
KIDS COUNT the State of the Child



in Tennessee 2008



KIDS COUNT the State of the Child in Tennessee

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

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NEW!! 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.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the KIDS COUNT Data Center. At the top, it features the logo for The Annie E. Casey Foundation with the tagline "Helping vulnerable kids & families succeed" and a breadcrumb trail: "Major Initiatives > KIDS COUNT > Data Center". Below this is a dark header with "KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER" in white. A navigation menu includes "HOME", "DATA BY STATE", "DATA ACROSS STATES", "DATA BOOK", and "HELP/FAQ". The main content area is divided into three sections. On the left, a text block reads: "Access hundreds of measures of child well-being, including all those regularly used in our popular *Data Book* and *The Right Start for America's Newborns*, and local data from our 53 grantees (formerly CLIKS)." In the center, a box titled "Data By State" lists: "Data within the bounds of a single state or territory", "Includes community-level data", "Search by location or topic", and "Create profiles, maps, rankings, line graphs, or raw data". On the right, a box titled "Data Across States" lists: "Data spanning the U.S.", "Compare states or cities", "Search by topic", and "Create maps, rankings, line graphs, or raw data".

What Data are Available?

The KIDS COUNT Data Center website brings together data on the well-being of children collected by 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.

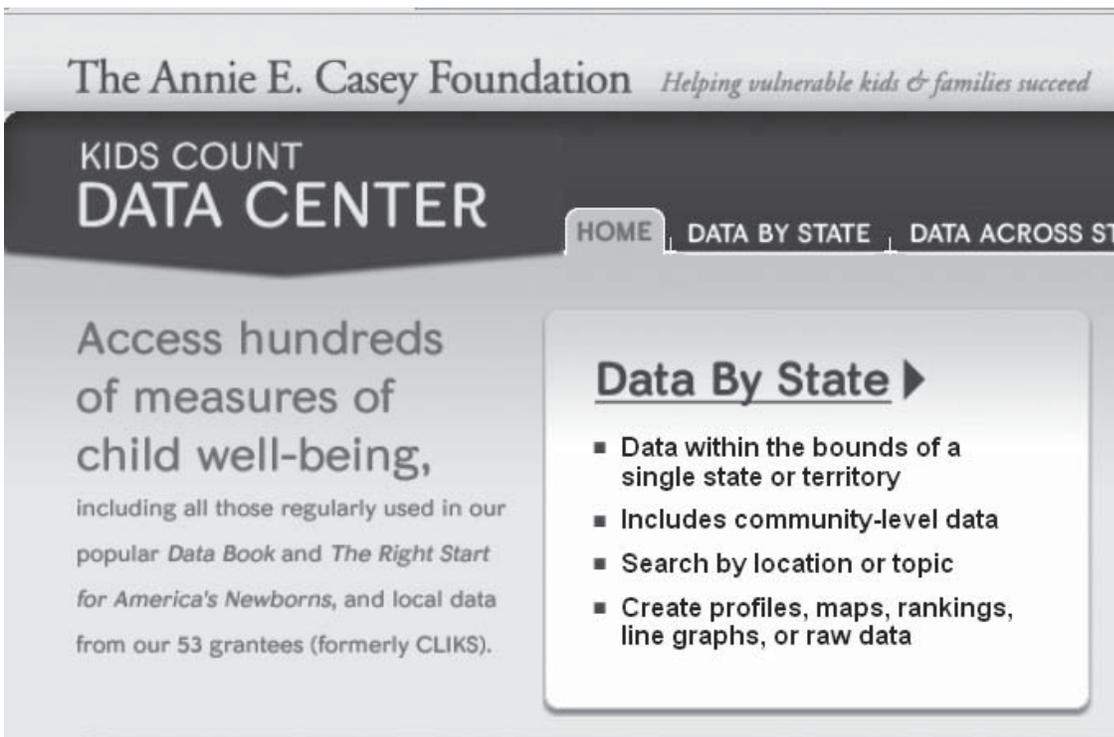
Graphs - to view indicators over time.

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 profile for this state and click on Tennessee Kids Count Indicators, you will see indicators for Tennessee as a whole. If you want county level data, click



on the view community-level profiles, 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 the Tennessee KIDS COUNT project. 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 pam.k.brown@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.tennessee.gov/tccy.

Rankings, Maps, or Trend Graphs by Topic

- **Featured Indicators**
- **TN KIDS COUNT Indicators**
- **National KIDS COUNT Key Indicators**
- **By Category**
 - Demographics
 - Education
 - Economic Well-Being
 - Family and Community
 - Health
 - Safety and Risky Behaviors

Child Welfare



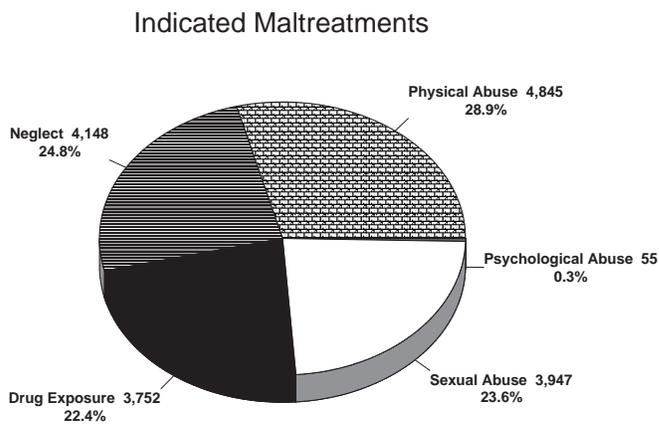
Child welfare, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Bureau of Children's Services, is a group of services designed to promote the well-being of children by ensuring safety, achieving permanency and strengthening families so they can successfully care for their children. While the primary responsibility for child welfare services rests with the states, the federal government plays a major role in supporting states in the delivery of services through funding of programs and legislative initiatives.

At the beginning of the 20th century the first state laws to prevent child abuse and neglect were passed, and the first national conference on the needs of dependent children was convened with the first federal children's bureau established.

The Social Security Act of 1935 authorized the first federal grants for child welfare services under what later came to be known as Subpart 1 of Title IV-B of the Social Security Act. Although the grants were small, they served as seed money for states to establish child welfare agencies and to develop local programs to deliver child welfare services (www.pewfostercare.org).

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), originally passed in 1974, brought national attention to the need to protect vulnerable children in the United States. CAPTA provides federal funding to states in support of prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution and treatment activities, as well as grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs and projects. Additionally, CAPTA identifies the federal role in supporting research, evaluation, technical assistance and data collection activities. CAPTA also sets forth a minimum definition of child abuse and neglect. Since being signed into law, CAPTA has been amended several times. Most recently it was amended and reauthorized on June 25, 2003, by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-36 www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/cblaws/capta03/index.htm). (<http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/cpswork.cfm>, 2008).

Children Entering State Custody 2007



Source: TN Department of Children's Services.

Over the years, the approaches used by states for administering services to children who are in custody have changed as new research and information on evidence-based interventions/strategies have become available. Similar to the old bridges in this country, the public social services structures have become stressed over the years. Many state child welfare systems experience high rates of staff turnover and difficulty finding and retaining foster parents and identifying permanent placements for children. Case managers face heavy caseloads and a lack of available resources for



both children and their families, both birth and foster. Structural problems such as these create an overburdened system that continually deals with problems and is forced to react to societal expectations with fewer resources and community supports.

The Pew Foundation created a Tennessee fact sheet, which stated that Tennessee children would benefit from federal financing reform to allow the state to use funds flexibly to provide services before, during and after foster care placement (Pew Charitable Trust, 2008).

In Tennessee, only 19.7 percent of federal dollars for child welfare can be spent flexibly to serve children and families. Approximately \$17.4 million dollars out of a total of \$88.2 million child welfare dollars are flexible (State Fact Sheet: Tennessee, Pew Charitable Trust, 2008).

Between 2005 and 2007 the Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS) reduced the number of children in foster care by 16.6 percent. By implementing new strategies for developing permanency for children in foster care, focusing on relative caregivers, increasing adoptions and assisting at-risk parents in getting the skills they need to better parent their children, DCS has effectively

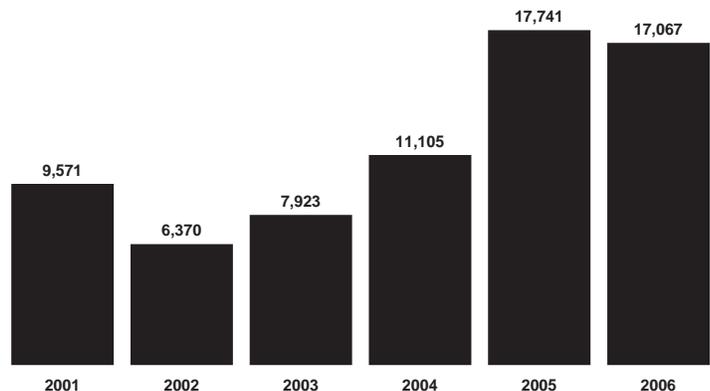
reduced the number of children in its care. These practical strategies provide a significant cost savings for Tennessee. It is less expensive to provide supports for families before they are in danger of losing their children than to provide foster care services after they enter custody.

