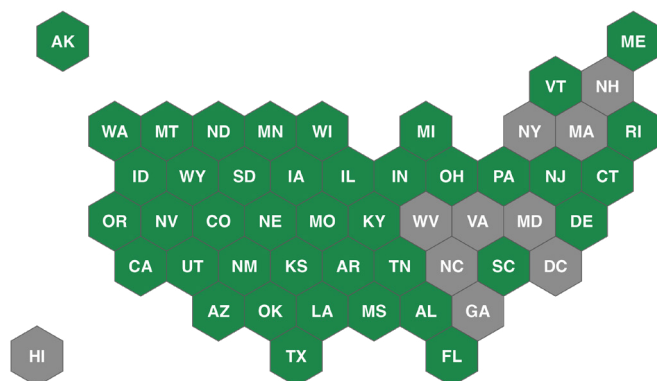


Since 1796, Tennessee's constitution has guaranteed that nearly everyone accused of a crime has the right to bail.<sup>1</sup> Judges may only not consider bail for capital offenses—those that carry the death penalty—where there is strong evidence against the accused. For all other charges, judges can set conditions or terms for release on bail while awaiting trial that reasonably ensure the safety of the community and that the individual will appear for court.

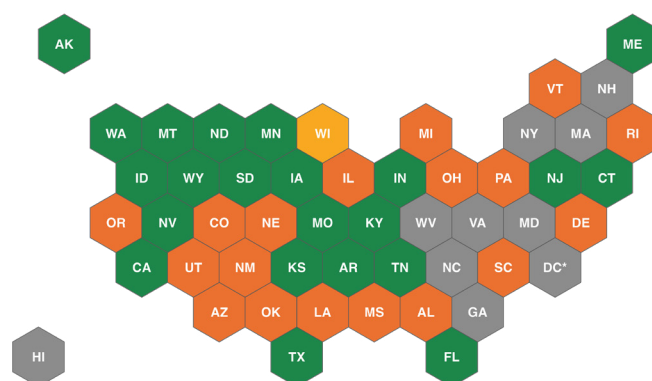
Most state constitutions (41) include the right to bail with exceptions for some (primarily capital) offenses. In the other nine states and DC, the right to bail is either addressed in statute or there are no charges for which bail cannot be considered.

**Tennessee is one of 41 states with a constitutional right to bail, and like most (22) of those states, the only exception is for capital offenses.**



States with a Constitutional Right to Bail

- Green hexagon: Constitutional right to bail
- Grey hexagon: Right to bail not in the constitution



Constitutional Right to Bail Excludes Capital Offenses Only, or Additional Offenses

- Green hexagon: Capital offenses only\*\*
- Yellow hexagon: No exceptions
- Orange hexagon: Additional offenses beyond capital
- Grey hexagon: Right to bail not in the constitution

\*DC does not have a constitution.

\*\*Capital offenses and similarly limited comparable offenses.

Source: Analysis of U.S. states' constitutions and statutes.

On November 3, Tennessee voters will decide whether to amend the state constitution to expand the exceptions where bail may not be considered. Constitutional Amendment #1 would allow judges to deny bail for up to 144 additional offenses.\* This change would come when crime is falling across the state and jails are already at or near capacity. This report looks at how Tennessee compares to other states and what voters must decide in November.

\*Based on analysis of sentencing requirements in Tennessee statute. Some offenses are based on year of occurrence and may depend on other extenuating circumstances.

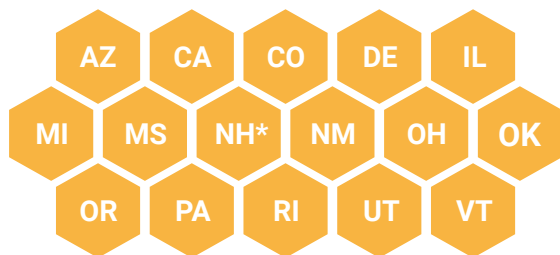
## KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. The right to bail is enshrined in most state constitutions with varying levels of limitations to that right.
2. Tennessee currently guarantees a right to bail except for those charged with capital offenses.
3. Constitutional Amendment #1 would allow judges to deny bail for up to 144 more offenses.
4. This change would come as crime is falling and jails are at or near capacity across the state.
5. Pretrial detention may reduce rearrests short-term, but longer-term may increase rearrests and reduce employability.
6. Tennessee's proposed amendment would expand the exceptions to the right to bail more broadly than most other states.

