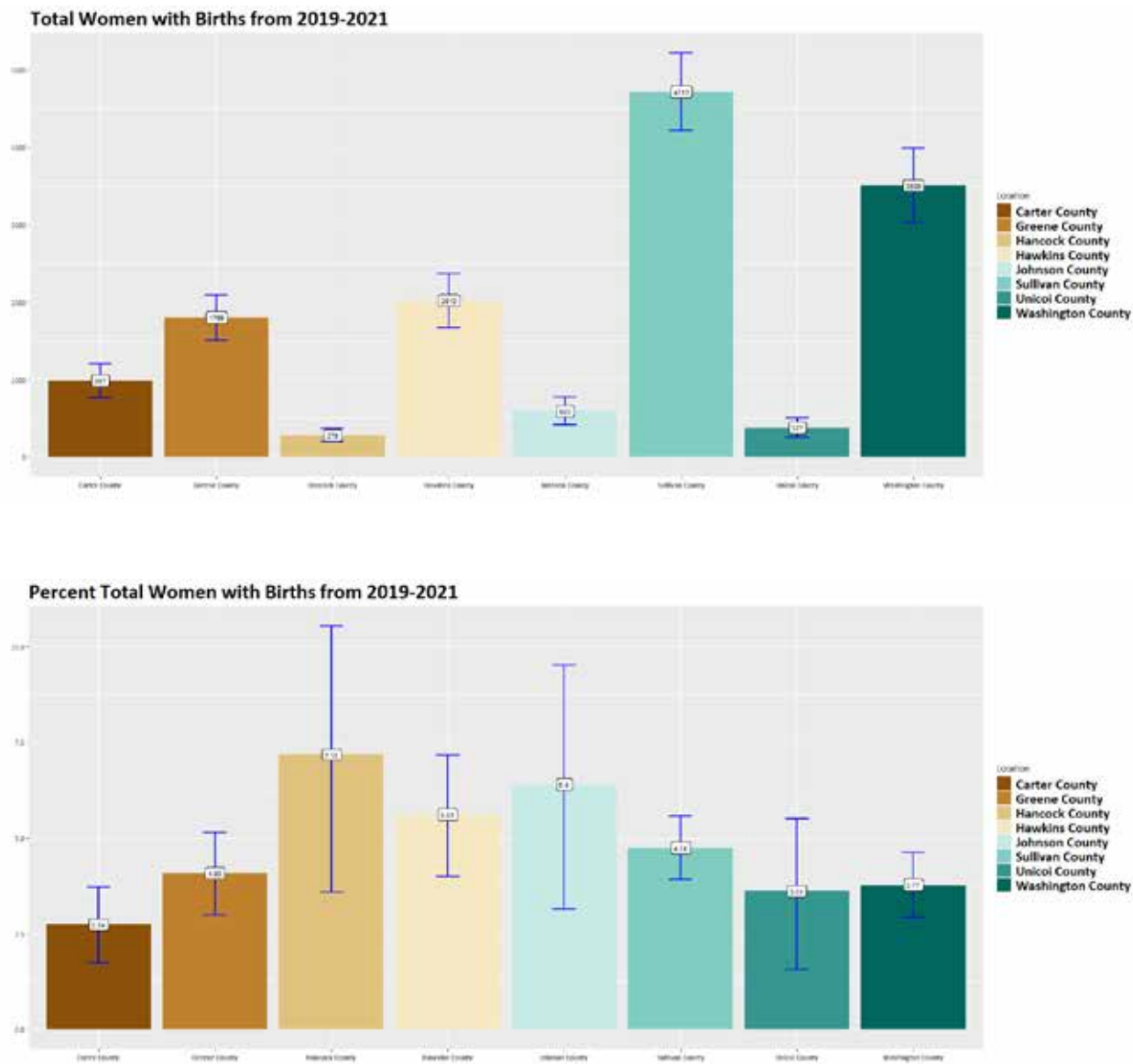
Location	Total Male Population	Percent Male Population	Total Female Population	Percent Female Population	Total Male Population 18+ Years	Percent Male Population 18+ Years	Total Female Population 18+ Years	Total Male Population 65+ Years	Percent Male Population 65+ Years	Total Female Population 65+ Years	Percent Female Population 65+ Years
United States	165206615	49.5	166518866	50.5	125215171	49.0	130276235	23762420	44.9	29126201	55.1
Tennessee	3217073	48.8	3380308	51.2	2451987	48.1	2647747	445667	44.0	567689	56.0
Carter County	27636	49.1	28678	50.9	22400	48.7	23589	5608	45.8	6654	54.2
Greene County	34325	49.1	35601	50.9	27319	48.5	28986	6799	43.0	8291	50.0
Hancock County	3340	49.9	3355	50.1	2594	49.4	2657	694	48.3	742	51.7
Hawkins County	27995	49.2	28868	50.8	22188	48.7	23404	5464	45.7	6504	54.3
Johnson County	9684	54.1	8228	45.9	8099	54.4	6783	1920	46.9	2170	33.1
Sullivan County	77232	48.9	80611	51.1	61559	48.4	65709	15988	44.8	18910	55.2
Washington County	64924	49.2	67145	50.8	51834	48.5	54939	11055	45.9	13004	54.1
Union County	8124	50.9	8777	49.1	7512	50.6	7338	2009	47.5	2218	50.5

Statistically significant changes in the gender profile are in the chart below. In general, the percentage of male's aged 65 years and over increased across the region over the past five years.

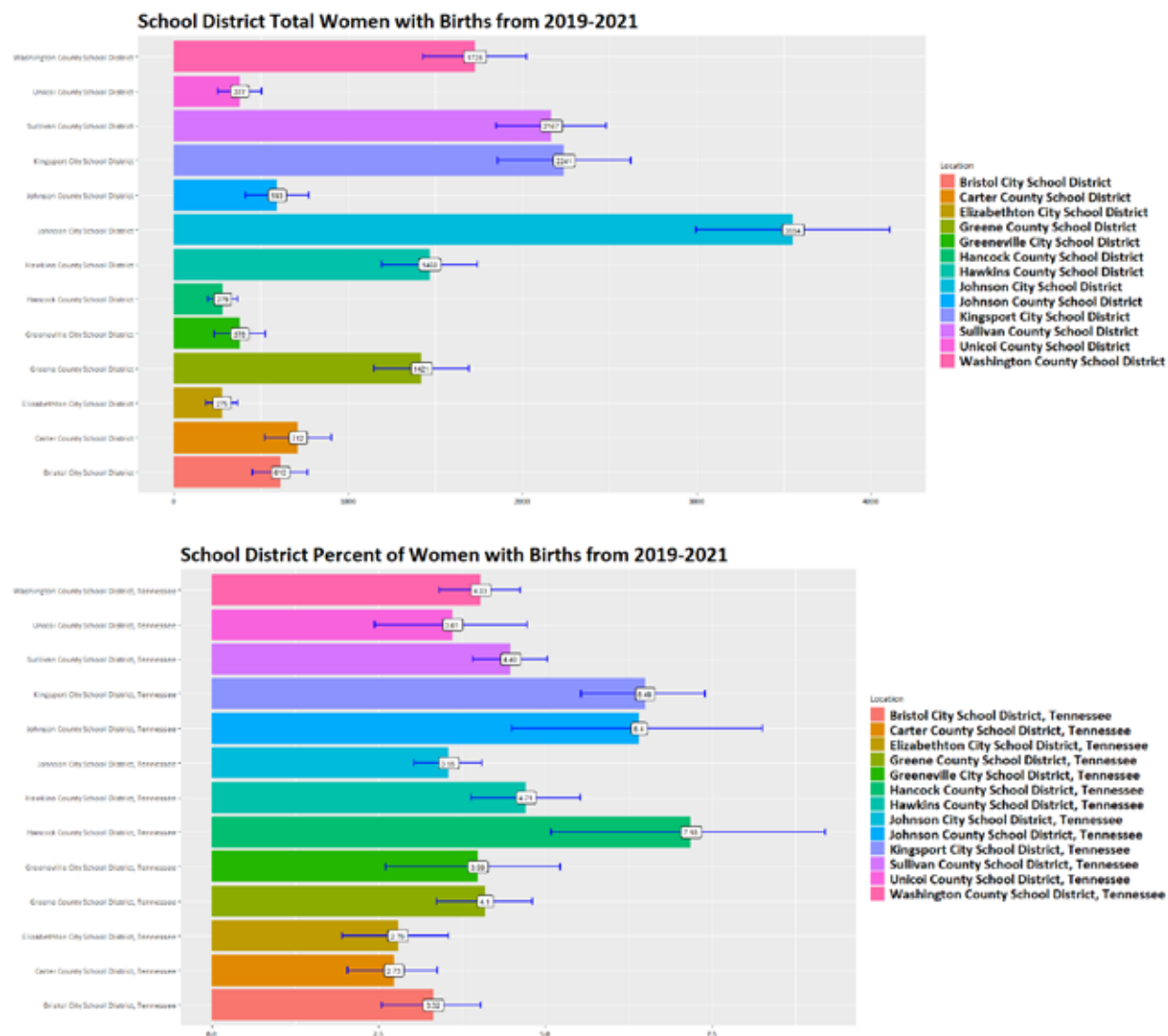


Fertility and Birth Rates

From 2019-2021 there were 14,272 total women with births in the UETHDA service area. Sullivan County had the most total women with births during this time period, while Hancock and Johnson Counties had the highest percentage of total women with births. Carter County had the lowest percentage of total women with births at 2.74%.

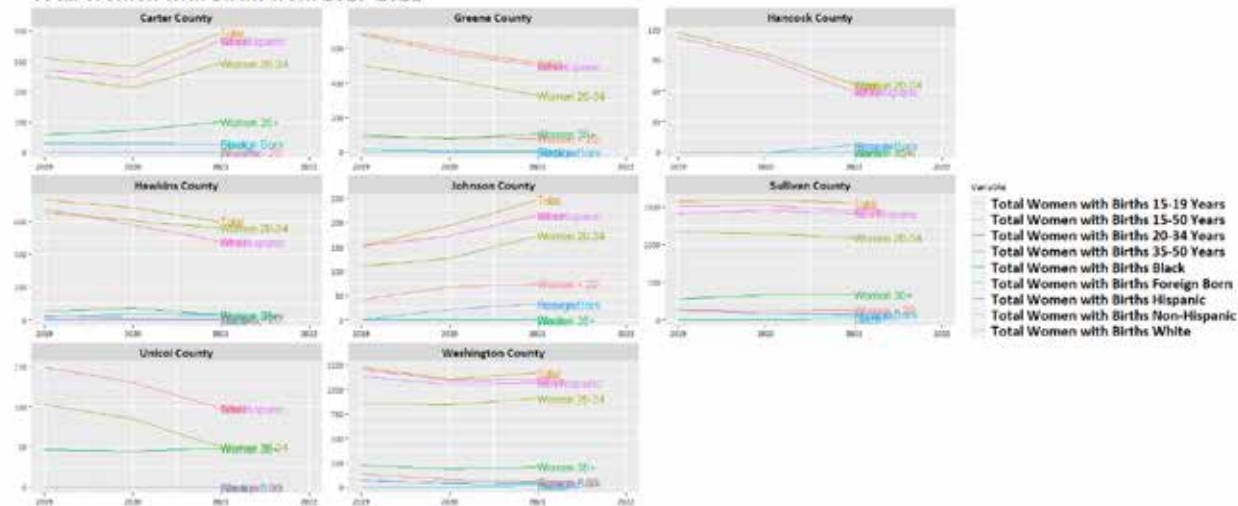


In school districts, Johnson City Schools had the highest total number of women with births during this time period with 3,554 total women with births, followed by Kingsport City with 2,241 and Sullivan County at 2,167. Hancock County Schools had the highest percentage of women with births followed by Kingsport City. Kingsport City School District should expect to see the most growth in school age populations over the next few years due to both the large total number of women with births and the high percentage of total women having births.

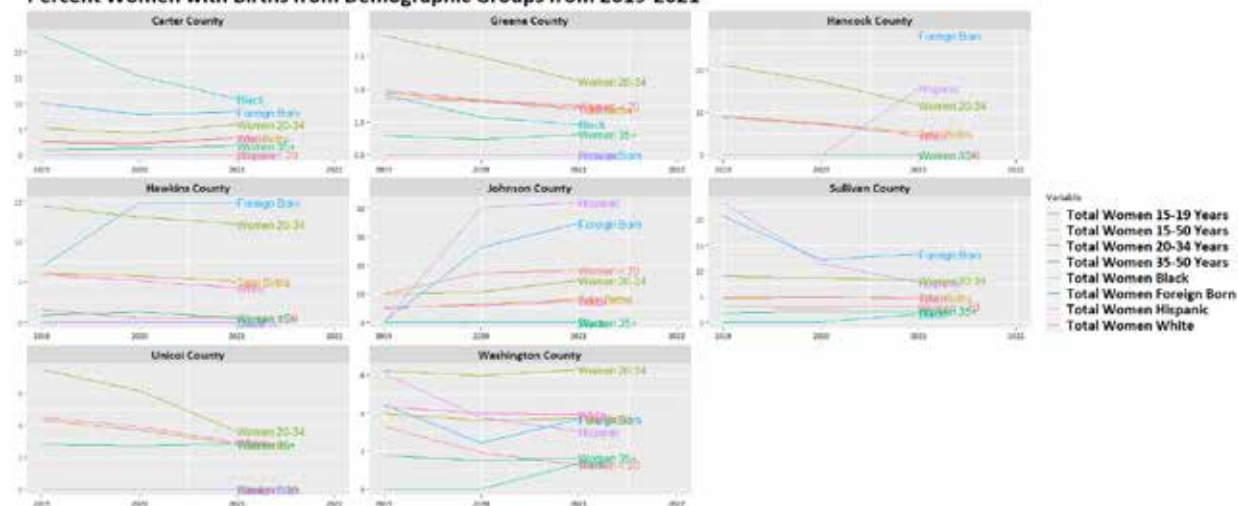


The typical women with a birth from 2019-2021 in the UETHDA service area was white, non-Hispanic, aged 20-34 years, did not receive public assistance, was in the labor force, had a High School or equivalent degree, and was above the poverty line. The trends over these three years are in the charts below, including both total UETHDA area births and individual counties and school districts.

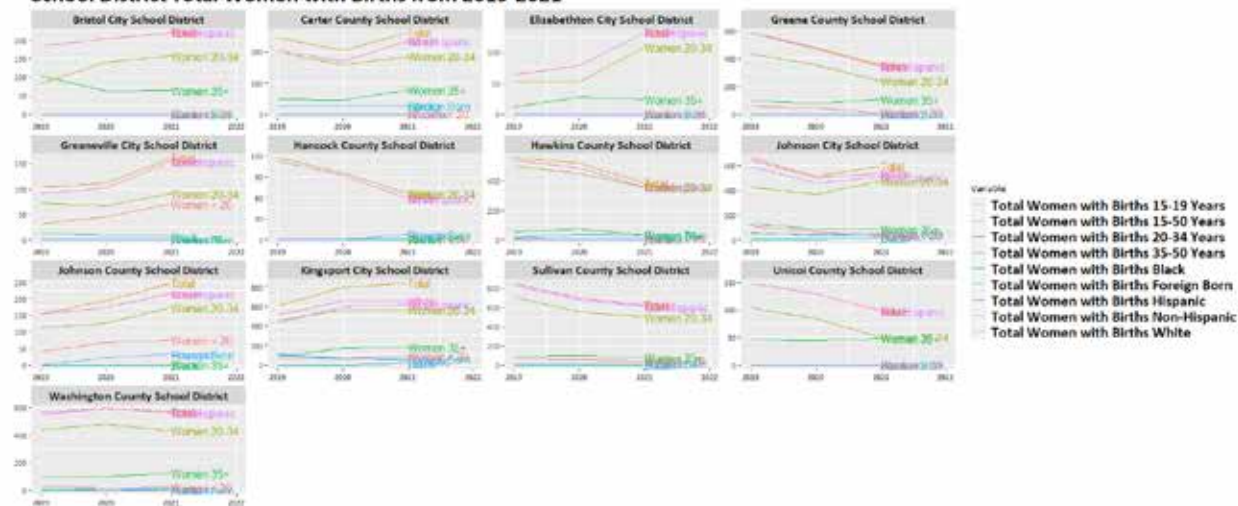
Total Women with Births from 2019-2021

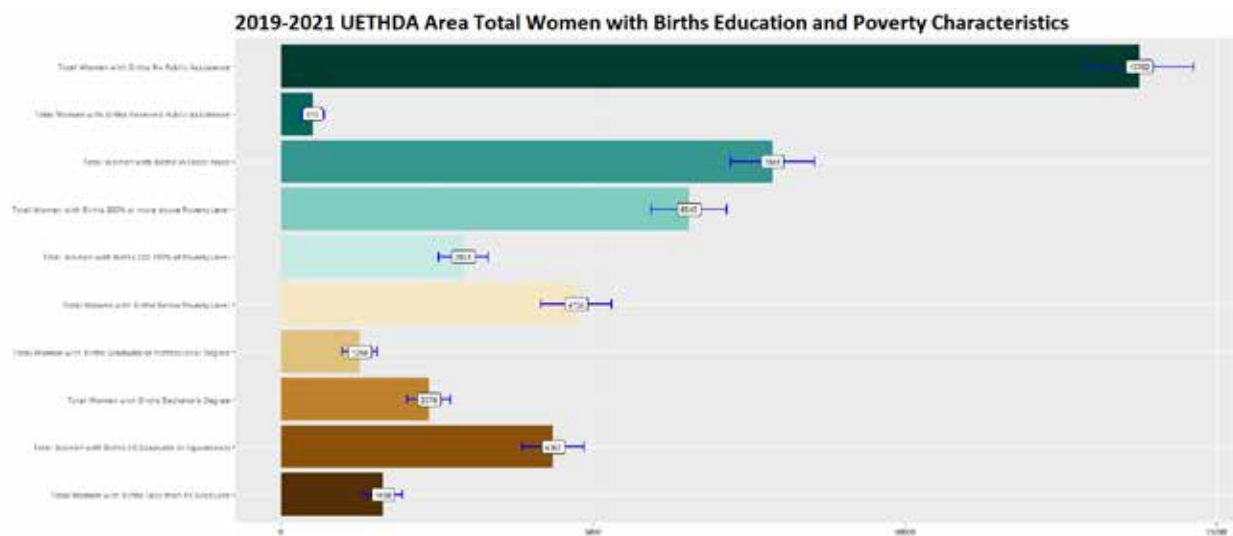


Percent Women with Births from Demographic Groups from 2019-2021

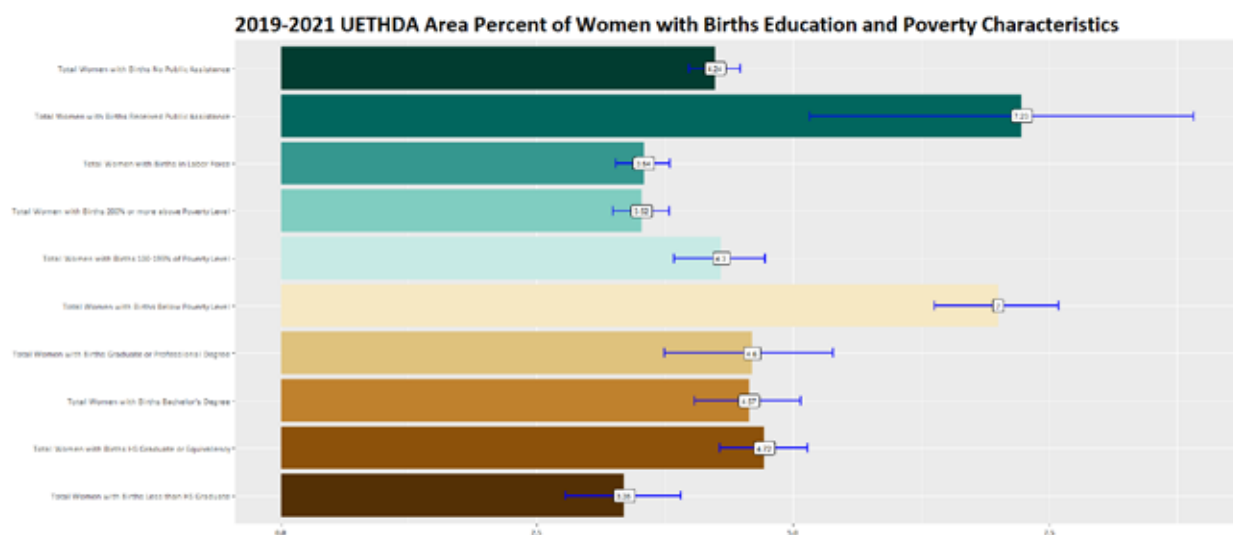


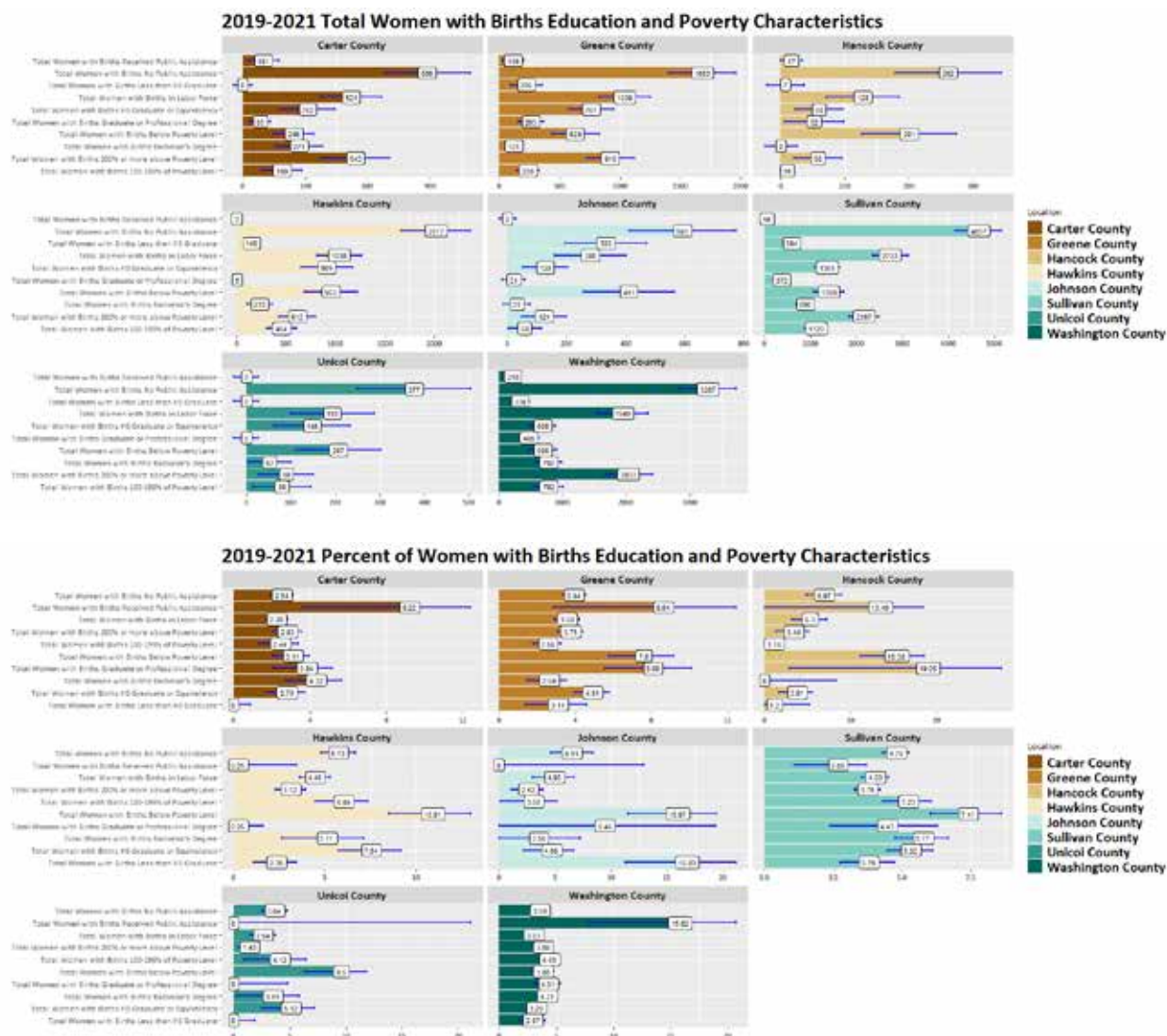
School District Total Women with Births from 2019-2021





The percentage of women with births by educational and poverty measures are listed in the graph below. It's important to note that the percentages are based on the categorical level percentage, not the total percentage of women with births. For example, 3.35% of total women with Less than a High School Degree aged 15-50 years had births from 2019-2021.





Elderly

The population in the United States and Tennessee aged 65 years and older has increased significantly since 2016, with the United States increasing 15.22% and Tennessee increasing 14.33%. With the exception of Hancock County, all UETHDA service area counties increased in total population 65 years and older at a lower rate than the rest of Tennessee and the United States. Hancock County increase by 19.95%.

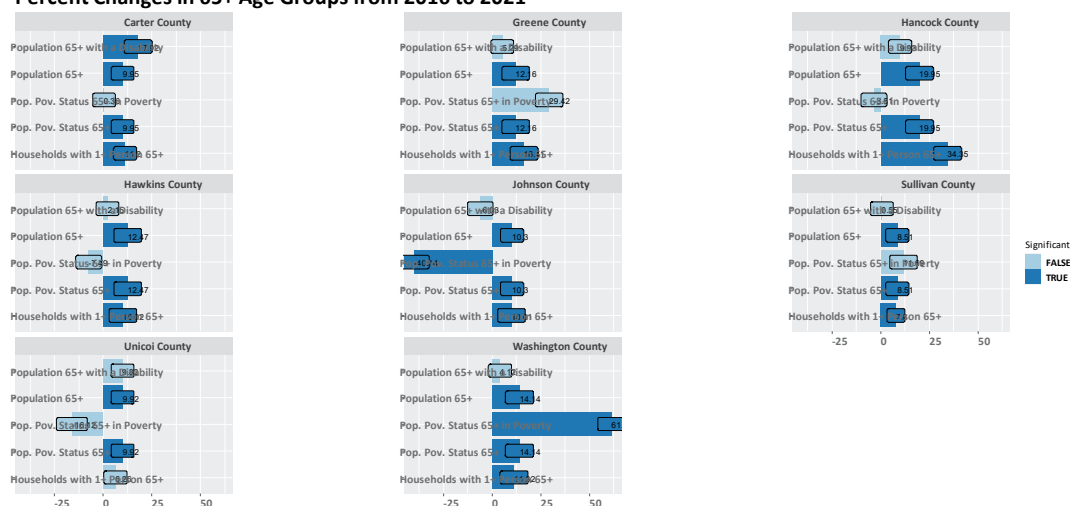
The number of Households with one or more people aged 65 years and over increased at a higher rate in the United States (16.14%) and Tennessee (14.66%) and were significant increases. This pattern held true in the UETHDA service area counties apart from Sullivan (7.8%) and Unicoi (6.26%) Counties and Unicoi County's increase was not statistically significant.

2021 65 Years and Older Age Group

Location	Households with 1+ Person 65+	Percent Households with 1+ Person 65+	Population 65+	Population 65+ with a Disability	Percent Population 65+ with a Disability	Pop. Pov. Status 65+	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty Percent
Carter County	8990	36.9	11772	5660	48.1	11772	1381	11.7
Greene County	10993	38.8	14692	6247	42.6	14692	1720	11.7
Hancock County	11150	40.8	1401	864	47.4	1401	220	15.7
Hawkins County	8354	36.7	11723	5095	43.5	11723	1100	9.4
Johnson County	2890	42.1	3963	1527	38.5	3963	352	8.9
Sullivan County	24590	36.7	33819	13087	38.7	33819	3125	9.2
Union County	2921	38.5	4012	1756	43.8	4012	437	10.9
Washington County	16851	30.7	23297	9011	38.8	23297	2168	9.3

In the UETHDA service area, the total number of people aged 65 years and over with a disability increased in all but Johnson County, though only Carter County was a significant increase. The population 65 years and over in poverty only increased significantly in Washington County, rising 61.43%, while it decreased significantly in Johnson County by 40.14%. The percentage of residents 65 years and over in poverty in Washington County was still third lowest in the UETHDA service area at 9.3% and Johnson County improved to the lowest in the region at 8.9%, and both were within the margin of error for no statistical difference.

Percent Changes in 65+ Age Groups from 2016 to 2021



According to the 2021 ACS estimates, approximately 32.7% of grandparents living with children under the age of 18 years were responsible for their care in the United States, and Tennessee reported 46.6%. In the UETHDA service area, all counties reported higher percentage than this with the exception of Greene County which reported 34.1%. The majority of these grandparents were female and between 23.4% to 54.5% of these grandparents had been responsible for the care of the grandchildren for more than five years.

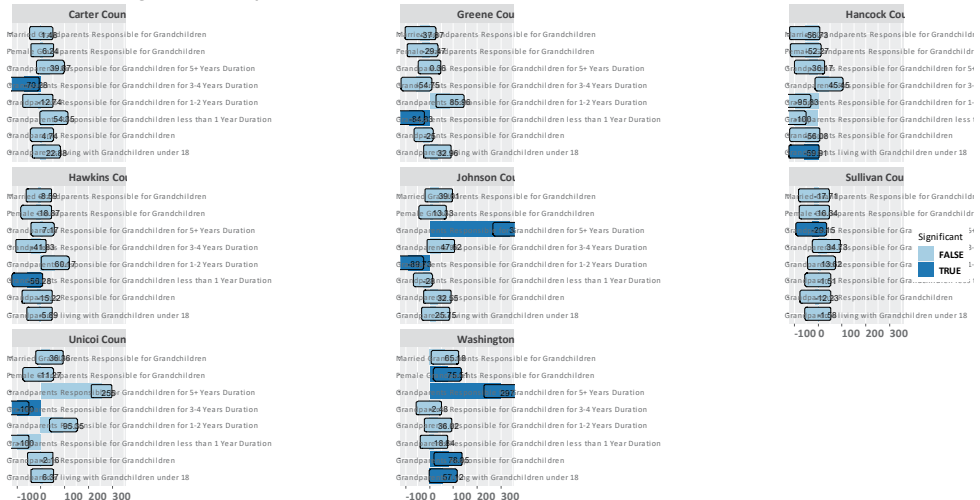
2021 Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Grandchildren

Location	Grandparents Living with Grandchildren under 18	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren less than 1 Year Duration	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren less than 1 Year Duration	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 1-2 Years Duration	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 1-2 Years Duration	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 3-4 Years Duration	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 3-4 Years Duration	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 5+ Years Duration	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren for 5+ Years Duration	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Percent Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren
United States	709821	222357	31.3	201821	28.6	460142	64.9	281278	40.2	124237	17.6	246219	34.7	227499	32.9
Tennessee	257913	73941	28.7	20460	7.9	44426	17.2	11871	4.6	17062	6.6	44407	17.2	11872	4.6
Carter County	2231	1140	51.1	142	6.3	274	12.3	66	2.9	470	21.1	104	4.6	104	4.6
Greene County	2782	818	29.4	11	0.4	106	3.8	114	4.1	654	23.5	487	17.5	543	19.5
Hancock County	88	88	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	47.3	42	47.3
Hawkins County	1224	1242	101.5	121	9.8	122	10.0	89	7.2	121	9.8	121	9.8	121	9.8
Johnson County	163	88	53.9	18	11.0	23	14.1	11	6.7	27	16.5	18	11.0	18	11.0
Sullivan County	1810	1888	104.3	181	10.0	167	9.2	121	6.7	448	24.8	118	6.6	118	6.6
Washington County	2797	1548	55.4	146	5.2	105	3.7	274	9.8	774	27.6	118	4.2	118	4.2
Unicoi County	384	226	58.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	37.0	121	31.5	121	31.5

From 2016 to 2021, Washington County saw a 78.05% increase in the number of grandparents living with and responsible for the care of children under 18 years, Johnson County reported an increase of 32.55%, and Carter County saw an increase of 4.74%. The rest of the saw a decrease in this number.

The total number of grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 increased in all counties with the exception of Hancock (significant 59.91% decrease), Sullivan (non-significant 1.58% decrease), and Hawkins County (non-significant 5.89% decrease). These numbers combined with the increase in poverty numbers for the 65 years and over age group suggest a trend of worsening independence in this population in Washington County to match the other UETHDA service area counties.

Percent Changes in Grandparents from 2016 to 2021

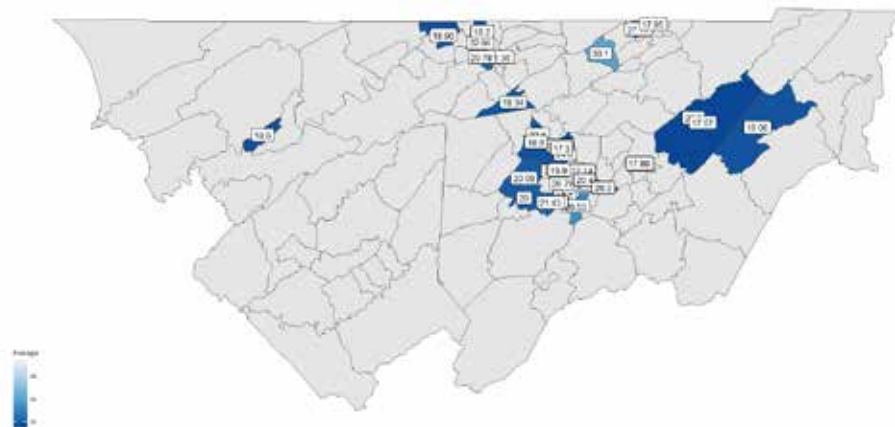


Migration and Residence Changes

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, many workers were able to work from home. This presented some with the opportunity to migrate from higher cost of living areas to areas with a lower cost of living like the UETHDA service area and led to local news stories about “Balancing the Boom: Growth in the Tri-Cities.”

The areas that saw the most average net migration in since 2017 were concentrated around Johnson City, Kingsport, Bristol and Rogersville, along with the West Ridge Highschool area in Sullivan County and the area near Watauga Lake in Carter and Johnson Counties.

Top 25% Average in total percent of Population that moved from 2017-2021



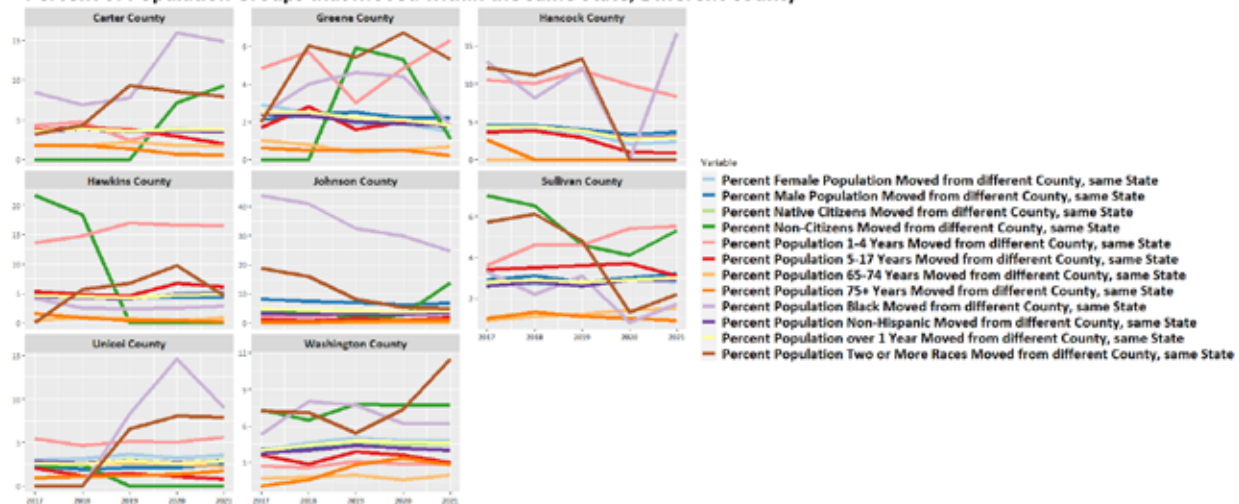
Moved from Different County in Tennessee

In 2021, between 1.8% and 4.8% of the population over one year old in UETHDA service area counties had moved from a different county in Tennessee to one of the UETHDA service area counties, with a median age that was lower than the rest of the county they moved into. This trend has been fairly consistent since 2017. In Unicoi County, the median age of citizens moving from a different county in Tennessee increased to roughly the same level as the rest of the population of the county. In Hawkins and Greene Counties, the median income of people moving the previous year increased from 2017 to 2021, while the rest of the counties stayed consistent. The percentage of homeowners who moved from a different county in Tennessee has increased over time since 2017 with the exception of Hancock County. The graphs reflecting this follow below.

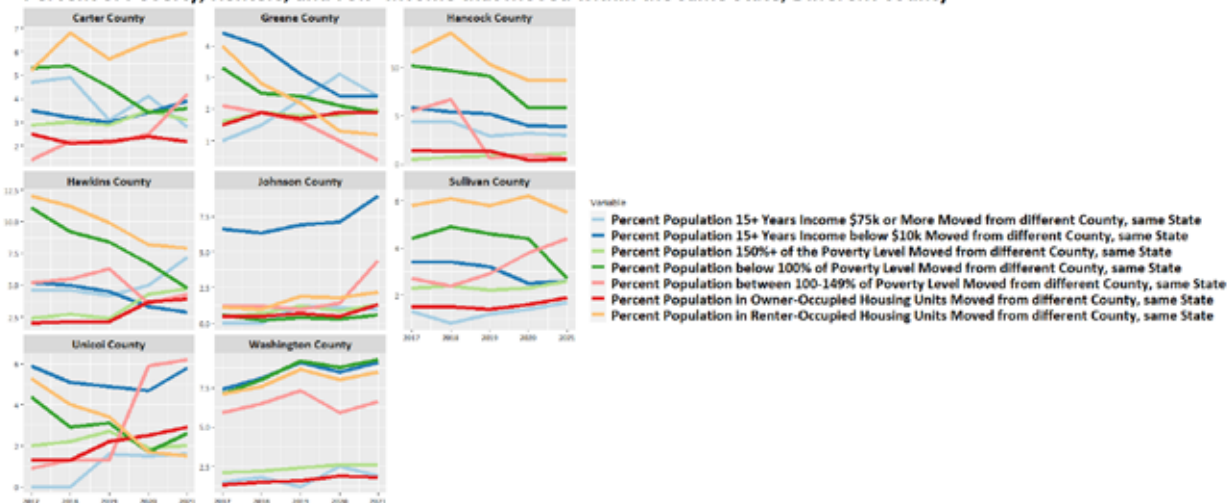
Percent of Population Groups that Moved within the same State, Different County in 2021

Location	Percent Population over 1 Year Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population 1-4 Years Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population 5-17 Years Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population 65-74 Years Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population 75+ Years Moved from different County, same State	Percent Male Population Moved from different County, same State	Percent Female Population Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population Black Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population Two or More Races Moved from different County, same State	Percent Population Non-Hispanic Moved from different County, same State	Percent Native Citizens Moved from different County, same State	Percent Non-Citizens Moved from different County, same State
Carter County	3.8	3.5	2.0	1.7	0.6	3.8	3.7	14.8	7.9	3.5	3.7	9.3
Greene County	1.8	6.3	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	5.3	1.8	1.9	1.1
Hancock County	2.9	8.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.3	16.7	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Hawkins County	4.8	16.5	6.1	0.9	0.2	4.4	5.3	2.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	0.0
Johnson County	4.2	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.7	6.7	1.2	24.6	4.8	3.4	4.1	13.7
Sullivan County	3.0	5.5	3.1	1.5	0.9	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.0	5.3
Union County	2.9	5.6	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.5	9.0	7.9	2.9	3.0	0.0
Washington County	4.6	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.8	4.5	4.8	6.2	11.5	4.0	4.5	7.7

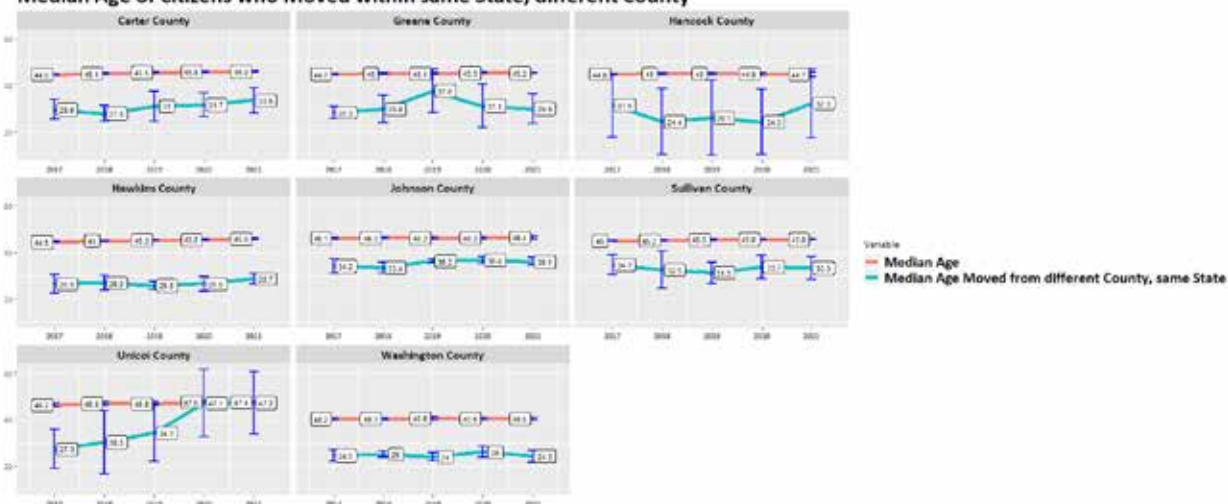
Percent of Population Groups that Moved within the same State, Different County



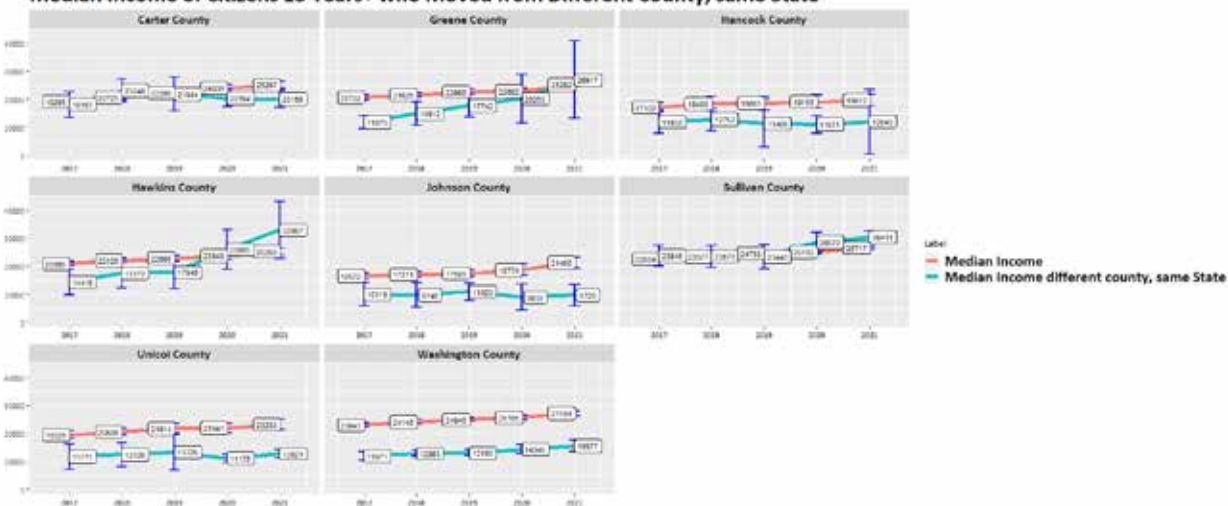
Percent of Poverty, Renters, and 75k+ Income that Moved within the same State, Different County



Median Age of Citizens who Moved within same State, different County

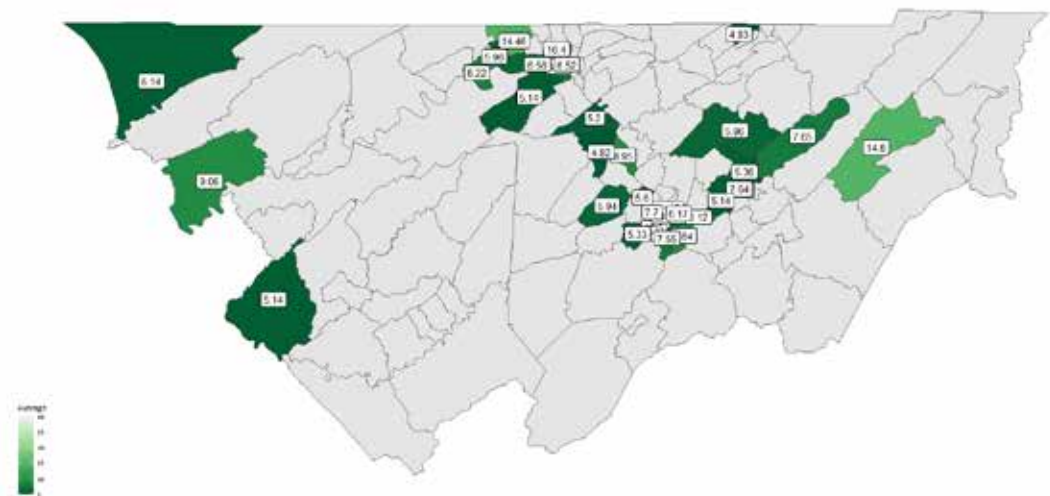


Median Income of Citizens 15 Years+ who Moved from Different County, same State



The average percent of the under five years population that moved from a different county in Tennessee was mainly centered around Kingsport and Johnson City within Sullivan and Washington Counties, respectively.

Top 25% Average Percent of Tracts for Under 5 Population that moved from different County in TN from 2017-2021



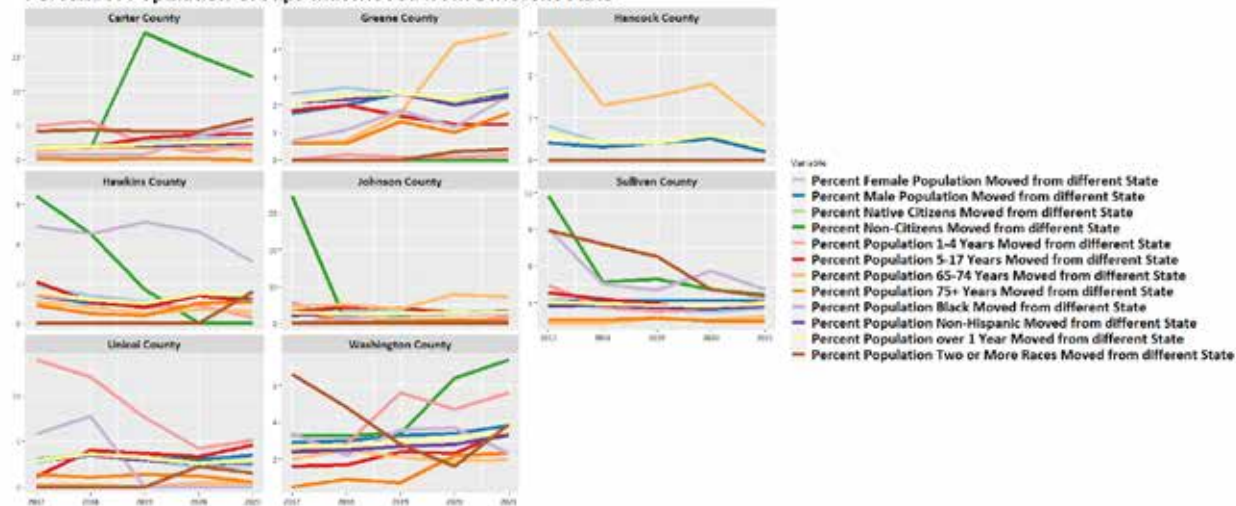
Moved from Outside Tennessee

The percentage of population who moved from a different state in 2021 was highest in Washington County at 3.5%. Compared to moving from a different county in Tennessee, the population that has moved from outside to the UETHDA service area has been trending towards a higher median income and median age since 2017, as well as a greater percentage of homeowners.

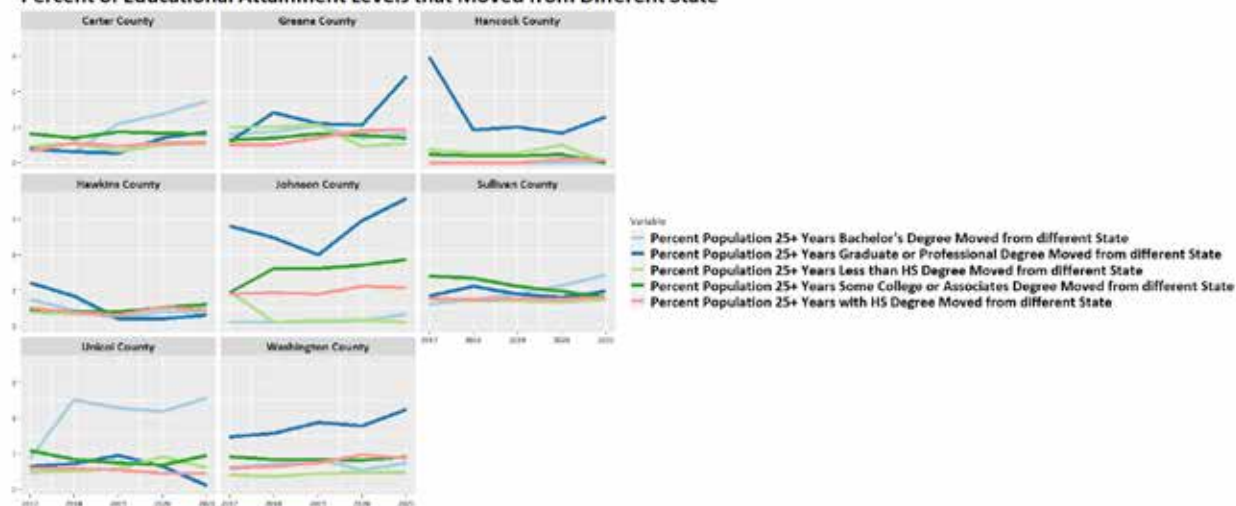
Percent of Population Groups that Moved from Different State in 2021

Location	Percent Population over 1 Year Moved from different State	Percent Population 1-4 Years Moved from different State	Percent Population 5-17 Years Moved from different State	Percent Population 65-74 Years Moved from different State	Percent Population 75+ Years Moved from different State	Percent Male Population Moved from different State	Percent Female Population Moved from different State	Percent Population Black Moved from different State	Percent Population Two or More Races Moved from different State	Percent Population Non-Hispanic Moved from different State	Percent Native Citizens Moved from different State	Percent Non-Citizens Moved from different State
Carter County	2.7	2.2	3.8	1.5	0.0	2.4	3.1	5.0	6.0	2.5	2.6	12.0
Greene County	2.5	0.2	1.3	4.6	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	2.3	2.2	0.0
Hancock County	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Hawkins County	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0
Johnson County	3.1	1.8	2.7	7.2	0.7	2.9	3.3	2.3	0.0	3.2	3.1	0.0
Sullivan County	2.9	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.6
Union County	2.8	5.1	4.6	0.4	0.5	3.4	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.6	2.9	0.0
Washington County	3.5	5.6	3.5	2.0	2.3	3.8	3.3	2.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	7.4

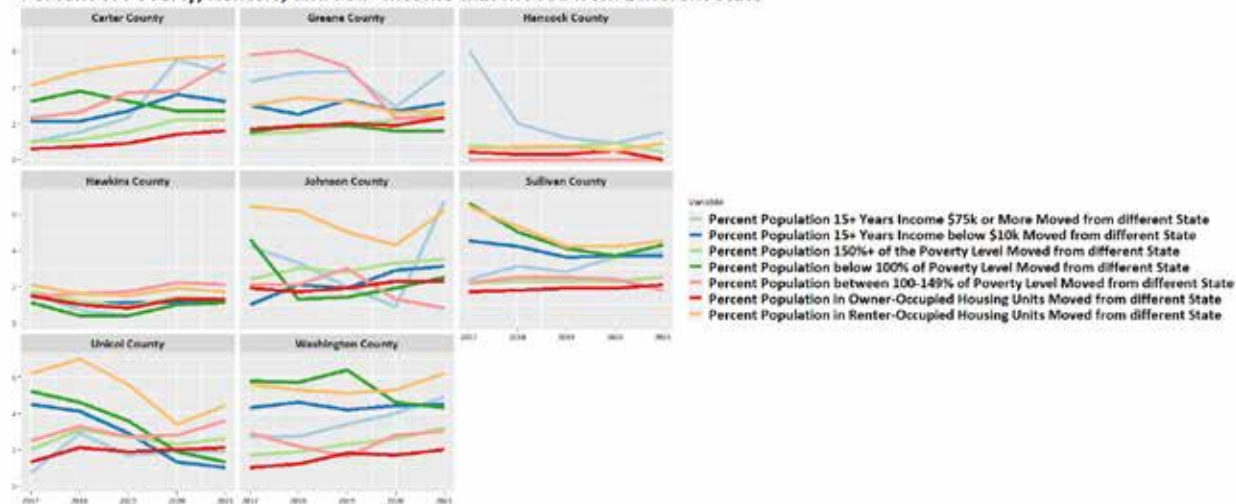
Percent of Population Groups that Moved from Different State



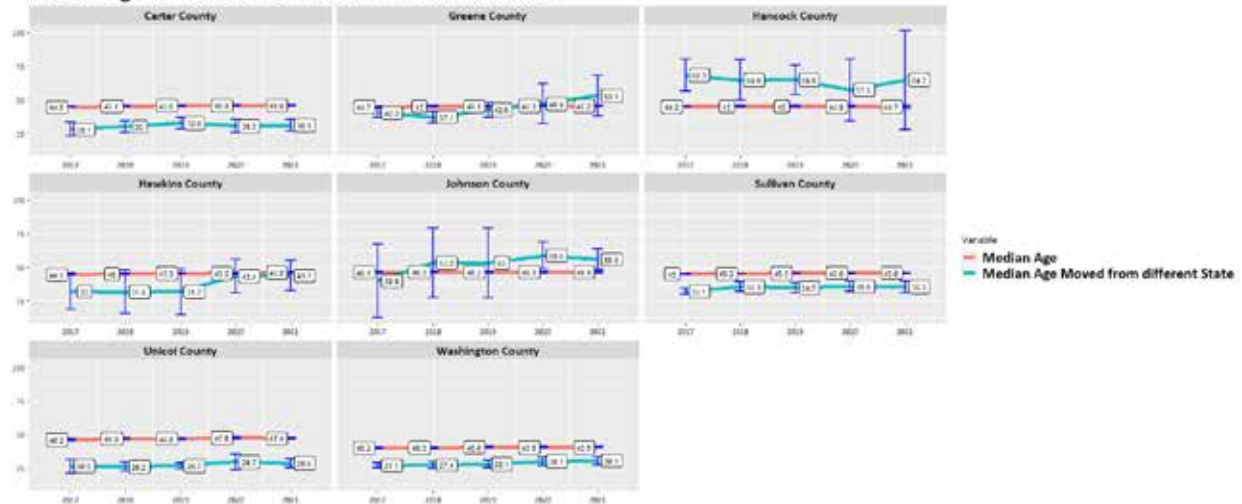
Percent of Educational Attainment Levels that Moved from Different State



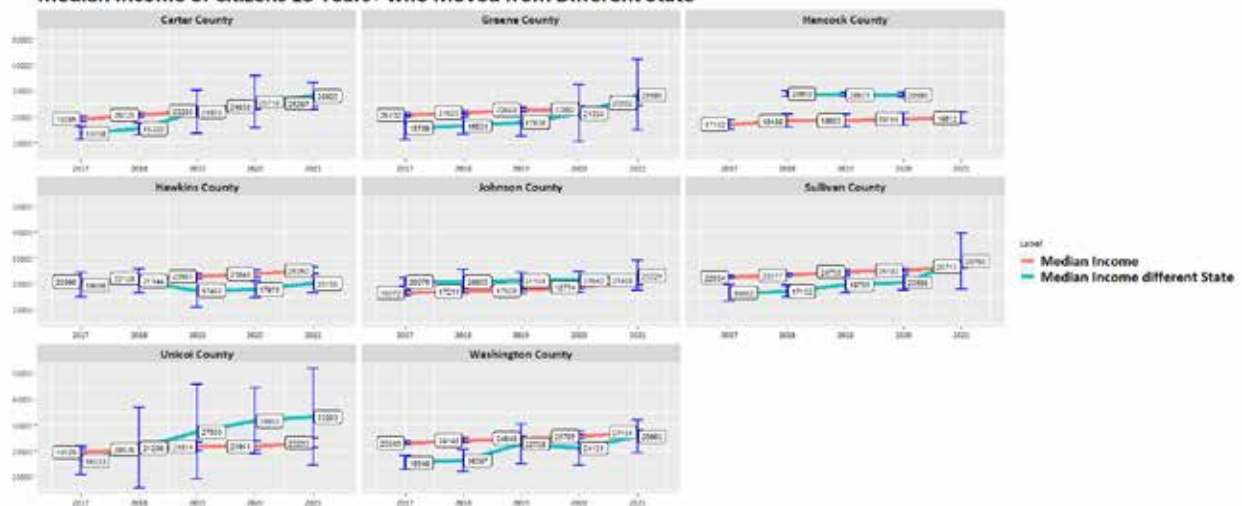
Percent of Poverty, Renters, and 75k+ Income that Moved from Different State



Median Age of Citizens who Moved from Different State

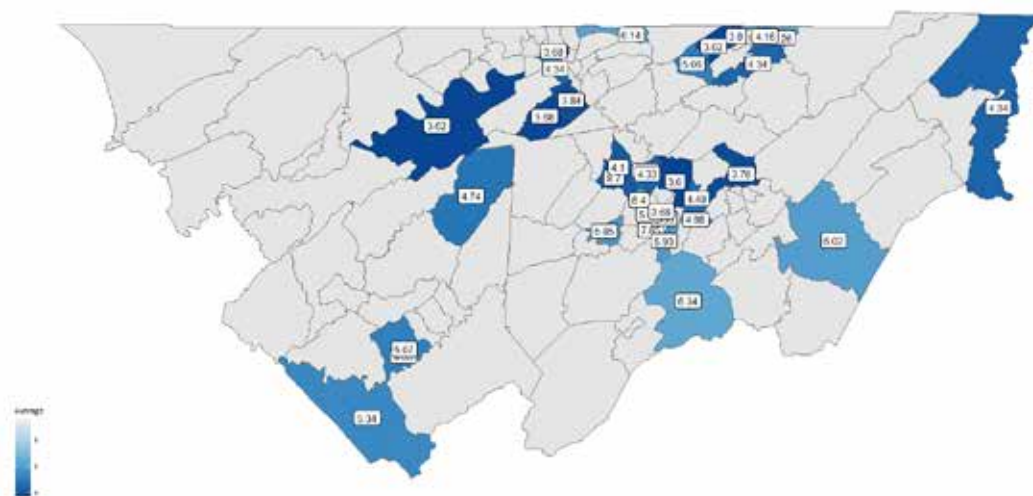


Median Income of Citizens 15 Years+ who Moved from Different State



The under five years population localized for census tract shows the top areas for moving from a different state in the past five years centralized around the Kingsport and Johnson City areas.

Top 25% Average Tracts where the Under 5 Population has moved from a different State 2017-2021



Both the population that moved to the UETHDA service area from another county in Tennessee and another state in the United States show trends towards a higher income and more home ownership than the previous years of migration patterns. This trend is expected to continue as preliminary data from 2022 shows an even greater increase in the total population of the UETHDA service area, though it is not yet known if this is due to an influx of new residents from other areas or due to a decrease in the population departing the region.

Under Five Years

In 2021 in the United States, approximately 5.9% of the population is under the age of five years, amounting to 19,064,128 people, and 18.5% of them live under the poverty threshold. Since 2016, both the total number of people under the age of five years and the percentage has decreased (19,554,400 and 6.2% in 2016), and the percentage in poverty has also decreased from 23.6%. In Tennessee, both the total population of people under the age of five years and the percentage of population under five has increased since 2016, rising from 394,353 and 5.9% to 396,215 and 6.1% in 2021. The percentage of people under five in poverty has decreased during this time period from 28.9% in 2016 to 22.2% in 2021.

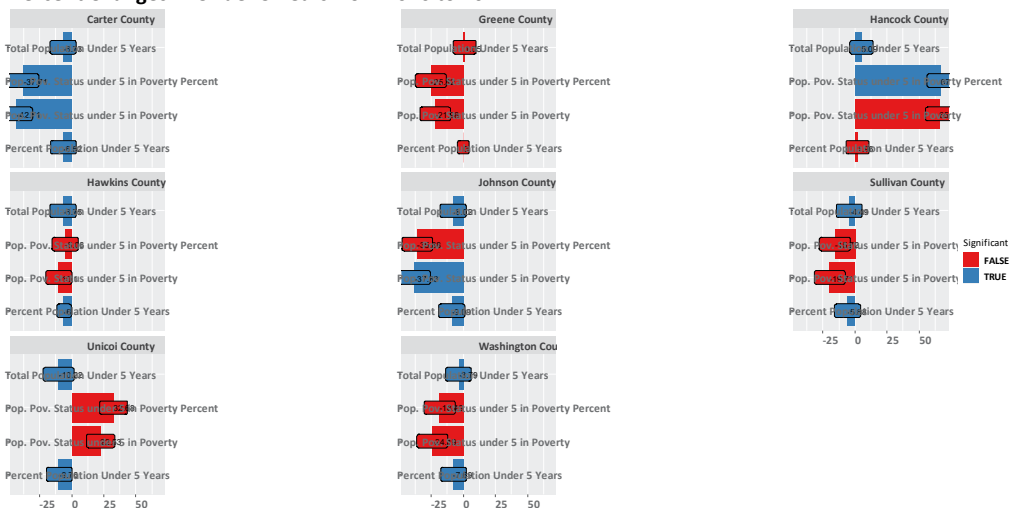
In the UETHDA service area, the total population and percentage of population under five years has significantly decreased since in all counties with the exception of Hancock County, where the total population under five years has significantly increased by 5.09% and the percentage of population under five years has non-significantly increased from 4.1% to 4.2%, and Greene County, where the total population under five years non-significantly increased by 1.05% and the percentage of population under five years stayed the same.

Under 5 Years, 2016 to 2021

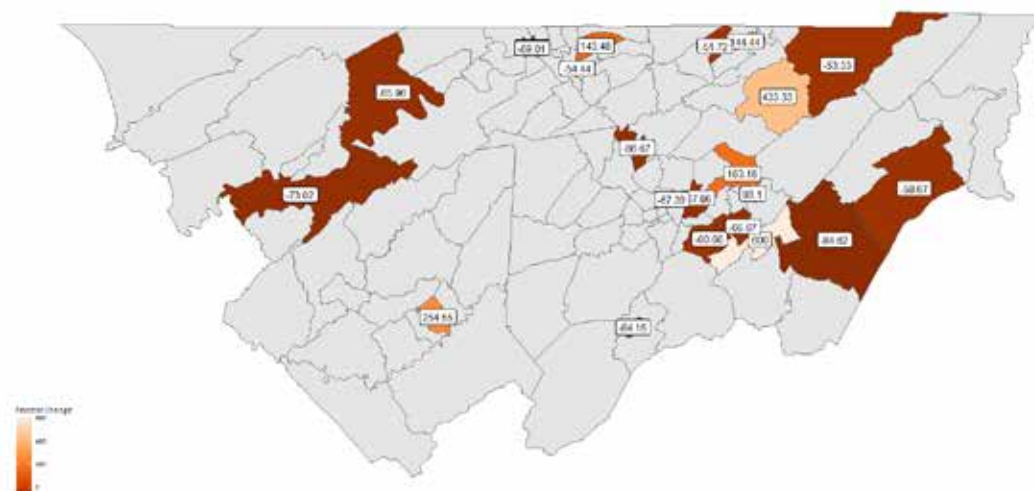
Location	2021 Estimate Total Population Under 5 Years	2021 Estimate Percent Population Under 5 Years	2021 Estimate Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty Percent	2021 Estimate Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty	2016 Estimate Total Population Under 5 Years	2016 Estimate Percent Population Under 5 Years	2016 Estimate Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty Percent	2016 Estimate Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty
Carter County	2411	8.6	22.6	515	3581	8.6	35.8	899
Greene County	3288	8.7	29.0	799	3214	8.7	30.8	960
Hancock County	595	9.2	63.0	239	554	9.3	37.7	218
Hawkins County	2894	8.7	31.8	825	2846	9.0	33.8	811
Johnson County	722	4.0	37.0	258	790	4.4	27.7	415
Sullivan County	7166	8.8	26.8	1970	7912	8.3	33.8	2494
Washington County	6154	8.8	35.8	1484	6604	8.2	29.2	1918
Union County	988	5.7	39.2	225	744	4.3	29.7	382

Carter County saw the largest decrease in under five years poverty, with a significant 42.71% reduction in total under five years population in poverty and a reduction in under five years poverty percentage from 35.8% to 22.3%. Johnson County also saw a significant reduction in total population under five years in poverty by 37.83%. Hancock County was the only county who saw a significant increase in the poverty percentage of people under five years rising from 37.7% to 63.0% since 2016.