The Department of Children's Services: Tasks and Organization

The Department of Children's Services (DCS) works to secure the well-being and safety of children and families in Tennessee. DCS oversees the protection and permanency of children and youth in the Tennessee child welfare and juvenile justice system.

Number of Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Cases

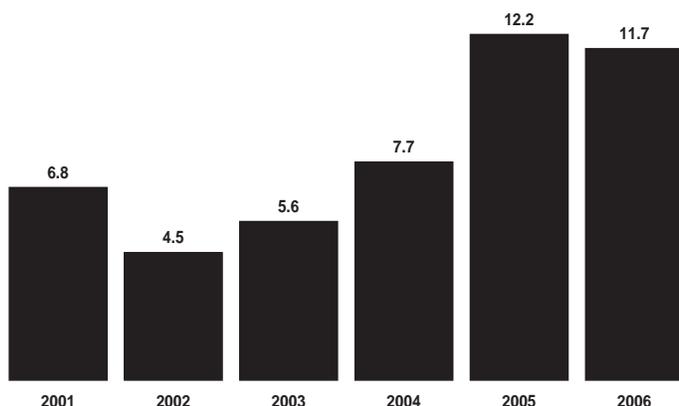
2001 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Rate

2001 to 2006



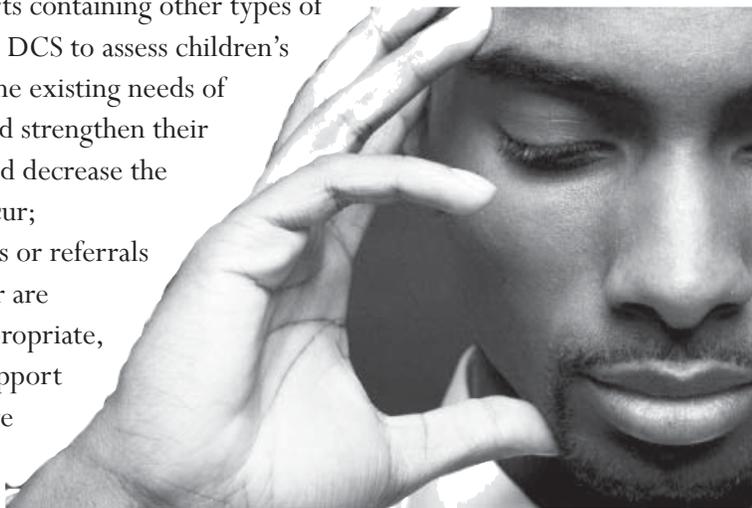
Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Rate is per 1,000.

The Office of Child Safety is in charge of child protective services, family assessments and prevention and preservation in families. DCS' child protective services cover an extensive list of tasks involved in investigating a report of child abuse or neglect. These tasks include interviewing the parents or guardian and anyone else involved, as well as interviewing and observing the child who is the subject of maltreatment and any other children living in the household. These interviews and observations must be completed quickly and thoroughly in order to determine the safety of the child as well as the other children living in the home. Home visits take place as well, and case managers also complete Structured Decision Making (SDM) Safety and Risks Assessments, review prior records of all involved and ensure medical exams are conducted when necessary.

Child abuse reviewers then meet to fully evaluate the cases and determine what steps, if any, need to be taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the child. Various individualized assessments are used throughout the life of a case to assess families' strengths and needs, allowing DCS to best help the families and children they serve. As part of prevention and preservation, DCS offers anyone free online training about reporting child abuse.

In 2005, legislation passed authorizing the Department of Children Services to develop a Child Protective Services multiple system response to child maltreatment for the purpose of protecting children and preserving families, except when doing so is contrary to children's best interest. Upon receipt of a report of harm, an evidenced-based screening tool is utilized to determine the appropriate level of intervention or response:

- **Investigative Track.** All reports containing allegations of sex abuse, serious injury, and life-threatening neglect;
- **Assessment and Support Track.** all reports containing other types of allegations DCS deems necessary that require DCS to assess children's conditions and circumstances and to determine existing needs of families/caregivers which, if addressed, would strengthen their ability to protect and care for the the child and decrease the potential for maltreatment to occur or re-occur;
- **Information and Referral Track.** reports or referrals that do not meet criteria for DCS response or are screened out are given information about appropriate, available services and resources to provide support and assistance to children and families who are subjects of concern or allegations. Each





DCS region has designated resource linkage staff to provide information and coordinate resources with families identified through this track.

The legislation also required the creation of community advisory boards (CABs) in every county to support and advise on matters regarding child protection at the local level and to identify and cultivate services and supports to prevent child maltreatment, raise awareness about CPS, and enhance community responsibility, services and resources to protect children and strengthen families. The establishment of the Multiple Response System (MRS) began in 2006 in three demonstration sites and expanded statewide by March 2009. Currently, the

MRS and CABs are operational in all counties across the state. Consequently, fewer children are entering custody and more children are being served in-home with community supports.

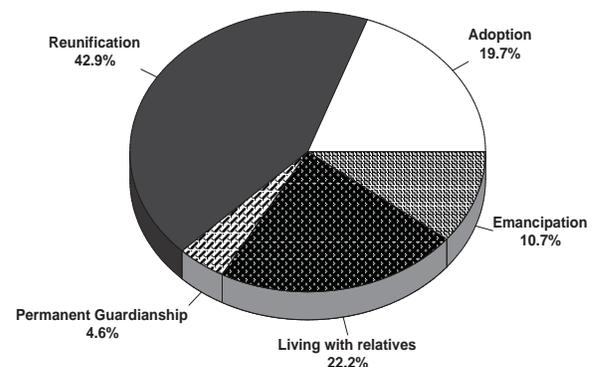
The Office of Child Permanency oversees tasks involving foster care, adoption, permanency planning and child placement. DCS oversees the foster care system for children in Tennessee who are under the care of the state. DCS works to increase family recruitment and retention, so children who, for their well-being, are in state custody may live in homes that are both safe and nurturing for their individual developmental needs.

Resource parent specialists regularly review and provide progress reports on children's temporary placements, have face-to-face visitations with the children in DCS custody and work towards creating supervised and unsupervised visits between the children in custody and their families and siblings. Even though children may temporarily be removed from their homes, it is vital that, whenever possible, they visit with their parents or guardians, siblings and any other close family members in order to keep the family dynamic intact and thriving.

DCS also puts much effort into permanency planning, whether with parents, extended family members, adoptive families or in preparation for the transition to independent living. DCS offers post-custody services to young adults and post-secondary scholarships for those once in DCS custody.

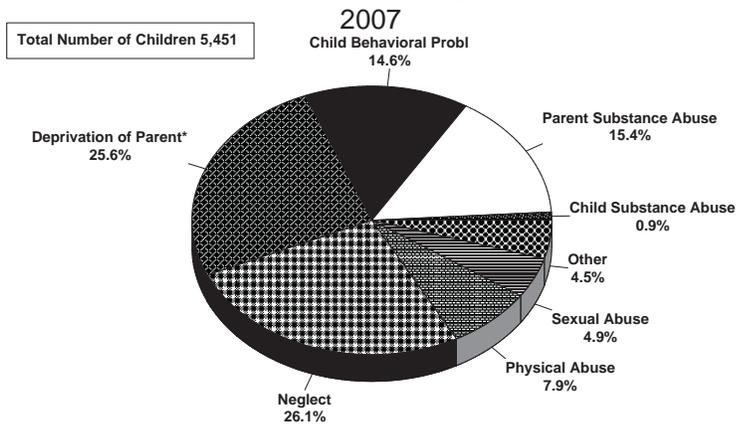
Reasons for Dependent/Neglect and Unruly Children Leaving Custody

2007



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services

Children Entering State Custody Under Brian A. Lawsuit



Source: TN Department of Children's Services.* Includes Abandonment, Relinquishment, Parent Incarceration & Parent Death. See Brian A. Settlement Agreement, Attachment A.

