



KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee



2012



KIDS COUNT

The State of the Child in Tennessee

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

601 Mainstream Drive
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
(615) 741-2633
(800) 264-0904
Fax: (615) 741-5956
E-Mail: Linda.Oneal@tn.gov
www.tn.gov/tccy/kc-soc12.pdf



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TCCY Executive Director and Executive Editor – Linda O’Neal

Tennessee KIDS COUNT Director – Pam Brown

Writers - Pam Brown, Dustin Keller and Steve Petty

Editing: Leah French

Tennessee KIDS COUNT Statistical Research Specialist – Emel Eff

Layout – Fay L. Delk

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Primary Data Sources

Tennessee Department of Children’s
Services
Lance Griffin

Tennessee Department of Education
Kimberly Jackson
Terry Long
Hugh Shelton

Tennessee Department of Finance and
Administration
Dong Siegel

Tennessee Department of Health
John Brown
Mohammad Serkhail Habibi
Teresa Hendricks
Thomas Shavor
Jimmy Nanney

Tennessee Department of Human Services
Kerry Mullins

Tennessee Department of Labor and
Workforce Development
Mark Herron

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KIDS COUNT Data Center

The KIDS COUNT Network is comprised of state-based KIDS COUNT projects in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Network members share the common goal of using data to advance positive change on behalf of children and families.

What Data are Available?

The KIDS COUNT Data Center website brings together data on the well-being of children collected by the national KIDS COUNT network and by grantees from state and local sources. The unique system allows users to access state-specific inventories of data from local sources, such as health departments, human services agencies and schools. KIDS COUNT Data Center can be a powerful tool for community leaders, policymakers, service providers, parents and others who want to take a closer look at the local factors that affect the lives of children and families.

Types of reports that can be created:

Profiles - to give detailed information about a single state or region.

Graphs - to view indicators over time.

Maps - to produce color-coded state maps.

Rankings - view all regions within the state, ranked according to the indicator.

Raw Data - download community level data in delimited files.

To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center website, go to <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Select Data by State from the menu of items. You will then see a list of states. If you click on **Tennessee** you will be connected to all state and community level data from the Tennessee KIDS COUNT project. Then select **View Profiles for This State/Territory** and click on **TN Kids Count Indicators**. You will then see indicators for Tennessee as a whole.

To access county level data, click on the **View Community-Level Profiles** on the Tennessee page, and then select **Counties**; a list of counties will appear. Once you select the county, make sure to click on **TN KIDS COUNT Indicators** to see the data collected from local sources.

You can also generate graphs, maps and rankings and download raw data from Tennessee. Each section has further instructions included at the site.

All the Tennessee community-level data were provided by the KIDS COUNT project of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. Specific questions regarding KIDS COUNT Data Center can be directed to linda.oneal@tn.gov.

KIDS COUNT Data Center <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Website has all past and present editions of *The State of the Child in Tennessee*, as well as other publications produced by the Commission at www.tn.gov/tccy.



Child Welfare



Tennessee's shared future prosperity depends on fostering the health and well-being of the next generation. Innovative states and communities have been able to design high-quality programs to reduce and prevent child abuse and neglect. These programs have created significant long-term improvements for children.

The basic architecture of the human brain is constructed through an ongoing process beginning before birth and continuing into adulthood. A strong foundation in a child's early years increases the probability of positive outcomes, just as a strong foundation is essential to build a sturdy house. A weak foundation increases the odds of later difficulties. All parts of a child need attention – cognitive, emotional and social capacities affect each other in the developing brain. Interventions and supports for children and families must attend to the development of all three of these domains.



We know how to create stronger foundations for children's development. Like the process of serve and return in games such as tennis and volleyball, young children begin to reach out or "serve" activities into the world. When adults "return the serve" by mirroring back those interactions in a consistent way, the child's learning process is complete. When children are in environments where this process is disrupted, their brain development is harmed.

Some stress is inevitable in life. Children experience positive stress, such as the challenge of learning a new skill. Children may also experience difficult situations, such as a family move, death of a loved one or other challenging circumstances. An environment of supportive relationships can buffer stress and render it tolerable and less damaging. Experiencing a chronic stressful condition, such as neglect or abuse, persistent poverty and severe maternal depression, is called toxic stress and can disrupt developing brain architecture. This can lead to lifelong difficulties in learning, memory and self-regulation. Children who are exposed to serious early stress develop an exaggerated stress response that, over time, weakens their defense system against diseases, from heart disease to diabetes and depression.

When we do not attend to these important aspects of development now, there are serious consequences later. Changing behavior or building new skills on a foundation of improperly wired brain circuits requires more work and is less effective. We need to invest in the kinds of programs that prevent child abuse and neglect. Foster care, clinical treatment and other professional interventions are more costly and produce less desirable outcomes than nurturing, protective relationships and appropriate experiences earlier in life.

We can evaluate the efficiency of child abuse and neglect prevention programs by comparing the benefit of the investment to the cost. When we make investments in children and families, the next generation will pay it back (FrameWorks Institute, 2009).

Childhood Toxic Stress

Research has shown toxic stress in childhood has an immediate effect on children's lives and also plays a role in adverse outcomes experienced later in life. Toxic stress resulting from exposure to violence, including child abuse and domestic violence, as well hunger, poverty, severe maternal depression, incarceration or death of a parent during childhood, has been linked to a broad range of poor health outcomes including heart disease, schizophrenia, amnesia and fibromyalgia.

As reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in "The Effects of Childhood Stress Across the Lifespan," researchers have identified a link between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and adult health. Particularly strong links were identified between exposure to violence, especially child abuse, neglect and domestic violence, with risky behaviors and health problems in adulthood (Middlebrooks, 2008).

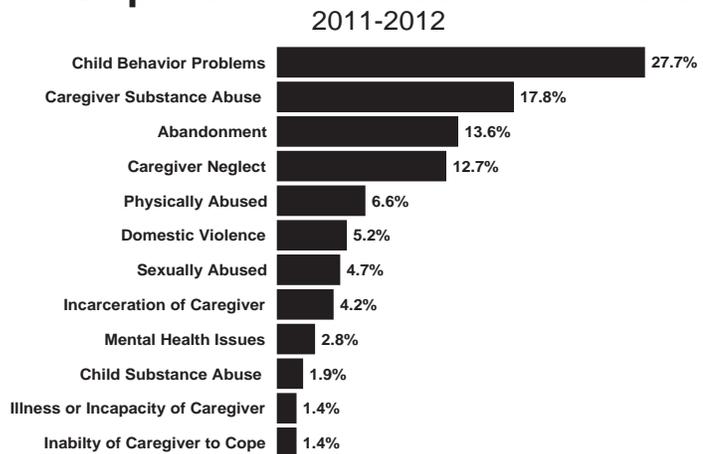
The study demonstrated that Adverse Childhood Experiences are common, with two-thirds of the over 17,000 participants reporting at least one ACE, and one in five reporting three or more. ACEs were associated with increased risky health behaviors in childhood and adolescence, including increased sexual activity and unintended pregnancies, suicide attempts, smoking and illicit drug and underage alcohol abuse. As the number of ACEs increased, so did the likelihood of adult health problems, such as alcoholism and drug abuse, depression, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease, liver disease, as well as increased risk of intimate partner violence, multiple sexual partners, sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. Smoking and suicide attempts also went up.

Those experiencing child sexual abuse were more likely to experience multiple other ACEs, increasing as the severity, duration and frequency of the sexual abuse increased or as the age of first occurrence decreased. Both men (one in six) and women (one in four) experiencing child sexual abuse were twice as likely to report suicide attempts. Female victims who reported four or more types of abuse were one and a half times more likely to have an unintended pregnancy, and men experiencing physical abuse, sexual abuse or domestic violence were more likely to be involved in a teenage pregnancy.

Dr. Vincent J. Felitti and Dr. Robert F. Anda, co-principal investigators of the ACE study, also found strong links between psychiatric disorders and Adverse Childhood Experiences, as well as disorders with no clear medical etiology, such as amnesia (Lanius, 2009).

Additionally, the authors found that adverse childhood experiences affected health throughout the lifespan, first in health risks during childhood and adolescence, then in disease during young adulthood and then in death. Over a lifetime, across the population, medical visits generally fall into a pattern of fewer visits by younger adults in their 20s and 30s, increasing proportionally with age, with the most medical visits occurring in the over 65 age group. That was the pattern of the study among those with an ACE score of 0. Among those with an ACE score of two, the pattern is reversed: the youngest

Primary Reasons for Child Removal by the Department of Children's Services



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.



age group had the most medical visits, decreasing proportionally with age, and those in the over 65 age group, the least. At an ACE score of four, those over 65, who would be expected to have greatest number of visits, had almost disappeared. Although research is ongoing, the investigators believe that those participants with two or more ACEs die at a younger age.

Clearly the ACE study demonstrates the importance of prevention and early intervention and support for children suffering adverse childhood experiences in order for them to live longer, healthier, happier, more productive lives. For many years Tennessee has been a mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting state: anyone suspecting child physical or sexual abuse and neglect is required by law to report it to law enforcement or child protective services. Recent events in other states have shown the difference mandatory reporting can make to prevent future abuse, not only to the child victim but also to other children. The ACE

study shows the importance of intervening to improve the life and health of the victim, who may be one of your children's friends or a future co-worker or employee, neighbor or spouse.

Other Contributing Factors

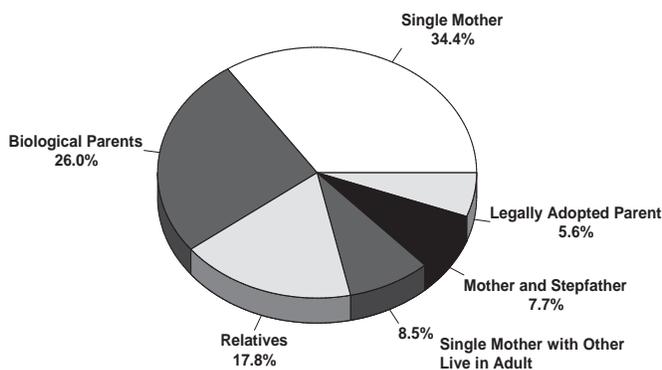
Recent economic conditions have also been stressful for children as high unemployment restricts family resources, putting children at greater risk of poor health and education outcomes while at the same time limiting state and federal revenues and putting the squeeze on programs benefitting low income children and families. Those families who have been fortunate enough to maintain employment have struggled as wages and median income have fallen every year since 2001. Young adults in particular, transitioning to adulthood and trying to establish families of their own, have seen entry-level wages for both high school and college graduates fall throughout the 'lost' decade of 2001-10. (Mishel, 2012). In 2010, Tennessee had the second largest share of its workforce working in jobs whose wages put them under the official federal poverty line.

Teen unemployment in Tennessee was over 21 percent in 2010. While almost half of middle class teens (> 200 percent - 300 percent of poverty) are able to find a job, less than one-third of teens from poor families are able to do so. Teen unemployment for black youths is even more disparate, with only about 20 percent of poor black youth able to find a job and only 40 percent for middle class black youth. (Austin, 2011.) Teen employment plays an important role in cultivating work experience needed to secure better jobs later in life. The more work experience teens get now, the more work experience in their future. Employed teens are shown to have a higher rate of school completion, and teen girls who work are less likely to have unintended pregnancies (Austin, 2009).

Tennessee ranked 10th worst among the 50 states and District of Columbia in food hardship among families with children. Children who grow up in families experiencing food hardship have poor school

Caregiver at the Time of Child's Removal

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

performance, including significant behavior issues, and may over time develop severe physical and mental health problems. The same report lists two Tennessee cities, Memphis and Knoxville, among the 25 worst metropolitan areas for food hardship, with Nashville-Davidson County ranked 46. Two Tennessee Congressional Districts, the 8th and the 9th, were among the 45 Congressional districts with the greatest food hardship. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps and funded by the federal government, provided assistance to over 655,000 households in 2011.

Mental Health

Most children involved with the child welfare system have experienced abuse or neglect and separation from a parent. These traumatic and toxic stressing experiences can lead to a variety of social, emotional and behavioral problems, including severe detachment disorders (Barth, Gibbs, & Siebenaler, 2001). Additionally, these children may come from high-risk home environments characterized by poverty, instability, and parents or caregivers with poor psychological health. These factors can contribute to a greater likelihood of poor lifelong outcomes (Billing, Ehrle & Kortenkamp, 2012; Duncan & Brooks-Gunn, 2000). Researchers conducting national studies have shown one in four children (25 percent) will be affected by mental illness in their lifetime. These percentages increase with diagnoses in children in foster care rising to 50 percent, and for those in juvenile justice settings, 75 to 80 percent (Orme & Buehler, 2001). Tennessee statistics match the national average, showing roughly 54 percent of children in foster care placements and 89 percent of children in youth development centers had mental health diagnoses in fiscal year 2011 (CPORT, 2012).

Children with unmet psychological or physical needs present ongoing challenges to child welfare agencies. These children need more services and take more caseworker time and attention. When caseloads increase, as they have nationally due to economic conditions, staff members are unable to address the growing numbers. Foster parents and relative caregivers require services and caseworker time to deal with the challenges of parenting children who have experienced stress and trauma (Blome, 1997; Pilowsky, 1995).

Since passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, the increase in the number of termination of parental rights cases has created the potential for more adoptions from the child welfare system. Unfortunately, the problems these children experience are not likely to disappear or automatically lessen once they find adoptive families. Therefore, the likelihood exists for increased need for post-adoptive services beyond basic financial supports. Services help both parents and children deal with the lifelong effects of abuse, neglect, separation and unification (Hughes, 1999; Zima et al., 2000).

Research has shown many of these children suffer from psychological deficits or delays. When comparing children in the child welfare system with other children on measures of well-being, researchers found these children have greater challenges. Even when compared with children living in high-risk parent care or poor families,

children in the child welfare system are more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children placed with foster or resource parents are more likely to have behavior problems, to have been suspended or expelled from school, and to have received mental health services (Fein, Geen, & Clark, 2001; Husley & White, 1989).

Even though a high number of children involved with the child welfare system have mental health needs, they are more likely than other children to have their behavioral and emotional needs addressed. Thirty-two percent of child-welfare cases involve children with high levels of behavioral problems who have not received mental health services. While this percentage is high, twice as many children (66 percent) in other living arrangements have not received needed services (Bilaver, et al., 1999; McLoyd, 1998; Orme & Buehler, 2001).

The challenges for child welfare administrators are great: providing foster homes to care for children with complex needs, recruiting adoptive parents and training them to develop lasting attachments with traumatized children, ensuring caseworkers have adequate time to assess children and link them with appropriate services and making mental health services readily available despite the lack of resources to meet them.

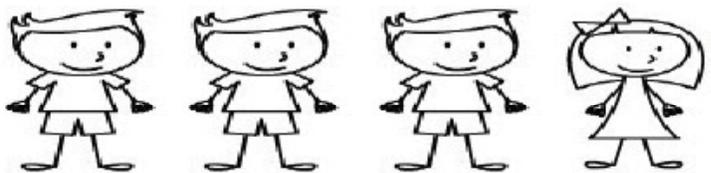
Guidance for States

After the federal government reviewed the research on children in custody, the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) focused on promoting the social and emotional well-being of children and youth who have experienced maltreatment and are receiving child welfare services. To focus on social and emotional well-being is to attend to children's behavioral, emotional and social functioning – those skills, capacities and characteristics that enable young people to understand and navigate their world in healthy, positive ways. The ACYF states it is important to consider the overall well-being of children who have experienced abuse and neglect. A focus on the social and emotional aspects of well-being can significantly improve outcomes for these children while they are receiving child welfare services and after their cases have closed. ACYF is organizing many of its activities around the promotion of meaningful and measurable changes in social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced maltreatment, trauma and/or exposure to violence.

In a recent *Information Memorandum*, ACYF reported there is a growing body of evidence indicating that, while ensuring safety and achieving permanency are necessary to well-being, they are not sufficient. Research that has emerged in recent years has suggested that most of the adverse effects of maltreatment

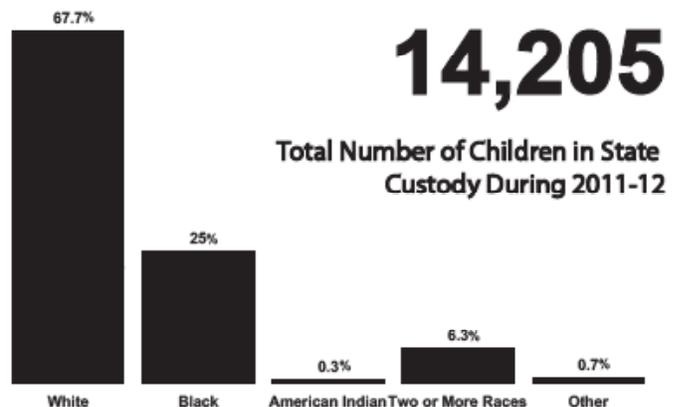
Children in State Custody

Gender of Children in State Custody



Race of Children in State Custody

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

are concentrated in behavioral, social and emotional domains. The problems that children develop in these areas have negative impacts that ripple across their lifespan, limiting their chances to succeed in school, work and relationships. Integrating these findings into policies, programs and practices is the logical next step for child welfare systems to increase the sophistication of their approach to improving outcomes for children and their families.



There is also an emerging body of evidence for interventions that address the behavioral, social and emotional impacts of maltreatment. By (a) anticipating the challenges that children will bring with them when they enter the child welfare system, (b) rethinking the structure of services delivered throughout the system, and (c) de-scaling practices that are not achieving desired results, while concurrently scaling up evidence-based interventions, meaningful and measurable improvements in child-level and system-level outcomes are possible.

Increasing the focus on well-being is not a move away from the child welfare system's essential emphasis on safety and permanency; rather an integrated approach is needed. Policies, programs and practices can improve children's social and emotional functioning while concurrently working towards goals of reunification, guardianship or adoption. Addressing the social and emotional elements of functioning for children in foster care can even improve permanency outcomes. For example, a study of adoption recruitment services demonstrated that, in addition to intensive recruitment efforts, ensuring that children receive effective behavioral and mental health services is critical to facilitating a smoother transition to an adoptive home, and can decrease the chances of a disruption of an adoption (Vandivere, Allen, Malm, McKindon, & Zinn, 2011).

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families Framework

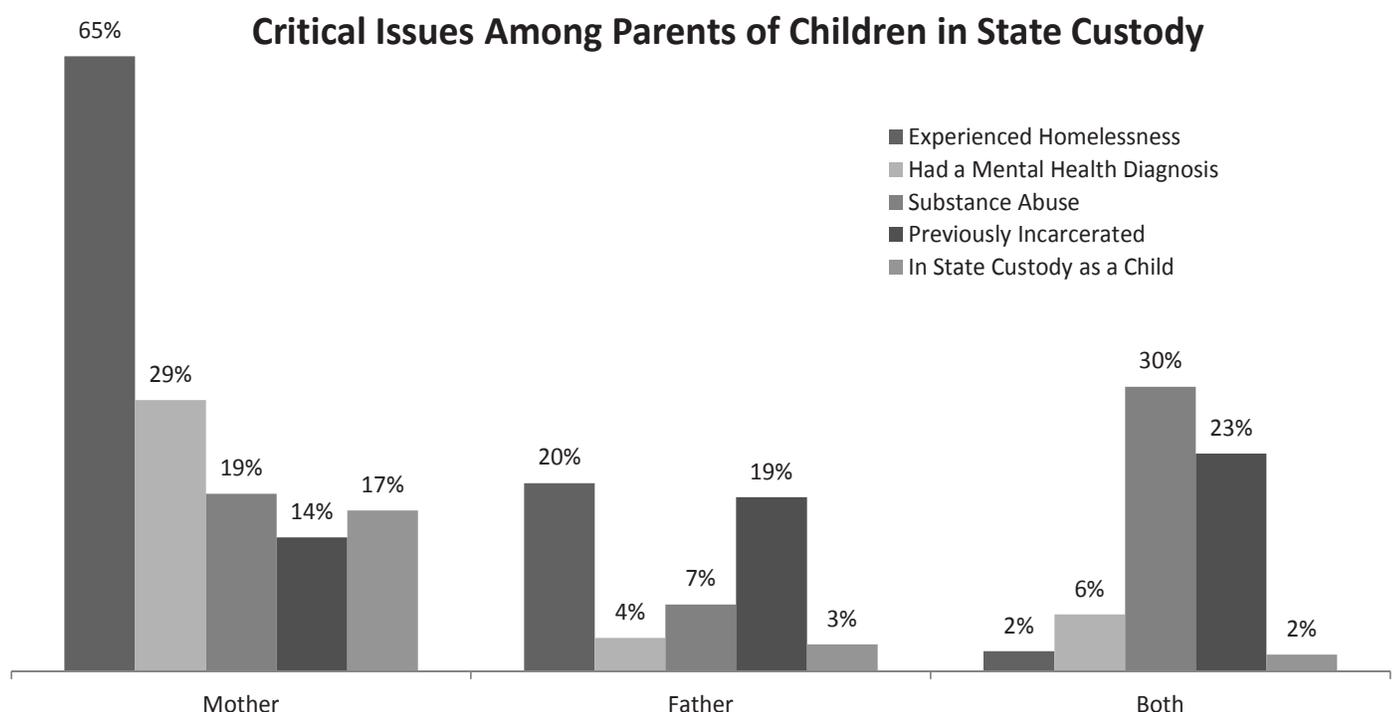
ACYF adapted a framework by Lou, Anthony, Stone, Vu and Austin (2008). The framework identifies four basic domains of well being: (a) cognitive functioning, (b) physical health and development, (c) behavioral/emotional functioning, and (d) social functioning. Aspects of healthy functioning within each domain are expected to vary according to the age or developmental status of children or youth. The framework also takes into account contextual factors, both internal and external to children, that may influence well-being. These include environmental supports, such as family income and community organization, as well as personal characteristics, such as temperament, identity development and genetic and neurobiological influences.

Emerging Evidence on the Impact of Maltreatment

Researchers have extensively documented the impacts of abuse and neglect on the short- and long-term health and well-being of children. Emerging evidence demonstrates that these biological and psychological effects are concentrated in behavioral, social and emotional domains. These effects can keep children from

developing the skills and capacities they need to be successful in the classroom, in the workplace, in their communities and in interpersonal relationships. As a result, this can hinder children’s development into healthy, caring and productive adults and keep them from reaching their full potential.

- ◆ **Neurological Impact.** Early childhood is a time of rapid and foundational growth. During this time, the neurological development taking place is building the architecture for the skills and capacities that children will rely on throughout life (National Research Council & Institute of Medicine, 2000). Neglect and abuse have distinct effects on the developing brain. During early childhood, neurons are created, organized, connected and pruned to form the complex workings of the brain. These actions depend, in large part, on the environment in which a young child grows.
- ◆ **Neglect** (physical, emotional, social, or cognitive) hinders these neurological activities such that the brain does not develop along a normal healthy trajectory towards its full potential. This negatively impacts a young person’s capacity for optimal social and emotional functioning (Perry, 2002).
- ◆ **Abuse** has a different, though still harmful impact, on neurobiology. Experiences of mild or moderate stress in the context of a secure caregiving environment, such as being temporarily separated from a reliable caregiver or frustrated by the inability to complete a task, support children’s development of adaptive coping. Chronic or extreme stress, however, such as maltreatment, has a different result. Children who experience abuse or neglect have abnormally high levels of cortisol, a hormone associated with the stress response, even after they are removed from maltreating caregivers and placed in safe circumstances. Such continuously high cortisol levels adversely affect stress responsiveness, emotion, and memory (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2005).
- ◆ **Traumatic Impact.** Traumatic events can elicit mental and physical reactions in children, including hyperarousal and dissociation. If these acute “states” are not treated after children experience trauma, they can become chronic, maladaptive “traits” that characterize how children react in everyday, nonthreatening situations (Perry, 1995).

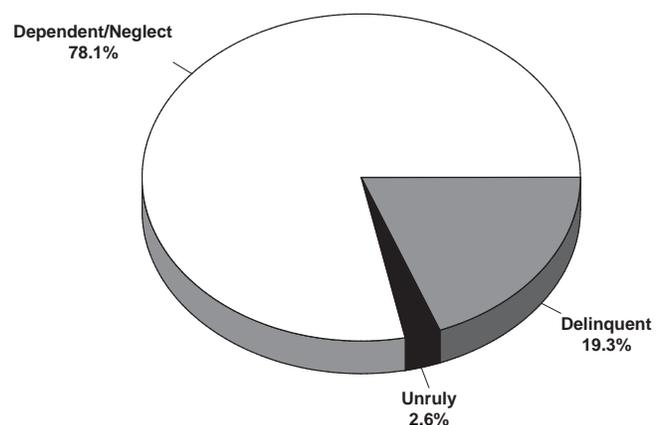


- ◆ **Behavioral Impact.** Whether or not children enter foster care, the prevalence of behavioral problems rising to a clinical level is high among children who have experienced maltreatment. The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal study of children who were the subject of child protective services reports, provides data to demonstrate this: 22 percent of children who remained in their homes after a report of abuse or neglect had clinical-level behavioral problems, the same rate as children who were removed and living with kin. Rates rise to 32 percent for children living in foster homes and nearly 50 percent for children in group homes or residential care (Casaneuva, Ringeisen, Wilson, Smith, & Dolan, 2011a).
- ◆ **Relational Competence.** Maltreatment also affects the way in which children and youth engage in social interactions and participate in relationships. The effects of maltreatment can influence relationships across a person's lifetime, impacting the ability to form a new attachment to a primary caregiver, make friends and engage in romantic or marital partnerships (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007).
- ◆ **Mental Health.** Studies have demonstrated that rates of mental illness are high among children who have experienced maltreatment and have been in foster care. Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and Conduct Disorder (CD)/Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) are the most common mental health diagnoses among this population. By the time they are teenagers, 63 percent of children in foster care have at least one mental health diagnosis; 23 percent have three or more diagnoses (White, Havalchack, Jackson, O'Brien, & Pecora, 2007).
- ◆ **Psychotropics.** According to a 2010 study of Medicaid-enrolled children in 13 states, children in foster care, who represent only 3 percent of those covered by Medicaid, were prescribed antipsychotic medications at nearly nine times the rate of children enrolled in Medicaid who were not in foster care (MMDLN/Rutgers CERTs, 2010).

These scientific findings demonstrate the profound impact that maltreatment has on social and emotional well-being. As such, focusing on ensuring safety and permanency alone for children who have experienced abuse or neglect is unlikely to resolve these complex biological and psychosocial issues. For this reason, child welfare policies, programs and practices should give greater consideration to explicit efforts to reduce young people's impairment and improve their functioning.

Reason for Child's Adjudication

2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Having an understanding of the multiple types and incidences of trauma children have experienced, beyond just the event that precipitated child welfare involvement, is essential. Conducting comprehensive functional assessments according to a standardized schedule (e.g., every six months, or every time a child moves to a more restrictive placement setting) can help caseworkers and administrators gauge whether or not treatment strategies are working to decrease children's symptoms. States could consider integrating trauma screening into the regular screening activities taking place under EPSDT in order to meet requirements in federal law.

- ◆ **Psychotropic Medication Oversight and Monitoring.** The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act requires states to submit as part of the health care oversight plans a description of the protocols in place or planned to oversee and monitor the use of psychotropic medications among children in foster care [section 422(b)(14)(A)(v) of the Social Security Act].
- ◆ **Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants.** In order to receive CAPTA funds, states are required to submit a plan that describes how they will support and enhance interagency collaboration among public health agencies, agencies in the child protective service system and agencies carrying out private community-based programs to improve the health outcomes, including mental health outcomes, of children identified as victims of child abuse or neglect. This includes supporting prompt, comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports.
- ◆ **Early Intervention.** States receiving CAPTA funds are required to refer children under the age of three with a substantiated case of maltreatment to early intervention services funded under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [§106(b)(2)(B)(xxi)]. In Tennessee, these services are provided by the Department of Education through the Tennessee Early Intervention System. Children with substantiated cases of maltreatment are assured timely, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary screenings, and, if a developmental disability is identified, they are entitled to ongoing early intervention services. In many states, child-serving systems have worked in collaboration to support early intervention referrals, evaluations and services for children who have experienced abuse or neglect (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2007).

Screening and Functional Assessment

Functional assessment is a central component of promoting social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced abuse or neglect. Traditionally, child welfare systems use assessment as a point-in-time diagnostic activity to determine if a child has a particular set of symptoms or requires a specific intervention. Functional assessment, however, provides a more holistic evaluation of children's well-being and can also be used to measure improvement in skill and competencies that contribute to well-being. Functional assessment—assessment of multiple aspects of a child's social-emotional functioning (Bracken, Keith, & Walker, 1998)—involves sets of measures that account for the major domains of well-being. Rather than using a "one size fits all" assessment for children and youth in foster care, systems serving children receiving child welfare services should have an array of assessment tools available.

Effective Interventions

Recent research has expanded the knowledge base regarding interventions that treat the behavioral, social and emotional problems that are common among children who have experienced maltreatment. While generic counseling is not consistently effective in reducing mental health symptoms for children in foster care, several evidence-based treatments have been successful when delivered with fidelity to the model; the same is true for parenting interventions and programs for youth. Many of these interventions have been rigorously tested and shown to reliably improve child functioning by targeting the impact of maltreatment and developing skills and competencies that help children navigate their daily lives.

Maximizing Resources to Achieve Better Results

By leveraging current policies and requirements and shifting existing resources to promote social and emotional well-being, child welfare systems can begin to align policies, practices and programs to achieve significantly better results, both for individual children and for the system as a whole.