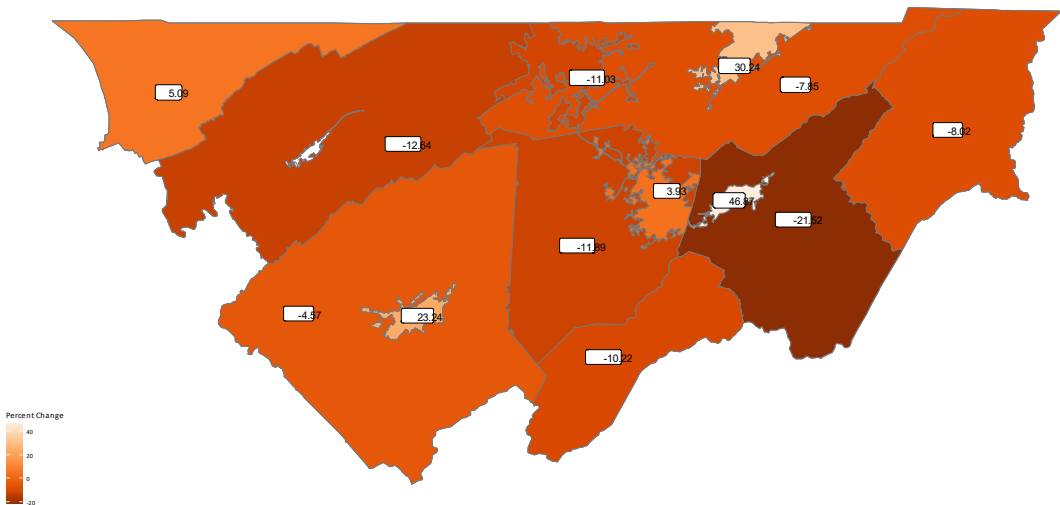
Percent Changes in Under 5 Years from 2016 to 2021



Census Tract Significant Percent Change in Under 5 Years Percent of Age Group from 2021 to 2016



Change in total under 5 years Population in School Districts from 2021 to 2016



Elizabethton City School District has seen the largest increase in total population under five years since 2016 at 46.87%, followed by Bristol City Schools at 30.24%. Hawkins County Schools saw the largest decrease at 12.64%.

Race and Ethnicity Profile

The population in the UETHDA service area is predominantly non-Hispanic and white, especially when compared with the United States and rest of Tennessee. In the United States, approximately 68.2% of the population is white and 81.6% is non-Hispanic. In Tennessee, 77.8% of the population is white and 94.8% is non-Hispanic. In the UETHDA service area, Hancock County has the highest percentage of white residents at 98.3% and Washington County has the lowest percentage at 89.5%. Black/African American is the next highest racial group in the region comprising a high of 4.1% of the Washington County. The Hispanic population in the UETHDA region ranges from 1.6% in Hawkins County to 5.6% in Unicoi County.

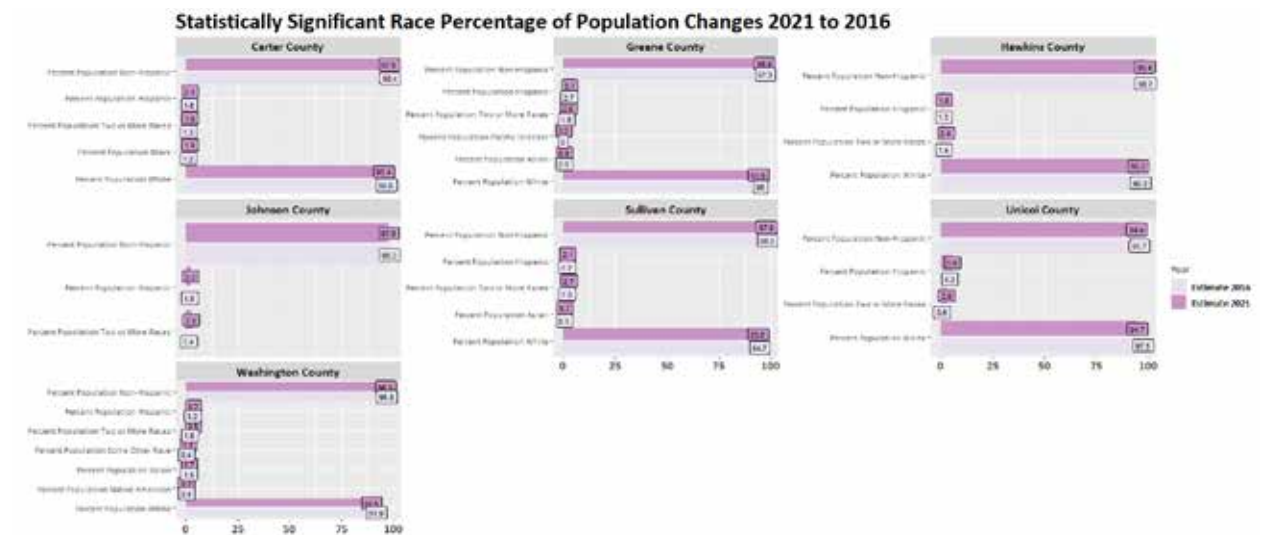
Race and Ethnicity Characteristics 2021

	Total Population	Percent White	Total Population	Percent Black	Total Population	Percent Hispanic American	Total Population	Percent American Indian	Total Population	Percent Asian	Total Population	Percent Pacific Islander	Total Population	Percent Some Other Race	Total Population	Percent Some Other Race	Total Population	Percent Hispanic	Total Population	Percent Non-Hispanic
United States	324789209	68.2	42390162	12.6	2722661	0.8	18782804	0.3	813037	0.2	18381746	0.0	12019422	7.0	6080849	18.4	148638513		81.6	
Tennessee	6381764	77.8	1157931	14.8	17548	0.3	110638	0.1	8784	0.0	88746	0.0	117901	0.1	84304	0.1	4287918		94.8	
Carter County	15736	95.4	1369	1.5	17	0.0	189	0.0	18	0.0	213	0.0	1082	1.3	1171	0.1	15348		97.9	
Greene County	15672	95.9	1108	1.3	18.1	0.1	194	0.0	108	0.0	451	0.0	1811	0.0	1174	0.1	17752		96.9	
Hancock County	1580	98.3	34	0.4	8	0.0	46	0.0	8	0.0	31	0.0	24	0.0	130	1.6	4579		98.2	
Hawkins County	14888	96.2	818	5.4	18	0.1	263	0.0	43	0.0	114	0.0	1887	0.0	1017	1.4	15888		98.4	
Jordan County	19519	92.3	701	3.6	104	0.5	41	0.0	8	0.0	46	0.0	451	0.0	187	0.2	17529		97.8	
Duffell County	142879	99.0	1001	1.0	201	0.1	1113	0.0	31	0.0	1079	0.0	4019	0.0	1000	0.1	114541		97.9	
Washington County	118143	89.5	1421	4.1	898	0.1	2184	0.0	18	0.0	1473	0.0	4679	0.0	8442	0.0	117126		96.9	
Unicoi County	15948	94.7	87	0.4	11	0.0	17	0.0	8	0.0	107	0.0	321	0.0	1000	0.0	18883		94.4	

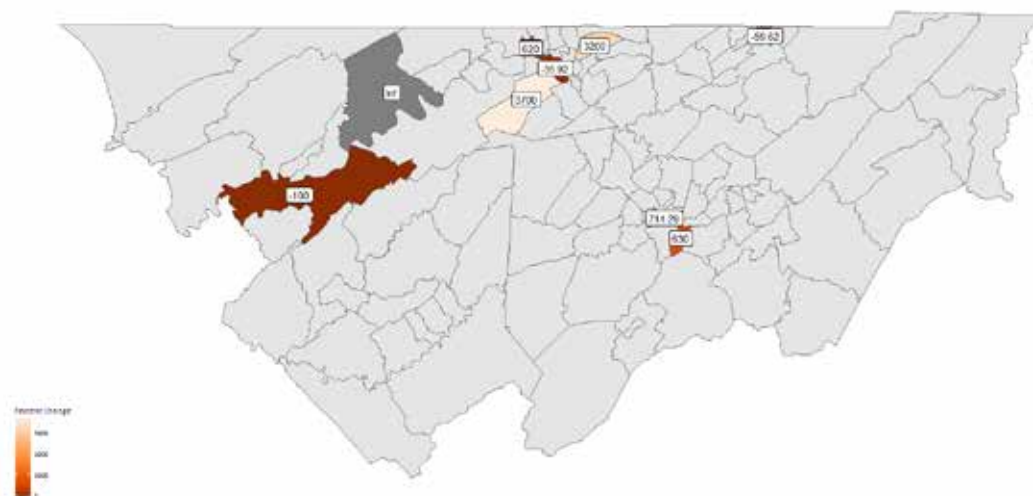
Difference in Percentage of Population comprised by Racial or Ethnic 2021 to 2016

Location	Percent Population White	Percent Population Black	Percent Population Native American	Percent Population Asian	Percent Population Pacific Islander	Percent Population Some Other Race	Percent Population Two or More Races	Percent Population Hispanic	Percent Population Non-Hispanic
United States	-5.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.9	1.1	-1.1
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Carter County	-1.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.5
Greene County	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	-0.4
Hancock County	0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.8	1.1	-1.1
Hawkins County	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	-0.5
Johnson County	-1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	1.1	0.4	-0.4
Sullivan County	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	-0.4
Union County	-2.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	-0.5
Washington County	-2.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.3	-1.3

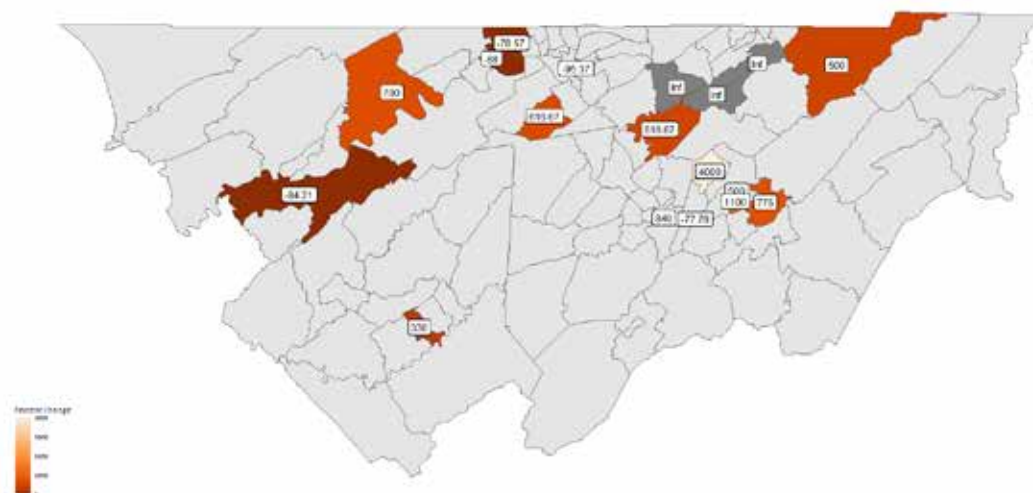
Since 2016, the percentage of white and non-Hispanic residents has decreased in the United States by 5.1% and 1.1% respectively, while Tennessee has remained roughly the same. These numbers have decreased in the UETHDA service area counties as well, but not to the same degree. Washington County had the largest change, with a decrease of 2.8% in the white population and 1.3% in the non-Hispanic population. Hancock County had a slight increase in the white population by 0.3%, though it was not statistically significant. The statistically significant changes in race and ethnic groups from 2016 to 2021 are listed in the graph below.



Census Tract Significant Percent Change Black Percent of Population from 2021 to 2016



Census Tract Significant Percent Change Hispanic Percent of Population from 2021 to 2016



Household Characteristics

According to the 2021 ACS estimates, there are approximately 213,024 households in the UETHDA service area, a 1.5% increase from the 2016 ACS estimate of 209,833 households. The majority of households in both the United States and Tennessee are married-couple households (47.8%) and, with the exception of Hancock County (44%), all UETHDA service area counties have a higher percentage of married-couple households than do the rest of the state and country, with Hawkins having the highest in the region at 50.5%.

30.6% of households in the United States have at least one person below the age of 18 years. With the exception of Hancock County, this percentage is lower in the UETHDA service area than the county and the rest of the state, with a low of 25.1% of households in Washington County. The percentage of households with at least one person over the age of 64 years is higher in all UETHDA counties than the national percentage of 30.2%, from a low of 30.7% in Washington County, to a high of 40.3% in Hancock

County. Both the average household and average family sizes in the UETHDA service area are lower than national and state levels.

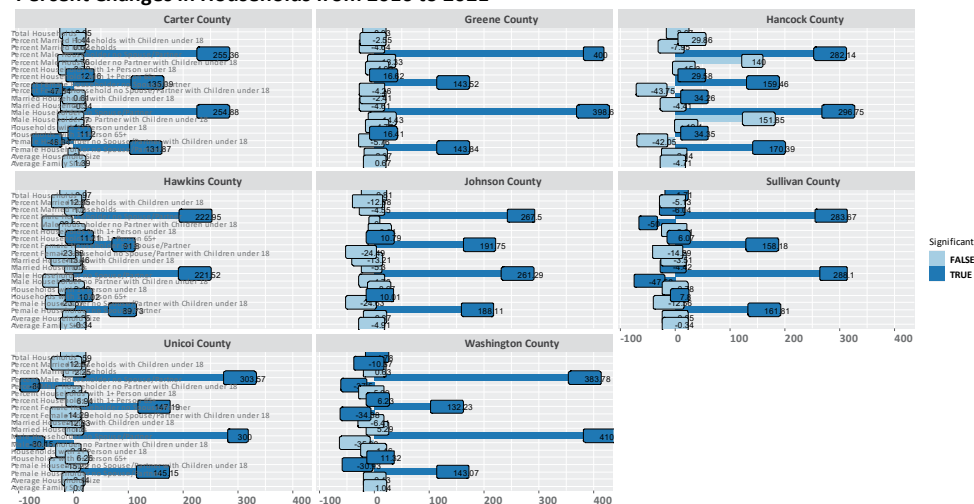
The percentage of single female householders with children under 18 years is lower in the UETHDA service area than the rest of the country and state. This is balanced by the generally higher percentage of single male householders with children under 18 years in the service area versus the rest of the country.

2021 Household Type

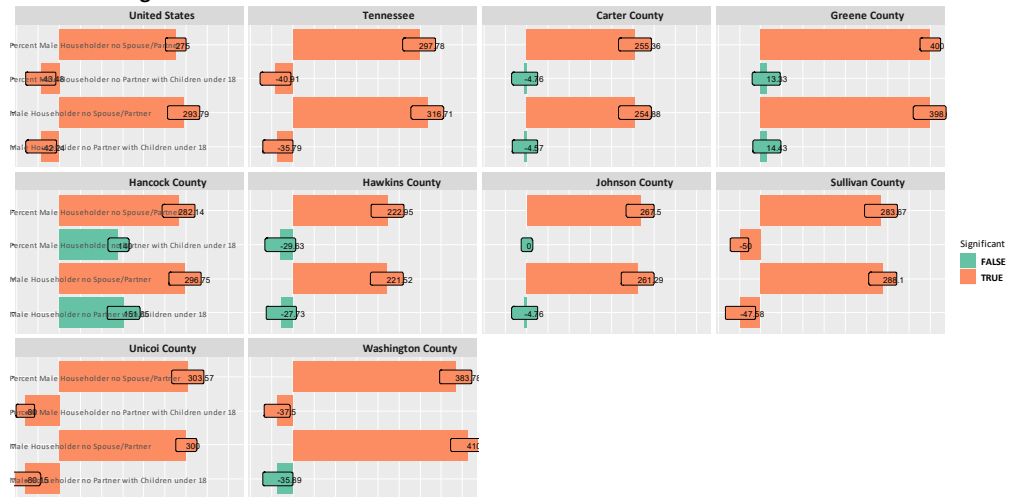
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Since 2016, the total and percentage of households involving single males or females has significantly and dramatically increased in the United States and Tennessee, while the number of single parents with children under the age of 18 years has significantly decreased. This pattern holds true for the UETHDA service area as well.

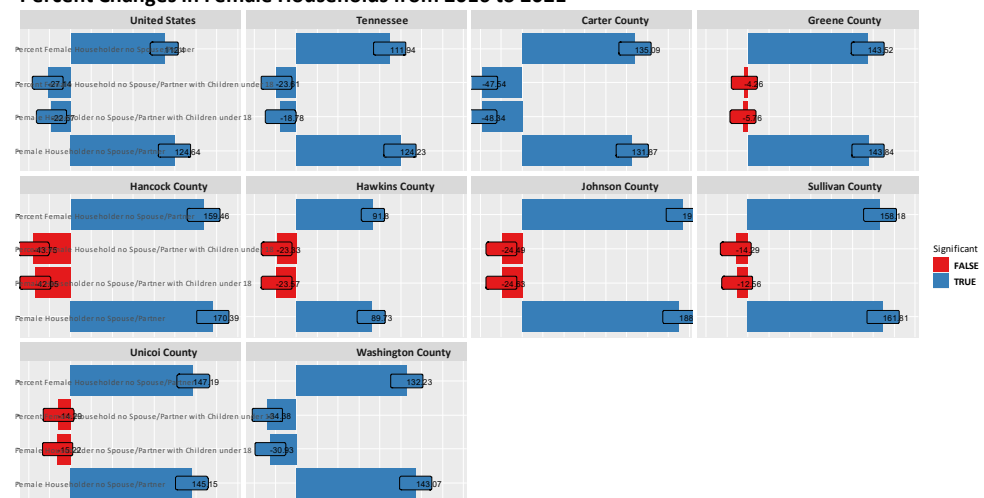
Percent Changes in Households from 2016 to 2021



Percent Changes in Male Households from 2016 to 2021



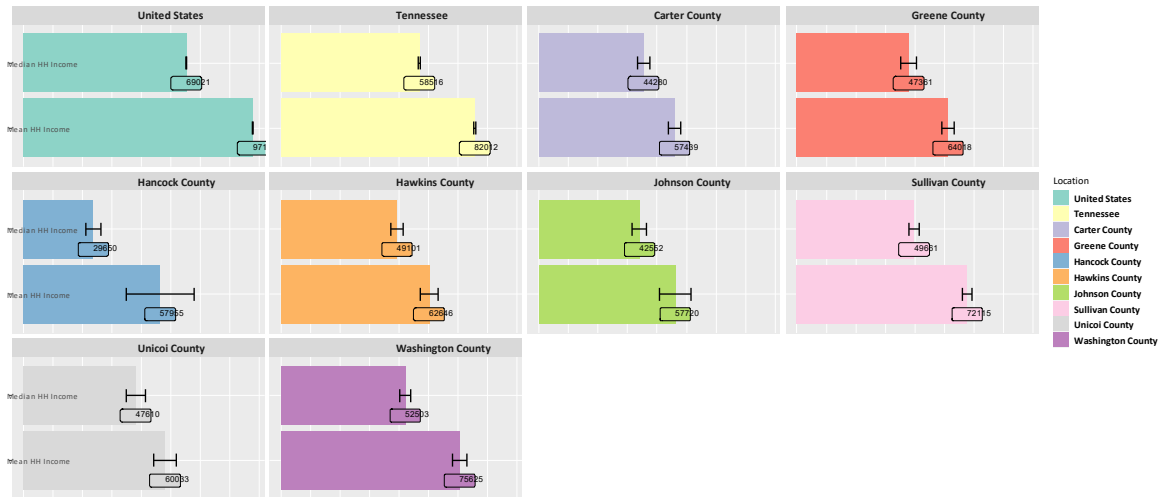
Percent Changes in Female Households from 2016 to 2021



Household Income

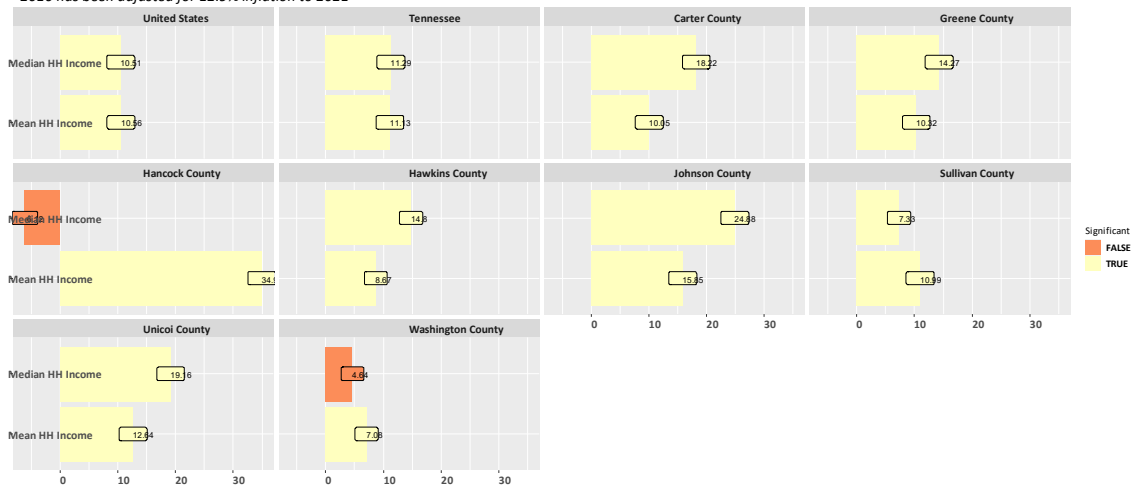
The median household income in Tennessee was \$58,516 in 2021 according to ACS estimates. This was 11.29% higher than the 2021 inflation adjusted 2016 estimate of \$52,582.05. In the UETHDA service area, the median household income likewise significantly increased from 2016 (in 2021 dollars) in all but Washington and Hancock Counties and ranged from a low of 7.33% in Sullivan County, to a high of 24.88% in Johnson County. Hancock County had a non-significant decrease of 6.12% (\$31,581 in 2016, \$29,650 in 2021).

2021 Mean and Median Incomes



Percent Changes in Household Mean and Median Incomes from 2016 to 2021

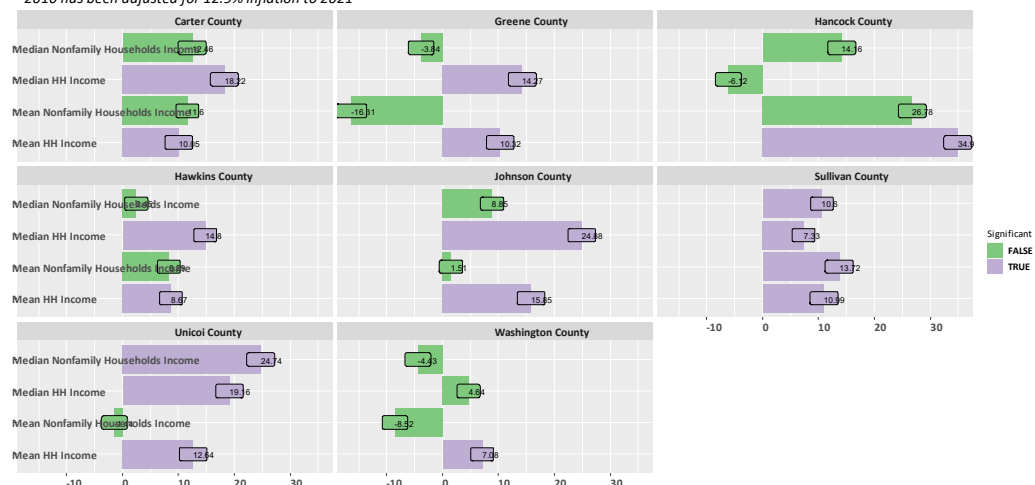
*2016 has been adjusted for 12.9% inflation to 2021



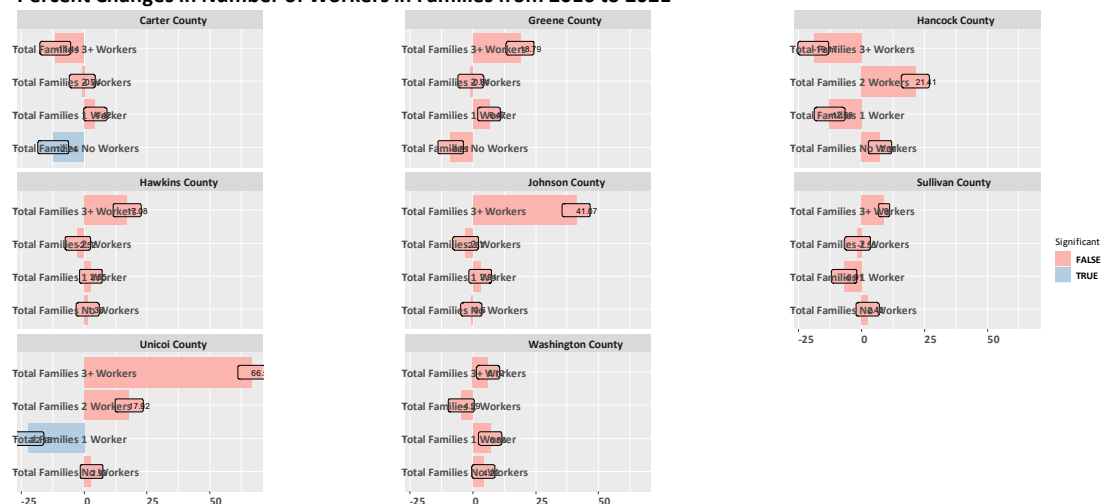
In all but Greene and Washington Counties, Non-Family Households median income increased from 2016 (in 2021 dollars) to 2021 in the UETHDA service area. The number of workers in families did not significantly change from 2016 to 2021 except for the number of families with No Workers significantly decreased by 12.24% in Carter County, and the number of families with one Worker decreased by 22.15% in Unicoi County.

Percent Changes in Nonfamily vs All Households Mean and Median Incomes from 2016 to 2021

*2016 has been adjusted for 12.9% inflation to 2021



Percent Changes in Number of Workers in Families from 2016 to 2021



The distribution of Household Income is skewed towards the higher income brackets in the United States. That skew is much smaller in both the UETHDA service area counties and Tennessee as a whole. Hancock County has the highest percentage of households with less than \$10,000 income at 13.4%.

2021 Household Income Distribution



2021 Percent of Households in Income Brackets

Location	Percent HH Income < 10,000	Percent HH Income 10,000- 14,999	Percent HH Income 15,000- 24,999	Percent HH Income 25,000- 34,999	Percent HH Income 35,000- 49,999	Percent HH Income 50,000- 74,999	Percent HH Income 75,000- 99,999	Percent HH Income 100,000- 149,999	Percent HH Income 150,000- 199,999	Percent HH Income > 200,000
United States	5.5	3.9	7.8	8.2	11.4	16.8	12.8	16.3	7.8	9.5
Tennessee	6.2	4.7	9.2	9.5	13.4	18.2	12.8	14.3	5.7	6.0
Carter County	7.7	7.2	13.7	11.5	15.9	18.7	11.1	9.6	3.0	1.7
Greene County	6.8	6.8	13.3	11.1	13.4	19.4	12.3	10.5	3.9	2.7
Hancock County	13.4	8.3	10.6	13.3	9.2	13.0	13.7	6.2	0.0	3.4
Hawkins County	7.5	5.6	12.6	11.7	13.6	20.1	12.5	9.9	4.7	1.7
Johnson County	8.7	7.7	14.6	11.2	16.6	14.5	13.6	8.6	3.6	0.9
Sullivan County	6.4	5.6	12.1	10.9	15.3	17.4	12.0	11.6	3.9	4.8
Washington County	7.3	6.0	10.8	10.4	13.4	17.5	11.4	12.7	5.3	5.1
Unicoi County	8.6	6.3	12.2	11.3	14.7	17.1	13.8	10.4	3.6	2.1

The skew towards higher income brackets in the United States leads to a Mean/Median Income Ratio of 1.41, which is unchanged from 2016 when adjusted for inflation, and the Mean/Median Income Ratio was also unchanged in Tennessee during this time period at 1.40. In the UETHDA service area counties, this ratio increased in Hancock (43.38% increase), Sullivan (3.57% increase), and Washington (2.13% increase) Counties and decreased in the other counties.

HH Incomes and Change in Mean/Median Ratio from 2016 to 2021

Location	2021 Estimate Median HH Income	2021 Estimate Mean HH Income	Inflation Adj 2016 Estimate Median HH Income	Inflation Adj 2016 Estimate Mean HH Income	2021 Mean/Median	2016 Inf Adj Mean/Median	Percent Change
United States	69021	97196	62458.54	87930.71	1.41	1.41	0.00
Tennessee	58516	82012	52582.05	73800.47	1.40	1.40	0.00
Carter County	44280	57439	37456.83	52194.80	1.30	1.39	-6.47
Greene County	47381	64018	41446.72	58020.80	1.35	1.40	-3.57
Hancock County	26650	57955	31581.52	42952.81	1.95	1.38	43.38
Hawkins County	49101	62646	42769.92	57650.13	1.28	1.55	-5.19
Johnson County	42552	57720	34073.22	49821.64	1.36	1.48	-6.85
Sullivan County	49681	72113	46289.81	64972.82	1.45	1.40	3.57
Washington County	52503	75625	50177.28	70622.34	1.44	1.41	2.13
Unicoi County	47610	60033	39955.31	53296.70	1.26	1.33	-5.26

Birthplace and Language Spoke at Home

In the United States, 26.6% of people live in a different state than which they were born and approximately 13.6% of the population was born outside of the county and 21.7% speak a language other than English at home, with the predominate other language being Spanish. The percentage Tennessee residents born in another state is higher than the national level at 34.8%, but the foreign born and percentage of residents who do not speak English at home is much lower at 5.3% and 7.4% respectively. In the UETHDA service area, the Foreign-Born and non-English at home speakers are even lower than the rest of the state, with Washington County having the highest percentage of Foreign-Born residents at 3.7%, and Hawkins County having the lowest at 1%. Between 4.9% (Unicoi County) and 1.2% (Hawkins County) of UETHDA service area residents speak Spanish at home.

2021 Birth Place and Language Spoken at Home

Location	Population Born in Different State	Percent Population Born in Different State	Population Foreign Born	Percent Population Foreign Born	Population 14 Years Language other than English Spoken at Home	Percent Population 14 Years Language other than English Spoken at Home	Population 14 Years who speak English less than Very Well	Percent Population 14 Years who speak English less than Very Well	Population 14 Years who speak Spanish at Home	Percent Population 14 Years who speak Spanish at Home
United States	87788161	26.6	4484808	13.6	47307410	21.7	15155299	8.2	41137183	13.5
Tennessee	2867035	34.8	349490	5.3	477382	7.4	137477	5.3	275463	4.2
Carter County	18168	12.7	490	1.9	1388	3.4	319	0.6	769	1.6
Greene County	22827	11.3	1288	1.8	2011	3.0	436	0.7	1157	1.7
Hancock County	2089	10.8	90	1.4	199	1.4	24	0.4	81	1.4
Hawkins County	18316	16.1	510	1.0	943	1.7	288	0.5	683	1.2
Johnson County	8389	11.0	218	1.8	584	3.4	288	1.5	403	3.7
Sullivan County	79617	17.8	1472	1.8	9889	1.5	764	0.5	2706	1.5
Washington County	47140	19.3	1492	2.7	6231	4.8	2201	1.9	4261	2.9
Unicoi County	8773	12.3	471	2.6	970	6.6	223	1.3	338	4.0

Education

In the United States, approximately 33.7% of the population aged 25 years and over have a bachelor's degree or higher, and 88.9% of the same population have at least a High School or Equivalence degree. These percentages are lower in the state of Tennessee, with 29.0% having a Bachelor's degree or higher, and 88.8% having at least a High School or Equivalent degree. In the UETHDA service area counties, the percentage of population 25 years or older who have at least a High School Degree or Equivalent ranges from a low of 81.3% in Hancock County to a high of 90.6% in Washington County. The percentage of 25

years or older residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher is also highest in Washington County at 33.1% and lowest in Hancock County at 11.1%.

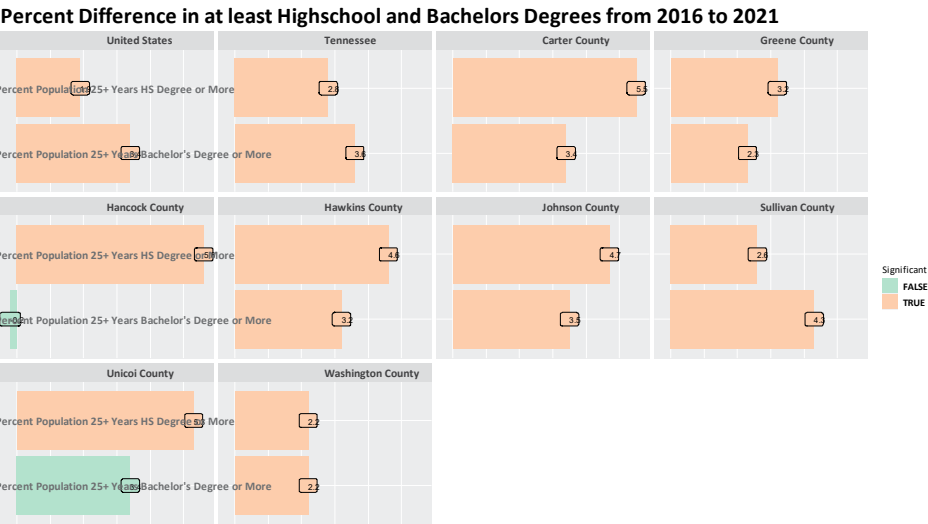
These percentages have significantly increased in the last five years in the nation, Tennessee, and UETHDA service area counties, with the exception of Bachelor's degree or more in Hancock County, which saw a non-significant decrease in percentage. Hancock County saw the largest change in percent of population with at least a High School or Equivalent degree, increasing by 5.5%.

2021 Population 25+ Total Educational Attainment

Location	Population 25+ Years	Population 25+ Years Less than 9th Grade Education	Population 25+ Years 9-12th Grade Education	Population 25+ Years HS Degree	Population 25+ Years Some College, No Degree	Population 25+ Years Associate's Degree	Population 25+ Years Bachelor's Degree	Population 25+ Years Graduate Degree	Population 25+ Years HS Degree or More	Population 25+ Years Bachelor's Degree or More
United States	22512517	10793507	14256848	59638386	45042031	19814710	48354331	29454933	200021961	75808834
Tennessee	4708480	189020	340742	1485813	968644	337650	859253	507956	4179318	1367211
Carter County	42028	1812	3739	15990	9214	3158	5187	3018	36477	8205
Greene County	10605	2735	4821	21116	10147	3229	5407	3180	43079	8587
Hancock County	4806	471	428	2069	1142	163	209	333	3907	533
Hawkins County	41981	2289	3262	17634	8319	3119	4087	2114	33813	9701
Johnson County	13651	887	1701	5478	2593	1134	1243	815	11063	1858
Sullivan County	115505	4343	9742	38314	22773	12063	19098	10074	102020	29670
Washington County	91128	2736	5788	26311	19461	6695	17361	12775	82604	30137
Unicoi County	13458	694	1162	4952	3372	1121	1358	799	11602	2157

2021 Population 25+ Educational Attainment Percentages

Location	Percent Population 25+ Years Less than 9th Grade Education	Percent Population 25+ Years 9-12th Grade Education	Percent Population 25+ Years HS Degree	Percent Population 25+ Years Some College, No Degree	Percent Population 25+ Years Associate's Degree	Percent Population 25+ Years Bachelor's Degree	Percent Population 25+ Years Graduate Degree	Percent Population 25+ Years HS Degree or More	Percent Population 25+ Years Bachelor's Degree or More
United States	4.8	6.3	26.5	20.0	8.7	20.6	13.1	88.9	93.7
Tennessee	4.0	7.2	31.6	20.6	7.8	18.2	10.8	88.8	29.0
Carter County	4.3	8.9	37.8	21.9	7.5	12.3	7.2	86.8	19.5
Greene County	5.4	9.5	41.7	20.0	6.4	10.7	6.3	85.1	17.0
Hancock County	9.8	8.9	43.1	23.8	3.4	4.2	8.9	81.3	11.1
Hawkins County	5.5	7.9	42.6	20.2	7.3	11.1	3.1	86.6	16.2
Johnson County	6.5	12.5	40.1	19.0	8.3	9.1	4.5	81.0	13.6
Sullivan County	3.8	7.9	33.3	19.7	9.6	16.8	8.9	88.3	25.7
Washington County	3.0	6.3	28.9	21.4	7.3	18.1	14.0	90.6	33.1
Unicoi County	5.2	8.6	36.8	25.1	8.3	10.1	5.9	89.2	16.0



School District Enrollment

Using the 2021 ACS estimates for School District Enrollment, the total number of people aged 3 or more years enrolled in schools has decreased in the United States by 1.3% and by 0.39% in Tennessee. With the exception of Greene County which saw a non-significant 1.22% increase, these numbers have decreased even more in the UETHDA service area counties. Johnson, Washington, and Greene Counties saw a large decrease in the total number of students enrolled in pre-school. *

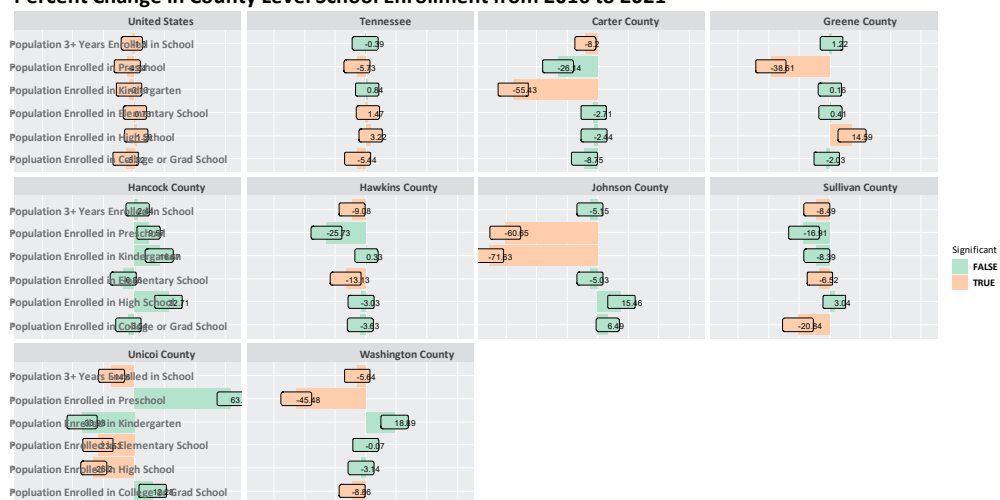
**note: the ACS margin of error for children enrolled in preschool is at least 50% or equal to the actual statistical estimate. Small geographical areas lose accuracy of interpretation.*

2021 and 2016 Total School Enrollment												
Location	2021 Estimate Population 3+ Years Enrolled in School	2021 Estimate Population Enrolled in Preschool	2021 Estimate Population Enrolled in Kindergarten	2021 Estimate Population Enrolled in Elementary School	2021 Estimate Population Enrolled in High School	2021 Estimate Population Enrolled in College or Grad School	2016 Estimate Population 3+ Years Enrolled in School	2016 Estimate Population Enrolled in Preschool	2016 Estimate Population Enrolled in Kindergarten	2016 Estimate Population Enrolled in Elementary School	2016 Estimate Population Enrolled in High School	2016 Estimate Population Enrolled in College or Grad School
United States	81576829	4704176	4260712	18570486	17264453	21814491	82348910	4949623	4181764	12211750	28685766	21288247
Tennessee	1478146	44063	81821	474006	505189	686683	1564718	89485	80641	681212	158112	411548
Carter County	10902	292	312	4921	2394	2984	11876	394	700	3058	2454	3270
Greene County	15679	415	644	4164	1604	3957	15514	476	643	6139	1145	3611
Hancock County	1385	185	77	625	362	113	1322	94	56	671	295	226
Hawkins County	10713	531	426	4809	2879	1883	11780	713	604	1538	2989	2856
Johnson County	2931	85	80	1404	896	475	3090	255	141	1510	776	447
Sullivan County	55147	1168	1475	11506	7481	6519	62945	1644	1610	14448	7260	7983
Washington County	31278	881	1813	11441	3611	11787	32029	1616	1138	11449	1793	12933
Unicoi County	3129	182	111	1578	600	378	2664	99	188	1862	813	782

2021 and 2056 School District Enrollment

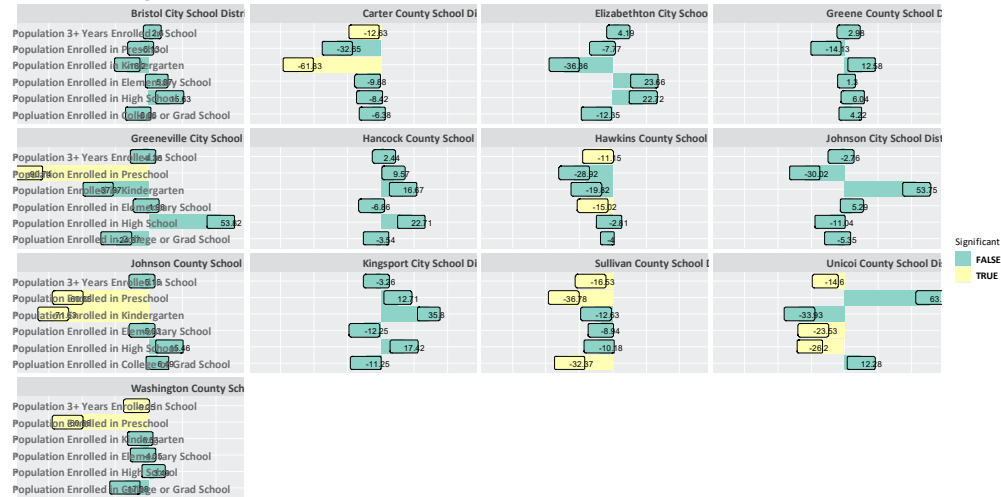
Location	2021 Estimated Population in Town Enrolled in School	2021 Estimated Population Enrolled in Pre-School	2021 Estimated Population Enrolled in Kindergarten	2021 Estimated Population Enrolled in Elementary School	2021 Estimated Population Enrolled in High School	2021 Estimated Population Enrolled in College or 2+ Year School	2020 Estimated Population in Town Enrolled in School	2020 Estimated Population Enrolled in Pre-School	2020 Estimated Population Enrolled in Kindergarten	2020 Estimated Population Enrolled in Elementary School	2020 Estimated Population Enrolled in High School	2020 Estimated Population Enrolled in College or 2+ Year School
Center County School District	1043	246	88	953	1815	1843	9146	285	124	1915	1933	1814
Chickadee City School District	1019	95	113	1016	116	1216	9176	113	116	1187	411	1016
Chippewa City School District	6168	31	88	1853	888	481	5236	118	118	1883	388	818
Clinton County School District	10104	215	885	4514	2116	1111	10176	488	485	4411	2111	2111
Frederick County School District	1188	200	77	813	161	213	1213	84	81	971	188	111
Frederick County School District	9118	440	401	4040	1617	1813	10440	416	111	4111	1111	1711
Johnson County School District	1181	85	111	1104	888	478	1086	118	115	1111	778	417
Madison City School District	10104	116	881	4881	2116	1111	10111	117	401	1116	2116	1014
Brainerd City School District	1921	100	100	1817	1413	1117	1776	116	118	1411	1111	1171
Carlisle County School District	14011	116	161	4116	1611	1813	10446	813	167	1111	4011	4111
Clarks County School District	11111	241	111	1778	888	878	1088	88	188	1811	811	711
Clinton City School District	11817	104	716	4011	1111	8811	18111	416	411	1111	1116	8114
Washington County School District	14116	117	811	4016	1116	1117	14117	811	816	1116	1116	811

Percent Change in County Level School Enrollment from 2016 to 2021

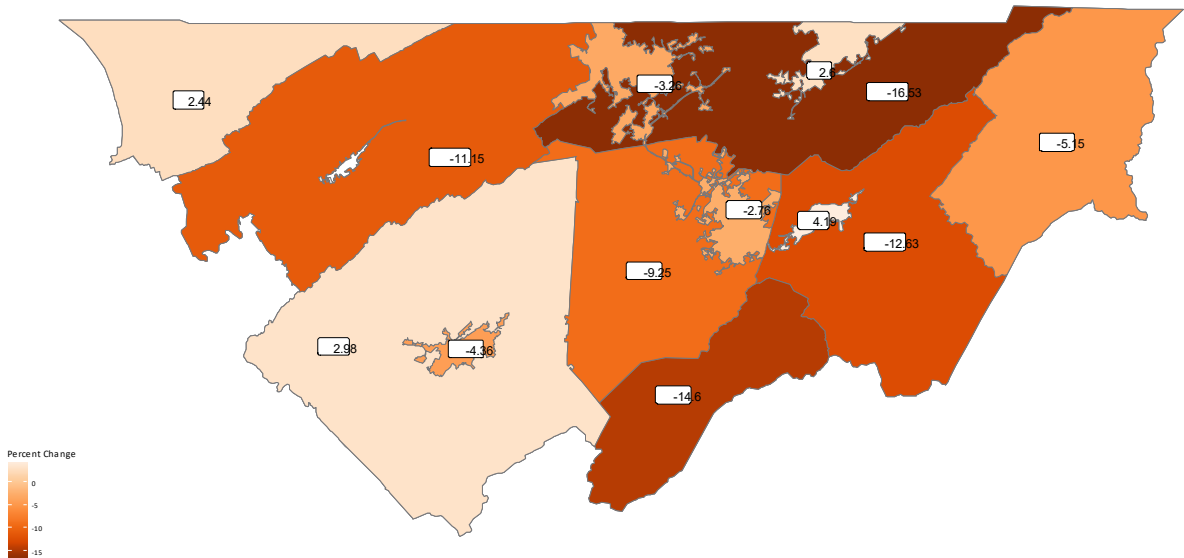


In UETHDA area school districts, Johnson, Washington, and Sullivan County School Districts as well as Greeneville City Schools, estimated preschool enrollment has significantly decreased since 2016, while Unicoi County Schools has seen a significant increase in this estimated population. The total estimated number of students enrolled in Greeneville City Preschools for 2021 is 20, with a ± 23 margin of error. Even with this error, the total number enrolled in the UETHDA Head Start Partnership with Greeneville City Schools in 2021 was 113. This difference could be explained due to ACS estimates using geographical location of estimated students and not actual school enrollment numbers. The purpose of these estimates by school district and changes since 2016 is to show the overall trend of a decreasing birth rate and native Tennessean population that are expected to continue to lower school enrollment numbers.

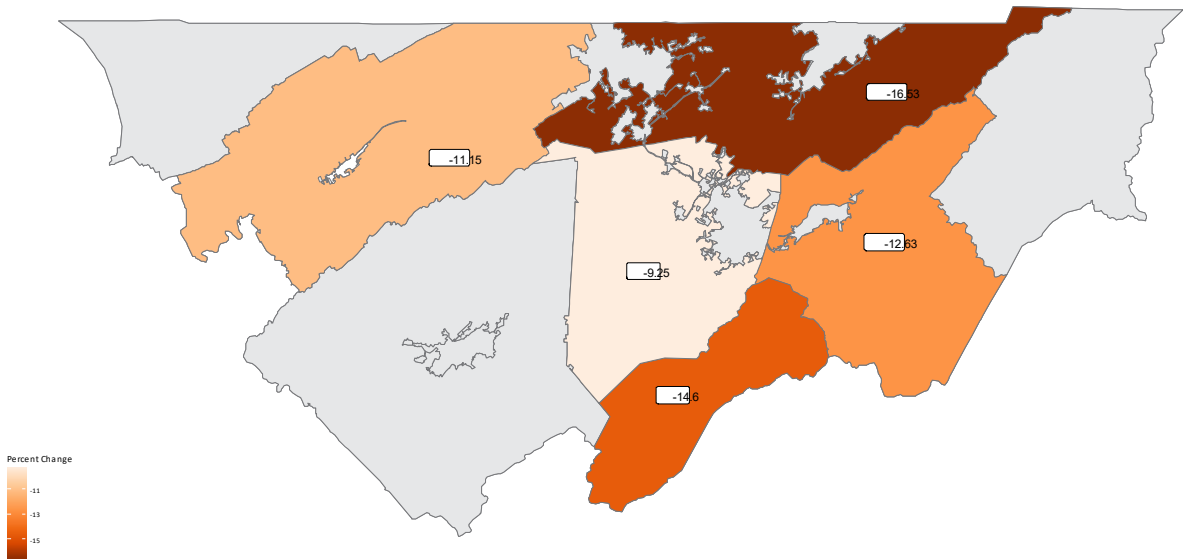
Percent Change in School District Enrollment from 2016 to 2021



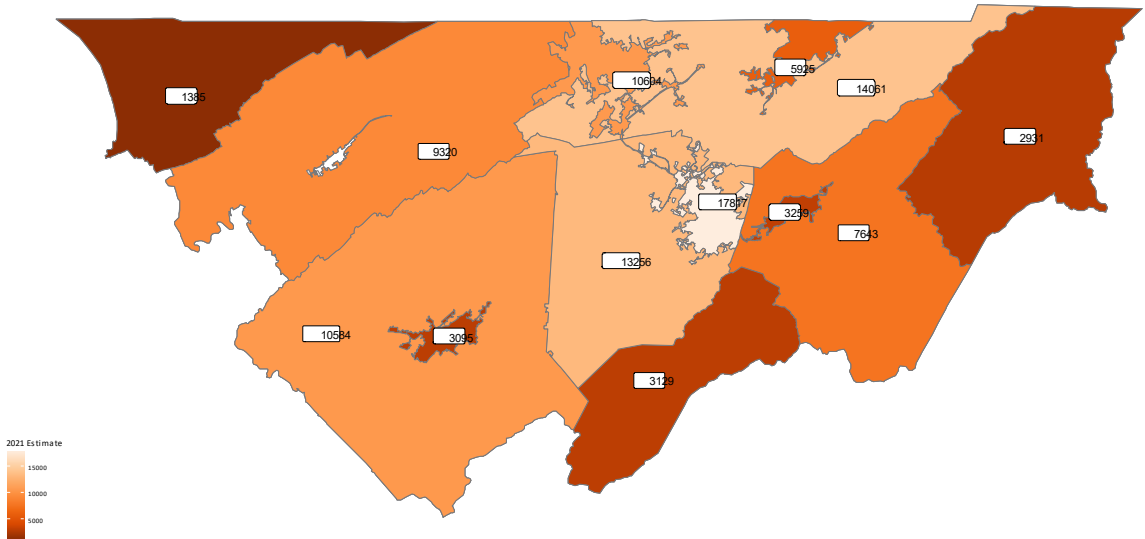
Change in total 3+ Years Population in School Districts from 2021 to 2016



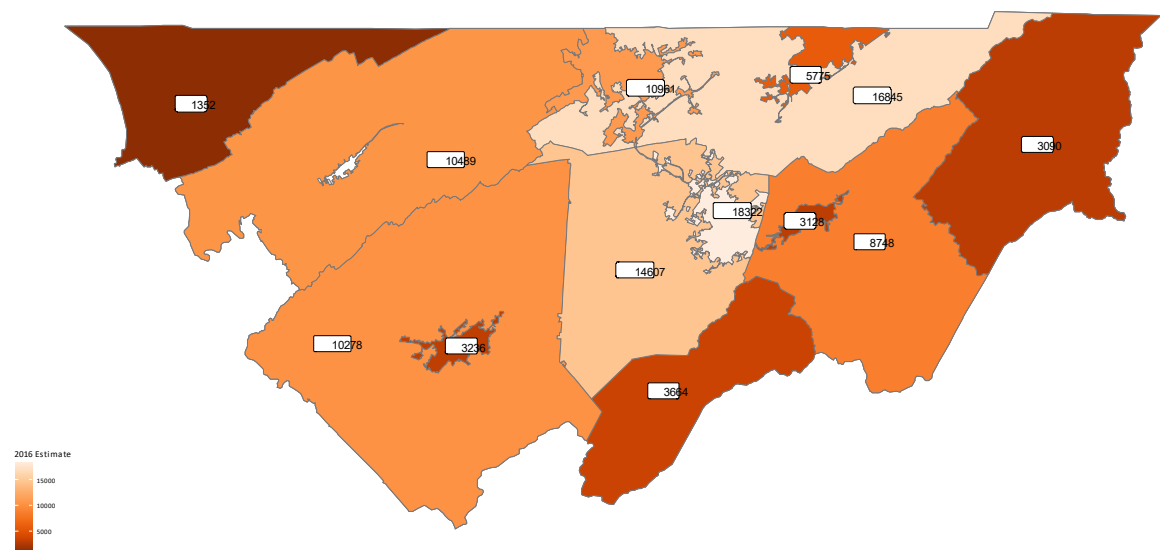
Significant Changes in total 3+ Years Population in School Districts from 2021 to 2016



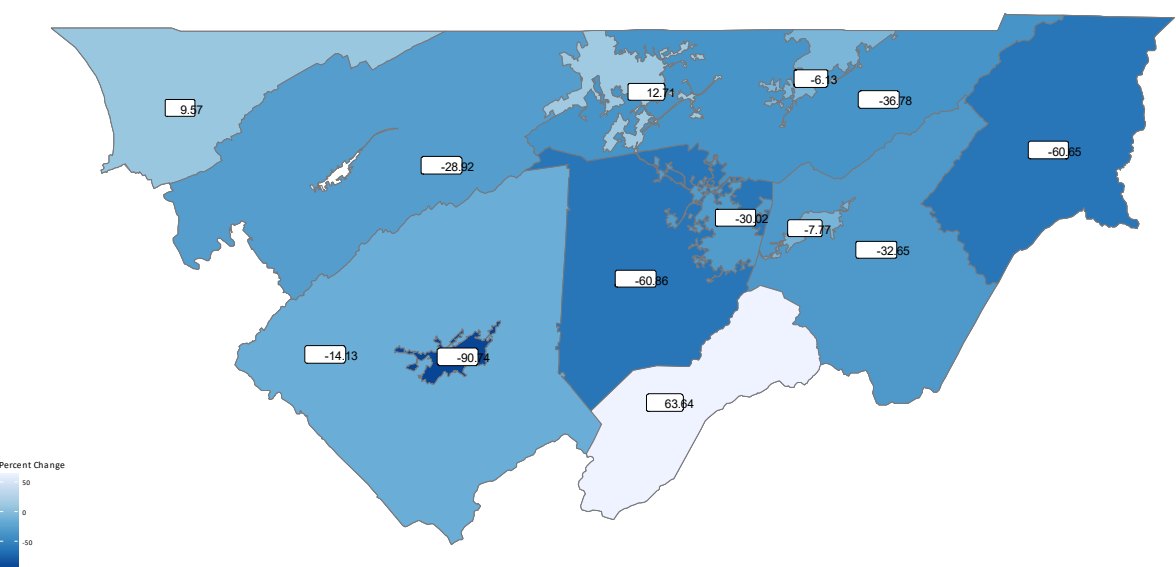
2021 Total Enrollment of 3+ Years Population in School Districts



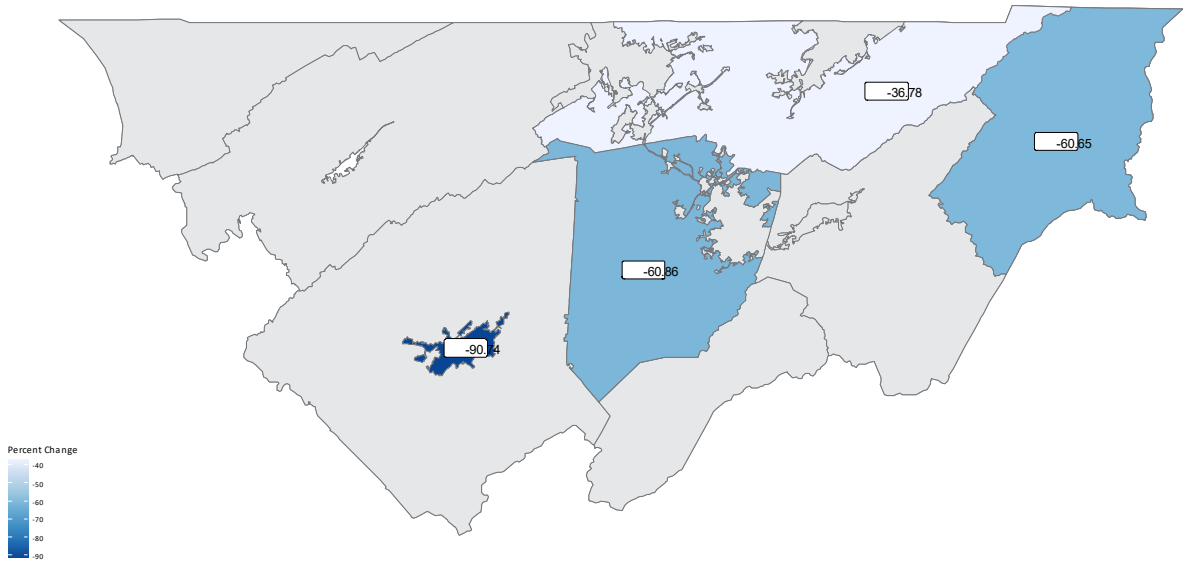
2016 Total Enrollment of 3+ Years Population in School Districts



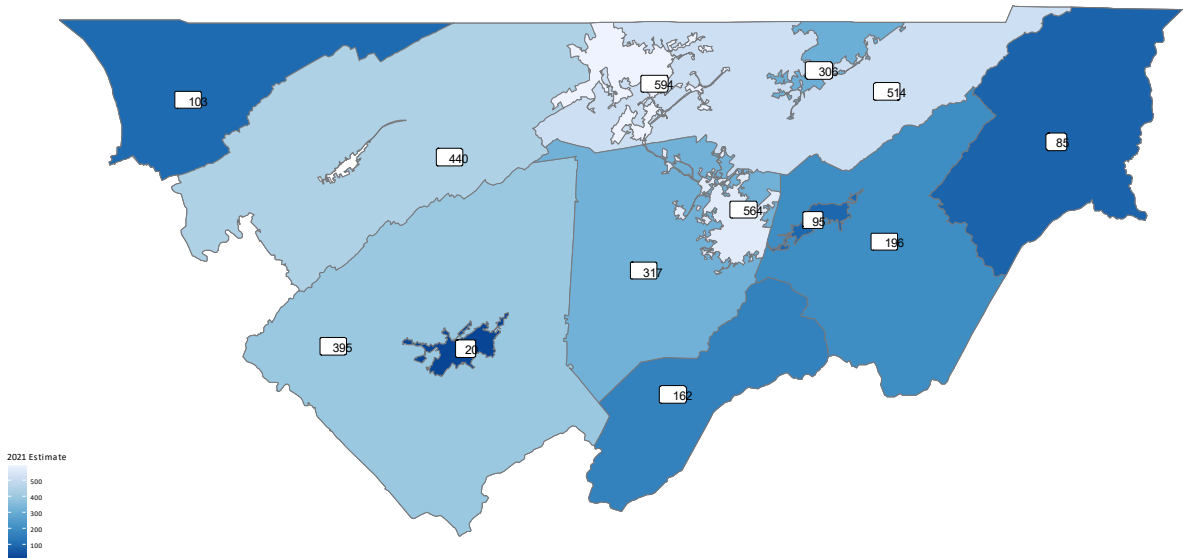
Change in total Preschool Enrollment in School Districts from 2021 to 2016



Significant Changes in total Preschool Enrollment in School Districts from 2021 to 2016

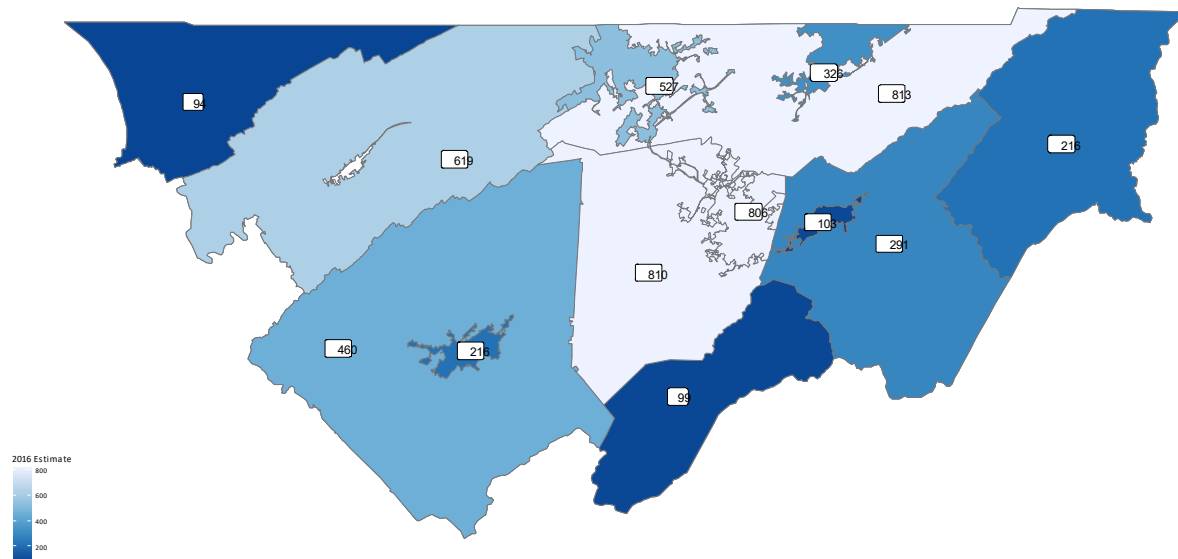


2021 Total Preschool Enrollment in School Districts



**Note: These total numbers have been added for clarity and are just an estimation.*

2016 Total Preschool Enrollment in School Districts



School Report Cards

According to the 2021-2022 Tennessee School System District Profile, there are 13 school districts in the UETHDA service area with approximately 68,918 students enrolled, a decrease of approximately 1,500 students (2.14%) from 2016-2017. The number of economically disadvantaged students ranges from a low of 20% in Bristol City Schools to a high of 46% in Carter County Schools, with an average of 31.3% of students being economically disadvantaged in an individual district. This is a decrease from the 2016-2017 level of 36.1%. Between a low of 12% in Johnson City Schools to a high of 27% in Hancock County Schools of students have a disability, with an average of 16.9% per school district, a slight decrease from the 2016-2017 average of 16.5% per school district. The school districts follow the demographic pattern of the surrounding region in being predominantly white and non-Hispanic. Johnson City Schools have the lowest percentage of white students at 68% while Hancock County Schools had the highest percentage of 98%. The number of ethnic and racial minority students has increased by about 5% from 2016-2017 for the districts as a whole.

2021-2022 School District Profile

[illegible]

The 2021-2022 ACT scores by school district were lower across the board than the 2016-2017 for UETHDA area school districts. The difference in the percentage of students scoring below 19 increased from between 3.5% in Greene County Schools and 16.6% in Carter County Schools and the percentage of students scoring 21 or higher decreased from a low of 2.4% in Greene County to a high of 14.8% in Bristol City. The overall composite score decreased by 0.7 points in Greeneville City and Elizabethton City and 1.7 points in Carter County Schools.

2021-2022 ACT Scores and Difference from 2016-2017

[illegible]

Between a low 83.8% in Carter County Schools and high of 98.5% in Greenville City Schools graduated in 2022 with an average graduation rate of 96.5% for the UETHDA area school districts. 87.85% of students considered economically disadvantaged graduated in 2022 with a low of 79.4% in Hancock County Schools and a high of 95.2% in Greenville City Schools. Females graduated at a higher percentage than males and non-economically disadvantaged students graduated at a higher rate than economically disadvantaged ones. An average of 83.2% of students with disabilities graduated, a 11.2% lower rate than students without disabilities. Black/Hispanic/Native students graduated at an average of 90.3% rate while white students graduated at a 93.4% average rate.

2022 Graduation Rates

[illegible]

Unicoi County Schools had the largest increase in all student's graduation rate from 2017 to 2022 with a 6.7% increase, while Carter County Schools had the largest decrease by 7.0%. Bristol City Schools say the largest decrease in graduation rates among Black/Hispanic/Native students by 17.9% and Unicoi County saw a 13.6% increase in graduation rate in the same group. Johnson City Schools had a 11.2% increase in graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students in 2022 compared to 2017, while Elizabethton City Schools saw a 16.9% decrease in economically disadvantaged students' graduation rate.