The Office of Juvenile Justice oversees juvenile justice facilities and services for youth adjudicated delinquent in Tennessee. Facilities include Youth Development Centers (YDCs) and DCS group homes that provide educational and social services. Available social services include various types of counseling services, depending on individual need, as well as community resources.

The facilities may provide substance abuse screening and services for those youth who need help with substance abuse problems. Other services include recreational and health services, religious programs and services, mental health referrals, and a youth work opportunity program. DCS works hard to treat and redirect Tennessee's youthful offenders to

increase their prospects of becoming productive contributing citizens throughout adulthood.

Recent Improvements at DCS

In December 2008, federal court monitors declared sweeping improvements in the foster care system at DCS. Their report noted approximately 7,500 children in state custody as compared to almost 11,000 children in DCS custody in 2004. This dramatic reduction results from the positive and effective efforts made by DCS to decrease the number of children in custody by finding them permanent placements while ensuring their safety and well-being.

The report also noted an increase in caseworker recruitment, training and retention. DCS is currently taking steps to guarantee enough highly qualified caseworkers are in place to safely and effectively protect Tennessee's children (State of Tennessee, 2008).

In recent years new strategies have emerged to address some of the structural problems that face child welfare systems in the United States. Some states, including Tennessee, have complex systems of services for children in state care that not only protect children, but also support families and communities by providing services to meet their needs. This becomes particularly important when the system provides services for dependent and neglected children as well as those who are in the juvenile justice system.





In 2007, 8,035 Tennessee children were in the custody of the Department of Children's Services. These numbers include 6,278 who were dependent or neglected and 1,757 who were adjudicated delinquent. Recent research explores the differences between these two groups of children, who for all practical purposes begin at the same place: abused, neglected or abandoned.

The publication *Cradle to Prison Pipeline* discusses the common beginnings of dependent/neglected and juvenile justice children and points out one important fact:

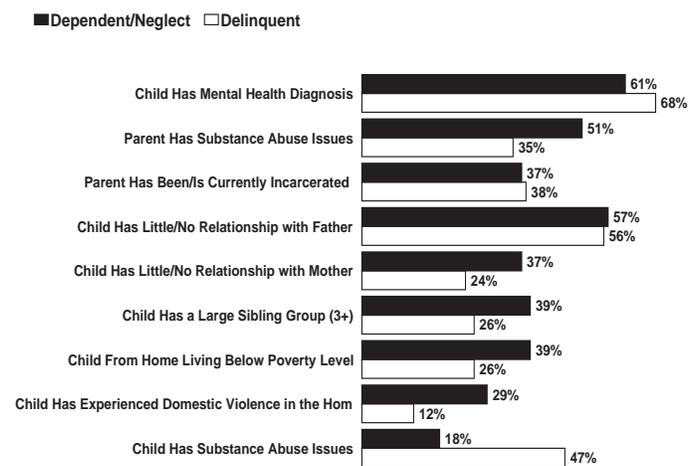
The United States is not a level playing field for all children and our nation does not value and protect all children's lives equally. . . . Countless children, especially poor children of color. . . are already in the Pipeline to Prison before taking a single step or uttering a word, and many youth in juvenile justice facilities never were in the pipeline to college or success.

They were not derailed from the right track; they never got on it (Children's Defense Fund, 2007).

In a wealthy country like the United States why is it that children do not have equal access to the pipeline to success? The answer is varied and complex and includes a lack of public structures that provide supports for education and parenting skills, treatment for mental illness and trauma from prior abuse, and poverty, which may create a sense of hopelessness. Some parents grow up in poverty and abuse and do not have the skills to deal with children and do not have access to community supports to assist them during critical times in child rearing. Often

Children in Tennessee State Custody

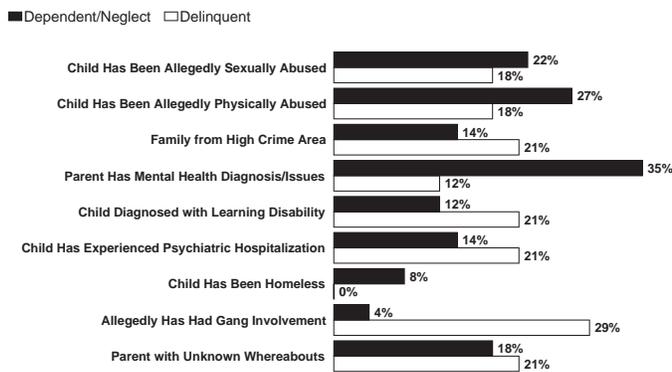
Risk Issues, 2007/2008



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, CPORT

Children in Tennessee State Custody

Risk Issues, 2007/2008



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, CPORT

must not lose sight of the whole child (Children’s Defense Fund, 2007).

Child welfare and juvenile justice systems in the United States provide services for approximately 3 million children each year (Glisson, Dukes, & Green, 2006). Many times youth are transferred to adult court to be held accountable for their actions. Research shows this does not work and is not an effective deterrent for reducing juvenile crime. Many of these children have similar backgrounds and experiences, but in some cases very different outcomes. Over the past one and a half decades the justice system has taken a more punitive stance with adolescents who commit crimes, despite research that suggests children and adolescents have very different reasoning skills than adults.

The 2008 volume of *The Future of Children, Juvenile Justice* summarizes the current status of juvenile justice in the United States:

American juvenile justice policy is in a period of transition. After a decade of declining juvenile crime rates, the moral panic that fueled the “get-tough” reforms of the 1990s and early 2000s – reforms that eroded the boundaries between juvenile and criminal court and exposed juvenile offenders to increasingly harsh punishments – has waned. State legislatures across the country have reconsidered punitive statutes they enacted with enthusiasm not so many years ago. What we may be seeing now is a pendulum that has reached its apex and is slowly beginning to swing back toward more moderate policies, as politicians and the public come to regret the high economic costs and ineffectiveness of the punitive reforms and the harshness of the sanctions. . . . Advocates for reform have been successful in focusing media and political attention on a broad range of emerging social science evidence about adolescent development and juvenile crime. Editorials and op-eds in local and national newspapers have pointed to this evidence in arguing that adolescents lack the emotional and mental maturity of adults, that juvenile offenders should be given a second

the environment of a neighborhood or community can rob a parent of the ability to successfully raise a child.

Children and families do not come in pieces or neat packages that fit one or another program or strategy. They are a complex amalgam of biological potential and environmental realities, of culture and family and community role models, of assets and risks. Analyzing causes and effects, and understanding the links among all these factors, requires separating them into subject areas, systems or knowledge areas. . . . But we





chance, that the public supports rehabilitative efforts, and, perhaps most important, that trying juveniles as adults is simply not cost-effective. Evidence of the high economic cost to the government of the wholesale incarceration of juveniles with adults together with studies finding that adolescents released from adult correctional facilities are more likely to re-offend than those sentenced to juvenile facilities have influenced the public debate.

Laurence Steinberg wrote in the introduction to *The Future of Children* that the overarching goal of the MacArthur Network is to consider the ways scientific knowledge about adolescent development and juvenile crime can inform policy and practice within the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The main premises of the articles in the juvenile justice edition are:

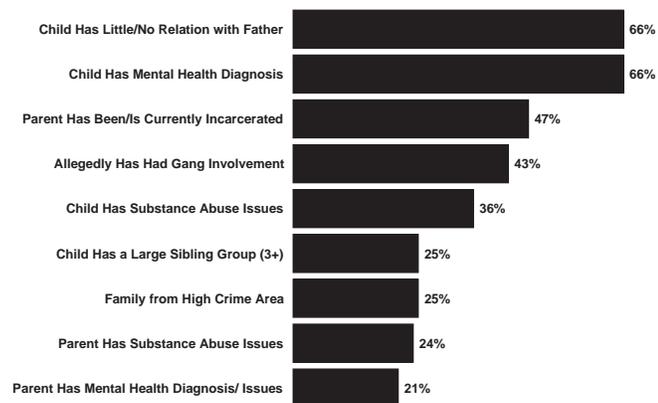
1. Adolescents are different from adults in ways that ought to be taken into account in crafting sensible and effective policies.
2. Policy and practice in the juvenile justice system should be guided by solid evidence.
3. Effective juvenile justice systems must be better integrated into the larger network of public institutions and agencies that deal with children, youth and families – most important, those that provide education, child protective services and mental health treatment. The antisocial acts that bring young people into contact with the justice system are often accompanied by other problems, most of which the justice system is ill equipped to address. Among the most prevalent of these problems is mental illness.