- ◆ **Better Child and Family Outcomes.** Focusing on social and emotional well-being means attending to the specific skills, capacities and characteristics that children and youth need to develop while they are young in order to be autonomous, healthy adults. Although the impact of maltreatment is pernicious, the experience of abuse and neglect does not guarantee that children will develop the behavioral, psychological and social-emotional problems discussed in this report. Neither does it mean that children with behavioral concerns, trauma symptoms and/or mental health disorders cannot heal and recover and become happy, successful adults. By integrating evidence-based and evidence-informed services and supports to promote social and emotional well-being, child welfare systems can help children develop healthy coping mechanisms, relational skills and the other capacities that they need to succeed in school, to participate in the workforce and their communities, to care for their own children, and to have positive relationships with others.
- ◆ **Better System Outcomes.** With services and supports to promote children's social and emotional well-being, system-level outcomes such as length of stay, congregate care placements, exits to permanency and reentries can be expected to improve as well. Children may spend less time in foster care before exiting to reunification, adoption or guardianship, and reentries into foster care may become less common. While children and youth are certainly not to blame when they do not exit to permanency quickly or when they reenter foster care, children's behavioral problems, when unaddressed, often contribute to placement changes, adoption disruptions and returns to foster care.

Focusing on Social and Emotional Well-Being

Focusing the work of a child welfare system on well-being, particularly social and emotional well-being, requires a concerted effort on behalf of all staff and stakeholders, from directors, to managers, to supervisors, to caseworkers, to foster parents. It entails (a) understanding the challenges that children who have experienced maltreatment bring with them when they come to the attention of the child welfare system, (b) considering how services are structured and delivered at each point along children's trajectory through the child welfare system, and (c) de-scaling practices that are not improving outcomes while simultaneously installing and scaling up effective approaches.

- ◆ **Services within Child Welfare.** Restructure services that are the sole responsibility of child welfare, such as Independent Living and Transitional Living Programs, so they operate more effectively, including improved case management and foster parent training.
- ◆ **Workforce.** It is essential to develop a workforce strategy that supports an emphasis on promoting social and emotional well-being.
- ◆ **Capacity around Evidence-Based Practices.** Build the capacity of child welfare and mental health systems' staff to understand, install, implement and sustain evidence-based practices.

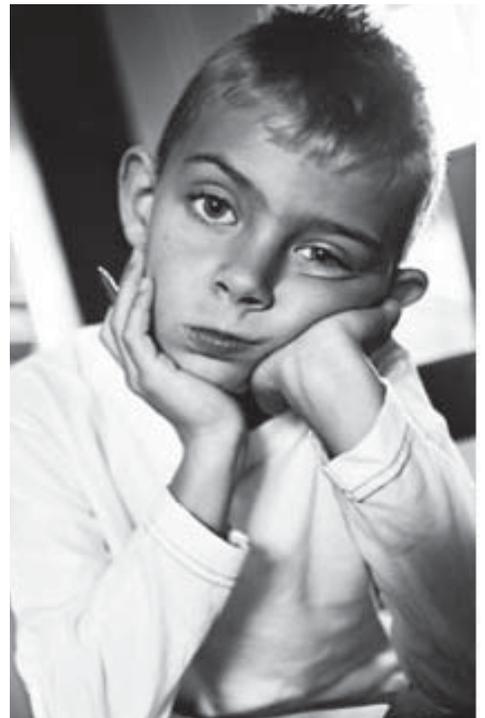
- ◆ **Training on Specific Populations.** Train staff to more effectively serve specific populations of children and youth and specific populations of prospective foster and adoptive families served by the child welfare system.
- ◆ **Training for Professionals Outside Child Welfare.** Provide training on the impact of maltreatment, trauma, and the social and emotional well-being of children who have been abused or neglected.
- ◆ **Engaging the Judiciary and the Courts.** The courts play a critical role in promoting the social and emotional well-being of children known to child welfare. The oversight role of the courts could be enhanced by providing training on the core components of social and emotional well-being and trauma and effective screening, assessment and intervention approaches that can improve functioning.
- ◆ **Measure Outcomes, Not Services.** Measure how young people are doing behaviorally, socially and emotionally, and track whether or not they are improving in these areas as they receive services. At the system level, data from trauma screenings and functional assessments can help administrators understand how successful their child welfare systems are in achieving positive outcomes for children and youth.

Tennessee Efforts

The **Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS)** is mandated to investigate allegations of child abuse and neglect. The DCS staff works tirelessly to help ensure safety, permanency and well-being for the children of Tennessee. Other agencies, entities and community members also play major roles in the protection of Tennessee's children. The Tennessee Citizen Review Panels, child advocacy centers, law enforcement, district attorneys general and the courts also play a vital role in protecting Tennessee's children. The list goes on and on. In various degrees and manners, all these child advocates collaborate to provide better protection for our children. Despite their ongoing efforts, some Tennessee's children are still traumatized by the horrific experiences of repeated incidents of severe child abuse.

The issues regarding severe child abuse cannot be adequately addressed by DCS, TCCY, child advocacy centers, law enforcement or any one organization or community agency or individual. All stakeholders must come together to address this societal problem in a coordinated and concerted manner. The 1980s brought a dramatic increase in acknowledgement of child sexual abuse and a growing awareness that child protective services, law enforcement and the criminal justice system were not working together in response to child abuse allegations.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs began in Tennessee in 1983 recruiting, training and supervising court-approved volunteers. These volunteers advocate for the best interest of abused, neglected and dependent children removed from their homes by the juvenile court and placed under the supervision of the DCS. CASA volunteers assist the court by collecting background information, preparing court reports, participating in meetings or case reviews, assessing the child's situation, and submitting recommendations. The



CASA volunteer works with the court and collaborates with other agencies to ensure that a permanent placement is identified expeditiously and to ensure that appropriate resources are available in order to adequately meet the needs of children in state custody.

Currently 26 CASA programs throughout the state of Tennessee serving 45 counties receive state funding. Approximately six additional counties also have CASA programs but do not receive state funding.

In 1985, the Tennessee General Assembly recognized the complex nature of child abuse cases and enacted legislation that established **Child Protective Investigative Teams (CPIT)**. CPITs across the state are composed of professionals who bring a diversity of skills, backgrounds and training to child maltreatment investigations. Team members include representatives of child protective services, law enforcement, child advocacy center staff, district attorneys, mental health and juvenile court.

The Joint Task Force on Children's Justice/Child Sexual Abuse was established in 1985 in response to state and federal mandates (TCA 37-1-603 and the Children's Justice Act, 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.). The Joint Task Force brings together a broad group of stakeholders to provide a framework for reducing child maltreatment and improving the response when it does occur. The group's role is to advise and assist the state departments, including the Departments of Children's Services, Education, Health, Human Services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, child advocates, service providers, law enforcement, and the judiciary in carrying out their duties related to child protection and responding to child abuse and neglect. The Task Force submits a report, including recommendations, to the General Assembly every two years.

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) were established in Tennessee in 1990. CACs are child-focused, facility-based programs where representatives from many disciplines, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical, victim advocacy and child advocacy, work together to conduct interviews and make team decisions about investigation, treatment, management and prosecution of child abuse cases. The Tennessee Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers (TNCAC) is a statewide membership organization dedicated to helping local communities respond to allegations of child abuse in ways that are effective and efficient – and put the needs of child victims first. There are 47 Child Advocacy Centers serving families and children across the state of Tennessee.

CACs offer child-friendly, child-focused environments aimed at reducing further trauma to children during the investigation of child abuse allegations. They also coordinate a multidisciplinary team for response to child abuse allegations, offer forensic interviews, coordinate medical exams, offer victim support and advocacy to clients, conduct case tracking to monitor case progress and offer mental health services for victims and their families.

Child abuse prevention and treatment in Tennessee is implemented through public-private partnerships supported by the funds provided by proceeds from Tennessee Children's First license plates and the Federal Children's Trust Fund/Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act dollars administered by the Department of Children's Services, and Victims of Crime Act/Violence Against Women Act dollars administered by the Department of Finance and Administration.

Prevent Child Abuse Tennessee, a state chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America, has developed a prevention network throughout the state of Tennessee and educates the public about the prevalence of

child abuse and people's role in child abuse prevention. Headquartered in Nashville with a presence in all 95 counties of the state, PCAT facilitates the development and support of community-based programs statewide. PCAT programs are provided directly or in collaboration with community partners across Tennessee to strengthen families and reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect. Some of the programs offered through PCAT include Nurturing Parenting Classes; Healthy Families Tennessee in home parent coaching, support and information; Home Visitation Collaboration; Shaken Baby Syndrome; Circle of Parents support and education; and Parent Helpline/Domestic Violence Hotline.

Other partners in efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse include Exchange Club Centers and a variety of local agencies.

Along with strong reporting laws, evidence-based prevention programs can play an important role in reducing adverse childhood experiences. **Evidence-based home visitation programs** provide trained professionals who visit the homes of expectant mothers and families with newborns to provide parent education, training and support to high-risk families. These programs are shown to reduce child maltreatment and improve infant health by providing parents with the tools they need to understand children's developmental needs and cope with the stress of nurturing newborns, infants and toddlers. Quality home visitation programs are a good long-term investment in improving the lives of children and adults across the lifespan.

The **TCCY Ombudsman Program** (TCA 37-3-103) staff serves as a neutral reviewer to respond to questions, concerns or complaints regarding children in state custody. Referrals are accepted from any individual regarding a child involved with the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This program uses a mediation approach to resolve disputes in the best interests of the child and the protection of the community.

The Centers of Excellence for Children in State Custody (COE) funded through the Department of Children's Services assist the state in meeting federally required Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services for children under 21. The consultation, diagnostic and care plan development services are available to the Department of Children's Services, Department of Health, community providers and Best Practice Network providers involved in the care of children in or at-risk of custody. The Centers of Excellence currently exist at East Tennessee State University (Johnson City), University of Tennessee Knoxville/Cherokee Health Systems, University of Tennessee Health Science Center/Boling Center (Memphis), Southeast Center of Excellence (Chattanooga) and Vanderbilt University (Nashville). In addition to the above referenced services, COEs have additional contracts or grants as follows:

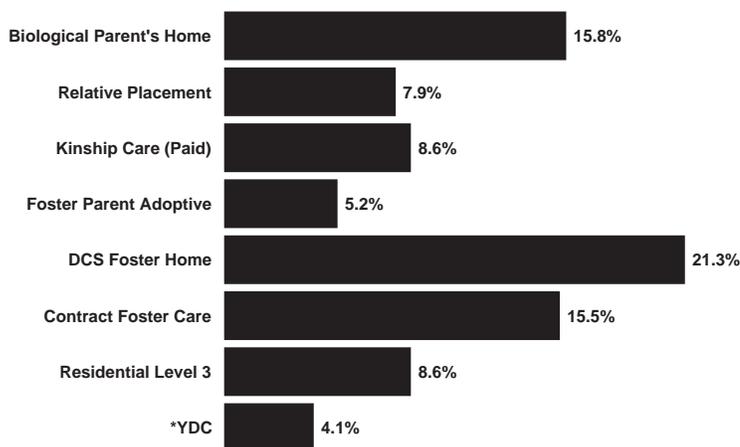


The COEs work with DCS to support statewide implementation of a standardized assessment and service planning process using the **Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)**. CANS was chosen by DCS as the service planning/communication/assessment tool best exemplifying strength-based, culturally responsive and family-focused casework. The CANS was originally developed as a tool for mental health services and was subsequently adapted for child welfare, juvenile justice, developmental and intellectual disability services, and a variety of other social service settings. The CANS provides a communication basis for understanding permanency and treatment needs of youth and their families and supporting informed decisions about care and services. The CANS consists of about 65 items used to guide how DCS and its partners should act in the best interests of children and families. Each item is discrete and relates directly to the child and/or family's needs and strengths. The COEs have consultants assigned to DCS regional offices to provide training, consultation and third-party review of CANS assessments.

The Tennessee Child Maltreatment Best Practices Project was designed to advance the implementation of best practices in treatment of child maltreatment and attachment problems by mental health treatment providers across the state. The focus of the current COE **Learning Collaborative** is **Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)**. Leadership for the project is a collaborative effort of the statewide network of COEs and other members of the Planning Committee of the Child Maltreatment Best Practices Task Force, including the executive director of the Tennessee Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers and the director of Public Policy for Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations (TAMHO). The full task force is comprised of providers and advocates with expertise in and/or commitment to evidence-informed treatment in child abuse and neglect, including Children's Advocacy Centers, TAMHO, Family and Children's Services, DCS, Tennessee Voices for Children, TCCY and Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS).

Over 600 practitioners in Tennessee have been trained in TF-CBT through the Learning Collaborative. To build on this success, the COE Best Practices Collaborative has developed the ARC Learning Collaborative to train community mental health providers in the ARC model (Attachment, Self-Regulation and Competence) to further develop trauma responsive systems for children. ARC is a framework for intervention with youth and families who have experienced multiple and/or prolonged traumatic stress. ARC identifies three core domains frequently impacted among traumatized youth, which are relevant to future resiliency. ARC provides a theoretical framework, core principles of intervention and a guiding structure

Placement of the Child at the Time of Interview 2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.
*Youth Development Center.

for providers working with these children and their caregivers, while recognizing that a one-size-model does not fit all. ARC is designed for youth from early childhood to adolescence and their caregivers or caregiving systems.

T.C.A. 37-5-601 seq. (2005) established provisions for a **Multi-Level Response System (MRS) and MRS Advisory Boards**, a system to safeguard families, to prevent harm to children and to strengthen families. It defines the composition and functions of independent local advisory boards, referred to as Community Advisory Boards (CABs). Under the law, when possible harm to children is reported, there are four levels of intervention in the MRS: (a) investigation of the circumstances,

(b) assessment of the child and family's need for services, (c) referral to services immediately without assessment or investigation and (d) initial assessment with a determination that no further action is required. Responses are based on risk to the child and, at the same time, on the assumption that most children are better off in their own homes. MRS and Community Advisory Boards have been implemented statewide.



Juvenile Justice (JJ) Evidence Based Practice (EBP) is defined under T.C.A. 37-5-121 (2007). The law defines evidence-based, research-based and theory-based practices and requires implementation of sound practices in all juvenile justice prevention, treatment and support programs, with the goal of identifying and expanding the number and type of EBPs in the Juvenile Justice service delivery system. Implementation was staggered: 25 percent of juvenile justice funds were to support EBP programs by fiscal year 2010; 50 percent by fiscal year 2011; 75 percent by FY 2012; and 100 percent by fiscal year 2013. The law permits pilot programs to be eligible for funding to determine if evidence supports continued funding. DCS has made tremendous strides in meeting requirements of the law.

In 2008, the Tennessee General Assembly established the **Council on Children's Mental Health (CCMH)** to bring together stakeholders to plan for implementation of a system of care for children's mental health in Tennessee. CCMH is co-chaired by the commissioner of Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the executive director of TCCY. CCMH is administratively attached to TCCY and was funded by TCCY with federal juvenile justice funds for the first few years. Federal dollars were allocated for this purpose because a substantial proportion of the children in the juvenile justice system have untreated mental health and substance abuse issues. Providing prevention and intervention services for children to avoid juvenile justice system involvement has been a major thrust of the Council.

CCMH members have included active participants from all state departments serving children, mental health service providers and advocates statewide, and representatives of current and former federally funded system of care sites: Tennessee Voices for Children (Nashville), MuleTown (Columbia), K-Town (Knoxville), Just Care (Memphis), and Early Childhood Network (Cheatham, Dickson, Montgomery, Robertson and Sumner counties). It has been a venue for working on a range of issues that impact the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Strategies to improve children's mental health have evolved through the Council or been vetted and/or shared with members of CCMH.

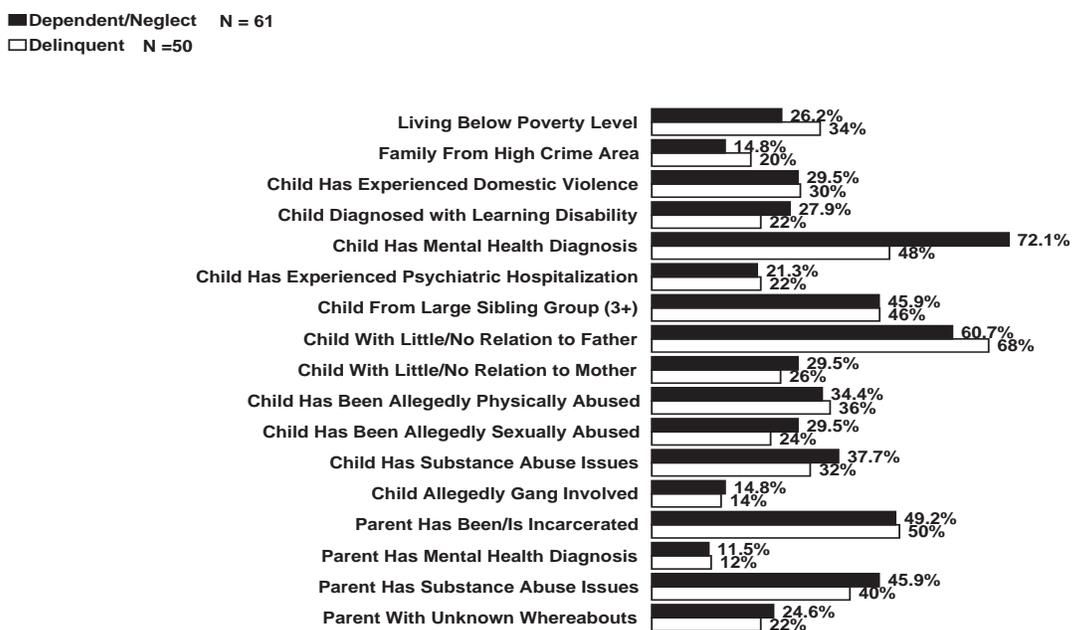
The **Second Look Commission (SLC)** was created in 2010 by Public Chapter 1060 (codified as TCA §37-3-801 et seq.) as a unique entity with a single purpose: to make findings and recommendations regarding whether severe abuse cases are handled in a manner that provides adequate protection for the children of Tennessee. The SLC is the only entity that brings together representatives of all key stakeholders in the child protection system in Tennessee: members of the General Assembly, DCS, law enforcement (including the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and officers from urban and rural areas), district attorneys general, public defenders, courts, child advocacy centers, a physician who specializes in child abuse detection and other children's advocates. The SLC is the only entity with statutory authority to hold closed meetings to critically analyze confidential information in individual cases and also to compel participants in the investigation and disposition of the cases reviewed to appear before it to discuss issues and answer questions. The SLC was created as a catalyst to facilitate improved response to child abuse and is the vehicle for representatives of these key groups to meet together to review cases and identify strategies for improving child protection in Tennessee. It has facilitated much needed communication and collaboration.

The SLC reviews the worst incidents of child abuse in Tennessee, excluding child fatalities. State and Local Child Fatality Review Teams review all child fatalities in Tennessee, not just those resulting from abuse or neglect. The Second Look Commission reviews cases of children from all across Tennessee who have experienced a second or subsequent incidence of severe abuse to identify ways to improve the system and help other children avoid a similar fate. The 2012 SLC complete report with findings and recommendations can be found at <http://www.tn.gov/tccy/slc-areport12.pdf>

Tennessee Integrated Court Screening and Referral Project, a partnership among TDMHSAS, the Administrative Office of the Courts, Vanderbilt University Center of Excellence, Department of Children’s Services, Tennessee Voices for Children and the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, provides juvenile courts with a CANS-based instrument to assist the court in addressing the mental health needs of youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. This pilot project serves eight juvenile courts across the state, with special emphasis on rural jurisdictions and females. The intervention makes available a truncated version of the CANS instrument for identifying mental health needs prior to the required detention hearing (T.C.A. 37-1-114), provides results of the instrument to the court at the hearing and facilitates referral of identified children and youth to community-based services if appropriate. Four of the identified counties are also provided with a family support provider to assist the child and family in navigating the mental health service system.

The Tennessee Department of Children’s Services (DCS) is implementing the **In Home Tennessee** initiative to strengthen and improve the performance of the in-home service responsibilities of DCS. The goals of In Home Tennessee are aligned with that of DCS, to improve the quality of casework services by engaging families, connect with stakeholders in designing and delivering individualized services to meet families’ needs, enhance families’ capacities to keep children safe and build organizational capacity to implement system change to meet the needs of families.

Critical Issues for Children in State Custody Ages 13 and Older - 2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children’s Outcome Review Team.

In Home Tennessee affords an opportunity to expand the safety of children by enhancing the work already conducted through the Multiple Response System (MRS) and by addressing some of the challenges that prevented fully maximizing the potential of MRS. By facilitating conversations between the department, providers and community partners, In Home Tennessee helps to eliminate obstacles experienced during efforts to implement MRS. In Home Tennessee also addresses the concerns of workers and community partners regarding the need to improve practice around engagement and assessment by providing specific training, practice enhancement sessions, and coaching in those areas, while also working towards services for families that are both accessible and high quality.



The **Youth Transitions Advisory Council** (YTAC, T.C.A. 37-2-601) was created by legislation as an advisory council on post-custody services for youth in state custody who age out of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The Youth Transitions Advisory Council was originally staffed by the General Assembly's Select Committee on Children and Youth. In July 2011, the legislature eliminated all select committees, including the Select Committee on Children and Youth, so support for the Youth Transitions Advisory Council transferred to TCCY.

YTAC is chaired by the executive director of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth and brings together representatives of other state departments, the Department of Children's Services, transitioning youth from across Tennessee and service providers who work directly with youth to make sure they successfully transition to adulthood. This group provides a unique opportunity for youth to share their experiences in dealing with the system and give feedback to policy makers who determine how transition services are delivered. The group meets on a quarterly basis, monitors progress through data and presents an annual report to the legislature.

Children's Program Outcome Review Team

The Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) was a comprehensive evaluation process designed to provide information needed to enhance and improve the service delivery system for all children in state custody and their families.

In 1993, TCCY began development of an innovative evaluation process that "tested" service system performance and outcomes for children in state custody by examining relevant aspects of the lives of children and families being served by our state. The CPORT quality service review process was initiated in 1994 and continued to assess the status of children in state care through fiscal year 2012. CPORT collected, analyzed and organized essential information about the status of children and families involved in state care, measured the effectiveness of the service delivery system, promoted positive system change by providing qualitative and quantitative information about the status of the child/family and service system functioning, and guided policymakers toward decisions that enhanced the safety and well-being of children and families.

For 19 years, the CPORT program provided ongoing reviews of the service delivery system for children in state custody. Funding for the CPORT program ended at the close of fiscal year 2012. This program provided eyes and ears on the ground and reviewed cases to determine if a child's needs were met. The categories below were covered during the face to face interviews.

CHILD AND FAMILY INDICATORS

Safety. To what degree is the child currently safe from risks of harm (caused by others or self) in his/her daily living, learning, working and recreational environments?

Stability. To what degree is the child stable at home, at school and in the community?

Appropriate Placement. Is the child in the most appropriate placement, consistent with the child's needs, age, ability and peer group; language and culture; and goals for development or independence?

Health/Physical Well-Being. Is the child in good health and to what degree are the child's basic physical needs being met?

Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being. Is the child doing well emotionally and behaviorally?

Learning and Development. Is the child developing, learning, progressing and gaining skills at a rate commensurate with his/her age and ability?

Caregiver Functioning. Are the substitute caregivers with whom the child is currently residing willing and able to provide the child with the guidance, assistance, supervision and support necessary for daily living?

Permanence. Is the child living with caregivers that the child, caregivers and all child and family team members believe will result in enduring relationships?

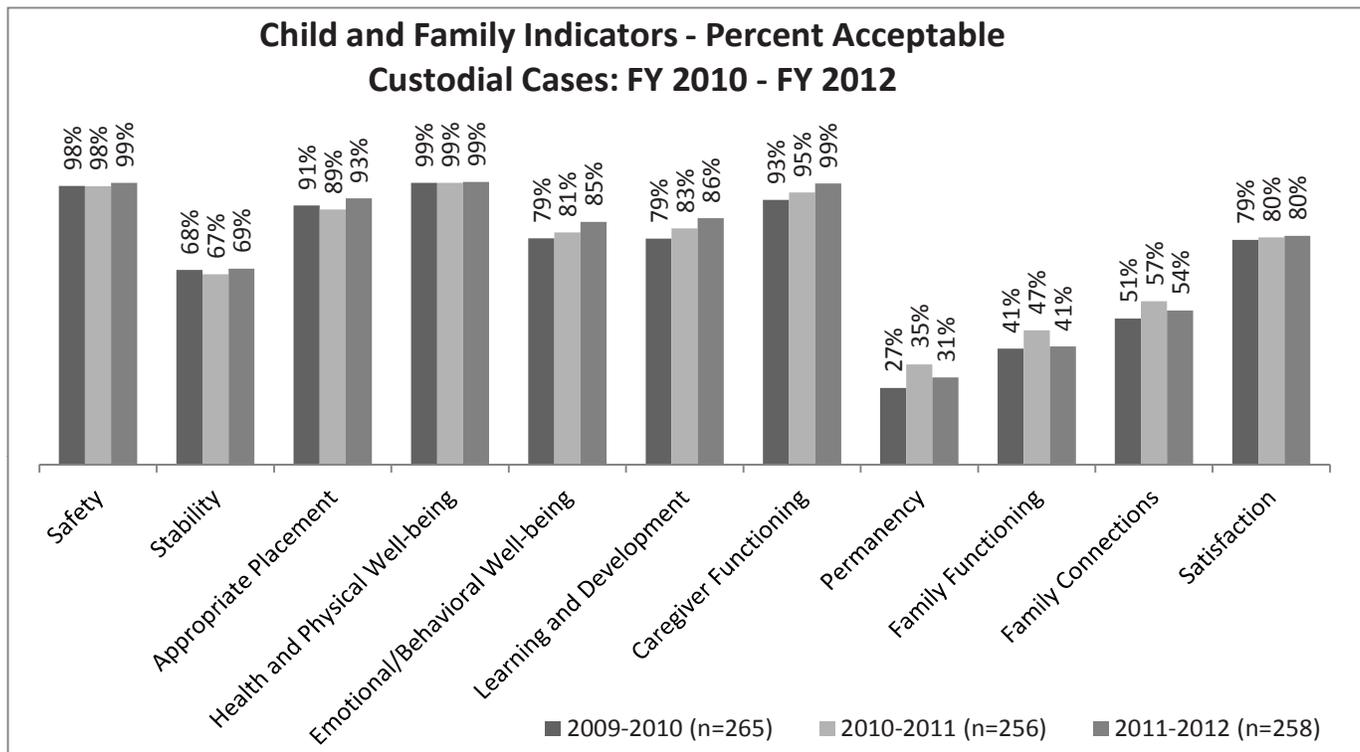
Family Connections. When children and family members are living temporarily away from one another, are family relationships and connections being maintained?

Family Functioning and Resourcefulness. Does the family of origin with whom the child is currently residing or with whom the child has a goal of reunification/exit custody have the capacity to take charge of its issues and situation, enabling them to live together safely and function successfully?

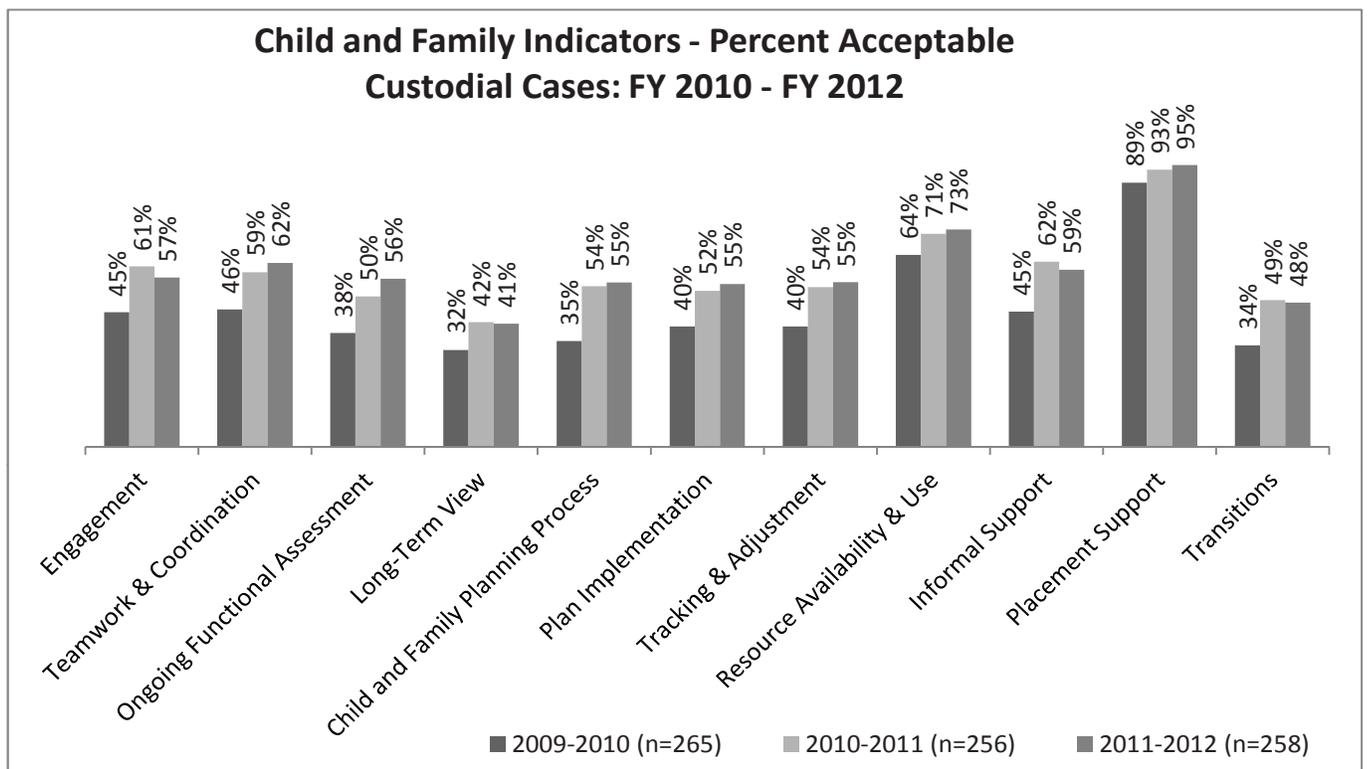
Satisfaction. Is the child, primary caregiver and parent satisfied with the supports and services they were receiving?