2022-2017 Graduation Rate Difference

School Name	All Students	Black/Hispanic/Native American	Economically Disadvantaged	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	Non-Students with Disabilities	Students with Disabilities	White	Hispanic	Black or African American	English Learners
Carter County	-7.2	-13.0	-5.1	-7.6	-7.9	2.2	-6.7	NA	NA	NA
Elizabethton	-4.4	NA	36.9	-1.4	-4.3	-4.8	6.7	NA	NA	NA
Greene County	1.2	-13.0	1.3	-9.7	-4.8	11.4	1.4	NA	NA	NA
Greeneville	1.2	9.0	9.1	NA	NA	9.0	3.8	NA	NA	NA
Hancock County	0.7	NA	-4.1	9.3	4.6	-15.7	6.6	NA	NA	NA
Johnson County	-0.4	6.8	-2.8	10.7	-6.5	-0.7	-0.4	1.0	NA	NA
Johnson City	-1.6	-4.1	-0.5	-10.0	-1.4	9.8	-0.4	-10.0	NA	NA
Sullivan County	-1.3	-4.7	-4.1	10.8	-0.0	3.5	-1.1	NA	NA	NA
Bristol	-2.8	-17.9	2.0	-2.9	-1.8	-9.5	-0.7	NA	-11.8	NA
Kingsport	-2.0	-5.1	-6.9	-2.4	-0.9	-11.7	-1.3	-11.9	-5.7	NA
Unicoi County	6.7	13.0	8.5	7.5	4.9	21.2	5.7	13.5	NA	NA
Washington County	0.8	9.7	-2.7	2.4	-4.2	10.0	1.4	-7.3	11.8	NA
Johnson City	4.7	9.2	11.2	2.3	8.0	14.2	1.3	11.2	10.0	2.4

Special Education

In 2022, a total of 117,520 students in Tennessee were involved in the special education programs at their schools, a total of 12.17% of students. This was an increase of roughly 1,500 students but a decrease in percentage of total students by 0.43% since 2016. Sullivan County had the most total number of students in special education in their school districts at 2,954 followed by Washington County at 1,918 in their school districts. Both counties saw decreases in the number of special education students since 2016.

Number of Students in Special Education from 2016 to 2022



Hancock County had the highest percentage of students in special education at 24.82%, an increase of 4.1% since 2016 and the largest increase in the region. Unicoi, Hawkins, and Carter Counties also saw

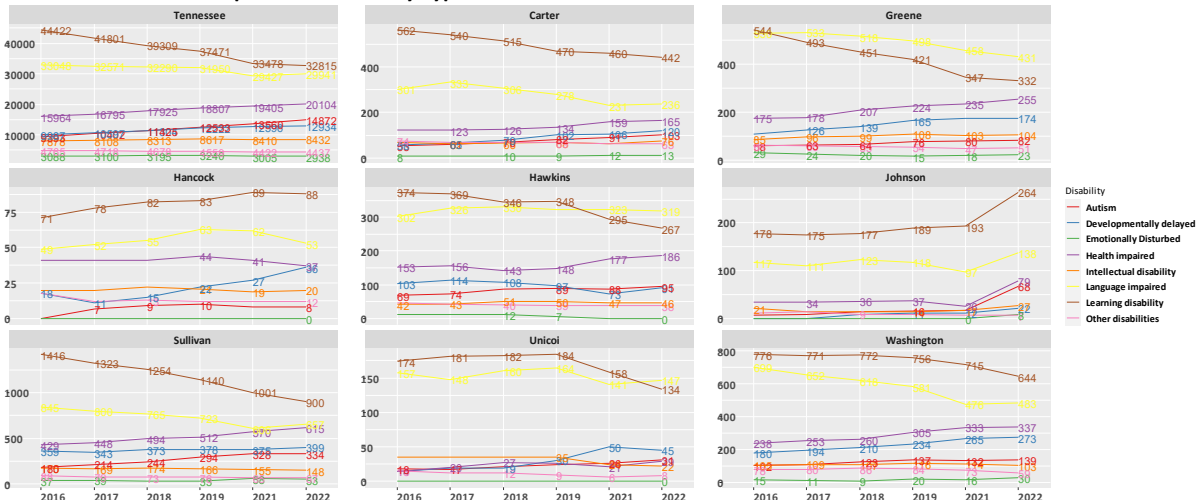
increases in the percentage of students in special education since 2016. Johnson County had a 270 total student increase in special education but saw a 3.48% decrease in percentage of students since 2016.

Percent Students in Special Education from 2016 to 2022

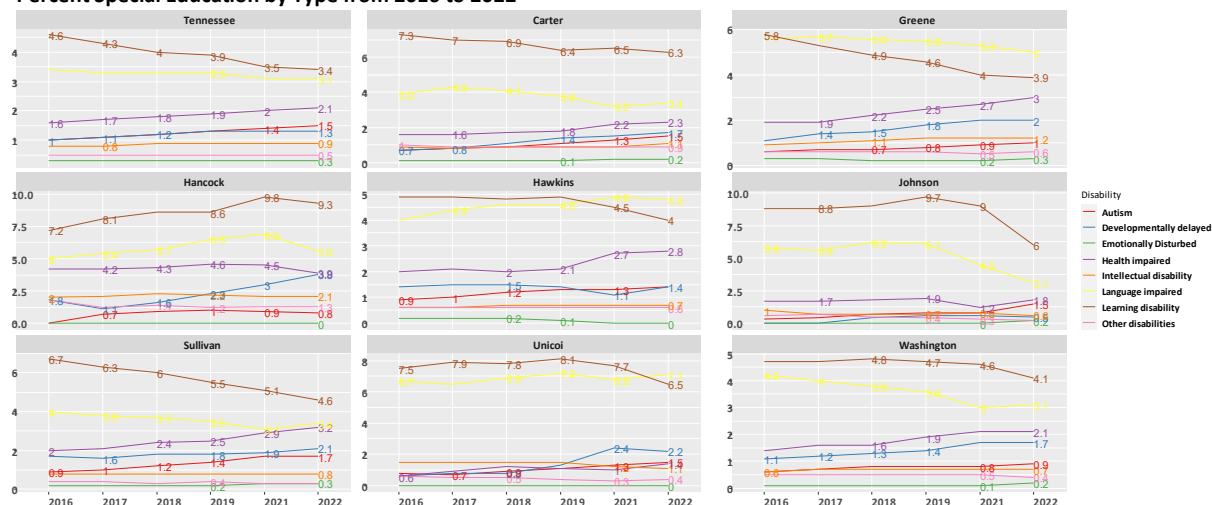


The number of students with learning disabilities and language impairments has declined since 2016 across the region, though they are still the most common cause for special education placement. The other categories of special education type have risen or remained roughly the same during this time period.

Number of Children in Special Education by Type from 2016 to 2022



Percent Special Education by Type from 2016 to 2022



Childcare Centers

As of May 2023, there are a total of 4,208 licensed childcare centers in the state of Tennessee with a capacity of about 325,678 children. This is an increase of thirty-two centers (0.77%) since April of 2022 and a capacity increase of about 7,123 children, a 2.2% increase in capacity. The UETHDA region has a total of 265 licensed childcare centers with a capacity of 18,952, an increase of two centers and a decrease in capacity of 155 children (7.9% decrease in capacity). The total number of centers for children under three years has increased since 2022 for both the state and the region, but this may be due to better record keeping and classification of centers on the state of Tennessee's database, as only 49 centers in the state were listed as having capabilities for the under three years old population with one center in the UETHDA region. The number of centers for children under five years increased by 2.9% in Tennessee and by 7.3% in the UETHDA region. The capacity for under five years increased by 34.1% since April 2022 in the UETHDA region to 9,163, with Carter County having the highest increase of 131.7% capacity, Johnson County having a 169% increase in capacity, and Washington County also reporting a 42.6% increase in capacity for children under five years of age. Sullivan County had a three center decrease in number of centers and 11.8% decrease in capacity for children under five years of age. Hancock County also reported a decrease of one in number of childcare centers for children under five years, but this may be due to record keeping on the state's website, as the total capacity overall is exactly the same as April 2022.

Hawkins and Sullivan County had the worst ratios of under five years population to available licensed childcare slots at 4.17 and 4.10 children per slot (Hancock was not included due to questions about record keeping). This is a decrease in ratio for Hawkins County by 2.3 and an increase in Sullivan County by 1.6 from April 2022.

Licensed Childcare Providers as of May 2023

County	Total Centers	Capacity	Total Under 3 Centers	Under 3 Capacity	Total Under 5 Centers	Under 5 Capacity	Total Under 13 Centers	Under 13 Capacity	Under 3 Population	Under 5 Population	Under 5 Ratio	Under 13 Ratio
Tennessee	4208	325678	1083	68625	1781	130956	2741	203294	402578	1241415	3.07	6.11
Region	265	18952	93	4830	147	9153	183	10764	23995	80048	2.62	7.42
Carter	31	3184	12	494	21	1589	21	1569	2411	8367	1.54	5.35
Greene	35	1895	14	711	27	1480	27	1480	5268	10930	2.21	7.39
Hancock	2	176	1	20	1	20	1	20	351	1170	17.55	58.50
Hawkins	25	1317	15	637	15	637	15	637	2654	8911	4.17	13.99
Johnson	8	788	4	148	7	388	7	388	723	2487	1.86	6.41
Sullivan	92	6088	23	1266	35	1845	47	3032	7568	24859	4.10	8.20
Unicoi	7	380	5	310	6	330	6	330	668	2471	2.02	7.49
Washington	65	9124	19	1244	33	2894	39	3328	6334	20853	7.20	6.27

Childcare Cost

Market Rate Survey

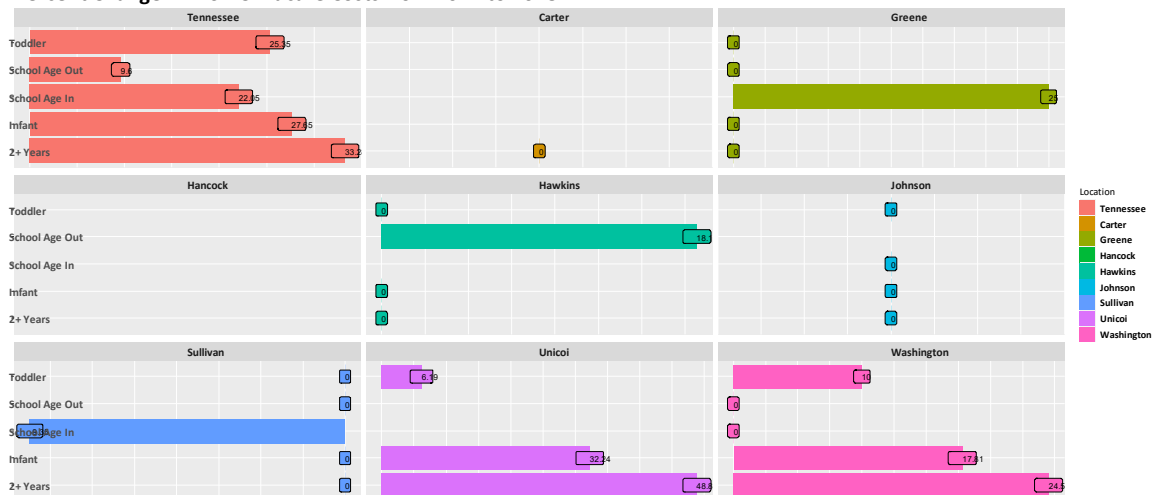
According to the 2022 Tennessee Market Rate survey, the average weekly childcare cost of an infant in the UETHDA region ranged from a low of \$150 in Johnson County to a high of \$188.50 in Washington County and all UETHDA counties were below the weekly infant cost for Tennessee at \$221.36. Sullivan County had the highest weekly toddler cost averaging \$169, and Unicoi County had the lowest at \$120 and again, all UETHDA counties were below the Tennessee average rate of \$203.67 for weekly toddler childcare. The 52 week average childcare cost for the state of Tennessee for children over two years is approximately \$9,977.76. All UETHDA counties had lower costs than the state rate, but still ranged from a low of \$5,720 in Hawkins County to a high of \$8,580 in Washington County. Unicoi County was the only UETHDA county with a higher average cost in any childcare category for school age children during in-school time at \$125 per week per child vs \$82.76 per week per child in the state.

2022 Tennessee Market Rate Survey Childcare Costs for 1 Child

Location	Weekly Cost Infant	Weekly Cost Toddler	Weekly Cost 2+ Years	Weekly Cost School Age Out	Weekly Cost School Age In	52 Weeks Infant	52 Weeks Toddler	52 Weeks 2+ Years	52 Weeks School Age Out	52 Weeks School Age In
Carter	NA	NA	19.13	48.0	49.00	NA	NA	4125.80	2089.3	1940.00
Greene	135.00	142.50	134.00	60.0	80.00	8048.00	7430.00	8136.00	2048.3	2600.00
Hancock	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawkins	175.00	129.00	110.00	55.0	NA	6960.00	4900.00	5720.00	3848.3	NA
Johnson	134.00	130.00	127.38	NA	38.00	7006.00	7020.00	6620.00	NA	1976.00
Sullivan	179.00	164.00	145.00	59.0	80.00	8948.00	8188.00	7640.00	3998.3	4180.00
Unicoi	142.00	123.00	120.00	NA	125.00	8424.00	6340.00	6240.00	NA	6500.00
Washington	188.50	185.00	185.00	80.0	40.50	9802.00	8560.00	6580.00	4180.3	2106.00
Tennessee	221.36	203.67	197.88	58.3	82.76	12919.72	10980.88	9977.76	5136.3	4303.53

Childcare costs in the Market Rate Survey increased from 2018 to 2022 by between 9.8% for school aged out of school children to 33.28% for children aged two years and over. Unicoi County saw the largest increase in average weekly childcare costs in children aged two years and over by 48.83%.

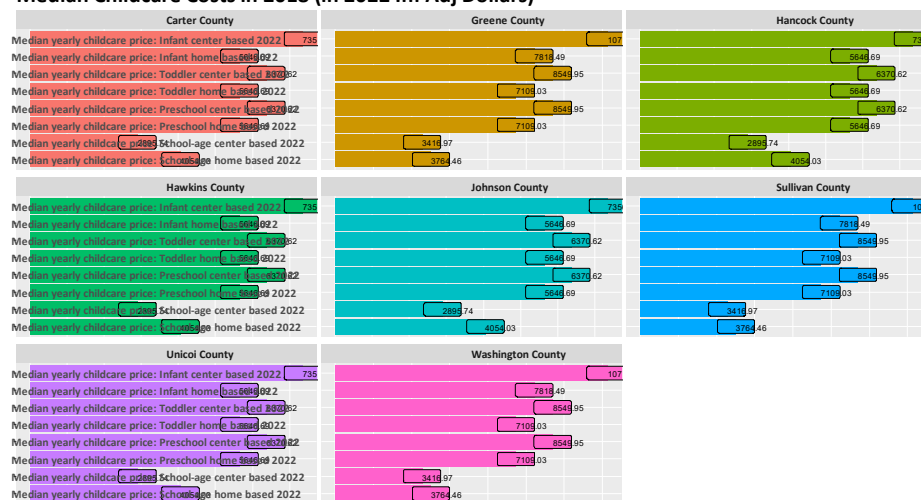
Percent Change in MSR Childcare Costs from 2022 to 2018



Department of Labor Women's Bureau 2018 Study

According to the Department of Labor Women's Bureau 2018 Study on childcare, Greene, Sullivan, and Washington County had higher yearly median childcare prices than did the other UETHDA counties, ranging from \$10,714 for infant center-based care to \$3,416 for school aged center-based care in 2022 inflation adjusted dollars.

Median Childcare Costs in 2018 (in 2022 Inf Adj Dollars)

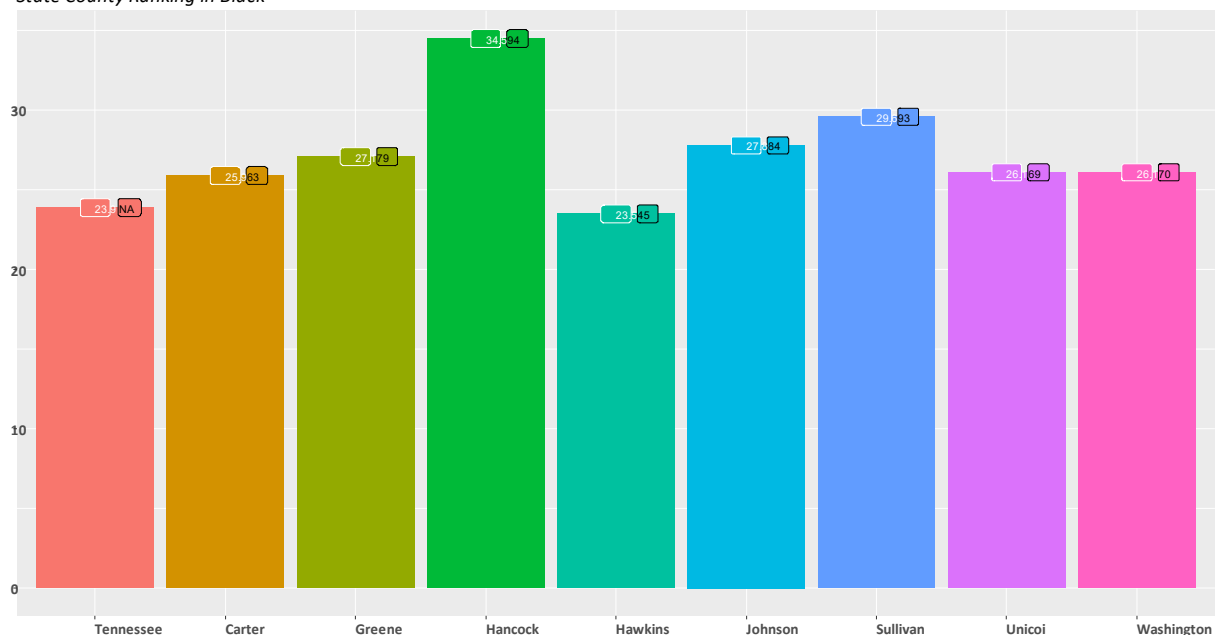


Tennessee Child Welfare Report

According to the State of Tennessee Child Welfare Report for 2022, 23.9% of a household's median income would go to childcare for two children in the state of Tennessee. All UETHDA counties, with the exception of Hawkins County, had a higher percentage of childcare cost to median household income than the state level. Hancock County had the 94th (out of 95 counties) percentage and Sullivan County had the 93rd amounting to 34.5% and 29.6% of household median income respectively. Hawkins County was the only UETHDA county in the top half of the county rankings in the state, with the remaining counties following in the bottom third of the counties in the state. Sullivan and Hancock counties were noted in the state report as having especially high childcare cost burdens.

Childcare Burden as Percent of Median HH Income for 2 Children

State County Ranking in Black



Employment

Labor Force Profile

In the United States, approximately 167,869,126 people aged 16 years and over (63.6%) are in the labor force, with 63.1% of them in the civilian labor force. 59.6% of this population is employed and 3.5% are unemployed. The average unemployment rate for the nation in 2021 was 5.5% as it recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic.

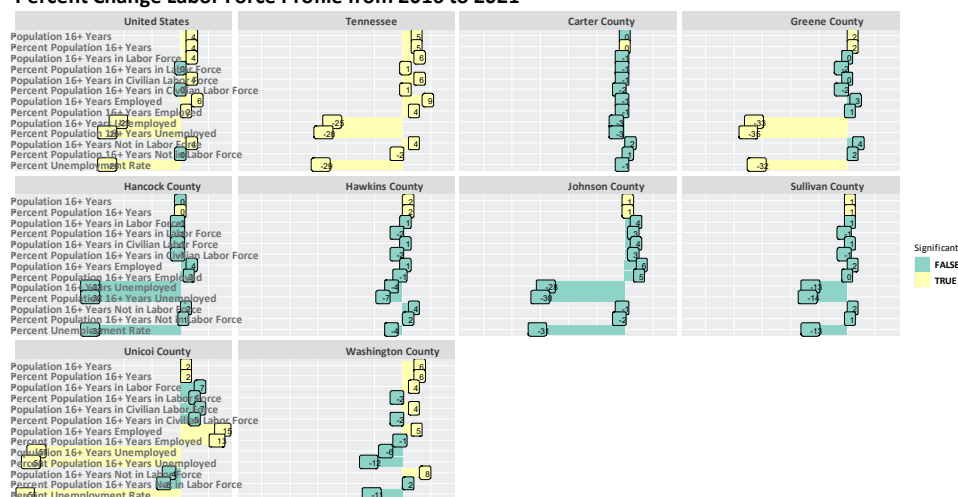
In Tennessee, the percentage of people 16 year and over in the labor force was lower at 61.8% and the percentage of this population employed was lower as well at 58.2% with a 2021 annual average unemployment rate of 5.3%, which was better than the national level. The percentage of the population in the labor force in the UETHDA service area counties was lower than both the nation and the rest of the state, ranging from a low of 41.8% in Johnson County, to a high of 58.9% in Washington County. Partially due to their low labor force numbers, the average annual unemployment rate was lowest in Johnson County at 4.6% and was highest in Hancock County at 8.8% in 2021.

2021 Labor Force Profile

Location	Population 16+ Years	Percent Population 16+ Years	Population 16+ Years in Labor Force	Percent Population 16+ Years in Labor Force	Population 16+ Years in Civilian Labor Force	Percent Population 16+ Years in Civilian Labor Force	Population 16+ Years Employed	Percent Population 16+ Years Employed	Population 16+ Years Unemployed	Percent Population 16+ Years Unemployed	Population 16+ Years Not in Labor Force	Percent Population 16+ Years Not in Labor Force	Percent Unemployment Rate
United States	264087842	264087842	167869126	63.6	166672997	63.1	157510982	59.6	9161615	5.5	96218536	36.4	5.5
Tennessee	5504783	5504783	3399282	61.8	3380706	61.4	3201340	58.2	179568	3.9	2105502	38.2	5.9
Carter County	47239	47239	24302	51.5	24465	51.8	22762	48.2	1704	3.8	22738	48.1	7.0
Greene County	57906	57906	30555	52.8	30541	52.7	28905	49.9	1656	2.8	27553	47.2	5.4
Hancock County	5411	5411	2467	45.6	2467	45.6	2251	41.6	216	4.0	2944	54.4	8.8
Hawkins County	47066	47066	23833	50.6	23806	50.6	21792	46.3	2016	4.3	23235	49.4	8.5
Johnson County	15279	15279	6584	43.1	6565	43.0	6071	39.7	294	1.9	8695	56.9	4.6
Sullivan County	13109	13109	7237	55.2	7247	55.3	6743	51.4	484	3.7	5848	44.8	6.7
Washington County	110021	110021	64838	58.9	64753	58.8	61448	55.8	3305	3.0	45183	41.1	5.1
Unicoi County	15255	15255	8255	54.1	8255	54.1	7825	51.3	430	2.8	6998	45.9	5.2

Since 2016, both Greene and Unicoi Counties have seen significant decreases in the number of unemployed population 16 years and over and a significant 2% increase in both the total and percent of population 16 years and over. Washington County had mixed changes during this time period. Both the total and percentage of population 16 years and over, the total number of people in the labor force, and the employed population have significantly increased, while the percent of population in labor force has non-significantly decreased and the percentage of residents 16 years and over not in the labor force has significantly increased. This could point to a growing population in Washington County, with a slightly higher rate of people not in the labor force.

Percent Change Labor Force Profile from 2016 to 2021



The percentage of women in the labor force is again lower in UETHDA service area counties than in the nation and rest of the state. For parents with children under six years, Greene, Hawkins, and Sullivan Counties had higher percentages of all parents being in the labor force than did the United States and

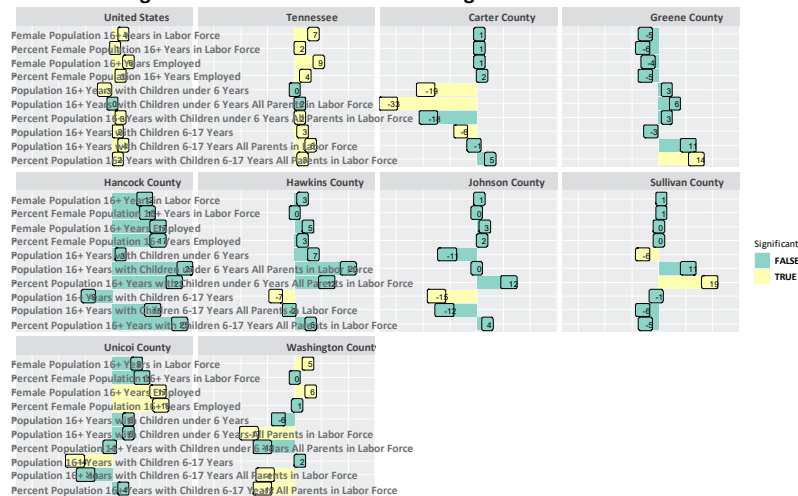
rest of Tennessee, while the other counties were below those levels. Both Hancock and Greene Counties had higher percentages of both parents in the labor force than did the state and nation.

2021 Labor Force Female and Working Parents

Location	Female Population 16+ Years in Labor Force	Percent Female Population 16+ Years in Labor Force	Female Population 16+ Years Employed	Percent Female Population 16+ Years Employed	Population 16+ Years with Children under 6 Years	Population 16+ Years with Children under 6 Years All Parents in Labor Force	Percent Population 16+ Years with Children under 6 Years All Parents in Labor Force	Population 16+ Years with Children 6-17 Years	Population 16+ Years with Children 6-17 Years All Parents in Labor Force	Percent Population 16+ Years with Children 6-17 Years All Parents in Labor Force
United States	79068939	58.8	74610541	55.5	22399131	14992885	66.9	47950748	34480760	71.8
Tennessee	1620834	57.2	1529315	55.9	461185	301251	65.3	963944	684736	71.0
Carter County	11745	48.6	11036	45.7	2528	1284	50.8	6581	4079	62.0
Greene County	14328	48.3	13491	45.5	3787	2683	71.2	8404	6434	76.3
Hancock County	1296	47.7	1190	43.8	408	346	60.3	794	575	72.2
Hawkins County	11527	46.9	10590	45.9	3152	2157	68.4	6902	4409	63.9
Johnson County	2990	42.7	2839	40.5	757	394	52.0	1683	1113	66.1
Sullivan County	34470	51.0	31972	47.3	8295	5759	69.4	19984	12813	64.1
Washington County	31298	55.3	29726	52.6	7237	4327	59.8	16457	10954	66.6
Unicoi County	5882	49.2	5508	46.8	774	451	58.3	2006	1349	67.1

Since 2016, Sullivan County has seen the largest increase in percentage of both parents in labor force with children under six years old. Unicoi County has seen a 17% increase in the number of females 16 years and older in the labor force.

Percent Change Labor Force Female and Working Parents Profile from 2016 to 2021



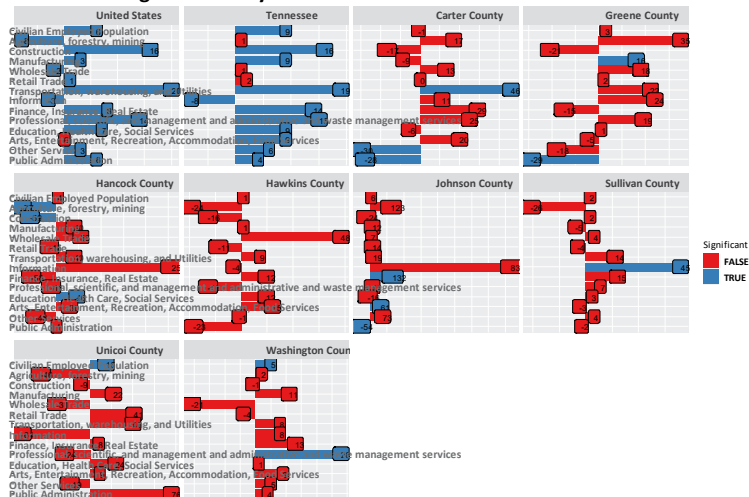
Occupation and Industry

From 2016 to 2021 in the United States, the total civilian employed population has increased by 6%, outpacing the total population change of 3.51% and in Tennessee it rose 9% in the same time period, and both saw the largest gains in transportation, warehousing, and utilities and construction and loses in information. Carter, Johnson, and Greene Counties saw significant decreases in the number of workers in Public Administration. Unicoi County and Washington County saw the only significant increases in total civilian working populations, with Unicoi County having the highest at 15%. Johnson County saw the largest overall significant change with a 132% rise in the number of workers in the information industry. Greene County saw a significant 16% increase in the number of workers in the manufacturing industry.

2021 Industry Percentage of Workers Profile

Location	Civilian Employed Population	Percent Agriculture, forestry, mining	Percent Construction	Percent Manufacturing	Percent Wholesale Trade	Percent Retail Trade	Percent Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	Percent Information	Percent Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Percent Professional, scientific, and management and waste management services	Percent Education, Health Care, Social Services	Percent Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	Percent Other Services	Percent Public Administration
United States	157510982	1.7	8.8	10.0	2.5	11.0	5.7	1.9	6.7	11.9	23.3	9.1	4.8	4.7
Tennessee	3301140	0.9	6.7	13.0	2.5	11.4	6.9	1.6	6.0	10.1	21.7	9.4	4.8	4.1
Carter County	22761	1.2	7.0	12.1	2.1	12.9	5.9	1.4	4.4	8.3	28.0	9.3	4.5	2.8
Greene County	28925	1.8	9.0	23.1	1.4	13.8	6.8	1.1	2.6	6.6	24.1	7.5	3.4	9.3
Hancock County	2251	2.0	4.0	21.9	2.0	9.0	7.9	1.1	1.7	2.5	96.3	3.5	2.4	6.0
Hawkins County	21792	0.9	6.5	23.5	2.1	11.2	6.5	1.1	4.7	5.1	24.0	8.8	3.2	2.5
Johnson County	6071	3.4	8.5	18.0	0.7	12.7	4.5	0.5	7.2	5.4	18.7	9.9	6.0	4.6
Sullivan County	67548	0.7	6.7	13.0	2.4	13.8	4.5	2.3	3.3	8.2	23.2	9.5	5.5	9.2
Washington County	61448	0.7	5.1	12.1	1.7	12.8	5.6	2.0	5.2	9.4	29.3	10.3	5.0	2.8
Unicoi County	7825	1.1	7.6	19.8	1.1	12.3	8.5	0.3	2.6	6.2	24.1	5.2	3.3	8.1

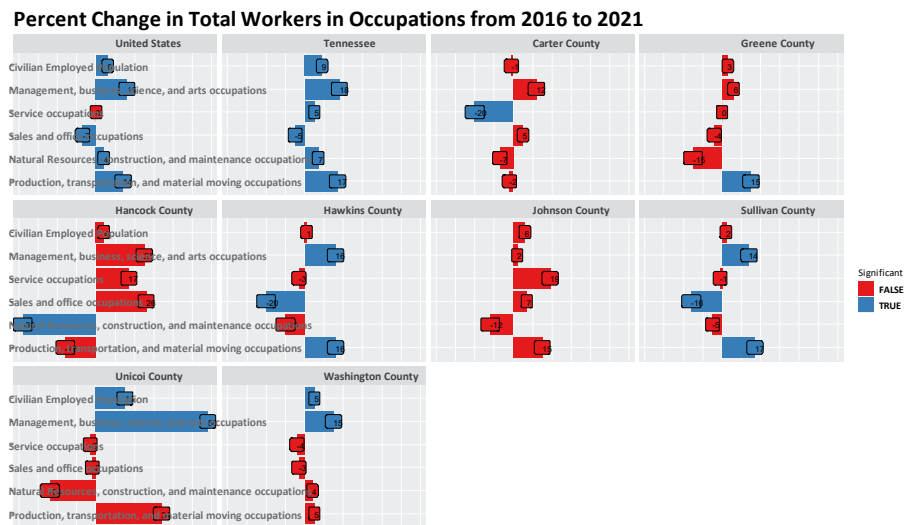
Percent Change in Industry Number of Workers Profile from 2016 to 2021



The largest significant change in occupation for the UETHDA service area counties was in Unicoi County which had a 58% increase in management, business, and arts and science's occupations from 2016-2021, while Hancock had the largest significant decrease which was in natural resources, construction, and maintenance. Washington County had a 5% increase in number of civilian working population, and this was mostly in management, business, and arts and science's occupations which saw a significant 15% increase. Likewise, Unicoi County's increase in civilian working population also came from that sector of occupation. Interestingly, Carter County had a 20% decrease in the number of service workers from 2016-2021.

2021 Percentage of Workers in Occupations Profile

Location	Civilian Employed Population	Percent Management, business, science and arts occupations	Percent Service occupations	Percent Sales and office occupations	Percent Natural Resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	Percent Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
United States	157510482	40.3	17.0	20.9	8.7	13.1
Tennessee	3201140	17.0	16.3	21.4	8.6	16.7
Carter County	32761	11.5	17.8	25.8	10.7	16.4
Greene County	28905	16.7	17.3	20.2	7.9	25.8
Hancock County	2251	11.1	23.2	18.1	10.2	17.4
Hawkins County	21792	18.2	17.2	18.4	10.9	25.3
Johnson County	6071	24.7	22.9	22.0	12.3	18.2
Sullivan County	67543	16.6	16.8	22.8	8.6	15.7
Washington County	61448	41.3	17.2	22.0	7.9	11.5
Unicoi County	7825	11.5	15.3	19.2	11.1	22.9



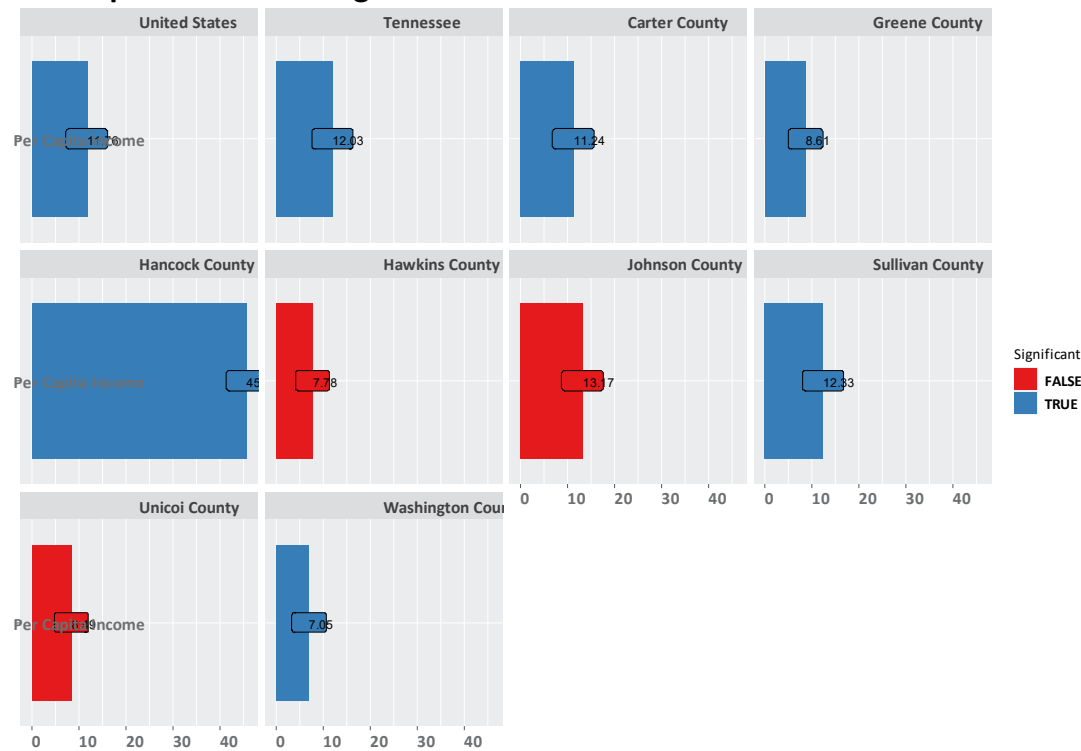
Per Capita Income

Since 2016, the United States has seen a significant increase of 11.76% in per capita income from \$33,676.94 (12.9% inflation adjusted) to \$37,638. Likewise, Tennessee has seen a significant increase of 12.03% from \$29,375.45 to \$32,908 in inflation adjusted per capita income. The UETHDA service area also saw significant increases from between 7.05% in Washington County to 45.85% in Hancock County, except for Hawkins, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties, who also increased but it was not statistically significant. Washington County has the highest per capita income at \$32,225 and Carter County has the lowest at \$25,267.

Per Capita Income Change from 2016 to 2021

Location	2021 Estimate	2016 Estimate	2016 Inf Adj Estimate	Percent Change	Significant
United States	37638	29828	33676.94	11.76	TRUE
Tennessee	32908	26019	29375.45	12.03	TRUE
Carter County	25267	20118	22719.22	11.24	TRUE
Greene County	26994	21525	24301.72	8.61	TRUE
Hancock County	29925	16551	18460.28	45.85	TRUE
Hawkins County	26012	21894	24153.83	7.78	FALSE
Johnson County	22786	17894	20134.99	13.17	FALSE
Sullivan County	31902	24882	27863.72	12.33	TRUE
Washington County	32225	26662	30101.40	7.05	TRUE
Unicoi County	25670	20958	25661.58	8.49	FALSE

Per Capita Income Changes from 2016 to 2021



Class of Workers

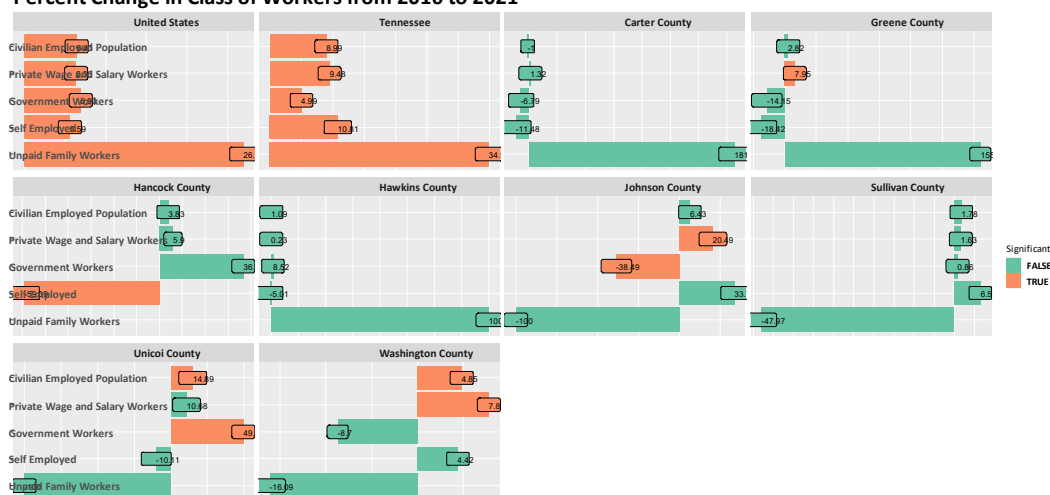
Of the approximately 157,510,982 Civilian workers in the United States, 79.8% of them are private wage and salary workers, 14.1% government workers, 5.9% self-employed, and 0.2% are unpaid family workers. The percentages are roughly the same in both Tennessee and the UETHDA service area counties. Hancock County has a higher percentage of government workers at 27.9% than do the others and Sullivan County has a lower percentage of government workers at 11.8%. Johnson County has the highest percentage of self-employed workers at 11.3% and Greene County has the highest percentage of unpaid family workers at 0.5%. Only 66.9% of workers in Hancock County are private wage and salary workers.

2021 Class of Workers

Location	Civilian Employed Population	Private Wage and Salary Workers	Percent Private Wage and Salary Workers	Government Workers	Percent Government Workers	Self Employed	Percent Self Employed	Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Unpaid Family Workers
United States	157,510,982	125,651,209	79.8	22,112,794	14.1	9,045,015	5.9	3,022,066	0.2
Tennessee	2,003,140	1,547,806	79.8	427,495	21.4	219,094	5.9	6,545	0.2
Carter County	22,761	15,671	76.8	3,088	13.7	1,676	7.4	11	0.1
Greene County	28,925	23,207	80.2	3,986	13.8	1,719	5.9	153	0.5
Hancock County	1,121	750	66.9	627	27.9	117	10.2	10	0.9
Hawkins County	21,752	17,461	80.1	3,057	14.0	1,211	5.7	12	0.1
Johnson County	8,071	4,487	75.8	895	11.3	888	11.0	8	0.1
Sullivan County	8,793	3,493	40.9	716	8.1	480	5.5	44	0.5
Washington County	13,446	8,790	79.4	815	6.0	3,015	22.3	73	0.5
Unicoi County	7,825	5,806	74.2	1,199	15.3	400	5.1	10	0.1

Since 2016, Greene County has seen a significant 7.59% increase in private wage and salary workers and only a 3% non-significant increase in overall civilian working population. Hancock County saw a significant 59.09% decrease in the number of self-employed workers and a non-significant increase of 36.6% in the number of government workers. Johnson County saw a significant 20.49% increase in the private worker population along with a 38.49% decrease in the number of government workers. Both Unicoi and Washington Counties had significant increases in the total number of civilian employed workers (14.89% and 4.85% respectively). Most of these gains were in government workers in Unicoi County (49.3% increase) and in private wage and salary workers in Washington County (7.82%).

Percent Change in Class of Workers from 2016 to 2021



Employment: Transportation to Work

The overwhelming majority of workers (73.2%) in the United States drive to work alone and both Tennessee and the UETHDA service area counties have even higher percentages than the country. 80.5% of workers in Tennessee drove to work alone and all UETHDA counties were higher than the state, ranging from a low of 81.4% in Johnson County to a high of 86.7% in Hawkins County. The next highest mode of transportation to work was carpooling, ranging from a low of 5.1% in Hawkins County to an over 10% in both Johnson and Hancock Counties. Unicoi County had the highest percentages of employees who used public transportation or walked to work at 0.5% and 3.3% respectively.

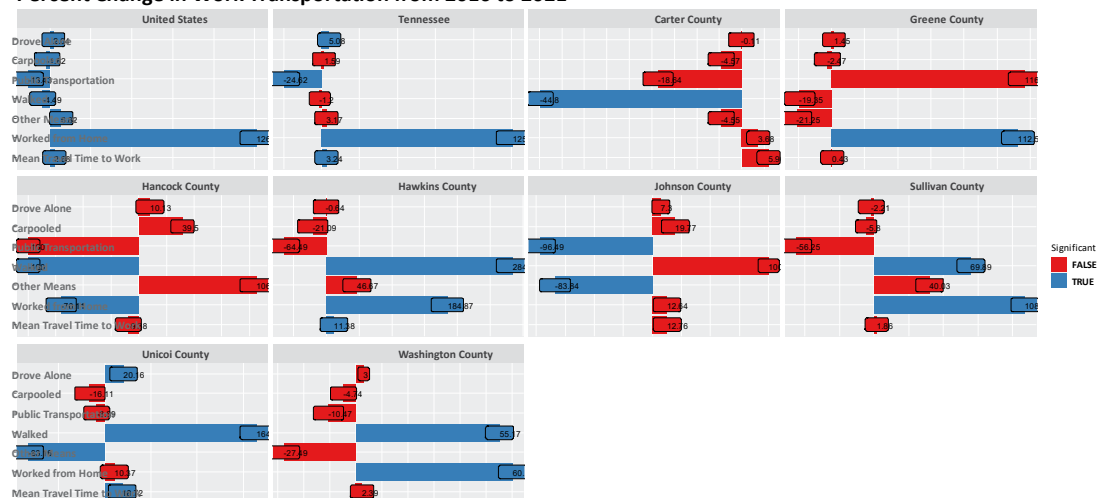
The average commute time to work in the nation was 26.8 minutes and was 25.5 minutes in Tennessee. Carter, Greene, Sullivan, Washington, and Unicoi Counties all had shorter average commute times than the nation and state, and Hancock County had the highest average commute time of 30.9 minutes.

2021 Transportation to Work

Location	Drove Alone	Percent Drove Alone	Carpooled	Percent Carpooled	Public Transportation	Percent Public Transportation	Walked	Percent Walked	Other Means	Percent Other Means	Worked from home	Percent Worked from home	Mean Travel Time to Work
United States	11,372,421	79.2	1,314,008	8.6	647,273	4.2	36,493,077	2.0	28,822,232	1.8	1,100,164	9.7	26.8
Tennessee	2,339,800	80.5	268,936	8.5	17,073	0.5	38,732	1.0	37,862	1.2	23,400	8.0	25.5
Carter County	28123	85.5	1908	7.2	48	0.2	154	0.7	130	0.9	1,100	4.8	24.9
Greene County	26747	84.8	2128	7.8	33	0.0	186	1.1	141	1.0	1488	9.0	31.1
Hancock County	1827	88.8	270	12.0	8	0.0	0	0.0	88	1.9	26	1.0	38.8
Hawkins County	38336	88.7	3190	5.0	38	0.0	188	0.9	168	1.4	1205	5.8	21.4
Johnson County	4878	81.4	830	20.5	2	0.0	64	1.1	18	0.3	401	8.7	27.4
Sullivan County	39213	85.5	4862	7.4	36	0.1	780	1.2	1080	1.8	4018	8.2	23.9
Washington County	50677	88.8	9338	5.0	268	0.4	960	1.8	873	1.5	3680	6.1	21.4
Unicoi County	8160	81.1	171	6.9	41	0.5	251	3.3	40	0.4	389	8.0	20.1

Approximately 9.7% of workers in the United States worked from home in 2021 and 8.0% of Tennesseans worked from home. These percentages were lower in the UETHDA service area ranging from a low of 1.2% in Hancock County to a high of 6.2% in Sullivan County. The total number of workers working from home in the United States rose by 126.09% from 2016 to 2021 driven by the COVID-19 Pandemic with a similar 125.63% rise in Tennessee. Greene, Hawkins, Sullivan, and Washington Counties saw a large significant increase in the number of employees working from home, while Hancock County saw a significant 70.11% decrease in these workers. Unicoi and Hawkins Counties had significant increases in the average commute time in 2021 when compared to 2016.

Percent Change in Work Transportation from 2016 to 2021



Employment: Work Status

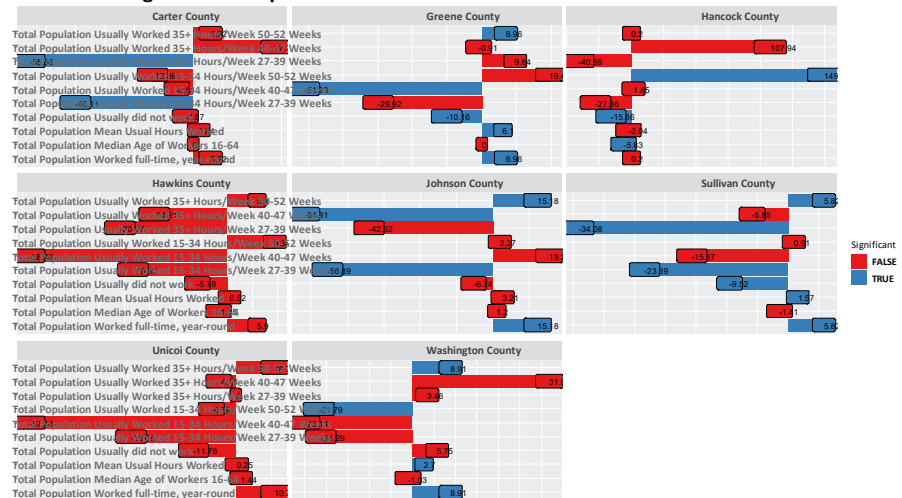
In the UETHDA service area, Greene, Johnson, Sullivan, and Washington Counties all saw significant increases in the number of workers who worked full-time year-round in 2021 when compared to 2016, ranging from increases of 5.82% in Sullivan County to 15.18% in Johnson County. The total population that did not work significantly decreased in Greene, Hancock, and Sullivan Counties, and the median age of workers aged 16-64 significantly decreased in Hancock County. Greene, Sullivan, and Washington Counties had significant increases in average hours worked between 1.57% in Sullivan County to 6.1% in Greene County, with total average hours worked reaching 40 hours per week in Greene County. Hancock County had the lowest average hours worked at 38.5 hours per week. In total, between 62.5%

in Hancock County and 69.7% in Unicoi County worked full-time year-round, increases in all counties (though not all significant) from 2016.

2021 Work Status and Hours Worked

Location	Total Population Usually Worked 35+ Hours/Week 50-52 Weeks	Total Population Usually Worked 35+ Hours/Week 40-47 Weeks	Total Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 27-39 Weeks	Total Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 50-52 Weeks	Total Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 40-47 Weeks	Total Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 27-39 Weeks	Total Population Usually did not work	Total Population Mean Usual Hours Worked	Total Population Median Age of Workers 16-64	Total Population Worked full-time, year-round	Percent Population Usually Worked 35+ Hours/Week 50-52 Weeks	Percent Population Usually Worked 35+ Hours/Week 40-47 Weeks	Percent Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 27-39 Weeks	Percent Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 50-52 Weeks	Percent Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 40-47 Weeks	Percent Population Usually Worked 15-34 Hours/Week 27-39 Weeks	Percent Population Usually did not work	Percent Population Worked full-time, year-round
Carter County	2578	921	458	2089	370	418	11146	58.8	41.4	11975	40.6	2.6	1.5	6.0	1.1	1.2	52.1	87.3
Greene County	20048	1186	842	2804	317	442	12438	40.0	41.6	20048	46.8	2.8	2.0	6.5	0.7	1.3	29.0	86.0
Hancock County	1323	131	60	301	00	34	1040	38.2	40.4	1033	38.3	3.3	1.5	6.6	1.4	0.8	38.7	62.5
Hawkins County	2548	795	637	3285	277	408	11554	56.6	41.6	11348	43.2	2.3	1.8	6.5	0.8	1.3	52.8	84.3
Johnson County	4470	133	210	1128	124	122	4042	38.8	41.3	4470	38.9	1.2	1.9	10.1	1.1	1.1	30.1	62.5
Sullivan County	46948	2171	1439	9294	1002	1258	21675	36.8	42.0	46948	46.5	2.2	1.5	6.4	1.6	1.3	26.5	86.0
Unicoi County	5508	302	179	508	81	138	1121	35.4	42.2	1048	50.0	2.7	1.8	4.8	0.9	1.5	28.3	69.7
Washington County	41843	2111	1613	8017	1889	1422	21472	38.8	38.6	41843	46.4	2.6	1.9	7.0	1.2	1.7	25.9	84.3

Percent Change in Total Population Hours Worked from 2016 to 2021



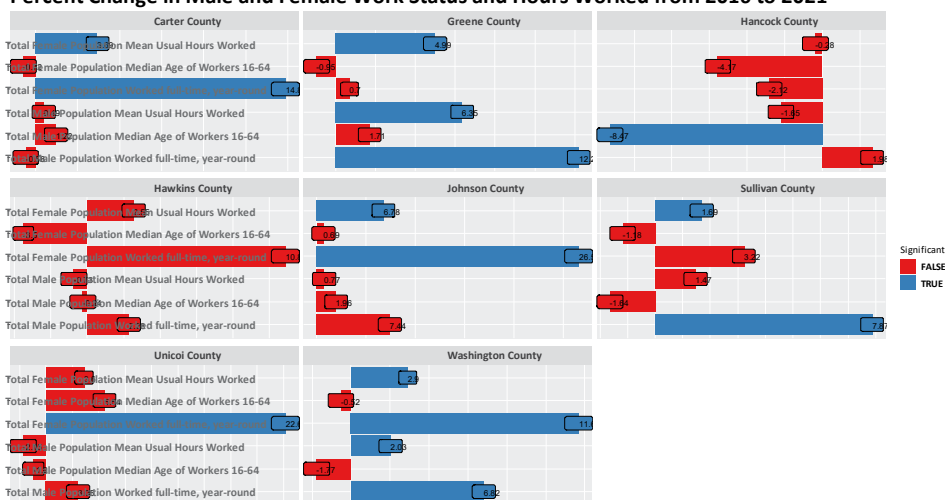
Sullivan, Greene, and Washington Counties saw significant increases in the male population that worked full-time year-round in 2021 compared to 2016 and Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties saw significant increases in the female population that worked full-time year-round. Johnson County had a higher percentage of females that worked full-time year-round than males.

2021 Male and Female Work Status and Hours Worked

Location	Total Male Population		Total Male Population Mean Usual Hours Worked	Total Female Population	Total Female Population Mean Usual Hours Worked	Total Female Population Median Age of Workers 16-64	Percent Male Population Usually worked 15-24 hours/week	Percent Male Population Usually worked 25-34 hours/week	Percent Male Population Usually worked 35-44 hours/week	Percent Male Population Usually worked 45-54 hours/week	Percent Male Population Usually worked 55-64 hours/week	Percent Female Population Usually worked 15-24 hours/week	Percent Female Population Usually worked 25-34 hours/week	Percent Female Population Usually worked 35-44 hours/week	Percent Female Population Usually worked 45-54 hours/week	Percent Female Population Usually worked 55-64 hours/week						
	Mean	Median	Usual Hours Worked	Mean	Median	Usual Hours Worked	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual	Usual						
Carter County	40.9	42.9	9077	39.9	42.2	7965	48.7	2.9	3.7	4.7	3.3	33.0	35.3	40.9	2.9	3.9	7.3	3.3	3.9	34.3	32.9	
Greene County	41.9	42.9	12477	37.9	42.9	9112	51.3	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	33.2	31.2	40.9	2.9	2.7	7.9	3.9	3.1	32.9	30.2	
Hancock County	41.7	38.9	879	37.7	43.4	941	41.9	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.3	33.0	3.9	33.0	37.0	35.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	3.9	34.4	40.9
Hawkins County	40.9	42.7	9499	39.2	42.9	8992	49.9	2.9	3.9	9.1	3.3	32.4	33.9	37.9	1.9	3.9	9.9	3.3	3.9	35.2	39.9	
Johnson County	39.2	42.7	2965	32.9	41.9	7965	39.1	3.9	2.4	12.7	3.3	32.7	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
Sullivan County	42.9	42.3	12748	39.2	42.9	10109	32.9	3.9	3.7	9.9	3.2	31.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
Union County	41.5	42.3	1017	32.4	41.9	1403	34.9	2.4	2.1	3.9	3.9	34.9	31.9	40.9	3.9	3.3	9.9	3.3	3.9	32.4	32.9	
Washington County	40.2	39.9	13933	39.9	39.2	13942	39.9	2.9	2.9	4.9	3.9	31.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9

The percentage of males who usually did not work was lower than females in all counties except for Hancock County where 34.4% of females usually did not work and 43.0% of males usually did not work.

Percent Change in Male and Female Work Status and Hours Worked from 2016 to 2021



Unemployment

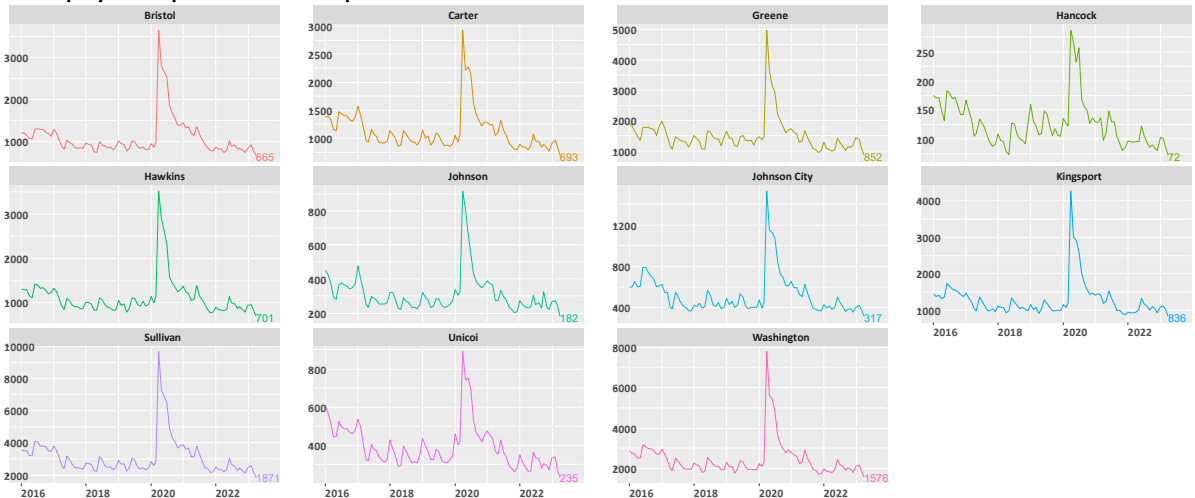
Unemployment in the state of Tennessee has dropped to almost historic lows from the peak of the COVID-19 Pandemic with an April 2023 unemployment rate of 3.3%. All counties and the tri-cities were below this level (unadjusted at time of publishing) with Johnson County having the lowest rate at 2.4%. All county levels are below the 2016 unemployment rate levels of between 5-8%.

Unemployment Rate from 2016 to April 2023



Sullivan County had the highest total number of people in the labor force but unemployed at 1871 and had the highest total number of employed people in the region at 66,870 people employed. The total number of employed people in the region is generally higher in 2023 than it was in 2016 with the exception of Johnson City and Greene and Hawkins Counties.

Unemployed People from 2016 to April 2023

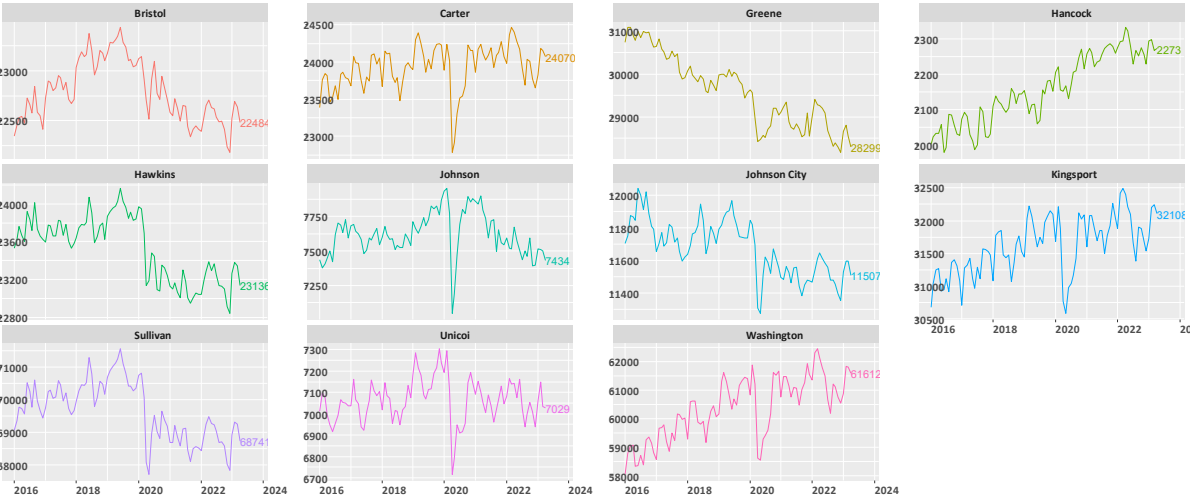


Employed People from 2016 to April 2023



The lower unemployment rates in the region may be due to the general decrease in the number of people in the labor force across the region and the changes in the labor force profile as discussed in previous sections.

Labor Force from 2016 to April 2023



Poverty

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues the Federal Poverty Guidelines in the Federal Register annually. The 2023 Poverty Guidelines are listed in the table below.

2023 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and DC

Persons in Family/Household	Poverty Guideline
1	\$14,580
2	\$19,720
3	\$24,860
4	\$30,000
5	\$35,140
6	\$40,280
7	\$45,420
8	\$50,560
For Each Extra Person:	add \$5,140

Individual Poverty

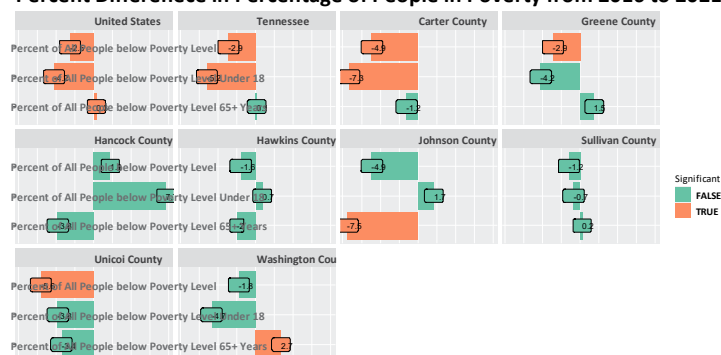
According to the 2021 ACS estimates, there were approximately 40,661,636 (12.6%) people living in poverty in the United States, down from the 2016 ACS estimates of 46,932,225 (15.1%). Tennessee saw a similar pattern with approximately 955,929 (14.3%) people living below the poverty level in Tennessee a decrease from 1,100,169 (17.2%) in 2016. *Note: the number of people for whom poverty status is determined is lower than the actual population. Changes and interpretation will be based on the population for whom poverty status is determined.*

2021 Percentage of All People in Poverty and Difference from 2016

Location	2021 Estimate Percent of All People below Poverty Level	2021 Estimate Percent of All People below Poverty Level Under 18	2021 Estimate Percent of All People below Poverty Level 65+ Years	Percent Difference Percent of All People below Poverty Level	Percent Difference Percent of All People below Poverty Level Under 18	Percent Difference Percent of All People below Poverty Level 65+ Years
United States	12.6	17.0	9.8	-2.5	-4.2	0.3
Tennessee	14.3	19.8	9.8	-2.9	-3.2	0.1
Carter County	18.0	27.5	11.7	-4.9	-7.3	-1.2
Greene County	15.7	22.9	11.7	-2.9	-4.2	1.5
Hancock County	29.1	43.2	15.7	1.8	7.7	-5.8
Hawkins County	17.6	29.0	9.4	-1.6	0.7	-2.0
Johnson County	22.0	40.1	8.8	-4.9	1.7	-7.5
Sullivan County	15.6	25.7	9.2	-1.2	-0.7	0.2
Washington County	15.3	18.8	9.3	-1.8	-4.7	2.7
Unicoi County	15.4	25.1	10.9	-5.6	-3.8	-3.4

In the UETHDA service area, the percentage of all people in poverty has changed from a significant 5.6% decrease in Unicoi County to a non-significant 1.8% increase in Hancock County. In addition to Unicoi County, Carter and Greene Counties also had significant decreases in the percentage of people in poverty; 4.9% in Carter County and 2.9% in Greene County. Carter County also saw a significant 7.3% reduction in poverty for those under the age of 18 years. Johnson County had a significant 7.5% decrease in the poverty rate for people aged 65 years or older, while Washington County had a significant 2.7% increase in poverty rate in the same age group.

Percent Difference in Percentage of People in Poverty from 2016 to 2021



Individual Poverty: Income Levels

In 2021, the UETHDA service area counties had approximately 35,471 people (6.88% of the population) living in “Deep Poverty” (below <50% of the poverty line). This was a decrease of 2.01% from the 2016 number of 36,197 in Deep Poverty, though this decrease was not statistically significant. Johnson County had the largest mean income deficit, which is the difference between the poverty threshold and the household’s income.

2021 Total Individuals at Income Levels relative to Poverty Lines

Location	Pop. Pov. Status below 50% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 125% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 150% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 185% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 200% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 300% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 400% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status below 500% of Poverty Level	Pop. Pov. Status Mean Income Deficit
Carter County	3388	13386	16711	20895	22577	32839	42767	47231	6658
Greene County	4171	15064	19458	24696	26618	39349	50956	56806	5867
Hancock County	831	2247	2924	3287	3543	4474	5227	5835	6858
Hawkins County	4506	13154	15444	19824	22243	32593	41178	47075	7396
Johnson County	1537	4450	5401	6811	7311	9682	12175	13714	8150
Sullivan County	10587	32051	40210	51636	55466	85135	107427	123924	6361
Unicoi County	1531	3907	5109	6430	6790	10224	12718	14991	7592
Washington County	8920	26636	32223	39772	43278	66325	84332	98292	7044

Carter, Greene, Hawkins, Unicoi, and Washington Counties all saw the percentage of the measured population in Deep Poverty decrease from 2016, while Hancock, Johnson, and Sullivan Counties saw it rise. Sullivan County had the largest increase of 2.51%.

2021 and 2016 Total and Percentage of Measured Population in Deep Poverty

Location	2021 Deep Poverty	2021 Deep Poverty %	2016 Deep Poverty	2016 Deep Poverty %
Carter County	3388	6.20	5087	9.27
Greene County	4171	6.15	4414	6.65
Hancock County	831	12.89	684	10.61
Hawkins County	4506	8.06	4769	8.56
Johnson County	1537	9.74	1517	9.47
Sullivan County	10587	6.81	9326	6.05
Unicoi County	1531	8.76	1095	6.25
Washington County	8920	7.01	9305	7.65

Carter County saw a 33.4% decrease in total number of people in Deep Poverty, the largest and only significant change in this population in the UETHDA service area. Carter, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties all saw significant increases in the mean income deficit of its residents.

Percent Change of Total People in Income Ranges relative to Poverty Line from 2016 to 2021



Individual Poverty: Age Groups

The total number of people in poverty has significantly decreased in Carter, Greene, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties since 2016. Hancock County was the only county in the UETHDA service area where this number increased (by 6.83%), though this increase was not statistically significant. Johnson County was the only one of the counties that saw a significant decrease in the total number of people in poverty who did not see a subsequent significant decrease in percentage of measured population in poverty. Johnson (19.43%) and Carter (20.93%) Counties also saw a significant decrease in the total population under five years in poverty, and Carter County's percentage of under five years in poverty also significantly decreased by 13.5%. Hancock County saw the percentage of people under five years in poverty increase significantly by 25.3% and the total number of measured populations under five years in poverty increased by 65.87% though it was not significant.