The *Future of Children* supports the idea that children are different from adults in both physical size and brain architecture, which drives the way they think and act in certain circumstances. In a recent article on keeping children out of prison, Steinburg and Haskins wrote:

A core principle of the American justice system is “penal proportionality.” This foundational doctrine holds that fair criminal punishment is based not only on the harm caused by the crime, but also on the blameworthiness of the perpetrator. It follows, then, that a central question is whether

Children in Youth Detention Centers

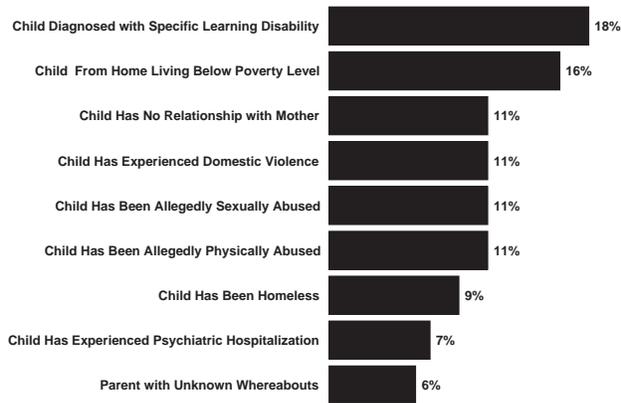
Risk Issues, 2008



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, CPORT

Children in Youth Detention Centers

Risk Issues, 2008



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, CPORT

adolescents, it also heightens their vulnerability to coercive circumstances. Criminal law does not require individuals to behave in ways that would be considered heroic or brave. Rather, the standard for judging culpability for apparently criminal acts is whether “reasonable people” would have been unlikely to commit the same act under comparable circumstances. In applying this standard to criminal acts by adolescents, the correct basis for analysis is the behavior of other adolescents – not adults – under similar circumstances. Given their youthful impulsivity, their susceptibility to peer pressure, and their failure to consider the long-term consequences of their actions, typical adolescents often respond to external pressure to join their peers in committing criminal acts. We are not arguing that juveniles’ diminished decision-making capacity fully excuses their actions, only that they bear less personal responsibility than an adult would for the same act, and that the punishment they receive for their actions should therefore be reduced (Steinberg, Haskins, 2008).

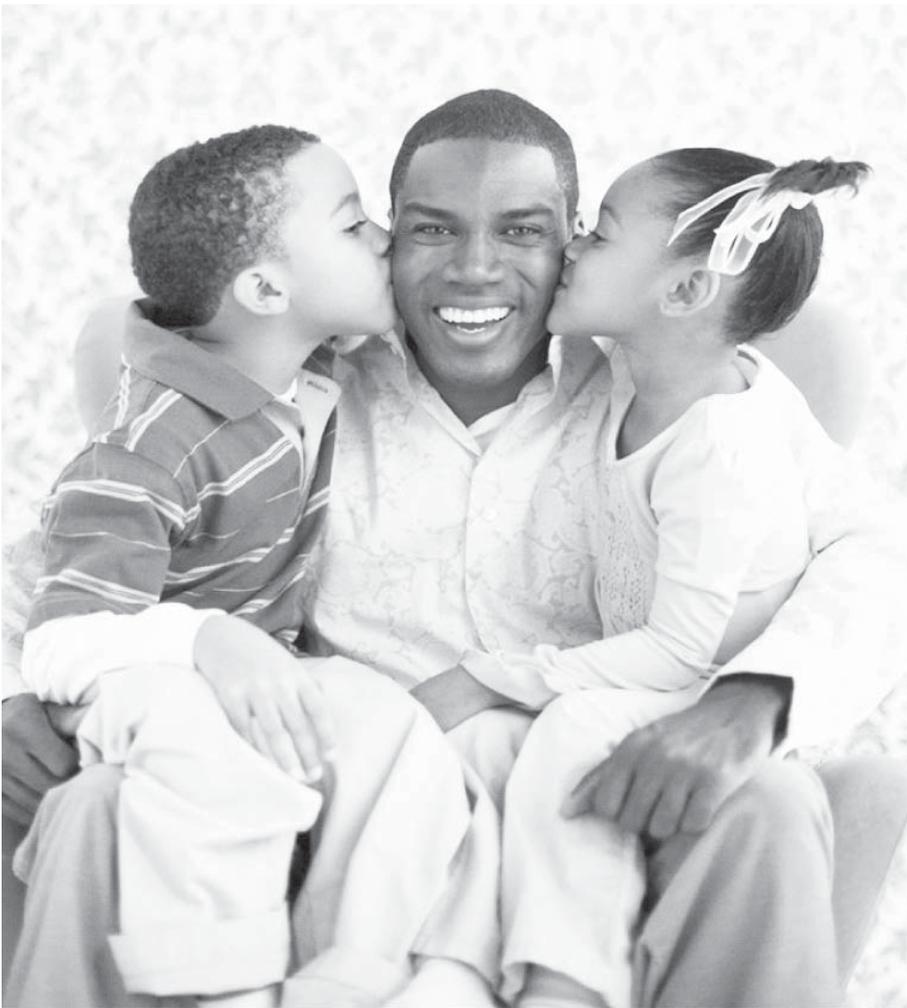
Using this view of adolescent development, we need to think differently about juvenile crime than we have in the past. What makes one child act out, while another who comes from a similar background does not?

Current research looks at the differences between children who have been in state custody and those who have never been in custody. A recent longitudinal study submitted to the Administration on Children and Families in 2008 explored the well-being and service needs of young adults who had transitioned out of child welfare services. The study took place over a six year period, beginning in 1995. At the conclusion of the study, young adults who had been in the child welfare system were different from their peers who had never been in the child welfare system. Researchers found that those who had been in the child welfare system were:

- Substantially less healthy;
- More likely to have children;



an adolescent’s immaturity mitigates his blameworthiness and therefore should temper his punishment. The issue is not whether the adolescent’s behavior should be completely excused because of immaturity. Rather, it is the degree of responsibility adolescents should bear for criminal acts. The public wants adolescents held responsible for their crimes – and so do we. But a policy based on mitigation because of immaturity can balance the juvenile justice goals of accountability and deterrence with the legal principle of fair and proportional punishment. . . . Not only does cognitive and psychosocial immaturity diminish the decision-making capacity of



- More likely to be living in poverty;
- More likely to have unmet mental health needs;
- More likely to have been a victim of violence, or be involved in the criminal justice system (Research Triangle Institute, 2008).

Children who are involved with the child welfare system appear to face greater barriers than youth who come from stable families. The critical abilities and outcomes to stay healthy, have children later, live with enough resources not to be considered in poverty, be free of mental health problems, or not be a victim of violence or involved in the criminal justice system, are vital for a successful life.

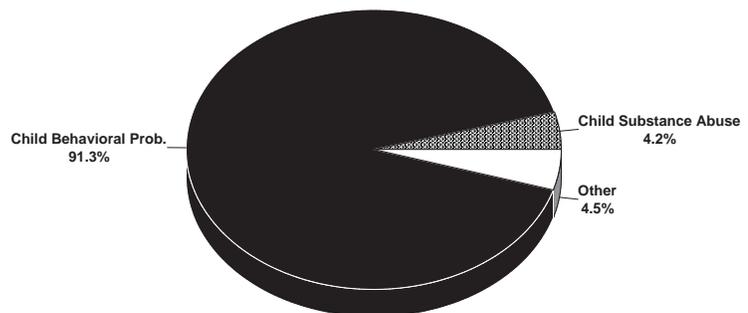
Since 1994, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's Children's Program Outcome Review Team

(CPORT) has been evaluating how Tennessee child welfare and juvenile justice service delivery systems perform to protect and serve children in Tennessee. The CPORT 2007-08 evaluation of children in custody shows critical issues for dependent, neglected, and juvenile justice children in Tennessee.

Addressing Disproportionality

As Americans, we support and value opportunity for all. However, some children, particularly children of color, often do not have the same opportunities for success. Children of color in Tennessee and throughout the nation are substantially more likely to enter and remain in the foster care and juvenile justice systems. Disparities run across all systems of care, including health, mental health, education and children's

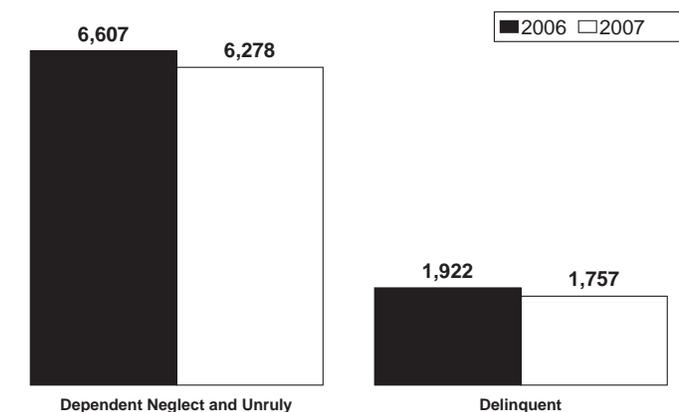
Children Entering Tennessee Juvenile Justice System 2007



Source: TN Department of Children's Services.