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Engagement. Does the child and family demonstrate commitment to the change process?



- Teamwork and Coordination.** Are all the right people identified to be a part of the child and family team?
- Ongoing Functional Assessment.** To what degree does the team have an understanding of the child and family's functioning, strengths, needs, risks and underlying issues that must change for the child to live safely and permanently with the birth family, a relative caregiver or adoptive family?
- Long-Term View.** Is there an explicit plan for this child and family that would enable them to live safely and independent from the child welfare system?
- Child and Family Planning Process.** Is the working permanency/service plan developed by the child and family team individualized and relevant to needs with supports and services uniquely matched to the child/family situation and preferences?
- Plan Implementation.** Are the services/actions timely and are resources planned for each of the change strategies being implemented to help (a) the parent/family meet conditions necessary for safety, permanency and independence and (b) the child/youth achieve and maintain adequate daily functioning at home and school, including achieving any major life transitions?
- Tracking and Adjustment.** Is the status of the child and family being tracked and are adjustments being made as necessary?
- Resource Availability and Use.** To what degree is an adequate array of supports, services, special expertise and other resources (both formal and informal) available and used to support implementation of the service plan timely in intensity and duration?
- Informal Support and Community Involvement.** To what degree is the family/child connected to informal supports that will assist them in achieving safety, well being, independence and permanency?
- Resource Family Supports.** To what degree is the resource family being provided the training, assistance, supervision, resources, support and relief necessary to provide a safe and stable living arrangement for the child that meets the child's daily care, development and parenting needs?
- Support for Congregate Care Providers.** To what degree is staff at facilities being provided the training, assistance, supervision, resources, support and relief necessary to provide a safe and stable living arrangement for the child that meets the child's daily care, development and parenting needs?



Transitioning for Child and Family. To what degree is the current or next life change transition for the child and/or family being planned and implemented to assure a timely, smooth and successful adjustment for the child and family after the change occurs.

Legal System Interface. Are all parties (FSW, attorneys, GAL, judge, youth, family members and other team members) working together, both before, during and after hearings, toward the same goals and outcomes to achieve the permanency goal in a timely manner? Who is making recommendations for services, timelines, and goals – an individual or the team as a whole? Are the parents, family members and child receiving adequate legal representation? Is the child welfare system being adequately represented?



(The above is an abbreviated list of questions taken from the CPORT protocol. See Appendix A for complete 2012 protocol list. Data graphics included in this section were all created using CPORT 2011-12 data.)

Conclusion

The future prosperity of any society depends on its ability to foster the health and well-being of the next generation. When a society invests wisely in children and families, the next generation will pay that back through a lifetime of productivity and responsible citizenship.

The basic architecture of the human brain is constructed through an ongoing process that begins before birth and continues into adulthood. Like the construction of a home, the building process begins with laying the foundation, framing the rooms and wiring the electrical system in a predictable sequence. Early experiences literally shape how the brain gets built; a strong foundation in the early years increases the probability of positive outcomes. A weak foundation increases the odds of later difficulties.

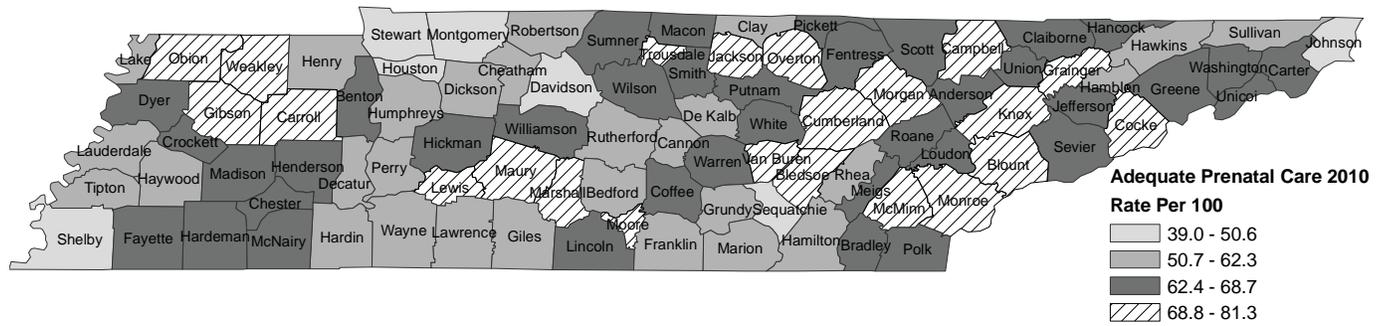
As child welfare systems continue to improve and refine their work to promote safety and permanency for children, a strengthened focus on the social and emotional well-being of children who have experienced maltreatment is the logical next step in reforming the child welfare system. Children who have been abused or neglected have significant social-emotional, behavioral and mental health challenges requiring attention, and treating them with a trauma-focused and evidence-based approach can improve outcomes throughout child welfare. This approach can result in increased placement stability; greater rates of permanency through reunification, adoption and guardianship; and greater readiness for successful adulthood among all children who exit foster care, especially those youth who leave foster care without a permanent home. Most importantly, this will enable children who have experienced maltreatment to look forward to bright, healthy futures.

Tennessee has a long history of promoting good public policies for children, including child restraint and helmet laws that prevent child deaths. Supporting the continued work of the public-private partnerships that provide guidance to our child welfare system positions Tennessee to have better outcomes for the children in the child welfare system. We need to be proactive and responsive to our most vulnerable children if we want to be successful as a state.

Indicators of Child Well-Being



Adequate Prenatal Care

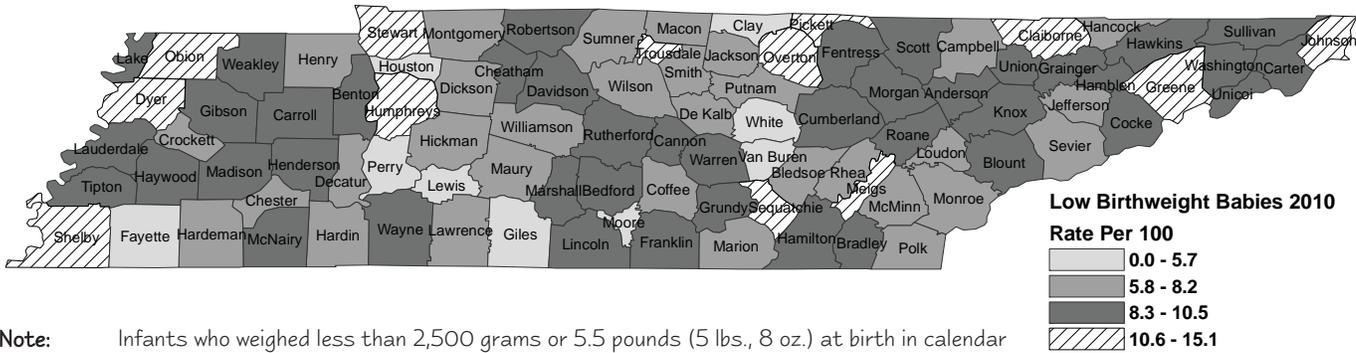


Note: Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births for 2010, and rate is the percent who received adequate prenatal care.

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

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	79,345	59.3	Hamblen	786	61.2	Moore	48	81.3
Anderson	832	66.1	Hamilton	4,107	59.5	Morgan	209	74.2
Bedford	642	58.6	Hancock	61	67.2	Obion	345	73.0
Benton	155	65.2	Hardeman	267	65.9	Overton	241	69.7
Bledsoe	132	70.5	Hardin	272	61.4	Perry	91	56.0
Blount	1,189	71.5	Hawkins	542	57.6	Pickett	52	67.3
Bradley	1,131	67.9	Haywood	240	57.1	Polk	170	65.9
Campbell	404	70.0	Henderson	352	66.8	Putnam	890	68.5
Cannon	140	60.7	Henry	334	62.0	Rhea	380	54.7
Carroll	322	71.1	Hickman	244	66.0	Roane	522	65.9
Carter	568	66.4	Houston	105	41.0	Robertson	850	54.6
Cheatham	410	54.9	Humphreys	207	58.5	Rutherford	3,766	54.6
Chester	184	67.4	Jackson	103	74.8	Scott	251	67.7
Claiborne	328	63.1	Jefferson	534	67.2	Sequatchie	156	47.4
Clay	81	61.7	Johnson	166	44.0	Sevier	1,062	63.2
Cocke	361	69.8	Knox	5,090	71.0	Shelby	13,781	50.6
Coffee	661	68.1	Lake	65	60.0	Smith	205	65.4
Crockett	175	66.9	Lauderdale	310	61.6	Stewart	141	39.0
Cumberland	580	72.6	Lawrence	547	61.1	Sullivan	1,613	61.9
Davidson	9,557	48.9	Lewis	105	69.5	Sumner	1,875	63.3
Decatur	105	61.9	Lincoln	345	64.3	Tipton	775	62.3
DeKalb	232	59.9	Loudon	473	68.7	Trousdale	89	69.7
Dickson	660	62.1	Macon	305	65.2	Unicoi	163	67.5
Dyer	469	66.7	Madison	1,243	66.4	Union	218	64.2
Fayette	454	65.6	Marion	286	57.0	Van Buren	63	71.4
Fentress	182	64.8	Marshall	371	69.0	Warren	493	65.7
Franklin	378	60.6	Maury	1,133	71.6	Washington	1,318	65.4
Gibson	597	70.5	McMinn	534	69.9	Wayne	137	62.0
Giles	290	58.3	McNairy	291	63.2	Weakley	383	75.2
Grainger	237	72.2	Meigs	117	67.5	White	272	68.4
Greene	616	63.0	Monroe	486	70.2	Williamson	1,971	68.4
Grundy	165	58.2	Montgomery	3,204	42.0	Wilson	1,353	66.1

Low Birthweight Babies

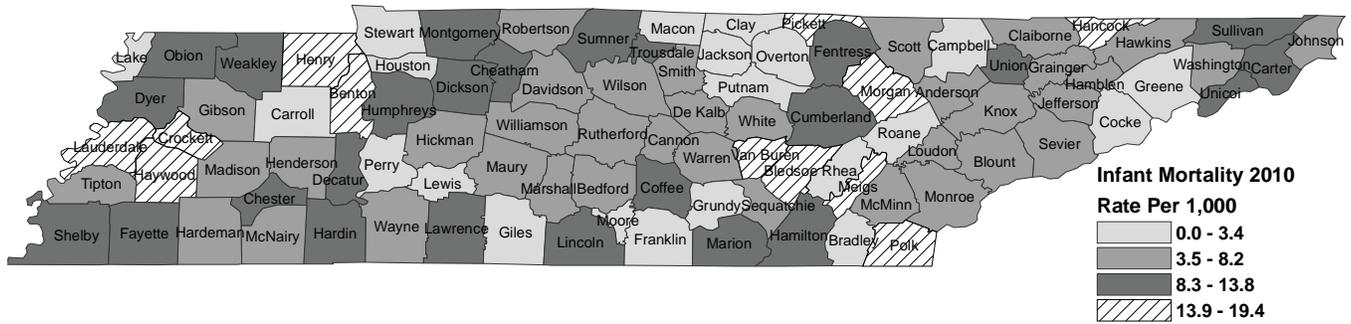


Note: Infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2010. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year.

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

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	7,166	9.0	Hamblen	70	8.9	Moore	2	4.2
Anderson	84	10.1	Hamilton	432	10.5	Morgan	19	9.1
Bedford	63	9.8	Hancock	5	8.2	Obion	38	11.0
Benton	13	8.4	Hardeman	18	6.7	Overton	29	12.0
Bledsoe	8	6.1	Hardin	22	8.1	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	103	8.7	Hawkins	55	10.1	Pickett	6	11.5
Bradley	104	9.2	Haywood	22	9.2	Polk	13	7.6
Campbell	26	6.4	Henderson	31	8.8	Putnam	73	8.2
Cannon	13	9.3	Hickman	19	7.8	Rhea	27	7.1
Carroll	27	8.4	Houston	5	4.8	Roane	44	8.4
Carter	52	9.2	Humphreys	24	11.6	Robertson	71	8.4
Cheatham	35	8.5	Jackson	7	6.8	Rutherford	313	8.3
Chester	13	7.1	Jefferson	34	6.4	Scott	24	9.6
Claiborne	36	11.0	Johnson	25	15.1	Sequatchie	18	11.5
Clay	4	4.9	Knox	449	8.8	Sevier	78	7.3
Cocke	35	9.7	Lake	6	9.2	Shelby	1,527	11.1
Coffee	44	6.7	Lauderdale	30	9.7	Smith	13	6.3
Crockett	11	6.3	Lawrence	44	8.0	Stewart	17	12.1
Cumberland	56	9.7	Lewis	5	4.8	Sullivan	154	9.5
Davidson	827	8.7	Lincoln	33	9.6	Sumner	138	7.4
Decatur	8	7.6	Loudon	34	7.2	Tipton	65	8.4
DeKalb	19	8.2	Macon	24	7.9	Trousdale	12	13.5
Dickson	42	6.4	Madison	124	10.0	Unicoi	15	9.2
Dyer	51	10.9	Marion	22	7.7	Union	20	9.2
Fayette	26	5.7	Marshall	33	8.9	Van Buren	3	4.8
Fentress	19	10.4	Maury	88	7.8	Warren	42	8.5
Franklin	37	9.8	McMinn	38	7.1	Washington	116	8.8
Gibson	59	9.9	McNairy	25	8.6	Wayne	12	8.8
Giles	16	5.5	Meigs	16	13.7	Weakley	40	10.4
Grainger	24	10.1	Monroe	40	8.2	White	14	5.1
Greene	66	10.7	Montgomery	261	8.1	Williamson	132	6.7
Grundy	15	9.1				Wilson	90	6.7

Infant Mortality

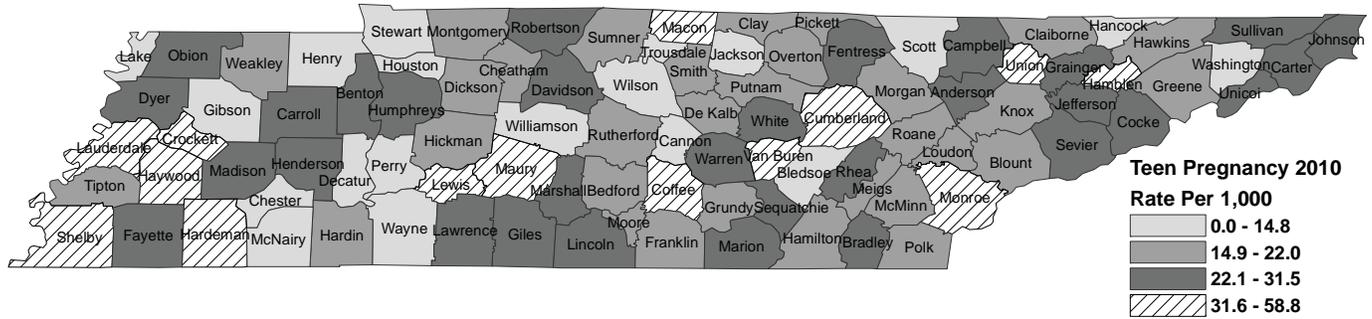


Note: The number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2010. The rate is per 1,000 live births for the same year.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	626	7.9	Hamblen	4	5.1	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	6	7.2	Hamilton	40	9.7	Morgan	3	14.4
Bedford	5	7.8	Hancock	1	16.4	Obion	4	11.6
Benton	3	19.4	Hardeman	2	7.5	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	2	15.2	Hardin	3	11.0	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	8	6.7	Hawkins	4	7.4	Pickett	1	19.2
Bradley	2	1.8	Haywood	4	16.7	Polk	3	17.6
Campbell	0	0.0	Henderson	2	5.7	Putnam	3	3.4
Cannon	1	7.1	Henry	6	18.0	Rhea	0	0.0
Carroll	1	3.1	Hickman	2	8.2	Roane	1	1.9
Carter	7	12.3	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	4	4.7
Cheatham	5	12.2	Humphreys	2	9.7	Rutherford	25	6.6
Chester	2	10.9	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	2	8.0
Claiborne	2	6.1	Jefferson	4	7.5	Sequatchie	1	6.4
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	6.0	Sevier	8	7.5
Cocke	1	2.8	Knox	34	6.7	Shelby	142	10.3
Coffee	6	9.1	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	1	4.9
Crockett	3	17.1	Lauderdale	6	19.4	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	8	13.8	Lawrence	6	11.0	Sullivan	15	9.3
Davidson	73	7.6	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	17	9.1
Decatur	1	9.5	Lincoln	3	8.7	Tipton	6	7.7
DeKalb	1	4.3	Loudon	2	4.2	Trousdale	1	11.2
Dickson	8	12.1	Macon	1	3.3	Unicoi	2	12.3
Dyer	5	10.7	Madison	7	5.6	Union	2	9.2
Fayette	6	13.2	Marion	3	10.5	Van Buren	1	15.9
Fentress	2	11.0	Marshall	2	5.4	Warren	2	4.1
Franklin	1	2.6	Maury	7	6.2	Washington	7	5.3
Gibson	3	5.0	McMinn	3	5.6	Wayne	1	7.3
Giles	0	0.0	McNairy	2	6.9	Weakley	4	10.4
Grainger	1	4.2	Meigs	2	17.1	White	2	7.4
Greene	2	3.2	Monroe	3	6.2	Williamson	9	4.6
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	30	9.4	Wilson	8	5.9

Teen Pregnancy



Note: The number of pregnant 15-17-year-old females during calendar year 2010. The rate is per 1,000.
Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	3,104	24.8	Hamblen	38	33.1	Moore	3	20.0
Anderson	36	25.2	Hamilton	108	17.8	Morgan	9	21.3
Bedford	20	20.5	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	17	27.1
Benton	8	23.3	Hardeman	17	32.6	Overton	7	17.7
Bledsoe	2	7.9	Hardin	11	21.5	Perry	2	13.1
Blount	44	18.4	Hawkins	21	18.8	Pickett	1	16.9
Bradley	43	23.0	Haywood	17	41.7	Polk	6	17.7
Campbell	21	25.9	Henderson	14	25.0	Putnam	29	22.0
Cannon	4	13.7	Henry	9	14.6	Rhea	15	25.6
Carroll	13	25.2	Hickman	10	20.7	Roane	16	16.2
Carter	24	24.3	Houston	1	6.0	Robertson	32	23.7
Cheatham	17	19.1	Humphreys	9	23.3	Rutherford	109	19.9
Chester	4	11.6	Jackson	2	9.1	Scott	7	14.0
Claiborne	13	19.3	Jefferson	22	22.7	Sequatchie	9	30.7
Clay	3	20.3	Johnson	9	30.2	Sevier	54	31.5
Cocke	20	29.8	Knox	164	21.4	Shelby	833	38.5
Coffee	36	34.0	Lake	1	10.2	Smith	8	20.5
Crockett	13	39.9	Lauderdale	20	37.0	Stewart	1	3.4
Cumberland	40	45.6	Lawrence	21	24.1	Sullivan	69	24.1
Davidson	291	29.3	Lewis	9	36.0	Sumner	60	17.6
Decatur	3	13.2	Lincoln	16	25.2	Tipton	24	16.1
DeKalb	7	20.8	Loudon	15	17.6	Trousdale	2	13.6
Dickson	18	17.2	Macon	16	32.3	Unicoi	7	22.4
Dyer	24	26.6	Madison	48	24.5	Union	14	37.7
Fayette	16	23.2	Marion	14	27.6	Van Buren	6	58.8
Fentress	8	22.5	Marshall	15	23.3	Warren	18	24.5
Franklin	13	16.3	Mauy	47	32.0	Washington	25	12.2
Gibson	16	14.7	McMinn	22	21.7	Wayne	3	10.2
Giles	14	24.8	McNairy	6	10.4	Weakley	12	19.9
Grainger	10	22.6	Meigs	4	20.2	White	12	23.6
Greene	25	19.6	Monroe	29	33.8	Williamson	36	7.8
Grundy	5	18.5	Montgomery	77	21.4	Wilson	35	14.8

Births to Teens

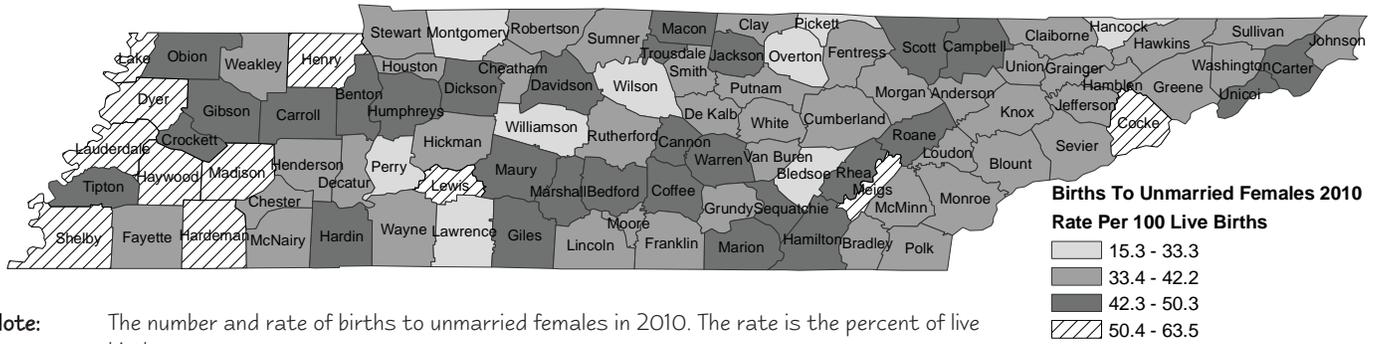


Note: 15 to 17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2010, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the age group.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	2,532	20.2	Hamblen	32	27.9	Moore	3	20.0
Anderson	30	21.0	Hamilton	101	16.7	Morgan	9	21.3
Bedford	19	19.5	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	16	25.5
Benton	8	23.3	Hardeman	14	26.9	Overton	5	12.6
Bledsoe	2	7.9	Hardin	10	19.6	Perry	2	13.1
Blount	39	16.3	Hawkins	20	17.9	Pickett	1	16.9
Bradley	39	20.9	Haywood	14	34.3	Polk	6	17.7
Campbell	19	23.4	Henderson	12	21.4	Putnam	26	19.7
Cannon	4	13.7	Henry	7	11.4	Rhea	12	20.5
Carroll	12	23.3	Hickman	8	16.5	Roane	12	12.2
Carter	23	23.3	Houston	1	6.0	Robertson	25	18.5
Cheatham	10	11.2	Humphreys	8	20.7	Rutherford	83	15.2
Chester	4	11.6	Jackson	1	4.5	Scott	7	14.0
Claiborne	13	19.3	Jefferson	17	17.5	Sequatchie	8	27.3
Clay	3	20.3	Johnson	9	30.2	Sevier	46	26.8
Cocke	16	23.8	Knox	135	17.6	Shelby	608	28.1
Coffee	28	26.4	Lake	1	10.2	Smith	8	20.5
Crockett	12	36.8	Lauderdale	16	29.6	Stewart	1	3.4
Cumberland	37	42.1	Lawrence	16	18.3	Sullivan	65	22.7
Davidson	224	22.6	Lewis	9	36.0	Sumner	47	13.8
Decatur	3	13.2	Lincoln	15	23.6	Tipton	21	14.1
DeKalb	7	20.8	Loudon	13	15.3	Trousdale	2	13.6
Dickson	15	14.3	Macon	13	26.2	Unicoi	7	22.4
Dyer	20	22.2	Madison	43	21.9	Union	12	32.3
Fayette	10	14.5	Marion	14	27.6	Van Buren	6	58.8
Fentress	8	22.5	Marshall	13	20.2	Warren	18	24.5
Franklin	11	13.8	Maury	40	27.2	Washington	23	11.3
Gibson	13	11.9	McMinn	20	19.7	Wayne	3	10.2
Giles	11	19.5	McNairy	5	8.7	Weakley	11	18.2
Grainger	10	22.6	Meigs	4	20.2	White	12	23.6
Greene	21	16.5	Monroe	26	30.3	Williamson	26	5.7
Grundy	5	18.5	Montgomery	61	16.9	Wilson	27	11.4

Births to Unmarried Females

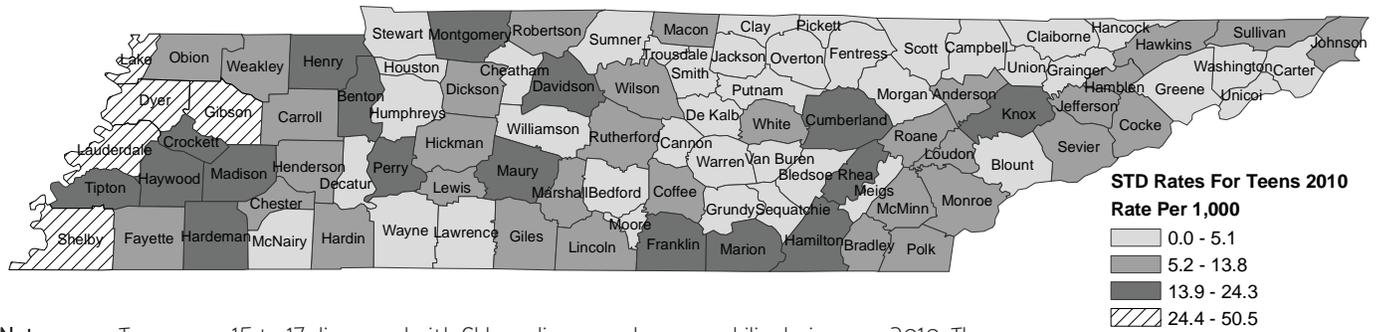


Note: The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2010. The rate is the percent of live births.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	34,997	44.1	Hamblen	305	38.8	Moore	19	39.6
Anderson	328	39.4	Hamilton	1,847	45.0	Morgan	83	39.7
Bedford	295	46.0	Hancock	17	27.9	Obion	153	44.3
Benton	78	50.3	Hardeman	161	60.3	Overton	79	32.8
Bledsoe	38	28.8	Hardin	120	44.1	Perry	26	28.6
Blount	440	37.0	Hawkins	221	40.8	Pickett	14	26.9
Bradley	401	35.5	Haywood	146	60.8	Polk	66	38.8
Campbell	188	46.5	Henderson	148	42.0	Putnam	365	41.0
Cannon	68	48.6	Henry	173	51.8	Rhea	176	46.3
Carroll	139	43.2	Hickman	98	40.2	Roane	227	43.5
Carter	251	44.2	Houston	43	41.0	Robertson	329	38.7
Cheatham	141	34.4	Humphreys	91	44.0	Rutherford	1,317	35.0
Chester	69	37.5	Jackson	47	45.6	Scott	112	44.6
Claiborne	130	39.6	Jefferson	224	41.9	Sequatchie	78	50.0
Clay	32	39.5	Johnson	68	41.0	Sevier	427	40.2
Cocke	198	54.8	Knox	1,862	36.6	Shelby	8,543	62.0
Coffee	311	47.0	Lake	37	56.9	Smith	73	35.6
Crockett	76	43.4	Lauderdale	197	63.5	Stewart	52	36.9
Cumberland	245	42.2	Lawrence	182	33.3	Sullivan	652	40.4
Davidson	4,299	45.0	Lewis	57	54.3	Sumner	697	37.2
Decatur	36	34.3	Lincoln	139	40.3	Tipton	367	47.4
De Kalb	93	40.1	Loudon	188	39.7	Trousdale	41	46.1
Dickson	285	43.2	Macon	137	44.9	Unicoi	70	42.9
Dyer	242	51.6	Madison	679	54.6	Union	82	37.6
Fayette	181	39.9	Marion	134	46.9	Van Buren	25	39.7
Fentress	72	39.6	Marshall	166	44.7	Warren	221	44.8
Franklin	156	41.3	Mauy	498	44.0	Washington	486	36.9
Gibson	273	45.7	McMinn	214	40.1	Wayne	52	38.0
Giles	143	49.3	McNairy	116	39.9	Weakley	157	41.0
Grainger	85	35.9	Meigs	61	52.1	White	114	41.9
Greene	241	39.1	Monroe	195	40.1	Williamson	301	15.3
Grundy	60	36.4	Montgomery	987	30.8	Wilson	441	32.6

Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases

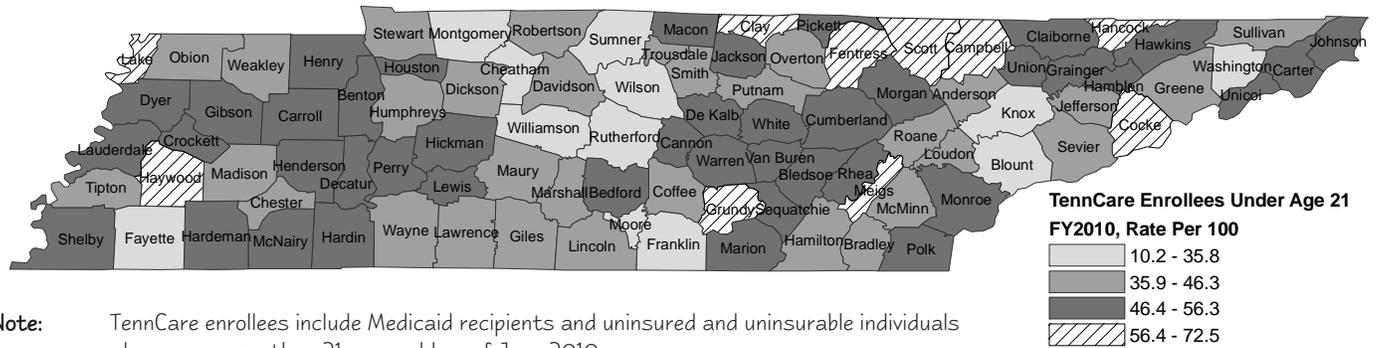


Note: Teens ages 15 to 17 diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2010. The rate is per 1,000 teens.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD.
Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	4,853	18.9	Hamblen	20	8.2	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	27	8.9	Hamilton	279	22.1	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	8	4.0	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	13	10.2
Benton	10	15.2	Hardeman	25	23.8	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Hardin	8	7.5	Perry	5	15.1
Blount	21	4.2	Hawkins	13	5.8	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	41	10.7	Haywood	20	22.7	Polk	5	7.6
Campbell	6	3.8	Henderson	16	13.8	Putnam	10	3.9
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	25	20.1	Rhea	19	15.7
Carroll	7	6.4	Hickman	9	8.5	Roane	16	7.7
Carter	9	4.4	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	30	10.9
Cheatham	0	0.0	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	103	9.2
Chester	5	6.6	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	0	0.0
Claiborne	6	4.6	Jefferson	21	10.1	Sequatchie	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	7	11.6	Sevier	29	8.0
Cocke	13	9.6	Knox	237	15.2	Shelby	2,212	50.5
Coffee	23	10.4	Lake	10	41.8	Smith	0	0.0
Crockett	13	21.4	Lauderdale	36	31.3	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	43	22.7	Lawrence	7	3.9	Sullivan	40	6.7
Davidson	420	20.8	Lewis	7	13.4	Sumner	33	4.7
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	11	8.5	Tipton	54	17.5
DeKalb	0	0.0	Loudon	20	11.4	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	15	6.8	Macon	8	8.4	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	66	36.3	Madison	100	24.3	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	19	12.8	Marion	23	21.7	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	16	12.4	Warren	8	5.1
Franklin	37	23.7	Maury	64	20.4	Washington	21	5.0
Gibson	66	30.2	McMinn	13	6.1	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	11	9.3	McNairy	5	4.4	Weakley	13	10.3
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	0	0.0	White	9	8.9
Greene	7	2.6	Monroe	19	10.8	Williamson	19	2.0
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	145	19.9	Wilson	38	7.9

TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21

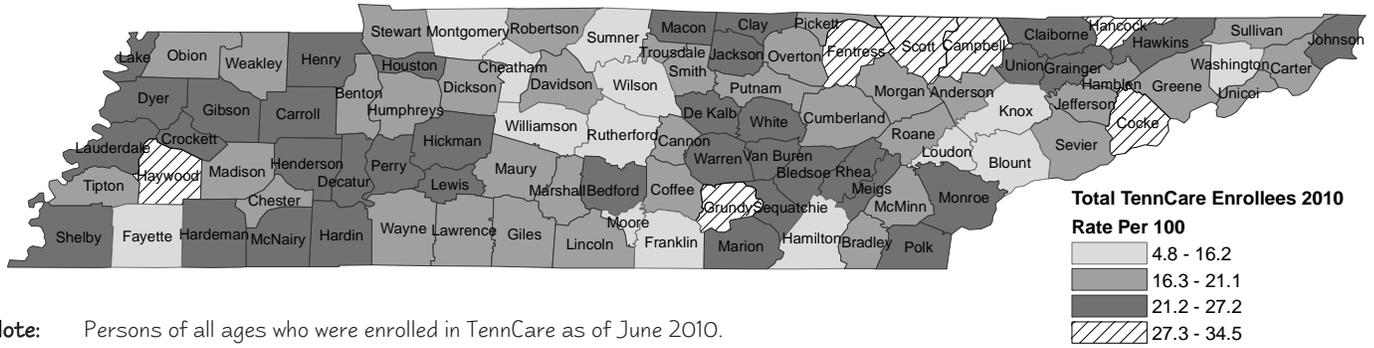


Note: TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of June 2010.