## The right to bail is enshrined in most state constitutions with varying levels of limitations to that right.

Under our country's guiding legal principle of innocent until proven guilty, most states guarantee the right to bail in most circumstances, restricting that right only for specific offenses or under certain conditions. In the 41 states with a constitutional right to bail, 22 make an exception for capital offenses (or similar), 18 include additional offenses, and one (WI) does not make any exceptions. At the same time, 26 states base their exceptions on the type of offense alone, while 15 base them on specific offenses plus conditions, such as criminal history or whether the person poses a threat to the community. In the states without a constitutional right to bail, the right is either established by statute or there is no crime for which bail cannot be considered.

### 16 states require additional considerations to be met in at least some exceptions to the right to bail.



In 16 states, exceptions to the right to bail are based on both the offense charged and, in at least some cases, consideration of conditions such as the person's criminal history; whether they were out on bail, parole, or probation while the offense occurred; or whether they are considered to pose a threat to the community or of not returning to court.

\*In statute, not the state's constitution.

Source: Analysis of U.S. states' constitutions and statutes.



### States without a constitutional right to bail include language in their statutes.



#### Statutory Right to Bail

- **Hawaii:** has no exceptions, all charges are eligible
- **West Virginia:** except for those carrying life imprisonment



#### Specific Exclusions

- **North Carolina:** a person residing in a mental facility is not eligible for bail for any crime
- **New Hampshire:** crimes punishable by life imprisonment are excluded



#### Bail Can be Considered for All Charges\*

- **Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and Washington DC**

\*Statutes in these states do not include explicit right-to-bail language.

Source: Analysis of U.S. states' constitutions and statutes.



## Tennessee currently guarantees a right to bail except for those charged with capital offenses.

Judges can set conditions to release someone out on bail rather than to detain them while they await trial. Requirements for release can be monetary or non-monetary. In Tennessee today, judges must make those considerations on all but capital offenses where the evidence is particularly strong, which includes first-degree murder, grave torture, rape of a child, and aggravated rape of a child.<sup>2</sup>

For all other cases, judges must impose the least restrictive conditions that reasonably ensure the person's appearance at trial and the community's safety. Judges consider available results of a validated pretrial risk assessment of the defendant and their financial resources, and they may also consider factors like the person's record and the nature of the offense.<sup>3</sup>

### Judges or magistrates decide how a person charged with a non-capital offense may be released.

Defendants are granted release before trial in Tennessee in one of three ways:



#### Personal Recognizance:

a signed promise to appear in court, without conditions.<sup>4</sup>



#### Unsecured Appearance Bond:

a set dollar amount, but the defendant owes nothing unless they fail to appear in court.



#### With Conditions:

monetary or non-monetary restrictions, such as no contact with an alleged victim, a secured monetary bail deposit, or both.

Source: T.C.A. Code § 40-11-115.



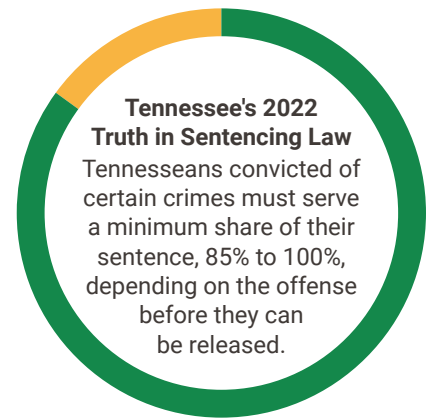
## Constitutional Amendment #1 would allow judges to deny bail for up to 144 more offenses.

Constitutional Amendment #1 proposes to expand Tennessee's right-to-bail exception beyond capital offenses to, at minimum, 60 offenses, and up to 144 additional offenses.

The amendment specifies six offenses as exceptions to the right to bail and includes a category of any other offense that requires serving a minimum of 85% of a sentence—without listing these offenses. The amendment would also require judges to record their reasoning for why they choose to grant or deny bail for any of these offenses.

Currently only “capital offenses” are listed in the constitution. While not explicitly defined in one place, those include first-degree murder, grave torture, rape of a child, and aggravated rape of a child. The proposed amendment language includes capital offenses, listing those already included and adding an act of terrorism, second-degree murder, and aggravated rape.