Year-End Custody Comparisons

12/31/06 and 12/31/07



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services

primarily in the child welfare system.

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted a study on the over-representation of African-American children in foster care. GAO published a report in July 2007, entitled "African American Children in Foster Care: Additional HHS Assistance Needed to Help States Reduce the Proportion in Care."

The GAO report and the efforts of the CSSP-Casey Alliance have focused on the underlying causes of the over-representation of minority children in foster care. Many of the same factors also apply to the over-representation of minority children in the juvenile justice system. The GAO report indicates a complex set of interrelated factors contribute to disproportionate entry and length of stay in foster care. These factors include:

- Poverty;
- Bias and cultural misunderstanding among decision-makers; and
- Finding and facilitating permanent placements.

Clear priorities and leadership to address disproportionality are essential for progress. The CSSP-Casey Alliance for Racial Equity in Child Welfare has focused its work on Illinois, Michigan, Texas and King County/Seattle, Washington. Iowa has also initiated strategies to address disproportionality, with a primary focus on Native American children.

Several common strategies are utilized by the CSSP-Casey Alliance in states that have a clear commitment to addressing disproportionality in child welfare. The same strategies would be appropriate in addressing disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. In Tennessee approximately one-third of the children who are adjudicated delinquent were involved with the child welfare system at the time of or before their delinquency adjudication.

services, resulting in diminished hope for a better life. To make the "American Dream" truly achievable for everyone, we must address these problems together.

Although no effective "quick fix" has been identified in addressing the overrepresentation of minority children in the foster care and juvenile justice systems, some states and agencies are implementing strategies in an effort to address the issue. One such effort, headed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) and Casey Family Programs, includes the establishment of an "Alliance for Racial Equity in Child Welfare." The CSSP-Casey Alliance is working with several states to address disproportionality,





The CSSP-Casey Alliance has identified the common elements of promising state activities to address disproportionality in child welfare as follows:

- **Development and delivery of cultural competency training** to all service delivery staff;
- **Engaging parents, youth and other community stakeholders** in the process of analyzing these data and informing plans for improvement;
- **Tracking and**

reporting data on the experience of children at key decision points within the system and disaggregating these data by race and ethnicity;

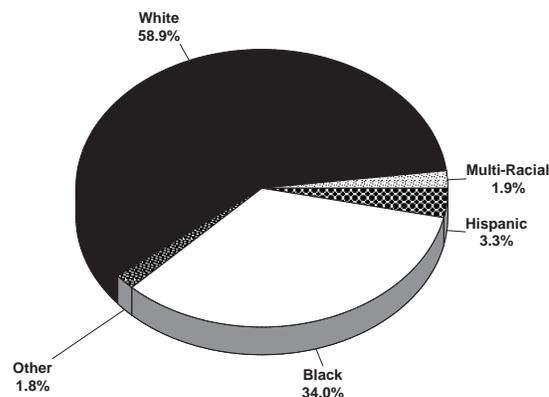
- **Developing state plans** to reduce racial disparities in child welfare with **targeted outcomes and specific measures of progress**;
- Enacting **specific policy and practice changes** that increase supports and services to children and families of color, and that provide these **supports to families earlier and in a more preventive fashion**; and
- Expanding state **accountability** through the creation of **public annual reports**.

Texas passed legislation in 2005 to research racial disparity in the child welfare system. As a result, the state took a proactive step to promote parity and improve outcomes for all Texas children. The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services is working in partnership with Casey Family Programs and other national child welfare experts to design solutions to address racial disparities and improve child and family outcomes. Initial achievements in developing and implementing remediation plans include:

- Partnerships with community organizations and community advisory committees composed of local stakeholders and leaders to address disproportionality;
- A state-level disproportionality director and 12 specialists who support community

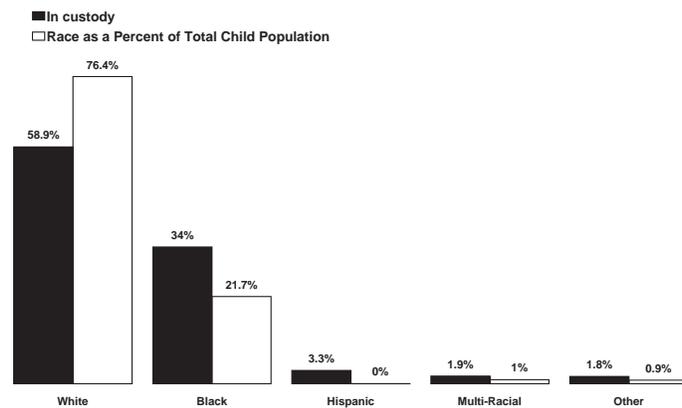
Juvenile Justice Children by Race

Department of Children's Services 2007



Source: Department of Children's Services

Tennessee Children, Racial Distribution by Percent of the State Population, and Percent of Children in the Juvenile Justice System 2007



Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services

placement.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is making strides in an effort to address racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system through its Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Launched in 1992, JDAI is the result of the belief all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults. Policies, practices and programs should maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights, reduce the likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration and minimize the risks they may pose to their communities.

Through participation in JDAI, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, became the first jurisdiction to produce substantial reductions in racial disparities within its juvenile justice system via targeted strategies aimed at reducing disparities. Their strategies included effective and culturally appropriate community-based alternatives such as shelter care, home detention and a day reporting center. They developed an objective, culturally sensitive risk assessment instrument and created a seven-person intake team to review every detention decision. The county expedited procedures to process cases, which reduced lengths of stay in detention, and implemented non-secure sanctions for probation violators. As a result, the likelihood an arrested youth was detained was virtually the same for all racial and ethnic groups. Unfortunately, despite

- work on disproportionality and serve as resources to child protective services (CPS) staff;
- Greater diversity among CPS staff at the regional and state level;
- Revised training for new CPS caseworkers, including information on disproportionality and use of “Undoing Racism” training with court officials, agency staff and other stakeholders;
- Increased use of kinship care with greater financial assistance and training for caregivers;
- Increased use of in-home services and financial assistance to strengthen vulnerable families and prevent the need for out-of-home



all the progress and positive outcomes found in Portland, due to recent budget cuts and reductions in alternative services, the community is now seeing an increase in disproportionality.

Efforts to address racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system in Tennessee have been spearheaded by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY). As the state advisory group responsible for implementing the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act in the state, TCCY addresses minority overrepresentation in secure confinement as one of the four core requirements of the Act. TCCY coordinates task forces in five counties. Each task force, comprised of a diverse group of volunteer members from the community, sets the mission to develop a comprehensive strategy for raising the awareness of disproportionate confinement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system and promotes the best practices and policies to eradicate the problem of overrepresentation in secure confinement.

TCCY sponsored a study by the Office of Business and Economic Research, College of Business at Tennessee State University. Published in 2003, the research project assessed the extent and causes of disproportionate confinement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system in seven counties. The study included the following recommendations:

- Include Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities at the juvenile justice table to increase involvement in juvenile justice;
- Include school systems at the table to increase educational involvement in juvenile justice;
- Development of uniform needs assessment system with community partners and courts;
- Mandatory cultural competency training;
- TCCY seminars for juvenile justice system on accurate data collection;
- Focus on specific data regarding gang involvement.

TCCY, in collaboration with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and other representatives from state and local agencies, developed a draft detention assessment tool (DAT) to address the racial disparity found in the juvenile justice system. The Shelby County Juvenile Court made some positive revisions and implemented the DAT. After the first year (2006-07), Shelby County saw a reduction of 25 percent in its detention numbers. In 2008, with continued

use of the DAT, 65 percent of children referred to juvenile court were released prior to a detention hearing. Only 5 percent of children transported to juvenile court were status offenders, significantly lower than 31 percent in 2003. Since implementing the DAT, Shelby County has seen a significant reduction in the number of children charged with a minor offense entering the juvenile justice system.