Source: Data: Bureau of TennCare.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	740,633	42.0	Hamblen	8,018	47.1	Moore	560	34.6
Anderson	8,214	43.0	Hamilton	33,368	37.8	Morgan	2,545	47.4
Bedford	6,974	50.4	Hancock	1,200	70.6	Obion	3,884	46.3
Benton	2,093	53.8	Hardeman	3,767	55.7	Overton	2,642	44.5
Bledsoe	1,770	54.5	Hardin	3,573	54.2	Perry	1,072	52.0
Blount	11,000	34.5	Hawkins	7,148	49.0	Pickett	555	49.3
Bradley	10,828	39.2	Haywood	3,308	59.9	Polk	2,110	48.9
Campbell	6,334	60.8	Henderson	3,739	48.2	Putnam	8,163	39.2
Cannon	1,711	47.5	Henry	4,245	52.9	Rhea	4,748	53.3
Carroll	3,738	49.1	Hickman	3,192	49.4	Roane	5,282	40.5
Carter	6,636	47.8	Houston	1,092	47.5	Robertson	7,477	38.6
Cheatham	3,768	33.8	Humphreys	2,160	43.5	Rutherford	24,173	29.1
Chester	2,075	39.4	Jackson	1,399	50.3	Scott	4,039	62.3
Claiborne	4,279	52.1	Jefferson	6,280	45.1	Sequatchie	2,031	53.1
Clay	1,129	59.0	Johnson	2,142	54.3	Sevier	10,354	44.8
Cooke	5,677	63.8	Knox	37,389	32.2	Shelby	149,061	52.1
Coffee	6,773	45.7	Lake	1,056	65.4	Smith	2,341	43.9
Crockett	2,117	51.2	Lauderdale	4,314	55.2	Stewart	1,461	41.6
Cumberland	6,282	50.6	Lawrence	5,129	42.4	Sullivan	15,713	41.6
Davidson	75,328	45.5	Lewis	1,753	53.1	Sumner	14,180	30.6
Decatur	1,427	49.3	Lincoln	3,985	44.3	Tipton	7,914	41.5
DeKalb	2,450	49.6	Loudon	4,325	38.3	Trousdale	984	43.8
Dickson	5,707	40.2	Macon	3,409	53.2	Unicoi	2,135	50.2
Dyer	5,694	51.9	Madison	12,782	43.9	Union	2,769	52.6
Fayette	3,473	34.7	Marion	3,711	51.7	Van Buren	741	55.0
Fentress	3,101	64.8	Marshall	3,416	39.4	Warren	5,663	51.1
Franklin	3,963	35.8	Mauy	9,512	42.0	Washington	10,466	33.7
Gibson	6,715	47.8	McMinn	6,260	45.1	Wayne	1,768	45.0
Giles	3,231	41.7	McNairy	3,973	56.3	Weakley	3,694	36.8
Grainger	2,865	49.1	Meigs	1,727	58.9	White	3,261	48.5
Greene	7,346	42.5	Monroe	5,929	50.4	Williamson	5,993	10.2
Grundy	2,644	72.5	Montgomery	14,590	25.8	Wilson	8,864	27.2

Total TennCare Population

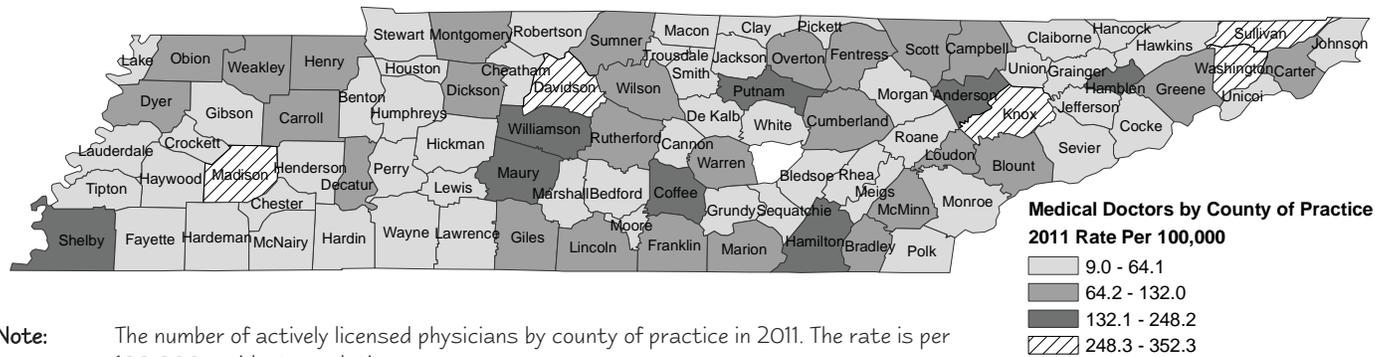


Note: Persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of June 2010.

Source: Bureau of TennCare supplied data. Population Data: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	1,196,800	18.9	Hamblen	12,799	20.5	Moore	881	13.8
Anderson	14,009	18.6	Hamilton	54,601	16.2	Morgan	4,393	20.0
Bedford	10,430	23.1	Hancock	2,312	33.9	Obion	6,384	20.1
Benton	3,486	21.1	Hardeman	6,533	24.0	Overton	4,644	21.0
Bledsoe	2,946	22.9	Hardin	6,398	24.6	Perry	1,716	21.7
Blount	18,286	14.9	Hawkins	12,328	21.7	Pickett	1,051	20.7
Bradley	18,021	18.2	Haywood	5,294	28.2	Polk	3,674	21.8
Campbell	12,272	30.1	Henderson	6,257	22.5	Putnam	13,991	19.3
Cannon	2,884	20.9	Henry	6,993	21.6	Rhea	7,942	25.0
Carroll	6,440	22.6	Hickman	5,316	21.5	Roane	9,807	18.1
Carter	11,466	20.0	Houston	1,922	22.8	Robertson	11,194	16.9
Cheatham	5,806	14.8	Humphreys	3,635	19.6	Rutherford	35,434	13.5
Chester	3,396	19.8	Jackson	2,590	22.3	Scott	7,284	32.8
Claiborne	8,332	25.9	Jefferson	10,464	20.4	Sequatchie	3,439	24.4
Clay	1,994	25.4	Johnson	4,080	22.4	Sevier	15,208	16.9
Cocke	10,065	28.2	Knox	61,975	14.3	Shelby	226,188	24.4
Coffee	10,862	20.6	Lake	2,037	26.0	Smith	3,882	20.3
Crockett	3,379	23.2	Lauderdale	7,066	25.4	Stewart	2,540	19.1
Cumberland	10,369	18.5	Lawrence	8,500	20.3	Sullivan	27,487	17.5
Davidson	114,743	18.3	Lewis	2,834	23.3	Sumner	22,163	13.8
Decatur	2,530	21.5	Lincoln	6,558	19.7	Tipton	11,768	19.3
DeKalb	4,169	22.3	Loudon	6,897	14.2	Trousdale	1,627	20.7
Dickson	9,033	18.2	Macon	5,640	25.4	Unicoi	3,731	20.4
Dyer	9,566	25.0	Madison	20,743	21.1	Union	4,481	23.4
Fayette	5,504	14.3	Marion	6,356	22.5	Van Buren	1,296	23.4
Fentress	5,821	32.4	Marshall	5,373	17.5	Warren	9,414	23.6
Franklin	6,648	16.2	Maury	15,062	18.6	Washington	18,801	15.3
Gibson	11,440	23.0	McMinn	10,570	20.2	Wayne	3,013	17.7
Giles	5,493	18.6	McNairy	7,102	27.2	Weakley	6,263	17.9
Grainger	5,099	22.5	Meigs	2,839	24.2	White	5,629	21.8
Greene	13,233	19.2	Monroe	10,122	22.7	Williamson	8,810	4.8
Grundy	4,722	34.5	Montgomery	22,529	13.1	Wilson	13,942	12.2

Medical Doctors by County of Practice

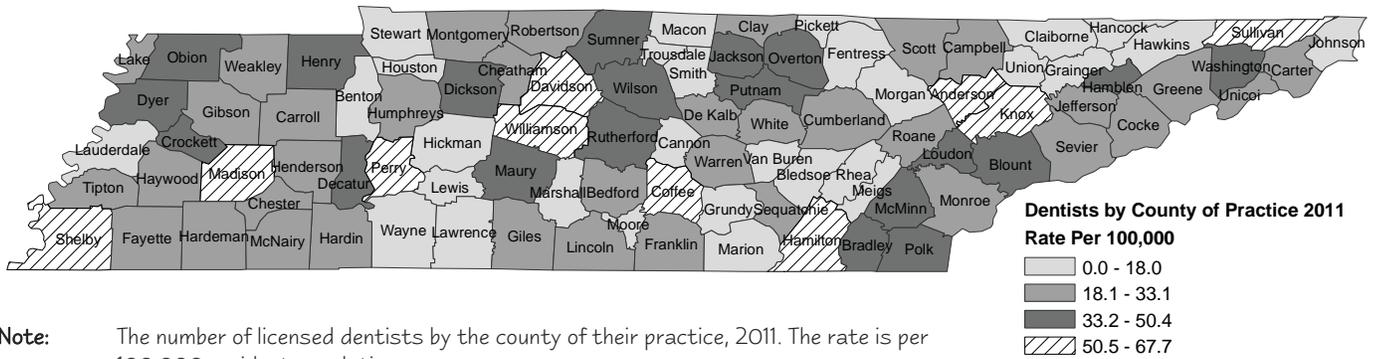


Note: The number of actively licensed physicians by county of practice in 2011. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	15,618	246.1	Hamblen	92	147.1	Moore	2	31.4
Anderson	153	203.6	Hamilton	835	248.2	Morgan	4	18.2
Bedford	28	62.1	Hancock	3	44.0	Obion	31	97.5
Benton	6	36.4	Hardeman	15	55.0	Overton	17	77.0
Bledsoe	4	31.1	Hardin	15	57.6	Perry	3	37.9
Blount	155	126.0	Hawkins	17	29.9	Pickett	3	59.1
Bradley	102	103.1	Haywood	7	37.3	Polk	8	47.5
Campbell	36	88.4	Henderson	9	32.4	Putnam	139	192.2
Cannon	4	29.0	Henry	37	114.4	Rhea	13	40.9
Carroll	26	91.2	Hickman	7	28.4	Roane	28	51.7
Carter	41	71.4	Houston	3	35.6	Robertson	38	57.3
Cheatham	14	35.8	Humphreys	8	43.2	Rutherford	323	123.0
Chester	4	23.3	Jackson	2	17.2	Scott	16	72.0
Claiborne	12	37.3	Jefferson	28	54.5	Sequatchie	4	28.3
Clay	3	38.2	Johnson	6	32.9	Sevier	51	56.7
Cocke	16	44.9	Knox	1,240	286.9	Shelby	1,962	211.5
Coffee	85	161.0	Lake	2	25.5	Smith	8	41.7
Crockett	3	20.6	Lauderdale	9	32.4	Stewart	4	30.0
Cumberland	74	132.0	Lawrence	21	50.2	Sullivan	454	289.5
Davidson	2,208	352.3	Lewis	6	49.3	Sumner	170	105.8
Decatur	9	76.6	Lincoln	25	74.9	Tipton	31	50.8
DeKalb	12	64.1	Loudon	42	86.5	Trousdale	5	63.5
Dickson	46	92.6	Macon	2	9.0	Unicoi	9	49.1
Dyer	45	117.4	Madison	327	332.7	Union	6	31.4
Fayette	13	33.8	Marion	25	88.5	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	12	66.8	Marshall	11	35.9	Warren	34	85.3
Franklin	34	82.8	Maury	150	185.3	Washington	429	348.8
Gibson	23	46.3	McMinn	51	97.6	Wayne	7	41.1
Giles	21	71.2	McNairy	12	46.0	Weakley	24	68.5
Grainger	4	17.7	Meigs	3	25.5	White	13	50.3
Greene	82	119.1	Monroe	24	53.9	Williamson	335	182.9
Grundy	3	21.9	Montgomery	130	75.4	Wilson	86	75.4

Dentists by County of Practice

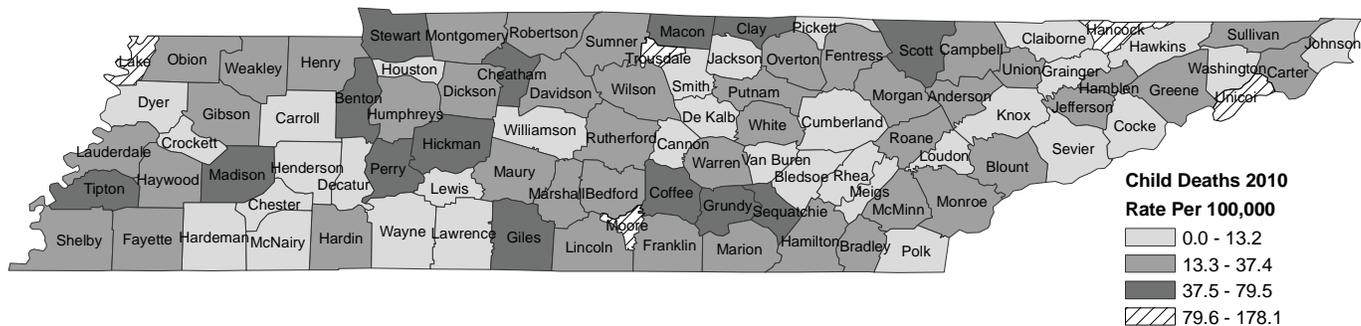


Note: The number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice, 2011. The rate is per 100,000 resident population.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	3,312	52.2	Hamblen	30	48.0	Moore	1	15.7
Anderson	48	63.9	Hamilton	189	56.2	Morgan	3	13.6
Bedford	10	22.2	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	11	34.6
Benton	2	12.1	Hardeman	9	33.0	Overton	5	49.8
Bledsoe	1	7.8	Hardin	6	23.1	Perry	1	63.2
Blount	56	45.5	Hawkins	7	12.3	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	36	36.4	Haywood	5	26.6	Polk	6	35.7
Campbell	8	19.6	Henderson	6	21.6	Putnam	35	48.4
Cannon	2	14.5	Henry	16	49.5	Rhea	5	15.7
Carroll	6	21.0	Hickman	3	12.2	Roane	15	27.7
Carter	16	27.9	Houston	1	11.9	Robertson	16	24.1
Cheatham	8	20.5	Humphreys	6	32.4	Rutherford	108	41.1
Chester	4	23.3	Jackson	4	34.4	Scott	5	22.5
Claiborne	5	15.5	Jefferson	11	21.4	Sequatchie	3	21.3
Clay	2	25.4	Johnson	2	11.0	Sevier	28	31.1
Cocke	7	19.6	Knox	240	55.5	Shelby	497	53.6
Coffee	34	64.4	Lake	2	25.5	Smith	2	10.4
Crockett	5	34.3	Lauderdale	5	18.0	Stewart	2	15.0
Cumberland	17	30.3	Lawrence	7	16.7	Sullivan	96	61.2
Davidson	406	64.8	Lewis	2	16.4	Sumner	74	46.1
Decatur	5	42.5	Lincoln	7	21.0	Tipton	14	22.9
DeKalb	4	21.4	Loudon	22	45.3	Trousdale	1	12.7
Dickson	22	44.3	Macon	4	18.0	Unicoi	5	27.3
Dyer	16	41.7	Madison	65	66.1	Union	3	15.7
Fayette	10	26.0	Marion	5	17.7	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	2	11.1	Marshall	5	16.3	Warren	12	30.1
Franklin	11	26.8	Maury	39	48.2	Washington	62	50.4
Gibson	15	30.2	McMinn	20	38.3	Wayne	1	5.9
Giles	8	27.1	McNairy	7	26.8	Weakley	10	28.6
Grainger	1	4.4	Meigs	1	8.5	White	8	31.0
Greene	20	29.1	Monroe	11	24.7	Williamson	124	67.7
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	57	33.1	Wilson	47	41.2

Child Deaths

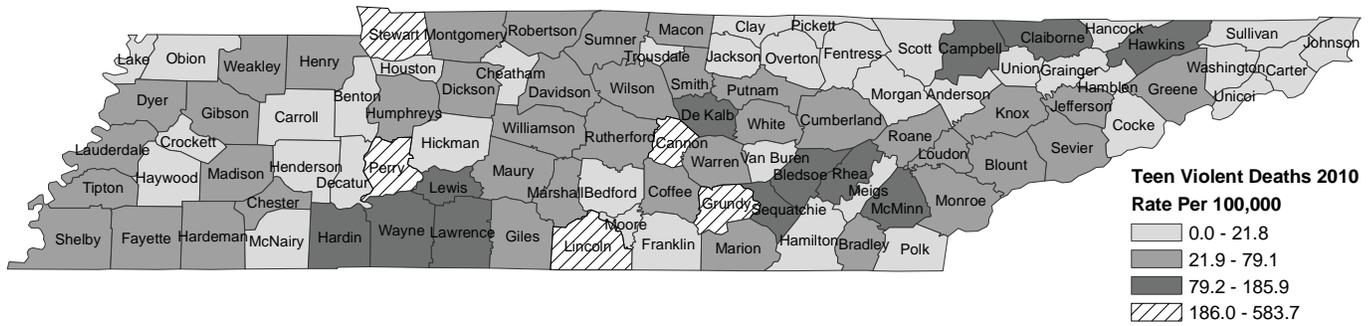


Note: Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	236	20.3	Hamblen	3	26.1	Moore	1	92.2
Anderson	4	31.6	Hamilton	12	21.4	Morgan	1	28.1
Bedford	3	31.8	Hancock	2	178.1	Obion	2	35.2
Benton	1	39.1	Hardeman	0	0.0	Overton	1	24.6
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Hardin	1	23.2	Perry	1	73.0
Blount	4	18.9	Hawkins	1	10.1	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	5	28.2	Haywood	1	27.0	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	1	14.4	Henderson	0	0.0	Putnam	2	16.5
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	2	36.9	Rhea	0	0.0
Carroll	0	0.0	Hickman	3	70.7	Roane	3	34.3
Carter	3	33.6	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	5	37.4
Cheatham	3	40.1	Humphreys	1	30.8	Rutherford	8	14.9
Chester	0	0.0	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	3	68.8
Claiborne	0	0.0	Jefferson	2	22.9	Sequatchie	1	38.9
Clay	1	79.5	Johnson	0	0.0	Sevier	1	6.6
Cocke	0	0.0	Knox	6	8.1	Shelby	35	18.6
Coffee	4	40.1	Lake	1	98.6	Smith	0	0.0
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	1	19.1	Stewart	1	43.0
Cumberland	0	0.0	Lawrence	1	12.2	Sullivan	4	16.1
Davidson	22	20.6	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	6	19.0
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	2	32.8	Tipton	5	39.2
DeKalb	0	0.0	Loudon	1	13.2	Trousdale	2	135.0
Dickson	3	31.2	Macon	2	46.7	Unicoi	3	102.6
Dyer	0	0.0	Madison	7	38.5	Union	1	28.2
Fayette	2	29.0	Marion	1	21.0	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	1	30.8	Marshall	2	33.8	Warren	2	26.2
Franklin	1	14.3	Maury	3	19.5	Washington	0	0.0
Gibson	3	31.2	McMinn	2	22.0	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	3	60.2	McNairy	0	0.0	Weakley	1	18.7
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	0	0.0	White	1	22.1
Greene	3	26.9	Monroe	2	25.2	Williamson	3	7.1
Grundy	1	40.5	Montgomery	9	23.9	Wilson	7	31.3

Teen Violent Deaths

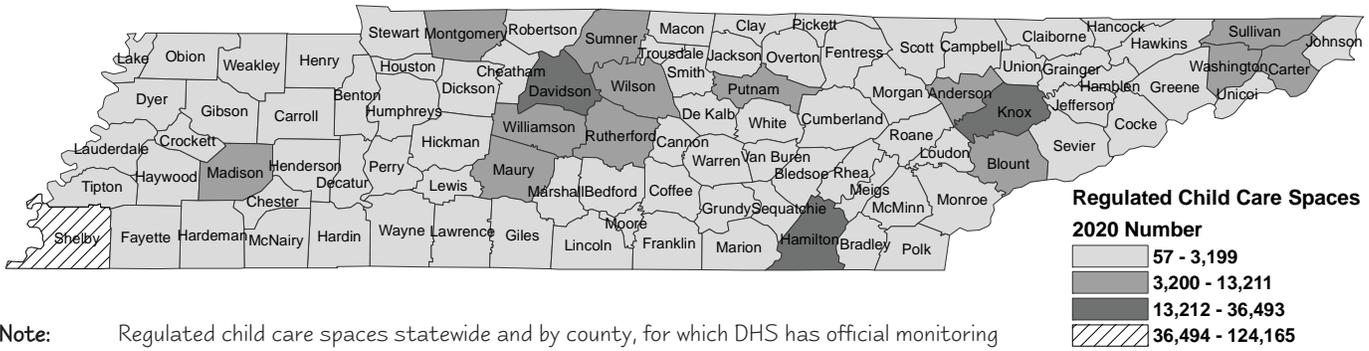


Note: This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 same age population.

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

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	182	41.6	Hamblen	0	0.0	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	0	0.0	Hamilton	5	21.8	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	0	0.0	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	0	0.0
Benton	0	0.0	Hardeman	1	58.9	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	1	109.6	Hardin	3	172.3	Perry	3	583.7
Blount	3	37.6	Hawkins	4	112.1	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	2	28.3	Haywood	0	0.0	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	3	116.1	Henderson	0	0.0	Putnam	2	33.5
Cannon	2	215.7	Henry	1	51.9	Rhea	2	92.3
Carroll	0	0.0	Hickman	0	0.0	Roane	1	30.6
Carter	0	0.0	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	2	46.4
Cheatham	0	0.0	Humphreys	1	75.4	Rutherford	9	43.9
Chester	1	62.6	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	0	0.0
Claiborne	2	87.1	Jefferson	1	26.3	Sequatchie	1	104.9
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	0	0.0	Sevier	2	34.3
Cocke	0	0.0	Knox	9	30.7	Shelby	25	34.8
Coffee	1	27.9	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	1	76.6
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	1	54.0	Stewart	2	215.5
Cumberland	1	32.3	Lawrence	3	102.5	Sullivan	0	0.0
Davidson	23	59.0	Lewis	1	123.9	Sumner	4	36.5
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	5	236.7	Tipton	2	41.5
DeKalb	1	86.9	Loudon	2	72.8	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	1	29.4	Macon	1	65.6	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	2	71.7	Madison	4	50.9	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	1	44.2	Marion	1	58.7	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	1	48.8	Warren	1	39.6
Franklin	0	0.0	Maury	2	38.7	Washington	0	0.0
Gibson	2	59.5	McMinn	4	111.9	Wayne	2	185.9
Giles	1	49.1	McNairy	0	0.0	Weakley	2	62.7
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	0	0.0	White	1	61.6
Greene	2	44.1	Monroe	1	35.1	Williamson	4	30.5
Grundy	2	230.9	Montgomery	8	63.7	Wilson	6	79.1

Regulated Child Care Spaces

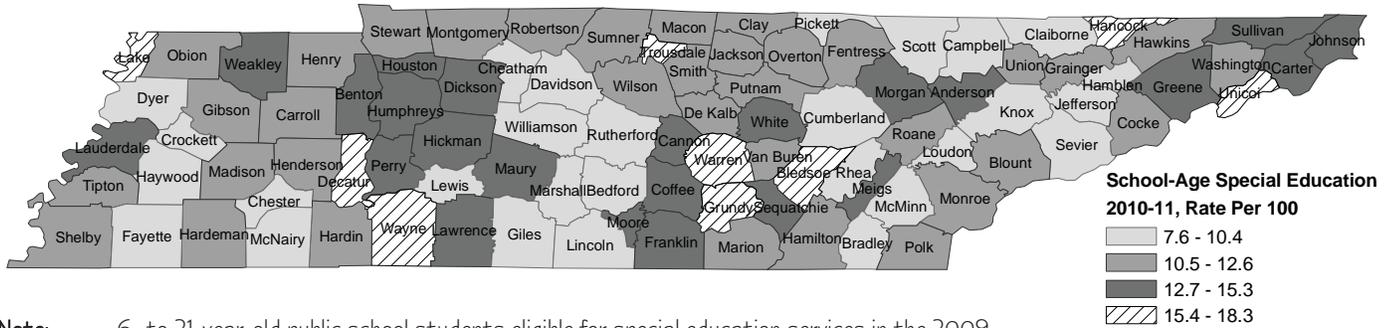


Note: Regulated child care spaces statewide and by county, for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility, for fiscal year 2010.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Human Services (DHS).