The unnamed offenses where bail could be denied based on the requirement that 85% of the sentence be served range from severe and violent to reckless conduct. Offenses include severe, intentional, and violent crimes—including homicide, sexual crimes, and assault offenses and those involving recklessness, repeat conduct, or unlawful possession, such as certain repeat drug offenses. The largest number of offenses where bail could be denied come from “inchoate” crimes, or incomplete or unfinished crimes.<sup>5</sup>



### Constitutional Amendment #1 would add up to 144 offenses to those excluded from the right to bail in cases where the evidence against them is particularly strong.



#### Specifically Listed in Amendment #1 (3 new offenses)

- Capital offenses (first-degree murder and rape of a child), an act of terrorism,\* second-degree murder,\* aggravated rape of a child, aggravated rape,\* and grave torture

\*New exceptions to the right to bail.

#### Offenses Requiring at Least 85% of Sentence Served

##### 141 OFFENSES\*

- 57 offenses have an 85% minimum sentence requirement
  - 3 offenses require 85% of the sentence
  - 54 offenses require 100% of the sentence
- 84 inchoate offenses: attempting, conspiring to commit, or soliciting any of 28 of these 100% offenses carries the same 100% requirement

\*Based on analysis of sentencing requirements in Tennessee statute. Some offenses are based on year of occurrence and may depend on other extenuating circumstances.

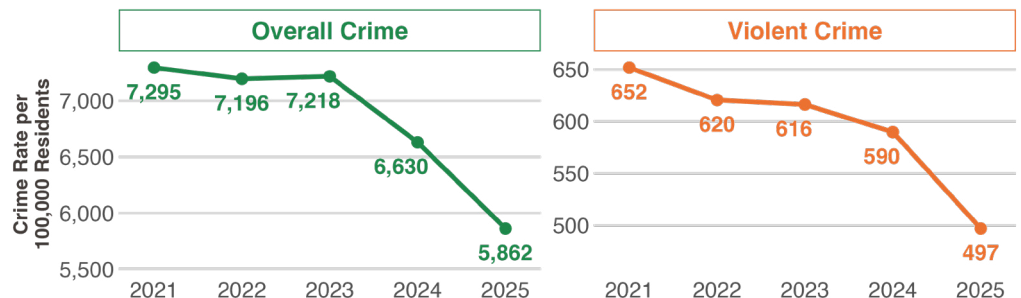
Source: T.C.A. § 39-13-202; T.C.A. § 39-13-522; T.C.A. § 39-13-531; T.C.A. § 40-35-501; Constitutional Amendment #1.

See ThinkTennessee's analysis and full list of offenses [here](#).

## This change would come when crime is falling and jails are at or near capacity across the state.

In recent years, while still among the highest rates in the country (#49th), both violent and overall crime rates have been falling statewide.<sup>6</sup> Overall crime rates declined 19.6% between 2021 and 2025, from 7,295 per 100,000 residents to 5,862. Over the same time, violent crime rates fell 23.8%—from 652 to 497 per 100,000 residents.

### Overall crime and violent crime rates have been falling across the state.

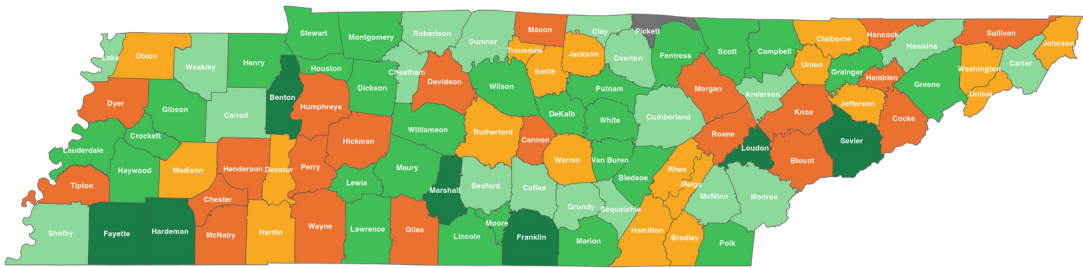


Source: Tennessee Incident-Based Reporting System (TIBRS), Offense Data.



At the same time, Tennessee's jail system is near or over capacity. As of June 2026, jails were at 82.6% capacity, on average, with 27,910 people being held. Jails in 21 out of 95 counties operate at or over capacity, and three counties, Humphreys, Macon, and Morgan, operate above 150% capacity.