TCCY's continued efforts in 2008 included data collection from juvenile courts and the "Schoolhouse Adjustment" pilot project. The School House Adjustment Program Enterprise (SHAPE) helps keep students with minor offenses out of juvenile court. More than 100 students are enrolled in programs in 17 high schools and one middle school. From October through December 2008, 90 students were diverted from juvenile court after being referred to SHAPE. The project also includes an effort to fund local mentoring, truancy and leadership initiatives for youth.

The Tennessee Department of Children’s Services’ efforts to address racial and ethnic disparity include a Cultural Competence in Child Welfare course for staff, coordinated through the Tennessee Center for Child Welfare. The first part of the course, a one-day learning lab, was implemented in November 2008, with over 600 staff trained to date. The Department plans to add components in an attempt to ensure cultural competence and proficiency for staff statewide. The new components will include, but are not limited to, Experiential Learning, Self Assessments and Diversity Dialogues.



Despite efforts at both the local and national level to address racial and ethnic disparity in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, most jurisdictions have made little progress beyond repeated documentation of the obvious. The stall in progress calls for a strong commitment, intentionality and accountability in leadership across all systems of care. In order to see positive outcomes there must be a strong commitment from both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Similar to other states, the Tennessee Department of Children’s Services (DCS) is over-extended because of various initiatives and has limited time, staff and budget resources. Other departments and community agencies should continue or begin new efforts to address disparities. Policy makers and advocates can identify and track policies that have the potential for creating the unintended consequences of contributing to ethnic and racial disparity. Coordinating and collaborating efforts is cost effective and brings the “American Dream” for all Tennessee children a little closer.

Conclusion

The definition of a child is a person who is childish or immature, a son or a daughter, or a figurative off spring; in this report the state of Tennessee becomes the parent. Welfare means a state of health, happiness and general well-being with the provision of certain economic or social benefits by a government or private agency.

All children in Tennessee are our sons and daughters and deserve health and happiness. We know a great deal about the children who come into custody. We know they all start at a similar place, in families who are unable to provide a safe, supportive environment. We also know effective community supports offering programs for children and families to learn and grow are our best solutions. We know what works and should commit to consistently using what works to support our most vulnerable.

Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Recommendations

- Strengthen community partnerships to better meet the needs of children and families.
- Implement improved training and operational consistency for Community Advisory Boards.

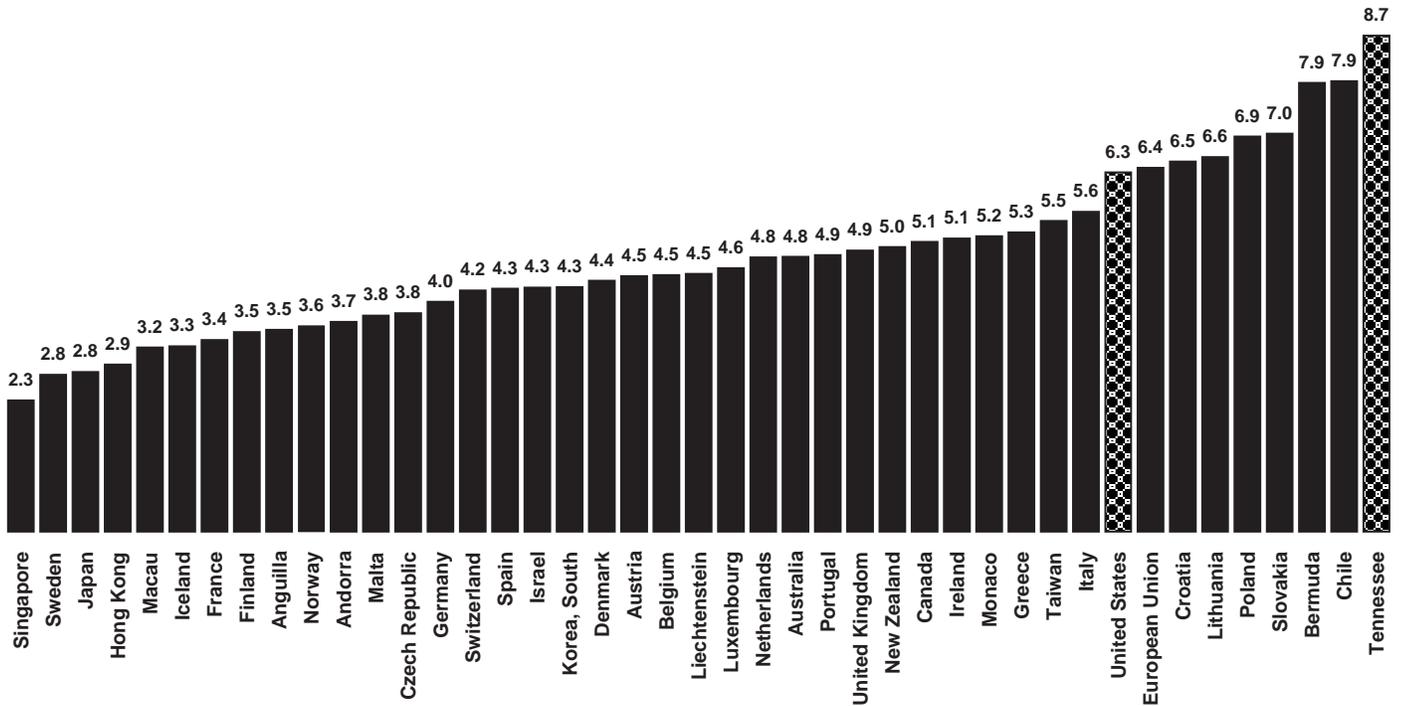
-
- Provide effective screening and diversion programs as alternatives to detention and state custody.
 - Improve the provision of effective legal representation for children and parents.
 - Focus on the needs of the entire family, not just those of the child.
 - Improve child and family team meetings to include a broader range of supportive individuals and resources.
 - Provide more treatment-focused services for children and their families throughout the system.
 - Provide training to improve ability to translate assessment results into appropriate service strategies to improve outcomes for children and their families.
 - Increase the availability of resource families who are willing to adopt, especially older children.
 - Improve the supports provided for relatives caring for children.
 - Improve transition planning for all children for changes in placement, educational services and transition to independence.
 - Expand the availability of substance abuse treatment and mental health services for children and their families.
 - Provide seamless case management for children and families when they move from child protective services to custodial services, or child welfare to juvenile justice, and return home.
 - Improve the provision of culturally competent and culturally sensitive services.
 - Improve the provision of supportive supervision for frontline staff.
 - Expand the use of Quality Service Reviews for non-custodial cases to improve practice.



Additional Graphics



Tennessee Infant Mortality Rates Compared to the World



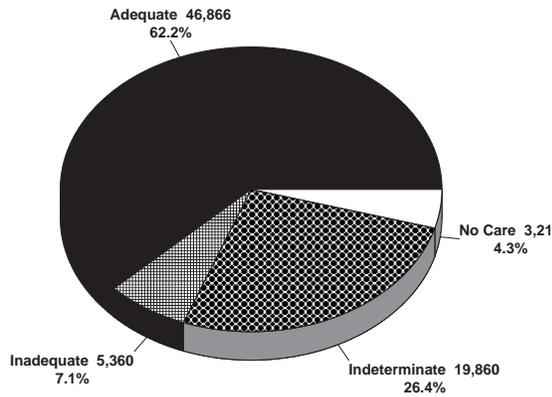
Source: CIA World Factbook, 2008 estimates. Tennessee rate is from Tennessee Department of Health and a 2006 estimate. Rate is per 1,000 live births.