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	361,836	Hamblen	2,158	Moore	133
Anderson	3,868	Hamilton	18,607	Morgan	296
Bedford	1,695	Hancock	340	Obion	1,578
Benton	368	Hardeman	601	Overton	1,106
Bledsoe	232	Hardin	545	Perry	109
Blount	5,288	Hawkins	765	Pickett	57
Bradley	3,199	Haywood	763	Polk	640
Campbell	1,200	Henderson	804	Putnam	5,571
Cannon	365	Henry	1,631	Rhea	815
Carroll	938	Hickman	678	Roane	2,373
Carter	4,198	Houston	238	Robertson	2,393
Cheatham	2,132	Humphreys	443	Rutherford	13,211
Chester	358	Jackson	267	Scott	1,070
Claiborne	1,165	Jefferson	1,004	Sequatchie	523
Clay	218	Johnson	576	Sevier	2,477
Cocke	767	Knox	21,622	Shelby	124,165
Coffee	2,508	Lake	173	Smith	348
Crockett	804	Lauderdale	1,038	Stewart	308
Cumberland	1,480	Lawrence	1,541	Sullivan	5,636
Davidson	36,493	Lewis	521	Sumner	7,413
Decatur	393	Lincoln	1,400	Tipton	2,201
DeKalb	362	Loudon	1,366	Trousdale	366
Dickson	2,098	Macon	608	Unicoi	511
Dyer	1,467	Madison	4,691	Union	325
Fayette	798	Marion	755	Van Buren	210
Fentress	576	Marshall	1,036	Warren	1,372
Franklin	1,189	Maury	4,009	Washington	6,129
Gibson	1,999	McMinn	1,568	Wayne	519
Giles	732	McNairy	674	Weakley	1,735
Grainger	270	Meigs	157	White	552
Greene	2,379	Monroe	841	Williamson	10,629
Grundy	442	Montgomery	9,012	Wilson	6,652

School-Age Special Education

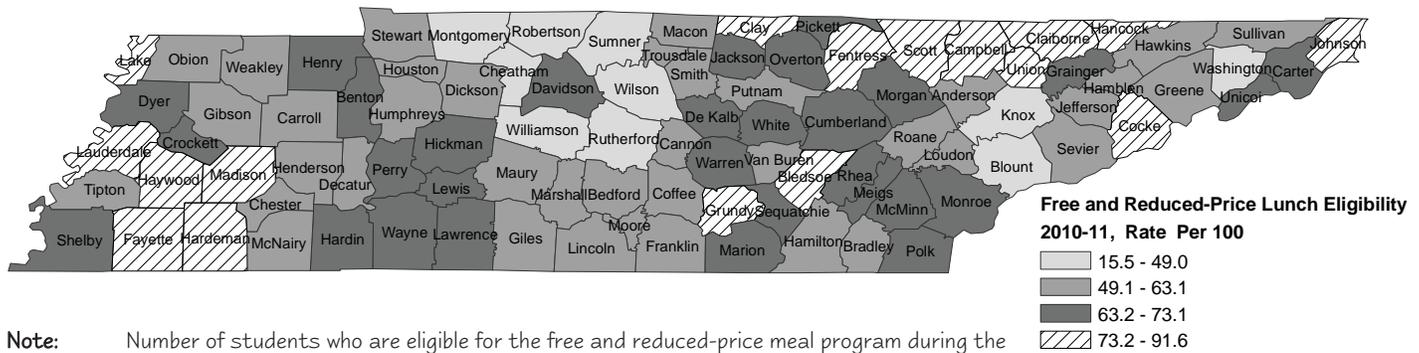


Note: 6- to 21-year-old public school students eligible for special education services in the 2009-10 school year. The rate is the percent of the average daily membership for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay and in special state schools are not included in data.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, December 2010 IDEA report.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	106,320	11.2	Hamblen	993	10.0	Moore	139	14.0
Anderson	1,694	14.0	Hamilton	4,456	10.7	Morgan	432	13.5
Bedford	761	9.7	Hancock	179	17.7	Obion	641	12.3
Benton	327	14.3	Hardeman	470	11.9	Overton	397	11.6
Bledsoe	315	17.3	Hardin	415	12.0	Perry	149	13.3
Blount	1,996	11.1	Hawkins	1,019	12.6	Pickett	71	10.1
Bradley	1,363	9.1	Haywood	284	8.6	Polk	283	10.7
Campbell	571	9.8	Henderson	527	11.1	Putnam	1,272	12.1
Cannon	272	12.9	Henry	572	12.0	Rhea	485	9.8
Carroll	552	12.0	Hickman	536	14.3	Roane	885	12.4
Carter	1,023	13.1	Houston	205	14.5	Robertson	1,309	11.9
Cheatham	682	10.2	Humphreys	416	13.7	Rutherford	4,167	9.3
Chester	207	7.6	Jackson	184	12.0	Scott	388	9.5
Claiborne	476	10.2	Jefferson	694	5.4	Sequatchie	331	14.6
Clay	118	11.3	Johnson	332	4.5	Sevier	1,460	10.2
Cocke	679	12.6	Knox	5,603	258.6	Shelby	16,466	10.9
Coffee	1,252	14.1	Lake	155	0.3	Smith	385	12.0
Crockett	245	8.9	Lauderdale	632	71.5	Stewart	252	11.8
Cumberland	735	10.1	Lawrence	926	20.8	Sullivan	3,060	14.2
Davidson	7,475	10.0	Lewis	183	2.7	Sumner	3,457	12.6
Decatur	289	17.9	Lincoln	522	27.9	Tipton	1,252	10.7
DeKalb	353	12.3	Loudon	739	14.5	Trousdale	197	16.2
Dickson	1,095	13.2	Macon	466	6.6	Unicoi	399	15.8
Dyer	597	9.1	Madison	1,607	43.3	Union	345	11.7
Fayette	341	9.7	Marion	501	11.0	Van Buren	78	10.9
Fentress	264	11.3	Marshall	440	8.4	Warren	1,003	15.5
Franklin	774	13.4	Maury	1,531	13.5	Washington	1,825	11.1
Gibson	1,018	11.5	McMinn	789	10.2	Wayne	378	16.0
Giles	371	9.1	McNairy	416	9.7	Weakley	590	13.0
Grainger	396	11.2	Meigs	225	12.8	White	580	14.6
Greene	1,400	14.3	Monroe	813	11.6	Williamson	2,813	8.0
Grundy	407	18.3	Montgomery	3,118	10.7	Wilson	2,002	10.7

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility

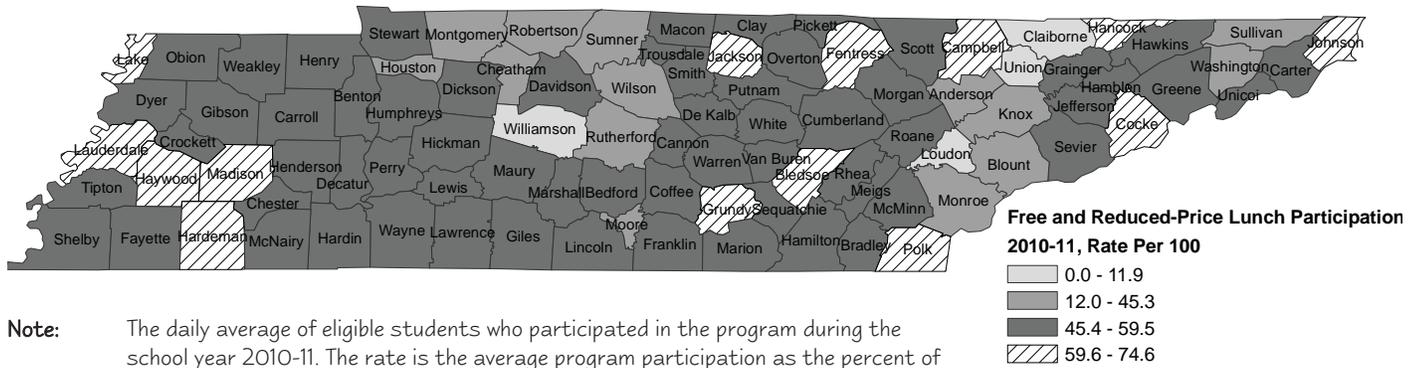


Note: Number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced-price meal program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is a percent of net enrollment. Data do not include the state special schools and departments.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	163,857	58.8	Hamblen	5,989	61.3	Moore	534	54.2
Anderson	6,290	51.7	Hamilton	24,570	58.8	Morgan	2,168	67.7
Bedford	4,904	62.5	Hancock	937	91.6	Obion	3,123	59.4
Benton	1,533	66.4	Hardeman	3,291	82.7	Overton	2,217	64.1
Bledsoe	1,487	80.4	Hardin	2,356	66.0	Perry	809	72.6
Blount	8,321	45.8	Hawkins	5,119	62.5	Pickett	472	67.4
Bradley	8,957	59.4	Haywood	2,851	86.1	Polk	1,857	69.2
Campbell	4,515	76.8	Henderson	2,990	62.9	Putnam	6,013	57.2
Cannon	1,304	61.7	Henry	3,087	64.5	Rhea	3,429	68.9
Carroll	2,884	62.4	Hickman	2,429	64.9	Roane	3,836	53.3
Carter	5,182	66.0	Houston	832	58.6	Robertson	5,405	49.0
Cheatham	3,243	48.2	Humphreys	1,919	63.1	Rutherford	20,725	45.9
Chester	1,514	56.0	Jackson	1,088	71.7	Scott	3,414	83.4
Claiborne	3,507	74.9	Jefferson	4,474	59.9	Sequatchie	1,568	68.1
Clay	786	75.6	Johnson	1,660	76.2	Sevier	8,514	59.3
Coke	4,144	75.9	Knox	25,246	44.7	Shelby	107,424	69.8
Coffee	5,193	57.9	Lake	707	79.3	Smith	1,908	59.1
Crockett	1,914	68.8	Lauderdale	3,638	81.1	Stewart	1,168	54.5
Cumberland	4,914	67.2	Lawrence	4,627	68.4	Sullivan	11,431	52.7
Davidson	55,284	73.1	Lewis	1,299	68.3	Sumner	10,928	39.6
Decatur	994	61.7	Lincoln	3,123	61.3	Tipton	6,597	56.0
De Kalb	1,857	64.0	Loudon	4,248	59.0	Trousdale	677	53.8
Dickson	4,388	52.5	Macon	2,282	61.0	Unicoi	1,645	64.1
Dyer	4,627	69.4	Madison	10,023	77.9	Union	2,198	74.3
Fayette	2,946	82.4	Marion	3,204	70.7	Van Buren	464	62.6
Fentress	1,871	79.7	Marshall	2,964	56.5	Warren	4,415	68.2
Franklin	3,518	60.1	Maury	6,609	58.1	Washington	7,934	48.2
Gibson	5,231	58.6	McMinn	5,099	65.1	Wayne	1,716	72.6
Giles	2,516	61.8	McNairy	2,721	62.7	Weakley	2,567	55.6
Grainger	2,390	67.3	Meigs	1,274	72.9	White	2,534	63.6
Greene	5,722	58.0	Monroe	4,805	68.0	Williamson	5,409	15.5
Grundy	1,921	85.8	Montgomery	13,704	46.8	Wilson	6,582	35.3

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation

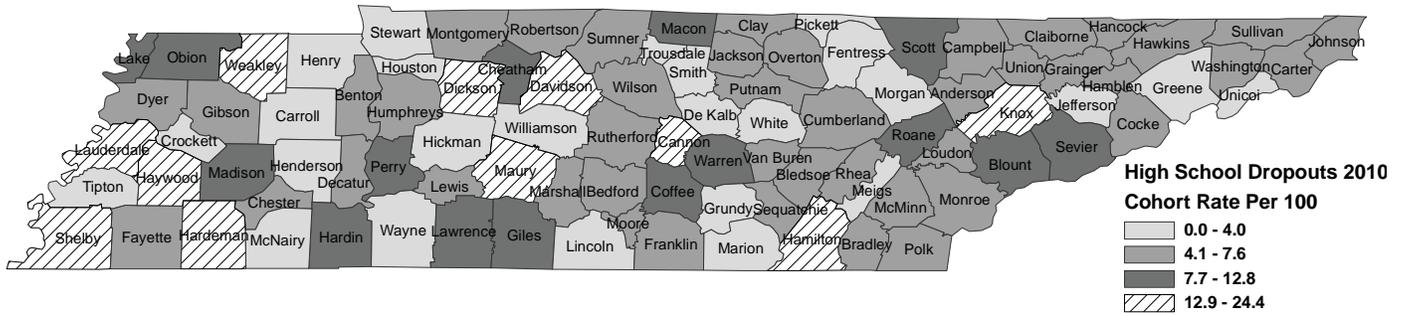


Note: The daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is the average program participation as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	126,713	47.0	Hamblen	5,194	54.9	Moore	420	43.1
Anderson	4,777	41.8	Hamilton	19,128	47.3	Morgan	1,819	57.4
Bedford	4,204	55.4	Hancock	769	71.3	Obion	2,653	52.1
Benton	1,268	57.4	Hardeman	2,628	66.6	Overton	1,862	58.2
Bledsoe	1,224	63.9	Hardin	1,951	58.6	Perry	665	59.4
Blount	4,679	27.8	Hawkins	4,016	49.6	Pickett	381	54.0
Bradley	7,151	50.1	Haywood	2,472	72.6	Polk	1,522	60.9
Campbell	3,647	60.3	Henderson	2,455	53.2	Putnam	4,873	47.7
Cannon	959	50.0	Henry	2,615	57.3	Rhea	2,557	52.4
Carroll	2,467	52.7	Hickman	2,025	56.0	Roane	3,226	48.6
Carter	4,013	54.8	Houston	676	45.3	Robertson	4,368	41.2
Cheatham	2,539	40.0	Humphreys	1,536	47.5	Rutherford	16,726	38.2
Chester	1,246	48.1	Jackson	935	64.9	Scott	2,183	51.2
Claiborne	0	0.0	Jefferson	3,504	50.1	Sequatchie	1,250	55.5
Clay	634	59.5	Johnson	1,422	62.4	Sevier	6,890	51.9
Cocke	3,459	66.4	Knox	21,569	39.1	Shelby	81,561	53.7
Coffee	4,374	51.1	Lake	582	65.5	Smith	1,651	52.2
Crockett	1,498	52.1	Lauderdale	2,968	67.5	Stewart	970	47.5
Cumberland	4,053	56.8	Lawrence	3,889	54.0	Sullivan	8,743	40.6
Davidson	43,267	58.7	Lewis	1,063	57.8	Sumner	8,805	33.1
Decatur	787	49.1	Lincoln	2,894	56.2	Tipton	5,444	48.2
De Kalb	1,561	53.6	Loudon	0	0.0	Trousdale	573	46.5
Dickson	3,635	46.5	Macon	1,903	53.5	Unicoi	1,322	53.0
Dyer	3,742	57.6	Madison	8,252	66.0	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	2,030	56.3	Marion	2,478	56.0	Van Buren	394	49.7
Fentress	1,609	65.1	Marshall	2,494	50.2	Warren	3,605	52.9
Franklin	2,950	48.4	Maury	5,380	48.2	Washington	6,051	39.6
Gibson	4,536	50.4	McMinn	4,153	55.3	Wayne	1,358	56.7
Giles	2,082	52.7	McNairy	2,210	52.7	Weakley	2,109	47.8
Grainger	2,004	59.1	Meigs	1,021	58.4	White	2,184	55.0
Greene	4,681	49.3	Monroe	2,909	43.5	Williamson	4,241	11.9
Grundy	1,637	74.6	Montgomery	11,241	39.8	Wilson	5,302	27.7

Cohort Dropouts

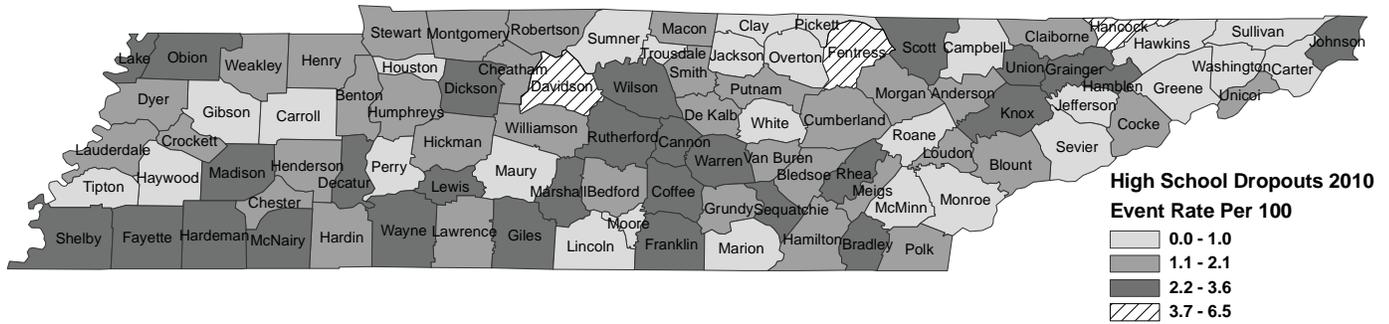


Note: Cohort dropouts represent the number of students no longer enrolled as 12th graders compared to their numbers as ninth graders for school year 2009-10 data by school district. The rate is a percent. State special schools were not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	9,908	11.7	Hamblen	50	5.5	Moore	3	4.1
Anderson	65	6.4	Hamilton	490	13.5	Morgan	7	2.6
Bedford	42	6.9	Hancock	4	6.3	Obion	36	7.9
Benton	19	6.8	Hardeman	59	14.8	Overton	14	4.6
Bledsoe	7	4.5	Hardin	36	9.4	Perry	7	8.0
Blount	136	8.7	Hawkins	39	5.0	Pickett	1	1.8
Bradley	94	6.1	Haywood	45	14.6	Polk	13	6.4
Campbell	20	4.6	Henderson	14	3.9	Putnam	60	6.4
Cannon	38	19.0	Henry	0	0.0	Rhea	26	6.4
Carroll	12	3.2	Hickman	5	1.5	Roane	86	12.2
Carter	28	4.2	Houston	3	2.2	Robertson	42	4.3
Cheatham	72	11.8	Humphreys	11	4.3	Rutherford	242	7.1
Chester	17	7.2	Jackson	11	6.4	Scott	48	12.8
Claiborne	28	6.6	Jefferson	11	1.8	Sequatchie	10	4.8
Clay	5	4.3	Johnson	13	5.4	Sevier	125	8.5
Cocke	23	4.6	Knox	632	14.6	Shelby	3,822	24.4
Coffee	60	9.2	Lake	8	10.5	Smith	10	3.7
Crockett	5	1.9	Lauderdale	57	16.4	Stewart	6	2.8
Cumberland	35	5.4	Lawrence	60	11.0	Sullivan	132	6.0
Davidson	1,479	21.2	Lewis	11	6.7	Sumner	129	5.7
Decatur	9	6.9	Lincoln	2	0.5	Tipton	32	3.2
DeKalb	9	3.8	Loudon	31	5.4	Trousdale	1	0.8
Dickson	94	13.7	Macon	40	11.8	Unicoi	6	2.7
Dyer	25	4.4	Madison	128	9.5	Union	19	7.4
Fayette	21	7.3	Marion	12	3.7	Van Buren	6	7.1
Fentress	3	3.7	Marshall	28	6.0	Warren	48	8.7
Franklin	30	7.3	Mauy	150	13.9	Washington	86	6.2
Gibson	39	5.4	McMinn	35	4.9	Wayne	4	1.7
Giles	41	9.8	McNairy	6	1.6	Weakley	60	13.2
Grainger	15	5.6	Meigs	0	0.0	White	12	3.3
Greene	15	1.6	Monroe	41	5.8	Williamson	75	2.9
Grundy	9	4.0	Montgomery	115	4.5	Wilson	112	7.6

Event Dropouts

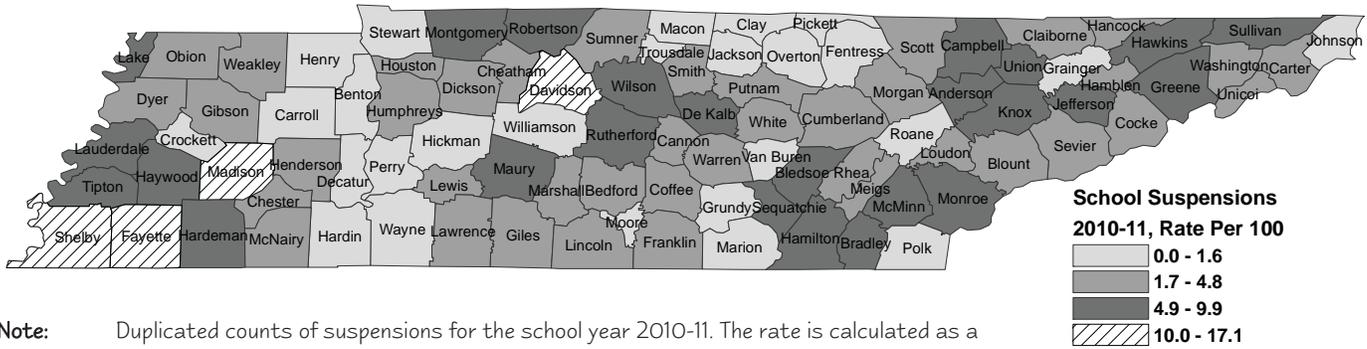


Note: Number of students younger than 18 who dropped out of school during grades nine to 12. The rate is a percent of ninth to 12th grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2009-10. State special schools are not included in the data.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	6,829	2.7	Hamblen	94	3.6	Moore	2	0.7
Anderson	63	1.8	Hamilton	194	1.8	Morgan	19	2.1
Bedford	32	1.5	Hancock	15	4.7	Obion	40	2.7
Benton	13	1.8	Hardeman	30	2.7	Overton	8	0.9
Bledsoe	8	1.6	Hardin	12	1.1	Perry	2	0.6
Blount	72	1.4	Hawkins	21	0.9	Pickett	1	0.6
Bradley	94	2.3	Haywood	9	1.0	Polk	14	1.8
Campbell	5	0.3	Henderson	20	1.6	Putnam	43	1.5
Cannon	18	2.6	Henry	15	1.1	Rhea	34	2.6
Carroll	6	0.5	Hickman	17	1.5	Roane	14	0.7
Carter	23	1.0	Houston	3	0.7	Robertson	37	1.3
Cheatham	38	1.9	Humphreys	12	1.3	Rutherford	350	3.0
Chester	14	1.8	Jackson	3	0.6	Scott	30	2.8
Claiborne	26	1.9	Jefferson	14	0.7	Sequatchie	16	2.5
Clay	3	0.9	Johnson	24	3.6	Sevier	30	0.7
Cocke	26	1.7	Knox	400	3.2	Shelby	1,272	3.0
Coffee	78	3.0	Lake	6	2.6	Smith	12	1.3
Crockett	11	1.4	Lauderdale	16	1.4	Stewart	11	1.7
Cumberland	22	1.1	Lawrence	27	1.4	Sullivan	61	1.0
Davidson	771	4.4	Lewis	15	2.7	Sumner	2	0.0
Decatur	10	2.2	Lincoln	1	0.1	Tipton	0	0.0
DeKalb	9	1.2	Loudon	24	1.2	Trousdale	3	0.7
Dickson	67	2.9	Macon	12	1.1	Unicoi	10	1.4
Dyer	29	1.5	Madison	89	2.5	Union	19	2.6
Fayette	19	2.3	Marion	1	0.1	Van Buren	5	2.0
Fentress	18	6.5	Marshall	51	3.5	Warren	37	2.2
Franklin	33	2.2	Maury	0	0.0	Washington	31	0.7
Gibson	26	1.0	McMinn	0	0.0	Wayne	21	2.9
Giles	30	2.5	McNairy	34	2.7	Weakley	17	1.3
Grainger	27	2.7	Meigs	8	1.6	White	7	0.6
Greene	25	0.9	Monroe	16	0.9	Williamson	132	1.4
Grundy	10	1.5	Montgomery	146	2.0	Wilson	127	2.5

School Suspensions

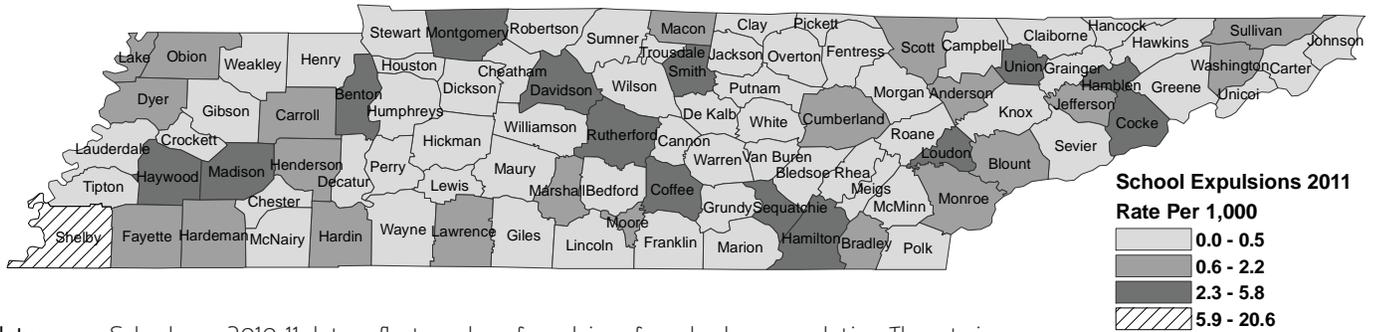


Note: Duplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2010-11. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	71,093	7.4	Hamblen	374	3.8	Moore	7	0.7
Anderson	687	5.6	Hamilton	3,627	8.7	Morgan	85	2.7
Bedford	186	2.4	Hancock	21	2.1	Obion	251	4.8
Benton	26	1.1	Hardeman	396	9.9	Overton	20	0.6
Bledsoe	95	5.1	Hardin	45	1.3	Perry	18	1.6
Blount	751	4.1	Hawkins	476	5.8	Pickett	3	0.4
Bradley	783	5.2	Haywood	234	7.1	Polk	42	1.6
Campbell	409	7.0	Henderson	131	2.8	Putnam	354	3.4
Cannon	58	2.7	Henry	49	1.0	Rhea	241	4.8
Carroll	55	1.2	Hickman	50	1.3	Roane	47	0.7
Carter	282	3.6	Houston	50	3.5	Robertson	688	6.2
Cheatham	164	2.4	Humphreys	75	2.5	Rutherford	2,349	5.2
Chester	114	4.2	Jackson	1	0.1	Scott	153	3.7
Claiborne	167	3.6	Jefferson	2,044	15.9	Sequatchie	121	5.3
Clay	2	0.2	Johnson	375	5.0	Sevier	299	2.1
Cocke	212	3.9	Knox	12	0.6	Shelby	26,291	17.1
Coffee	418	4.7	Lake	4,685	8.3	Smith	121	3.7
Crockett	5	0.2	Lauderdale	81	9.1	Stewart	28	1.3
Cumberland	153	2.1	Lawrence	429	9.6	Sullivan	1,280	5.9
Davidson	9,657	12.8	Lewis	177	2.6	Sumner	1,239	4.5
Decatur	18	1.1	Lincoln	47	2.5	Tipton	717	6.1
DeKalb	170	5.9	Loudon	195	3.8	Trousdale	1	0.1
Dickson	179	2.1	Macon	193	2.7	Unicoi	62	2.4
Dyer	321	4.8	Madison	40	1.1	Union	277	9.4
Fayette	520	14.5	Marion	39	0.9	Van Buren	-	0.0
Fentress	3	0.1	Marshall	205	3.9	Warren	279	4.3
Franklin	220	3.8	Maury	676	5.9	Washington	352	2.1
Gibson	300	3.4	McMinn	396	5.1	Wayne	1	0.0
Giles	161	4.0	McNairy	154	3.5	Weakley	186	4.0
Grainger	30	0.8	Meigs	42	2.4	White	84	2.1
Greene	685	6.9	Monroe	434	6.1	Williamson	215	0.6
Grundy	-	0.0	Montgomery	1,579	5.4	Wilson	1,119	6.0

School Expulsions

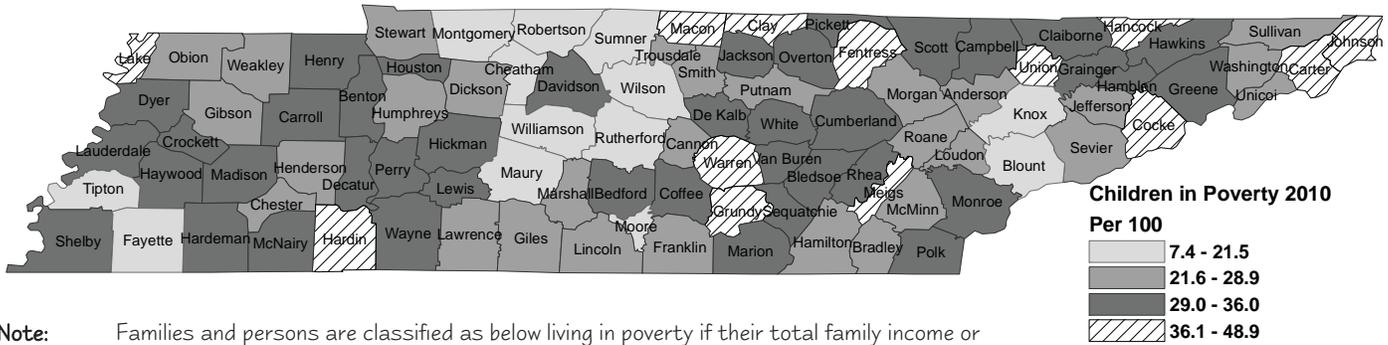


Note: School year 2010-11 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. State special schools are not included.