Jails in 30 counties operate above the state average of 82.6% occupied capacity—  
21 of which operate at or over 100% capacity.



- Jail capacity
- Less than 50.0%
  - 50.0%–74.9%
  - 75.0%–82.6%
  - 82.7%–99.9%
  - 100.0% or more
  - No local county jail

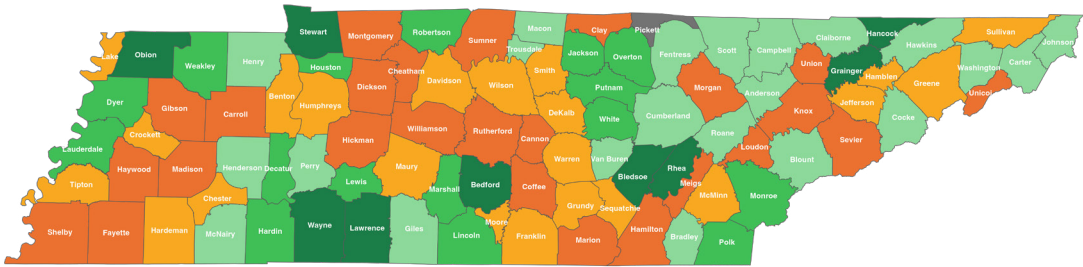
Source: Tennessee Department of Correction, Jail Summary Report, June 2026 Data.

Over half of Tennesseans held in local jails across the state have been those detained pretrial.

Tennesseans held in pretrial detention account for the largest share—over 50% year after year—of those in jail statewide. In 47 counties, at least 50% of those being held in local jails are awaiting trial. It is not clear how many of those held in pretrial detention are held because of a capital offense (where there is no right to bail), or because they did not or could not post their bail, or they violated the bail conditions they were given.

Pretrial detainees account for the largest share of individuals held in jail.

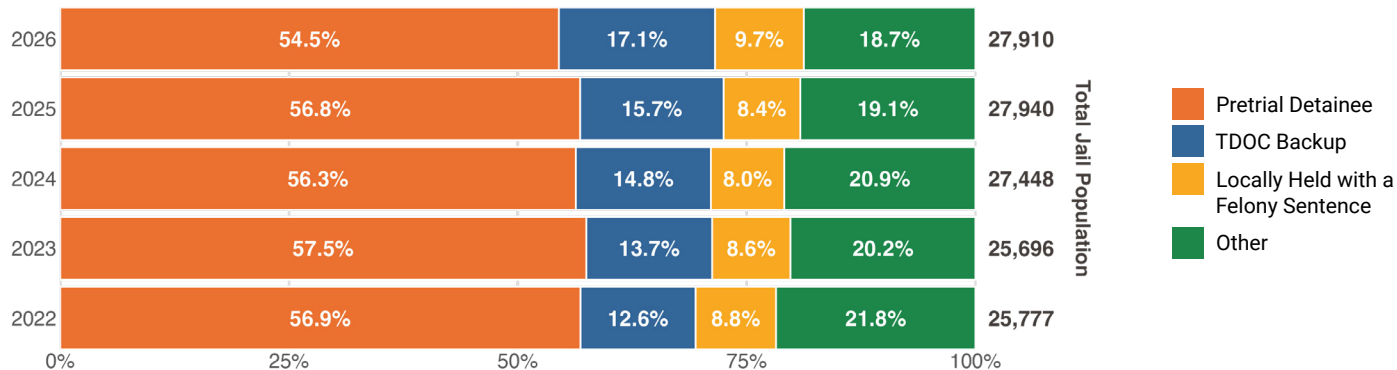
In half of the state—47 counties—over 50% of those held in local jails are awaiting trial.



- Share of jail population held pretrial with a felony or misdemeanor charge
- Less than 30.0%
  - 30.0%–39.9%
  - 40.0%–49.9%
  - 50.0%–59.9%
  - 60.0% or more
  - No Local County Jail

Source: Tennessee Department of Correction, Jail Summary Report, June 2026 Data.

Despite a slight decrease in recent years, pretrial detainees remain the largest share of individuals held in jail.