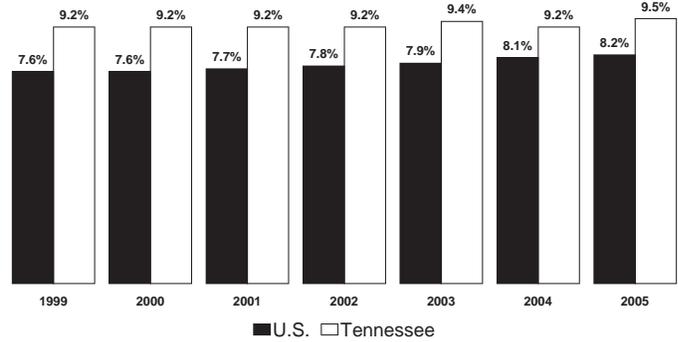
Adequate Prenatal Care

2006



Percent of Low Birthweight Babies

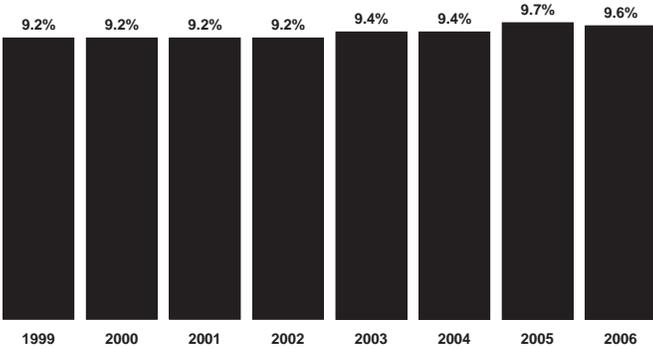
1999 to 2005



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Percent of Low Birthweight Babies

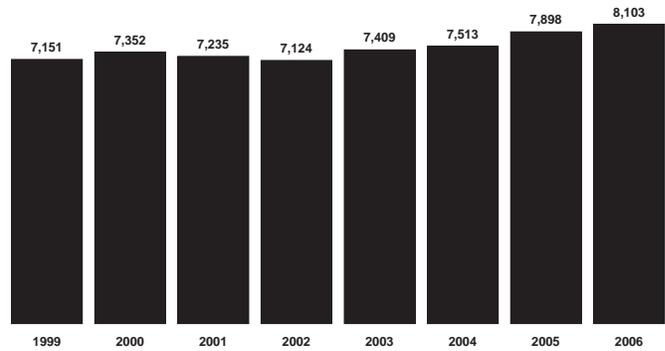
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Number of Low Birthweight Babies

1999 to 2006



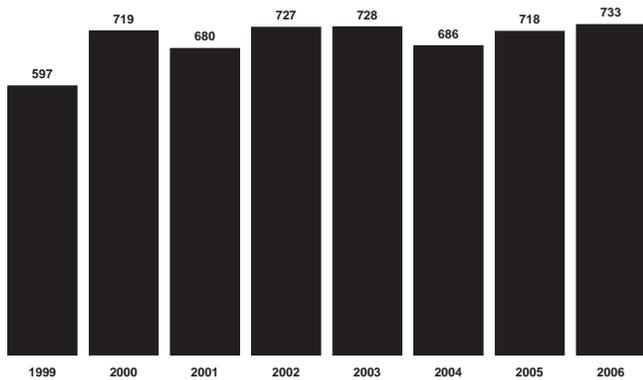
Source: Tennessee Department of Health





Number of Infant Deaths

1999 to 2006

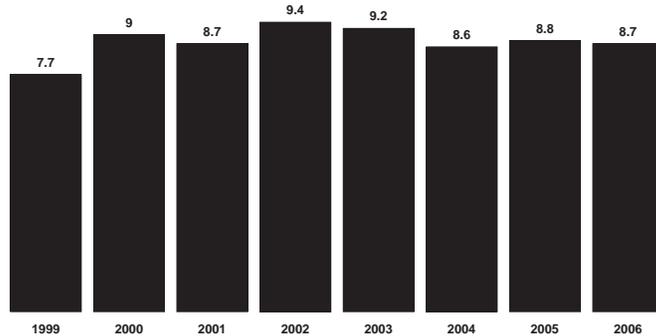


Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Infant Mortality Rate

(Per 1,000 Births)

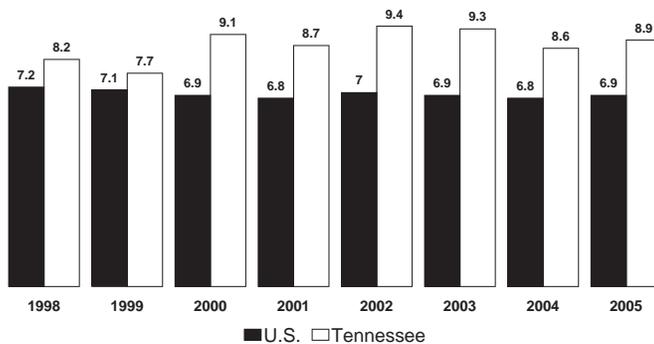
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000)

1998 to 2005



■ U.S. □ Tennessee

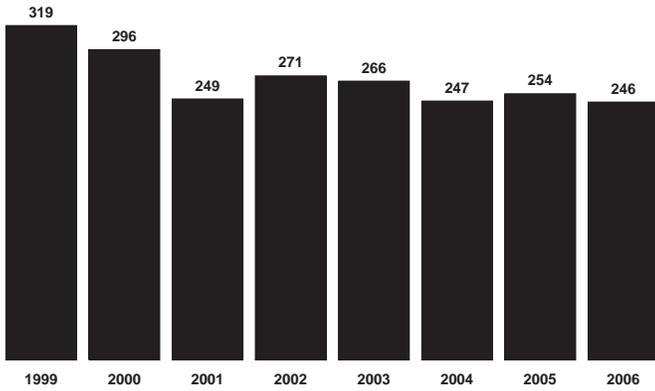
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation





Number of Child Deaths

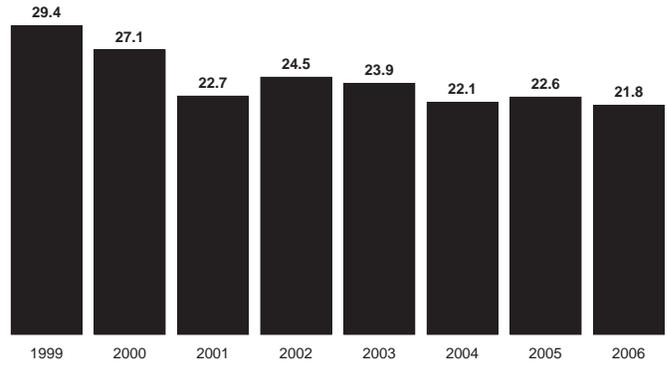
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Child Death Rate (Per 100,000)

1999 to 2006

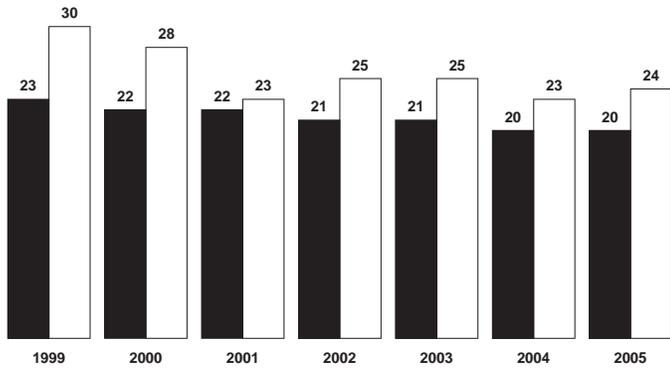


Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Child Deaths (Per 100,000)

1999 to 2005

■ U.S. □ Tennessee

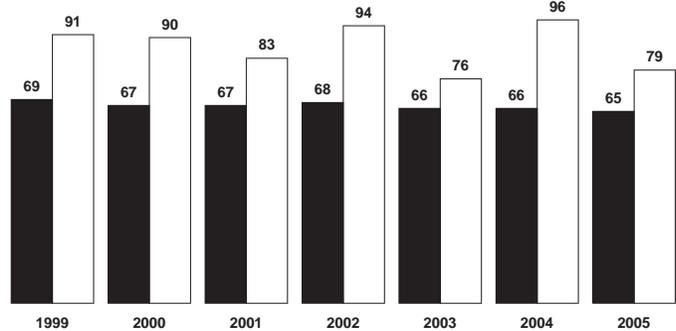


Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Teen Deaths (Per 100,000)

1999 to 2005

■ U.S. □ Tennessee



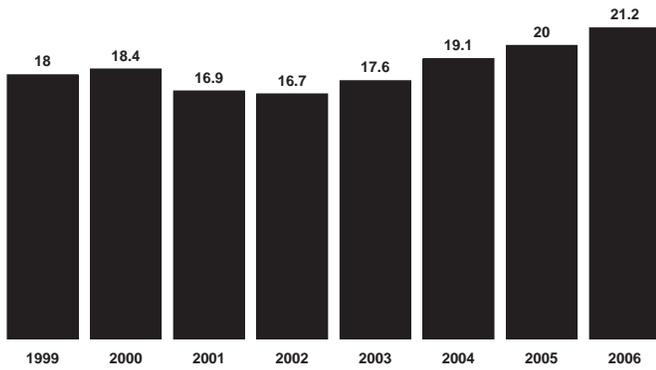
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation





STD Rate for Teens (Per 1,000)