Source: Tennessee's Department of Education.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	4,339	4.5	Hamblen	47	4.8	Moore	1	1.0
Anderson	10	0.8	Hamilton	212	5.1	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	4	0.5	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	8	1.5
Benton	6	2.6	Hardeman	5	1.3	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Hardin	3	0.8	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	16	0.9	Hawkins	2	0.2	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	25	1.7	Haywood	9	2.7	Polk	1	0.4
Campbell	2	0.3	Henderson	4	0.8	Putnam	5	0.5
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	1	0.2	Rhea	0	0.0
Carroll	4	0.9	Hickman	0	0.0	Roane	0	0.0
Carter	1	0.1	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	1	0.1
Cheatham	3	0.4	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	148	3.3
Chester	0	0.0	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	3	0.7
Claiborne	1	0.2	Jefferson	40	3.1	Sequatchie	6	2.6
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	6	0.8	Sevier	0	0.0
Cocke	19	3.5	Knox	0	0.0	Shelby	3,171	20.6
Coffee	23	2.6	Lake	1	0.0	Smith	9	2.8
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	2	2.2	Stewart	1	0.5
Cumberland	11	1.5	Lawrence	2	0.4	Sullivan	38	1.8
Davidson	268	3.5	Lewis	11	1.6	Sumner	11	0.4
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	0	0.0	Tipton	0	0.0
DeKalb	0	0.0	Loudon	0	0.0	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	0	0.0	Macon	42	5.8	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	13	1.9	Madison	3	0.8	Union	15	5.1
Fayette	4	1.1	Marion	1	0.2	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	8	1.5	Warren	1	0.2
Franklin	0	0.0	Maury	5	0.4	Washington	11	0.7
Gibson	1	0.1	McMinn	0	0.0	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	2	0.5	McNairy	0	0.0	Weakley	1	0.2
Grainger	1	0.3	Meigs	0	0.0	White	1	0.3
Greene	0	0.0	Monroe	6	0.8	Williamson	0	0.0
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	83	2.8	Wilson	0	0.0

Child Poverty

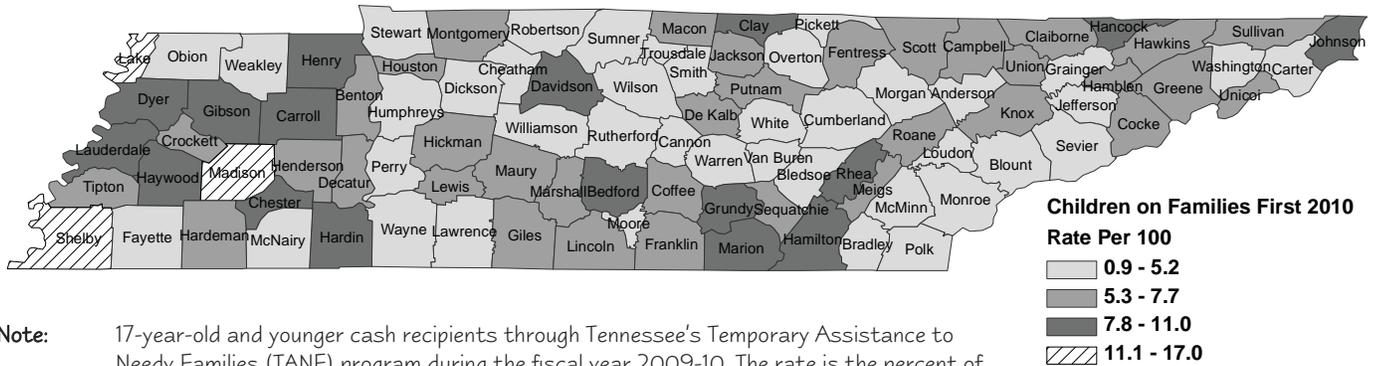


Note: Families and persons are classified as below living in poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living in a household with an income below the poverty threshold in 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	380,591	25.9	Hamblen	4,851	33.7	Moore	294	21.4
Anderson	4,095	25.4	Hamilton	17,582	24.7	Morgan	1,302	28.9
Bedford	3,990	33.9	Hancock	672	45.2	Obion	1,877	26.3
Benton	1,113	33.9	Hardeman	1,930	34.3	Overton	1,535	30.6
Bledsoe	910	34.3	Hardin	2,035	36.8	Perry	592	33.6
Blount	5,474	20.4	Hawkins	3,750	30.2	Pickett	312	33.0
Bradley	5,614	25.2	Haywood	1,618	34.2	Polk	1,112	30.6
Campbell	3,041	34.8	Henderson	1,708	25.7	Putnam	4,319	28.3
Cannon	795	26.2	Henry	2,189	31.9	Rhea	2,338	32.2
Carroll	1,823	29.7	Hickman	1,696	31.3	Roane	2,746	24.9
Carter	4,577	40.6	Houston	574	29.3	Robertson	3,398	20.3
Cheatham	1,806	18.9	Humphreys	1,146	27.8	Rutherford	12,481	18.4
Chester	1,023	26.3	Jackson	782	33.7	Scott	1,983	36.0
Claiborne	2,238	33.9	Jefferson	2,762	25.0	Sequatchie	1,106	34.0
Clay	613	37.8	Johnson	1,213	37.3	Sevier	5,113	26.5
Cocke	3,663	48.9	Knox	15,836	17.0	Shelby	70,107	29.2
Coffee	4,135	33.0	Lake	579	46.8	Smith	1,221	26.8
Crockett	1,040	29.6	Lauderdale	2,139	32.3	Stewart	725	24.3
Cumberland	3,185	30.4	Lawrence	2,843	27.5	Sullivan	8,812	27.8
Davidson	41,068	30.7	Lewis	923	32.4	Sumner	7,620	19.0
Decatur	764	30.9	Lincoln	1,986	25.9	Tipton	3,193	19.5
DeKalb	1,332	31.9	Loudon	2,287	23.6	Trousdale	504	26.7
Dickson	2,781	22.6	Macon	1,988	36.5	Unicoi	984	27.4
Dyer	2,838	30.4	Madison	6,940	29.9	Union	1,770	40.0
Fayette	1,710	19.7	Marion	2,008	33.2	Van Buren	372	33.2
Fentress	1,535	37.9	Marshall	1,727	23.4	Warren	3,577	37.7
Franklin	2,126	24.2	Maury	3,981	20.7	Washington	5,503	22.6
Gibson	3,317	27.2	McMinn	3,263	28.3	Wayne	1,021	31.7
Giles	1,648	26.1	McNairy	1,810	30.3	Weakley	1,970	28.5
Grainger	1,548	31.3	Meigs	919	37.3	White	1,868	32.9
Greene	4,399	31.1	Monroe	3,095	31.0	Williamson	3,981	7.4
Grundy	1,329	42.8	Montgomery	10,228	21.5	Wilson	4,260	15.1

Children on Families First (TANF)

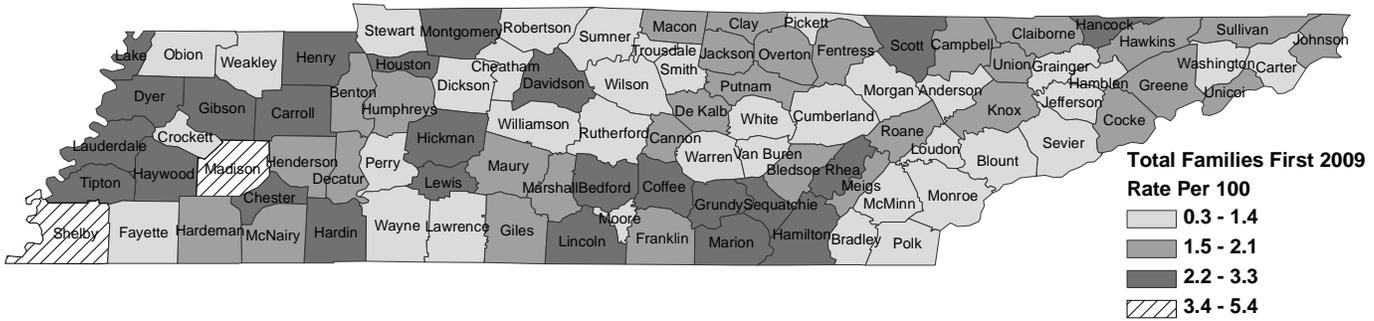


Note: 17-year-old and younger cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services.
 Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	119,929	8.0	Hamblen	889	6.0	Moore	71	5.1
Anderson	810	4.9	Hamilton	6,174	8.5	Morgan	165	3.6
Bedford	1,043	8.6	Hancock	154	10.3	Obion	313	4.3
Benton	217	6.4	Hardeman	427	7.4	Overton	266	5.2
Bledsoe	144	5.2	Hardin	481	8.5	Perry	62	3.5
Blount	1,055	3.9	Hawkins	795	6.3	Pickett	39	4.0
Bradley	986	4.3	Haywood	461	9.6	Polk	163	4.4
Campbell	576	6.4	Henderson	495	7.3	Putnam	1,073	6.9
Cannon	146	4.7	Henry	609	8.7	Rhea	607	8.1
Carroll	536	8.6	Hickman	392	7.1	Roane	662	5.9
Carter	519	4.5	Houston	141	7.1	Robertson	804	4.7
Cheatham	389	4.0	Humphreys	220	5.1	Rutherford	2,555	3.7
Chester	318	8.0	Jackson	166	7.0	Scott	382	6.8
Claiborne	422	6.2	Jefferson	460	4.0	Sequatchie	209	6.3
Clay	150	9.1	Johnson	264	7.9	Sevier	864	4.3
Cocke	568	7.4	Knox	6,189	6.5	Shelby	41,621	17.0
Coffee	881	6.9	Lake	185	14.1	Smith	187	4.0
Crockett	205	5.7	Lauderdale	741	11.0	Stewart	129	4.2
Cumberland	509	4.8	Lawrence	450	4.3	Sullivan	2,196	6.8
Davidson	13,965	10.2	Lewis	224	7.7	Sumner	1,872	4.6
Decatur	188	7.4	Lincoln	539	6.9	Tipton	1,112	6.7
DeKalb	254	5.9	Loudon	314	3.2	Trousdale	67	3.4
Dickson	562	4.5	Macon	405	7.3	Unicoi	264	7.2
Dyer	783	8.2	Madison	3,292	13.9	Union	254	5.6
Fayette	394	4.4	Marion	489	7.9	Van Buren	22	1.9
Fentress	266	6.4	Marshall	491	6.5	Warren	492	5.1
Franklin	658	7.3	Mauzy	1,129	5.7	Washington	1,206	4.9
Gibson	1,128	9.1	McMinn	571	4.8	Wayne	131	3.9
Giles	391	6.0	McNairy	305	5.0	Weakley	349	5.0
Grainger	239	4.7	Meigs	150	5.9	White	231	4.0
Greene	834	5.7	Monroe	392	3.8	Williamson	460	0.9
Grundy	294	9.3	Montgomery	2,892	6.0	Wilson	787	2.8

Total Families First Recipients

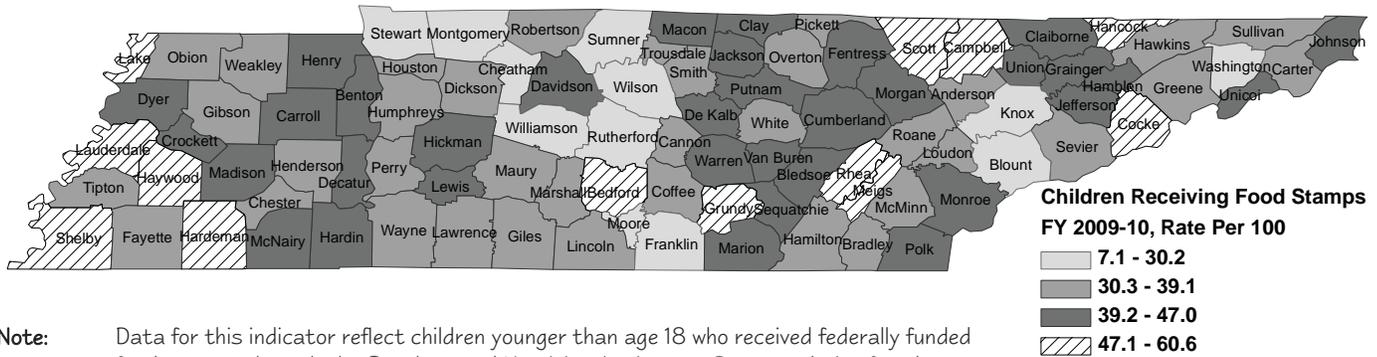


Note: Cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2008-09. The rate is the percent of the total resident population.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services.
Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	147,436	2.4	Hamblen	824	1.3	Moore	81	1.3
Anderson	984	1.3	Hamilton	7,784	2.5	Morgan	210	1.0
Bedford	985	2.2	Hancock	227	3.3	Obion	424	1.3
Benton	288	1.7	Hardeman	590	2.0	Overton	370	1.8
Bledsoe	197	1.5	Hardin	584	2.2	Perry	83	1.1
Blount	1,318	1.1	Hawkins	995	1.7	Pickett	52	1.1
Bradley	1,099	1.1	Haywood	516	2.6	Polk	182	1.1
Campbell	743	1.8	Henderson	551	2.0	Putnam	1,377	2.0
Cannon	213	1.5	Henry	829	2.6	Rhea	674	2.2
Carroll	745	2.5	Hickman	542	2.2	Roane	885	1.6
Carter	661	1.1	Houston	195	2.4	Robertson	917	1.4
Cheatham	517	1.3	Humphreys	328	1.7	Rutherford	2,755	1.1
Chester	411	2.5	Jackson	167	1.5	Scott	513	2.3
Claiborne	558	1.7	Jefferson	559	1.1	Sequatchie	293	2.2
Clay	140	1.7	Johnson	357	1.9	Sevier	1,041	1.2
Cocke	716	2.0	Knox	7,935	1.9	Shelby	50,475	5.4
Coffee	1,147	2.2	Lake	215	2.9	Smith	261	1.3
Crockett	208	1.4	Lauderdale	915	3.3	Stewart	180	1.3
Cumberland	660	1.2	Lawrence	520	1.2	Sullivan	2,781	1.8
Davidson	17,181	2.9	Lewis	264	2.2	Sumner	2,124	1.4
Decatur	245	2.1	Lincoln	754	2.3	Tipton	1,465	2.4
DeKalb	310	1.6	Loudon	386	0.8	Trousdale	84	1.0
Dickson	642	1.3	Macon	462	2.1	Unicoi	351	2.0
Dyer	996	2.6	Madison	4,303	4.4	Union	293	1.5
Fayette	450	1.2	Marion	643	2.3	Van Buren	61	1.1
Fentress	356	2.0	Marshall	531	1.8	Warren	574	1.4
Franklin	819	1.9	Mauy	1,434	1.8	Washington	1,482	1.3
Gibson	1,463	3.0	McMinn	665	1.2	Wayne	162	0.9
Giles	508	1.7	McNairy	434	1.7	Weakley	420	1.2
Grainger	277	1.2	Meigs	175	1.5	White	285	1.1
Greene	998	1.5	Monroe	479	1.0	Williamson	556	0.3
Grundy	387	2.6	Montgomery	3,796	2.5	Wilson	850	0.8

Children on Food Stamps (SNAP)

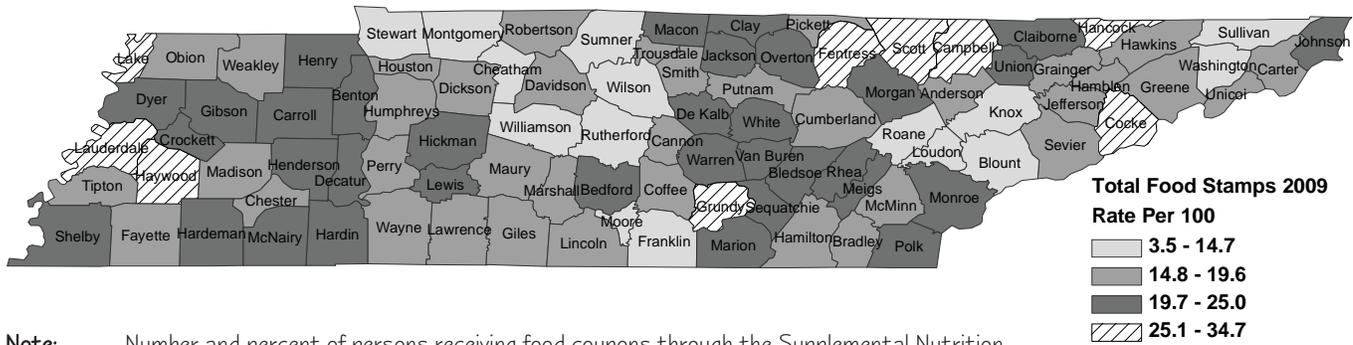


Note: Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of same age population.

Source: Data: Tennessee's Department of Human Services.
Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	556,440	37.2	Hamblen	6,863	46.6	Moore	393	27.9
Anderson	5,758	35.0	Hamilton	25,608	35.3	Morgan	1,821	39.4
Bedford	5,867	48.6	Hancock	823	55.0	Obion	2,782	38.3
Benton	1,379	40.8	Hardeman	2,787	48.2	Overton	1,766	34.4
Bledsoe	1,241	44.8	Hardin	2,532	44.8	Perry	677	37.9
Blount	7,627	27.9	Hawkins	4,893	38.6	Pickett	330	33.9
Bradley	8,282	36.4	Haywood	2,472	51.4	Polk	1,470	39.5
Campbell	4,409	49.3	Henderson	2,581	38.2	Putnam	6,260	40.2
Cannon	1,212	39.1	Henry	2,944	41.9	Rhea	3,606	48.4
Carroll	2,644	42.3	Hickman	2,388	42.9	Roane	3,573	31.7
Carter	4,430	38.4	Houston	733	36.8	Robertson	6,020	35.3
Cheatham	2,654	27.2	Humphreys	1,473	34.3	Rutherford	18,879	27.5
Chester	1,486	37.2	Jackson	968	40.8	Scott	2,785	49.5
Claiborne	2,928	43.2	Jefferson	4,536	39.9	Sequatchie	1,516	45.6
Clay	745	45.4	Johnson	1,475	43.9	Sevier	7,227	36.3
Cocke	4,110	53.7	Knox	26,141	27.7	Shelby	119,785	48.9
Coffee	4,814	37.4	Lake	794	60.6	Smith	1,646	35.5
Crockett	1,648	46.1	Lauderdale	3,348	49.6	Stewart	890	29.2
Cumberland	4,335	40.6	Lawrence	3,373	32.0	Sullivan	10,558	32.7
Davidson	64,040	47.0	Lewis	1,256	43.3	Sumner	9,995	24.6
Decatur	1,031	40.8	Lincoln	2,698	34.6	Tipton	5,661	34.0
DeKalb	1,813	42.2	Loudon	3,118	31.6	Trousdale	665	34.3
Dickson	4,064	32.7	Macon	2,518	45.2	Unicoi	1,464	39.7
Dyer	4,096	42.9	Madison	9,686	41.0	Union	2,040	44.7
Fayette	2,778	31.3	Marion	2,668	43.3	Van Buren	503	43.5
Fentress	1,943	46.8	Marshall	2,676	35.4	Warren	4,458	46.0
Franklin	2,703	30.2	Maury	7,276	37.0	Washington	7,293	29.4
Gibson	4,666	37.6	McMinn	4,297	36.4	Wayne	1,164	34.9
Giles	2,288	35.2	McNairy	2,729	44.6	Weakley	2,557	36.4
Grainger	2,021	40.0	Meigs	1,276	50.5	White	2,270	39.1
Greene	4,965	34.0	Monroe	4,180	41.1	Williamson	3,788	7.1
Grundy	1,855	58.5	Montgomery	11,175	23.2	Wilson	6,484	22.7

Total Food Stamps (SNAP)

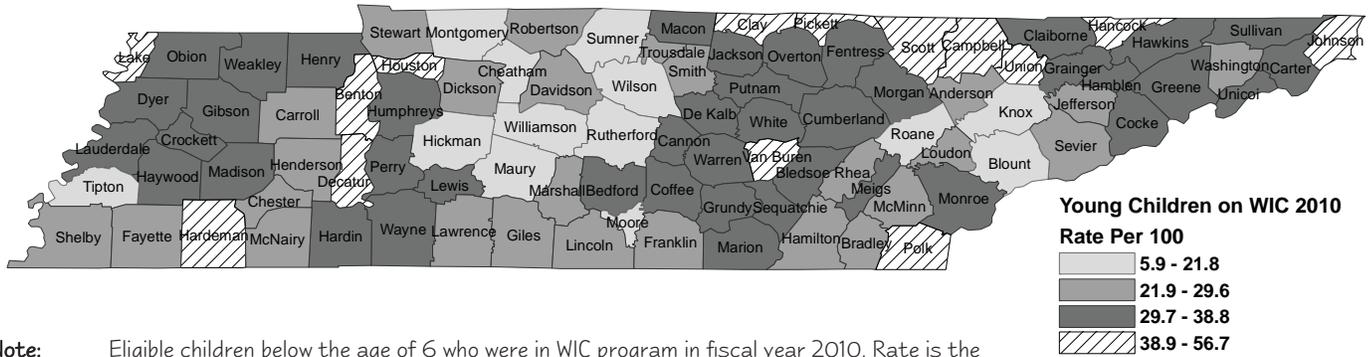


Note: Number and percent of persons receiving food coupons through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2008-09 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Human Services.
Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	1,070,758	17.3	Hamblen	11,619	18.6	Moore	682	11.0
Anderson	12,459	16.8	Hamilton	47,497	15.0	Morgan	4,500	21.9
Bedford	10,075	22.0	Hancock	2,349	34.7	Obion	6,103	18.8
Benton	3,478	21.0	Hardeman	5,954	20.4	Overton	4,333	20.6
Bledsoe	3,092	23.2	Hardin	6,261	23.6	Perry	1,515	19.6
Blount	16,119	13.2	Hawkins	10,920	18.7	Pickett	956	19.3
Bradley	16,884	17.5	Haywood	5,286	27.0	Polk	3,343	20.8
Campbell	11,053	26.7	Henderson	5,730	21.0	Putnam	12,599	17.9
Cannon	2,632	19.0	Henry	6,494	20.1	Rhea	7,397	23.8
Carroll	6,114	20.7	Hickman	5,232	21.0	Roane	7,960	14.7
Carter	9,792	16.4	Houston	1,540	18.8	Robertson	10,111	15.5
Cheatham	4,722	11.6	Humphreys	3,160	16.9	Rutherford	29,376	12.1
Chester	3,194	19.4	Jackson	2,440	21.8	Scott	7,344	32.5
Claiborne	7,559	23.6	Jefferson	9,431	18.3	Sequatchie	3,079	22.8
Clay	1,912	23.5	Johnson	3,900	21.2	Sevier	13,083	15.3
Cocke	10,070	27.9	Knox	51,198	12.2	Shelby	212,954	22.9
Coffee	9,255	17.4	Lake	1,977	26.7	Smith	3,291	16.9
Crockett	3,123	21.1	Lauderdale	7,179	26.0	Stewart	1,899	14.0
Cumberland	9,264	17.1	Lawrence	7,568	18.1	Sullivan	21,579	14.0
Davidson	101,772	17.2	Lewis	2,970	24.9	Sumner	17,526	11.2
Decatur	2,464	21.5	Lincoln	5,591	16.7	Tipton	11,373	18.9
De Kalb	4,015	21.3	Loudon	5,893	12.8	Trousdale	1,560	19.4
Dickson	7,717	16.0	Macon	5,118	22.8	Unicoi	3,285	18.5
Dyer	8,989	23.4	Madison	18,003	18.3	Union	4,529	22.6
Fayette	5,858	15.6	Marion	6,077	21.5	Van Buren	1,235	22.5
Fentress	5,174	29.0	Marshall	5,038	16.8	Warren	8,836	21.5
Franklin	5,391	12.8	Mauzy	13,556	16.7	Washington	14,963	12.8
Gibson	9,922	20.3	McMinn	9,752	18.3	Wayne	2,993	17.5
Giles	5,225	17.6	McNairy	6,495	24.9	Weakley	5,929	17.6
Grainger	4,340	18.8	Meigs	3,019	25.0	White	4,965	19.9
Greene	10,890	16.2	Monroe	9,266	20.2	Williamson	6,036	3.5
Grundy	4,709	32.0	Montgomery	19,726	12.9	Wilson	11,926	10.9

Children Under Age 6 in WIC

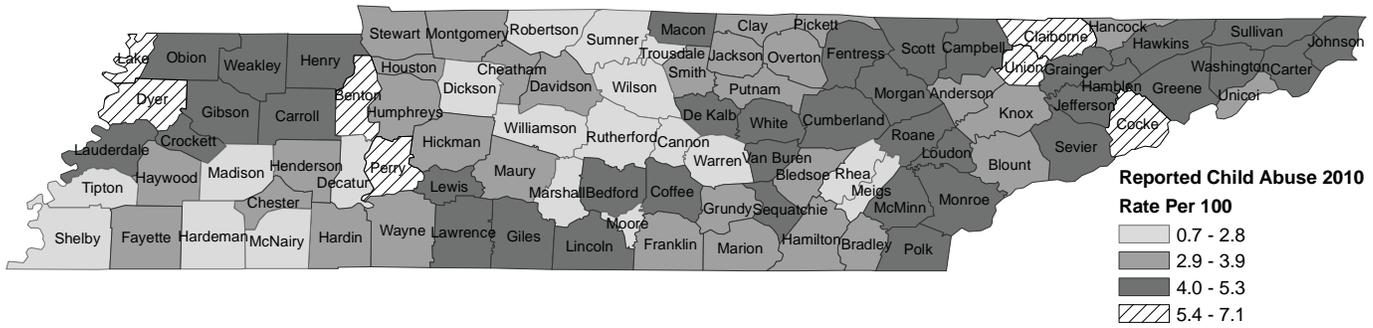


Note: Eligible children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in fiscal year 2010. Rate is the percent of the 0 to 5-year-old population.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Health.
 Population estimates: Tennessee's Department of Health.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	122,340	25.0	Hamblen	1,625	33.2	Moore	70	18.9
Anderson	1,366	26.6	Hamilton	5,733	23.5	Morgan	437	32.1
Bedford	1,270	30.9	Hancock	262	56.7	Obion	774	36.5
Benton	401	40.2	Hardeman	745	41.3	Overton	504	31.1
Bledsoe	256	32.7	Hardin	596	34.5	Perry	203	36.6
Blount	1,803	21.8	Hawkins	1,241	32.3	Pickett	128	42.4
Bradley	2,117	29.1	Haywood	529	35.6	Polk	502	46.0
Campbell	1,130	40.1	Henderson	533	24.4	Putnam	1,647	31.6
Cannon	296	31.0	Henry	700	30.5	Rhea	715	29.2
Carroll	547	27.6	Hickman	303	18.0	Roane	676	20.6
Carter	1,312	35.3	Houston	233	39.8	Robertson	1,315	23.5
Cheatham	630	21.5	Humphreys	387	30.1	Rutherford	4,042	17.5
Chester	343	29.6	Jackson	251	36.3	Scott	782	43.9
Claiborne	757	37.2	Jefferson	943	26.4	Sequatchie	332	32.1
Clay	246	42.8	Johnson	443	41.5	Sevier	1,672	26.5
Cocke	902	37.6	Knox	4,961	15.8	Shelby	19,460	24.5
Coffee	1,308	31.0	Lake	236	56.6	Smith	365	25.3
Crockett	424	36.3	Lauderdale	814	37.1	Stewart	198	23.2
Cumberland	1,087	32.2	Lawrence	919	27.4	Sullivan	3,063	30.9
Davidson	13,177	25.0	Lewis	317	36.5	Sumner	2,289	18.1
Decatur	318	40.2	Lincoln	711	27.2	Tipton	963	19.7
DeKalb	447	32.0	Loudon	843	27.2	Trousdale	161	27.5
Dickson	1,096	27.6	Macon	576	31.6	Unicoi	432	37.5
Dyer	985	33.3	Madison	2,435	30.5	Union	688	45.2
Fayette	666	22.3	Marion	611	32.3	Van Buren	180	52.0
Fentress	484	38.8	Marshall	597	25.1	Warren	1,132	36.1
Franklin	602	22.9	Maury	1,391	20.1	Washington	2,176	27.0
Gibson	1,250	32.3	McMinn	905	24.9	Wayne	311	31.2
Giles	504	24.6	McNairy	508	27.4	Weakley	678	30.2
Grainger	574	36.3	Meigs	270	37.3	White	550	30.5
Greene	1,599	35.8	Monroe	1,000	30.9	Williamson	901	5.9
Grundy	364	38.2	Montgomery	3,769	20.7	Wilson	1,346	15.2

Reported Child Abuse Cases

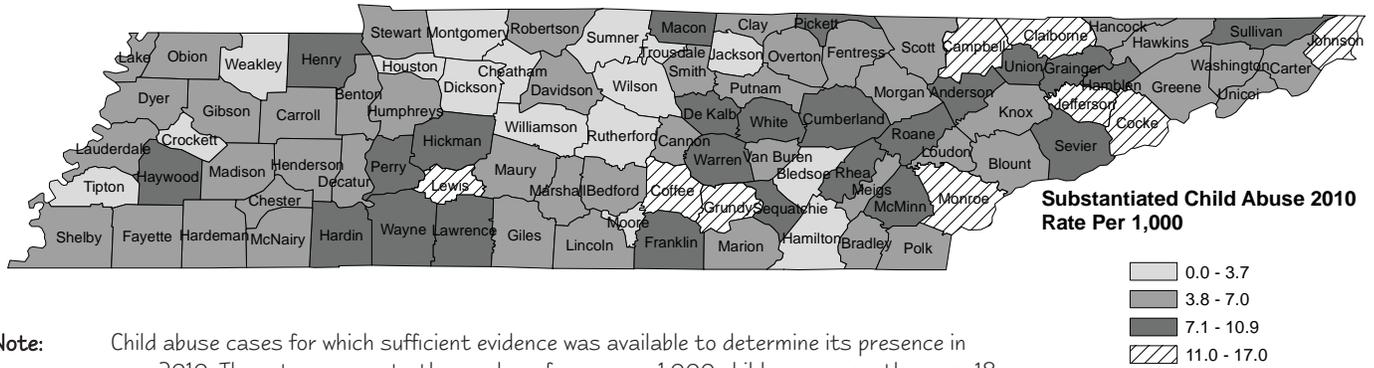


Note: Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2010 about children in the 0 to 17-year-old population. The rate is based on as a percent of the resident population of the same age.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	49,223	3.3	Hamblen	661	4.5	Moore	18	1.3
Anderson	592	3.6	Hamilton	2,600	3.6	Morgan	200	4.3
Bedford	516	4.3	Hancock	53	3.5	Obion	314	4.3
Benton	211	6.2	Hardeman	155	2.7	Overton	191	3.7
Bledsoe	99	3.6	Hardin	190	3.4	Perry	110	6.2
Blount	894	3.3	Hawkins	553	4.4	Pickett	38	3.9
Bradley	714	3.1	Haywood	151	3.1	Polk	171	4.6
Campbell	470	5.3	Henderson	250	3.7	Putnam	554	3.6
Cannon	86	2.8	Henry	287	4.1	Rhea	192	2.6
Carroll	309	4.9	Hickman	208	3.7	Roane	577	5.1
Carter	519	4.5	Houston	58	2.9	Robertson	479	2.8
Cheatham	355	3.6	Humphreys	148	3.4	Rutherford	1,808	2.6
Chester	120	3.0	Jackson	78	3.3	Scott	225	4.0
Claiborne	466	6.9	Jefferson	480	4.2	Sequatchie	145	4.4
Clay	55	3.4	Johnson	167	5.0	Sevier	872	4.4
Cocke	541	7.1	Knox	3,575	3.8	Shelby	5,229	2.1
Coffee	623	4.8	Lake	80	6.1	Smith	138	3.0
Crockett	158	4.4	Lauderdale	273	4.0	Stewart	94	3.1
Cumberland	478	4.5	Lawrence	542	5.1	Sullivan	1,616	5.0
Davidson	4,233	3.1	Lewis	137	4.7	Sumner	1,073	2.6
Decatur	66	2.6	Lincoln	320	4.1	Tipton	414	2.5
De Kalb	183	4.3	Loudon	463	4.7	Trousdale	33	1.7
Dickson	314	2.5	Macon	242	4.3	Unicoi	126	3.4
Dyer	566	5.9	Madison	597	2.5	Union	303	6.6
Fayette	256	2.9	Marion	178	2.9	Van Buren	58	5.0
Fentress	201	4.8	Marshall	198	2.6	Warren	237	2.4
Franklin	323	3.6	Maury	562	2.9	Washington	1,024	4.1
Gibson	499	4.0	McMinn	518	4.4	Wayne	131	3.9
Giles	264	4.1	McNairy	124	2.0	Weakley	323	4.6
Grainger	252	5.0	Meigs	69	2.7	White	289	5.0
Greene	727	5.0	Monroe	455	4.5	Williamson	390	0.7
Grundy	112	3.5	Montgomery	1,736	3.6	Wilson	541	1.9

Substantiated Child Abuse

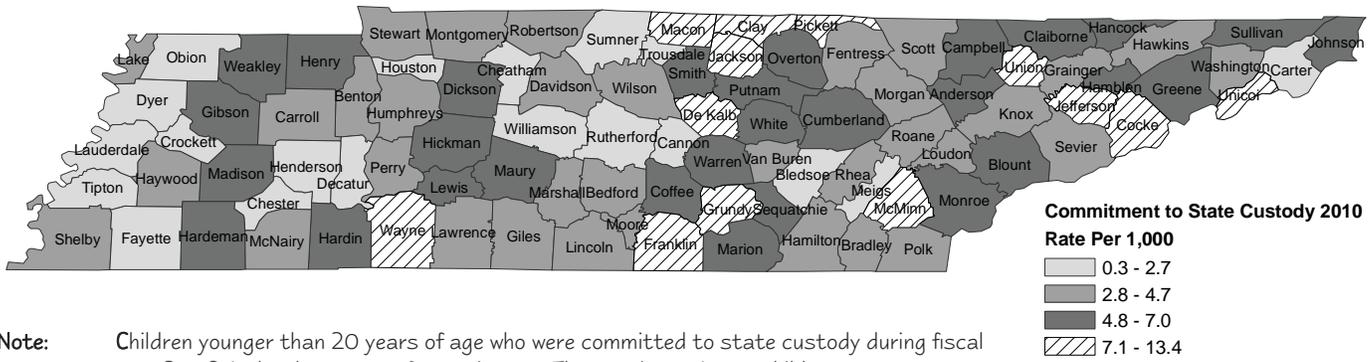


Note: Child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2010. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18.