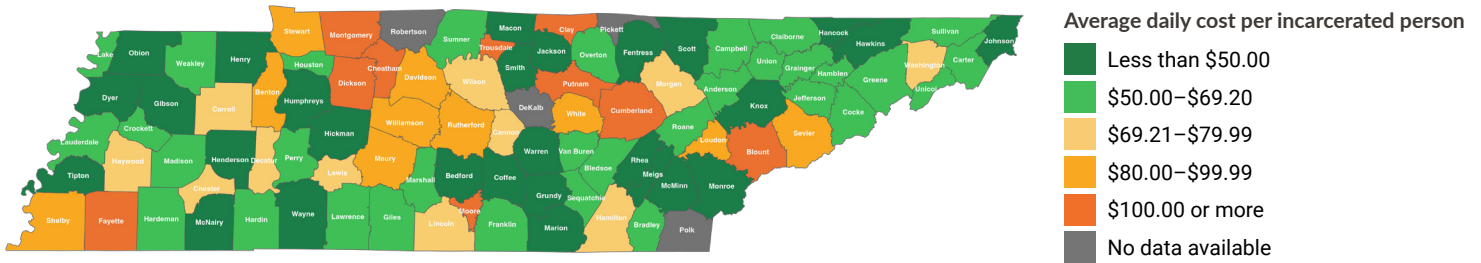
The "Other" category includes those convicted of a misdemeanor, are awaiting a revocation hearing, or are held for a federal crime.  
Source: Tennessee Department of Correction, Jail Summary Reports, FY2021-22 to FY2025-26.



Jails are primarily funded at the local level, with counties spending an average of \$69.20 per day to hold someone in jail. Counties are not reimbursed by the state for holding those in pretrial detention as they are for those who have already been convicted of a felony.<sup>7</sup> Meaning Tennessee taxpayers mostly foot the bill through local taxes.<sup>8</sup>

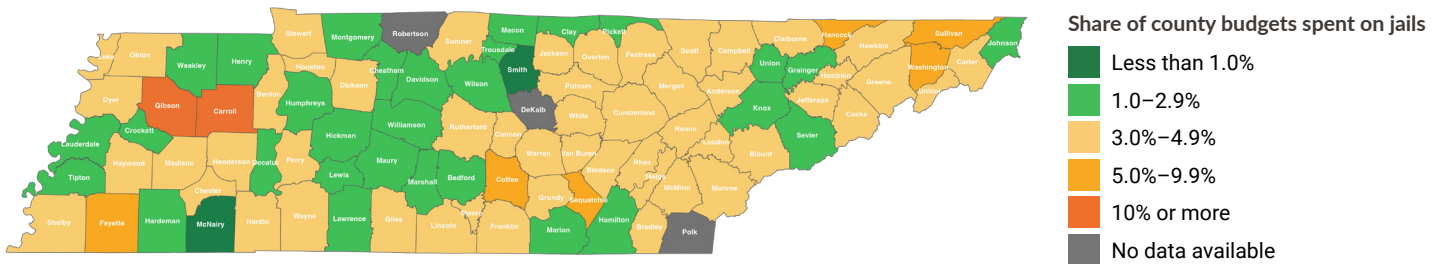
### An increase in pretrial detention would raise costs for counties, and ultimately, taxpayers.

A third of Tennessee counties spend more than the \$69.20 daily average—including 10 that spend at least \$100.00 per detainee, per day.



Source: Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, TAG Exports; Metro Nashville & Davidson County, Sheriff's Office Budget Information; Hamilton County, Tennessee Budget FY2027; Knox County, Budget Reports; Shelby County, Adopted Budgets; Tennessee Department of Correction, Jail Summary Report.

### Jail costs make up about 2.9% of the average county annual spending.



Source: Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, TAG Exports; Metro Nashville & Davidson County, Sheriff's Office Budget Information; Hamilton County, Tennessee Budget FY2027; Knox County, Budget Reports; Shelby County, Adopted Budgets.