2021 Total People in Poverty

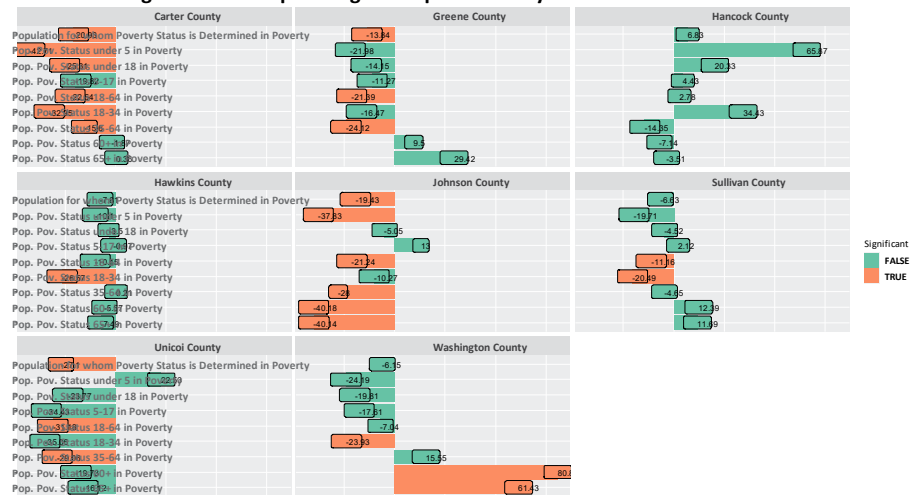
Location	Population for whom Poverty Status is Determined in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status under 18 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 5-17 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 18-64 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 18-34 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 35-64 in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty
Carter County	10366	2800	515	2285	6185	2148	4042	2042	1981
Greene County	10661	3071	749	2322	5870	2227	3643	2362	1720
Hancock County	1877	586	209	377	1071	492	579	315	220
Hawkins County	9870	3175	819	2356	5595	1769	3826	1611	1100
Johnson County	3475	1110	258	852	2013	874	1139	516	352
Sullivan County	24259	7714	1972	5742	13420	4933	8487	4626	3126
Unicoi County	2688	741	223	518	1510	502	1008	529	437
Washington County	19531	4607	1454	5153	12756	5972	6784	3492	2168

2021 Percentage of People in Poverty in Age Groups

Location	Population for whom Poverty Status is Determined in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status under 18 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status under 5 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 5-17 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 18-64 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 18-34 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 35-64 in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 65+ in Poverty Percent
Carter County	19.0	27.5	22.3	29.0	18.9	21.1	18.0	12.9	11.7
Greene County	15.7	22.9	23.0	22.9	14.7	18.1	13.8	11.7	11.7
Hancock County	29.1	43.2	63.0	36.8	29.0	43.8	22.7	16.5	15.7
Hawkins County	17.6	29.0	31.9	28.1	16.8	17.0	16.7	10.3	9.4
Johnson County	22.0	40.1	37.0	41.2	22.2	30.9	18.3	10.6	8.9
Sullivan County	15.6	25.7	26.8	25.3	14.7	16.8	13.7	10.2	9.2
Unicoi County	15.4	25.1	34.1	22.8	14.4	14.8	14.2	9.9	10.9
Washington County	15.3	18.6	21.8	18.8	16.1	20.2	18.7	10.7	9.8

Johnson County had a 40.18% and 40.14% significant decrease in the total number of people aged 60 years and over and 65 years and over in poverty from 2016 to 2021, corresponding to a 7.8% and 7.5% decrease in the percentage of the population in these age groups in poverty respectively. Washington County had a large significant increase of 80.84% and 61.43% in the total number of these populations in poverty and a significant 3.9% and 2.7% increase in the percentage of these 60 plus years and 65 plus years populations in poverty.

Percent Change of Total People in Age Groups in Poverty from 2016 to 2021



Percent Difference of Percentage in Poverty in Age Groups from 2016 to 2021



Individual Poverty: Race and Gender

In all but Hancock County, the both the total number of females in poverty and the percentage of females in poverty was higher than males in 2021, and both saw their total number and percentage decrease since 2016. Hancock County has a higher male population in poverty than female and saw the both the percentage and total number of males in poverty increase significantly since 2016. Both Carter and Unicoi Counties had significant decreases in both the total and percentage of females in poverty during this time period.

2021 Total People by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Poverty

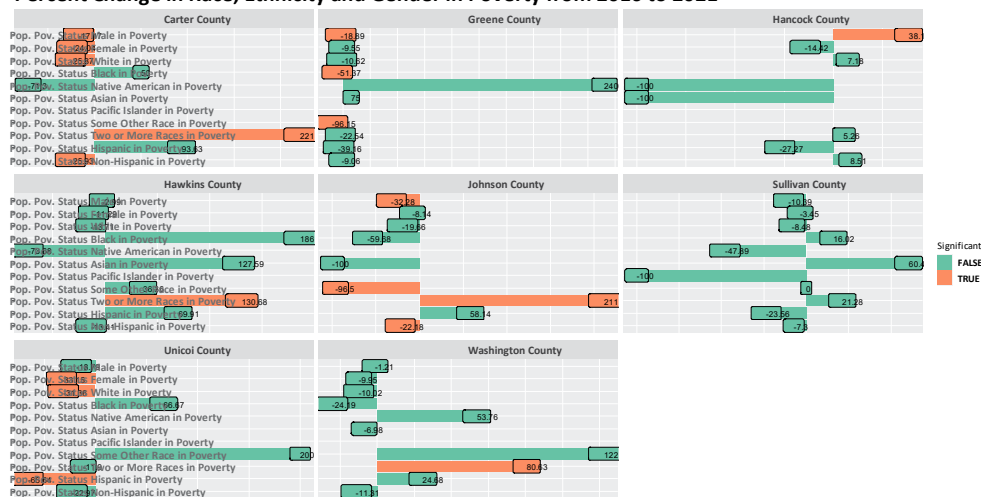
Location	Pop. Pov. Status Male in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Female in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status White in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Black in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Native American in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Asian in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Pacific Islander in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Some Other Race in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Two or More Races in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Hispanic in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Non-Hispanic in Poverty
Carter County	4911	3433	9347	429	21	3	0	202	183	489	9367
Greene County	4066	4000	3966	249	25	84	82	12	323	378	9672
Hancock County	881	896	1887	0	0	0	0	18	35	18	1896
Hawkins County	4353	5517	9871	235	0	16	29	75	809	367	8742
Johnson County	1346	2109	3455	25	17	0	0	5	184	272	3229
Sullivan County	10670	13549	24219	811	37	49	0	133	1187	798	21524
Unicoi County	1282	1408	2690	28	6	27	0	158	17	139	2454
Washington County	8912	10570	19482	1222	141	100	0	236	1011	1470	13062

2021 Percentage of People in Poverty by Race, Gender, and Ethnicity

Location	Pop. Pov. Status Male in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Female in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status White in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Black in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Native American in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Asian in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Pacific Islander in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Some Other Race in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Two or More Races in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Hispanic in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Non-Hispanic in Poverty Percent
Carter County	18.4	18.8	17.9	44.4	70.5	1.9	0.0	94.8	39.3	44.5	37.8
Greene County	11.8	17.6	11.4	24.8	16.3	21.8	57.4	2.7	19.9	27.8	25.3
Hancock County	31.3	27.1	28.9	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	85.7	100.0	18.7	29.2
Hawkins County	13.9	19.3	15.6	32.1	14.3	27.2	46.8	35.0	45.7	40.8	35.3
Johnson County	17.6	26.3	21.3	35.7	21.3	0.0	NA	6.4	80.5	77.5	20.7
Sullivan County	14.1	17.1	11.0	26.8	13.8	6.8	0.0	82.4	37.7	24.8	34.9
Unicoi County	14.3	16.7	14.8	33.3	0.0	100.0	NA	59.1	7.2	16.2	25.3
Washington County	14.3	16.4	14.1	25.0	68.8	6.6	NA	18.6	36.9	50.6	23.5

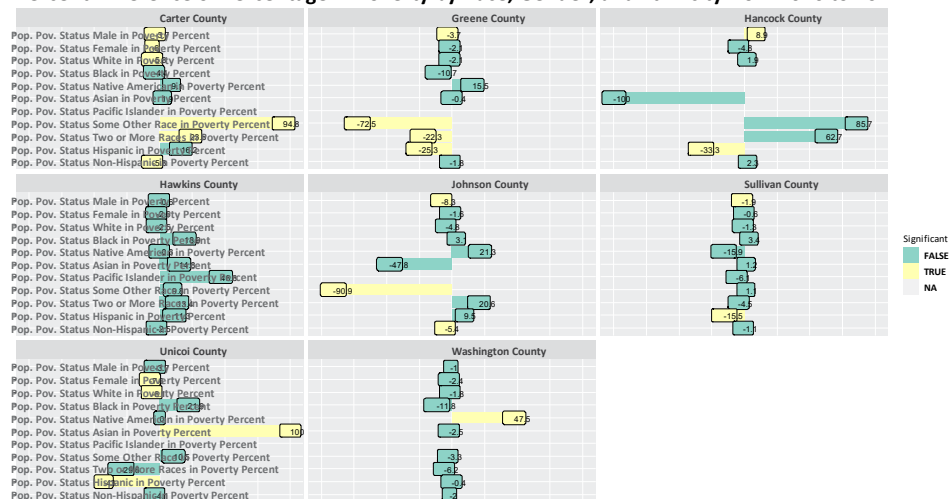
The white population in general has a lower percentage of its population in poverty than any other race in the UETHDA service area, with the exception of the Asian population in Carter, Sullivan, and Washington Counties, and the non-Hispanic population has a lower percentage of people in poverty than does the Hispanic population.

Percent Change in Race, Ethnicity and Gender in Poverty from 2016 to 2021



Unicoi, Greene, and Sullivan Counties all saw significant decreases in the percentage of Hispanic population in poverty from 2016 to 2021, and no county saw a significant increase in this percentage. Carter and Unicoi Counties saw a significant decrease in the percentage of white people in poverty from 2016 to 2021, and Carter (5.8%) and Johnson (5.4%) Counties had a significant decrease in the non-Hispanic poverty rate during this time.

Percent Difference of Percentage in Poverty by Race, Gender, and Ethnicity from 2016 to 2021



Individual Poverty: Education

The total number of people in poverty is generally lower the higher the educational attainment of a person, and the UETHDA service area counties are no exception. The overall poverty rate for people aged 25 years or older ranges between a low of 12.4% in Sullivan County to a high of 24.6% in Hancock County. For those with less than a High School Degree or equivalent, this percentage ranges from 26.4% in Washington County to 40.7% in Johnson County and for those with a Bachelor's degree or higher, this range is from 3.0% in Hawkins County to 9.2% in Unicoi County.

2021 Total People by Education Level in Poverty

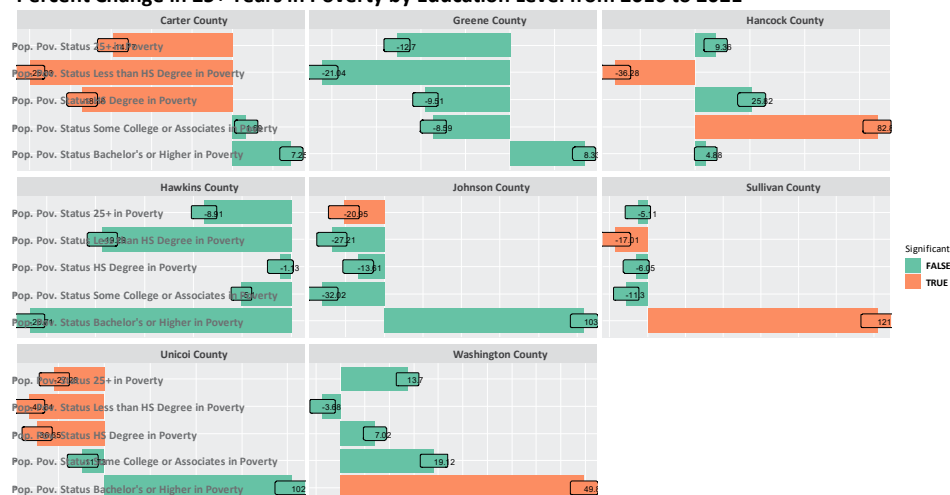
Location	Pop. Pov. Status 25+ in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Less than HS Degree in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status HS Degree in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Some College or Associates in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Bachelor's or Higher in Poverty
Carter County	6719	1701	2893	1563	562
Greene County	6750	2165	3053	1181	351
Hancock County	1145	274	497	331	43
Hawkins County	5937	1732	2886	1116	208
Johnson County	2117	840	787	380	110
Sullivan County	14145	3780	5704	3219	1442
Unicoi County	1743	485	631	429	198
Washington County	11220	2119	3794	3376	1931

2021 Percentage of People in Poverty by Educational Attainment

Location	Pop. Pov. Status 25+ in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Less than HS Degree in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status HS Degree in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Some College or Associates in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Bachelor's or Higher in Poverty Percent
Carter County	16.4	32.7	18.7	12.8	6.9
Greene County	13.6	30.0	14.7	8.9	4.1
Hancock County	24.6	32.2	24.9	25.8	8.2
Hawkins County	14.5	32.6	16.6	9.8	3.0
Johnson County	17.7	40.7	17.6	10.7	6.0
Sullivan County	12.4	29.0	15.1	9.6	4.9
Unicoi County	13.3	28.1	13.0	9.7	9.2
Washington County	12.5	26.4	14.7	13.1	6.4

The total number of people aged 25 years and over in poverty significantly decreased in Carter, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties from 2016 to 2021, with Unicoi County having the largest decrease of 27.28%. Carter, Unicoi, Hancock, and Sullivan Counties all saw significant decreases in the total number of people 25 years and over with less than a High School degree or equivalent in poverty over these five years, and Carter and Unicoi County also saw the total number of people 25 years and over with a High School degree or equivalent in poverty significantly decrease. Hancock County saw a significant 82.87% increase in the total population 25 years and over with some college or an Associate's degree in poverty, and both Sullivan and Washington Counties has a significant increase in the number of people 25 plus years of age with a Bachelor's degree or higher in poverty.

Percent Change in 25+ Years in Poverty by Education Level from 2016 to 2021



Carter, Greene, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties all saw the percentage of people aged 25 plus years in poverty significant decrease from 2016 to 2021. Hancock County had the largest increase in any percentage of people in poverty by educational attainment in those with some college or an Associate's degree by 9.7% and Johnson County saw the largest decrease in poverty percentage in the same category at 7.9%. The percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree or higher in poverty significantly increased by 2.2% in Sullivan County.

Percent Difference of Percentage in Poverty by Educational Attainment from 2016 to 2021



Individual Poverty: Employment Status

Poverty rate and employment status are inherently linked in American and the UETHDA service area is no exception. The both the total number and percentage of people employed in poverty is dramatically lower than those unemployed, ranging from 6.2% of employed people in poverty in Unicoi County to 17.6% in Hancock County, and from 23.7% in Greene County to 56.5% in Johnson County. Those in the labor force also had a lower percentage in poverty than those not in the labor force, ranging from 7.4% in Unicoi County to 21.0% in Hancock County vs the overall poverty rate of those aged 16 and over of 13.4% in Unicoi and 25.3% in Hancock County. Likewise, those that worked full-time year-round had a lower poverty rate than those that worked only part-time or part-year and those that did not work. Those that worked full-time year-round had a poverty rate from 2.3% in Unicoi County to 8.0% in Hancock County, and those that only worked part-time or part-year had a poverty rate ranging from 18.5% in Sullivan County to 34.6% in Hancock County.

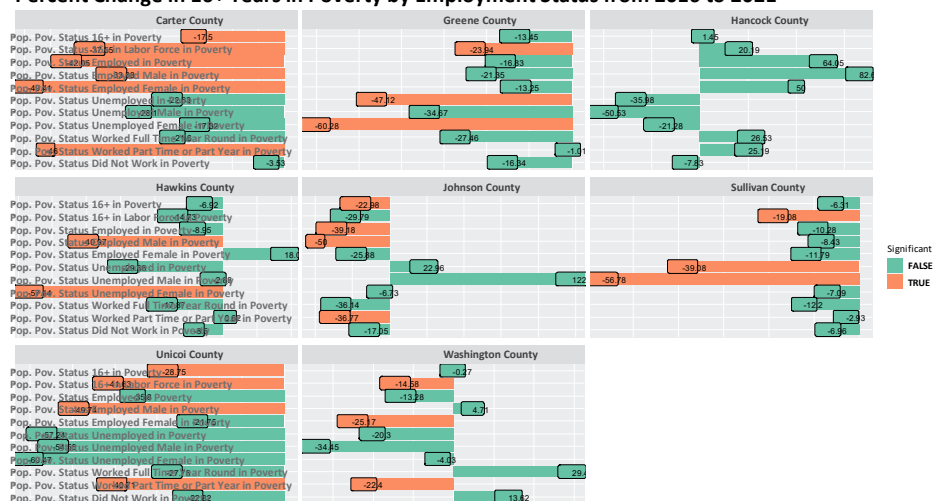
2021 Total People by Employment Status in Poverty

Location	Pop. Pov. Status 16+ in Labor Force in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Employed in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Employed Male in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Employed Female in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed Male in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed Female in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status 16+ in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Worked Full Time Year Round in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Worked Part Time or Part Year in Poverty	Pop. Pov. Status Did Not Work in Poverty
Carter County	2399	1643	868	775	660	502	358	7940	762	1488	5692
Greene County	2347	1381	829	1152	386	245	141	7935	539	2243	5351
Hancock County	518	597	190	207	121	47	74	1528	124	355	871
Hawkins County	2248	1728	510	1208	527	571	156	7240	478	1958	4724
Johnson County	617	461	209	252	368	88	97	2514	129	497	1888
Sullivan County	5974	4599	2107	2492	1375	628	747	17532	1490	5083	10979
Unicoi County	607	488	191	295	121	70	51	1897	138	520	1339
Washington County	6152	5088	1445	2643	1064	488	596	15585	1650	5111	8834

2021 Percentage of People in Poverty by Employment Status

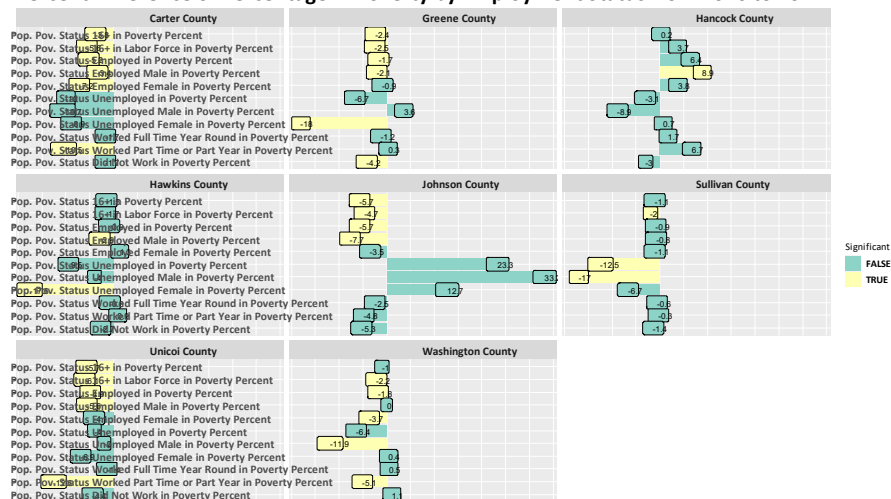
Location	Pop. Pov. Status 16+ in Labor Force in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Employed in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Employed Male in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Employed Female in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed Male in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Unemployed Female in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status 16+ in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Worked Full Time Year Round in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Worked Part Time or Part Year in Poverty Percent	Pop. Pov. Status Did Not Work in Poverty Percent
Carter County	8.3	7.3	7.5	7.1	38.7	50.4	50.5	17.4	4.5	17.9	27.6
Greene County	7.8	6.8	3.4	8.7	33.7	50.8	17.0	14.2	2.6	23.5	21.3
Hancock County	11.0	17.8	17.9	17.4	56.0	42.7	69.8	15.3	8.0	34.6	21.9
Hawkins County	8.4	7.3	4.6	11.4	26.1	29.8	21.2	15.4	8.1	21.1	21.8
Johnson County	9.9	7.8	8.5	8.9	56.5	48.1	64.2	18.6	2.8	14.8	27.8
Sullivan County	8.3	6.8	3.9	7.8	28.3	26.1	30.4	13.6	3.1	38.5	20.7
Unicoi County	7.4	6.2	4.4	6.4	28.1	27.8	29.8	19.4	2.8	39.1	21.9
Washington County	9.5	8.4	7.8	9.1	33.5	27.8	41.4	14.7	3.8	22.0	22.5

Percent Change in 16+ Years in Poverty by Employment Status from 2016 to 2021



The percentage of those 16 plus years in poverty significantly decreased from 2016 to 2021 in Carter, Greene, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties from between 5.7% in Unicoi and Johnson Counties to 2.4% in Greene County. Those that were employed saw their poverty rate significantly decrease in Carter, Greene, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties during this time period, but Hancock County saw the percentage of employed people in poverty significantly increase by 8.9%. Johnson County was the only county that had increases in poverty percentage for those who did not work during this time period, though it was not statistically significant. No counties saw significant changes in poverty percentage for those that worked full-time year-round, but Carter, Unicoi, and Washington had significant decreases in those that worked part-time or part-year in poverty. Greene County had a significant 4.2% decrease in the poverty rate for those who did not work.

Percent Difference of Percentage in Poverty by Employment Status from 2016 to 2021



Household Poverty

In the United States, 8.9% of all families were below the poverty level in 2021, a decrease of 2.1% from 2016. The number is higher in Tennessee with 10.3% of all families falling below the poverty line, a decrease of 2.6% from 2016. In the UETHDA service area, between 10.0% in Washington County, and 22.5% in Hancock County of all families live in poverty. These families in poverty levels have decreased from between 7.2% in Johnson County to 0.4% in Sullivan County since 2016, with the exception of Hancock County which had a 1.6% increase. Families with children have a higher poverty rate across the board than do families without children. 38.0% of families with children under 18 years of age in Hancock County live in poverty, while Washington County has the lowest poverty rate for families with children at 15.8%, a number lower than the Tennessee level of 16.3%. This poverty rate is also a decrease since 2016, with the exception of Hancock and Hawkins County, which saw slight increases of 2.4% and 2.1% respectively.

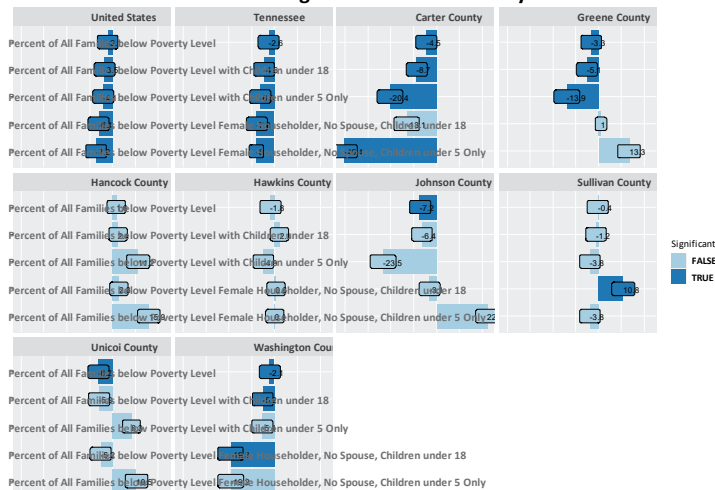
The younger a family's children the more likely they are to live in poverty. For families with only children under the age of five years, the poverty rate ranges from a low of 12.4% in Carter County to a high of 42.5% in Hancock County. Unicoi and Hancock Counties saw the poverty rate for families with children under five years increase since 2016 by 8.3% and 11.2% respectively, while the remaining UETHDA counties, state, and nation all saw this rate decrease. Carter and Johnson Counties saw a decrease in poverty rate for families under five years by over 20%.

2021 Percentage of All Families in Poverty and Difference from 2016

Location	2021 Estimate Percent of All Families below Poverty Level	2021 Estimate Percent of All Families below Poverty Level with Children under 18	2021 Estimate Percent of All Families below Poverty Level with Children under 5 Only	2021 Estimate Percent of All Families below Poverty Level Female Householder, No Spouse, Children under 18	2021 Estimate Percent of All Families below Poverty Level Female Householder, No Spouse, Children under 5 Only	Percent Difference Percent of All Families below Poverty Level	Percent Difference Percent of All Families below Poverty Level with Children under 18	Percent Difference Percent of All Families below Poverty Level with Children under 5 Only	Percent Difference Percent of All Families below Poverty Level Female Householder, No Spouse, Children under 18	Percent Difference Percent of All Families below Poverty Level Female Householder, No Spouse, Children under 5 Only
United States	8.8	23.6	15.1	33.6	37.6	-2.1	-8.8	-6.1	-6.1	-7.2
Tennessee	10.3	30.3	16.5	37.3	47.3	-1.5	-4.5	-6.3	-7.8	-6.9
Carter County	14.9	25.1	12.4	49.8	34.8	-4.5	-8.7	-20.4	-19.3	-40.4
Greene County	11.1	28.0	16.1	45.6	67.5	-1.3	-1.1	-13.9	1.0	18.1
Hancock County	12.9	58.0	42.3	79.3	83.4	1.9	2.4	11.2	2.8	15.9
Hawkins County	19.6	27.1	26.9	53.2	68.8	-1.8	2.1	-4.9	0.6	0.1
Johnson County	13.8	29.2	29.9	66.0	100.0	-7.2	-0.4	-12.5	-0.1	32.1
Sullivan County	12.1	23.8	34.9	55.9	66.7	-0.8	-1.3	-8.9	10.8	-0.8
Washington County	10.8	35.8	18.4	31.6	44.0	-1.3	-0.2	-5.4	-18.3	-13.2
Union County	11.6	21.8	17.7	58.9	81.2	-0.2	-5.9	6.1	-5.2	10.6

Single female householders without a spouse and with children had the highest poverty rates of all families with a 33.6% rate in the United States and 37.6% in the state of Tennessee. With the exception of Washington County (31.6%), all of these rates are all higher in UETHDA Counties ranging between 45.4% in Carter County and 76.5% in Hancock County. The rates are even higher for single female householders without a spouse with children only under five years. 37.8% of these families in the United States live in poverty, 47% in Tennessee, and all the UETHDA service area counties except for Washington County (44.0%) and Carter County (34.6%) have a higher rate than the state and nation. In the remaining UETHDA counties, Sullivan County has a single female householder without a spouse and with children under five years of 66.7% and Johnson County has the highest at 100%.

Carter and Washington Counties saw the most significant decreases in different family poverty rates since 2016. In Carter County, all family's poverty fell by 4.5%, families with children fell by 8.7%, families with only children under five years fell by 20.4% and single female householders without a spouse and with children under five years only fell by 40.4%. Washington County saw a 2.1% decrease in all family's poverty rate, a 5.2% reduction in poverty rate in families with children under 18 years, and single female householders without a spouse and with children under 18 years fell by 19.3%. Hancock County had no significant changes in family poverty from 2016 but had non-significant increases across all family types. Hawkins County was the only UETHDA county that had no real changes in family poverty rate. Sullivan County was the only UETHDA county that had a significant increase in any family poverty category, a 10.8% increase in single female householders without a spouse and with at least one child under the age of 18 years.

Percent Difference in Percentage of Families in Poverty from 2016 to 2021

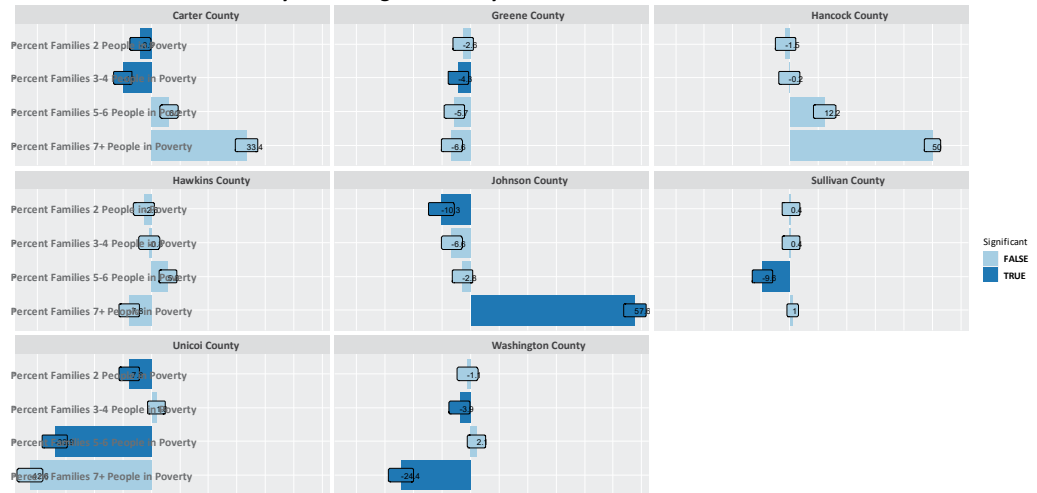
Family Poverty: Family Size

The percentage of families in poverty generally increases with the size of the family. Carter County was the only county that showed a lower poverty percentage for families with three or four people when compared to families with two people, though the difference was well within the margin of errors for both groups. Due to the low number of people in larger families, the poverty percentage for those larger families is difficult to compare to smaller families and is within the margin of error of those with three or four people.

2021 Poverty Percentage by Family Size

Location	Percent Families 2 People in Poverty	Percent Families 3-4 People in Poverty	Percent Families 5-6 People in Poverty	Percent Families 7+ People in Poverty
Carter County	11.5	10.6	37.0	72.4
Greene County	10.0	10.9	18.0	13.5
Hancock County	14.6	20.3	61.2	100.0
Hawkins County	9.4	17.9	24.8	29.2
Johnson County	4.8	20.7	32.9	81.8
Sullivan County	10.6	13.7	15.4	28.3
Unicoi County	9.5	14.9	0.0	0.0
Washington County	8.8	9.6	21.8	0.6

The percentage of families in poverty significantly decreased in 2021 from 2016 for families of two and three or four in Carter County, families of three or four in Greene County, families of two in Johnson County, families of five or six in Sullivan County, families of two and five or six in Unicoi County, and families of three to four and seven plus people in Washington County. The only family size that saw an increase in percentage of families in poverty during this time period was families of seven plus people in Johnson County which increased by 57.9% to a level of 81.8% of these families living in poverty.

Percent Difference in Poverty Percentage for Family Sizes from 2016 to 2021

Family Poverty: Number of Children

The percentage of families in poverty without children is much lower than the percentage in poverty with children, ranging from a low of 3.9% in Johnson County to a high of 8% in Carter County.

Washington County had the lowest percentage of families with one or two children in poverty at 13.2% while Hancock County had the highest at 30.3%. Johnson County reported the highest percentage of families with three or four children in poverty at 85.2% while Greene County families with three or four children had a poverty percentage of 25.8%, comparable with families with one or two children in other counties.

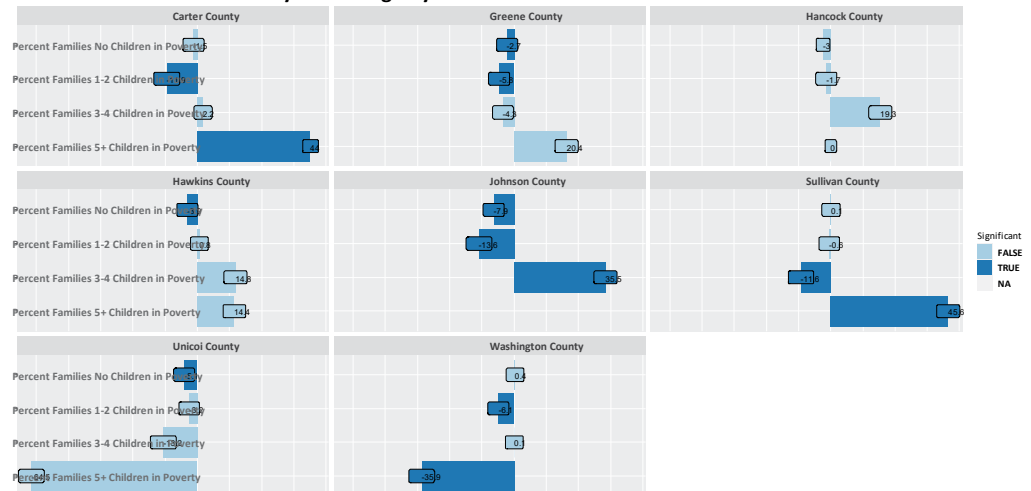
2021 Poverty Percentage by Number of Children

Location	Percent Families No Children in Poverty	Percent Families 1-2 Children in Poverty	Percent Families 3-4 Children in Poverty	Percent Families 5+ Children in Poverty
Carter County	8.0	18.0	44.0	81.4
Greene County	5.5	17.0	25.8	46.7
Hancock County	6.9	30.3	67.1	100.0
Hawkins County	4.0	23.7	49.1	78.9
Johnson County	3.9	21.0	85.2	NA
Sullivan County	5.0	20.7	27.5	66.1
Unicoi County	4.2	21.2	26.7	0.0
Washington County	6.0	13.2	30.7	1.6

In Carter County, the percentage of families with one or two children in poverty significantly decreased by 11.9% from 2016 to 2021, while the percentage of families with five or more children in poverty significantly increased by 44%. Greene County saw a significant decrease in the percentage of families with no children and one or two children in poverty by 2.7% and 5.8% respectively. Hawkins County had a 3.9% significant decrease in poverty for families without children and no other significant changes. Johnson County reported significant decreases in percentage of families with no children and one or two children in poverty by 7.9% and 13.6% respectively, but a 35.5% increase in families with three or four children below the poverty line. Sullivan County was the only UETHDA county to show a significant decrease in poverty percentage for families with three or four children (11.6%) but also showed a

significant 45.6% increase in families with five or more children in poverty. Unicoi County had a significant 5.1% decrease in poverty rate for families without children and Washington County had significant decreases in families with one or two and five or more children in poverty by 6.1% and 35.9% respectively.

Percent Difference in Poverty Percentage by Number of Children from 2016 to 2021



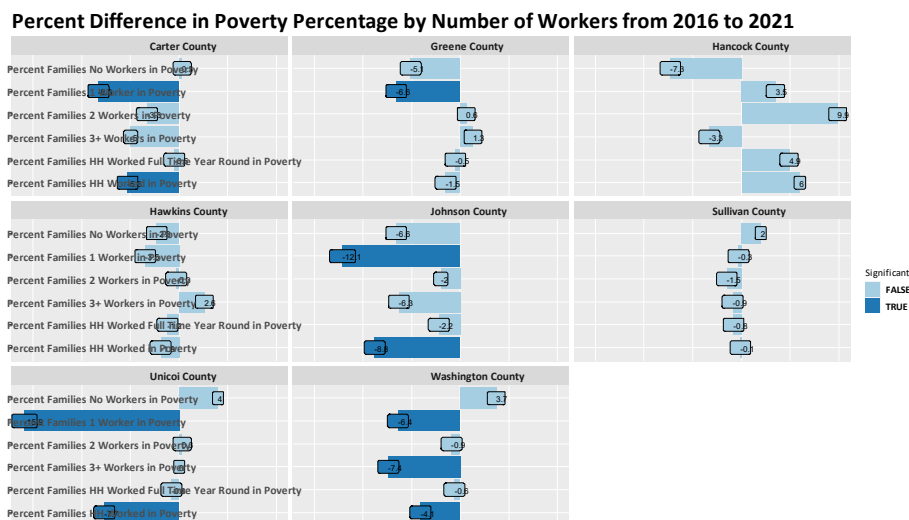
Family Poverty: Number of Workers

The number of workers and the number of hours worked by workers in families has a direct inverse relationship with the likelihood of that family to be below the poverty line. The percentage of families in poverty where the householder worked full-time year-round was significantly lower than all families where the householder worked for anything other than full-time year-round, families with no workers, and generally lower than families with two workers. Sullivan and Greene Counties were the only counties where families with two workers had a lower poverty percentage than families with the householder working full-time year-round. Families with three workers in poverty had the lowest poverty percentage of any group in 2021.

2021 Poverty Percentage by Number of Workers

Location	Percent Families HH Worked in Poverty	Percent Families HH Worked Full Time Year Round in Poverty	Percent Families No Workers in Poverty	Percent Families 1 Worker in Poverty	Percent Families 2 Workers in Poverty	Percent Families 3+ Workers in Poverty
Carter County	8.1	5.1	29.9	15.9	4.4	1.6
Greene County	8.7	4.5	21.2	14.4	3.8	1.8
Hancock County	20.5	10.6	29.5	25.5	16.5	0.0
Hawkins County	10.3	3.2	23.9	16.4	4.5	2.6
Johnson County	8.5	3.0	21.6	16.8	6.3	0.0
Sullivan County	9.5	3.7	23.6	17.9	3.2	1.0
Unicoi County	9.2	4.4	22.8	12.0	6.0	0.0
Washington County	5.8	2.3	22.6	12.9	3.4	0.0

The percentage of families in poverty with 1 worker in poverty significantly decreased in Carter, Greene, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties from between 6.4% to 15.9%. Families where the householder worked also significantly decreased in Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties as well, ranging from a 4.1% decrease in Washington County to an 8.8% decrease in Johnson County. Washington County was the only county with a significant 7.4% decrease in the percentage of families with three or more workers in poverty. Sullivan, Hawkins, and Hancock County saw no significant changes in the poverty percentages based on number of workers in a family.



Family Poverty: Renters vs Homeowners, Education, Other Factors

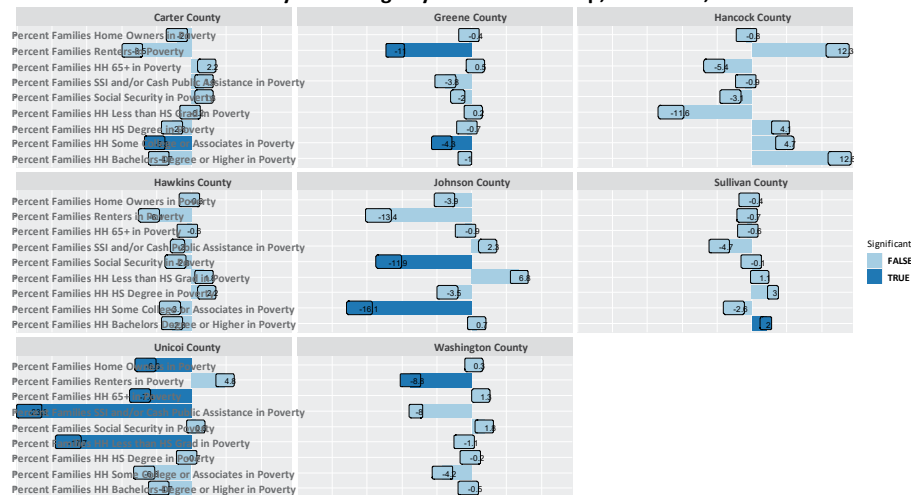
Like previous years, poverty levels were tied to education, homeownership, and the utilization of public assistance. Householders with less education tended to have higher family poverty rates than those with at least some college and families that were homeowners had a lower poverty rate than families that rented. Hancock and Unicoi Counties were the only counties in the UETHDA service area where householders with less than a high school degree had lower poverty rates than those with a high school degree, though the increasing high school graduation rates during recent years is likely leading to a decrease in demarcation for this level of education. Carter and Hancock County had higher rates of householders over the age of 65 years and those on social security than did the rest of the counties. Families with social security had higher poverty rates than did families where the householder was over the age of 65 years.

2021 Poverty Percentage by Home Ownership, Education, and other Factors

Location	Percent Families HH 65+ in Poverty	Percent Families SSI and/or Cash Public Assistance in Poverty	Percent Families Social Security in Poverty	Percent Families HH Less than HS Grad in Poverty	Percent Families HH HS Degree in Poverty	Percent Families HH Some College or Associates in Poverty	Percent Families HH Bachelors Degree or Higher in Poverty	Percent Families Home Owners in Poverty	Percent Families Renters in Poverty
Carter County	10.7	41.5	14.7	27.6	17.9	11.1	5.0	9.4	31.0
Greene County	6.6	31.0	9.3	32.8	13.3	7.4	2.3	7.8	24.1
Hancock County	9.5	48.9	11.4	19.8	26.7	20.8	14.7	14.7	58.8
Hawkins County	6.9	42.6	9.1	25.9	20.1	9.1	1.1	8.1	37.2
Johnson County	4.9	34.1	4.5	38.7	18.8	8.8	0.7	9.2	40.7
Sullivan County	4.9	34.7	7.8	27.9	18.5	10.6	3.6	6.0	54.9
Unicoi County	1.6	17.9	6.7	12.4	16.2	9.4	1.9	5.2	39.1
Washington County	5.9	24.5	6.6	22.2	13.5	11.1	4.0	5.2	24.9

Carter, Greene, and Johnson Counties saw significant decreases in poverty percentage for families with householders with some college or an associate degree ranging from 4.3% in Greene County to 16.1% in Johnson County. Greene and Washington Counties saw decreases in renters in percentage of renters in poverty, 11% in Greene and 8.8% in Washington County. Johnson County had a 11.9% decrease in poverty for families on social security. Unicoi County had significant decreases in the percentage of homeowners in poverty, families with the householder 65 years or older, families with SSI or cash public assistance, and families with the householder who had less than a high school degree in poverty.

Percent Difference in Poverty Percentage by Home Ownership, Education, and other Factors from



Housing

The housing market has increased in cost during the recent years across both the country and Tennessee and the UETHDA service area has followed suit. Both the cost of housing and the availability has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with the cost of materials rising initially due to supply

chain issues and the comparatively lower priced pre-pandemic housing market in East Tennessee attractiveness to buyers who could work from home. Johnson City also offered cash benefits for high income workers who would move to the region, further driving the increase in housing prices. These factors and more have led to a radically changed housing market in the UETHDA service area in 2023 compared to the 2010's.

Housing: Occupancy and Units

2021 Housing Occupancy and Housing Units

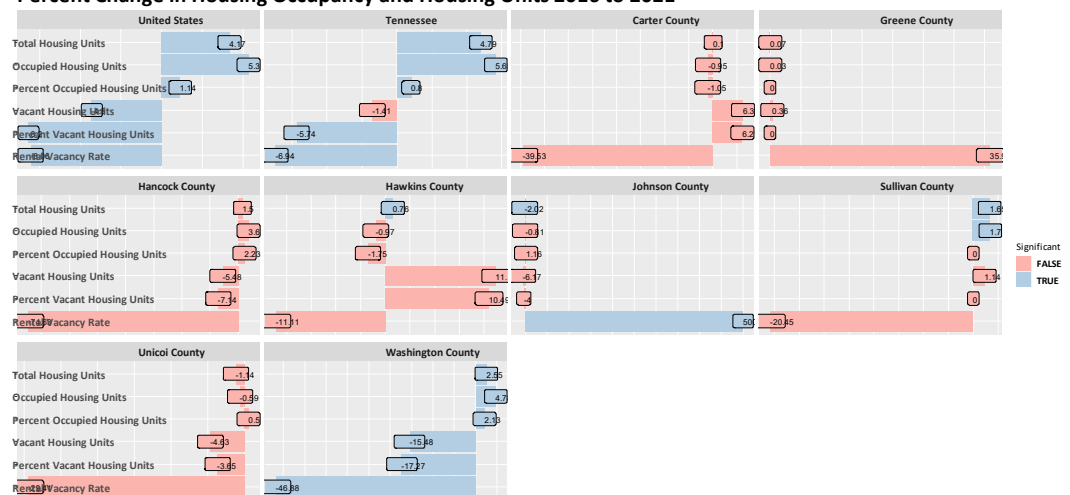
Location	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Percent Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Percent Vacant Housing Units	Rental Vacancy Rate
United States	139647020	124010992	88.8	15636028	11.2	5.7
Tennessee	3011124	2654791	88.5	346333	11.5	6.7
Carter County	27820	23547	84.6	4273	15.4	2.6
Greene County	32173	27468	85.4	4705	14.6	8.7
Hancock County	3662	2852	77.9	810	22.1	1.7
Hawkins County	37043	32777	84.2	4266	15.8	5.6
Johnson County	8746	6859	78.4	1887	21.6	10.2
Sullivan County	75377	67025	88.9	8352	11.1	3.5
Washington County	60391	54913	90.9	5478	9.1	3.4
Unicoi County	8736	7583	86.8	1153	13.2	2.4

2016 Housing Occupancy and Housing Units

Location	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Percent Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Percent Vacant Housing Units	Rental Vacancy Rate
United States	134054899	117716257	87.8	16338642	12.2	6.2
Tennessee	2873478	2522204	87.8	351274	12.2	7.2
Carter County	27791	23772	85.5	4019	14.5	4.3
Greene County	32149	27461	85.4	4688	14.6	6.4
Hancock County	3608	2751	76.2	857	23.8	6.7
Hawkins County	26838	23001	85.7	3837	14.3	6.3
Johnson County	8926	6915	77.5	2011	22.5	1.7
Sullivan County	74154	65896	88.9	8258	11.1	4.4
Washington County	58890	52409	89.0	6481	11.0	6.4
Unicoi County	8837	7628	86.3	1209	13.7	3.4

From 2016 to 2021, the number of total housing units has significantly increased in the United States by 4.17% while the number of occupied housing units increased by a greater percentage at 5.35%. Subsequently, the percent of occupied housing units increased by 1.14% and the number of vacant housing units, percentage of vacant housing units, and rental vacancy rates greatly decreased. Tennessee showed a similar pattern with the only difference that the decrease in the number of vacant housing units was not statistically significant. Both Washington and Sullivan Counties saw significant increases in both the number of total housing units and the number of occupied housing units and Hawkins County saw a significant increase in the number of total housing units. Washington County had the most similar housing occupancy and housing unit changes to Tennessee and the United States but its decreases in vacancy and rental vacancy rate were much greater, with the rental vacancy rate decreasing by 46.88%. Johnson County showed a significant decrease in the number of total housing units by 2.02% and a 500% increase in the rental vacancy rate.

Percent Change in Housing Occupancy and Housing Units 2016 to 2021



Housing: Units by Type

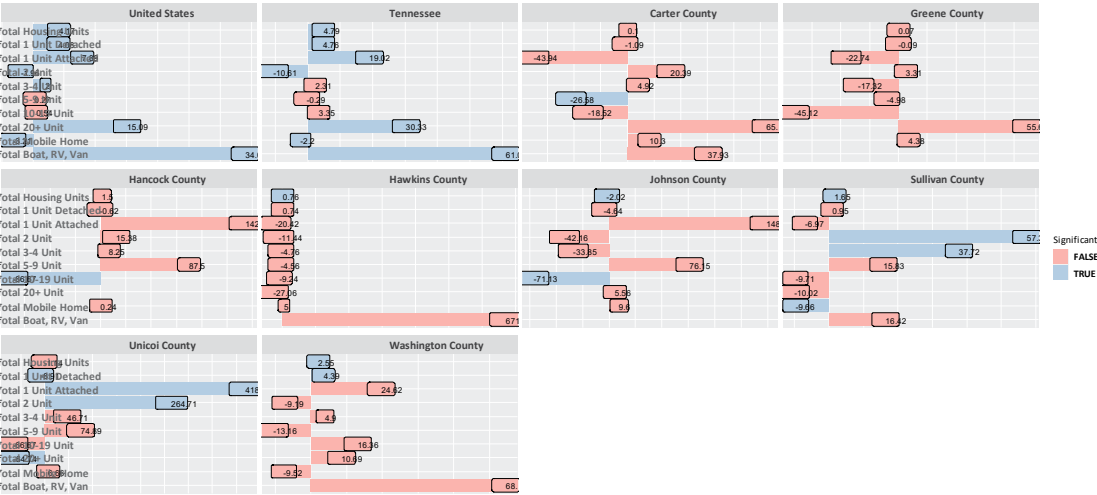
2021 Housing Unit Type

Location	Total Housing Units	Total 1 Unit Detached	Total 1 Unit Attached	Total 2 Unit	Total 3-4 Unit	Total 5-9 Unit	Total 10-19 Unit	Total 20+ Unit	Total Mobile Home	Total Boat, RV, Van
United States	139647020	86003036	8429035	4854430	6048577	6434687	6060053	13480195	8182613	146395
Tennessee	3011124	2070608	103025	77501	94793	134935	111432	153665	262555	3610
Carter County	27820	19047	162	679	1087	986	330	360	5129	40
Greene County	32173	22230	231	499	587	782	208	305	7316	15
Hancock County	5662	2555	17	45	105	75	4	0	826	55
Hawkins County	27043	18119	113	356	440	880	540	221	6000	54
Johnson County	8746	6281	97	59	129	229	41	57	1827	16
Sullivan County	75377	52745	1749	2547	2625	3607	2339	1742	8145	78
Washington County	60391	39062	1893	1928	2741	3021	2596	3126	5087	37
Unicoi County	8736	5979	234	124	285	404	85	85	1633	7

The majority of housing units in the United States, Tennessee, and UETHDA service area are one unit detached units comprising 61.6%-71.9% of units. Tennessee showed a pattern similar to the nation with significant increases in total housing units, a one unit detached units, one unit attached units, 20+ unit complexes, and boat, RV, and Van living units, and significant decrease in mobile homes and two-unit duplexes.

In the UETHDA service area, Sullivan County had its significant increase in total housing units due to increases in two-unit duplexes and three-four unit complexes, while Washington County's increase in total housing units were due a significant increase in one unit detached units. Hawkins County's significant increase in the total number of housing units was due to a slight, non-significant increase in the number of one unit detached units, and non-significant increases in number of mobile units and boat, RV, and van units. Unicoi County saw a large significant increase in one unit attached units and two-unit duplexes and a significant decrease in one unit detached units and 20+ housing unit complexes. Johnson County's significant decrease in the total number of housing units was driven by a significant decrease in 10-19 housing unit complexes and a non-significant decrease in one unit detached units. Sullivan County also had a significant decrease in the number of mobile homes.

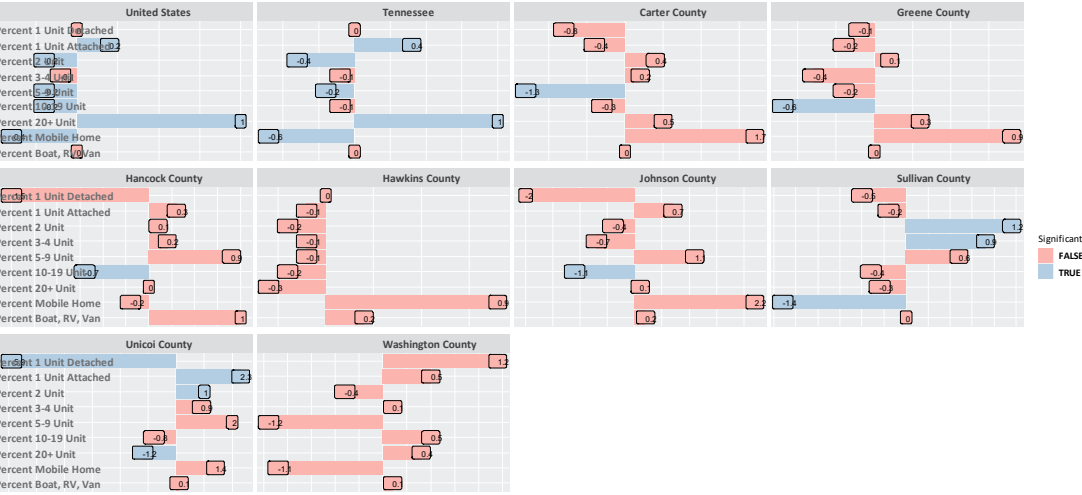
Percent Change in Total Housing Units by Size 2016 to 2021



2021 Percent of Housing Unit Type

Location	Percent Housing Units	Percent 1 Unit Detached	Percent 1 Unit Attached	Percent 2 Unit	Percent 3-4 Unit	Percent 5-9 Unit	Percent 10-19 Unit	Percent 20+ Unit	Percent Mobile Home	Percent Boat, RV, Van
United States	119947020	81.6	6.0	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	8.7	5.9	0.1
Tennessee	3011124	68.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.7	5.1	8.7	0.1
Carter County	27820	66.5	0.6	2.4	3.9	3.3	1.2	1.8	18.4	0.1
Greene County	32173	69.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.8	22.7	0.0
Hancock County	3662	69.6	0.3	1.2	2.9	2.0	0.1	0.0	22.6	1.0
Hawkins County	27043	67.1	0.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.0	0.8	23.3	0.2
Johnson County	8746	71.9	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.7	20.9	0.2
Sullivan County	75377	70.0	2.3	3.4	3.5	4.8	2.8	2.3	10.8	0.1
Washington County	60391	64.7	3.1	3.2	4.3	6.3	4.3	5.2	8.4	0.1
Unicoi County	8736	66.4	2.9	1.4	2.8	4.6	0.4	0.6	18.7	0.1

Percent Difference in Percent of Housing Units by Size 2016 to 2021



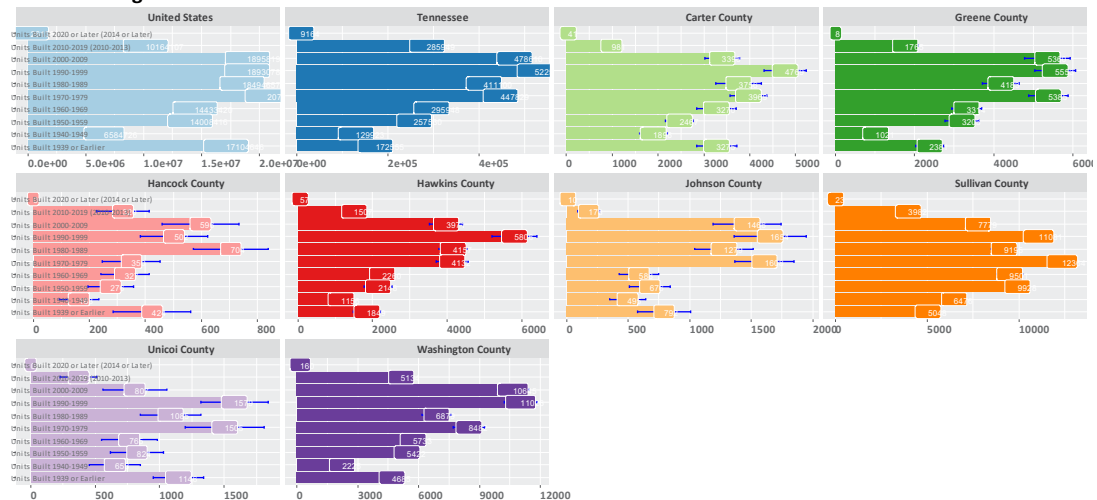
Housing: Built Date

In the UETHDA service area, Washington County has had the most houses built from 2020 to 2021, followed by Hawkins County and Carter County. Hancock and Unicoi County reported no new housing units built from 2020 on but there were likely units built that fell within the statistical margin of error. The built date distributions of the two largest UETHDA service area counties show that Sullivan County had a distribution of more houses built earlier in the 1900's than did Washington County. The majority of houses in the region were built from the 1970's on.

2021 Housing Unit Built Date

Location	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		2750		2751		2752		2753		2754		2755		2756		2757		2758		2759		2760		2761		2762		2763		2764		2765		2766		2767		2768		2769		2770		2771		2772		2773		2774		2775		2776		2777		2778		2779		2780		2781		2782		2783		2784		2785		2786		2787		2788		2789		2790		2791		2792		2793		2794		2795		2796		2797		2798		2799		2800		2801		2802		2803		2804		2805		2806		2807		2808		2809		2810		2811		2812		2813		2814		2815		2816		2817		2818		2819		2820		2821		2822		2823		2824		2825		2826		2827		2828		2829		2830		2831		2832		2833		2834		2835		2836		2837		2838		2839		2840		2841		2842		2843		2844		2845		2846		2847		2848		2849	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2021 Housing Unit Build Date Distribution



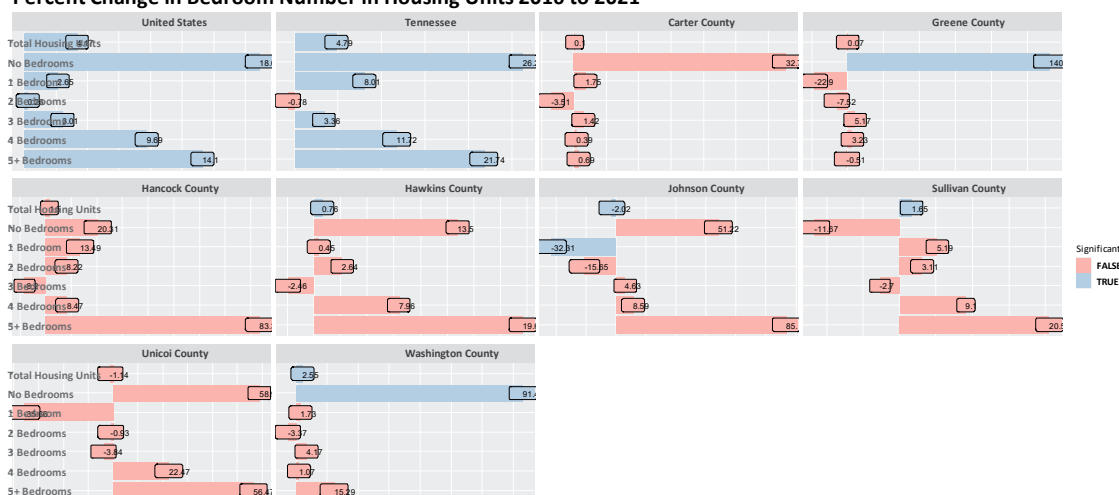
Housing: Bedroom Number

2021 Housing Unit Number of Bedrooms

Location	Total Housing Units	No Bedrooms	Percent No Bedrooms	1 Bedroom	Percent 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	Percent 2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	Percent 3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	Percent 4 Bedrooms	5+ Bedrooms	Percent 5+ Bedrooms
United States	139647020	968022	0.8	18148411	13.0	35152256	25.2	54679386	39.2	34012829	24.3	6576476	4.7
Tennessee	3911124	48281	1.2	220870	5.6	730894	18.4	1384088	35.4	470014	11.8	123394	3.1
Carter County	27820	502	1.8	2058	7.4	8045	29.0	11808	42.4	2822	10.1	585	2.1
Greene County	32178	449	1.4	1478	4.6	8046	25.0	18449	57.4	3671	11.4	988	3.0
Hancock County	9462	77	0.8	845	8.9	1580	16.7	1666	17.6	448	4.7	68	0.7
Hawkins County	27943	221	0.8	1556	5.6	7673	27.4	13934	50.0	3007	10.8	828	2.9
Johnson County	8748	572	6.5	309	3.5	2588	29.6	4288	49.0	910	10.4	281	3.2
Sullivan County	75177	3037	4.0	5230	6.9	18867	25.1	34828	46.3	13278	17.6	3086	4.1
Washington County	60961	1206	2.0	5886	9.6	18818	30.9	28121	46.1	8845	14.5	2135	3.5
Unicoi County	8738	118	1.3	897	10.3	2548	29.1	4407	50.4	981	11.2	268	3.0

The average housing unit in the county and UETHDA service area is a three-bedroom housing unit, making up between 43.3% and 51.7% of units in the region. Since 2016, the number units without a bedroom significantly increased in Greene County (to 449 units, 1.4%) and Washington County (to 1206 units, 2.0%). Johnson and Hancock Counties were the only counties in the service area with more units with no bedrooms than units with five or more bedrooms.

Percent Change in Bedroom Number in Housing Units 2016 to 2021



Housing: Occupied Units and Renters and Owners Households Size

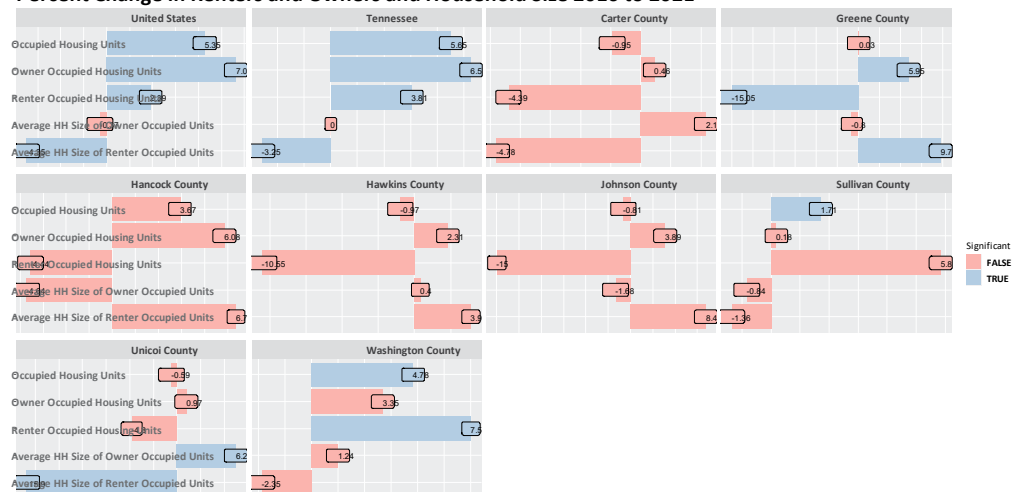
The majority of housing units in the United States, Tennessee, and the UETHDA service area are owner occupied units and only Washington County had a lower percentage of owner-occupied units than did the rest of the state of Tennessee at 64.8% in 2021, likely due to East Tennessee State university and the younger median age of the county. The average household size for owner occupied units was slightly higher than rental units, with the exceptions of Greene and Hancock Counties.

2021 Renters and Owners and Household Size

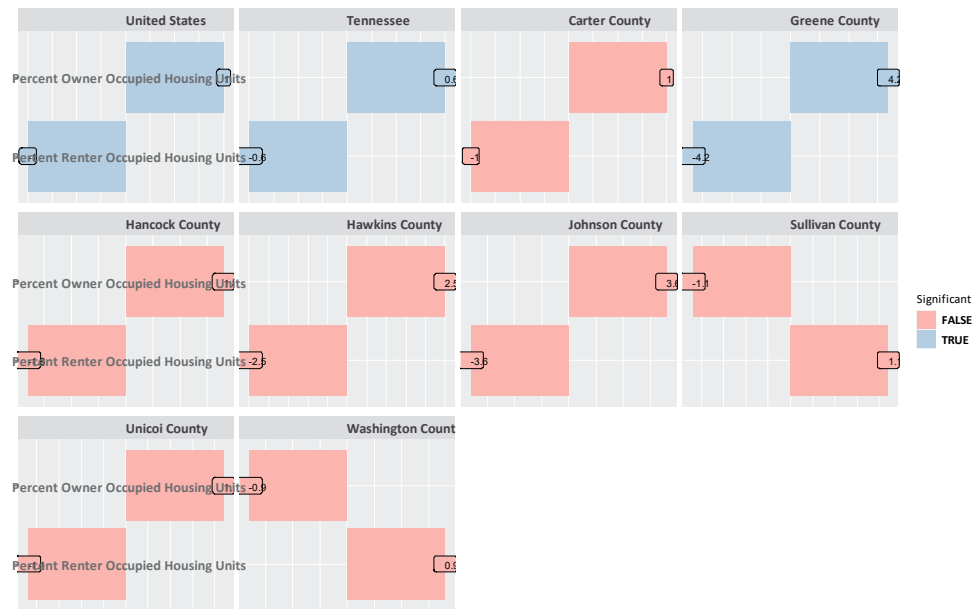
Location	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units	Renter Occupied Housing Units	Percent Renter Occupied Housing Units	Average HH Size of Owner Occupied Units	Average HH Size of Renter Occupied Units
United States	124010992	80152161	64.6	43858831	35.4	2.69	2.42
Tennessee	2664791	1783274	66.9	881517	33.1	2.58	2.38
Carter County	23547	16968	72.1	6579	27.9	2.37	2.19
Greene County	27468	20884	76.0	6584	24.0	2.47	2.47
Hancock County	2852	2250	78.9	602	21.1	2.26	2.39
Hawkins County	22777	17530	77.0	5247	23.0	2.49	2.40
Johnson County	6859	5397	78.7	1462	21.3	2.34	2.31
Sullivan County	67025	48146	71.8	18879	28.2	2.37	2.17
Washington County	54913	35571	64.8	19342	35.2	2.44	2.08
Unicoi County	7583	5621	74.1	1962	25.9	2.39	2.01

Since 2016 the total number of owner-occupied housing units increased significantly by 5.95% in Greene County while the number of renter-occupied housing units significantly decreased by 15.05%. The total number of renter-occupied housing units increased significantly by 7.5% in Washington County. The average household size significantly increased in by 9.78% in Greene County to the same level of owner-occupied units, while it significantly decreased by 15.9% in Unicoi County to 2.01, the lowest average size in the region. Unicoi County also saw a significant increase in the average household size of owner-occupied units by 6.22%. Greene County was the only that had a significant change in the percentage of homeowners vs renters during this time frame, with the percentage of owner-occupied units increasing 4.2%.