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	8,286	5.5	Hamblen	133	9.0	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	180	10.9	Hamilton	165	2.3	Morgan	30	6.5
Bedford	78	6.5	Hancock	9	6.0	Obion	50	6.9
Benton	18	5.3	Hardeman	36	6.2	Overton	32	6.2
Bledsoe	10	3.6	Hardin	48	8.5	Perry	17	9.5
Blount	183	6.7	Hawkins	82	6.5	Pickett	8	8.2
Bradley	109	4.8	Haywood	40	8.3	Polk	20	5.4
Campbell	152	17.0	Henderson	45	6.7	Putnam	79	5.1
Cannon	16	5.2	Henry	72	10.2	Rhea	67	9.0
Carroll	44	7.0	Hickman	50	9.0	Roane	92	8.2
Carter	56	4.9	Houston	3	1.5	Robertson	77	4.5
Cheatham	32	3.3	Humphreys	29	6.8	Rutherford	221	3.2
Chester	18	4.5	Jackson	4	1.7	Scott	31	5.5
Claiborne	104	15.4	Jefferson	156	13.7	Sequatchie	27	8.1
Clay	11	6.7	Johnson	39	11.6	Sevier	186	9.4
Cocke	94	12.3	Knox	601	6.4	Shelby	1,291	5.3
Coffee	149	11.6	Lake	6	4.6	Smith	31	6.7
Crockett	13	3.6	Lauderdale	33	4.9	Stewart	19	6.2
Cumberland	78	7.3	Lawrence	101	9.6	Sullivan	253	7.8
Davidson	589	4.3	Lewis	39	13.5	Sumner	111	2.7
Decatur	17	6.7	Lincoln	45	5.8	Tipton	52	3.1
DeKalb	40	9.3	Loudon	54	5.5	Trousdale	0	0.0
Dickson	45	3.6	Macon	41	7.4	Unicoi	22	6.0
Dyer	58	6.1	Madison	103	4.4	Union	37	8.1
Fayette	45	5.1	Marion	40	6.5	Van Buren	8	6.9
Fentress	20	4.8	Marshall	35	4.6	Warren	77	7.9
Franklin	75	8.4	Maury	122	6.2	Washington	137	5.5
Gibson	60	4.8	McMinn	112	9.5	Wayne	29	8.7
Giles	30	4.6	McNairy	31	5.1	Weakley	21	3.0
Grainger	45	8.9	Meigs	17	6.7	White	49	8.4
Greene	64	4.4	Monroe	135	13.3	Williamson	71	1.3
Grundy	36	11.4	Montgomery	180	3.7	Wilson	66	2.3

Commitment to State Custody

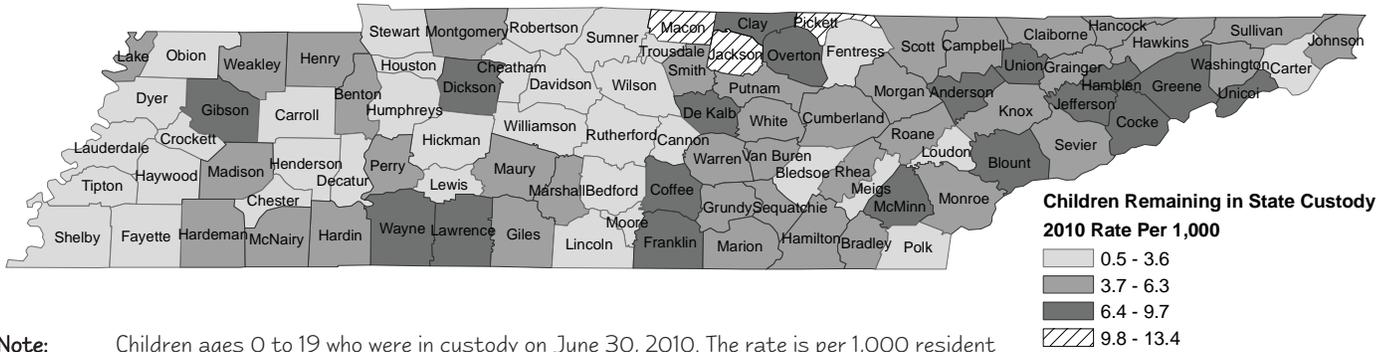


Note: Children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2009-10 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services.
 Population estimates: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	6,942	4.2	Hamblen	110	6.8	Moore	5	3.3
Anderson	121	6.7	Hamilton	271	3.5	Morgan	17	3.5
Bedford	54	4.0	Hancock	10	6.2	Obion	14	1.7
Benton	14	3.7	Hardeman	37	5.1	Overton	34	6.4
Bledsoe	1	0.3	Hardin	34	5.3	Perry	8	4.1
Blount	180	6.0	Hawkins	66	4.6	Pickett	15	13.4
Bradley	109	4.3	Haywood	20	3.5	Polk	19	4.7
Campbell	58	5.8	Henderson	18	2.5	Putnam	92	5.1
Cannon	5	1.4	Henry	40	5.2	Rhea	24	3.0
Carroll	30	4.1	Hickman	32	4.9	Roane	48	3.7
Carter	34	2.5	Houston	4	1.8	Robertson	62	3.4
Cheatham	24	2.1	Humphreys	18	3.8	Rutherford	122	1.7
Chester	5	1.1	Jackson	22	8.3	Scott	27	4.3
Claiborne	40	5.1	Jefferson	101	7.6	Sequatchie	20	5.5
Clay	16	8.4	Johnson	20	5.3	Sevier	82	4.0
Cocke	87	9.9	Knox	428	4.0	Shelby	1,215	4.3
Coffee	94	6.6	Lake	7	4.6	Smith	27	5.3
Crockett	5	1.2	Lauderdale	20	2.7	Stewart	11	3.2
Cumberland	59	4.9	Lawrence	52	4.5	Sullivan	182	5.1
Davidson	528	3.4	Lewis	17	5.2	Sumner	95	2.2
Decatur	4	1.5	Lincoln	35	4.1	Tipton	42	2.4
DeKalb	37	7.7	Loudon	50	4.7	Trousdale	4	1.9
Dickson	85	6.3	Macon	55	8.9	Unicoi	29	7.3
Dyer	13	1.2	Madison	139	5.0	Union	44	8.1
Fayette	20	2.0	Marion	37	5.4	Van Buren	5	3.6
Fentress	16	3.5	Marshall	33	4.1	Warren	54	5.0
Franklin	134	12.6	Maury	126	5.7	Washington	102	3.7
Gibson	90	7.0	McMinn	106	7.5	Wayne	29	7.7
Giles	32	4.3	McNairy	22	3.2	Weakley	44	4.9
Grainger	25	4.4	Meigs	6	1.9	White	40	6.3
Greene	88	5.4	Monroe	72	5.8	Williamson	72	1.5
Grundy	30	7.5	Montgomery	169	3.6	Wilson	129	4.3

Remaining in State Custody

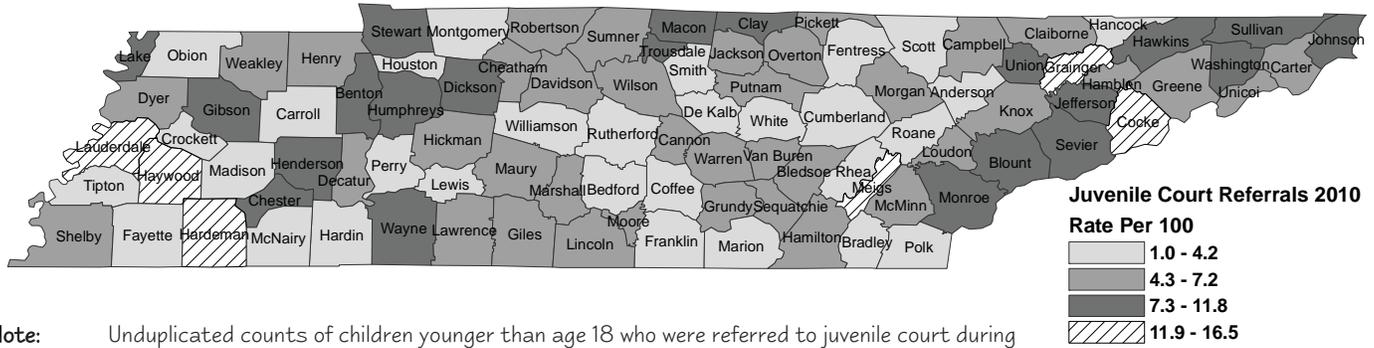


Note: Children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2010. The rate is per 1,000 resident population of same ages.

Source: Data: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Population estimate Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	7,077	4.3	Hamblen	130	8.0	Moore	4	2.7
Anderson	167	9.3	Hamilton	351	4.5	Morgan	26	5.3
Bedford	44	3.2	Hancock	9	5.5	Obion	20	2.4
Benton	19	5.0	Hardeman	42	5.8	Overton	36	6.8
Bledsoe	4	1.2	Hardin	28	4.3	Perry	11	5.6
Blount	235	7.8	Hawkins	58	4.0	Pickett	15	13.4
Bradley	134	5.3	Haywood	15	2.6	Polk	8	2.0
Campbell	43	4.3	Henderson	18	2.5	Putnam	115	6.3
Cannon	13	3.6	Henry	42	5.5	Rhea	34	4.3
Carroll	18	2.5	Hickman	22	3.4	Roane	62	4.8
Carter	33	2.4	Houston	3	1.3	Robertson	58	3.2
Cheatham	27	2.4	Humphreys	17	3.6	Rutherford	111	1.6
Chester	9	1.9	Jackson	34	12.8	Scott	28	4.4
Claiborne	36	4.6	Jefferson	114	8.6	Sequatchie	20	5.5
Clay	14	7.3	Johnson	16	4.3	Sevier	97	4.7
Cocke	85	9.7	Knox	603	5.7	Shelby	885	3.2
Coffee	118	8.3	Lake	6	3.9	Smith	31	6.0
Crockett	3	0.7	Lauderdale	20	2.7	Stewart	9	2.6
Cumberland	67	5.6	Lawrence	102	8.9	Sullivan	191	5.4
Davidson	478	3.1	Lewis	8	2.4	Sumner	125	2.9
Decatur	6	2.3	Lincoln	27	3.2	Tipton	32	1.9
DeKalb	36	7.5	Loudon	36	3.4	Trousdale	4	1.9
Dickson	103	7.6	Macon	72	11.7	Unicoi	26	6.6
Dyer	5	0.5	Madison	121	4.4	Union	42	7.7
Fayette	17	1.7	Marion	31	4.5	Van Buren	6	4.4
Fentress	15	3.3	Marshall	37	4.6	Warren	51	4.7
Franklin	75	7.0	Maury	129	5.9	Washington	119	4.3
Gibson	95	7.4	McMinn	112	7.9	Wayne	29	7.7
Giles	36	4.9	McNairy	28	4.1	Weakley	45	5.0
Grainger	34	5.9	Meigs	9	2.8	White	33	5.2
Greene	122	7.5	Monroe	74	6.0	Williamson	79	1.6
Grundy	19	4.8	Montgomery	194	4.1	Wilson	97	3.2

Juvenile Court Referrals

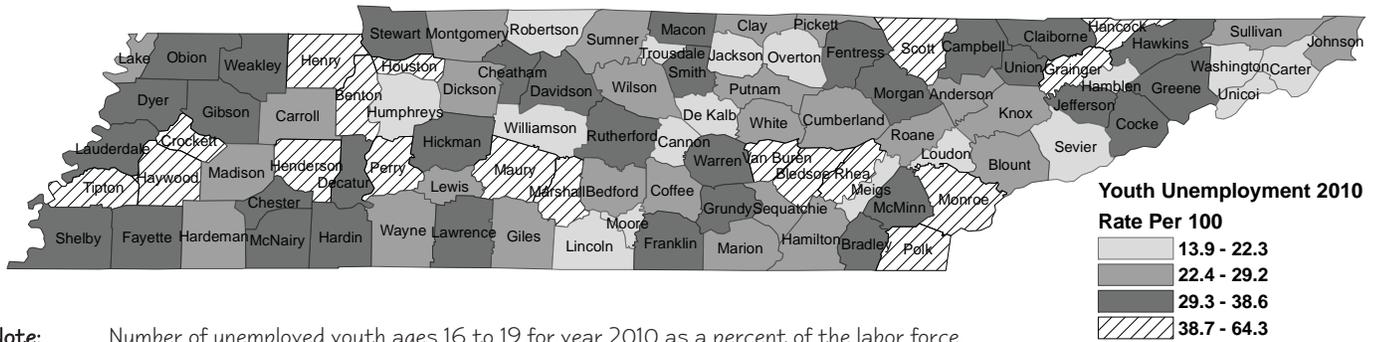


Note: Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were referred to juvenile court during the calendar year 2010. The rate reflects the referred children as a percent of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts and Bristol; Washington County includes the Johnson City Court.

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ).

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	81,327	5.4	Hamblen	897	6.1	Moore	71	5.0
Anderson	458	2.8	Hamilton	4,163	5.7	Morgan	302	6.5
Bedford	303	2.5	Hancock	16	1.1	Obion	218	3.0
Benton	277	8.2	Hardeman	954	16.5	Overton	226	4.4
Bledsoe	139	5.0	Hardin	213	3.8	Perry	26	1.5
Blount	2,714	9.9	Hawkins	959	7.6	Pickett	45	4.6
Bradley	767	3.4	Haywood	774	16.1	Polk	69	1.9
Campbell	497	5.6	Henderson	543	8.0	Putnam	864	5.6
Cannon	173	5.6	Henry	362	5.2	Rhea	72	1.0
Carroll	189	3.0	Hickman	399	7.2	Roane	366	3.2
Carter	718	6.2	Houston	63	3.2	Robertson	1,191	7.0
Cheatham	614	6.3	Humphreys	393	9.2	Rutherford	1,409	2.1
Chester	301	7.5	Jackson	130	5.5	Scott	197	3.5
Claiborne	305	4.5	Jefferson	1,143	10.1	Sequatchie	175	5.3
Clay	159	9.7	Johnson	398	11.8	Sevier	1,601	8.0
Cooke	940	12.3	Knox	4,526	4.8	Shelby	12,648	5.2
Coffee	178	1.4	Lake	137	10.5	Smith	176	3.8
Crockett	83	2.3	Lauderdale	1,114	16.5	Stewart	239	7.8
Cumberland	321	3.0	Lawrence	597	5.7	Sullivan	2,926	9.1
Davidson	6,320	4.6	Lewis	113	3.9	Sumner	2,149	5.3
Decatur	131	5.2	Lincoln	502	6.4	Tipton	677	4.1
DeKalb	166	3.9	Loudon	579	5.9	Trousdale	188	9.7
Dickson	1,153	9.3	Macon	494	8.9	Unicoi	254	6.9
Dyer	513	5.4	Madison	817	3.5	Union	348	7.6
Fayette	364	4.1	Marion	257	4.2	Van Buren	63	5.4
Fentress	145	3.5	Marshall	358	4.7	Warren	512	5.3
Franklin	219	2.4	Mauy	1,250	6.4	Washington	2,208	8.9
Gibson	1,111	9.0	McMinn	558	4.7	Wayne	324	9.7
Giles	303	4.7	McNairy	172	2.8	Weakley	412	5.9
Grainger	770	15.3	Meigs	335	13.3	White	177	3.0
Greene	692	4.7	Monroe	843	8.3	Williamson	1,996	3.7
Grundy	224	7.1	Montgomery	1,926	4.0	Wilson	1,966	6.9

Youth Unemployment



Note: Number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 for year 2010 as a percent of the labor force.
Source: Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	56,550	28.9	Hamblen	430	21.0	Moore	30	20.0
Anderson	520	24.1	Hamilton	2,620	26.7	Morgan	180	32.1
Bedford	500	28.1	Hancock	70	41.2	Obion	310	32.6
Benton	160	44.4	Hardeman	160	25.8	Overton	140	20.0
Bledsoe	160	47.1	Hardin	240	31.2	Perry	90	47.4
Blount	940	24.2	Hawkins	510	35.9	Pickett	30	23.1
Bradley	1,030	30.0	Haywood	290	46.0	Polk	180	46.2
Campbell	410	36.0	Henderson	330	42.3	Putnam	750	27.3
Cannon	50	13.9	Henry	440	42.3	Rhea	470	40.2
Carroll	210	25.6	Hickman	230	33.3	Roane	400	25.3
Carter	390	21.1	Houston	120	48.0	Robertson	510	20.5
Cheatham	440	34.4	Humphreys	120	21.8	Rutherford	3,170	31.0
Chester	250	34.7	Jackson	50	17.2	Scott	410	54.7
Claiborne	220	29.7	Jefferson	640	36.6	Sequatchie	80	23.5
Clay	60	24.0	Johnson	110	28.2	Sevier	540	18.6
Cocke	230	29.9	Knox	3,180	22.8	Shelby	8,030	31.0
Coffee	500	26.9	Lake	30	25.0	Smith	200	31.3
Crockett	180	40.0	Lauderdale	220	38.6	Stewart	130	32.5
Cumberland	350	24.5	Lawrence	330	30.0	Sullivan	1,000	24.6
Davidson	5,850	29.7	Lewis	80	23.5	Sumner	1,610	26.6
Decatur	130	30.2	Lincoln	180	19.6	Tipton	850	40.3
De Kalb	110	18.0	Loudon	290	22.3	Trousdale	50	19.2
Dickson	340	25.6	Macon	330	36.3	Unicoi	100	22.2
Dyer	320	32.7	Madison	800	22.9	Union	300	38.5
Fayette	350	31.0	Marion	210	29.2	Van Buren	90	64.3
Fentress	220	37.9	Marshall	500	48.1	Warren	360	34.0
Franklin	410	30.8	Maury	1,600	50.2	Washington	740	18.9
Gibson	510	34.7	McMinn	590	35.3	Wayne	90	25.7
Giles	200	23.5	McNairy	260	35.6	Weakley	490	34.0
Grainger	290	46.0	Meigs	40	16.0	White	180	27.7
Greene	600	31.9	Monroe	560	43.1	Williamson	1,190	21.9
Grundy	130	34.2	Montgomery	1,200	24.6	Wilson	1,030	26.7

Per Capita Personal Income

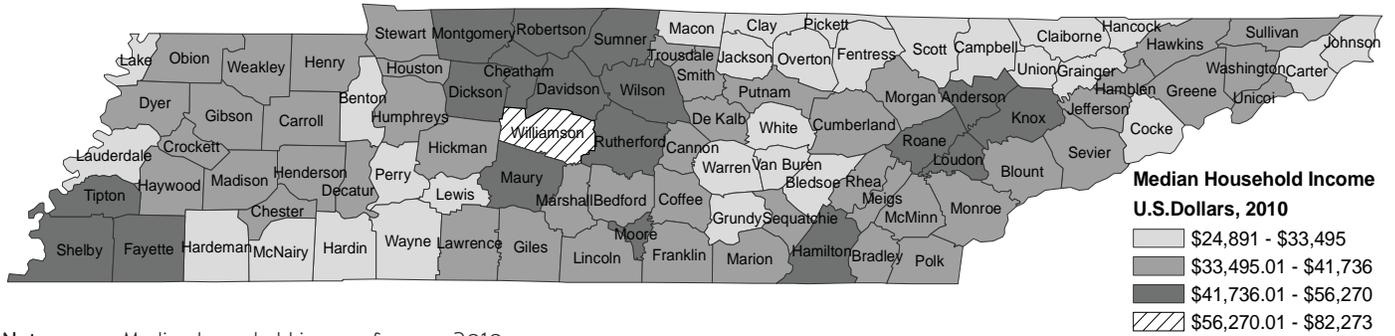


Note: Total annual income created in 2010, divided by same year resident population updated April 25, 2012.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS).

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$34,921	Hamblen	\$28,935	Moore	\$33,092
Anderson	\$34,358	Hamilton	\$38,368	Morgan	\$23,896
Bedford	\$29,667	Hancock	\$19,465	Obion	\$30,792
Benton	\$27,129	Hardeman	\$25,007	Overton	\$24,711
Bledsoe	\$23,666	Hardin	\$30,649	Perry	\$26,821
Blount	\$29,365	Hawkins	\$26,860	Pickett	\$25,585
Bradley	\$30,030	Haywood	\$30,914	Polk	\$26,749
Campbell	\$27,236	Henderson	\$25,688	Putnam	\$30,057
Cannon	\$29,927	Henry	\$28,949	Rhea	\$26,096
Carroll	\$29,227	Hickman	\$23,266	Roane	\$33,616
Carter	\$27,108	Houston	\$26,455	Robertson	\$31,106
Cheatham	\$30,950	Humphreys	\$30,551	Rutherford	\$30,665
Chester	\$26,679	Jackson	\$29,934	Scott	\$22,863
Claiborne	\$26,810	Jefferson	\$27,680	Sequatchie	\$30,456
Clay	\$25,449	Johnson	\$23,435	Sevier	\$30,898
Cocke	\$24,742	Knox	\$37,148	Shelby	\$39,892
Coffee	\$31,913	Lake	\$19,523	Smith	\$30,204
Crockett	\$29,336	Lauderdale	\$21,932	Stewart	\$31,151
Cumberland	\$27,920	Lawrence	\$24,781	Sullivan	\$33,846
Davidson	\$45,913	Lewis	\$23,037	Sumner	\$35,030
Decatur	\$31,265	Lincoln	\$30,853	Tipton	\$32,426
DeKalb	\$29,971	Loudon	\$35,875	Trousdale	\$33,050
Dickson	\$29,655	Macon	\$27,230	Unicoi	\$29,794
Dyer	\$31,136	Madison	\$33,322	Union	\$24,885
Fayette	\$41,652	Marion	\$30,797	Van Buren	\$26,678
Fentress	\$27,347	Marshall	\$25,183	Warren	\$26,483
Franklin	\$28,169	Maury	\$30,114	Washington	\$32,950
Gibson	\$28,946	McMinn	\$27,568	Wayne	\$21,821
Giles	\$28,574	McNairy	\$27,462	Weakley	\$27,805
Grainger	\$27,966	Meigs	\$27,502	White	\$24,881
Greene	\$29,700	Monroe	\$25,312	Williamson	\$54,539
Grundy	\$24,751	Montgomery	\$39,155	Wilson	\$36,797

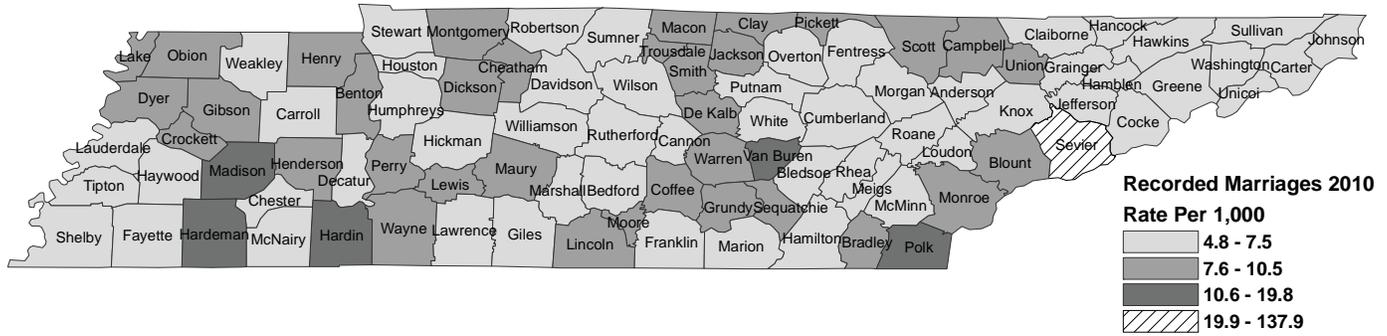
Median Income



Note: Median household income for year 2010.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$41,461	Hamblen	\$38,711	Moore	\$45,066
Anderson	\$45,917	Hamilton	\$44,132	Morgan	\$35,322
Bedford	\$39,057	Hancock	\$24,891	Obion	\$38,530
Benton	\$32,346	Hardeman	\$31,747	Overton	\$33,230
Bledsoe	\$33,366	Hardin	\$31,883	Perry	\$31,486
Blount	\$41,736	Hawkins	\$37,164	Pickett	\$30,016
Bradley	\$38,558	Haywood	\$34,310	Polk	\$35,083
Campbell	\$31,699	Henderson	\$36,347	Putnam	\$35,225
Cannon	\$36,246	Henry	\$36,247	Rhea	\$36,308
Carroll	\$34,566	Hickman	\$35,948	Roane	\$42,620
Carter	\$31,145	Houston	\$35,739	Robertson	\$51,074
Cheatham	\$51,106	Humphreys	\$38,300	Rutherford	\$51,815
Chester	\$39,492	Jackson	\$31,093	Scott	\$29,792
Claiborne	\$29,227	Jefferson	\$37,279	Sequatchie	\$38,082
Clay	\$28,014	Johnson	\$29,219	Sevier	\$39,349
Cocke	\$28,832	Knox	\$44,074	Shelby	\$43,859
Coffee	\$39,321	Lake	\$27,142	Smith	\$39,330
Crockett	\$37,945	Lauderdale	\$32,741	Stewart	\$40,329
Cumberland	\$36,214	Lawrence	\$34,637	Sullivan	\$36,337
Davidson	\$43,825	Lewis	\$33,495	Sumner	\$48,502
Decatur	\$35,134	Lincoln	\$41,022	Tipton	\$47,824
DeKalb	\$35,726	Loudon	\$47,206	Trousdale	\$35,824
Dickson	\$43,353	Macon	\$33,036	Unicoi	\$35,976
Dyer	\$36,735	Madison	\$40,670	Union	\$32,533
Fayette	\$53,935	Marion	\$37,672	Van Buren	\$31,455
Fentress	\$29,088	Marshall	\$40,052	Warren	\$33,265
Franklin	\$40,247	Mauzy	\$45,445	Washington	\$41,702
Gibson	\$35,711	McMinn	\$38,183	Wayne	\$32,334
Giles	\$35,466	McNairy	\$33,139	Weakley	\$34,782
Grainger	\$33,291	Meigs	\$36,584	White	\$33,251
Greene	\$34,649	Monroe	\$35,833	Williamson	\$82,273
Grundy	\$27,494	Montgomery	\$47,258	Wilson	\$56,270

Recorded Marriages



Note: The number of marriage licenses issued in 2010. Rates are per 1,000.
Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	55,743	8.8	Hamblen	471	7.5	Moore	66	10.4
Anderson	540	7.2	Hamilton	2,129	6.3	Morgan	125	5.7
Bedford	335	7.4	Hancock	46	6.7	Obion	254	8.0
Benton	128	7.8	Hardeman	322	11.8	Overton	163	7.4
Bledsoe	93	7.2	Hardin	326	12.5	Perry	63	8.0
Blount	975	7.9	Hawkins	323	5.7	Pickett	49	9.7
Bradley	748	7.6	Haywood	98	5.2	Polk	205	12.2
Campbell	308	7.6	Henderson	251	9.0	Putnam	477	6.6
Cannon	102	7.4	Henry	264	8.2	Rhea	218	6.9
Carroll	196	6.9	Hickman	146	5.9	Roane	392	7.2
Carter	368	6.4	Houston	63	7.5	Robertson	474	7.2
Cheatham	307	7.9	Humphreys	125	6.7	Rutherford	1,643	6.3
Chester	115	6.7	Jackson	90	7.7	Scott	195	8.8
Claiborne	207	6.4	Jefferson	246	4.8	Sequatchie	143	10.1
Clay	66	8.4	Johnson	124	6.8	Sevier	12,398	137.9
Cocke	235	6.6	Knox	2,453	5.7	Shelby	5,238	5.6
Coffee	405	7.7	Lake	71	9.1	Smith	190	9.9
Crockett	122	8.4	Lauderdale	177	6.4	Stewart	90	6.8
Cumberland	400	7.1	Lawrence	313	7.5	Sullivan	1,170	7.5
Davidson	4,543	7.2	Lewis	103	8.5	Sumner	900	5.6
Decatur	79	6.7	Lincoln	262	7.9	Tipton	455	7.4
DeKalb	179	9.6	Loudon	298	6.1	Trousdale	76	9.7
Dickson	390	7.9	Macon	416	8.0	Unicoi	123	6.7
Dyer	298	7.8	Madison	435	16.7	Union	162	8.5
Fayette	234	6.1	Marion	157	7.1	Van Buren	110	19.8
Fentress	124	6.9	Marshall	699	7.1	Warren	310	7.8
Franklin	265	6.5	Maury	224	7.9	Washington	777	6.3
Gibson	389	7.8	McMinn	209	6.8	Wayne	132	7.8
Giles	210	7.1	McNairy	543	6.7	Weakley	188	5.4
Grainger	162	7.2	Meigs	88	7.5	White	180	7.0
Greene	419	6.1	Monroe	351	7.9	Williamson	1,026	5.6
Grundy	133	9.7	Montgomery	1,818	10.5	Wilson	695	6.1

Recorded Divorces

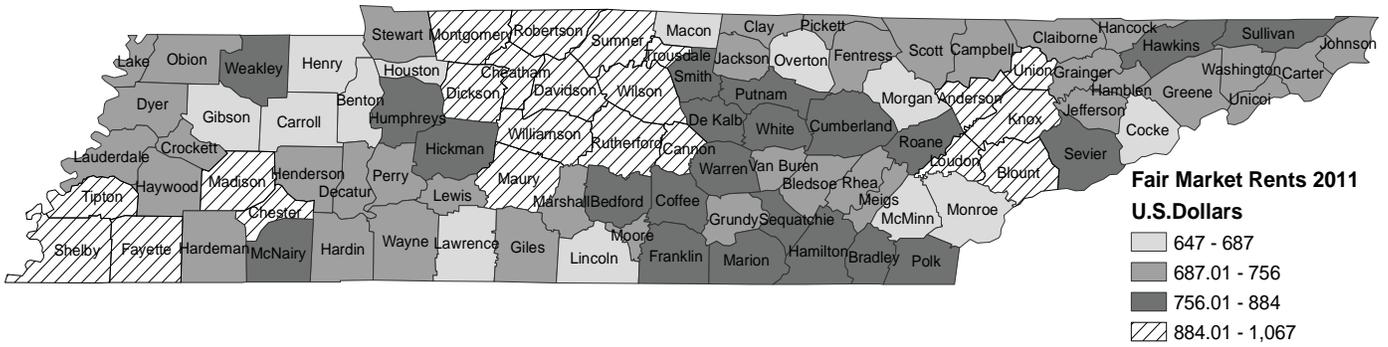


Note: Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2010; annulments were excluded. The rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health.