**Counties have invested in jail expansions to meet capacity needs, though history has shown it offers only temporary relief.** Between 2011 and 2021, capacity grew by 27 new local jails or major jail expansions statewide. And investments continue—with new facilities or plans for expansion in Cheatham, Davidson, Williamson, Shelby, and Madison counties in 2026.<sup>9</sup> Yet, sheriffs and jail officials in counties that had expanded or built new jails to reduce overcrowding reported in a 2007 TACIR survey that it had only temporarily reduced overcrowding.<sup>10</sup>

### Pretrial detention may reduce rearrests short-term, but longer-term may increase rearrests and reduce employability.

Though more high-quality research is needed to better understand the impacts of pretrial detention, available studies comparing similar defendants who were detained or released before trial find that pretrial detention reduces missed court appearances and rearrests while cases are pending, though longer-term, increases the likelihood of future rearrests and reduces employability.<sup>11</sup>

- **Pretrial detention has been shown to reduce missed court dates and rearrests while cases were pending.** In Miami-Dade and Philadelphia, detained felony defendants were 21 percentage points less likely to miss a court date and 24 percentage points less likely to be rearrested before their case was closed.<sup>12</sup> In New York City, pretrial detention lowered felony defendants' rearrest rate by 12 percentage points before case closure.<sup>13</sup>
- **After cases are closed, however, the evidence is less certain.** Detained felony defendants in New York City were 7.5 percentage points more likely to be rearrested within two years.<sup>14</sup> In Philadelphia and Miami-Dade, though not statistically significant, detained felony defendants were 10 percentage points more likely to be rearrested.<sup>15</sup>
- **Pretrial detention can also negatively impact long-term employment and income.** Across both misdemeanor and felony charges, detained defendants in Philadelphia and Miami-Dade were 9.4 percentage points less likely than similar released defendants to hold a formal-sector job three to four years later and 10.7 percentage points less likely to have any formal-sector income.<sup>16</sup> Among felony defendants, the estimates suggested lower employment and income but were too imprecise to confirm.<sup>17</sup>

**Tennessee's proposed amendment would expand the exceptions to the right to bail more broadly than most other states.**

Voters in five states have recently approved, or are considering, similar constitutional amendments about when the right to bail can be denied. While all increase the list of offenses excluded from the constitutional right to bail, all but Alabama also include conditions such as there being clear and convincing evidence that no conditions of release could ensure public safety. Tennessee's proposed exceptions, however, would only be based on the offense itself.

2022  
&  
2026

## ALABAMA

Most similarly to Tennessee, voters recently approved two amendments—in 2022 and May 2026—that expanded exclusion from bail from capital offenses to 15 named offenses.<sup>18</sup>

2025

## DELAWARE

In 2025, voters expanded the exception from capital offenses to any felony offense the legislature designates as eligible. The list of felonies includes 37 named offenses and can be changed only with the approval of two-thirds of the legislature. There must also be clear and convincing evidence that no condition would reasonably assure the protection of the community.<sup>19</sup>

2026

## INDIANA

This November, voters will also consider a broad constitutional amendment that would expand from two (murder and treason) to any crime if the state proves with clear and convincing evidence that no release conditions will reasonably protect the safety of any person or community.<sup>20</sup>

2025

## TEXAS

The state's right-to-bail exception had been for capital offenses and when someone had been previously convicted, was out on bail for a prior felony, or was accused of a violent sexual offense while under state supervision for a previous felony. In 2025, voters added nine named offenses for which bail can be denied—when the state shows by clear and convincing evidence that no conditions of release would reasonably ensure public safety or the defendant's appearance in court.<sup>21</sup>

2024

## COLORADO

Voters added first-degree murder to the state's exceptions to the right to bail. Colorado's supreme court had ruled that first-degree murder no longer counted as a capital offense after Colorado repealed the death penalty in 2020. Before the amendment, the exceptions covered capital offenses and certain crimes of violence, such as those allegedly committed while the defendant was on bail, parole, or probation for a prior conviction.<sup>22</sup>

While several states have recently expanded exceptions to their constitutional right to bail, Tennessee's proposed amendment would authorize judges to deny bail for a particularly broad range of offenses—up to 144. This expansion would come at a time when Tennessee's jails are already facing capacity constraints, and though crime rates are higher than most states, they continue to decline.

Voters should have a clear understanding of the potential public safety benefits alongside the possible costs to help make an informed decision on amending the state's constitution.