Percent Change in Renters and Owners and Household Size 2016 to 2021



Percent Difference in Percent of Renters and Owners 2016 to 2021



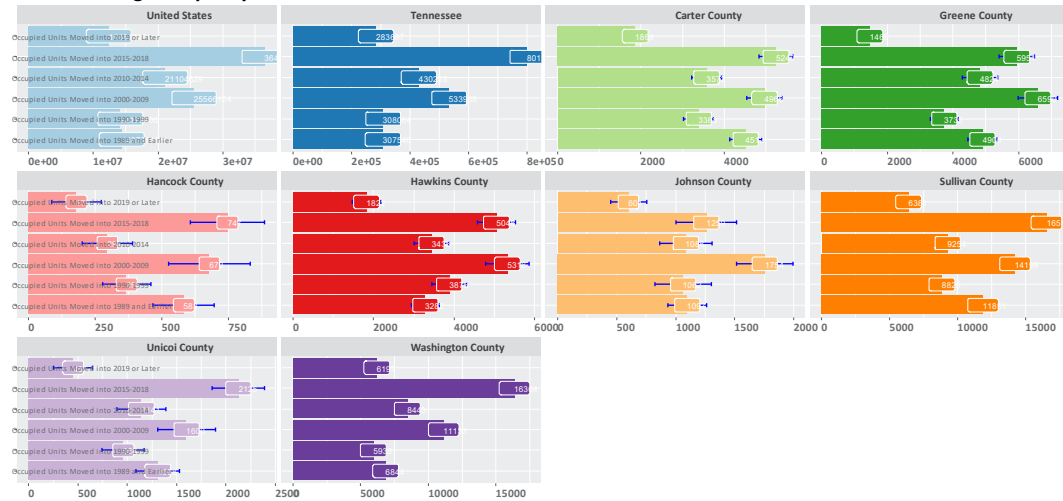
Housing: Occupancy Start Date

Washington County had the highest percentage of households that moved into their units in 2019 or later and the highest percentage from 2015-2018. Greene County had the highest percentage of households that moved from 2010-2014, while Johnson County had the highest percentage that moved from 2000-2009. Hawkins County had the highest percentage of people moved into their homes from 1990-1999, and Hancock County had 20.4% of their residents who moved into their housing units before 1990.

2021 Occupancy Start Date

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Units Moved into 2019 or Later	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 2019 or Later	Occupied Units Moved into 2015-2018	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 2015-2018	Occupied Units Moved into 2010-2014	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 2010-2014	Occupied Units Moved into 2000-2009	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 2000-2009	Occupied Units Moved into 1990-1999	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 1990-1999	Occupied Units Moved into 1989 and Earlier	Percent Occupied Units Moved into 1989 and Earlier
United States	124010992	12384398	10.0	36405531	29.4	21104629	17.0	25566124	20.6	14173100	11.4	14377210	11.6
Tennessee	2664791	283697	10.6	801241	30.1	430253	16.1	533888	20.0	308064	11.6	307548	11.5
Carter County	23547	1869	7.9	5240	22.3	3572	15.2	4966	21.1	3388	14.4	4512	19.2
Greene County	27468	1458	5.3	5951	21.7	4824	17.6	6590	24.0	3735	13.6	4900	17.8
Hancock County	2852	179	6.3	747	26.2	296	10.4	879	30.8	368	12.9	583	20.4
Hawkins County	22777	1822	8.0	5048	22.2	3436	15.1	5316	23.3	3675	17.0	3282	14.4
Johnson County	6859	601	8.8	1259	18.4	1066	15.6	1754	25.6	1062	15.5	1097	16.0
Sullivan County	67025	6381	9.5	16515	24.6	9254	13.8	14199	21.2	8825	13.2	11851	17.7
Washington County	54913	6197	11.3	16364	29.8	8443	15.4	11135	20.3	5912	10.8	6844	12.5
Unicoi County	7583	451	5.9	2125	28.0	1243	16.0	1600	21.1	958	12.6	1308	17.2

2021 Housing Occupancy Start Date Distribution



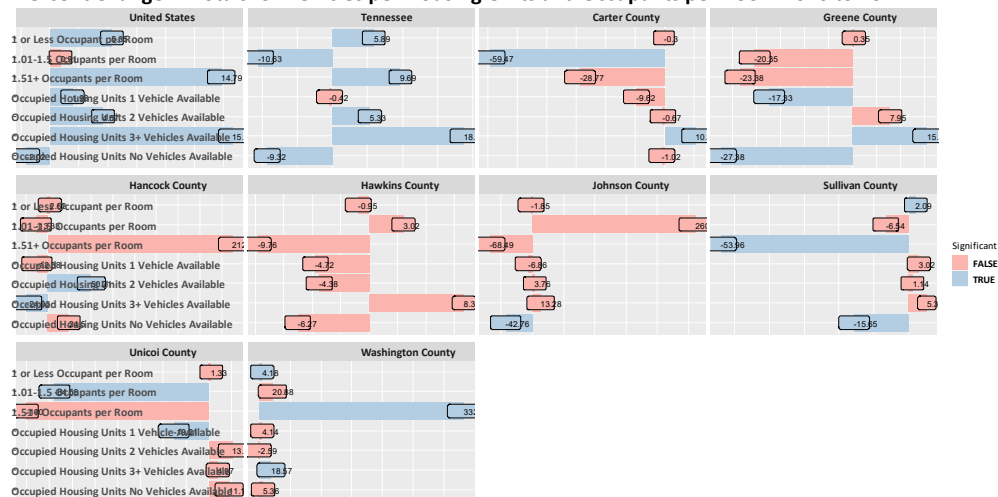
Housing: Vehicle per Housing Units and Occupants Per Room

In 2021, the vast majority of housing units have one occupant or less per room and the percentages in the UETHDA service area counties were all higher than the United States. Hancock County had a higher percentage of 1.51 occupants per room than did the state, nation, and other UETHDA counties. Hancock County was the only county in the UETHDA service area with a higher percentage of occupied housing units with no vehicles available than the rest of the United States.

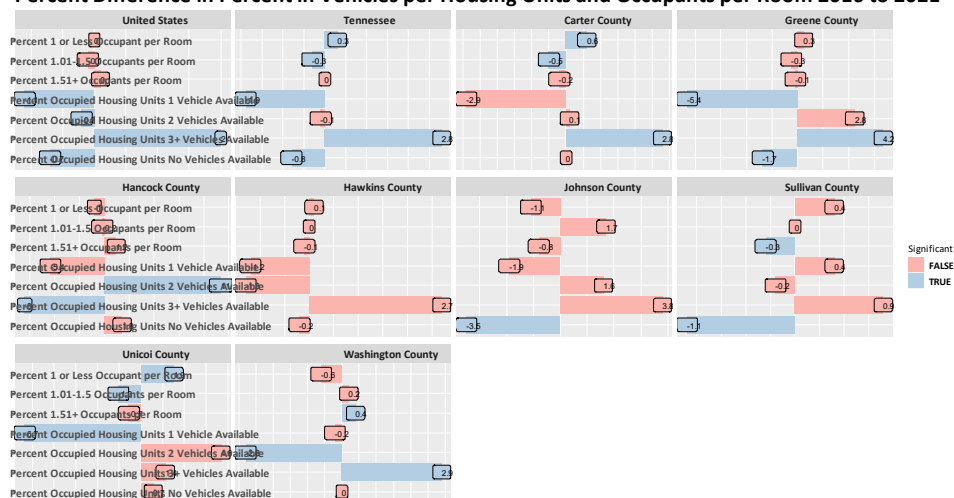
2021 Vehicles per Housing Unit and Occupants per Room

Location	Occupied Housing Units No Vehicles Available	Percent Occupied Housing Units No Vehicles Available	Occupied Housing Units 1 Vehicle Available	Percent Occupied Housing Units 1 Vehicle Available	Occupied Housing Units 2+ Vehicles Available	Percent Occupied Housing Units 2+ Vehicles Available	Occupied Housing Units 3+ Vehicles Available	Percent Occupied Housing Units 3+ Vehicles Available	1 or Less Occupant per Room	Percent 1 or Less Occupant per Room	1.01-1.5 Occupants per Room	Percent 1.01-1.5 Occupants per Room	1.51+ Occupants per Room	Percent 1.51+ Occupants per Room
United States	1,184,917	8.5	40,268,711	32.5	45,985,585	37.3	274,811,85	22.1	1,184,917	96.7	2,757,927	2.2	13,771,811	1.1
Tennessee	34,287	3.4	82,816	38.7	101,006	37.9	89,648	24.9	14,519	98.2	28,058	1.9	1,689	0.5
Carter County	1457	6.3	7965	38.0	8551	35.7	4374	27.1	28,068	96.2	77	0.3	184	0.4
Greene County	1,187	4.2	7109	25.9	10,830	38.7	4562	11.2	27,135	98.6	274	1.3	59	0.2
Hancock County	310	12.9	842	29.8	1,271	37.6	628	22.1	2,776	97.9	28	0.9	50	1.8
Hawkins County	1,062	4.7	6,706	28.4	7,952	34.5	7,017	31.3	22,424	98.5	705	0.9	148	0.6
Johnson County	324	4.7	2,011	29.3	2,426	35.4	2,008	30.8	6,670	97.2	168	2.4	23	0.3
Sullivan County	3625	5.4	20,967	31.3	24,319	36.3	18,113	27.9	86,225	98.8	940	1.0	137	0.2
Washington County	3,142	9.5	17,961	32.8	20,138	35.7	13,869	19.2	19,934	98.2	889	1.3	290	0.5
Unicoi County	476	6.2	2,188	28.8	2,910	38.1	2,008	26.9	7,946	96.8	57	0.2	0	0.0

Percent Change in Totals for Vehicles per Housing Units and Occupants per Room 2016 to 2021



Percent Difference in Percent in Vehicles per Housing Units and Occupants per Room 2016 to 2021



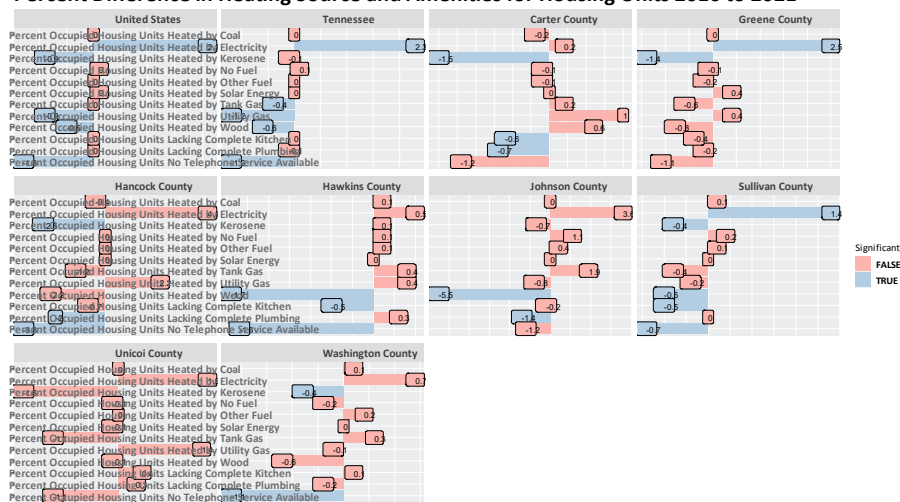
Housing: Heating Source

The majority of housing units in the UETHDA service area are heated by electricity, and the majority of new housing units built are being built with electric heating. Johnson County has the highest percentage of housing units without a heating source at 1.3% which is a slightly higher percentage than the national level of 1.2%. 1% of Hawkins County housing units lack complete plumbing, amounting to 219 units. Washington and Hancock Counties both have a higher percentage of housing units that did not have complete kitchen units than the national percentage of 0.8%. All UETHDA counties except Sullivan and Washington have a higher percentage of housing units without landline telephone service available.

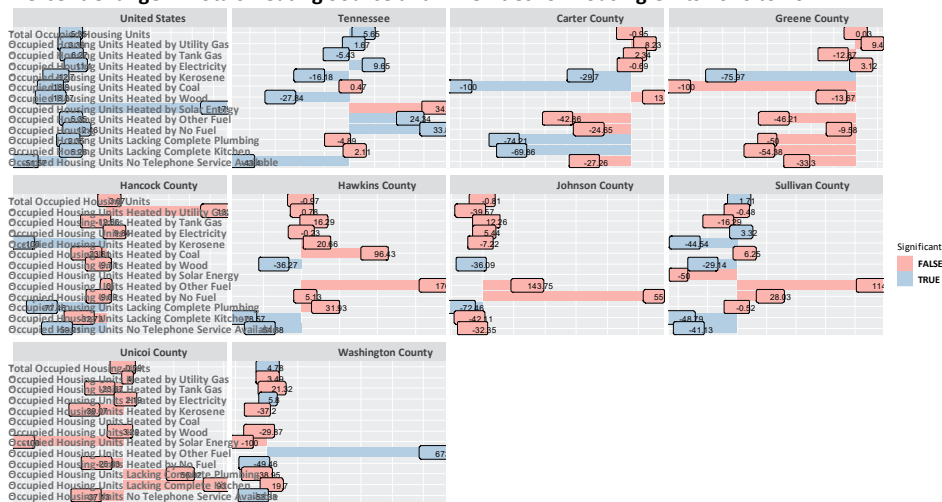
2001 Heating Source and Amenities for Housing Units

Location	Region A Performance Metrics										Region B Performance Metrics										Region C Performance Metrics										
	Total Revenue	Product A Sales	Product B Sales	Product C Sales	Product D Sales	Product E Sales	Product F Sales	Product G Sales	Product H Sales	Product I Sales	Total Revenue	Product A Sales	Product B Sales	Product C Sales	Product D Sales	Product E Sales	Product F Sales	Product G Sales	Product H Sales	Product I Sales	Total Revenue	Product A Sales	Product B Sales	Product C Sales	Product D Sales	Product E Sales	Product F Sales	Product G Sales	Product H Sales	Product I Sales	
United States	12450000	3500000	2800000	1500000	1200000	800000	600000	400000	300000	200000	9800000	3000000	2500000	1300000	1000000	700000	500000	350000	250000	150000	100000	10500000	3200000	2700000	1400000	1100000	750000	550000	400000	300000	200000
Germany	3500000	1000000	800000	400000	300000	200000	150000	100000	70000	50000	2800000	800000	700000	350000	250000	180000	130000	90000	60000	40000	30000	2700000	750000	650000	320000	220000	160000	110000	80000	60000	40000
Japan	2200000	600000	500000	250000	200000	150000	100000	70000	50000	30000	1600000	450000	400000	200000	150000	100000	70000	50000	35000	25000	15000	1550000	420000	380000	190000	140000	100000	70000	50000	35000	25000
France	1800000	500000	400000	200000	150000	100000	70000	50000	30000	20000	1300000	350000	300000	150000	100000	70000	50000	35000	25000	15000	10000	1250000	330000	280000	140000	100000	70000	50000	35000	25000	15000
Italy	1500000	400000	300000	150000	100000	70000	50000	30000	20000	10000	1100000	280000	220000	120000	80000	50000	30000	20000	15000	10000	5000	1080000	260000	200000	110000	70000	40000	25000	15000	10000	5000
Spain	1200000	300000	200000	100000	70000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	900000	220000	150000	80000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	5000	5000	880000	200000	130000	70000	40000	25000	15000	10000	5000	5000
UK	1000000	250000	180000	90000	60000	40000	25000	15000	10000	5000	750000	180000	130000	60000	40000	25000	15000	10000	5000	5000	5000	730000	170000	120000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	5000	5000
Canada	800000	200000	150000	70000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	2000	600000	150000	110000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	580000	140000	100000	40000	20000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Australia	600000	150000	100000	50000	30000	20000	10000	5000	2000	1000	450000	110000	80000	40000	20000	10000	5000	2000	1000	500	500	440000	100000	70000	30000	15000	8000	4000	2000	1000	500
India	500000	120000	80000	40000	20000	10000	5000	2000	1000	500	380000	90000	60000	30000	15000	8000	4000	2000	1000	500	500	370000	80000	50000	20000	10000	5000	2000	1000	500	500
China	400000	100000	70000	30000	15000	8000	4000	2000	1000	500	300000	70000	50000	20000	10000	5000	2000	1000	500	500	500	290000	60000	40000	10000	5000	2000	1000	500	500	500

Percent Difference in Heating Source and Amenities for Housing Units 2016 to 2021



Percent Change in Totals Heating Source and Amenities for Housing Units 2016 to 2021



Housing: Home Sale Price

The median home sale price has risen dramatically in the past five years across the UETHDA service area. According to data by Redfin, the 2017 average median sale price for single family residential homes rose from between \$8,171.47 (3.5%) in Greene County to \$187,541.67 (75.15%) in Johnson County. *Note* the low number of home sales listed in Redfin in Greene and other counties may have led to a higher-than-normal median sales prices during 2017.* Washington County has the highest median sales price for all single-family residential homes at \$303,780 and Hancock County has the lowest at \$211,900.

Median Single Family Home Sales Price 2017 to 2023

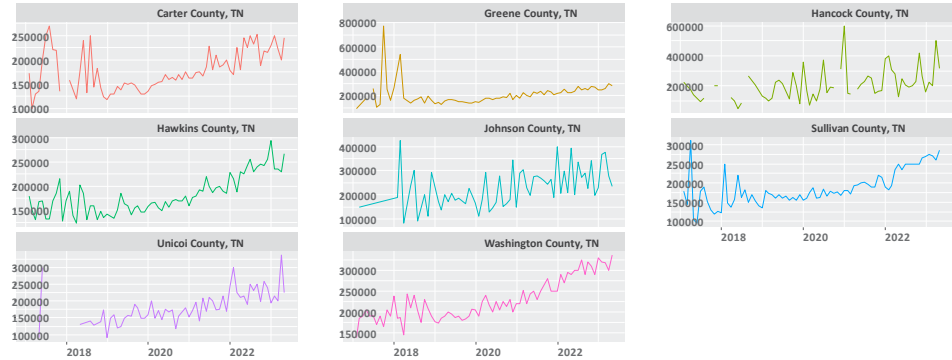


Average Median Home Sales Price in 2017 and 2022

region	2017 Average	2022 Average	Difference
Washington County, TN	189215.2	303780.0	114564.79
Johnson County, TN	62000.0	249541.7	187541.67
Sullivan County, TN	147382.1	236183.3	88801.25
Greene County, TN	225049.0	233220.4	8171.47
Hawkins County, TN	167670.8	226900.0	59229.17
Unicoi County, TN	135350.0	217900.0	82549.96
Carter County, TN	147604.5	212366.7	64762.12
Hancock County, TN	149616.7	211900.0	62283.33

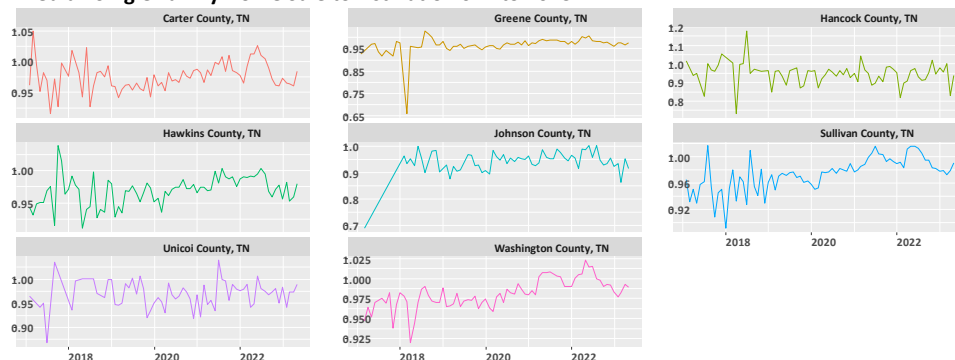
Similarly, the median list price for single family residential homes from between 0.83% and 43.71% across the region. Johnson County saw the largest percent increase in list price from \$149,900 to \$266,279.20 and Greene County saw the smallest percentage increase and total increase.

Median Single Family Home List Price 2017 to 2023

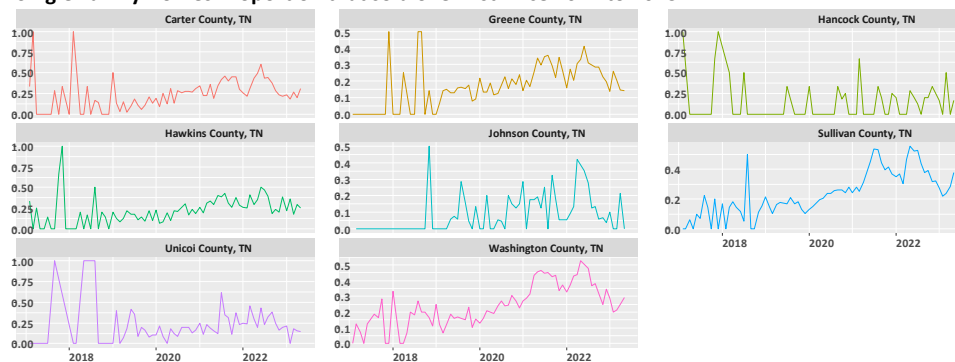


Average Median Home List Price in 2017 and 2022

region	2017 Average	2022 Average	Difference
Washington County, TN	188029.2	300732.9	112703.75
Johnson County, TN	149900.0	266279.2	116379.17
Hancock County, TN	164449.9	252935.4	88485.49
Greene County, TN	248102.8	250170.8	2068.06
Sullivan County, TN	154062.5	239808.2	85745.75
Hawkins County, TN	160664.3	238400.8	77736.46
Unicoi County, TN	194950.0	230800.0	35850.00
Carter County, TN	183070.0	219120.8	36050.83

Median Single Family Home Sale to List Ratio 2017 to 2023

The sales price to list price ratio has also increased across the UETHDA service area since 2017, though to a lesser extent. The sales price to list price was generally below one but has trended closer to one with several consistent spikes above one especially during 2022. The proportion of homes that sold above list price increased dramatically in Sullivan County. In 2017 only 8% of single-family residential homes sold above list price. That percentage to 40.6% in 2022. Washington County also saw a rise from 12.1% to 39.1% during this period. Hancock County saw a decrease during this time from 29.6% to 14.7%.

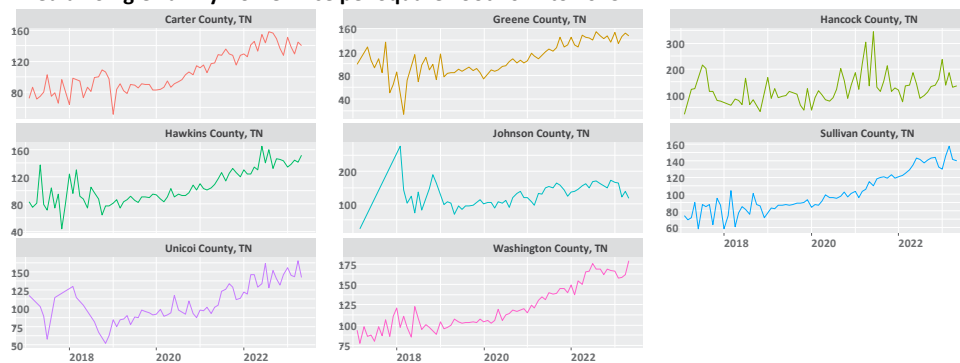
Single Family Homes Proportion that sold over List Price 2017 to 2023

Average Sold above List Price in 2017 and 2022

region	2017 Average	2022 Average	Difference
Sullivan County, TN	0.0804729	0.4060664	0.33
Washington County, TN	0.1207074	0.3911226	0.27
Carter County, TN	0.1774892	0.3565241	0.18
Hawkins County, TN	0.1994048	0.3266741	0.13
Unicoi County, TN	0.2000000	0.2808240	0.08
Greene County, TN	0.0500000	0.2717441	0.22
Johnson County, TN	0.0000000	0.1817908	0.18
Hancock County, TN	0.2962963	0.1467262	-0.15

The median price per square foot also rose during this time period. Washington County has the highest price per square foot at \$162.54, an increase of 41.92% and \$68.14. Johnson County had the second highest average median price per square foot at \$162.55, an increase of 86.28% from 2017. Sullivan County had the lowest average median price per square foot at \$135.70, an increase of 43.19% from 2017.

Median Single Family Home Price per Square Foot 2017 to 2023

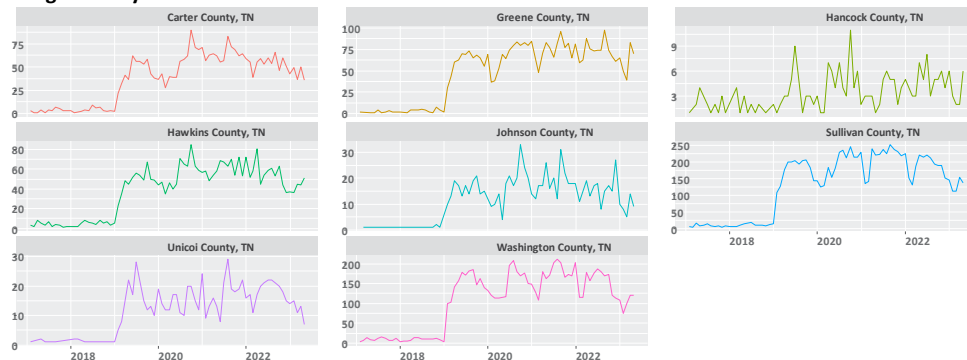


Average Median Price per Square Foot in 2017 and 2022

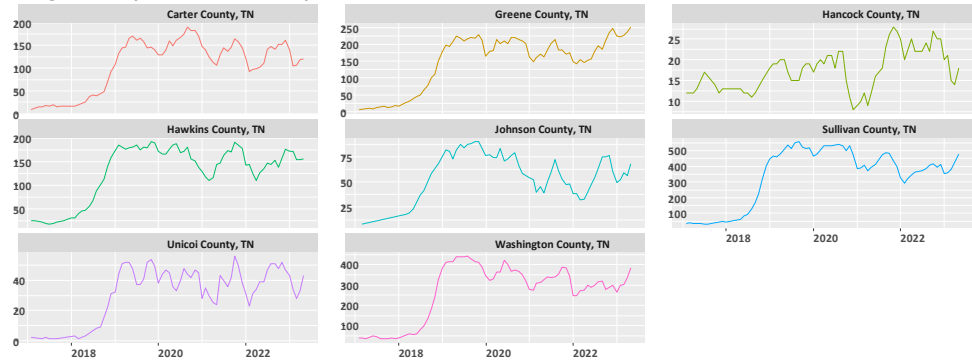
region	2017 Average	2022 Average	Difference
Washington County, TN	94.40731	162.5457	68.14
Johnson County, TN	21.61785	157.5916	135.97
Carter County, TN	78.82088	143.9785	65.16
Greene County, TN	95.30969	143.0613	47.75
Unicoi County, TN	96.25399	140.8582	44.60
Hawkins County, TN	87.11629	140.0241	52.91
Hancock County, TN	118.30958	136.4765	18.17
Sullivan County, TN	77.09051	135.6989	58.61

The total number of single-family residential homes sold, and the real estate has dramatically increased from 2017. Except for Hancock County, which rose 61.58%, the monthly number of homes sold rose above 93% for all UETHDA counties, with Greene County having the largest percentage increase at 97.25%. The real estate inventory increased from a low of 40.1% in Hancock County to a high of 96.67% in Unicoi County.

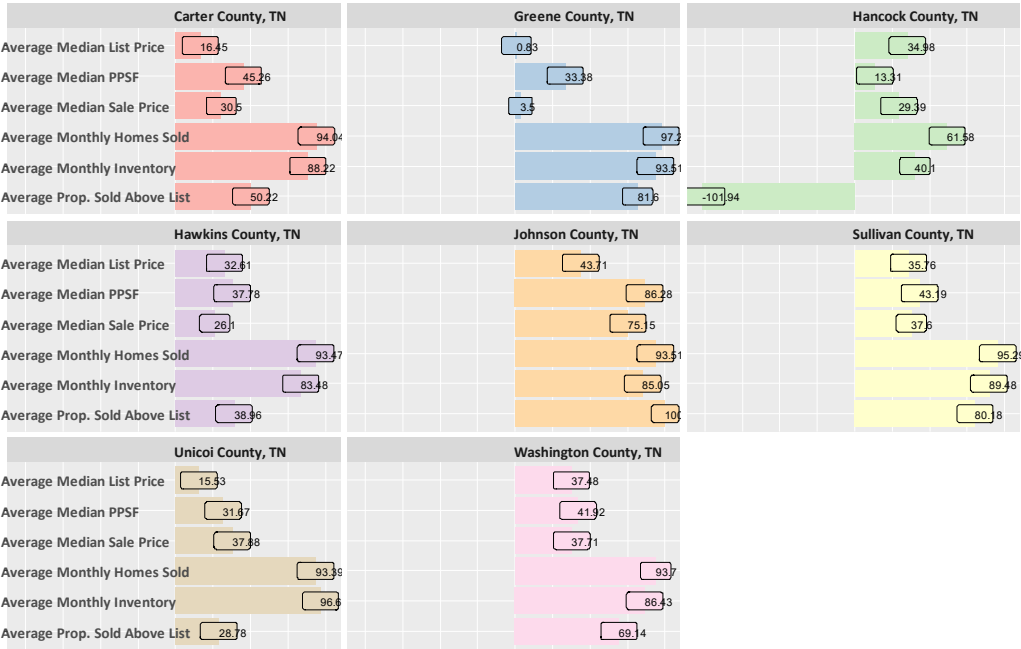
Single Family Homes Sold 2017 to 2023



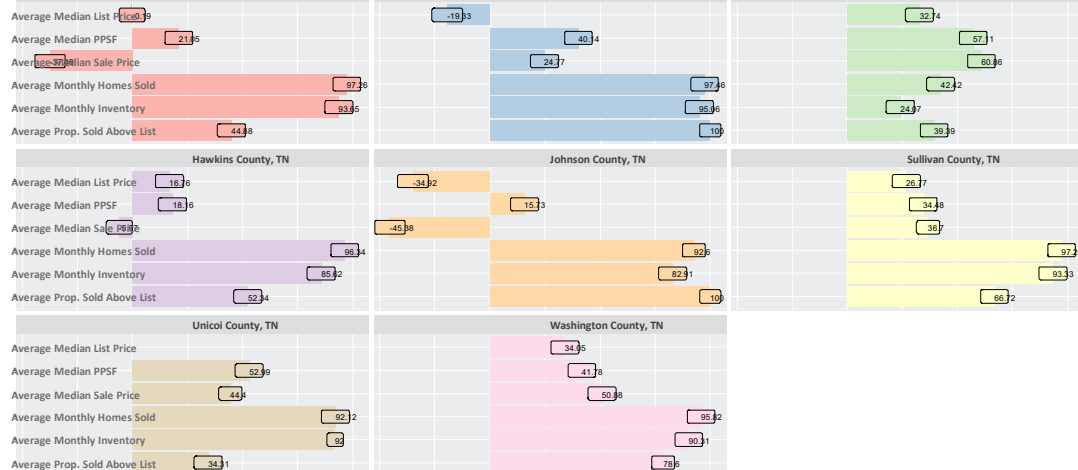
Single Family Homes Inventory 2017 to 2023



Percent Change in Housing Market 2017 to 2022



Carter County, TN



Housing: Home Value

Similar to the sales price, home value of owner-occupied units has risen significantly since 2016. The only UETHDA county that saw a non-significant increase in home value was Hancock County, which rose 18.11% but was not statistically significant. Greene County had the largest increase in owner occupied home value by 28.5% to \$146,100. Washington County has the highest median owner-occupied home value at \$176,500. The median owner-occupied home value in Tennessee and the United States was still higher than the UETHDA service. The national median owner-occupied home value was listed at \$244,900 in 2021 and was \$193,700 in Tennessee, rises of 32.59% and 32.67% respectively.

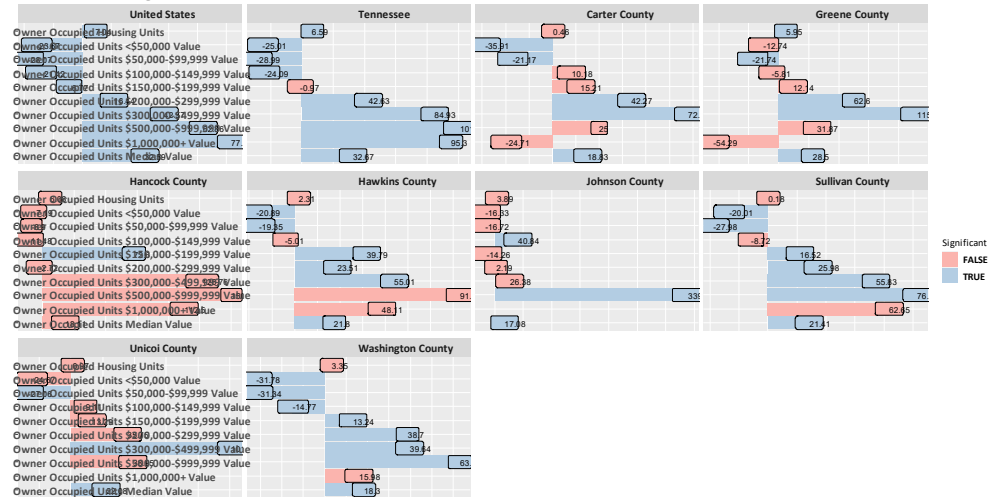
2021 Home Value

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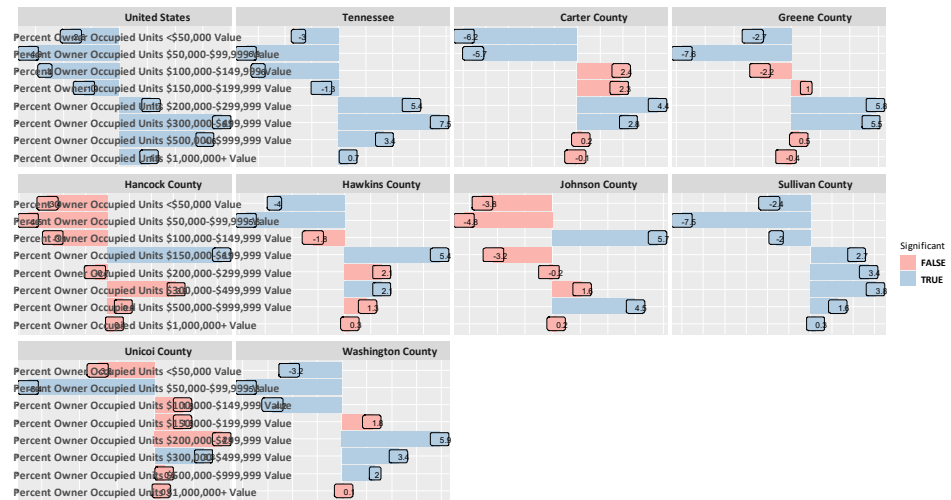
The total number of owner-occupied housing units only rose significantly in Greene County by 5.95%. The other UETHDA counties did not have statistically significant rises but still rose between 0.46% in

Carter County, to 6.08% in Hancock County. The total number of owner-occupied housing units did rise significantly by 7.04% in the United States and 6.59% in Tennessee.

Percent Change in Home Values 2016 to 2021

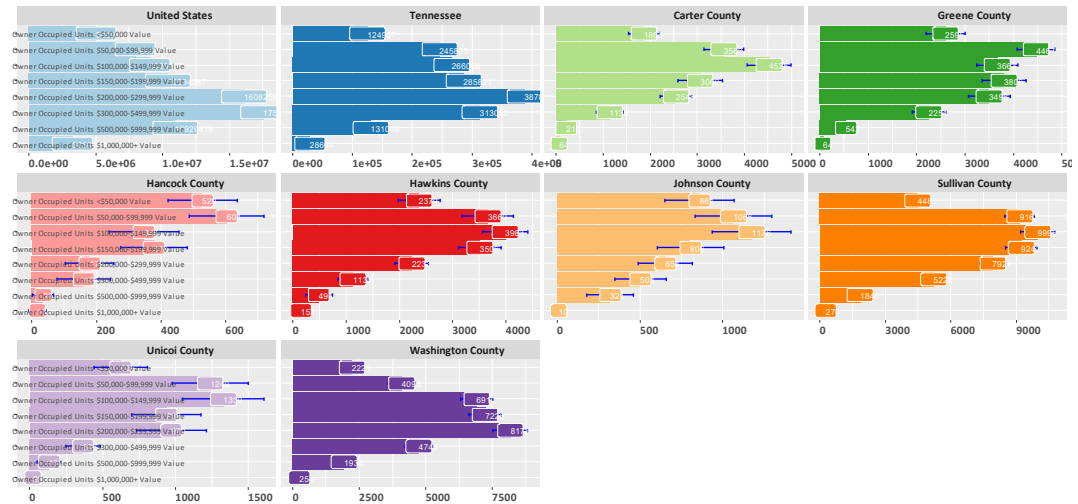


Percent Difference in Home Value 2016 to 2021

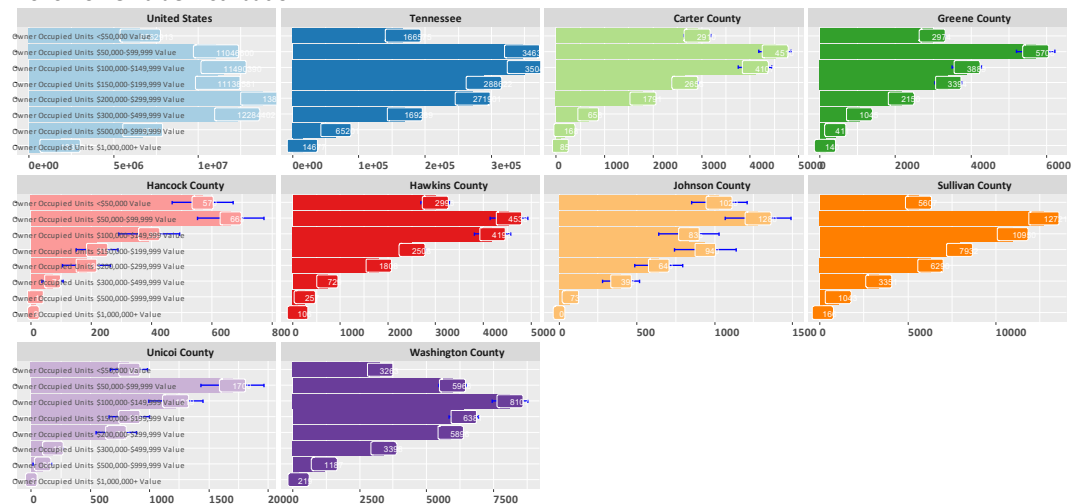


The overall distributions of owner-occupied home values have also shifted higher from 2016 to 2021. In the United States, the home value shift home occurred above \$300,000 and in Tennessee it was above \$200,000. Carter, Greene, and Washington Counties also had a shift point of \$200,000, Hancock, Hawkins, and Sullivan Counties had a shift point at \$150,000, and Johnson and Unicoi Counties had no definite shift point, but all rose more generally.

2021 Home Value Distribution

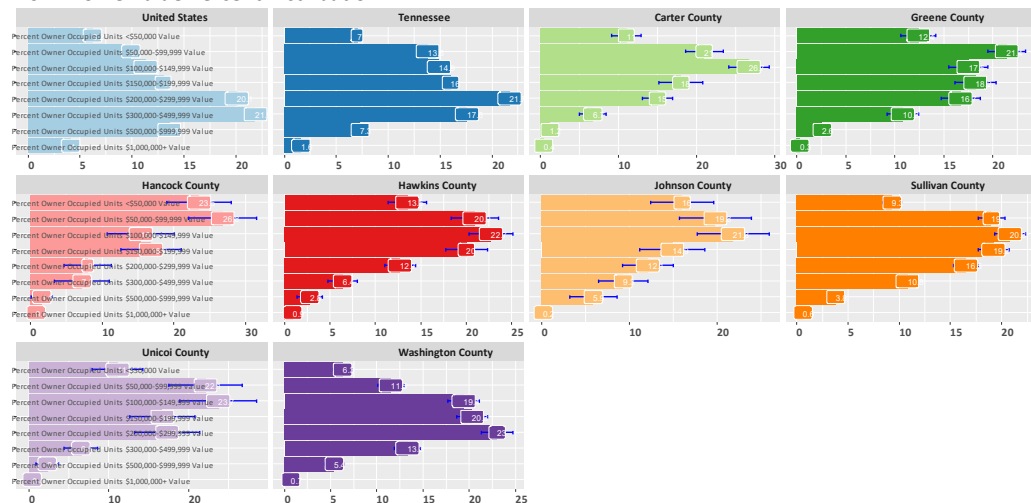


2016 Home Value Distribution

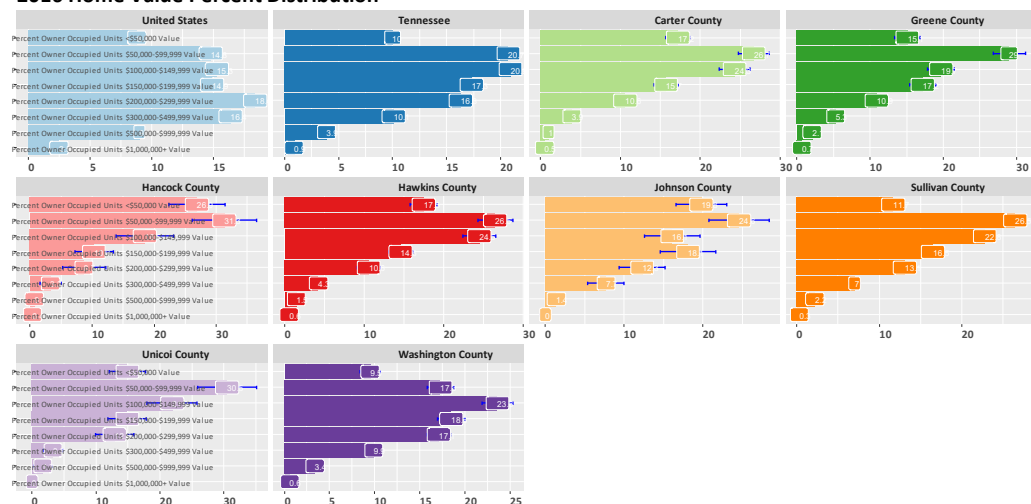


In 2021, the majority of owner-occupied homes were valued at \$300,000-\$499,999 in the United States and \$200,000-\$299,999 in Tennessee. Washington County had the home value distribution most similar to Tennessee.

2021 Home Value Percent Distribution



2016 Home Value Percent Distribution



Housing: Mortgage Costs

The median mortgage for owner occupied homes rose from \$1,180 to \$1,337 in the state of Tennessee, a rise of 13.31%. Carter, Greene, Hancock, Sullivan, and Unicoi Counties all saw percentage increases in mortgage costs higher than both the state of Tennessee and the United States. Washington County's mortgage percentage increase was 11.68%, rising from \$1,079 to \$1,205, a lower percentage increase than the state and nation, but the highest median mortgage rate in the UETHDA service area. Carter, Greene, Hawkins, Sullivan, and Washington counties all had median mortgage payments of over \$1,000 per month in 2021.

2021 House Value

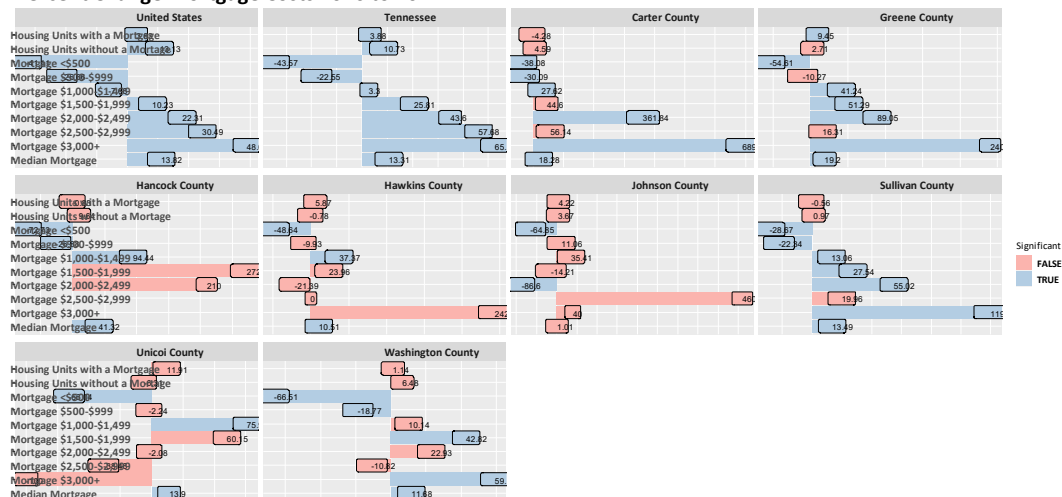
Location	Housing Units with a Mortgage	Housing Units with a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage	Housing Units without a Mortgage
United States	48758125	92.9	10792948	97.9	100942	9.3	707077	94.2	1094740	22.8	1070000	91.9	1081276	97.1	1094740	9.8	707077	94.2	1094740	22.8
Tennessee	1050698	96.3	712176	41.9	10410	9.8	107007	94.5	104367	94.3	108122	91.6	104408	9.8	1094740	4.8	106176	9.1	107	107
Carter County	7144	44.9	1924	10.9	200	9.9	1200	40.9	2700	99.8	120	9.8	160	4.7	40	9.8	120	9.9	107	107
Greene County	12879	46.7	10368	92.9	819	9.3	4408	40.9	1308	94.0	1077	11.8	180	9.7	180	9.8	170	9.8	107	107
Hancock County	746	10.8	1081	48.9	10	9.8	140	47.6	140	14.9	40	9.7	40	9.7	40	9.8	9	9.8	107	107
Hawkins County	8424	46.1	1088	10.9	100	9.3	1800	40.8	1018	10.8	107	11.8	180	9.1	180	10.2	100	9.8	107	107
Johnson County	1010	10.8	1081	48.9	10	9.8	140	47.6	140	14.9	40	9.7	40	9.7	40	9.8	9	9.8	107	107
Sullivan County	1010	10.8	1081	48.9	10	9.8	140	47.6	140	14.9	40	9.7	40	9.7	40	9.8	9	9.8	107	107
Washington County	1010	10.8	1081	48.9	10	9.8	140	47.6	140	14.9	40	9.7	40	9.7	40	9.8	9	9.8	107	107
Unicoi County	1010	10.8	1081	48.9	10	9.8	140	47.6	140	14.9	40	9.7	40	9.7	40	9.8	9	9.8	107	107

2021 and 2016 Median Mortgage

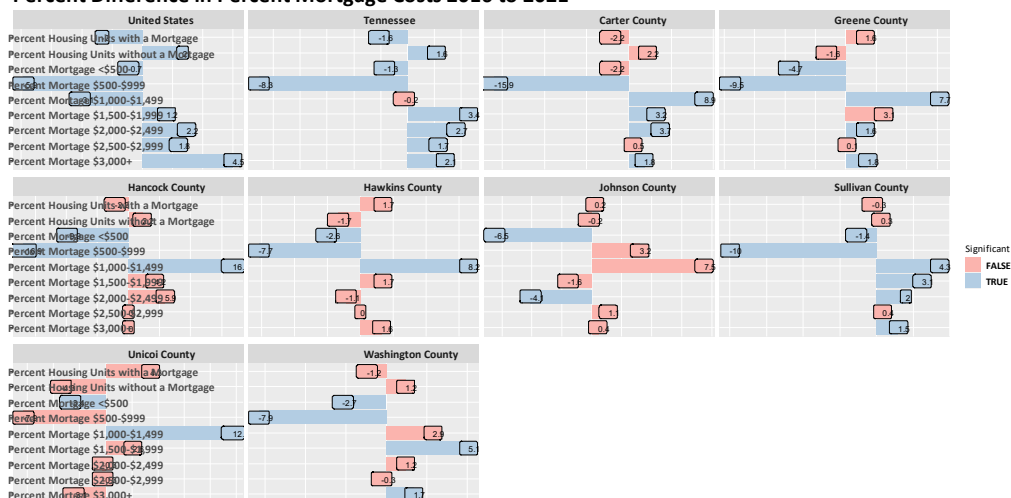


The only UETHDA service area county that had a significant increase in the number of housing units with a mortgage was Greene County, a rise of 9.45%.

Percent Change Mortgage Costs 2016 to 2021

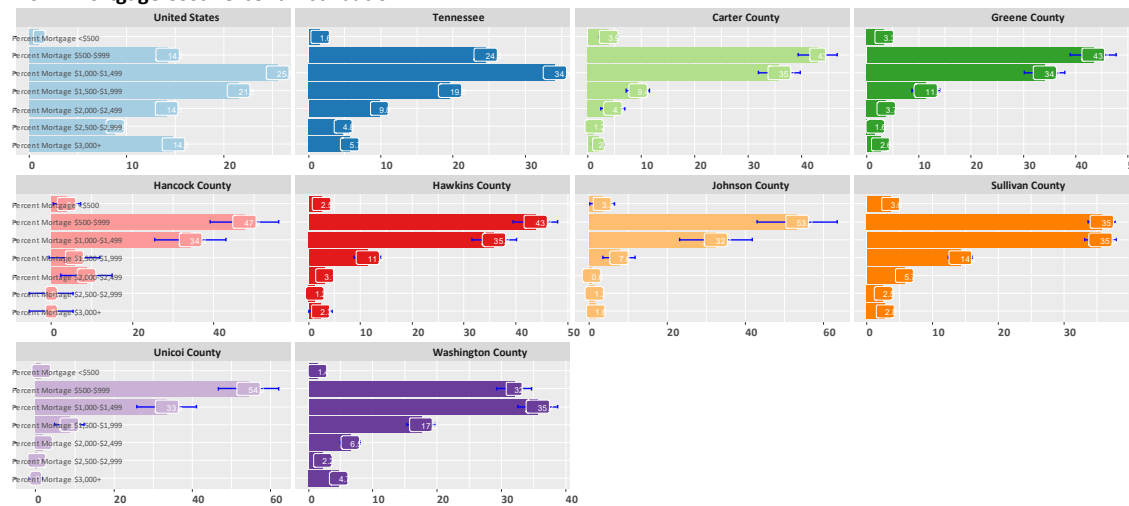


Percent Difference in Percent Mortgage Costs 2016 to 2021

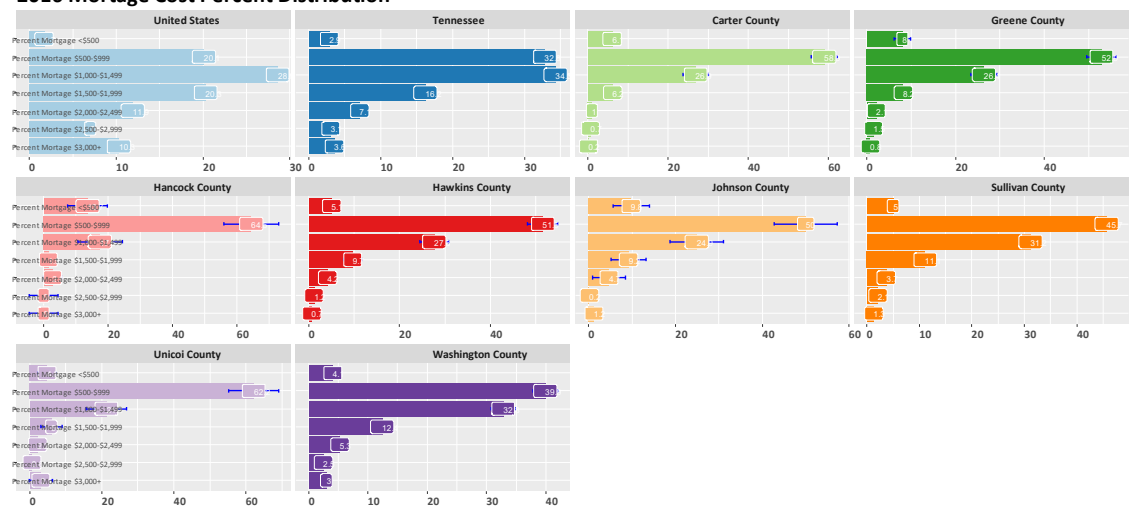


In 2021, the most common mortgage value in the UETHDA service area was between \$500-\$999 in all counties except Washington County, where it was \$1,000-\$1,499. The percentage of mortgages in the \$1,000-\$1,499 rose the most as the mortgage costs increased.

2021 Mortgage Cost Percent Distribution



2016 Mortgage Cost Percent Distribution



Housing: SMOCAPI

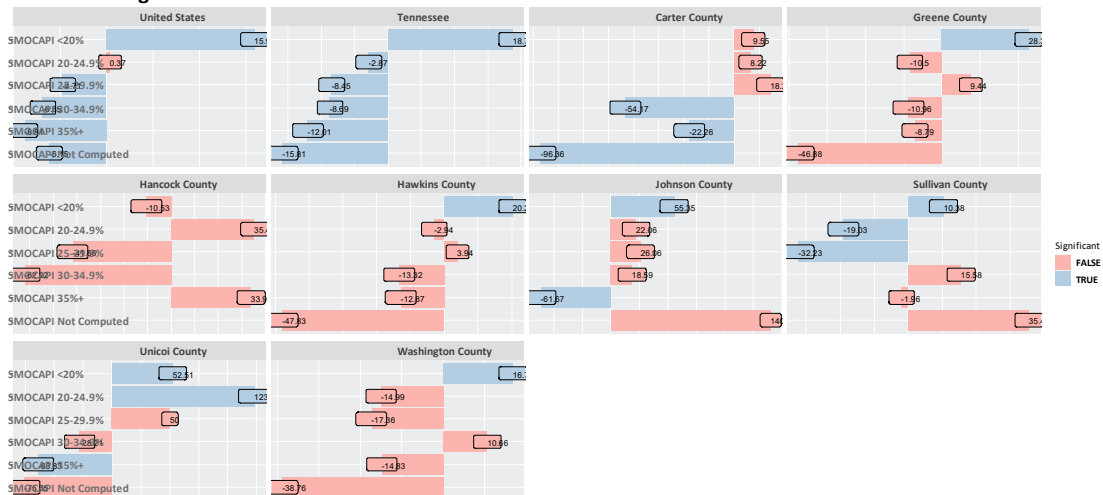
Selected monthly home-ownership costs as a percent of household income, or SMOCAPI, is a measure of mortgage and other homeowner related costs to household income and measures the affordability of housing for homeowners. According to the US Census Bureau, selected monthly owner costs are calculated from the sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees. SMOCAPI values of above 30% put families at an increased risk for foreclosure and financial issues. In the United States and Tennessee, SMOCAPI values decreased from 2016 to 2021. This pattern also occurred in the UETHDA service area.

2021 SMOCAPI

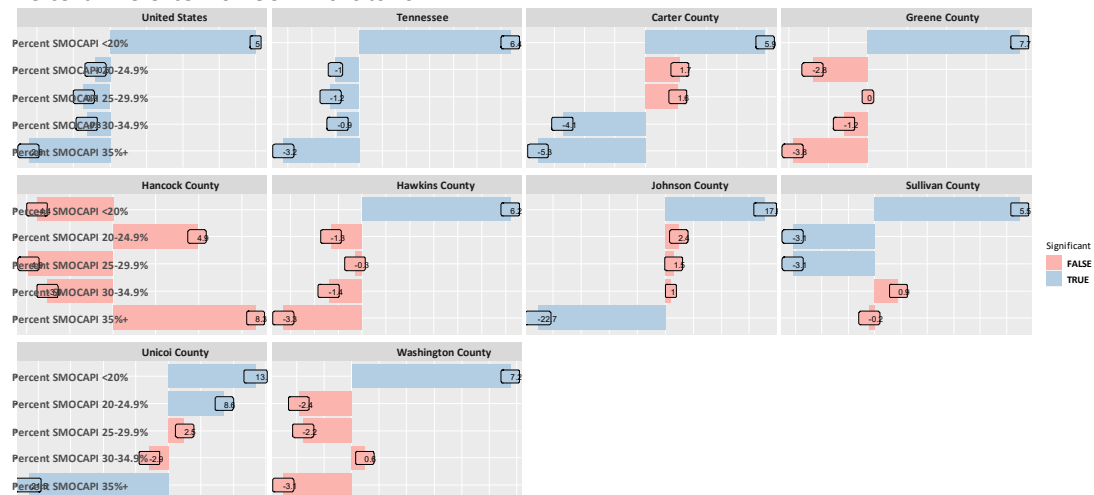
Location	SMOCAPI <20%	Percent SMOCAPI <20%	SMOCAPI 20-24.9%	Percent SMOCAPI 20-24.9%	SMOCAPI 25-29.9%	Percent SMOCAPI 25-29.9%	SMOCAPI 30-34.9%	Percent SMOCAPI 30-34.9%	SMOCAPI 35%+	Percent SMOCAPI 35%+	SMOCAPI Not Computed
United States	2555175	47.1	7851708	15.5	5061531	10.2	3158618	6.7	20347694	29.5	254418
Tennessee	84268	82.7	187962	15.5	96769	9.5	84217	8.1	28022	27.6	9888
Carter County	3728	48.4	1185	11.7	681	8.3	272	3.6	1673	22.1	2
Greene County	9489	70.5	1121	12.8	1128	10.8	812	6.9	1820	18.3	47
Hancock County	389	48.8	180	18.2	80	7.0	17	2.4	239	32.0	8
Hawkins County	4367	54.3	1121	13.4	948	11.8	514	6.1	1328	14.8	48
Johnson County	1148	55.7	945	16.0	179	8.4	185	9.8	284	15.5	17
Sullivan County	12602	94.5	1181	13.6	1884	6.7	1892	6.8	1842	18.4	188
Washington County	11185	51.3	2488	12.4	3009	9.8	1128	5.4	1203	18.4	118
Unicoi County	6490	58.9	442	19.0	279	11.8	111	4.5	258	9.7	19

In 2021 in the United States, 27.2% of homeowners had SMOCAPI values above 30%, while the Tennessee had 23.7% of SMOCAPI values above 30%. In the UETHDA service area, Unicoi County had the lowest percentage of SMOCAPI values above 30% at 14.2%, while Hancock County had the highest at 34.4%. Sullivan County had SMOCAPI unaffordability rate at 25.2%, Washington County at 22.7%, Carter County at 25.8%, Greene County, Hawkins County at 20.7% and Johnson County 21.9%. These numbers have improved since 2016.

Percent Change in SMOCAPI 2016 to 2021

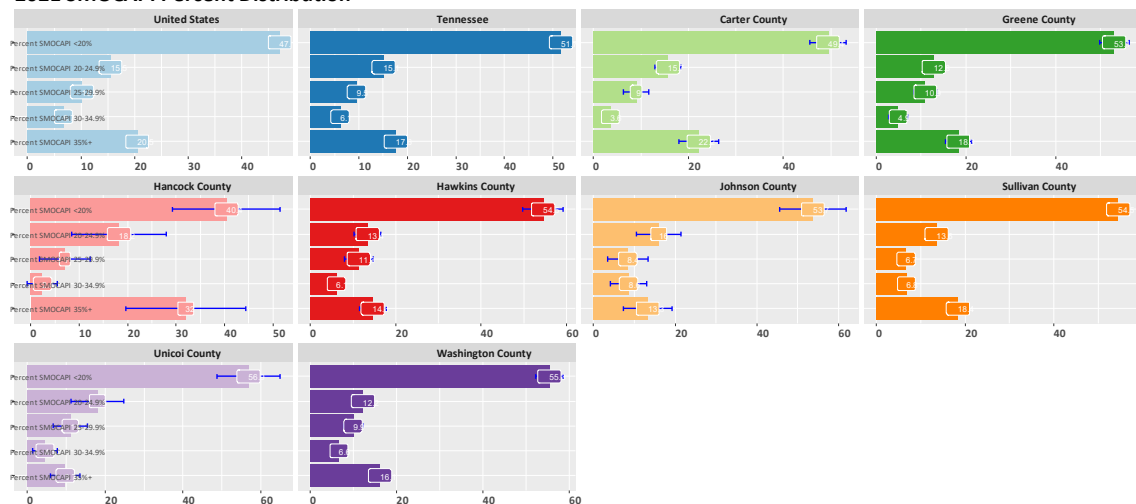


Percent Difference in SMOCAPI 2016 to 2021



The majority of homeowners have housing with SMOCAPI values below 20%, pointing to affordability in the UETHDA region for people who owned a home during this time. There is a dichotomy present in the distribution of SMOCAPI values with the two most common values being below 20% or above 35%.

2021 SMOCAPI Percent Distribution



Housing: Monthly Rent

Similar to mortgage costs, monthly rent prices have increased in the United States from 2016 to 2021. Median Rent in the United States rose from \$949 to \$1,163 (22.55%) and they rose from \$782 to \$951 (21.61%) in Tennessee. Median rent had the largest percent increase in the UETHDA service area in Johnson County where it rose 22.89% to \$596 per month. Washington County has the highest median rent in the UETHDA service area at \$813 per month, an increase of 15.16% since 2017.

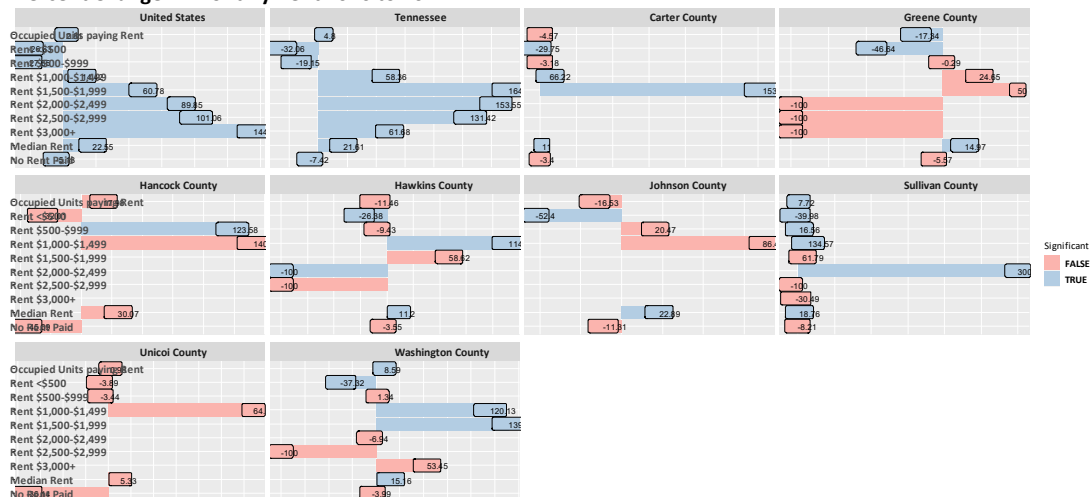
2021 Monthly Rent

Location	Rent <\$500	Percent Rent <\$500	Rent \$500- 999	Percent Rent \$500- 999	Rent 1,000- 1,499	Percent Rent 1,000- 1,499	Rent 1,500- 1,999	Percent Rent 1,500- 1,999	Rent 2,000- 2,499	Percent Rent 2,000- 2,499	Rent 2,500- 2,999	Percent Rent 2,500- 2,999	Rent \$3,000+	Percent Rent \$3,000+	Median Rent	No Rent Paid
United States	3563941	8.1	12713367	30.5	12853602	30.8	6999295	16.8	5063749	7.8	1287657	3.1	1448320	3.5	1165	2128900
Tennessee	88914	10.6	361500	44.3	251760	30.8	84797	10.4	21821	2.7	5899	0.7	5172	0.6	951	63844
Carter County	1287	23.3	3472	82.8	813	11.1	98	1.8	38	0.7	18	0.3	0	0.0	856	1090
Greene County	1289	24.6	3411	66.1	440	8.5	39	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	645	1415
Hancock County	189	39.5	237	49.5	53	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	532	113
Hawkins County	1186	25.8	2968	64.6	385	8.6	46	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	875	652
Johnson County	317	31.2	618	60.9	69	6.8	11	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	396	447
Sullivan County	3079	18.2	10608	82.6	2714	18.0	343	2.0	155	0.9	0	0.0	57	0.3	728	1915
Washington County	2049	11.5	11002	81.6	3795	21.3	715	4.0	201	1.1	0	0.0	89	0.5	813	1492
Unicoi County	469	26.7	1096	82.4	192	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	652	205

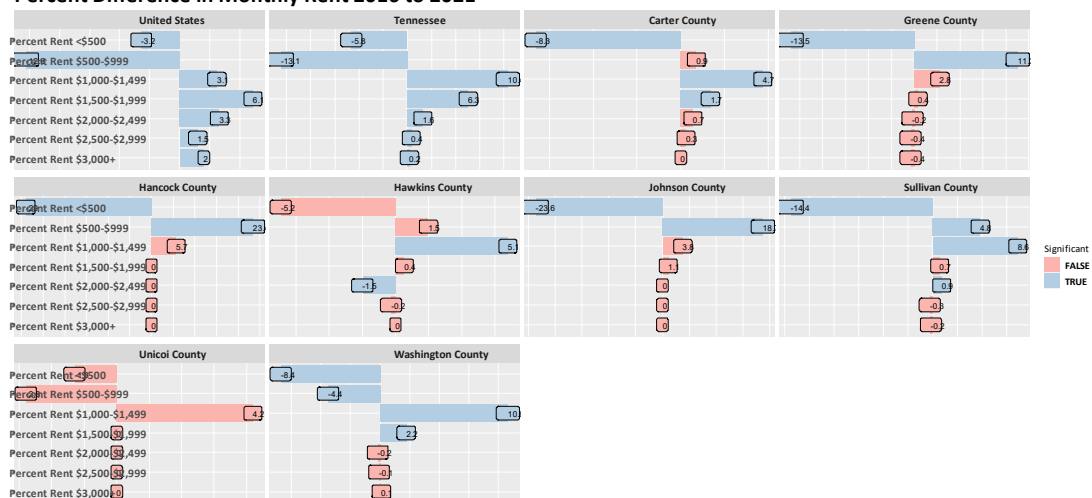
2021 and 2016 Median Rent



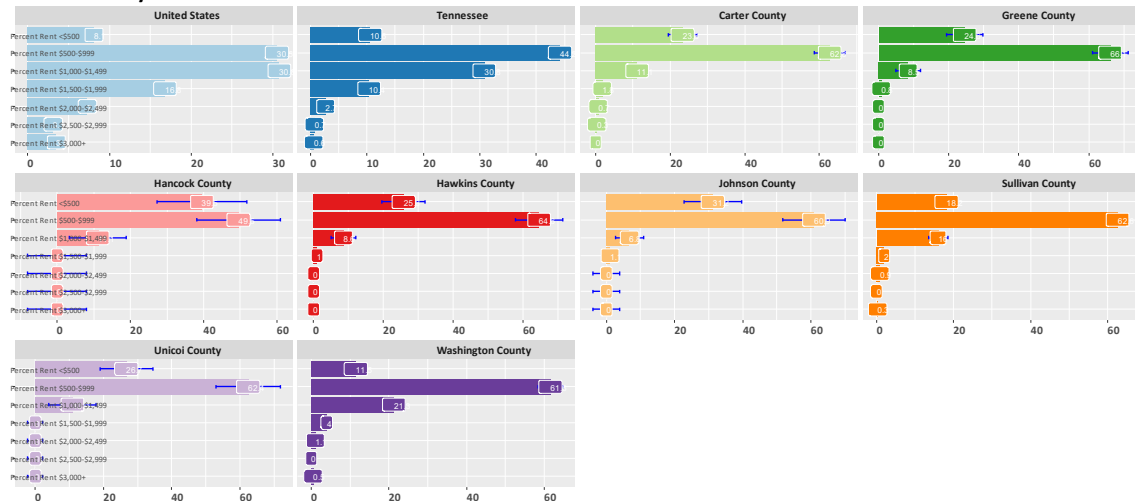
Percent Change in Monthly Rent 2016 to 2021



Percent Difference in Monthly Rent 2016 to 2021



The largest increase in monthly rent category was in the \$1,000-\$1,499 range, with all monthly rent categories shifting right to the higher end of the range.