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	26,749	4.2	Hamblen	352	5.6	Moore	18	2.8
Anderson	312	4.2	Hamilton	1,450	4.3	Morgan	65	3.0
Bedford	241	5.3	Hancock	29	4.3	Obion	177	5.6
Benton	68	4.1	Hardeman	64	2.3	Overton	82	3.7
Bledsoe	40	3.1	Hardin	91	3.5	Perry	29	3.7
Blount	574	4.7	Hawkins	298	5.2	Pickett	2	0.4
Bradley	536	5.4	Haywood	51	2.7	Polk	65	3.9
Campbell	49	1.2	Henderson	804	29.0	Putnam	322	4.5
Cannon	45	3.3	Henry	128	4.0	Rhea	176	5.5
Carroll	71	2.5	Hickman	95	3.8	Roane	51	0.9
Carter	137	2.4	Houston	38	4.5	Robertson	335	5.1
Cheatham	197	5.0	Humphreys	86	4.6	Rutherford	1,351	5.1
Chester	46	2.7	Jackson	29	2.5	Scott	87	3.9
Claiborne	145	4.5	Jefferson	102	2.0	Sequatchie	42	3.0
Clay	22	2.8	Johnson	82	4.5	Sevier	520	5.8
Cocke	115	3.2	Knox	1,895	4.4	Shelby	2,224	2.4
Coffee	276	5.2	Lake	26	3.3	Smith	99	5.2
Crockett	33	2.3	Lauderdale	137	4.9	Stewart	59	4.4
Cumberland	311	5.5	Lawrence	214	5.1	Sullivan	759	4.8
Davidson	1,894	3.0	Lewis	67	5.5	Sumner	872	5.4
Decatur	26	2.2	Lincoln	192	5.8	Tipton	658	10.8
DeKalb	51	2.7	Loudon	137	2.8	Trousdale	43	5.5
Dickson	283	5.7	Macon	112	5.0	Unicoi	68	3.7
Dyer	188	4.9	Madison	326	3.3	Union	75	3.9
Fayette	0	0.0	Marion	122	4.3	Van Buren	20	3.6
Fentress	90	5.0	Marshall	158	5.2	Warren	182	4.6
Franklin	202	4.9	Maury	388	4.8	Washington	591	4.8
Gibson	168	3.4	McMinn	261	5.0	Wayne	75	4.4
Giles	131	4.4	McNairy	71	2.7	Weakley	149	4.3
Grainger	90	4.0	Meigs	49	4.2	White	123	4.8
Greene	368	5.3	Monroe	231	5.2	Williamson	640	3.5
Grundy	68	5.0	Montgomery	1,218	7.1	Wilson	710	6.2

Fair Market Rent



Note: Final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2010-11. Fair market rents represent the 40th percentile of gross rent and are used to determine the eligibility of rental housing units by county for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program and to calculate subsidies under the Rental Voucher program.

Source: U.S. Housing and Urban Development.

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$796	Hamblen	\$729	Moore	\$751
Anderson	\$950	Hamilton	\$884	Morgan	\$676
Bedford	\$851	Hancock	\$691	Obion	\$712
Benton	\$667	Hardeman	\$731	Overton	\$660
Bledsoe	\$709	Hardin	\$716	Perry	\$692
Blount	\$950	Hawkins	\$788	Pickett	\$701
Bradley	\$779	Haywood	\$735	Polk	\$779
Campbell	\$696	Henderson	\$697	Putnam	\$809
Cannon	\$1,067	Henry	\$651	Rhea	\$717
Carroll	\$666	Hickman	\$838	Roane	\$761
Carter	\$732	Houston	\$667	Robertson	\$1,067
Cheatham	\$1,067	Humphreys	\$770	Rutherford	\$1,067
Chester	\$937	Jackson	\$701	Scott	\$715
Claiborne	\$723	Jefferson	\$729	Sequatchie	\$884
Clay	\$701	Johnson	\$724	Sevier	\$795
Cocke	\$647	Knox	\$950	Shelby	\$1,010
Coffee	\$789	Lake	\$701	Smith	\$767
Crockett	\$704	Lauderdale	\$695	Stewart	\$756
Cumberland	\$766	Lawrence	\$668	Sullivan	\$788
Davidson	\$1,067	Lewis	\$692	Sumner	\$1,067
Decatur	\$694	Lincoln	\$660	Tipton	\$1,010
DeKalb	\$779	Loudon	\$950	Trousdale	\$1,067
Dickson	\$1,067	Macon	\$660	Unicoi	\$732
Dyer	\$749	Madison	\$937	Union	\$950
Fayette	\$1,010	Marion	\$884	Van Buren	\$701
Fentress	\$701	Marshall	\$731	Warren	\$764
Franklin	\$832	Maury	\$913	Washington	\$732
Gibson	\$678	McMinn	\$687	Wayne	\$692
Giles	\$711	McNairy	\$780	Weakley	\$790
Grainger	\$729	Meigs	\$709	White	\$764
Greene	\$732	Monroe	\$649	Williamson	\$1,067
Grundy	\$709	Montgomery	\$959	Wilson	\$1,067

Median Housing Cost



Note: Annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2010.
Source: Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA).

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$149,900	Hamblen	\$126,500	Moore	\$115,750
Anderson	\$125,000	Hamilton	\$154,500	Morgan	\$99,000
Bedford	\$99,900	Hancock	\$92,950	Obion	\$73,250
Benton	\$76,400	Hardeman	\$75,000	Overton	\$92,700
Bledsoe	\$90,500	Hardin	\$90,000	Perry	\$51,619
Blount	\$160,000	Hawkins	\$115,450	Pickett	\$106,100
Bradley	\$132,000	Haywood	\$95,000	Polk	\$100,000
Campbell	\$116,500	Henderson	\$93,000	Putnam	\$129,900
Cannon	\$107,500	Henry	\$76,000	Rhea	\$121,000
Carroll	\$71,500	Hickman	\$87,000	Roane	\$132,500
Carter	\$99,000	Houston	\$78,750	Robertson	\$148,500
Cheatham	\$147,250	Humphreys	\$86,250	Rutherford	\$150,000
Chester	\$114,200	Jackson	\$80,950	Scott	\$88,000
Claiborne	\$120,000	Jefferson	\$139,250	Sequatchie	\$94,750
Clay	\$74,100	Johnson	\$124,900	Sevier	\$161,813
Cocke	\$120,500	Knox	\$165,450	Shelby	\$165,000
Coffee	\$110,000	Lake	\$52,500	Smith	\$88,500
Crockett	\$61,000	Lauderdale	\$75,000	Stewart	\$115,500
Cumberland	\$134,000	Lawrence	\$80,050	Sullivan	\$125,000
Davidson	\$167,000	Lewis	\$80,000	Sumner	\$175,900
Decatur	\$72,695	Lincoln	\$93,000	Tipton	\$142,700
DeKalb	\$110,000	Loudon	\$186,400	Trousdale	\$123,750
Dickson	\$125,000	Macon	\$80,000	Unicoi	\$111,000
Dyer	\$96,000	Madison	\$119,000	Union	\$115,000
Fayette	\$195,000	Marion	\$125,000	Van Buren	\$122,500
Fentress	\$92,500	Marshall	\$94,438	Warren	\$82,500
Franklin	\$126,000	Mauzy	\$139,950	Washington	\$147,500
Gibson	\$105,000	McMinn	\$100,000	Wayne	\$56,000
Giles	\$92,250	McNairy	\$67,500	Weakley	\$75,000
Grainger	\$120,000	Meigs	\$102,700	White	\$91,000
Greene	\$115,000	Monroe	\$114,450	Williamson	\$330,265
Grundy	\$75,000	Montgomery	\$149,000	Wilson	\$189,900

Total Population



Note: 2010 population estimates include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age.
Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	6,346,105	Hamblen	62,544	Moore	6,362
Anderson	75,129	Hamilton	336,463	Morgan	21,987
Bedford	45,058	Hancock	6,819	Obion	31,807
Benton	16,489	Hardeman	27,253	Overton	22,083
Bledsoe	12,876	Hardin	26,026	Perry	7,915
Blount	123,010	Hawkins	56,833	Pickett	5,077
Bradley	98,963	Haywood	18,787	Polk	16,825
Campbell	40,716	Henderson	27,769	Putnam	72,321
Cannon	13,801	Henry	32,330	Rhea	31,809
Carroll	28,522	Hickman	24,690	Roane	54,181
Carter	57,424	Houston	8,426	Robertson	66,283
Cheatham	39,105	Humphreys	18,538	Rutherford	262,604
Chester	17,131	Jackson	11,638	Scott	22,228
Claiborne	32,213	Jefferson	51,407	Sequatchie	14,112
Clay	7,861	Johnson	18,244	Sevier	89,889
Cocke	35,662	Knox	432,226	Shelby	927,644
Coffee	52,796	Lake	7,832	Smith	19,166
Crockett	14,586	Lauderdale	27,815	Stewart	13,324
Cumberland	56,053	Lawrence	41,869	Sullivan	156,823
Davidson	626,681	Lewis	12,161	Sumner	160,645
Decatur	11,757	Lincoln	33,361	Tipton	61,081
DeKalb	18,723	Loudon	48,556	Trousdale	7,870
Dickson	49,666	Macon	22,248	Unicoi	18,313
Dyer	38,335	Madison	98,294	Union	19,109
Fayette	38,413	Marion	28,237	Van Buren	5,548
Fentress	17,959	Marshall	30,617	Warren	39,839
Franklin	41,052	Maury	80,956	Washington	122,979
Gibson	49,683	McMinn	52,266	Wayne	17,021
Giles	29,485	McNairy	26,075	Weakley	35,021
Grainger	22,657	Meigs	11,753	White	25,841
Greene	68,831	Monroe	44,519	Williamson	183,182
Grundy	13,703	Montgomery	172,331	Wilson	113,993

Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: 0- to 17-year-old population for counties in 2010.

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

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	1,496,001	Hamblen	14,740	Moore	1,411
Anderson	16,464	Hamilton	72,611	Morgan	4,623
Bedford	12,069	Hancock	1,496	Obion	7,269
Benton	3,381	Hardeman	5,777	Overton	5,129
Bledsoe	2,768	Hardin	5,645	Perry	1,786
Blount	27,376	Hawkins	12,690	Pickett	974
Bradley	22,736	Haywood	4,810	Polk	3,725
Campbell	8,949	Henderson	6,757	Putnam	15,567
Cannon	3,101	Henry	7,028	Rhea	7,456
Carroll	6,253	Hickman	5,562	Roane	11,285
Carter	11,532	Houston	1,992	Robertson	17,042
Cheatham	9,752	Humphreys	4,293	Rutherford	68,714
Chester	3,990	Jackson	2,371	Scott	5,630
Claiborne	6,775	Jefferson	11,359	Sequatchie	3,324
Clay	1,641	Johnson	3,362	Sevier	19,892
Cocke	7,651	Knox	94,490	Shelby	244,742
Coffee	12,860	Lake	1,309	Smith	4,643
Crockett	3,571	Lauderdale	6,747	Stewart	3,046
Cumberland	10,679	Lawrence	10,529	Sullivan	32,293
Davidson	136,391	Lewis	2,898	Sumner	40,630
Decatur	2,525	Lincoln	7,786	Tipton	16,631
DeKalb	4,291	Loudon	9,868	Trousdale	1,935
Dickson	12,437	Macon	5,567	Unicoi	3,691
Dyer	9,552	Madison	23,634	Union	4,563
Fayette	8,878	Marion	6,157	Van Buren	1,157
Fentress	4,154	Marshall	7,550	Warren	9,699
Franklin	8,959	Maury	19,657	Washington	24,827
Gibson	12,399	McMinn	11,795	Wayne	3,334
Giles	6,509	McNairy	6,118	Weakley	7,030
Grainger	5,048	Meigs	2,526	White	5,805
Greene	14,583	Monroe	10,178	Williamson	53,629
Grundy	3,168	Montgomery	48,214	Wilson	28,561

Total Hispanic Population



Note: 2010 population estimates including all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP).

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	291,907	Hamblen	6,736	Moore	70
Anderson	1,768	Hamilton	15,079	Morgan	188
Bedford	5,106	Hancock	13	Obion	999
Benton	291	Hardeman	376	Overton	202
Bledsoe	255	Hardin	497	Perry	131
Blount	3,449	Hawkins	669	Pickett	67
Bradley	4,684	Haywood	723	Polk	233
Campbell	472	Henderson	532	Putnam	3,877
Cannon	210	Henry	553	Rhea	1,187
Carroll	595	Hickman	455	Roane	710
Carter	890	Houston	129	Robertson	3,922
Cheatham	910	Humphreys	278	Rutherford	17,634
Chester	343	Jackson	164	Scott	120
Claiborne	265	Jefferson	1,619	Sequatchie	462
Clay	126	Johnson	269	Sevier	4,813
Cocke	628	Knox	15,216	Shelby	52,573
Coffee	2,009	Lake	136	Smith	417
Crockett	1,274	Lauderdale	564	Stewart	250
Cumberland	1,307	Lawrence	689	Sullivan	2,323
Davidson	61,570	Lewis	221	Sumner	6,354
Decatur	308	Lincoln	885	Tipton	1,269
DeKalb	1,239	Loudon	3,417	Trousdale	198
Dickson	1,573	Macon	1,482	Unicoi	694
Dyer	1,002	Madison	396	Union	249
Fayette	858	Marion	919	Van Buren	50
Fentress	189	Marshall	3,308	Warren	3,233
Franklin	1,029	Maury	361	Washington	3,650
Gibson	1,012	McMinn	1,386	Wayne	277
Giles	471	McNairy	3,922	Weakley	700
Grainger	530	Meigs	176	White	425
Greene	1,690	Monroe	1,448	Williamson	8,242
Grundy	113	Montgomery	13,890	Wilson	3,714

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Tennessee	1,132,747	325,292	29,260	7,659	108,690
Anderson	15,076	1,063	221	61	642
Bedford	10,603	1,208	160	101	2,166
Benton	3,219	114	16	21	119
Bledsoe	2,641	90	10	12	83
Blount	25,669	1,194	319	147	1,288
Bradley	20,860	1,428	264	171	1,682
Campbell	8,773	66	51	27	188
Cannon	3,022	51	11	8	83
Carroll	5,424	761	18	31	236
Carter	11,158	243	53	29	367
Cheatham	9,443	190	66	24	329
Chester	3,419	527	28	18	131
Claiborne	6,596	53	95	18	90
Clay	1,590	39	6	6	38
Cocke	7,218	285	49	65	258
Coffee	11,884	739	147	56	875
Crockett	3,035	496	15	24	538
Cumberland	10,426	102	88	53	516
Davidson	78,739	51,522	5,364	881	21,581
Decatur	4,143	111	19	10	431
DeKalb	2,408	99	5	6	129
Dickson	11,555	723	96	50	624
Dyer	7,461	1,983	63	22	429
Fayette	5,860	2,906	65	22	358
Fentress	4,077	32	15	15	81
Franklin	8,231	570	80	39	397
Gibson	9,406	2,884	49	34	433
Giles	5,593	813	43	16	166
Grainger	4,981	49	9	12	222
Greene	13,979	411	105	39	685
Grundy	3,125	20	4	13	46

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Hamblen	13,451	931	180	165	2,705
Hamilton	50,681	19,579	1,768	606	5,156
Hancock	1,479	16	1	0	3
Hardeman	2,915	2,755	49	17	136
Hardin	5,308	272	42	8	176
Hawkins	12,270	242	101	42	288
Haywood	2,066	2,704	8	16	278
Henderson	5,991	699	26	17	212
Henry	6,180	787	25	19	206
Hickman	5,360	137	15	29	183
Houston	1,923	55	6	8	59
Humphreys	4,098	169	9	19	114
Jackson	2,334	28	3	6	63
Jefferson	10,849	347	67	69	640
Johnson	3,307	34	11	3	87
Knox	79,366	12,031	2,323	469	5,283
Lake	950	355	1	3	41
Lauderdale	3,905	2,754	18	41	192
Lawrence	10,205	266	39	35	306
Lewis	2,768	94	19	11	96
Lincoln	6,981	715	44	45	350
Loudon	9,493	185	145	53	1,361
Macon	5,465	56	17	29	357
Madison	12,420	10,742	351	63	1,291
Marion	5,800	289	37	22	132
Marshall	6,842	599	58	42	588
Maury	16,171	3,232	165	92	1,560
McMinn	10,866	732	100	54	566
McNairy	5,582	492	22	11	160
Meigs	2,439	45	5	31	74
Monroe	9,662	356	59	82	622
Montgomery	34,396	12,311	1,358	392	5,548

Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18



Note: Youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP).

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Moore	1,364	41	4	0	29
Morgan	4,534	36	20	20	55
Obion	6,183	1,017	38	12	416
Overton	5,038	43	15	21	69
Perry	1,711	51	4	20	61
Pickett	971	1	1	1	26
Polk	3,663	33	12	8	93
Putnam	14,626	503	234	166	1,546
Rhea	7,137	229	45	33	516
Roane	10,634	465	76	54	275
Robertson	15,305	1,513	149	91	1,466
Rutherford	54,612	11,144	2,682	495	6,830
Scott	5,556	23	17	17	46
Sequatchie	3,259	21	18	15	175
Sevier	19,205	366	226	97	1,592
Shelby	88,429	148,134	6,771	1,168	19,049
Smith	4,450	146	9	23	167
Stewart	2,928	96	16	5	108
Sullivan	30,667	1,157	282	99	870
Sumner	36,321	3,580	637	168	2,465
Tipton	12,672	3,685	170	77	432
Trousdale	1,722	199	6	8	92
Unicoi	3,628	26	10	10	301
Union	4,488	24	13	16	102
Van Buren	1,141	8	5	3	16
Warren	9,157	417	73	40	1,372
Washington	22,814	1,534	389	107	1,284
Wayne	3,237	55	12	16	83
Weakley	6,199	655	84	36	256
White	5,560	179	27	24	157
Williamson	48,740	2,766	2,127	152	3,199
Wilson	25,659	2,364	482	127	1,498

Data Definition Sources



DATA DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

This year's book contains 43 indicators. Data for most indicators are presented both as numbers and as rates. Most of the maps reflect only the **rate** for the relevant indicator, because county comparisons are more meaningful using rates rather than numbers. Caution is still advised, though, since the small populations of some counties may elevate rates.

Each indicator shows the current year or most recent data. Data are reported for a variety of time periods. In some instances, data reflect calendar year (CY). Other data may be indicative of fiscal year (FY). All education data are reported by school year (SY).

- ◆ **Adequate Prenatal Care.** Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by Kessner Index. The number is live births for 2010, and rate is the percent of these babies who received adequate prenatal care. Numbers of live births and rates for adequacy were provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.
- ◆ **Low Birthweight Babies** includes infants who weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds (5 lbs., 8 oz.) at birth in calendar year 2010. The rate is the percent of live births in the same year. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Infant Mortality.** This indicator shows the number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday in the calendar year 2010. The rate constitutes the ratio of the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the same year. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, supplied data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Teen Pregnancy.** The population of interest is the number of pregnant 15- to 17-year-old females during calendar year 2010. The rate is per 1,000. Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, supplied the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Births to Teens.** This indicator includes 15- to 17-year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2010, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the specified age group. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, presented the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Births to Unmarried Females.** The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2010 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, has the data available at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** Teens ages 15 to 17 who were diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2010 are included in this indicator. Rate is per 1,000 teens. The Tennessee Department of Health, Division of AIDS/HIV/STD, provided data. Population estimates

came from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.

- ◆ **TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.** This indicator includes all recipients younger than age 21 who receive Medicaid are Uninsured or Uninsurable as of June 2010.. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts at its website: <http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/forms/enrollmentdatajun.pdf>. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.
- ◆ **Total TennCare Population.** This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled in TennCare as of June 2010. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data at its website: <http://www.tn.gov/tenncare/forms/enrollmentdatajun.pdf>. Population estimates are derived from data provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.
- ◆ **Medical Doctors by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of actively licensed physicians by county of their practice in 2011. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). The rate was calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ◆ **Dentists by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of licensed dentists by the county of their practice for year 2011. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population. Licensure data were extracted from the Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics website (<http://health.state.tn.us/Licensurereports/>). The rate was calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ◆ **Child Deaths.** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2010 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of the same-age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the child death numbers and rates.
- ◆ **Teen Violent Deaths.** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15 and 19 for calendar year 2010. The rate is per 100,000 same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided the numbers and rates.
- ◆ **Regulated Child Care Spaces.** Tennessee's Department of Human Services (DHS) provided counts of regulated child-care spaces statewide and by county. Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2010.
- ◆ **School-Age Special Education.** This indicator shows 6- to 21-year-old public school students who were eligible for special education services in the 2010-11 school year. The data are based on the December 2010 IDEA report. The rate is the percent of the average daily membership for the same year. Special state schools are not included in data. Tennessee Department of Education provided counts. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.

- ◆ **Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Eligibility.** The data reflect the number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced-price meal program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is a percent of net enrollment for the same school year. Data do not include the state special schools and departments. Tennessee Department of Education supplied the meal program and net enrollment data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.
- ◆ **Free and Reduced Lunch Participation.** The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2010-11. The rate is the average program participation as the percent of daily cafeteria attendance. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.
- ◆ **Cohort Dropouts.** Cohort dropouts represent the number of students no longer enrolled as 12th graders compared to their numbers as ninth graders. The rate is a percent. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied the data by school district for school year 2009-10. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools were not included.
- ◆ **Event Dropouts.** The number of students younger than 18 who dropped out of school during grades 9 to 12. The rate is a percent of ninth to 12th grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2009-10. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included in the data.
- ◆ **School Suspensions.** This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2010-11. The rate is calculated as a percent of the total net enrollment for the same school year. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division provided data by school district at its website (<http://www.tn.gov/education/asr/10-11/doc/table10.pdf>). KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.
- ◆ **School Expulsions.** School year 2010-11 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee's Department of Education provided data in its website (http://tennessee.gov/education/asr/10_11/doc/Table10.pdf). KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
- ◆ **Child Poverty.** Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. Data reflect the total children under age 18 living with an income below the poverty threshold in 2010. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Release Date November 2011.
- ◆ **Children on Families First (TANF).** This indicator includes the 17-year-old and younger cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of children in the resident population receiving TANF funds. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the TANF data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

- ◆ **Total Families First Recipients.** This indicator includes the cash recipients through Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2008-09. The rate is the percent of the total resident population. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the TANF data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

- ◆ **Children on Food Stamps (SNAP).** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2009-10. The rate is the percent of same age population. Tennessee's Department of Human Services supplied the Food Stamp data. Population estimates are based on data supplied by the Department of Health. KIDS COUNT reorganized data and computed rates.

- ◆ **Total Food Stamps (SNAP).** The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during fiscal year 2008-09 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. Population estimates for the denominators came from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT organized the data and calculated the rates.

- ◆ **Children Under Age 6 in WIC.** This indicator shows eligible children below the age of 6 who were in WIC program in fiscal year 2010. Rate is the percent of the 0 to 5-year-old population. Tennessee Department of Health provided WIC data firsthand. Population estimates are derived again from Tennessee's Department of Health's population data. Rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.

- ◆ **Reported Child Abuse Cases.** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2010. The rate is the 0 to 17-year-old population as a percent of the resident population of the same age. Data were provided by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services

- ◆ **Substantiated Child Abuse.** This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available to determine its presence in year 2010. The rate represents the number of cases per 1,000 children younger than age 18. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services supplied substantiated case data.

- ◆ **Commitment to State Custody.** The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during fiscal year 2009-10 by the county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children. Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates were based on data from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT computed the rates.

- ◆ **Remaining in State Custody.** Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2010. The rate is per 1,000 resident population of same ages. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied population estimates. The rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.

- ◆ **Juvenile Court Referrals.** Unduplicated counts of children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2010 are included in this indicator. The rate reflects the referred children as a percent of same age population. Sullivan County includes Sullivan Division I and II courts and Bristol; Washington County includes the Johnson City court. The Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ) provided referral data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured referral data by county and computed the rate.
- ◆ **Youth Unemployment.** The number of unemployed youth ages 16 to 19 as a percent of the labor force are captured by this indicator. Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics, supplied both unemployment numbers and rates for year 2010.
- ◆ **Recorded Marriages.** The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2010. Rates are per 1,000. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).
- ◆ **Recorded Divorces.** Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2010; annulments were excluded. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>). The rates are per 1,000 total population.
- ◆ **Fair Market Rent.** The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for fiscal year 2010-11. Fair market rents represent the 40th percentile gross rent and determine the eligibility of rental housing units for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program. They are also used to calculate subsidies under the Rental Voucher program. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the website (www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR).
- ◆ **Median Housing Cost.** This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2010. The Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).
- ◆ **Median Income.** This indicator includes the median household income for year 2010. Data are made available by US Department of Agriculture at its website at (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data Sets/County-Level Unemployment and Median Household Income/TN>).
- ◆ **Per Capita Personal Income.** Data reflect the total annual income created in 2010, divided by same year resident population. Data are made available by Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS), and extracted by KIDS COUNT from their website, (<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>). Updated April 25, 2012.
- ◆ **Total Population.** Data represent 2010 population estimates and include all residents, by county and statewide, regardless of age. They are based on estimates of Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT arranged the data.

- ◆ **Population Younger Than Age 18.** The data are based on the population estimates obtained from Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT rearranged the data to obtain 0 to 17-year-old population for counties in 2010.
- ◆ **Total Hispanic Population.** Data represent 2010 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race. They are obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
- ◆ **Diversity of Population Younger Than Age 18.** This indicator includes youth population estimates for 2010, broken down by racial and ethnic categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Race categories may include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanics, and Hispanic category may be of any race. KIDS COUNT extracted data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>).

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