# References

1. Tenn. Const. art. I, § 15; see also Tenn. Const. of 1796, art. XI, § 15, reprinted in Tenn. Sec'y of State, Tennessee Blue Book 2019–2020, “Tennessee Founding Documents.”
2. First-degree murder (T.C.A. § 39-13-202); Rape of a child (T.C.A. § 39-13-522); Aggravated rape of a child (T.C.A. § 39-13-531); Grave torture (T.C.A. § 39-13-117).
3. T.C.A. § 40-11-115.
4. Persons charged with Class A felony, a Class B felony, aggravated assault, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer or first responder, or domestic assault (if felony), cannot be released on personal recognizance without the approval of a judge. T.C.A. § 40-11-115 (2025).
5. A full list of the offenses included in the 85%+ threshold has not been published. A ThinkTennessee review of the Tennessee Code and the Truth in Sentencing Law identified 57 offenses, including aggravated assault, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, or arson, voluntary manslaughter, severe sex felonies, crimes against children, among others (T.C.A. § 40-35-501).
6. ThinkTennessee. State of Our State Dashboard. Criminal Justice & Courts, Crime Rate Ranking (2023). <https://www.thinktennessee.org/state-of-our-state/>
7. T.C.A. § 41-8-106.
8. For all counties (88) except for Davidson, Shelby, Hamilton, and Knox, jail spending includes “Jail” and “Workhouse” line descriptions. For Davidson County, we include Sheriff (Dept. 30) program lines whose business says “Detention,” as well as Administrative Support Services (Administration LOB), CJC Booking and Releasing, and both CDC-M programs (Inmate Management; Program Management and Support Services). For Shelby County, we include spending on the Sheriff Jail Division and the Division of Corrections. For Hamilton and Knox counties, we include jail lines and relevant sheriff departments’ lines. There is no data available for DeKalb, Polk, and Robertson counties as their jail spending is contained within the larger Sheriff Department lines. Counties’ average daily jail costs result from dividing jail costs by the average daily population (ADP) and dividing by 365, equivalent to the average cost per inmate, per day. The ADP is the result of averaging the monthly counts within a fiscal year.  
Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Finance Department. (2026, September 24). *Sheriff’s Office budget information*. <https://www.nashville.gov/departments/finance/management-and-budget/citizens-guide-budget/sheriffs-office-budget>  
Shelby County Government. (n.d.). *Budget archive*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from <https://www.shelbycountyttn.gov/Archive.aspx?AMID=36&Type=&ADID=FY%202022%20Budget%20-%20Adopted.pdf>  
Hamilton County Government. (2026). *Hamilton County, Tennessee budget: Fiscal year ending June 30, 2027*. <https://www.hamiltontn.gov/PDF/AdoptedBudgets/FY%202022%20Budget%20-%20Adopted.pdf>  
Knox County Finance Department. (n.d.). *Budget reports*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://www.knoxcounty.org/finance/adopted\\_budget\\_reports.php](https://www.knoxcounty.org/finance/adopted_budget_reports.php)
9. Cordan, A. (2026, July 6). Cheatham County opens brand new \$60M correctional facility. *WKRN*. <https://www.wkrn.com/news/local-news/cheatham-county-opens-brand-new-60m-facility/> Nashville, Davidson County announce intent to award to design-build team on new \$410 million detention facility project. (2026, June 5). *Correctional News*. <https://correctionalnews.com/2026/06/05/nashville-davidson-county-announce-intent-to-award-to-design-build-team-on-new-410-million-detention-facility-project/> Williamson County breaks ground on new adult detention center. (2026, June 11). *Correctional News*. <https://correctionalnews.com/2026/06/11/williamson-county-breaks-ground-on-new-adult-detention-center/>
10. Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (2007). *Beyond capacity: Issues and challenges facing county jails*. [https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tacir/documents/beyond\\_capacity.pdf](https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tacir/documents/beyond_capacity.pdf)
11. Studies like these measure cases where judges could reasonably disagree about release, which rarely involve violent charges. In one study of Philadelphia and Miami-Dade, violent charges made up 17.3% of all cases but only 1.0% of the cases the method measured. [Source: Dobbie, W., Goldin, J., & Yang, C. S. (2018). The effects of pretrial detention on conviction, future crime, and employment: Evidence from randomly assigned judges. *American Economic Review*, 108(2), 201–240, Online Appendix Table C.2, p. 36. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20161503>.] To our knowledge, no study isolates the offenses Amendment 1 covers. [Source: Dobbie, W., & Yang, C. S. (2021). The US pretrial system: Balancing individual rights and public interests. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 35(4), 49–70, pp. 61–62. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.35.4.49>]