2021 Monthly Percent Distribution**2016 Monthly Rent Percent Distribution****Housing: GRPI**

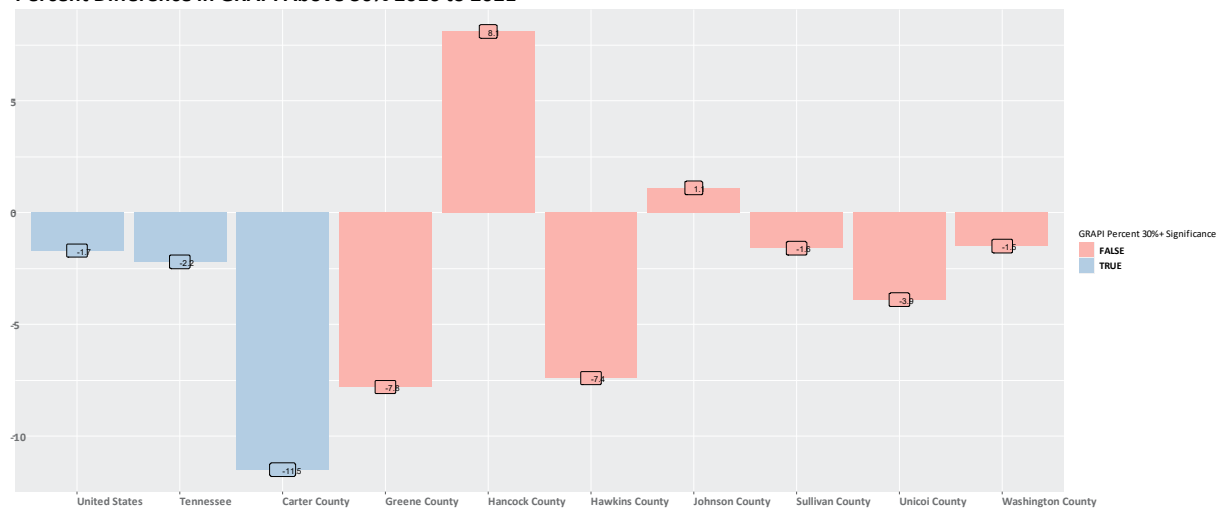
Gross Rent as Percent of Income or GRPI is similar to SMOCAPI. It is the percentage of monthly income that goes to rent and GRPI over 30 percent is considered unaffordable. As previously shown, renters generally have lower household incomes that do homeowners, leading to higher GRPI's and more unaffordable housing. In 2021, in the United States, 49.4% of renters have a GRPI over 30% and 47.2% of renters in Tennessee do as well. Hancock Johnson, and Unicoi Counties all had GRPI over 30% higher than national and state levels at 54.4%, 54.1%, and 49.9% respectively. Washington County had the next highest GRPI over 30% percentage at 47.2%. Greene County had the lowest GRPI over 30% percentage at 38.1%.

2021 GRAP

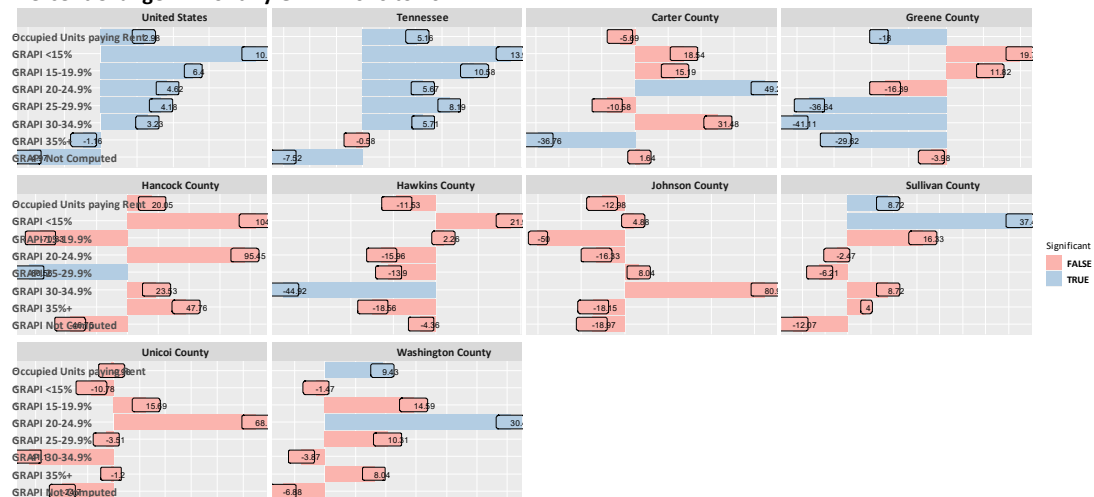
Location	GRAP <15%	Percent GRAP <15%	GRAP 15-19.9%	Percent GRAP 15-19.9%	GRAP 20-24.9%	Percent GRAP 20-24.9%	GRAP 25-29.9%	Percent GRAP 25-29.9%	GRAP 30-34.9%	Percent GRAP 30-34.9%	GRAP 35%+	Percent GRAP 35%+	GRAP Not Computed
United States	5413588	13.3	5340201	12.8	5348723	12.9	4799892	11.6	3718857	9.1	16449545	40.3	3047026
Tennessee	113848	14.3	109909	13.3	103589	13.0	97296	12.2	72996	9.1	304308	38.1	83731
Carter County	1189	22.3	728	13.6	724	13.6	482	9.0	614	11.3	1605	30.0	1237
Greene County	1134	22.6	700	14.0	694	13.8	574	11.4	318	6.3	1597	31.8	1947
Hancock County	147	30.7	14	2.9	43	9.0	14	2.9	63	13.2	198	41.3	123
Hawkins County	957	21.4	769	17.2	416	9.3	446	10.0	329	7.3	1567	33.0	767
Johnson County	172	17.3	81	8.2	82	8.3	121	12.2	76	7.7	460	46.4	470
Sullivan County	3067	18.3	2396	14.0	2054	12.3	1844	11.0	1558	9.3	5856	33.0	2184
Washington County	2410	13.9	2309	13.3	2508	14.4	1948	11.2	1217	7.0	6974	40.2	1976
Unicoi County	240	14.0	177	10.3	182	10.6	275	16.1	90	3.6	742	43.3	250

The percentage of renters with GRAP over 30% significantly decreased in the United States and Tennessee from 2021 to 2016 by 1.7% and 2.2% respectively. In the UETHDA service area, Carter County was the only county with a significant change, decreasing by 11.5% to 41.5%. Hancock County showed the largest increase, by 8.1% but was not significant. Washington County has the highest median rent in the region but is offset by a higher median income for renters, and its percentage of renters with GRAP above 30% decreased by 3.9%, though this was not significant.

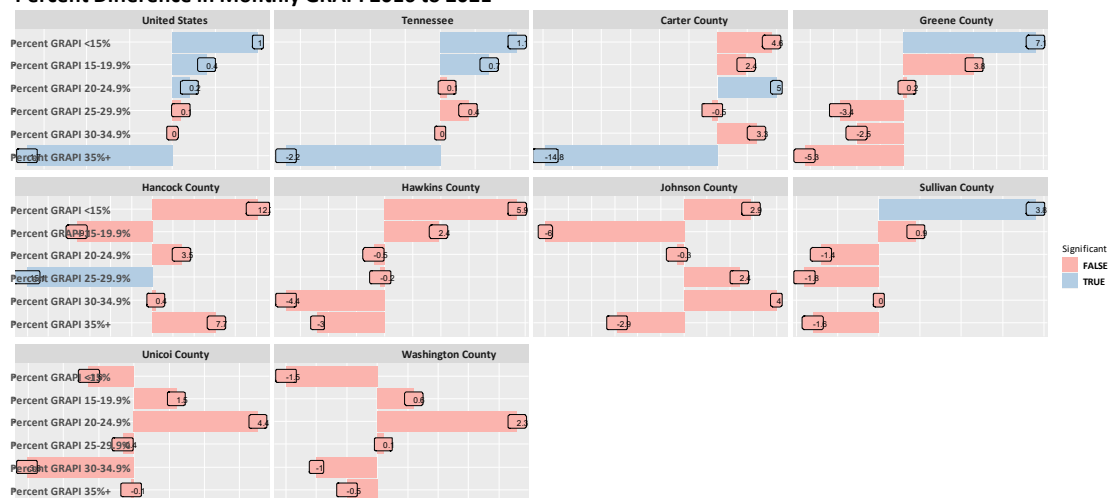
Percent Difference in GRAP Above 30% 2016 to 2021



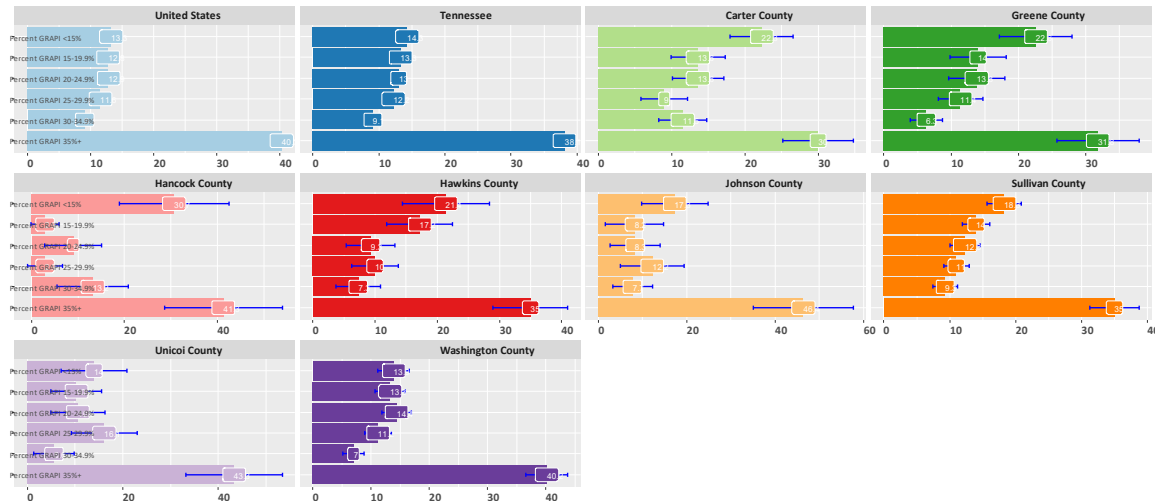
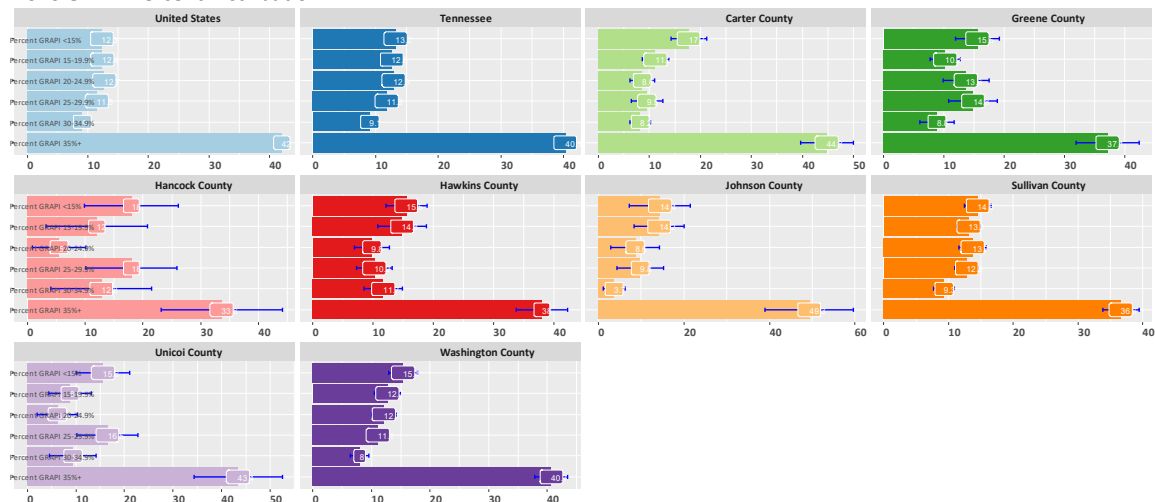
Percent Change in Monthly GRAPI 2016 to 2021



Percent Difference in Monthly GRAPI 2016 to 2021



The distribution of GRAPI percentage categories highlights how GRAPI above 35% is by far the most dominate category in the United States, Tennessee, and UETHDA service area. It has slightly improved since 2016, but almost one out of two renters in the United States live in unaffordable housing. The best county in the UETHDA service area, Greene County, still has more than one out of every three renting housing living in unaffordable housing.

2021 GRAP1 Percent Distribution**2016 GRAP1 Percent Distribution**

Housing: Fair Market Rent

Fair Market Rent (FMR) is a measure published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and represents the cost to rent a moderately-priced dwelling unit in the local housing market. The current FMR for Tennessee for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,156, a \$483 and 71.77% increase since 2016, greatly outpacing the general inflation percentage of 23.75%. Adjusting the inflation rate to the FMR rate in 2016, the expected monthly FMR percent increase was 38.8% (a monthly rent of \$832.84), meaning it rose 32.97% or \$323.16 per month over expected, meaning Tennessee renters are paying \$3,877.92 more per year than would be expected based on the 23.75% inflation rate since 2016.

2023 Fair Market Rent

Location	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Tennessee	887	952	1156	1507	1773
Carter County	700	724	875	1107	1299
Greene County	578	661	747	1062	1201
Hancock County	574	578	747	909	1272
Hawkins County	583	627	793	1041	1170
Johnson County	609	661	747	909	1051
Sullivan County	583	627	793	1041	1170
Unicoi County	700	724	875	1107	1299
Washington County	700	724	875	1107	1299

2016 Fair Market Rent

Location	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Tennessee	473	534	673	893	1032
Carter County	452	517	658	857	1079
Greene County	442	445	586	757	842
Hancock County	426	449	586	773	1015
Hawkins County	431	499	660	860	946
Johnson County	426	506	586	727	1023
Sullivan County	431	499	660	860	946
Unicoi County	452	517	658	857	1079
Washington County	452	517	658	857	1079

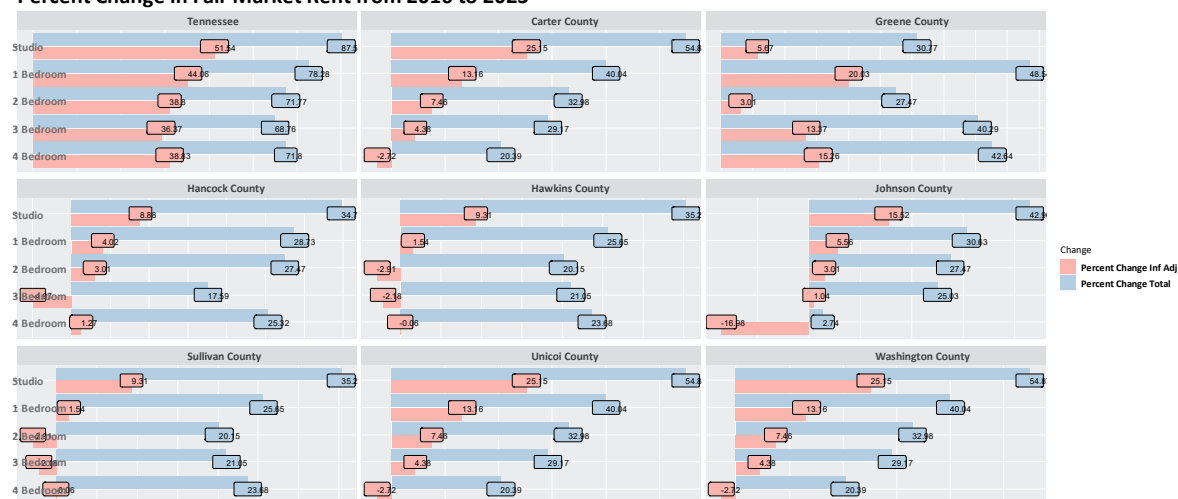
The increase in the UETHDA service area was not as dramatic as the rest of Tennessee. Washington, Unicoi, and Carter Counties had the highest FMR increases, at 32.98% each, while Sullivan and Hawkins Counties had the lowest percent increase at 20.15%, a rate slightly lower than the overall inflation rate.

2023 to 2016 Fair Market Rent for 2 Bedroom Housing Unit

Location	2023 Rent	2016 Rent	2016 Inf Adj Rent	Percent Change Total	Percent Change Inf Adj	Rent Above Inflation	Yearly Rent Above Inflation
Tennessee	1156	675	832.84	71.77	38.80	\$28.16	\$877.92
Carter County	875	658	814.28	32.98	7.46	60.72	728.64
Greene County	747	586	725.18	27.47	3.01	21.82	261.84
Hancock County	747	586	725.18	27.47	3.01	21.82	261.84
Hawkins County	793	660	816.75	20.15	-2.91	-23.75	-285.00
Johnson County	747	586	725.18	27.47	3.01	21.82	261.84
Sullivan County	793	660	816.75	20.15	-2.91	-23.75	-285.00
Unicoi County	875	658	814.28	32.98	7.46	60.72	728.64
Washington County	875	658	814.28	32.98	7.46	60.72	728.64

With the exception of Greene County, housing units without a bedroom increased at the highest rate in Tennessee and the UETHDA service area at between 34.74% in Hancock County to 87.53% in Tennessee.

Percent Change in Fair Market Rent from 2016 to 2023



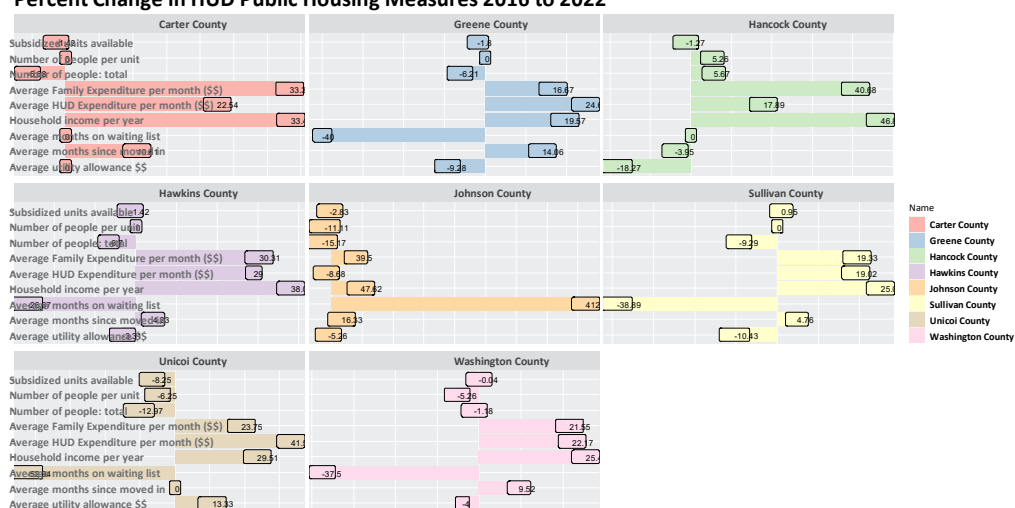
Housing: Public Housing

Over 14,000 individuals (under 3% of the population) benefit from the Department of Housing and Urban Development Public Housing programs. Each county had a decrease in the number of housing units available through various HUD programs since 2016, except for Sullivan County which had a 0.95% increase (27 units). Unicoi County had the largest decrease in available subsidized units with an 8.25% reduction (14 units). Over 90% of available subsidized units are occupied in each UETHDA service area county, and the average Household Income per Year ranges from a low of \$10,758 in Hancock County to a high of \$15,194 in Hawkins County. Over 90% of households using public housing subsidies of some kind are considered in "Very Low Income" and between 61% and 76% are considered "Extremely Low Income." Between 22% and 36% of people in HUD programs for subsidized housing have disabilities and most have been in the program for 4 to 6 years.

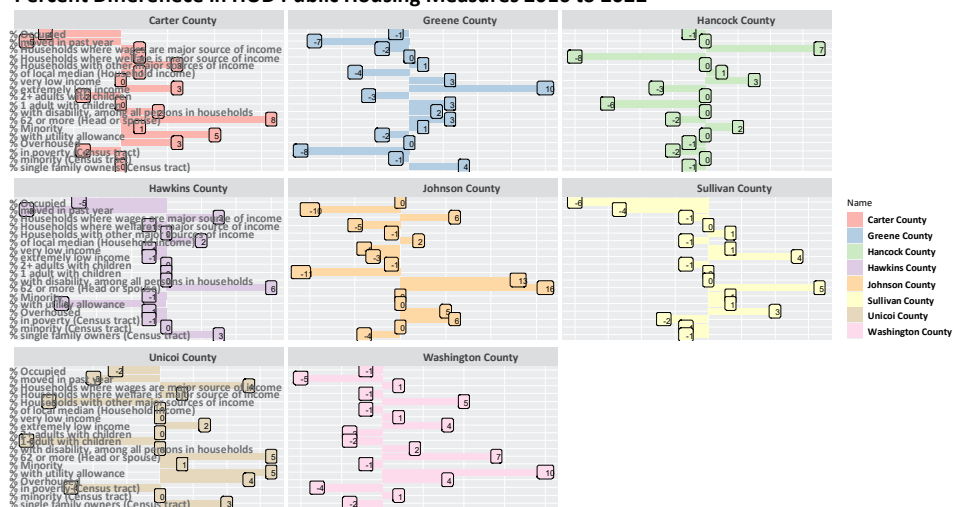
2022 HUD Public Housing Picture

Country Data - Technology Sector																								
Name	Established	Employees	% Growth	Revenue	Profit	Market Share	R&D Spend	Patents	Partners	Employees	Revenue	Profit	Market Share	R&D Spend	Patents	Partners	Employees	Revenue	Profit	Market Share	R&D Spend	Patents	Partners	
Alpha Corp	2010	1200	15%	\$1.2B	\$0.3B	12%	\$0.5B	50	10	1500	\$1.5B	\$0.4B	15%	\$0.6B	60	12	1800	\$1.8B	\$0.5B	18%	\$0.7B	70	15	
Beta Corp	2012	900	10%	\$0.9B	\$0.2B	8%	\$0.4B	40	8	1100	\$1.1B	\$0.3B	10%	\$0.5B	50	10	1300	\$1.3B	\$0.4B	12%	\$0.6B	60	12	
Gamma Corp	2015	750	8%	\$0.75B	\$0.15B	5%	\$0.3B	30	5	900	\$0.9B	\$0.2B	7%	\$0.35B	35	6	1050	\$1.05B	\$0.25B	9%	\$0.4B	40	10	
Delta Corp	2018	600	5%	\$0.6B	\$0.1B	3%	\$0.25B	20	3	700	\$0.7B	\$0.15B	4%	\$0.3B	25	4	800	\$0.8B	\$0.2B	5%	\$0.35B	30	8	
Epsilon Corp	2020	500	3%	\$0.5B	\$0.08B	2%	\$0.2B	15	2	600	\$0.6B	\$0.12B	3%	\$0.25B	20	3	700	\$0.7B	\$0.18B	4%	\$0.3B	25	6	
Zeta Corp	2022	400	2%	\$0.4B	\$0.05B	1%	\$0.15B	10	1	500	\$0.5B	\$0.1B	2%	\$0.2B	15	2	600	\$0.6B	\$0.15B	3%	\$0.25B	20	4	
Eta Corp	2024	300	1%	\$0.3B	\$0.03B	0.5%	\$0.1B	5	0.5	400	\$0.4B	\$0.08B	1%	\$0.15B	10	1	500	\$0.5B	\$0.12B	2%	\$0.2B	15	3	
Theta Corp	2025	250	0.5%	\$0.25B	\$0.02B	0.2%	\$0.08B	3	0.2	350	\$0.35B	\$0.07B	0.5%	\$0.12B	7	0.5	450	\$0.45B	\$0.1B	1%	\$0.18B	10	2	
Iota Corp	2026	200	0.2%	\$0.2B	\$0.01B	0.1%	\$0.06B	2	0.1	300	\$0.3B	\$0.06B	0.2%	\$0.1B	5	0.2	400	\$0.4B	\$0.09B	0.5%	\$0.15B	8	1	
Kappa Corp	2027	150	0.1%	\$0.15B	\$0.005B	0.05%	\$0.04B	1	0.05	250	\$0.25B	\$0.05B	0.1%	\$0.08B	3	0.1	350	\$0.35B	\$0.08B	0.2%	\$0.12B	6	0.5	
Lambda Corp	2028	100	0.05%	\$0.1B	\$0.002B	0.02%	\$0.03B	0.5	0.02	200	\$0.2B	\$0.04B	0.05%	\$0.06B	2	0.05	300	\$0.3B	\$0.07B	0.1%	\$0.1B	5	0.2	
Mu Corp	2029	80	0.02%	\$0.08B	\$0.001B	0.01%	\$0.02B	0.2	0.01	150	\$0.15B	\$0.03B	0.02%	\$0.04B	1	0.02	250	\$0.25B	\$0.06B	0.05%	\$0.08B	4	0.1	
Nu Corp	2030	60	0.01%	\$0.06B	\$0.0005B	0.005%	\$0.015B	0.1	0.005	120	\$0.12B	\$0.025B	0.01%	\$0.03B	0.5	0.01	200	\$0.2B	\$0.05B	0.02%	\$0.06B	3	0.05	

Percent Change in HUD Public Housing Measures 2016 to 2022



Percent Difference in HUD Public Housing Measures 2016 to 2022



Below is a list of all HUD subsidized housing programs and their statistics for 2022 in each program.

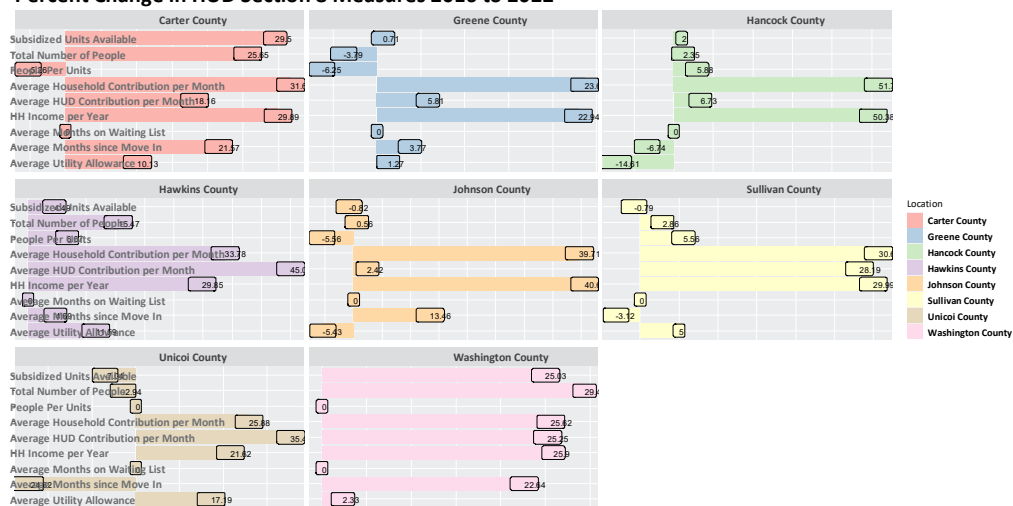
2022 HUD Public Housing by Program

Location	Program Layer	Submitted Units Available	Approved Units	Total Subsidy per Family	People per Unit	Average Income per County	Average FICO per County	% of HHs eligible for income	% HHs eligible for income	Other Eligibility	% of HHs eligible for income	HHs 100% eligible	HHs 75% eligible	% HHs 25-74% eligible	% HHs 25-74% eligible	% HHs 25-74% eligible	% HHs 25-74% eligible	Average Monthly Rent	Average Monthly Rent	Minimum Monthly Income	Average Annual Income	% Share of County Population	Population in County	% Population in County	Population in County	% of County Population		
Clark County	Summary of all HUD Programs	1200	90	1000	1.8	278	500	12075	17	2	33	24	30	70	8	23	32	8	28	8	71	33	129	18	28	7	87	
Clark County	Public Housing	536	88	448	1.0	208	500	12038	23	2	30	21	75	74	8	20	33	8	23	8	81	8	0	12	23	8	70	
Clark County	Housing Choice Vouchers	287	88	475	1.8	338	600	12070	18	1	32	25	87	87	8	28	38	8	28	8	71	38	180	18	22	8	82	
Clark County	Section 8(a)(1)	14	90	76	1.0	254	340	8420	17	1	38	38	100	78	8	23	31	8	23	8	70	100	109	37	28	8	70	
Clark County	Project Based Section 8	107	81	700	1.8	230	500	12031	14	2	31	21	87	75	8	22	18	8	21	-1	81	21	87	10	27	8		
Clark County	2015HMIC	46	81	46	1.0	338	350	14400	1	0	38	31	90	31	0	0	0	0	100	0	46	0	0	-1	34	8	74	
Elko County	Summary of all HUD Programs	700	88	1238	1.7	331	470	12038	18	1	38	28	80	88	8	22	33	10	40	8	71	37	88	20	31	12	80	
Elko County	Public Housing	324	88	548	1.7	338	580	12020	21	0	73	31	87	38	8	23	38	11	42	8	81	8	0	38	28	18	87	
Elko County	Housing Choice Vouchers	138	88	300	1.0	327	400	12888	11	2	87	23	88	87	8	21	38	18	38	0	87	87	87	40	22	11	88	
Elko County	Project Based Section 8	280	88	450	1.8	270	600	11038	18	1	80	26	88	87	8	22	32	7	48	0	88	31	88	8	28	18	88	
Elko County	2015HMIC	38	88	38	1.0	330	120	14070	-1	0	100	31	88	38	-1	-1	32	8	100	-1	88	0	-1	-1	34	8	77	
Hendee County	Summary of all HUD Programs	78	91	148	1.0	288	540	10038	34	0	18	21	88	78	8	28	38	8	18	0	78	88	88	10	34	0	78	
Hendee County	Public Housing	28	87	31	1.0	238	380	10031	21	0	78	20	88	78	8	23	18	8	18	0	-19	100	38	8	31	0	78	
Hendee County	Housing Choice Vouchers	0	-8	-8	-1.0	-8	8	-8	-8	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	-8	-8	0	-8	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	-8
Hendee County	Project Based Section 8	80	88	87	1.8	280	620	10034	27	0	28	21	180	78	8	21	48	8	18	0	88	38	78	10	34	0	78	
Hendee County	Summary of all HUD Programs	108	90	180	1.0	330	470	10048	20	0	21	18	80	88	88	27	38	8	81	32	18	80	117	10	38	0	80	
Hendee County	Public Housing	188	88	440	1.8	438	480	10038	38	0	84	18	78	88	18	28	38	4	20	4	82	0	0	8	21	8	88	
Hendee County	Housing Choice Vouchers	-288	81	338	1.0	338	500	12078	20	1	78	28	88	77	0	10	20	0	22	22	70	83	120	18	28	8	88	
Hendee County	Project Based Section 8	298	88	480	1.8	287	600	11048	12	0	88	18	88	88	0	28	38	2	81	0	87	88	77	10	28	7	80	
Hendee County	2015HMIC	37	88	38	1.1	330	120	14000	-1	-1	100	31	88	37	-1	-1	0	8	100	-1	88	-1	-1	-1	38	7	88	
Johnson County	Summary of all HUD Programs	236	87	278	1.0	278	460	12031	21	0	79	28	80	88	8	22	38	8	37	41	57	10	108	20	31	4	70	
Johnson County	Housing Choice Vouchers	37	82	37	1.2	328	500	12027	18	0	80	18	87	87	8	0	0	0	30	30	83	120	109	87	28	8	78	
Johnson County	Section 8(a)(1)	88	81	78	1.8	318	340	11048	18	-1	81	22	80	81	8	23	30	8	38	2	17	100	109	11	30	4	11	
Johnson County	Project Based Section 8	111	81	183	1.7	380	507	12080	18	0	82	27	88	82	8	28	38	8	42	0	88	88	87	8	30	4	72	
Johnson County	Summary of all HUD Programs	1877	80	4880	1.8	388	530	12028	18	0	78	18	86	78	8	22	38	11	84	11	88	10	880	20	31	11	63	
Johnson County	Public Housing	388	87	587	1.8	338	108	2888	18	8	83	32	88	88	7	10	33	8	41	8	77	4	-1	8	28	8	61	
Johnson County	Housing Choice Vouchers	1118	84	2880	1.1	388	487	11080	18	0	78	17	88	14	8	18	17	18	17	14	87	10	118	34	24	11	63	
Johnson County	Project Based Section 8	878	87	1817	1.8	340	678	11888	18	0	80	22	87	77	8	18	32	7	82	-8	80	38	84	-11	28	17	63	
Johnson County	2015HMIC	88	84	88	1.0	410	184	11888	1	-1	100	31	88	88	38	0	0	8	100	8	88	8	0	0	0	20	8	88
Johnson County	2015HMIC	88	86	18	1.1	388	184	12022	1	-1	87	22	100	87	-1	0	88	18	17	-8	10	-1	-1	0	28	8	18	
Lincoln County	Summary of all HUD Programs	178	91	200	1.5	320	487	14020	10	0	85	30	78	30	4	10	33	4	81	8	87	38	100	10	20	8	80	
Lincoln County	Public Housing	78	81	100	1.8	320	507	10880	17	4	88	15	87	30	4	10	34	4	17	8	108	100	110	17	18	8	80	
Lincoln County	Housing Choice Vouchers	88	81	90	1.8	320	538	14088	8	8	81	27	88	78	8	18	17	8	81	8	88	38	110	14	20	8	77	
Lincoln County	Project Based Section 8	88	86	100	1.8	320	507	10880	-1	-1	100	31	88	78	-1	-1	33	8	100	-1	88	10	78	-1	20	8	78	
Washington County	Summary of all HUD Programs	1038	90	1888	1.8	380	538	12078	18	1	78	18	88	78	8	28	38	18	38	8	88	87	88	18	30	11	18	

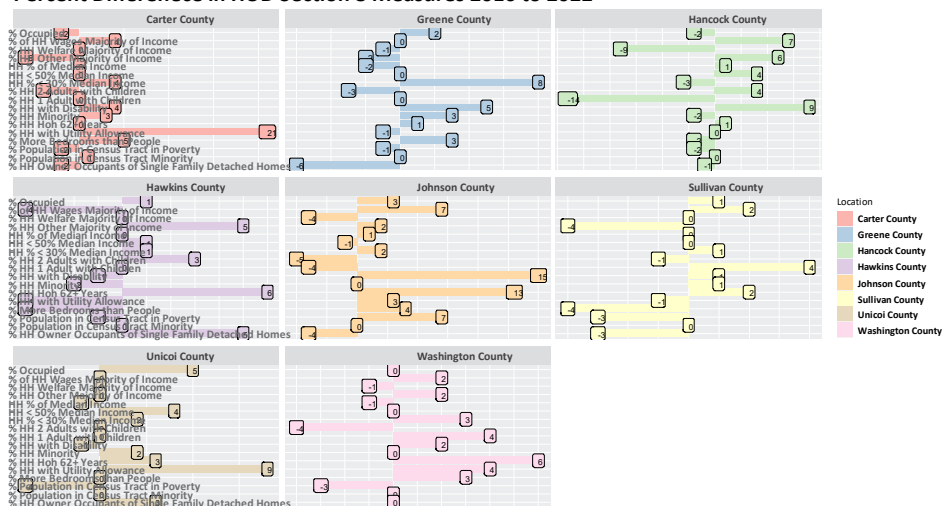
Washington County	Public Housing	128	91	187	1.5	184	187	12790	38	0	33	22	10	75	0	22	27	18	22	4	79	11	11	37	38	24	41
Washington County	Housing Choice Voucher	882	81	1221	1.9	1881	408	12844	22	5	78	27	14	85	2	51	28	24	51	4	79	88	110	89	28	17	49
Washington County	Public Based Section 8	1289	81	1887	1.8	189	101	12884	18	0	78	22	18	76	0	29	28	24	38	1	89	81	88	10	55	24	47
Washington County	CH/THAC	107	88	145	1.1	101	175	18388	0	0	88	21	88	40	0	11	0	1	100	11	18	14	17	11	88	14	47
Washington County	CH/THAC	86	81	11	0.8	180	114	12838	10	0	88	38	100	88	0	0	100	31	47	11	18	14	17	11	88	14	47

The number of Section 8 housing projects increased the most in Carter County by 29.5% to 417 units and in Washington County in 2022 compared to 2016 by 25.03% to 1089 units. Unicoi County showed the largest decrease, by 7.04% to 66 units.

Percent Change in HUD Section 8 Measures 2016 to 2022

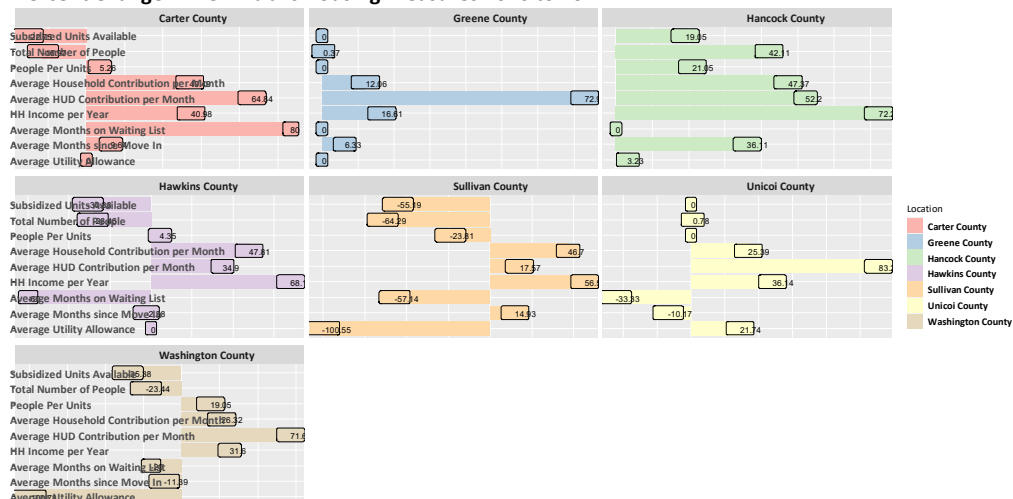


Percent Difference in HUD Section 8 Measures 2016 to 2022

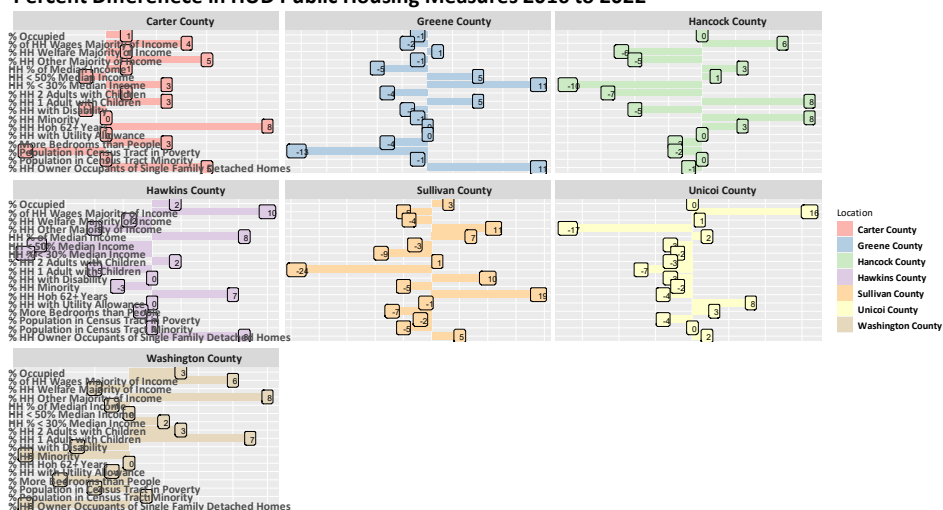


Hancock County was the only county in the UETHDA service area that had an increase in Public Housing Units from 2016 to 2022 with a 19.05% increase to 25 units. Sullivan County had the largest decrease by 55.19% to 354 units.

Percent Change in HUD Public Housing Measures 2016 to 2022

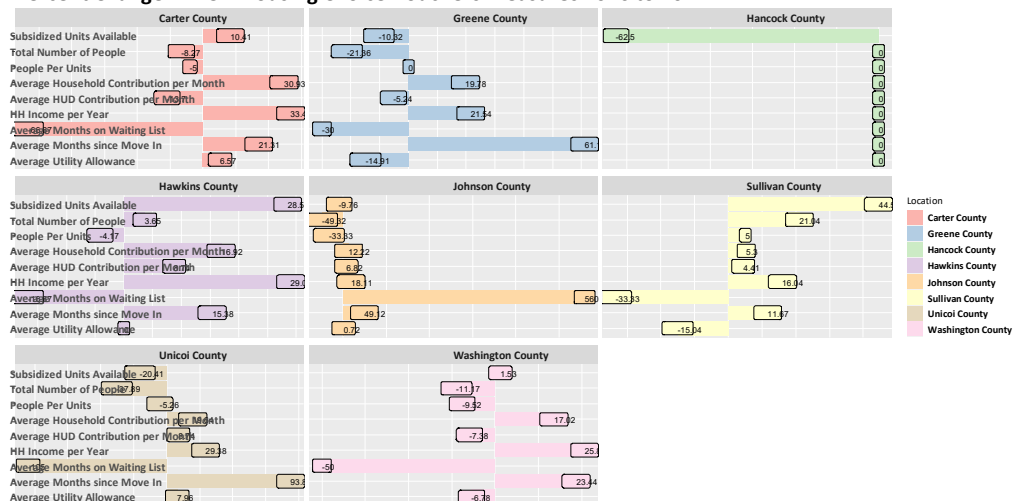


Percent Difference in HUD Public Housing Measures 2016 to 2022

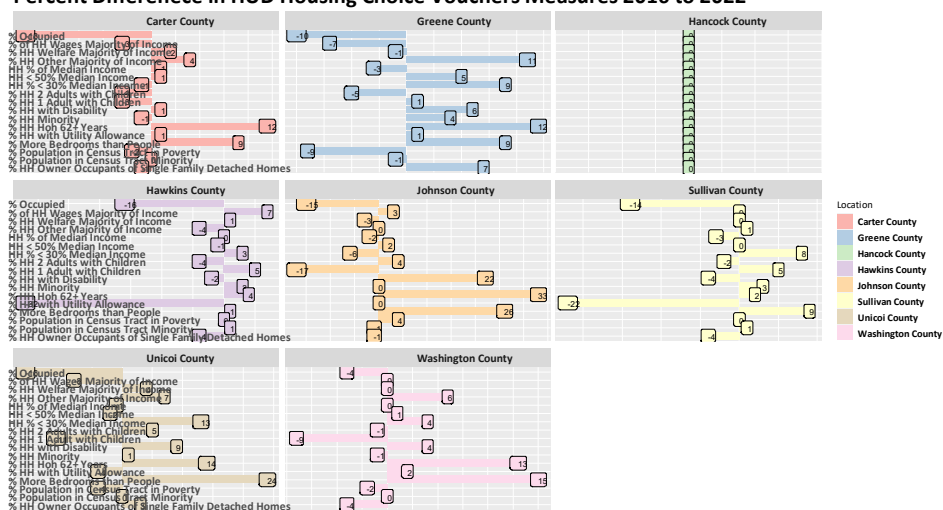


Sullivan County had the largest increase in Housing Choice Vouchers from 2016 to 2022, a 44.53% increase to 1,519 vouchers, while Hancock County had the largest decrease by 62.5%, to three vouchers. The average time on the waitlist for vouchers greatly decreased in most UETHDA counties, with the exception of Johnson County, which had a 560% increase to 99 months. The average time on the waitlist for housing choice vouchers in the area is about ten months.

Percent Change in HUD Housing Choice Vouchers Measures 2016 to 2022



Percent Difference in HUD Housing Choice Vouchers Measures 2016 to 2022



Housing: Homelessness

With the growing cost of housing and other societal factors, homelessness has been an increasing problem in the UETHDA service area and across the country. The department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) oversees continuums of care (CoC's) across the nation to provide resources and shelter for the unhoused. The Appalachian Regional Coalition on Homelessness (ARCH) is the HUD continuum of care for the eight counties in the UETHDA service area.

Beds

The total number of beds available for the unhoused in the UETHDA service area decreased by 14.6% from 2016 to 2022 moving from 508 total year-round beds to 362. The total non-domestic violence year-round beds also decreased, by 36.01% or 157 total beds. Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) number of beds decreased as well, by 50 beds or 23.36%. Year-round emergency shelter beds

and year-round temporary housing both saw decreases in the number of beds, by 45 beds (12.4%) and 101 beds (69.66%) respectively.

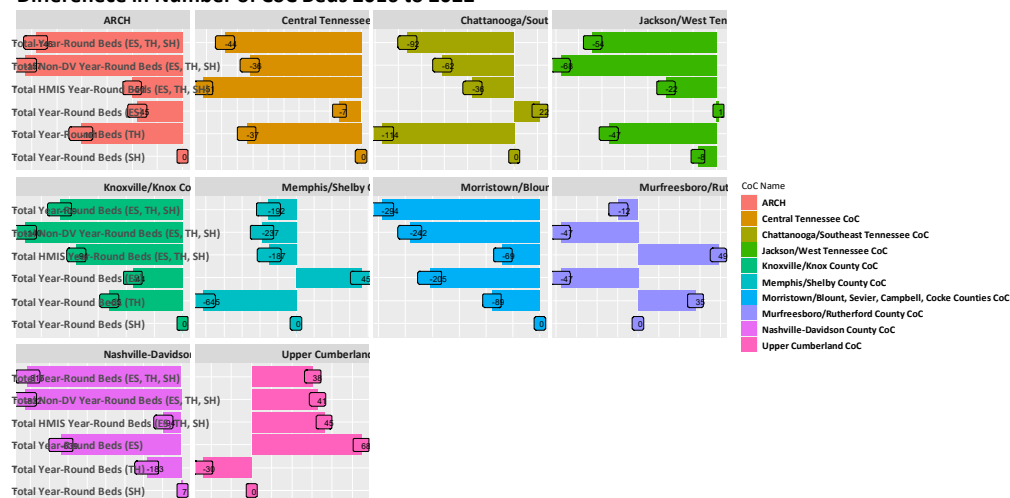
ARCH Total Bed Counts (selected for Bed Categories with more than 0)

Variable	2022 Number	2024 Number
Total Year-Round Beds (01, 14, 34)	362	316
Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (01, 14, 34)	279	234
Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (01, 14, 34)	134	124
HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (01, 14, 34)	0	0
Total Year-Round Beds (02)	228	228
Total Year-Round Beds (14)	99	175
Total Units for Households with Children (01, 14, 34)	26	24
Total Beds for Households with Children (01, 14, 34)	143	176
Total Beds for Households without Children (01, 14, 34)	138	160
Total Beds for Households with only Children (01, 14, 34)	0	2
Dedicated Veterans Beds (01, 14, 34)	23	263
Dedicated Youth Beds (01, 14, 34)	0	222
Total Year-Round Beds (022)	228	124
Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (02)	136	0
Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (02)	142	22
HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (02)	0	22
Total Over-Flow Beds (02)	40	133
Total Units for Households with Children (02)	25	222
Total Beds for Households with Children (02)	141	2
Total Beds for Households without Children (02)	174	140
Total Beds for Households with only Children (02)	0	140
Dedicated Youth Beds (02)	0	1
Total Year-Round Beds (043)	44	42
Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (14)	44	42
Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (14)	24	122
HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (14)	1	0
Total Beds for Households without Children (14)	44	0
Dedicated Veterans Beds (14)	22	0
Total Year-Round Beds (044)	22	22
Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (044)	22	22
Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (044)	22	22
HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (044)	1	1
Total Units for Households with Children (044)	7	0
Total Beds for Households with Children (044)	22	17
Total Beds for Households without Children (044)	40	49
Dedicated Veterans Beds (044)	21	0
Total Year-Round Beds (045)	449	0
Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (045)	449	144
Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (045)	198	0
HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (045)	1	0
Total Units for Households with Children (045)	22	0
Total Beds for Households with Children (045)	22	0
Total Beds for Households without Children (045)	580	140
Dedicated Veterans Beds (045)	172	124
Dedicated Christianity, Neuroscience Beds (045)	272	49

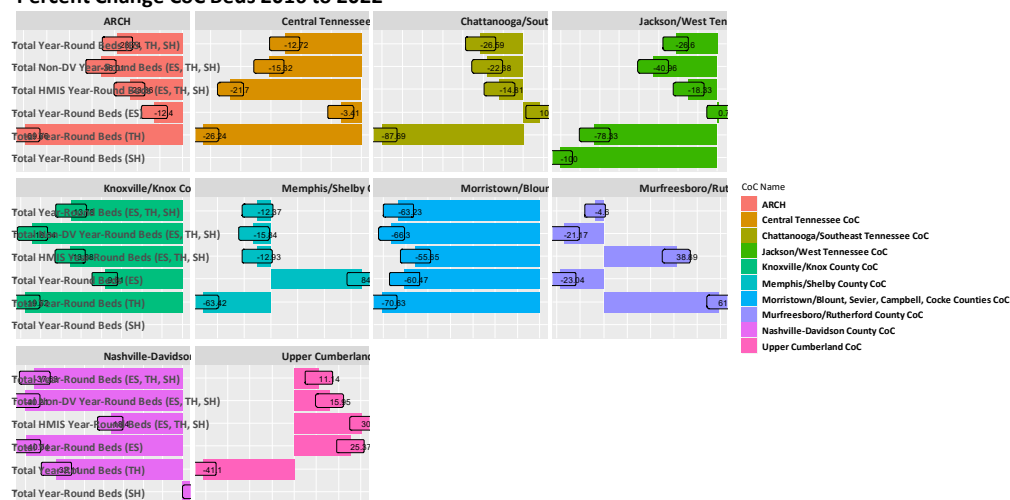
The other CoC's in Tennessee showed similar decreases in the total number of beds for the unhoused, with only Upper Cumberland in northern middle Tennessee adding a substantial number of beds from 2016 to 2022, adding 38 total year-round beds (11.14%), 41 non-DV year-round beds (15.95%), 45 HMIS year-round beds (30.2%) and 68 Emergency Shelter year-round beds (25.37%). The Chattanooga/Southeast TN CoC added a total of 22 Emergency Shelter beds (10.19%), Memphis/Shelby

County CoC added 453 Emergency Shelter beds (84.67%), and Murfreesboro/Rutherford County CoC added 49 HMIS year-round beds (38.89%) and 35 Temporary Housing beds (61.4%).

Difference in Number of CoC Beds 2016 to 2022



Percent Change CoC Beds 2016 to 2022



Counts

The 2022 ARCH Point in Time (PIT) count for 2022 showed 392 total unhoused people in the UETHDA service area, a decrease of 56 individuals from 2016 (12.5% reduction). Similarly, the number of unhoused people under the age of 18 decreased to 43, a reduction of five individuals. There is a higher number of male unhoused people than female and other genders with 253 males, 139 females, and zero transgender or other gender types. The number of male unhoused people decreased from 2016, going from 307 to 253 in 2022, a reduction of 54 people. The total number of female unhoused people was reduced by 2 during the same time frame, to 139 people, and the number of transgender or other gender types stayed the same at zero. The number of chronically homeless individuals changed from 117 to 26 in 2022, a decrease of 91 people (77.78%). The total number of unsheltered homeless decreased by 38 from 2016 a reduction of 6.02%.

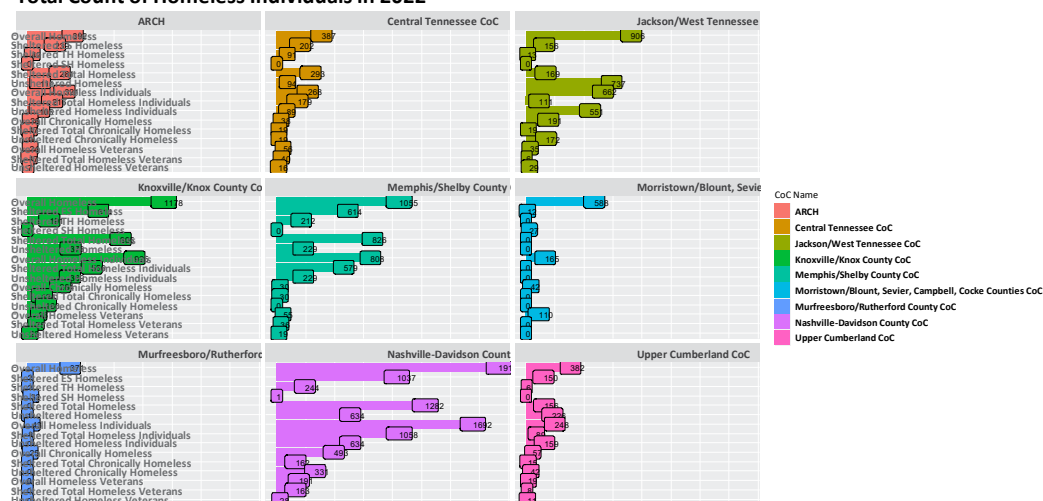
ARCH Point in Time Counts for 2022 and 2015

Variable	2022 Count	2015 Count
Overall Homeless	342	404
Overall Homeless - Under 24	43	44
Overall Homeless - Age 24 to 29	33	24
Overall Homeless - Over 30	126	211
Overall Homeless - Female	189	243
Overall Homeless - Male	254	207
Overall Homeless - Transgender	3	0
Overall Homeless - Non-Hispanic/Latinx	289	404
Overall Homeless - Hispanic/Latinx	9	12
Overall Homeless - WWH	241	399
Overall Homeless - Black, African American, or African	34	11
Overall Homeless - Asian or Asian American	3	0
Overall Homeless - American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	0
Overall Homeless - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0
Overall Homeless - Multiple Races	23	18
Overall Homeless Individuals	101	264
Overall Homeless Individuals - Under 24	3	3
Overall Homeless Individuals - Age 24 to 29	13	22
Overall Homeless Individuals - Over 30	102	243
Overall Homeless Individuals - Female	95	88
Overall Homeless Individuals - Male	109	200
Overall Homeless Individuals - Transgender	3	0
Overall Homeless Individuals - Non-Hispanic/Latinx	210	254
Overall Homeless Individuals - Hispanic/Latinx	5	17
Overall Homeless Individuals - WWH	247	250
Overall Homeless Individuals - Black, African American, or African	33	18
Overall Homeless Individuals - Asian or Asian American	3	0
Overall Homeless Individuals - American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	0
Overall Homeless Individuals - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0
Overall Homeless Individuals - Multiple Races	7	4
Overall Homeless People in Families	71	62
Overall Homeless People in Families - Under 24	49	49
Overall Homeless People in Families - Age 24 to 29	6	7
Overall Homeless People in Families - Over 30	32	49
Overall Homeless People in Families - Female	46	55
Overall Homeless People in Families - Male	25	27
Overall Homeless People in Families - Transgender	3	0
Overall Homeless People in Families - Non-Hispanic/Latinx	67	62
Overall Homeless People in Families - Hispanic/Latinx	6	0
Overall Homeless People in Families - WWH	33	62
Overall Homeless People in Families - Black, African American, or African	4	5
Overall Homeless People in Families - Asian or Asian American	3	0
Overall Homeless People in Families - American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	3	0
Overall Homeless People in Families - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0
Overall Homeless People in Families - Multiple Races	9	14
Overall Homeless Family Households	11	10
Overall Chronically Homeless	20	117
Overall Chronically Homeless Individuals	35	117
Overall Chronically Homeless People in Families	0	0
Overall Homeless Veterans	34	56
Overall Homeless Veterans - Female	1	3
Overall Homeless Veterans - Male	23	55
Overall Homeless Veterans - Transgender	0	0
Overall Homeless Veterans - Non-Hispanic/Latinx	23	56
Overall Homeless Veterans - Hispanic/Latinx	1	0
Overall Homeless Veterans - WWH	18	49
Overall Homeless Veterans - Black, African American, or African	0	7
Overall Homeless Veterans - Asian or Asian American	3	0
Overall Homeless Veterans - American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	3	0
Overall Homeless Veterans - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0
Overall Homeless Veterans - Multiple Races	3	0
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth (Under 24)	14	25
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth (Under 24)	3	5
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth (Age 24-29)	16	22

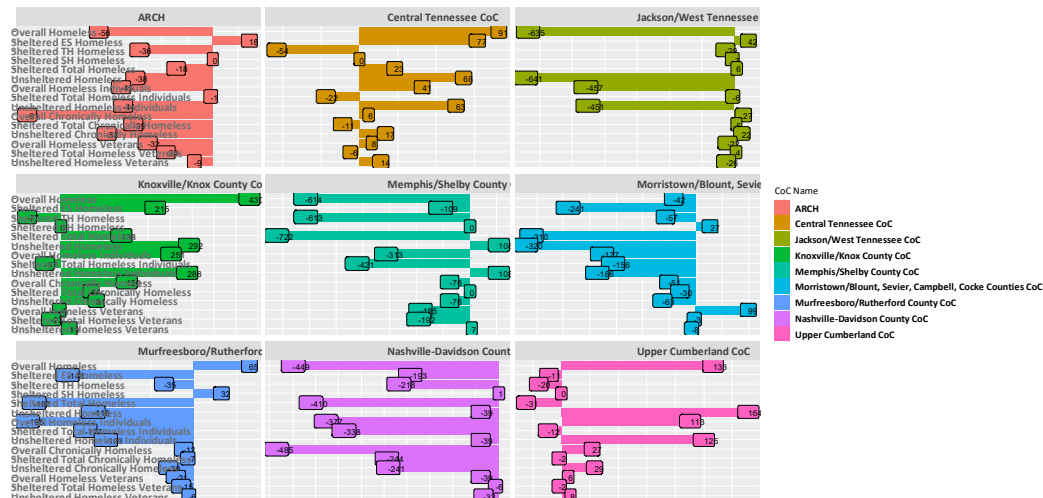
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth (Under 20)	3	8
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth (Under 18)	3	8
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth (Age 18-24)	3	3
Overall Homeless Children of Parenting Youth	3	8

The Nashville-Davidson County CoC had the highest number of Overall Homeless in 2022 with 1916, followed by Knoxville/Knox County CoC at 1178, and Memphis/Shelby County CoC at 1055. The UETHDA service region had the sixth highest PIT count in 2022 for CoC's in Tennessee.

Total Count of Homeless Individuals in 2022

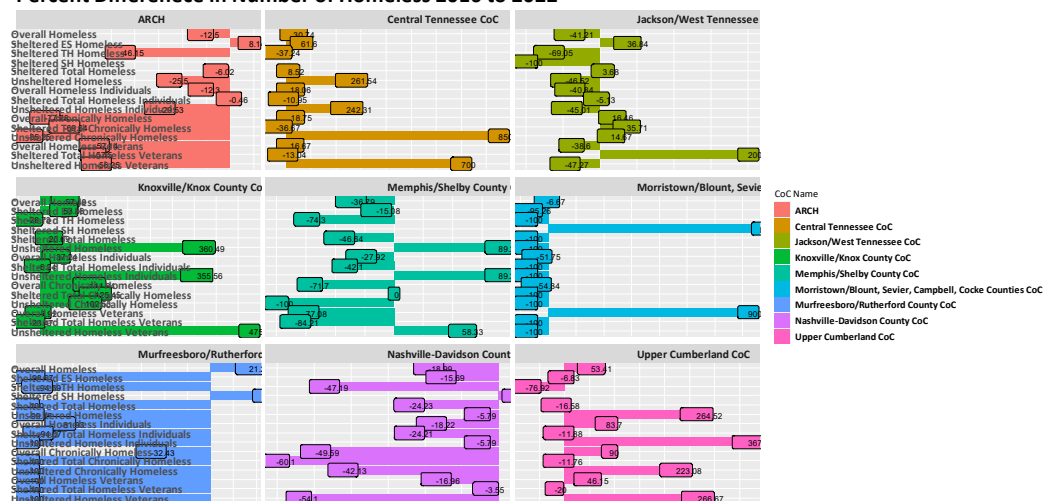


Difference in Total Number of Homeless 2016 to 2022



Knoxville/Knox County CoC had the largest percent change from 2016 to 2022 with a 57.49% increase, followed by Upper Cumberland CoC with 53.41% increase. Central Tennessee CoC and Rutherford County CoC also showed increases by 30.74% and 21.24% respectively.

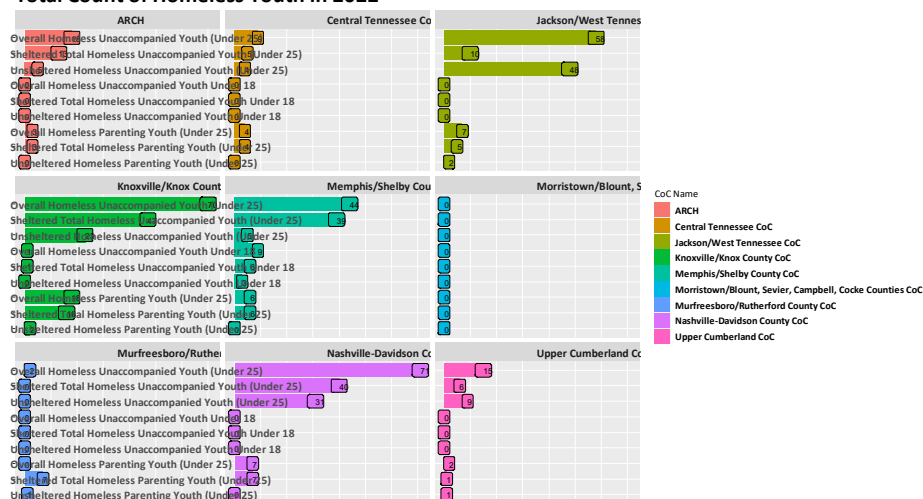
Percent Difference in Number of Homeless 2016 to 2022



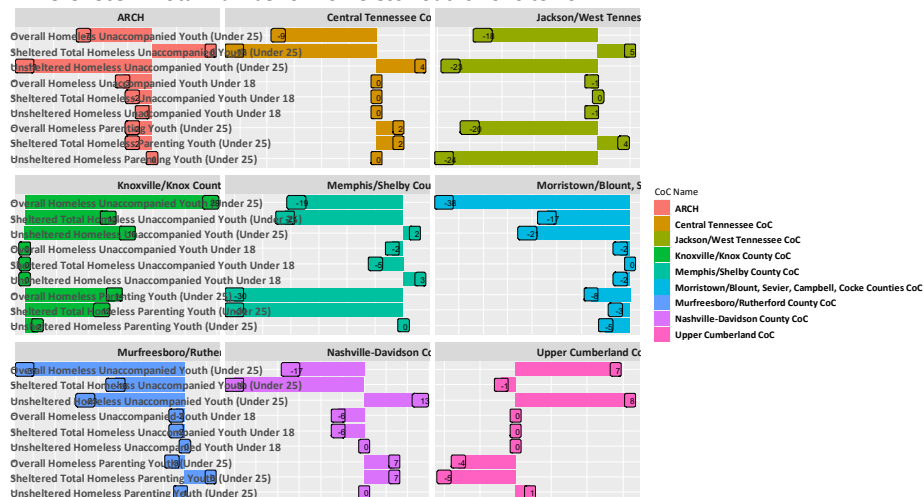
Youth

There were 18 total unaccompanied youths in the 2022 ARCH PIT count, the fifth highest total in the nine CoC's in Tennessee. This was a decrease of seven youths from 2016, a reduction of 28%. Knoxville/Knox County CoC and Upper Cumberland CoC were the only Tennessee CoC's that had increases from 2016 in the overall homeless unaccompanied youth to 2022.

Total Count of Homeless Youth in 2022

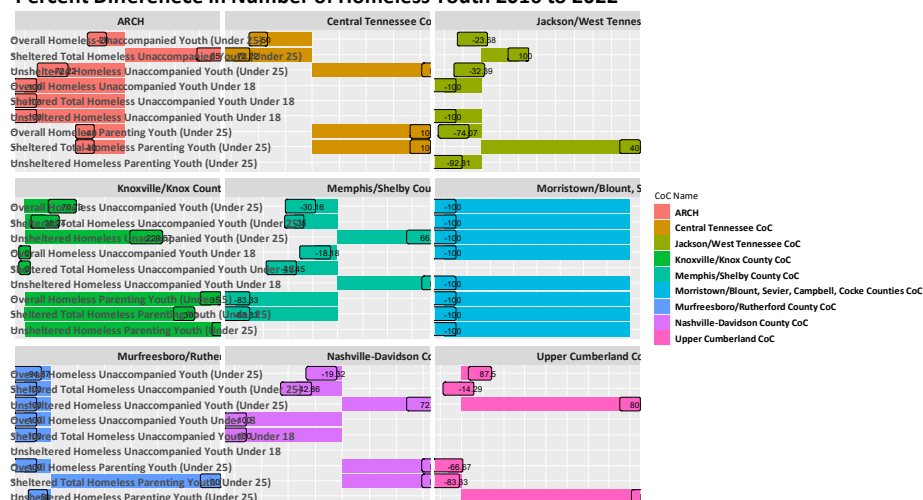


Difference in Total Number of Homeless Youths 2016 to 2022



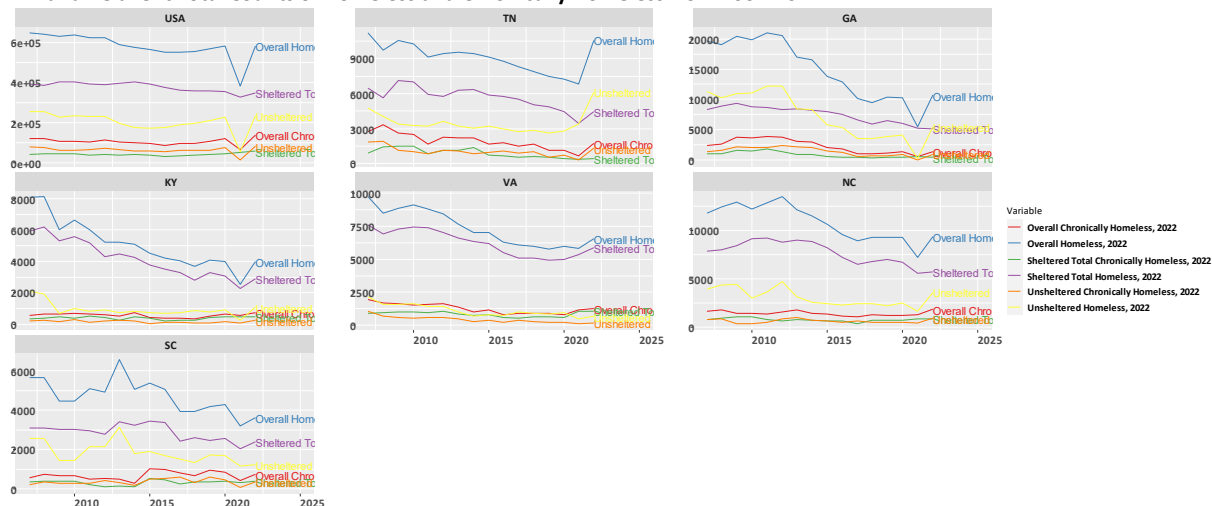
Upper Cumberland CoC showed the largest percent increase in Unaccompanied Homeless Youth by 87.5%, followed by Knoxville/Knox County CoC at 70.73%.

Percent Difference in Number of Homeless Youth 2016 to 2022

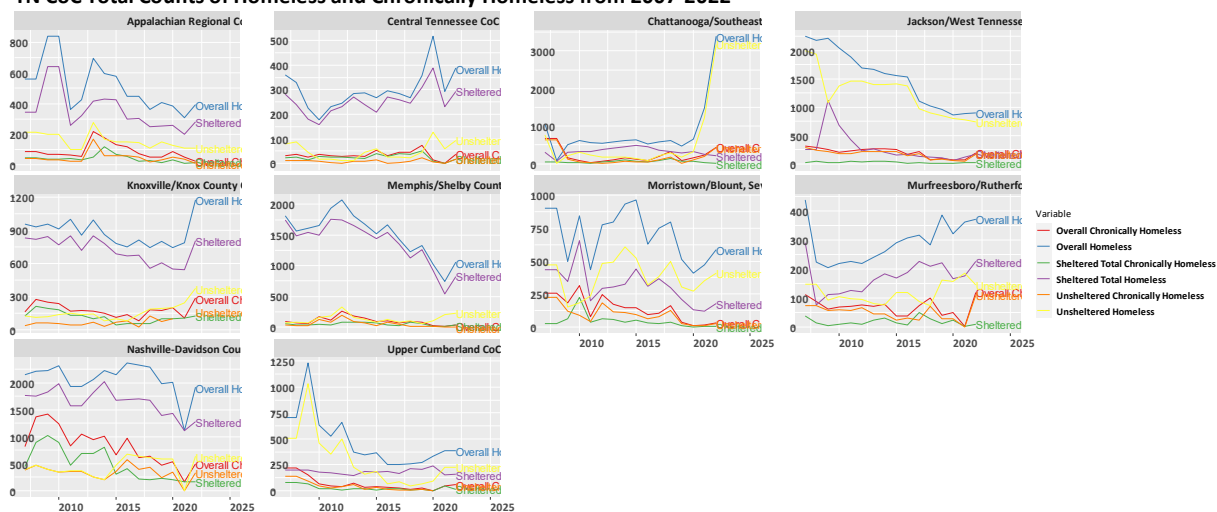


Timeline

Tennessee has seen an increase in the overall number of unhoused people since 2021, but is still below the 2008 levels, and the rate of change during this 14-year time frame is similar to the United States as a whole. All relevant surrounding states to Tennessee showed a decrease since 2008 with a spike from 2021 to 2022. This suggests that the COVID-19 Pandemic played a role in either the total number of unhoused people or the PIT counts of the unhoused people. The total number of unsheltered homeless people has increased in Tennessee since 2008, the only state in the relevant surrounding states to show an increase in this population.

TN and Relevant Total Counts of Homeless and Chronically Homeless from 2007-2022

ARCH shows a similar pattern to Tennessee, with a decrease since 2008 in the overall homeless, though the unsheltered homeless counts did not increase like the state. Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC showed the largest increase in the unhoused population during this time period and Jackson/West Tennessee CoC showed the largest decreases.

TN CoC Total Counts of Homeless and Chronically Homeless from 2007-2022

Health

According to the 2023 edition of the Healthy County Rankings, the UETHDA service area has two counties scoring in the top third in the state (Sullivan and Washington Counties) and 5 counties in the bottom third, with Greene County being ranked 54 out of 95 counties. Hancock County has the lowest health outcomes and health factors in the region, ranking second and third lowest in the state in these areas. Hancock County did see an improvement in its clinical care ranking from 2016, improving to 71st in the state, but also saw a 48-place reduction in its physical environment ranking during the same time period.

2023 Health County Rankings

County	# of Ranked Counties	Health Outcomes Rank	Health Factors Rank	Length of Life Rank	Quality of Life Rank	Health Behaviors Rank	Clinical Care Rank	Social and Economic Factors Rank	Physical Environment Rank
Carter	95	67	54	63	75	71	50	42	38
Greene	95	54	41	55	52	63	12	60	40
Hancock	95	94	93	94	91	94	71	93	76
Hawkins	95	63	48	68	62	49	33	52	87
Johnson	95	71	75	61	83	79	59	76	18
Sullivan	95	29	15	43	23	15	5	32	12
Unicoi	95	77	38	82	71	29	47	61	5
Washington	95	21	6	24	22	9	3	10	36

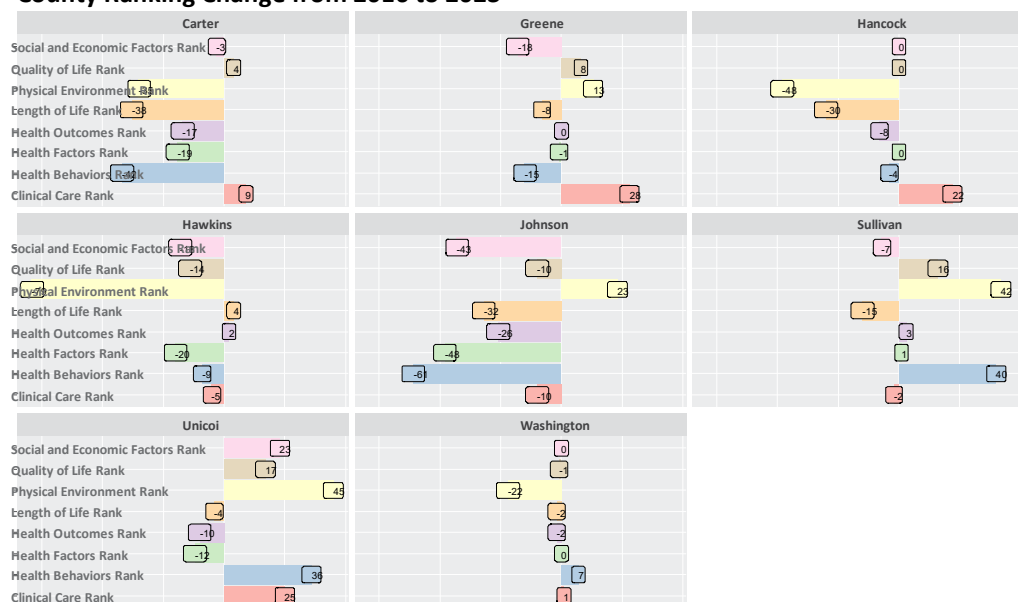
Washington County scores highest across the board in the UETHDA service area, coming in 21st in health outcomes, sixth in health factors, ninth in health behaviors, and third in clinical care. Sullivan County ranked fifth in clinical care in the state, and Unicoi County ranked fifth in physical environment. Johnson County saw the biggest decrease in rankings since 2016, dropping 26 places in health outcomes, 48 in health factors, 32 places in length of life, 61 spots in health behaviors, and 43 spots in social and economic factors. Hawkins County had the biggest drop in any category in the UETHDA service area with a 79-county decrease in physical environment ranking, all the way down to 87th in the state, the lowest physical environment ranking in the UETHDA service area. Unicoi's 45 county increase in physical environment was the largest increase in any ranking in the UETHDA service area.

Change in Rank from 2016 to 2023

County	Health Outcomes Rank	Health Factors Rank	Length of Life Rank	Quality of Life Rank	Health Behaviors Rank	Clinical Care Rank	Social and Economic Factors Rank	Physical Environment Rank
Carter	-17	-19	-38	4	-42	9	-3	-35
Greene	0	-1	-8	8	-15	28	-18	13
Hancock	-8	0	-30	0	-4	22	0	-48
Hawkins	2	-20	4	-14	-9	-5	-18	-79
Johnson	-26	-48	-32	-10	-61	-10	-43	23
Sullivan	3	1	-15	16	40	-2	-7	42
Unicoi	-10	-12	-4	17	36	25	23	45
Washington	-2	0	-2	-1	7	1	0	-22

Overall, Unicoi County improved the most since 2016 and Johnson and Carter Counties decreased the most. Hancock stayed relatively level at the lowest part of the rankings in the state of Tennessee and Washington and Sullivan Counties maintained their relatively high rankings in the state.

County Ranking Change from 2016 to 2023



Health Insurance

In the United States, only 8.8% of people are without health insurance and the number increases to 10.1% in Tennessee. 67.8% of United States citizens have private health insurance and 35.4% have public coverage. In Tennessee two out of three people have private health insurance and 36.2% have public health insurance coverage. In the UETHDA service area, Johnson County has the highest percentage of uninsured people at 12.8%, followed by Carter County at 12.2%, both higher than the state level. All UETHDA counties except for Unicoi County at 8.3% have a higher level of uninsured population than the United States. Only Washington County has a higher percentage of population with private health insurance than does the state and nation.

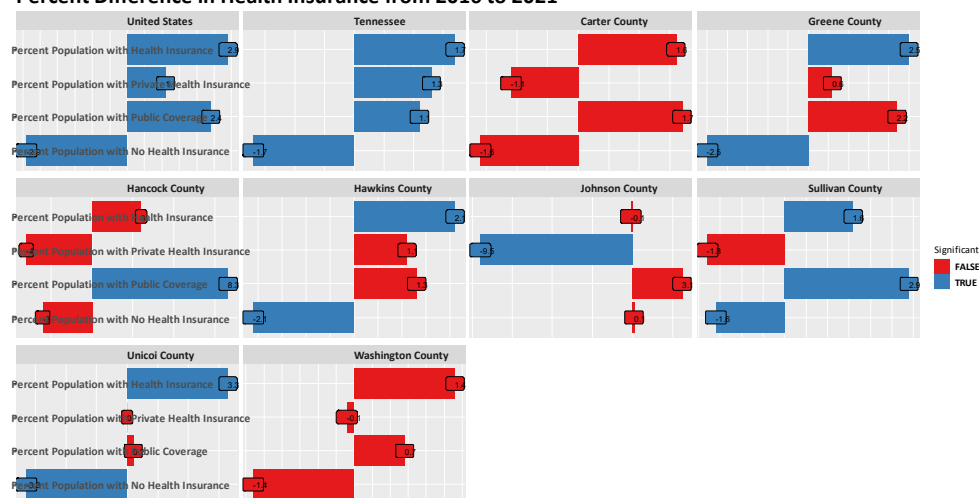
2021 Health Insurance Profile

Location	Percent Population with Health Insurance	Percent Population with Private Health Insurance	Percent Population with Public Coverage	Percent Population with No Health Insurance
United States	91.2	67.8	35.4	8.8
Tennessee	89.9	66.6	36.2	10.1
Carter County	87.8	55.7	45.9	12.2
Greene County	90.4	60.7	45.3	9.6
Hancock County	90.2	43.7	58.4	9.8
Hawkins County	91.1	61.9	45.2	8.9
Johnson County	87.2	46.7	52.8	12.8
Sullivan County	90.9	61.9	45.1	9.1
Washington County	90.5	67.9	35.8	9.7
Unicoi County	91.7	59.1	47.8	8.3

The percent of people with health insurance increased significantly since 2016 by 2.9% and the percent of population with public health coverage increased significantly by 2.4%. Unicoi County had the largest increase in percent of population with health insurance at 3.3%. Greene, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties

also had significant increases in percentage of people with health insurance. Hancock County saw an 8.3% increase in percentage of population with public health coverage and Johnson County saw a significant decrease by 9.5% in percentage of population with private health coverage.

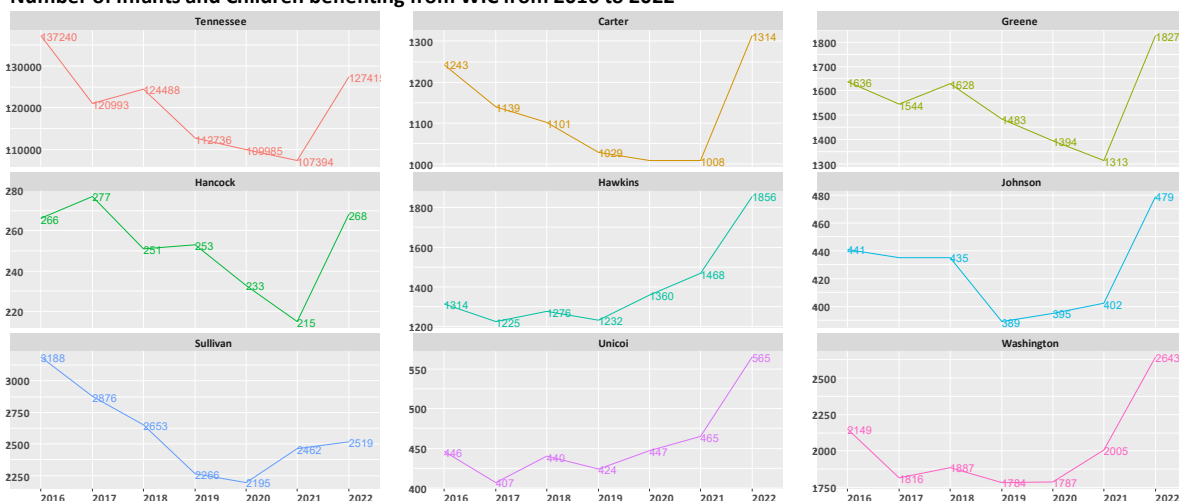
Percent Difference in Health Insurance from 2016 to 2021



WIC

The total number of Tennessee children receiving Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutritional benefits decreased from 2016 to 2022 by about 10,000 people. In the UETHDA service area, only Sullivan County was a decrease in the total number of children receiving WIC during the same time period, from 3,188 to 2,519.

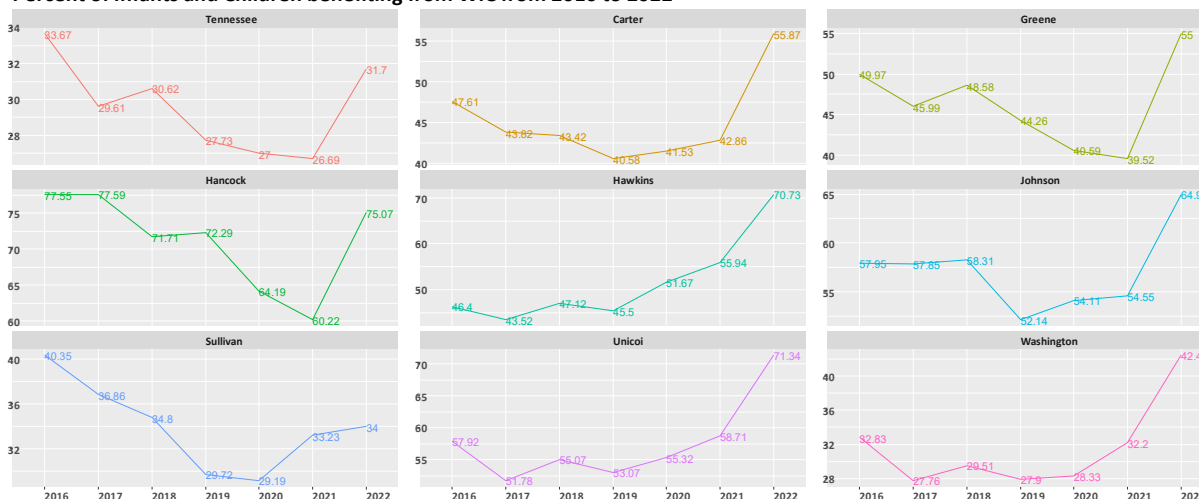
Number of Infants and Children benefiting from WIC from 2016 to 2022



The percentage of children receiving WIC benefits is higher in the UETHDA service area than the state of Tennessee. In 2022 31.7% of children in Tennessee received WIC while the percentage in the UETHDA service area ranged from a low of 34% in Sullivan County to a high of 75.07% in Hancock County. Hancock County's six-year pattern showed a decrease till 2021 then a 15% increase from 2021 to 2022. Sullivan County had a steady decline from 2016 to 2020 with an increase to 2018 levels at 34%.

County has seen the most dramatic change in the UETHDA service area counties, from 46.4% in 2016 to 70.83% in 2022, the third highest percentage in the area. Unicoi County has also seen a substantial increase, from 57.92% in 2016 to 71.34% in 2022. The percentage increase in all counties by at least 10% from 2021 to 2022 with the exception of Sullivan County.

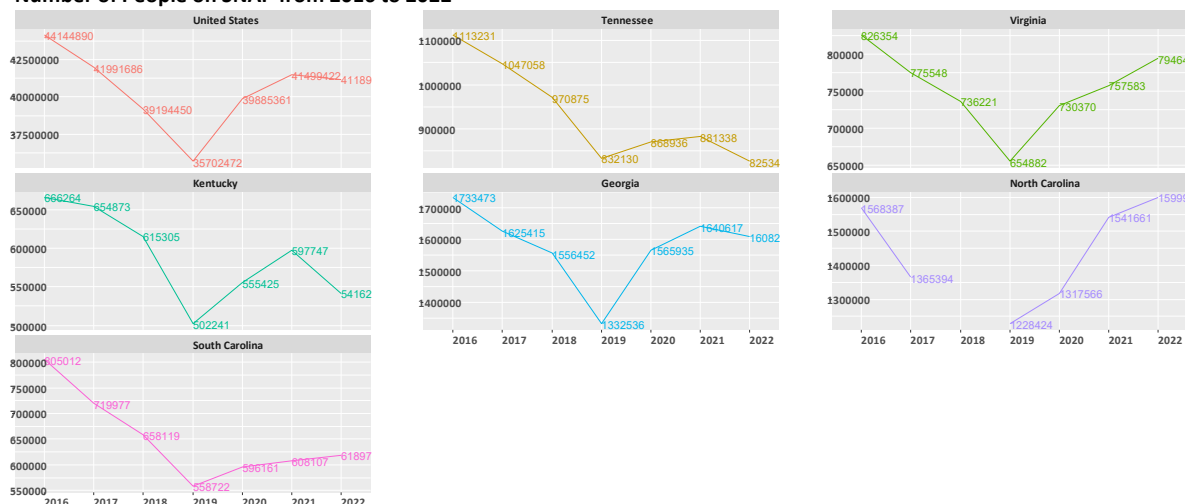
Percent of Infants and Children benefiting from WIC from 2016 to 2022



SNAP

The number of people on SNAP benefits has decreased since 2016 in the United States and Tennessee. Similar states near Tennessee have followed a similar trend, with a large decrease from 2016 to 2019, and an increase from 2020 on. Tennessee and South Carolina had the most similar patterns from that time, with the increase post 2019 still falling well below the 2016 levels.

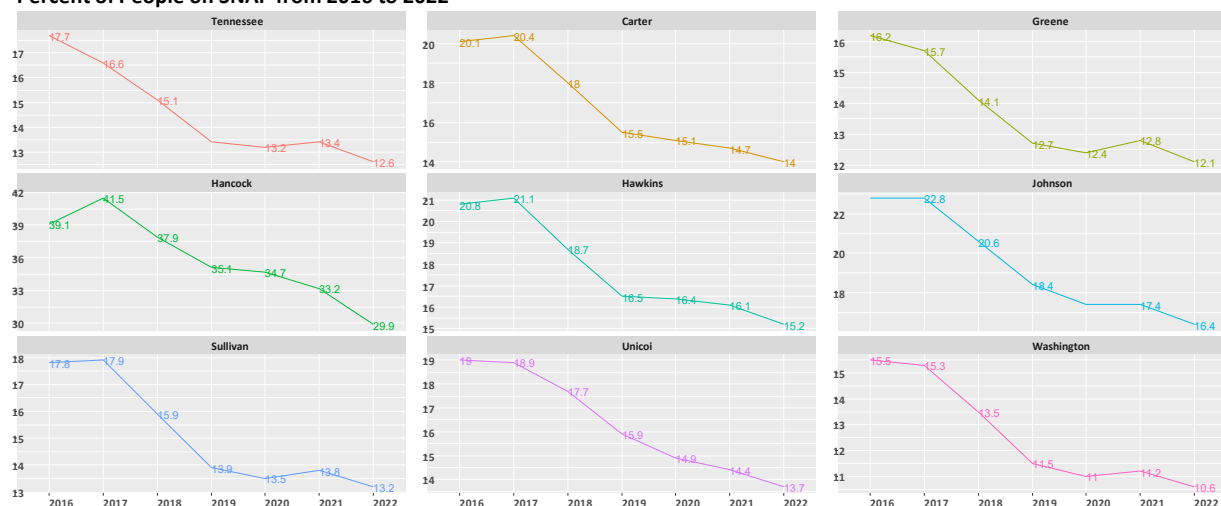
Number of People on SNAP from 2016 to 2022



In the UETHDA service area, Sullivan and Washington Counties had the highest number of residents receiving SNAP benefits and the total number has decreased by 5,000 to 7,000 since 2016.

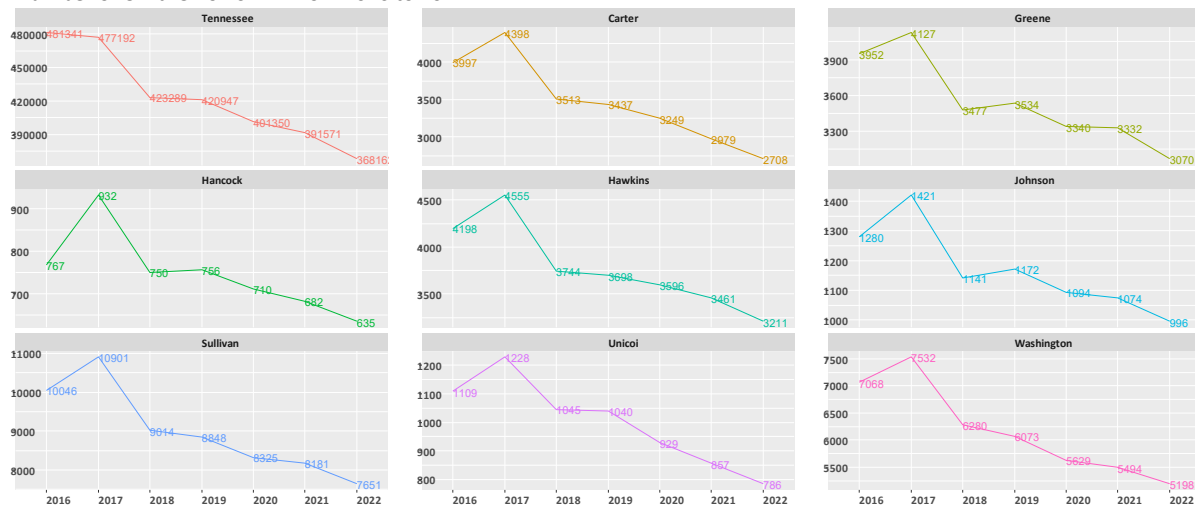
Number of People on SNAP from 2016 to 2022

Hancock County has the highest percentage of residents with SNAP at 29.9% in 2022 in the UETHDA service area. This is a decrease from the high of 41.5% in 2017. Only Washington County has a lower percentage of residents on SNAP than the rest of the state of Tennessee. All UETHDA counties followed the similar pattern as the state of Tennessee, with a large decrease in total number and percentage of population on SNAP since 2016.

Percent of People on SNAP from 2016 to 2022

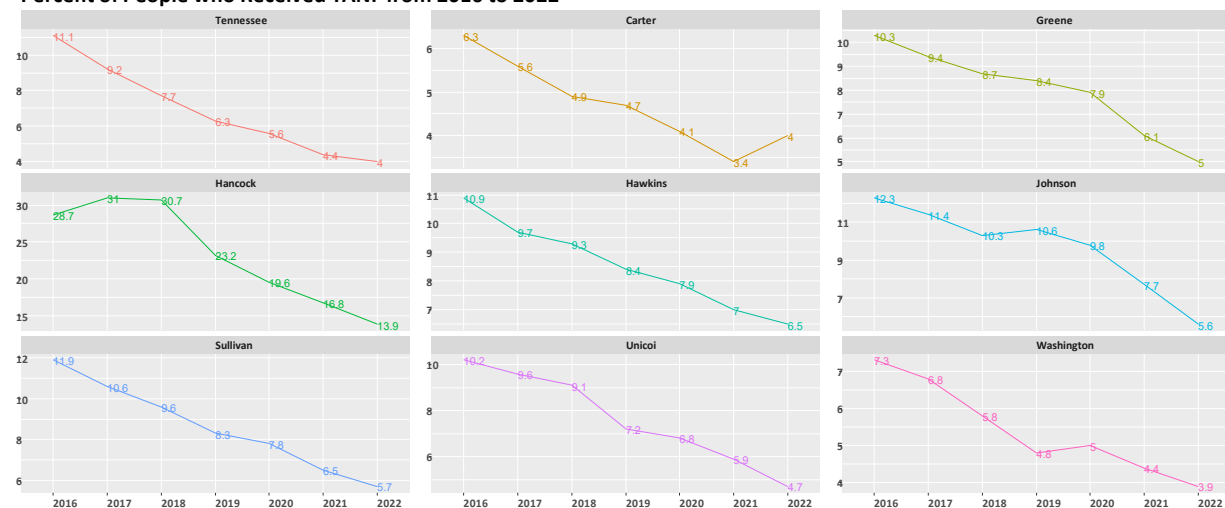
Children on SNAP

Similarly to all people, the number of children on SNAP has decreased in Tennessee and the UETHDA service area since 2016. 32.3% of children in Tennessee were on SNAP in 2016; that number decreased to 24% in 2022. Washington and Greene Counties were the only UETHDA counties with a lower percentage of children with SNAP than did the state. Hancock County has the highest percentage of children with SNAP at 44.5% in 2022, a decrease from 69.3% in 2017.

Number of Children on SNAP from 2016 to 2022**Percent of Children on SNAP from 2016 to 2022**

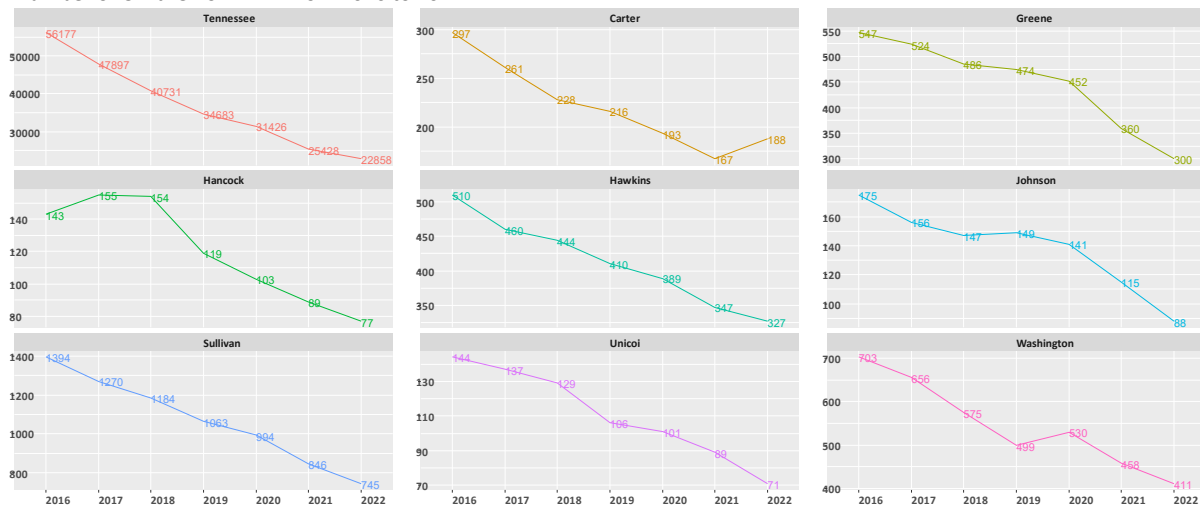
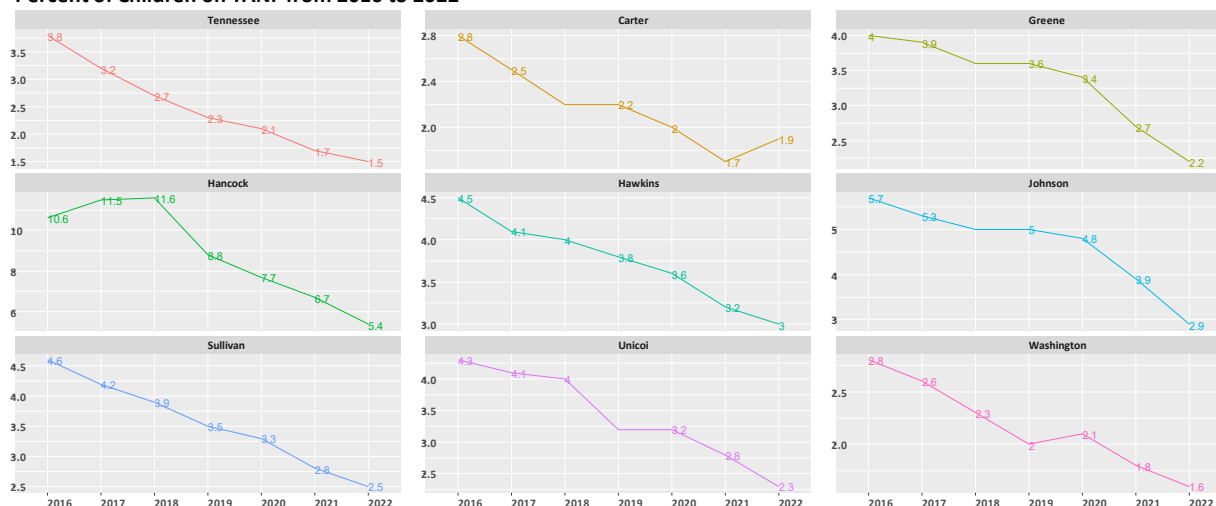
TANF

The total number and percentage of people in Tennessee that receive TANF benefits has decreased since 2016. 11.1% of Tennesseans received TANF benefits in 2016 (roughly 73,518 people) and has decrease to 4% (roughly 27,642) in 2022. The total number and percentage of people in the UETHDA service area followed the state pattern of a large decrease during that time period. The only UETHDA service area county with a lower percentage of population receiving TANF was Washington County at 3.9% a decrease from 7.3% in 2016. Hancock County has the highest percentage of TANF utilization in the UETHDA service area at 13.9%, a decrease by 16.1% from 2017.

Number of People who Received TANF from 2016 to 2022**Percent of People who Received TANF from 2016 to 2022**

Children on TANF

Children receiving TANF also showed a large decrease since 2016. In 2016, 3.8% of children receiving TANF benefits, this percentage decreased to 1.5% in 2022. All UETHDA counties had a decrease in number and percentage of children receiving TANF and all counties had a higher percentage of children on TANF than the rest of the state. Hancock County has the highest percentage of children on TANF at 5.4%, a decrease by over 50% from the 2017 high of 11.6%.

Number of Children on TANF from 2016 to 2022**Percent of Children on TANF from 2016 to 2022**

Nutrition

Food Insecurity

According to the 2021 food insecurity data released in the Mind the Meal Gap by Feeding America, 11.5% of Tennesseans, about 801,000 people, have food insecurity. This is a decrease of 3.0% from 2016 and a decrease of about 166,000 people. Hancock County has the highest food insecurity rate in the state at 19.2% and all UETHDA service area counties have a higher food insecurity rate than the rest of the state, with a low in Washington County at 12.6%. The food insecurity rate has declined in Tennessee since 2016, from 14.5% to 11.5% in 2021, and the UETHDA service area food insecurity rate has followed suit. Overall, about 71,380 (14.1%) people in the UETHDA service area are food insecure.

Since 2016, the UETHDA service area counties have increased in county ranking in Tennessee with the exception of Washington County. Hawkins County had the largest increase, moving thirty places worse on the rankings of the 95 counties. Tennessee as a whole has moved one slot better in the state rankings during this time, from the 15th worst state in food insecurity to the 16th worst.

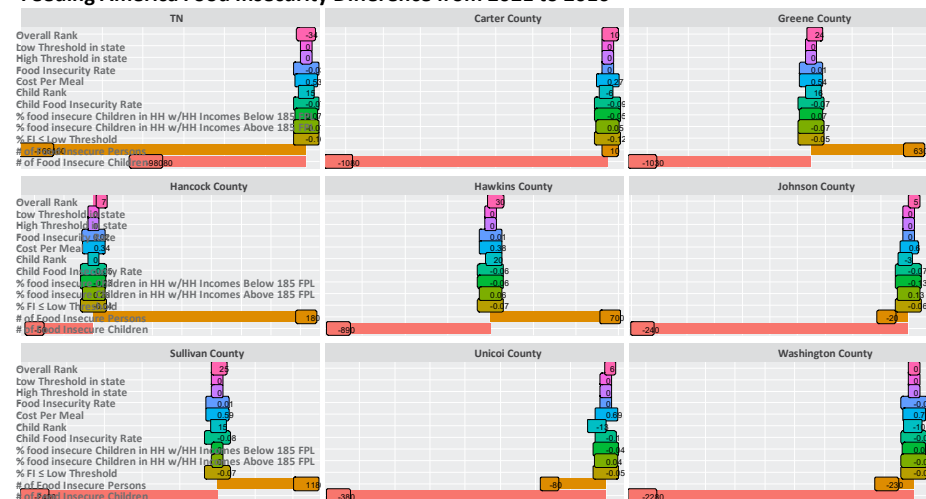
The food insecurity rate for children is higher than for all people, with a 12.8% rate in Tennessee. Washington County has the lowest food insecurity rate for children, with 10.7% being food insecure, the 21st best county in Tennessee. Tennessee itself has moved from the 18th worst in child food insecurity to the 26th during this time.

2021 Feeding America Mind the Meal Gap Food Insecurity

County	Food Insecurity Rate	# of Food Insecure Persons	% FPL ≤ Low Threshold	Child Food Insecurity Rate	# of Food Insecure Children	% Food Insecure Children in HH w/HH Income Below 185 FPL	% Food Insecure Children in HH w/HH Income Above 185 FPL	Cost Per Meal	Feeding America Food Budget (w/meal)	Overall Rank	Child Rank
TN	0.128	402975	0.0696761	0.128	267960	0.79	0.22	\$3.56	\$4400000	24	42
Carter County	0.104	8400	0.0490000	0.146	1320	0.67	0.28	\$3.19	\$120000	30	76
Greene County	0.102	7800	0.1080000	0.140	1340	0.92	0.08	\$3.70	\$140000	35	60
Hancock County	0.180	13900	0.0400000	0.117	910	0.77	0.23	\$3.81	790000	38	91
Hawkins County	0.107	8800	0.0500000	0.138	1290	0.79	0.21	\$3.89	\$130000	72	78
Johnson County	0.104	7700	0.0200000	0.171	910	0.79	0.21	\$3.79	\$130000	82	89
Sullivan County	0.128	22400	0.0800000	0.140	1900	0.62	0.38	\$3.67	\$280000	19	69
Union County	0.140	11000	0.0200000	0.140	800	0.83	0.17	\$3.81	\$180000	50	58
Washington County	0.106	9100	0.1400000	0.107	1000	0.80	0.20	\$3.80	\$110000	79	71

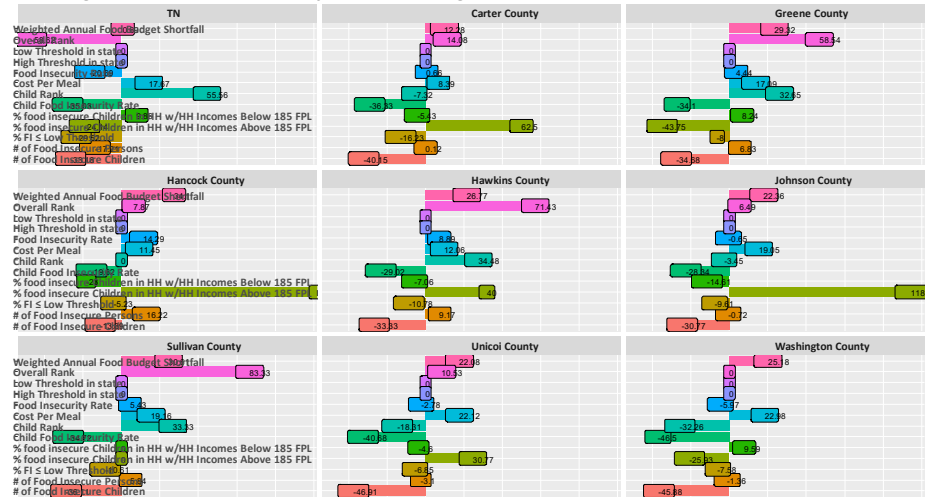
Hawkins, Hancock, Greene, and Sullivan Counties all have more food security people in 2021 than they did in 2016. Washington and Johnson Counties were the only counties in the UETHDA service area that showed decreases in both the total number of food insecure people and the total number of food insecure children.

Feeding America Food Insecurity Difference from 2021 to 2016



The food insecurity rate decreased by 20.69% for all people in the state of Tennessee and by 35.03% for children. Washington County showed the largest percent decrease in food insecurity rate at 5.97% reduction and Hancock County had the largest percent increase at 14.29%. The overall food insecurity rate in children greatly decreased across the UETHDA service area, ranging in decreased from 19.41% in Hancock County to 46.5% in Washington County.

Feeding America Food Insecurity Percent Change from 2021 to 2016

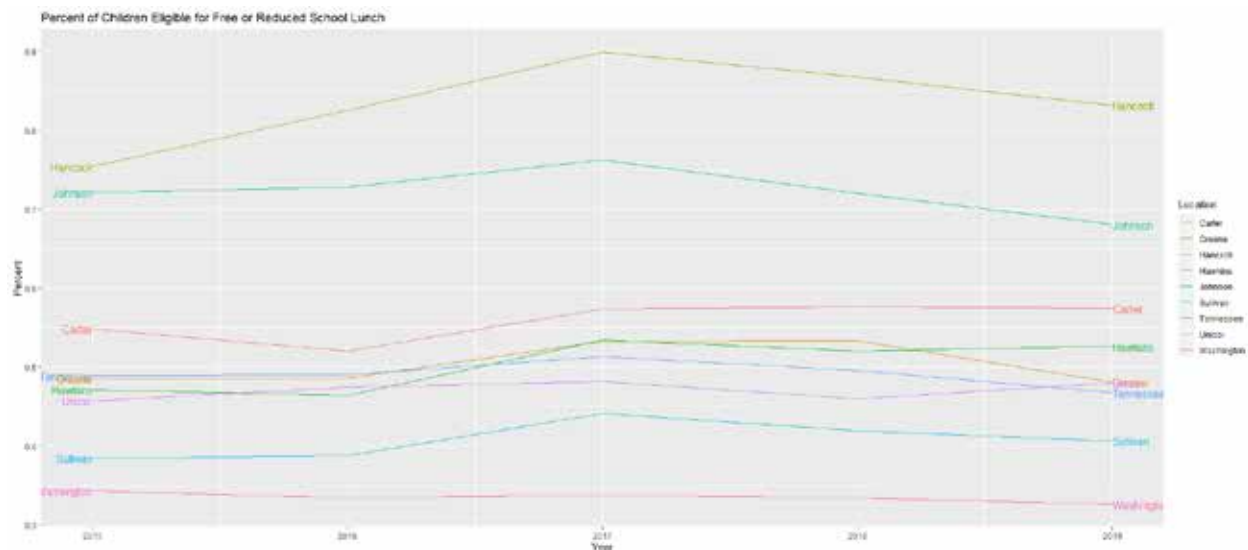


National School Lunch Program

In 2019 (the last available data), roughly 485,279 children (46.7%) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. With the exception of Sullivan (40.6%) and Washington (32.58%) Counties, all of the UETHDA service area counties had a higher percentage of eligible children than the rest of the state. Hancock County has the highest percentage of eligible students at 83.16%

Percentage of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced School Lunch

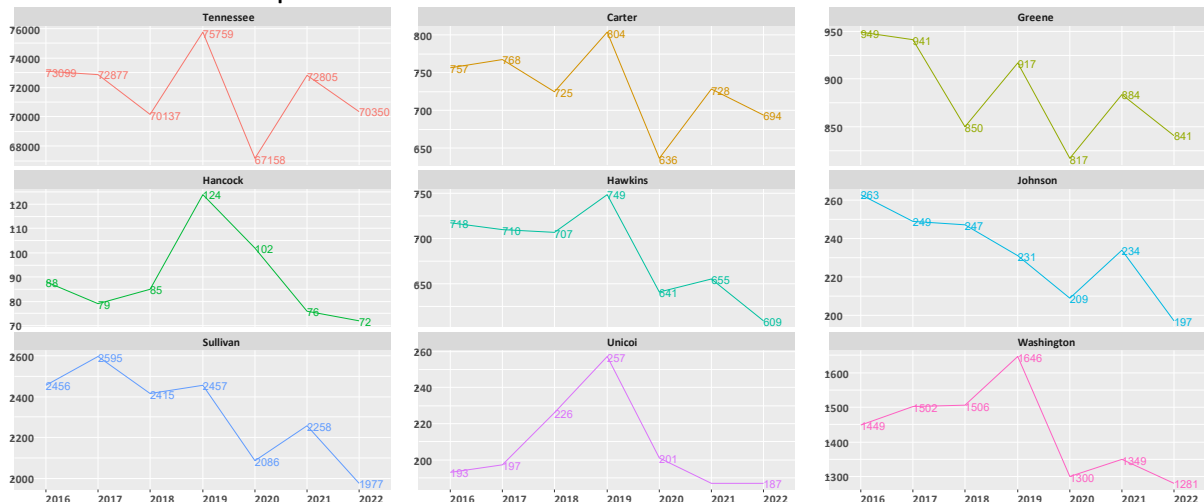
Location	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Tennessee	46.70	49.50	51.25	48.99	48.9
Carter	57.40	57.63	57.38	52.01	54.8
Greene	48.05	53.26	53.23	48.55	48.5
Hancock	83.16	86.71	89.90	82.52	75.4
Hawkins	52.59	52.01	53.35	46.34	47.1
Johnson	68.03	71.96	76.21	72.75	72.1
Sullivan	40.60	41.90	44.13	38.70	38.4
Unicoi	47.98	45.92	48.13	47.45	45.7
Washington	32.58	33.40	33.72	33.37	34.3



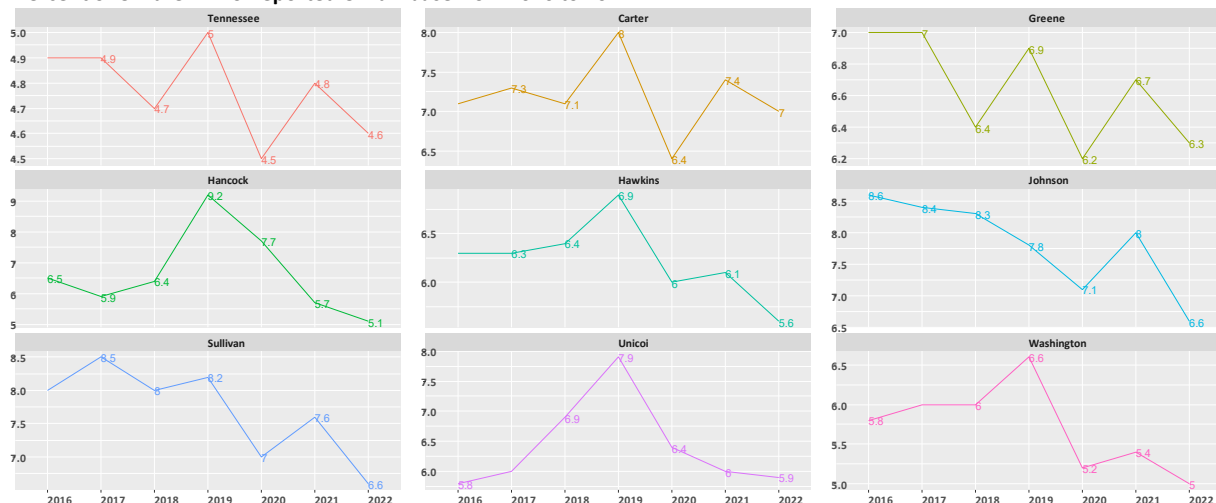
Child Well-Fare

The total number of children with reported child abuse cases has decreased in the Tennessee since 2016 to 70,350 cases in 2022. In the UETHDA service area, Sullivan County had the highest total number of reported child abuse cases in 2022 at 1,977 cases, down from 2,456 cases in 2016.

Number of Children with Reported Child Abuse from 2016 to 2022

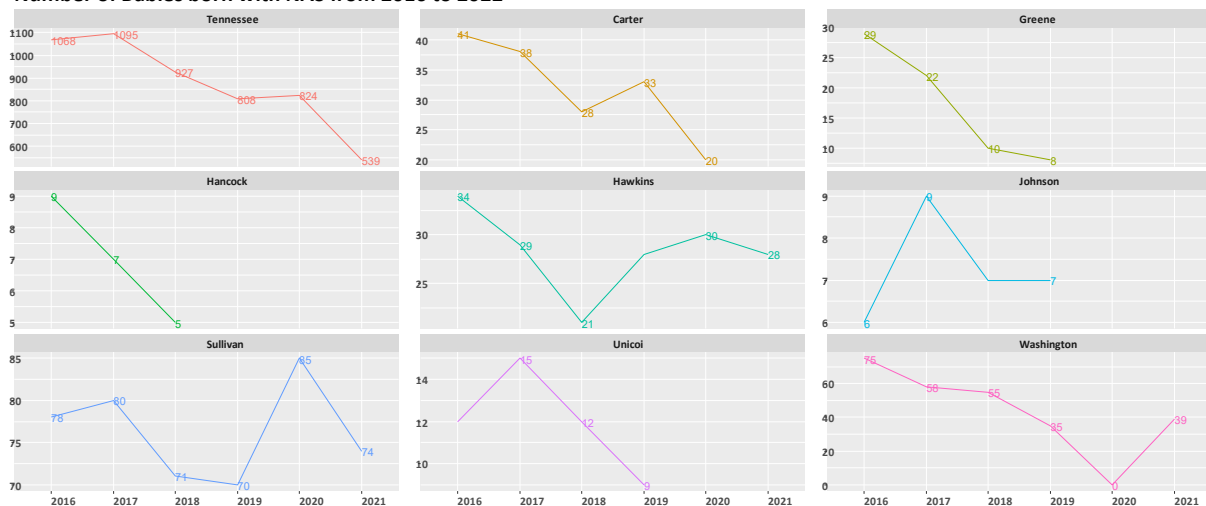


The percentage of children with reported child abuse cases has also decreased in Tennessee and the UETHDA service area since 2016. In 2016, 4.9% of Tennessee children had a reported child abuse claim and that number decreased to 4.6% in 2022. Carter County had the highest percentage in the UETHDA service area at 7%, while Washington County had the lowest at 5%. All UETHDA counties had a higher incidence of reported child abuse than did the rest of the state of Tennessee.

Percent of Children who Reported Child Abuse from 2016 to 2022

NAS

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) is a group of conditions caused when a baby withdraws from narcotics or other drugs they were exposed to in the womb. The incidence of NAS has decreased by almost 50% in Tennessee from 2016 to 2021, with only 539 cases being reported state-wide. In the UETHDA service area, Sullivan County had the highest total number of NAS cases in 2021 at 74.

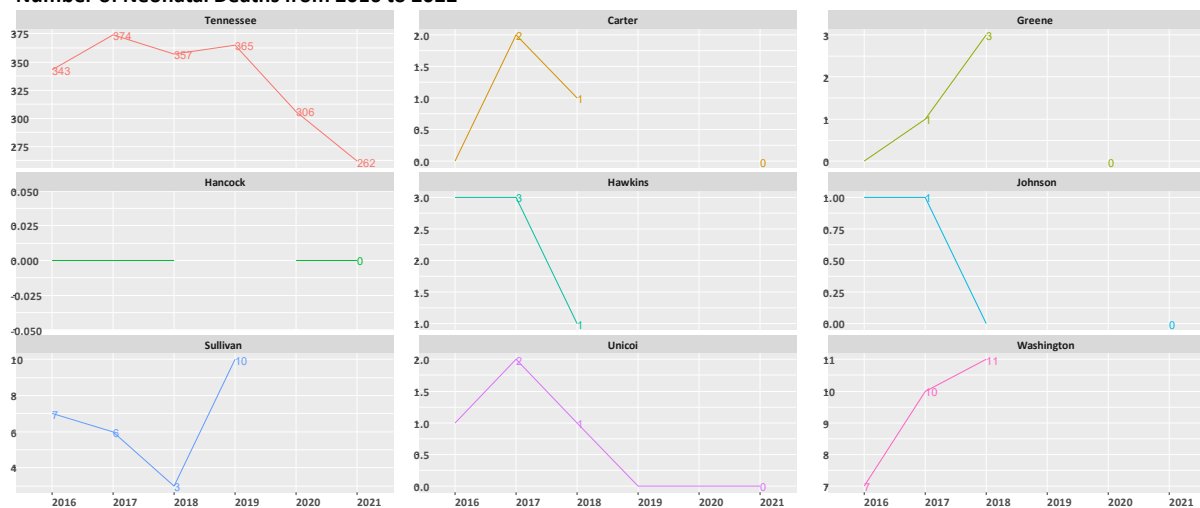
Number of Babies born with NAS from 2016 to 2022

The percent of births with NAS cases has also decreased by about 50% in Tennessee during this time frame to 0.66% of all births. The NAS rates in the UETHDA service area are dramatically higher than the remainder of Tennessee, ranging from a low of 1.15% last reported in Greene County to a high of 6.1% at last report in Hancock County. Hawkins County had the highest reported incidence in 2021 at 5.57%.

Percent of Babies born with NAS from 2016 to 2022

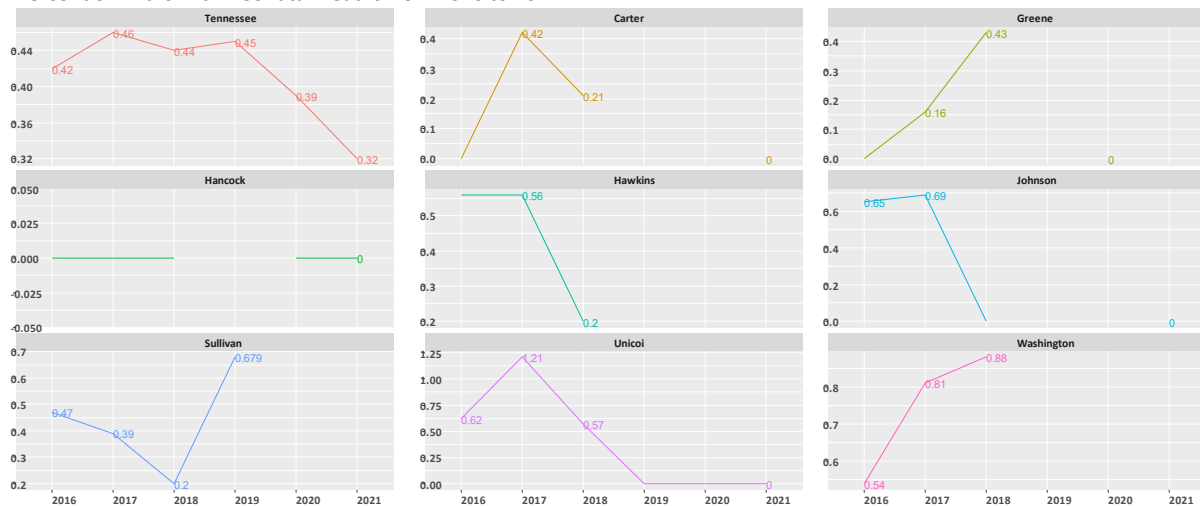
Neonatal Deaths

The total number of neonatal deaths has decreased in Tennessee from 2016 to 2021. Data gathered from the UETHDA service area was incomplete and was only available until 2019.

Number of Neonatal Deaths from 2016 to 2022

The percentage of births that resulted in neonatal deaths decreased as well in Tennessee, from 0.42% to 0.32% in 2021. The percentages available in the UETHDA service area were generally higher than the state level, peaking at 0.88% in Washington County in 2018.

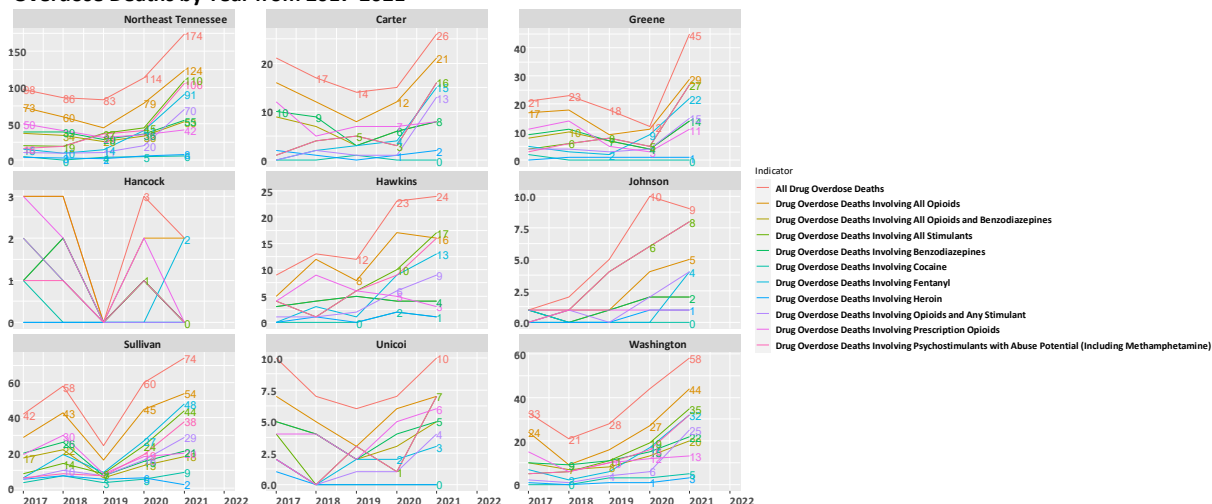
Percent of Births with Neonatal Deaths from 2016 to 2022



Overdose Deaths

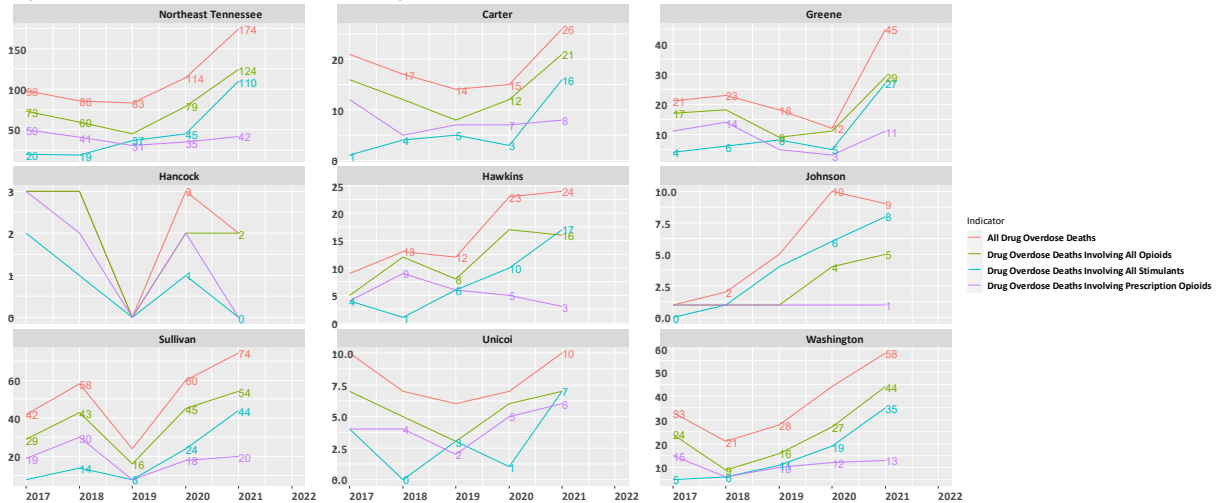
The number of drug overdose deaths from drugs of abuse has increased in the state of Tennessee and Northeast Tennessee is no exception. In 2017, there were 98 overdoses from all drugs of abuse in Northeast Tennessee. That number has almost doubled in 2021 to 174. All counties in the UETHDA service area in overdose deaths since 2019, with the exception of Johnson County, which saw its number decrease from ten to nine. Sullivan County is the most populated county in the service area and also has the most overdose deaths.

Overdose Deaths by Year from 2017-2021



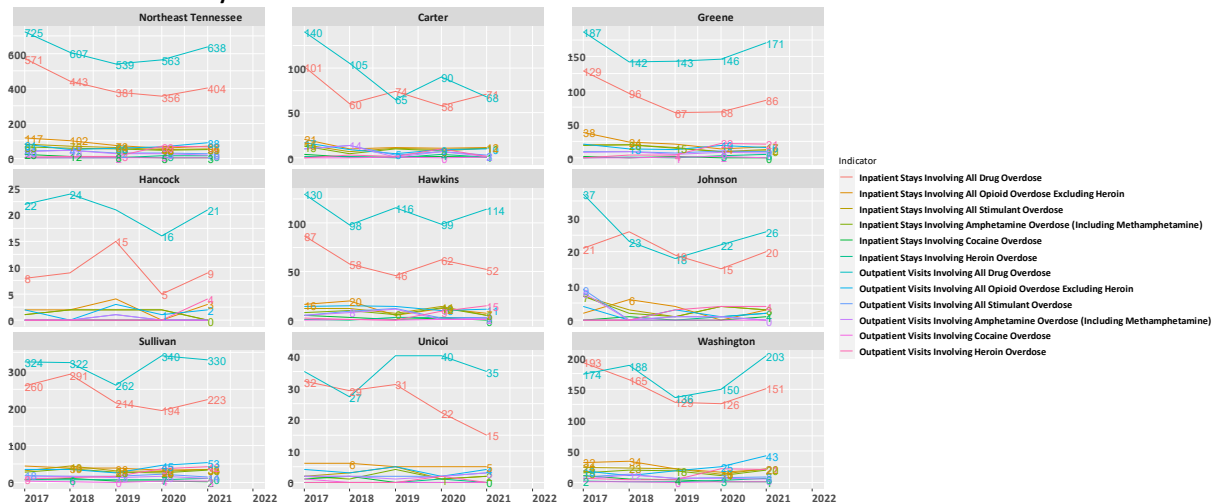
The majority of new overdose deaths have been due to opioids, including prescription opioids. Stimulant overdoses, such as methamphetamine or cocaine have risen as well.

Opioid and Stimulant Overdose Deaths by Year from 2017-2021



The number of non-fatal overdoses that result in inpatient or outpatient stays has slightly decreased in Northeast Tennessee since 2017, lowering from 1,296 in 2017 to 1,042 in 2021. This possibly shows less overdoses are being treated at ER's or by EMT's through the use of naloxone, or that more people are overdosing and dying without treatment.

Non-Fatal Overdose by Year from 2017-2021



Survey Results

Surveys were conducted from April through June 2023 to assess the needs of the UETHDA service area. Three surveys were created for three different target populations; Head Start Parents, the residents of the UETHDA service area, and the UETHDA board.