12. Dobbie, W., Goldin, J., & Yang, C. S. (2018). The effects of pretrial detention on conviction, future crime, and employment: Evidence from randomly assigned judges. *American Economic Review*, 108(2), 201–240, Online Appendix Table A14, p. 14. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20161503>
13. Leslie, E., & Pope, N. G. (2017). The unintended impact of pretrial detention on case outcomes: Evidence from New York City arraignments. *The Journal of Law and Economics*, 60(3), 529–557, p. 548. <https://doi.org/10.1086/695285>
14. *Ibid.*, p. 550.
15. Dobbie, W., Goldin, J., & Yang, C. S. (2018). The effects of pretrial detention on conviction, future crime, and employment: Evidence from randomly assigned judges. *American Economic Review*, 108(2), 201–240, Online Appendix Table A14, p. 14. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20161503>
16. *Ibid.*, p. 204.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 14.
18. Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Alabama Amendment 1, Allow Denial of Bail for Offenses Enumerated by State Legislature Amendment (2022)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama\\_Amendment\\_1,\\_Allow\\_Denial\\_of\\_Bail\\_for\\_Offenses\\_Enumerated\\_by\\_State\\_Legislature\\_Amendment\\_\(2022\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama_Amendment_1,_Allow_Denial_of_Bail_for_Offenses_Enumerated_by_State_Legislature_Amendment_(2022))  
Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Alabama Amendment 1, Allow Judges to Deny Bail for Certain Weapon Discharges and Solicitation, Attempt, or Conspiracy to Commit Murder Amendment (May 2026)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama\\_Amendment\\_1,\\_Allow\\_Judges\\_to\\_Deny\\_Bail\\_for\\_Certain\\_Weapon\\_Discharges\\_and\\_Solicitation,\\_Attempt,\\_or\\_Conspiracy\\_to\\_Commit\\_Murder\\_Amendment\\_\(May\\_2026\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Alabama_Amendment_1,_Allow_Judges_to_Deny_Bail_for_Certain_Weapon_Discharges_and_Solicitation,_Attempt,_or_Conspiracy_to_Commit_Murder_Amendment_(May_2026))
19. Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Delaware Remove Right to Bail for Certain Felony Offenses Amendment (2025)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Delaware\\_Remove\\_Right\\_to\\_Bail\\_for\\_Certain\\_Felony\\_Offenses\\_Amendment\\_\(2025\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Delaware_Remove_Right_to_Bail_for_Certain_Felony_Offenses_Amendment_(2025))
20. Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Indiana Public Question 1, Bailable Offenses and Substantial Risk Standard Amendment (2026)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana\\_Public\\_Question\\_1,\\_Bailable\\_Offenses\\_and\\_Substantial\\_Risk\\_Standard\\_Amendment\\_\(2026\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana_Public_Question_1,_Bailable_Offenses_and_Substantial_Risk_Standard_Amendment_(2026))
21. Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Texas Proposition 3, Denial of Bail for Certain Violent or Sexual Offenses Punishable as a Felony Amendment (2025)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Texas\\_Proposition\\_3,\\_Denial\\_of\\_Bail\\_for\\_Certain\\_Violent\\_or\\_Sexual\\_Offenses\\_Punishable\\_as\\_a\\_Felony\\_Amendment\\_\(2025\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Texas_Proposition_3,_Denial_of_Bail_for_Certain_Violent_or_Sexual_Offenses_Punishable_as_a_Felony_Amendment_(2025))
22. Ballotpedia. (n.d.). *Colorado Amendment I, Remove Right to Bail in First Degree Murder Cases Amendment (2024)*. Retrieved October 19, 2026, from [https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado\\_Amendment\\_I,\\_Remove\\_Right\\_to\\_Bail\\_in\\_First\\_Degree\\_Murder\\_Cases\\_Amendment\\_\(2024\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado_Amendment_I,_Remove_Right_to_Bail_in_First_Degree_Murder_Cases_Amendment_(2024))

## THINKTENNESSEE

ThinkTennessee is a nonpartisan, results-oriented think tank that uses research and advocacy to build a state where all Tennesseans are civically engaged and economically secure.

Sign up for email alerts at [ThinkTennessee.org](https://www.thinktennessee.org).

Written by:

Dawn Schluckebier, Advocacy and Communications Director and Helen Souki Reyes, Research Manager

For further information, email us at [info@thinktn.org](mailto:info@thinktn.org).