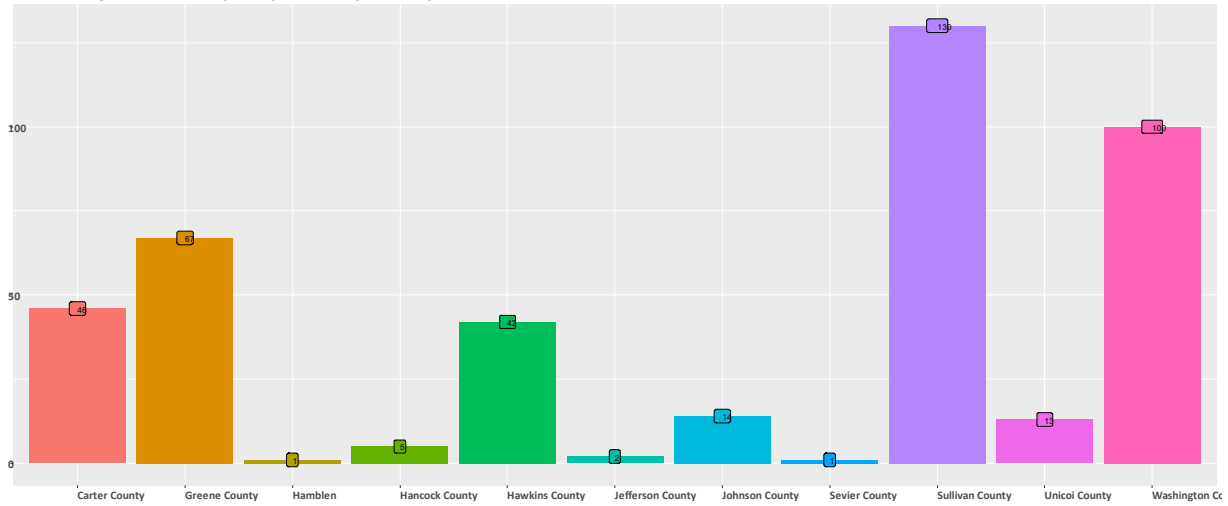
Neighbors Survey

Sample size needed was calculated based on the UETHDA service area total population of 515,451, giving a needed total survey number of 385 for 95% confidence and a 5% margin of error. The total surveys were proportionally divided based on county population for each of the 8 UETHDA counties. The survey was promoted online as well as case workers contacting clients and other community members who do not use UETHDA. A total of 425 surveys were received and all counties hit their target number for statistical significance.

2023 Neighbors Survey Sample Size Needed

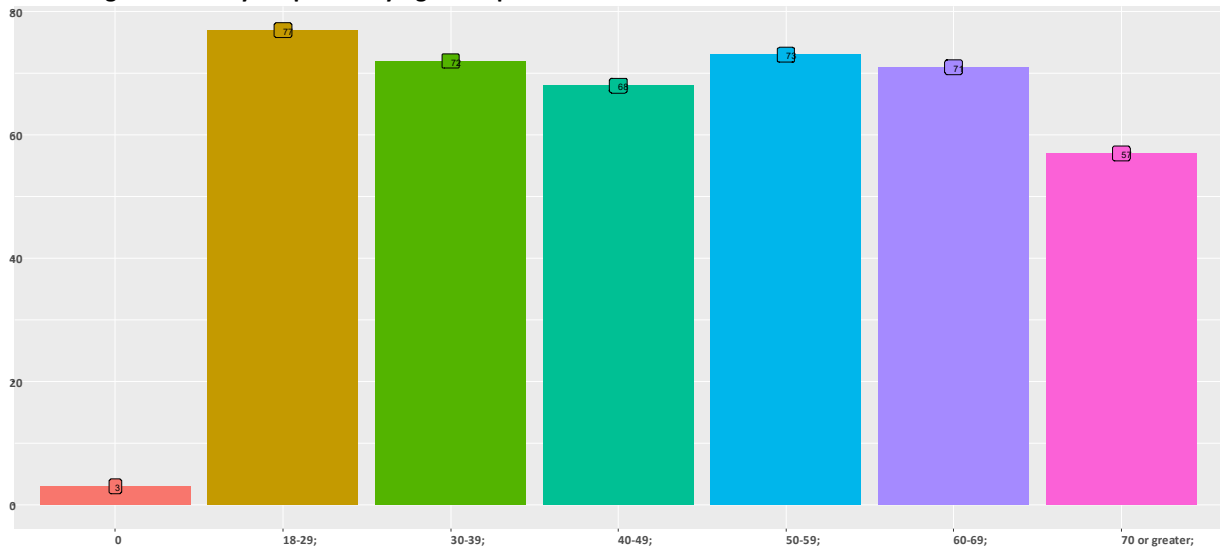
County	Population Estimate	Survey's Needed	Survey's Received
Carter County	56314	42	46
Greene County	69926	52	67
Hancock County	6695	5	5
Hawkins County	56803	42	42
Johnson County	17912	13	14
Sullivan County	157843	117	130
Unicoi County	17891	13	13
Washington County	132067	99	100

2023 Neighbors Survey Responses by County

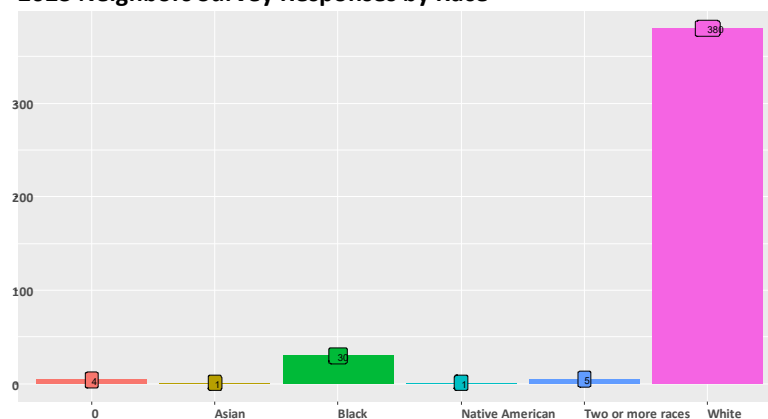


The age group for survey responders was more evenly distributed this year than previous years. The majority of respondents were 18-29 years old at 77 respondents. 70 or greater had the fewest responses at 57.

2023 Neighbors Survey Responses by Age Group



The majority of respondents were white, followed by Black or African American. The distribution of respondents follows the racial distribution for the UETHDA service area.

2023 Neighbors Survey Responses by Race

Results

Survey takers were asked two main questions, what service/activity their immediate family would benefit from and what service/activity their community would benefit from. Responses were then broken down by county and age group to identify possible differences in needs for the eight UETHDA service area counties.

The highest community level need in the UETHDA service area was again utilities assistance with 93.35%, followed by affordable housing at 90.02%, help with food/nutrition at 88.12%, rent/mortgage assistance at 87.89%, and housing availability at 86.22%.

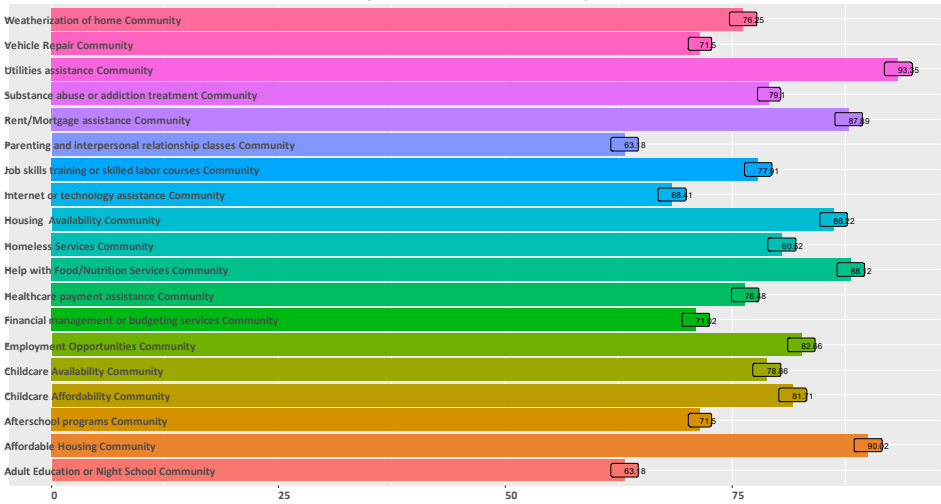
Overall, the highest responding need for UETHDA service area as a whole was help with Utilities payments/high utilities bills with 81% of respondents saying their family would benefit from this service. The next highest service response was help with food/nutrition services at 61.28%, followed by rent/mortgage payment assistance at 51.07%, affordable housing at 45.61%, and vehicle repair at 42.52%.

Averages for Family and Community Level Needs

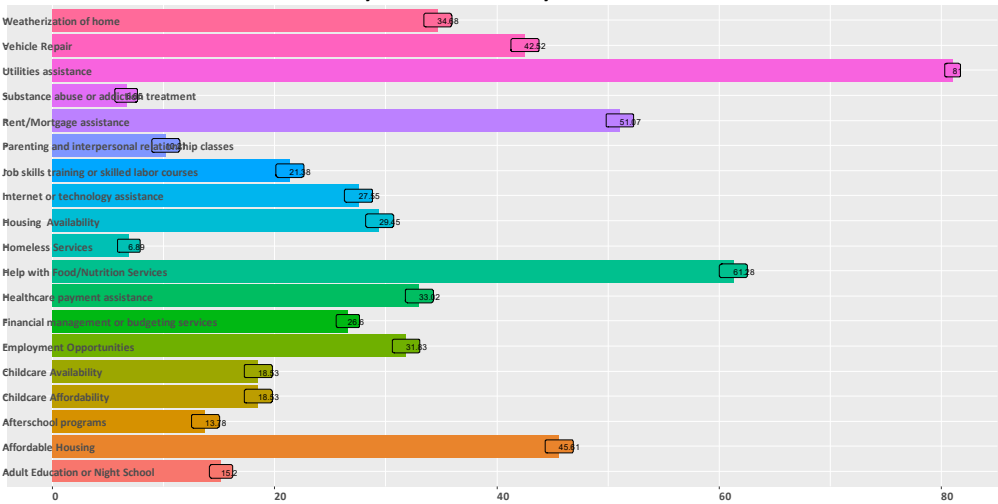
Question	Family Average	Community Average
Utilities assistance	81.00	93.35
Help with Food/Nutrition Services	61.28	88.12
Rent/Mortgage assistance	51.07	87.89
Affordable Housing	45.61	90.02
Vehicle Repair	42.52	71.50
Weatherization of home	34.68	76.25
Healthcare payment assistance	33.02	76.48
Employment Opportunities	31.83	82.66
Housing Availability	29.45	86.22
Internet or technology assistance	27.55	68.41
Financial management or budgeting services	26.60	71.02
Job skills training or skilled labor courses	21.38	77.91
Childcare Affordability	18.53	81.71
Childcare Availability	18.53	78.86
Adult Education or Night School	15.20	63.18
Afterschool programs	13.78	71.50
Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes	10.21	63.18
Homeless Services	6.89	80.52
Substance abuse or addiction treatment	6.65	79.10

For community level needs, its often more interesting to look at what services people do not say the community needs than what services people think the community does need. People generally respond that services are need in their communities, especially with the selection bias in the surveys we are able to conduct. The five lowest scoring community level needs were parenting/interpersonal relationship skills training and adult education or night school at 63.18%, internet or technology assistance at 68.41%, financial management or budgeting services at 71.02%, and vehicle repair at 71.5%.

2023 UETHDA Service Area Percent say Needed in Community



2023 UETHDA Service Area Percent say Needed for Family



When broken down by county, Utilities Assistance was still the number one family need for each UETHDA service area county, ranging from 100% in Hancock County to 71.6% in Greene County.

County Averages for Family Level Needs

County	Help with Food/Nutrition services	Utilities assistance	Adult Education or High School	Internet or technology assistance	Rent/Mortgage assistance	Vehicle repair	Affordable Housing	Employment Opportunities	Healthcare payment assistance	Housing Assistance	Recreation of home	Financial management or budgeting services	Assistance with child care services	Childcare information	Mental health services	Substance abuse or addiction services	Tobacco services	Parenting and Interpersonal relationship services
Hawkins County	100.00	100.00	8.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sevier County	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Johnson County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Washington County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Spencer County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Carter County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Union County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Greene County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Jefferson County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Hancock County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

In Carter County, Utilities assistance (80.43%) was followed by Help with Food/Nutrition services (73.91%), rent/mortgage assistance (45.65%), Vehicle repair (43.5%) and Affordable housing (39.1%).

In Greene County, Utilities assistance (71.67%) was followed by Help with Food/Nutrition services (34.3%), Vehicle repair (31.3%) and Employment Opportunities, Healthcare payment assistance and Rent/Mortgage assistance all at 29.8%.

County Averages for Community Level Needs

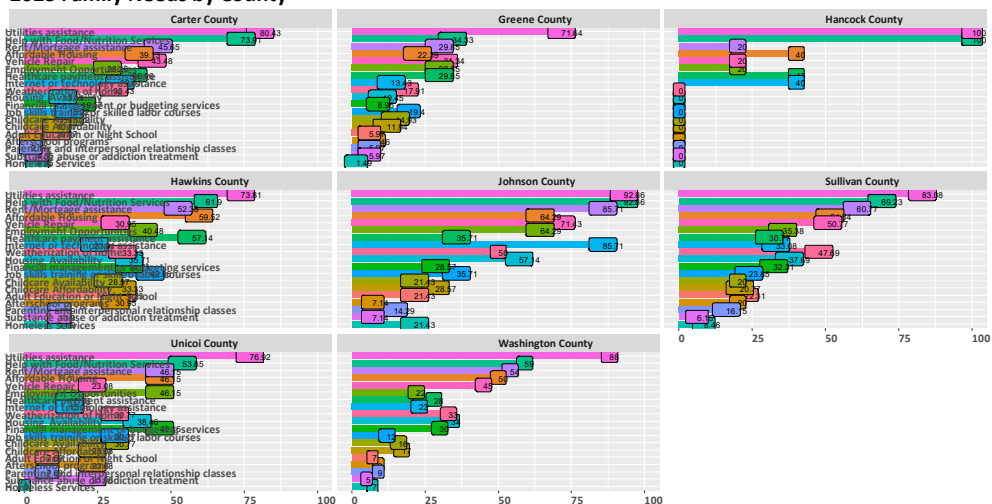
County	Utilities assistance (community)	Adult Education or High School (community)	Affordable Housing (community)	Internet or technology assistance (community)	Childcare information (community)	Childcare assistance (community)	Employment Opportunities (community)	Financial management or budgeting services (community)	Healthcare payment assistance (community)	Help with Food/Nutrition services (community)	Homeless Services (community)	Housing Assistance (community)	Recreation of home (community)	Assistance with child care services (community)	Parenting and Interpersonal relationship services (community)	Rent/Mortgage assistance (community)	Substance abuse or addiction services (community)	Tobacco services (community)	Recreation of home (community)
Greene County	100.00	82.24	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Hawkins County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Johnson County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Washington County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spencer County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Carter County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Union County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jefferson County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hancock County	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The top 5 needs in Hancock County were Utilities assistance (100%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (100%), Affordable Housing (40%), Healthcare payment assistance (40%) and Internet or technology assistance (40%).

In Hawkins County, the top five needs were Utilities assistance (73.8%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (61.9%), Affordable Housing (59.5%), Healthcare payment assistance (57.1%), and Rent/Mortgage assistance (52.4%).

Johnson County had a top five needs of Utilities Assistance (92.9%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (92.9%), Internet or technology assistance (85.7%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (85.7%), and Vehicle repair (71.4%).

2023 Family Needs by County

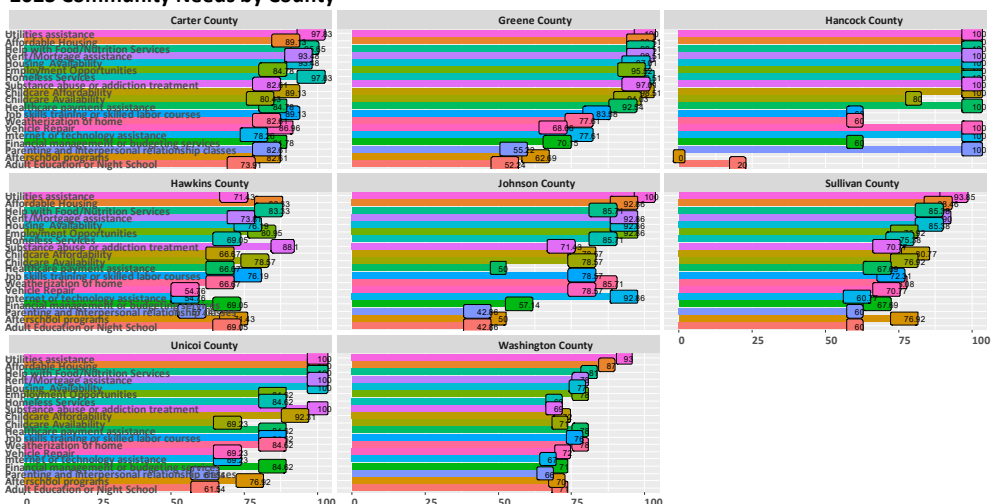


The top five needs in Sullivan County were Utilities assistance (83.1%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (69.2%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (60.8%), Affordable housing (51.5%), and Vehicle repair (50.8%).

In Unicoi County, the top five needs were Utilities assistance (76.9%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (53.8%), Affordable housing (46.2%) and Employment Opportunities and Rent/Mortgage assistance and financial management or budgeting services all tied at 46.2%.

In Washington County, the top five needs were Utilities assistance (88%), Help with Food/Nutrition services (59%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (54%), Affordable Housing (50%), and Vehicle repair (45%).

2023 Community Needs by County



The only low scoring community level needs when broken down by county were adult education or night school, parenting and interpersonal relationship classes, healthcare payment assistance and afterschool programs in Johnson County, and after school programs and adult education or night school in Hancock County.

When broken down by age group, there were clear differences between the younger and older age groups, but utilities assistance was still the highest family need for all age groups.

The 18-29 year old age groups top five needs were Utilities assistance (58.1%), Employment Opportunities (54.0%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (47.3%), Affordable Housing (44.6%), and Childcare Availability (41.9%).

Age-Group Averages for Family Level Needs

Age Group	Food/Nutrition Services	Utilities assistance	Rent/Mortgage assistance	Affordable Housing	Vehicle Repair	Employment Opportunities	Healthcare payment assistance	Childcare Availability	Childcare Affordability	Financial management or budgeting services	Healthcare payment assistance	Adult Education or Night School	Parenting and Interpersonal relationship classes	After school programs	Healthcare Services	Substance Abuse or addiction treatment
0	100.00	100.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
18-24	77.49	59.94	43.43	42.86	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
25-34	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
35-44	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
45-54	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
55-64	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
65-74	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
75+	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
75+ grand	55.56	61.56	73.33	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56

The top five needs for the 30–39-year-old age group were Utilities assistance (80.6%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (72.2%), Affordable Housing and Help with Food/Nutrition services at 55.6%, and Employment Opportunities at 44.4%.

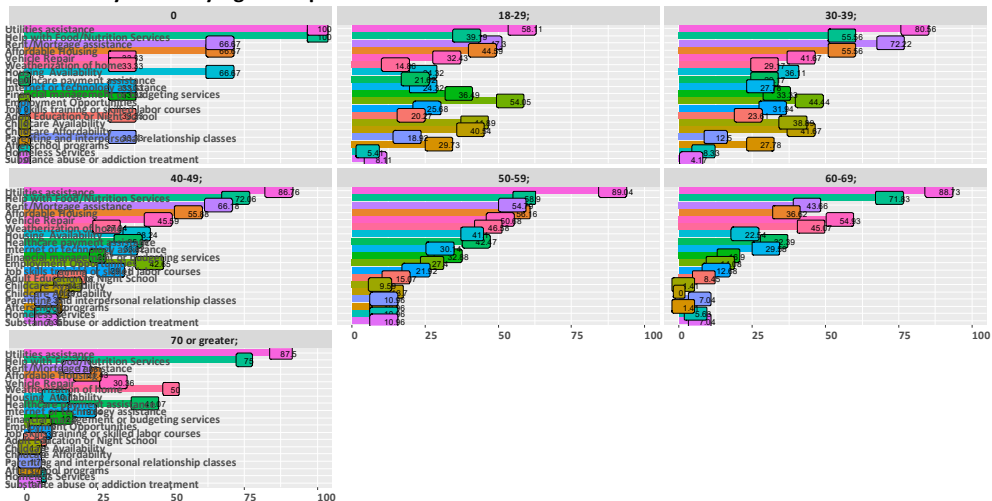
The top five needs for the 40–49-year-old age group were Utilities assistance (86.8%), Help with Food/nutrition services (72.1%), Rent/Mortgage assistance (66.2%), Affordable housing (55.9%), and Vehicle repair (45.6%).

Age-Group Averages for Community Level Needs

Age Group	Food/Nutrition Services	Utilities assistance	Rent/Mortgage assistance	Affordable Housing	Vehicle Repair	Employment Opportunities	Healthcare payment assistance	Childcare Availability	Childcare Affordability	Financial management or budgeting services	Healthcare payment assistance	Adult Education or Night School	Parenting and Interpersonal relationship classes	After school programs	Healthcare Services	Substance Abuse or addiction treatment
0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18-24	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
25-34	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
35-44	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
45-54	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
55-64	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
65-74	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
75+	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
75+ grand	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67

Utilities assistance at 89.0%, Help with Food/Nutrition services at 58.9% affordable housing at 56.2%, rent/mortgage assistance at 54.8%, and vehicle repair at 50.7% were the top five needs for the 50-59 year old age group.

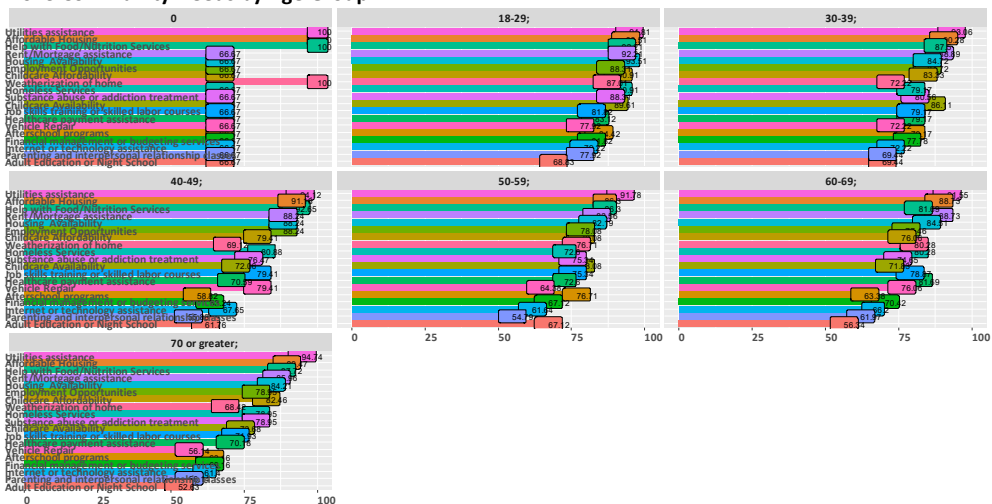
2023 Family Needs by Age Group



The 60–69-year-old age group had a top five needs of utilities assistance (88.7%), Help with Food/nutrition services (71.8%), Vehicle repair (54.9%), weatherization of home (45.1%), and Rent/Mortgage assistance (43.7%).

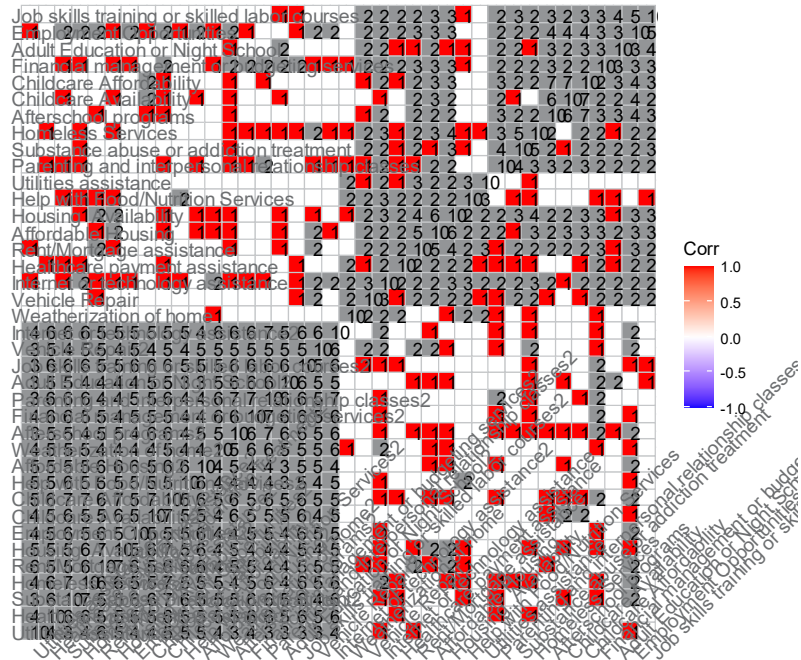
The 70 or greater age group had a top five needs of utilities assistance at 87.5%, Help with Food/nutrition services at 75%, weatherization of home at 50%, Healthcare payment assistance at 41.1%, and Vehicle repair at 30.4%.

2023 Community Needs by Age Group



There were no community level needs that score under 50% in any age group.

A person correlation was run to see if what survey respondents was conducted to see if a person's family need was correlated with a perceived need in the community. None of the family level needs had a correlation factor above 0.2, which shows little correlation, which mostly were connected with employment opportunities and financial management or budgeting services. For clarity in the graph below, the correlation factor was multiplied by 10 for clarity.



Differences Between 2023 and 2022 Survey

Comparison of the 2023 Community Needs neighbors survey and the 2022 Community Needs neighbors survey was then conducted to see how the UETHDA services area needs have changed in the past year.

Overall, needs perceived decreased in the 2023 survey compared to the 2022 survey. The table below shows the needs that statistically significantly changed and all of them were decreases. Adult education or night school in the community, affordable housing at the individual level, individual level afterschool programs, individual childcare availability, individual employment opportunities, financial management or budgeting at both levels, individual healthcare payment assistance, help with food/nutrition in the community, internet or technology assistance at both levels, job skills training or skilled labor courses at the individual level, and parenting and interpersonal relationship classes in both the family and community levels.

Statistically Significant Differences in Proportions from Questions that were the same from 2023 and 2022 Survey

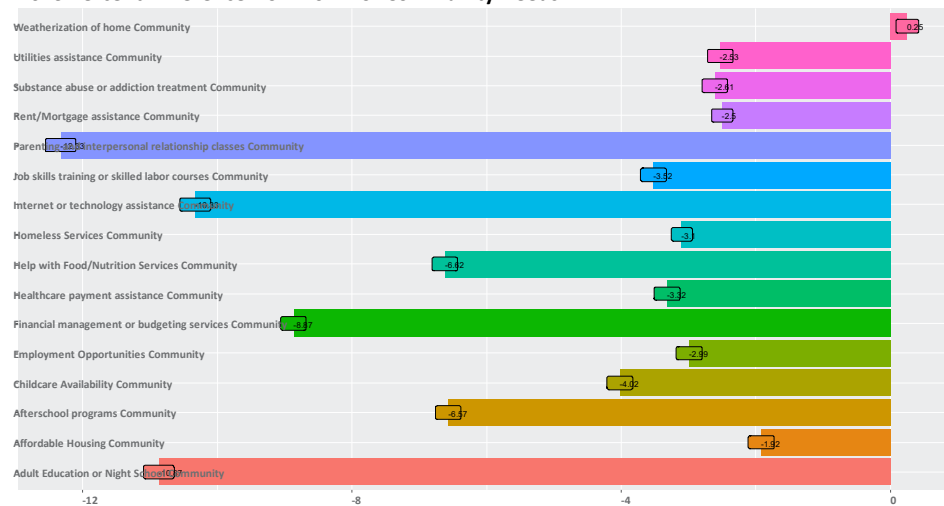
Question	2023 Prop	2022 Prop	Statistic	Z-value	Parameter	ContLow	ContHigh	Method	Alternative
Adult Education or Night School Community	0.6318290	0.7089202	8.158167	0.000647	1	-0.1425684	-0.0181680	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Affordable housing	0.4560570	0.5489484	6.836265	0.000001	1	-0.1801021	-0.0214526	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Afterschool programs	0.1371671	0.2061728	6.552679	0.000473	1	-0.1217817	-0.0158294	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Childcare Availability	0.1851711	0.1699531	8.158219	0.000298	1	-0.1483081	-0.0083107	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Employment Opportunities	0.1381888	0.4418446	11.980114	0.000000	1	-0.1802181	-0.0508314	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Financial management or budgeting services	0.2660301	0.4401758	8.180694	0.002788	1	-0.1383967	-0.0102859	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Financial management or budgeting services Community	0.7102138	0.7793427	4.968478	0.026134	1	-0.1300410	-0.0081129	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Healthcare payment assistance	0.1301651	0.4221352	7.305498	0.000706	1	-0.1594762	-0.0500597	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Help with Food/Nutrition Services Community	0.8811352	0.9439620	9.582059	0.001965	1	-0.1028615	-0.0211425	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Internet or technology assistance	0.1755344	0.1778543	9.628412	0.000000	1	-0.1873403	-0.0123777	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Internet or technology assistance Community	0.6840855	0.7629108	6.746783	0.013818	1	-0.1481711	-0.0166186	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Job skills training or skilled labor courses	0.1187267	0.1881858	9.348284	0.018289	1	-0.1595729	-0.0113390	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes	0.1022178	0.1543298	4.802617	0.028140	1	-0.1000687	-0.0058149	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided
Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes Community	0.8318290	0.7206573	7.139863	0.007541	1	-0.1539423	-0.0217141	2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction	two-sided

UETHDA Service Area Differences in Proportion of Community Needs from 2023 to 2022

Question	2023 Mean	2022 Mean	Difference	Percent Difference
Adult Education or Night School Community	0.6318290	0.7089202	-0.08	-10.87
Affordable Housing Community	0.9002375	0.9178404	-0.02	-1.92
Afterschool programs Community	0.7149644	0.7652582	-0.05	-6.57
Childcare Availability Community	0.7885986	0.8215962	-0.03	-4.02
Employment Opportunities Community	0.8266033	0.8521127	-0.03	-2.99
Financial management or budgeting services Community	0.7102138	0.7793427	-0.07	-8.87
Healthcare payment assistance Community	0.7648456	0.7910798	-0.03	-3.32
Help with Food/Nutrition Services Community	0.8812352	0.9436620	-0.06	-6.62
Homeless Services Community	0.8052257	0.8309859	-0.03	-3.10
Internet or technology assistance Community	0.6840855	0.7629108	-0.08	-10.33
Job skills training or skilled labor courses Community	0.7790974	0.8075117	-0.03	-3.52
Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes Community	0.6318290	0.7206573	-0.09	-12.33
Rent/Mortgage assistance Community	0.8788599	0.9014085	-0.02	-2.50
Substance abuse or addiction treatment Community	0.7909739	0.8122066	-0.02	-2.61
Utilities assistance Community	0.9334917	0.9577465	-0.02	-2.53
Weatherization of home Community	0.7624703	0.7605634	0.00	0.25

The only need that showed any increase in the community was weatherization of home which saw a 0.25% increase, though it was not statistically significant.

2023 Percent Difference from 2022 for Community Needs



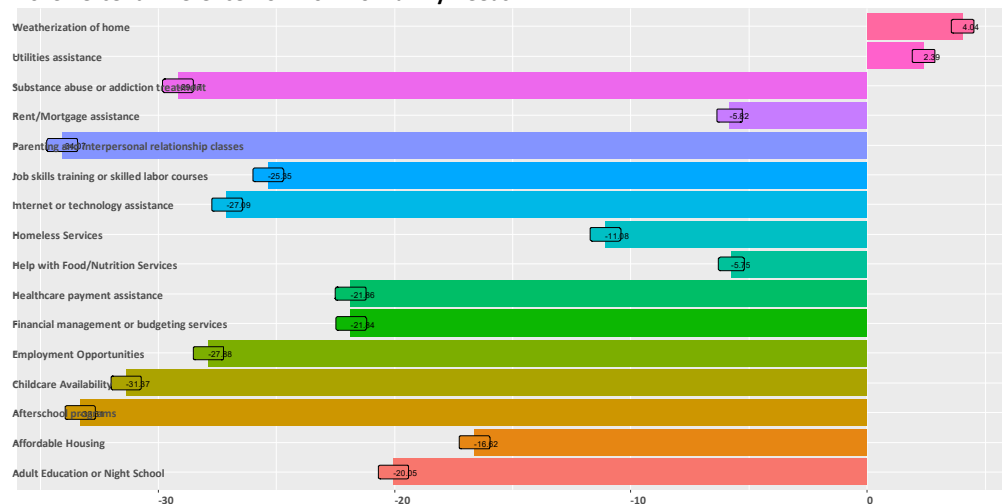
For needs that survey respondents said would benefit their families, they almost all also decreased. The only two that had increases were weatherization of home and utilities assistance which rose 0.25% and 2.39% respectively.

UETHDA Service Area Differences in Proportion of Family Needs from 2023 to 2022

Question	2023 Mean	2022 Mean	Difference	Percent Difference
Adult Education or Night School	0.1520190	0.1901408	-0.04	-20.05
Affordable Housing	0.4560570	0.5469484	-0.09	-16.62
After-school programs	0.1377672	0.2065728	-0.07	-33.31
Childcare Availability	0.1852792	0.2699531	-0.08	-31.37
Employment Opportunities	0.3182898	0.4413146	-0.12	-27.88
Financial management or budgeting services	0.2660333	0.3403756	-0.07	-21.84
Healthcare payment assistance	0.3301663	0.4225352	-0.09	-21.86
Help with Food/Nutrition Services	0.6128266	0.6502347	-0.04	-5.75
Homeless Services	0.0688836	0.0774648	-0.01	-11.08
Internet or technology assistance	0.2755344	0.3779343	-0.10	-27.09
Job skills training or skilled labor courses	0.2137767	0.2863850	-0.07	-25.35
Parenting and Interpersonal relationship classes	0.1021878	0.1549286	-0.05	-34.07
Rent/Mortgage assistance	0.5106888	0.5422535	-0.03	-5.82
Substance abuse or addiction treatment	0.0665083	0.0938967	-0.03	-29.17
Utilities assistance	0.8099762	0.7910798	0.02	2.39
Weatherization of home	0.3467933	0.3333333	0.01	4.04

Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes and Afterschool programs were the needs that saw the largest decreases at the family level.

2023 Percent Difference from 2022 for Family Needs



In Community level needs, Carter County was the only county that showed increases in every need questions from 2023 to 2022. Job skills training or skilled labor courses increased the most at 31.1% and Affordable Housing increased the least at 1.28%.

In Greene County, Hancock, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties small sample sizes do not allow for reasonable comparisons to be made from year to year.

Greene County's largest perceived community need was Rent/Mortgage assistance by 8.53% and adult education or night classes had the largest decrease by 35.9%.

Hawkins County saw a decrease in every perceived community need question in 2023 compared to 2022. Internet or technology assistance had the largest decrease at 38.2% and substance abuse or addiction treatment had the least decrease at 3.1%.

Percent Difference in County Survey Means from 2023 to 2022 in Community Needs

County	Adult Education or Night School Community	Affordable Housing Community	Afterschool programs Community	Children's Availability Community	Employment Opportunities Community	Financial management or budgeting services Community	Healthcare payment assistance Community	Help with Food/Nutrition Services Community	Homeless Services Community	Internet or technology assistance Community	Job skills training or skilled labor classes Community	Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes Community	Rent/Mortgage assistance Community	Substance abuse or addiction treatment Community	Utilities assistance Community	Weatherization of home Community
Carter County	17.44	1.28	10.08	3.12	17.75	24.08	21.12	3.87	21.41	26.22	31.07	29.08	18.81	10.01	1.90	14.73
Greene County	-10.32	4.97	-10.34	3.28	1.78	-13.87	-1.38	-8.20	8.71	-14.30	-8.31	-12.27	8.31	9.15	3.17	-17.38
Hancock County	46.00	18.87	-100.00	6.87	14.47	inf	75.88	9.10	-43.88	131.11	43.88	100.00	75.08	40.00	0.00	15.06
Hawkins County	22.10	8.31	-18.41	11.18	8.47	22.18	28.67	-14.73	20.35	18.22	14.04	-15.53	15.78	3.15	25.17	25.72
Johnson County	14.87	-7.14	-17.30	1.79	-7.14	23.81	37.30	-14.23	-9.77	-7.14	11.70	-48.43	-7.14	28.57	0.00	-14.29
Sullivan County	16.14	-2.85	3.97	-4.41	-7.14	-10.87	-9.58	-7.66	-5.38	-14.38	-1.38	-10.00	-1.34	-10.25	-2.18	13.78
Union County	116.67	30.00	110.00	28.17	81.10	106.07	175.00	12.10	80.11	200.00	175.00	116.67	110.07	110.00	85.71	80.11
Washington County	-1.84	-7.87	-14.16	13.11	11.77	-21.27	-4.58	-16.59	13.37	-14.08	-15.21	-18.26	21.24	-15.58	-8.10	-1.40

Sullivan County had two perceived community needs that increased in 2023 and they were weatherization of home at 13.8% and afterschool programs at 3.97%. Adult education or night school classes had the largest decrease at 16.1%.

Washington County had only one community need that increased in 2023 and that was weatherization of home at 1.4%. The need that was perceived to decrease the most was financial management or budgeting services at 22.3% and rent/mortgage assistance also decrease by over 20% at 21.2%.

Percent Difference in County Survey Means from 2023 to 2022 in Family Needs

County	Adult Education or Night School	Affordable Housing	Afterschool programs	Children's Availability	Employment Opportunities	Financial management or budgeting services	Healthcare payment assistance	Help with Food/Nutrition Services	Homeless Services	Internet or technology assistance	Job skills training or skilled labor classes	Parenting and interpersonal relationship classes	Rent/Mortgage assistance	Substance abuse or addiction treatment	Utilities assistance	Weatherization of home
Carter County	-8.42	-11.38	-78.36	-11.17	-18.56	-1.17	-19.66	11.99	8.70	-4.09	-10.80	-72.81	-1.76	117.18	11.71	-10.18
Greene County	-11.16	-46.18	-17.66	-11.10	-17.56	-19.62	-19.32	-16.02	-17.66	-10.62	-19.89	286.06	-17.01	-22.88	-16.64	-17.28
Hancock County	NA	110.00	NA	-100.00	inf	NA	inf	16.67	NA	180.00	-100.00	NA	-10.00	NA	0.00	-100.00
Hawkins County	-11.70	4.78	-14.34	-10.18	-18.79	-17.28	-4.78	-14.88	-11.80	-44.88	-8.71	-55.11	-4.78	-11.80	4.78	-15.11
Johnson County	42.86	-14.27	-71.42	-18.75	-18.54	-4.79	-28.57	3.17	7.14	7.14	-19.06	285.71	-4.78	42.86	-2.28	-41.18
Sullivan County	3.33	-1.47	1.30	-14.30	9.80	40.60	-19.49	2.59	10.10	-13.24	-9.38	-5.38	11.23	-11.19	1.30	14.97
Union County	0.00	-15.00	200.00	35.35	200.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	11.11	100.00
Washington County	-10.31	6.12	-11.35	-17.80	-41.79	-18.81	-19.81	-8.42	43.40	-10.17	-19.45	-14.36	-11.00	-12.71	8.95	-49.12

In Carter County, the individual family needs that increased in 2023 from 2022 were Substance abuse or addiction treatment increased by 117%, help with food/nutrition services increased 12.0%, utilities assistance increased 11.7%, and homeless services increased 8.7%. The family need that had the largest decrease were afterschool programs by 78.3% and parenting and interpersonal relationship classes by 72.8%.

Greene County only had one family level need that increased in 2023 from 2022 and it was parenting and interpersonal relationship classes which increased by 288%. The two largest decreases were homeless services and afterschool programs by 67.7%.

Hancock, Johnson, and Unicoi Counties small sample sizes do not allow for reasonable comparisons to be made from year to year.

Hawkins County had four family level needs that increased: affordable housing, healthcare payment assistance, rent/mortgage assistance, and utilities assistance which increased by 4.76% each. The two largest decreases were parenting or interpersonal relationship classes at 56.4% and Internet or technology assistance at 44.9%.

Sullivan County had three needs that showed large increases in 2023: Weatherization of home by 54.4%, Homeless services by 30.1%, and rent/mortgage assistance at 13.2%. It also had the most perceived family level needs that increased in 2023 at 8. The two needs that had the largest decreases were substance abuse or addiction treatment at 31.2% and healthcare payment assistance at 19.5%.

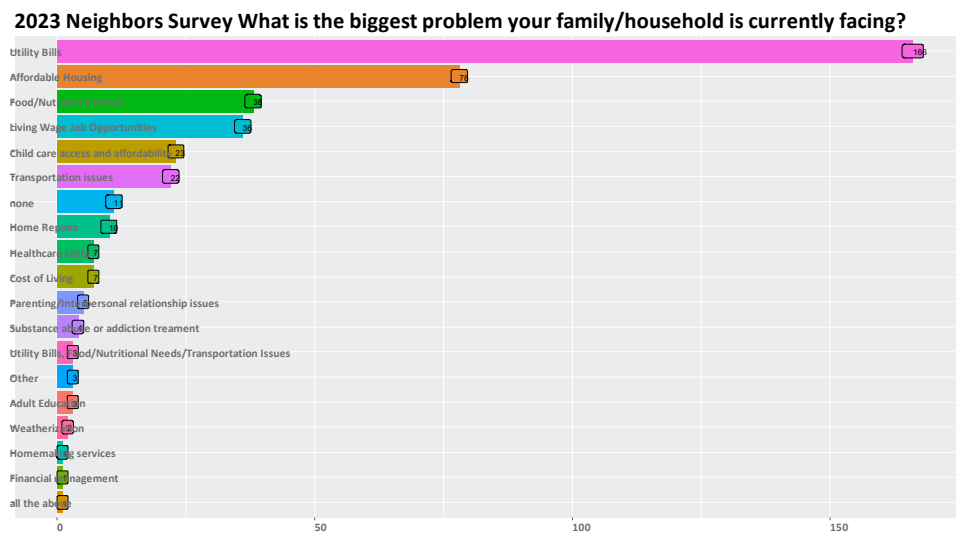
Washington County had four needs that increased in 2023 compared to 2022 and they were weatherization of home at 49.2%, homeless services at 45.6%, utilities assistance at 8.95%, and affordable housing at 6.12%. The two largest decreases in family level need were adult education or night school at 65.3% and parenting and interpersonal relationship classes at 64%.

2023 Biggest Problem for Households

What is the biggest problem your family/household is currently facing	Freq
Adult Education	3
Affordable Housing	78
all the above	1
Child care access and affordability	23
Cost of Living	7
Financial management	1
Food/Nutritional Needs	38
Healthcare costs	7
Home Repairs	10
Homemaking services	1
Living Wage Job Opportunities	36
Need a new Government System & put the Bible back in Schools along with prayer in school	1
none	11
Other	1
over due payday loans	1
Parenting/interpersonal relationship issues	5
Substance abuse or addiction treatment	4
Transportation issues	22
Utility Bills	166
Utility Bills, Food/Nutritional Needs/Transportation Issues	3
Weatherization	2

Families were also asked what is the biggest need their family was facing at this time. Utility Bills was by far the most common answer for this with 166 survey responses. Affordable housing was next at 78,

Food/Nutritional needs at 38 and living wage job opportunities at 36 were the next most common responses. Childcare access and affordability at 23 and transportation issues at 22 were also above 20 responses and the next highest was none at 11.



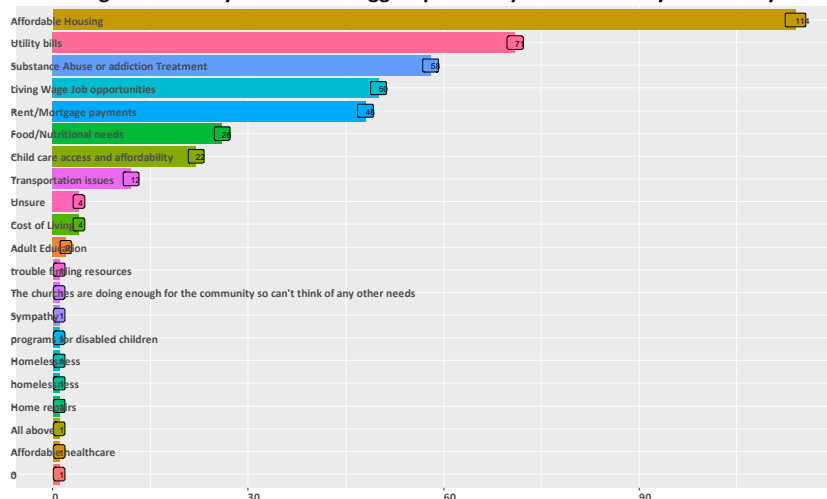
Likewise, survey takers were asked what the biggest need their community was facing.

2023 Biggest Problem for in the Community

What is the biggest problem your community is currently facing	Freq.
0	1
Adult Education	2
Affordable healthcare	1
Affordable Housing	114
All above	1
Child care access and affordability	22
Cost of Living	4
Food/Nutritional needs	26
Home repairs	1
homelessness	1
Homelessness	1
Living Wage job opportunities	50
programs for disabled children	1
Rent/Mortgage payments	48
Substance Abuse or addiction Treatment	58
Sympathy	1
The churches are doing enough for the community so can't think of any other needs	1
Transportation issues	12
trouble finding resources	1
Unsure	4
Utility bills	71

Affordable Housing was the most common response to a perceived community need at 114, followed by utility bills at 71, substance abuse or addiction treatment at 56 and living wage job opportunities at 50. Rent/mortgage payments at 48 responses could also be considered an affordable housing issue. Food/Nutritional needs at 26 and childcare access and affordability at 22 were also above 20 total responses.

2023 Neighbors Survey What is the biggest problem your Community is currently facing



When broken down by County, Utility bills and affordable housing were the top two immediate family level needs in every county except for Greene and Hancock, which had living wage job opportunities and food/nutritional needs in second place for Greene and Hancock Counties respectively.

2023 County Level What is the biggest problem your family/household is currently facing?



Carter County's three biggest problem their community was facing were affordable housing and utility bills, and substance abuse or addiction treatment.

In Greene County, Affordable housing, Substance abuse or addiction treatment, and living wage job opportunities were the three largest needs and clearly separated from the other needs.

Hancock County had an even split in biggest community need in all their survey respondents.

In Hawkins County, Utility bills, rent/mortgage payments, and substance abuse or addiction treatment were the three largest perceived biggest problems in the community.

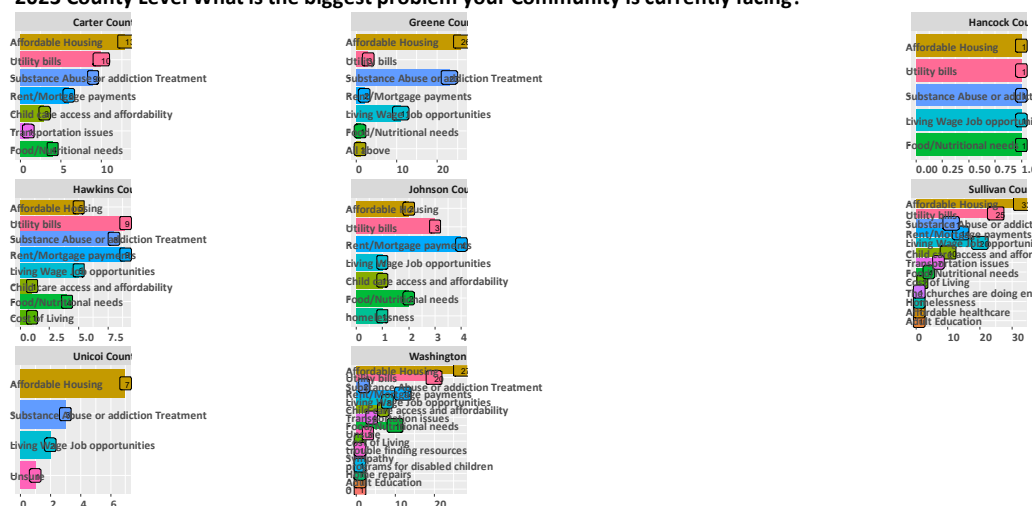
Johnson County had six responses that were about affordable housing and rent/mortgage payments, and three responses that said utility bills were the biggest community problem.

Sullivan County had 41 responses that were either affordable housing or rent/mortgage assistance with utility bills and living wage job opportunities being the next highest number of responses for community level needs.

Unicoi County had seven responses for affordable housing as their biggest community need.

Washington County had 39 responses for affordable housing and rent/mortgage payment assistance. Utility bills had the next highest number of responses for biggest community need at 20, followed by food/nutritional assistance at ten.

2023 County Level What is the biggest problem your Community is currently facing?



For biggest problem their family/household was currently facing, the 18-29 year old age group had a top three of affordable housing, utility bills, and living wage job opportunities.

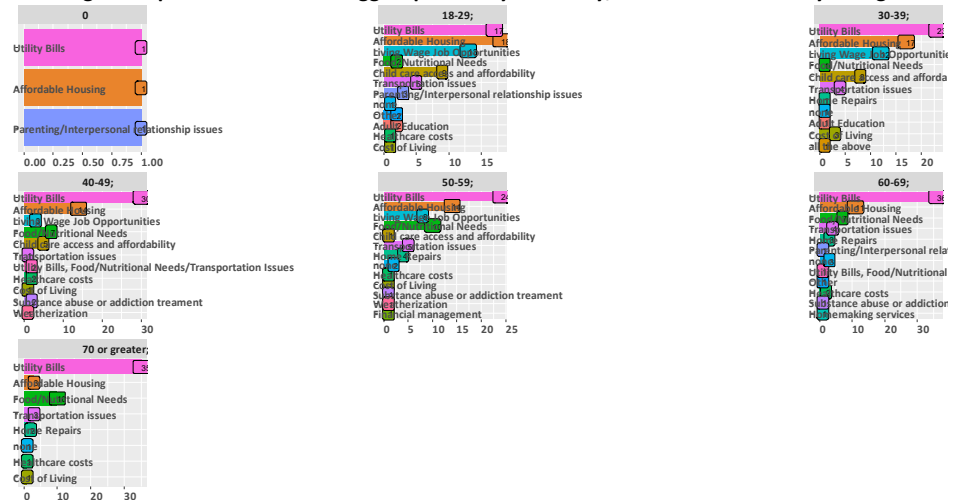
In the 30-39 year old age group, utility bills was the most common response for biggest family problem at 23, followed by affordable housing at 17, and living wage job opportunities at 12.

For the 40-49 year old age group, Utilities bills was the most common response for biggest problem their family was facing with 30 responses. Affordable housing was next with 14, and food/nutritional needs rounded out the top three with ten responses.

Utilities bills were the biggest family problem for the 50-59 year old age group with 24 responses, followed by 14 responses for affordable housing, and ten responses for food/nutritional needs.

The 60-69 year old age group and 70 or greater age groups overwhelmingly had utility bills as the biggest problem their family was facing. Affordable housing and food/nutritional needs were the next two highest responses in each age group.

2023 Age Group Level What is the biggest problem your family/household is currently facing?

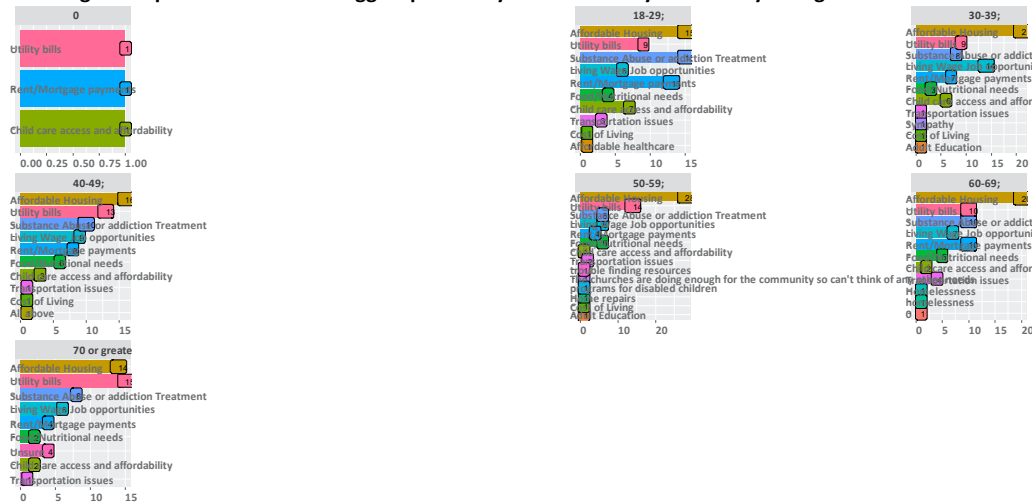


For communities biggest need, the 18-29 year old age group said that affordable housing, substance abuse or addiction treatment and rent/mortgage payments were most common responses.

Affordable housing was the biggest perceived community needs in the 30-39 year old age group, followed by living wage job opportunities and utility bills.

The 40-49 year old, 50-59 year old, 60-69 year old and 70 or greater age groups all that affordable housing and utility bills as the top two biggest problems in their communities. The 70 or greater age group was the only one with utility bills as most common response.

2023 Age Group Level What is the biggest problem your Community is currently facing?



Finally, survey takers were asked what over services they would like to have in their community. The open ended answers were attempted to be sorted by service type, though this was difficult. The only theme that had more than five responses was “Better paying jobs”.

What other services would you like to have in your community?

What other services would you like to have in your community?	n
0	171
None	8
none	6
Better paying jobs	5
None that I can think of	4
Transportation	4
Homeless Shelter	3
Nothing I can think of	3
Public Transportation	3
Homeless Shelters	2
More places to work	2
N/A	2
NA	2
No additional services	2
No additional services at this time	2
Nothing	2
Furniture, household items	2
homeless shelter	2
n/a	2
"Dont know of any right now."	1

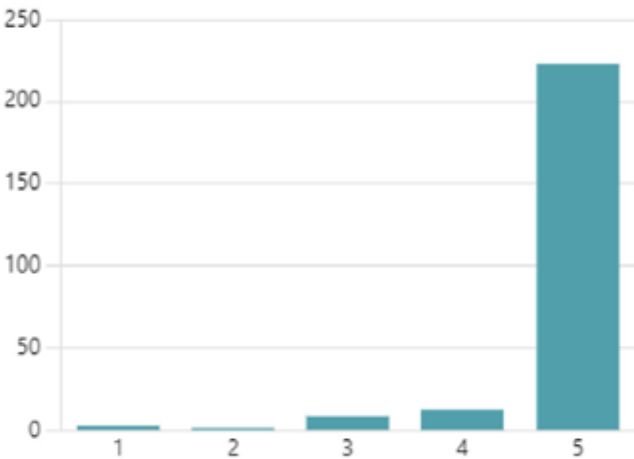
Head Start Parent Survey

Parents of Head Start students were asked their level of satisfaction they had with the UETHDA Head Start program at the conclusion of the 2022-2023 school year. Responses were collected from each classroom with Dobbins classrooms having the highest number of responses.

Parents were overwhelmingly satisfied with the environment of their child’s classroom with a 4.8 out of 5 satisfaction level.

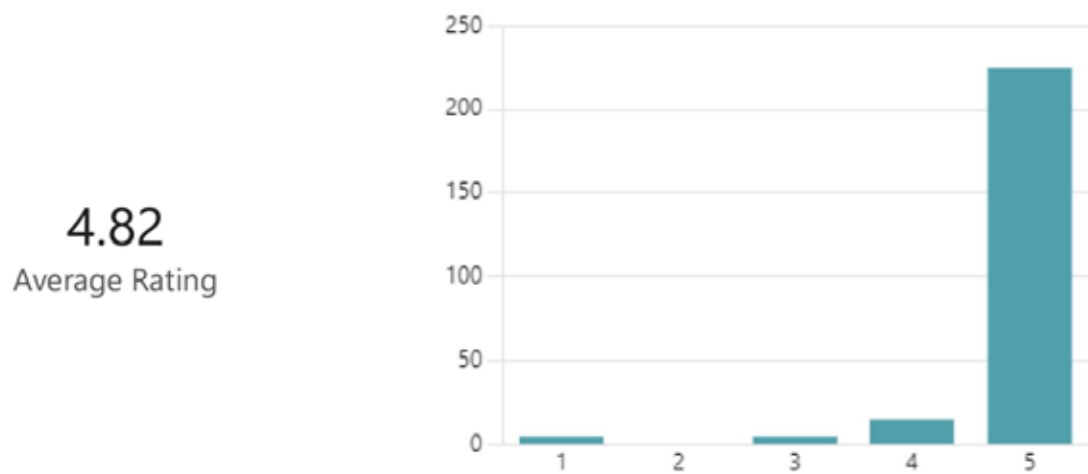
2. Please rate your satisfaction level with the environment of your child's classroom (positive space, supportive environment, classroom art, etc.).

4.80
Average Rating



Parents were also highly satisfied with the classroom staff’s welcoming attitude, scoring a 4.82 out of 5 level of satisfaction.

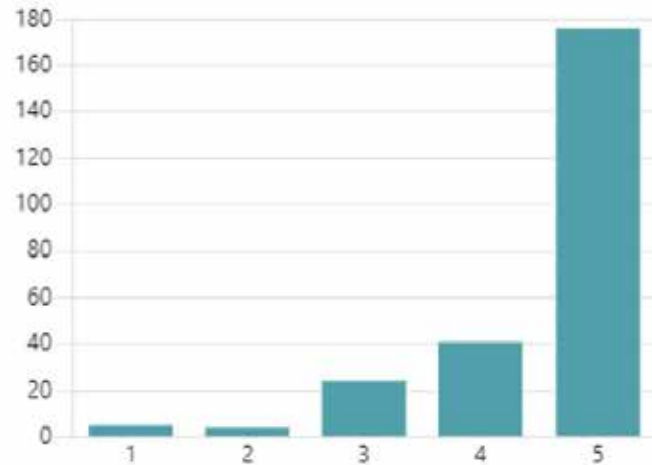
- 3. Please rate your satisfaction level with classroom staff making you feel welcome in the classroom when dropping your child off, at Parent Meetings, Parent/Teacher Conferences, etc. (are they smiling, friendly, etc.).



Parent’s confidence in their child’s kindergarten readiness was also high, but had a more spread distribution than the classroom environment and staff’s welcoming attitude. Overall confidence for kindergarten readiness was 4.52 out of 5, but there were many more 3 and 4 levels than the previous two questions. When asked what concerns they had about their child not being ready for kindergarten, behavior related issues was the most common concern.

4. How confident are you that your child is ready for Kindergarten?

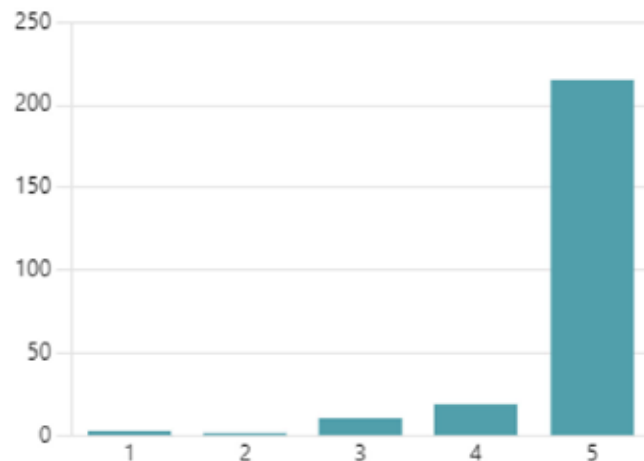
4.52
Average Rating



The health services were also highly rated, scoring a 4.76 out of 5 level of satisfaction from Head Start parents.

6. What is your level of satisfaction with the health services your child has received?

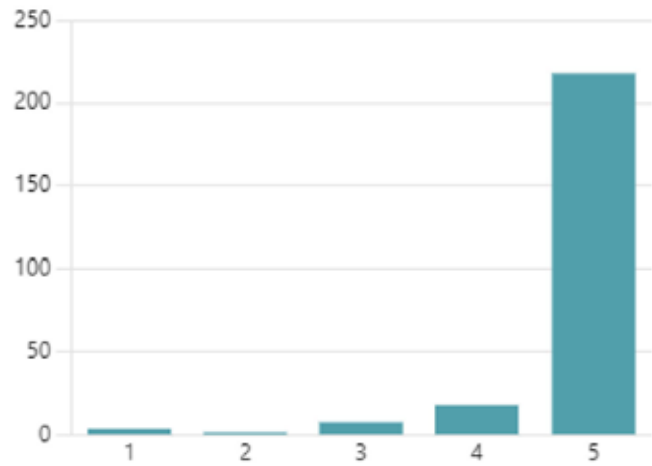
4.76
Average Rating



Head Start parents were also highly satisfied with the family services they received through UETHDA Head Start, with a 4.78 out of 5 satisfaction level.

7. What is your level of satisfaction with the family services (resources provided, Family Partnership Agreement, home visits, etc.) your family has received?

4.78
Average Rating



The Head Start Teaching Staff scored a 4.79 out of 5 satisfaction level, while the Family Engagement Specialist had a 4.80 out of 5 satisfaction level.

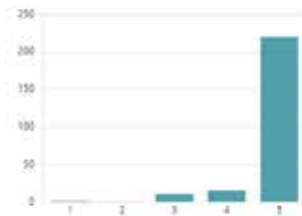
8. How satisfied are you with your child's teaching staff?

4.79
Average Rating



9. How satisfied are you with your child's Family Engagement Specialist?

4.80
Average Rating



The majority of parents did not attend a parent curriculum session during the 2022-2023 Head Start school year. When asked why they could not attend, the most common response were work schedule and other schedule related issues.

10. Did you attend any of the Parent Curriculum sessions?

Yes 119
No 131



All but 61 survey respondents said that they attended a parent meeting during the school year. The most common response for why they couldn't attend a parent meeting was work related issues.

12. Did you attend any Parent Meetings?



The majority of Head Start parents did not participate in the Second Harvest monthly food distribution. When asked why they did not participate, many said they were not in need of food and wanted to save the food for those who truly need it. Several also stated food allergies.

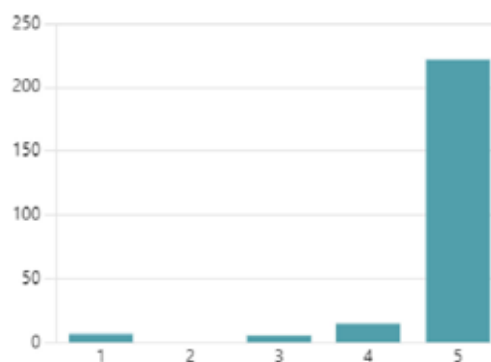
14. Did your family participate in the Second Harvest Monthly Food Boxes?



Finally, parents were asked how likely they were to recommend UETHDA Head Start to someone else. 222 out of 250 parents said they would Definitely Recommend Head Start for another child, and only 13 would not most likely recommend UETHDA Head Start for another child.

16. How likely would you be to recommend other children attend UETHDA Head Start, with 1=Would Not Recommend; 2=Most Likely Not Recommend; 3=Neither; 4=Most Likely Recommend; 5=Definitely Recommend

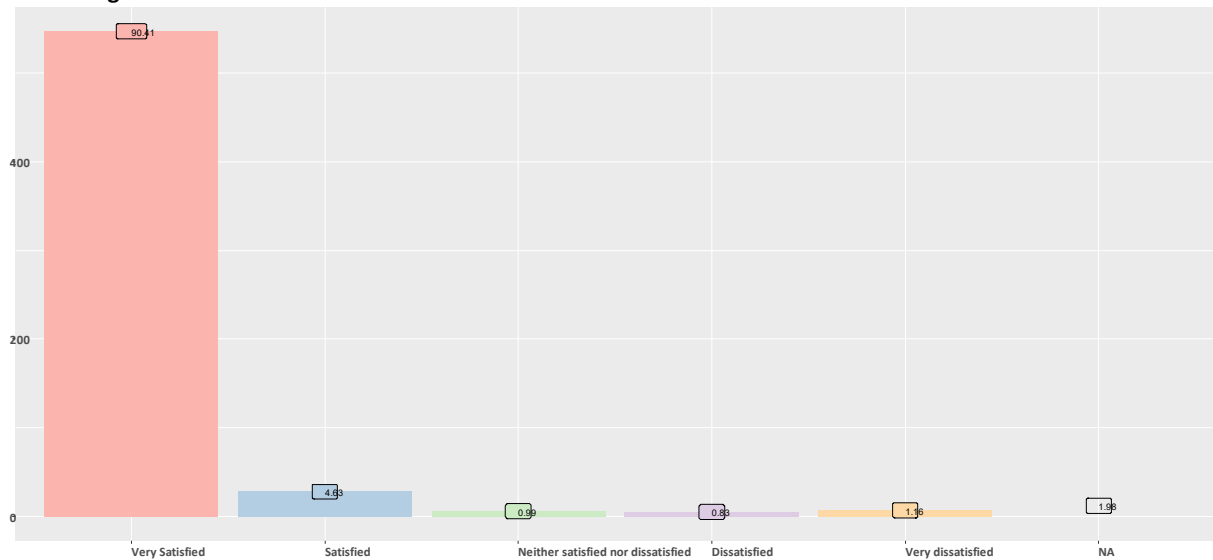
4.78
Average Rating



Neighbor Satisfaction with Service

During the 2023 service year, neighbors were asked to fill out an anonymous survey about their level of satisfaction with the services they received from UETHDA. This was conducted on a self-service tablet device away from the neighborhood service centers employees to promote honesty and unbiased observed responses. Neighbors were overwhelmingly “Very Satisfied” with the service they received from UETHDA, with a 90.41% response rate. Only 2.89% of neighbors were less than Satisfied with the neighborhood service center.

2023 Neighbors Satisfaction with Service



2023 Neighbors Satisfaction with Service by County