1999 to 2006

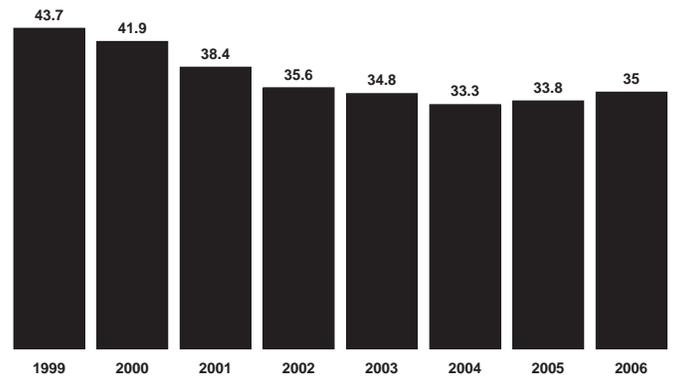


Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Pregnancy Rate for Teens (Per 1,000)

(Per 1,000)

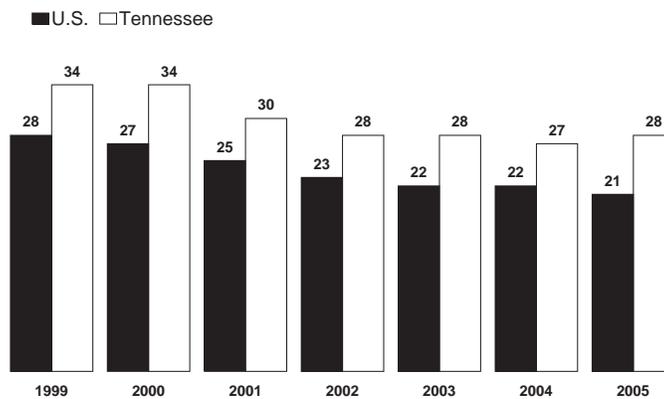
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000)

1999 to 2005



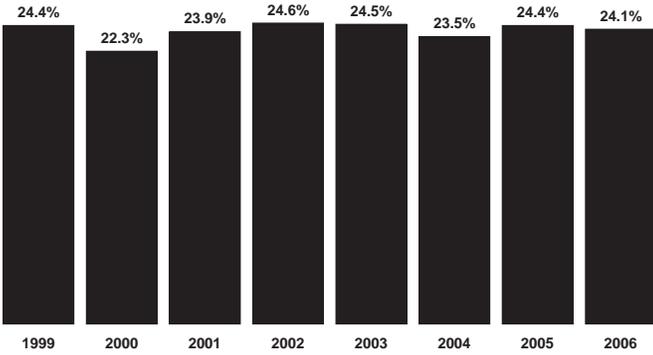
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation





Percent of Children on WIC

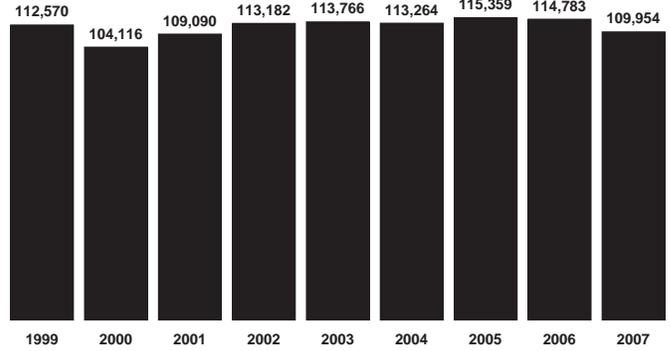
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

Number of Children on WIC

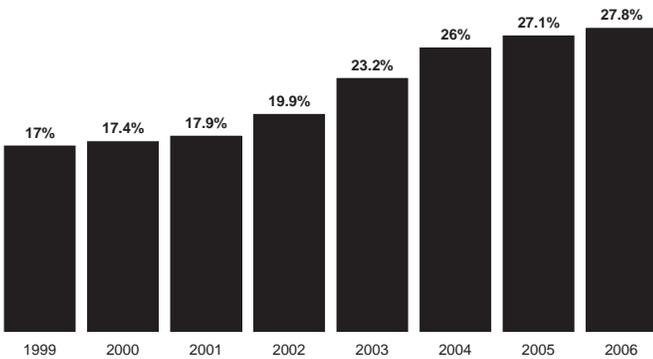
1999 to 2007



Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps

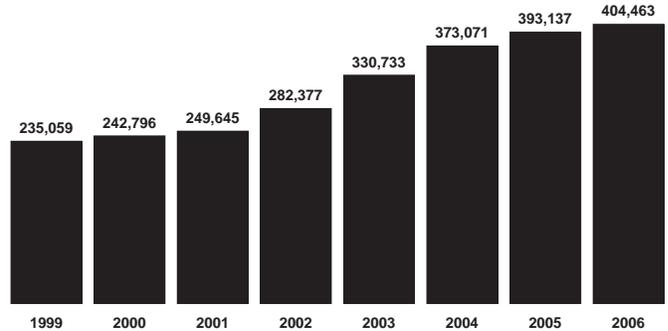
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

Number of Children Receiving Food Stamps

1999 to 2006



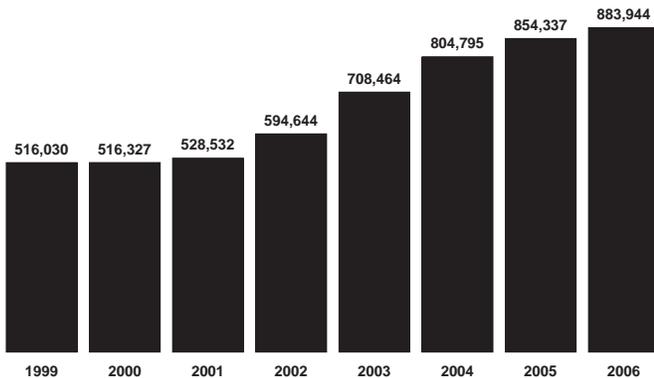
Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services





Total Number of Food Stamp Recipients

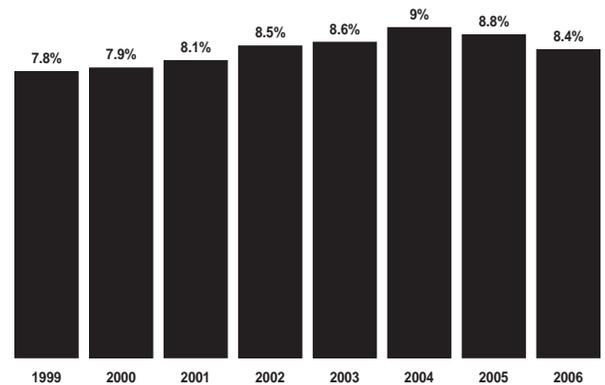
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

Percent of Children on Families First

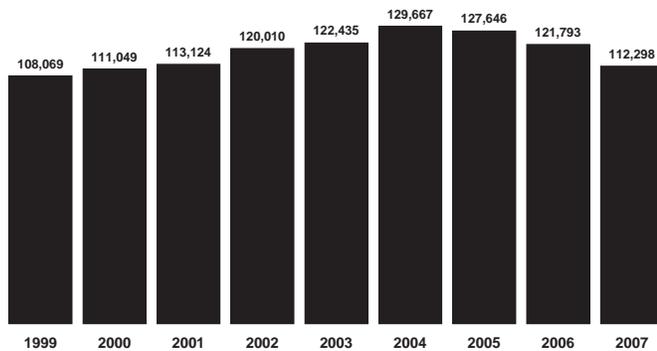
1999 to 2006



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

Number of Children on Families First

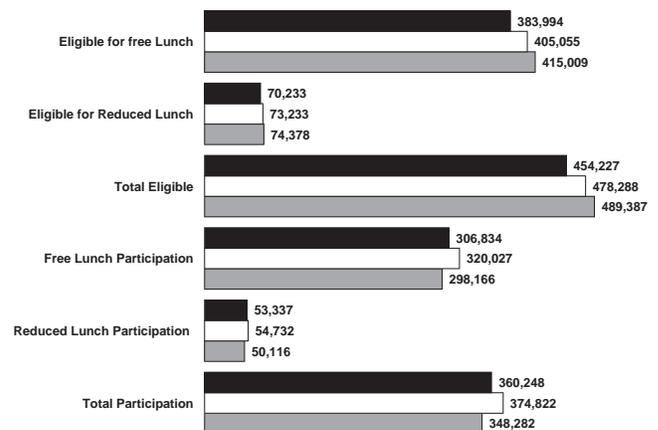
1999 to 2007



Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services

Free/Reduced-Price School Lunches

■ 2004/2005 School Year □ 2005/2006 School Year ▨ 2006/2007 School Year



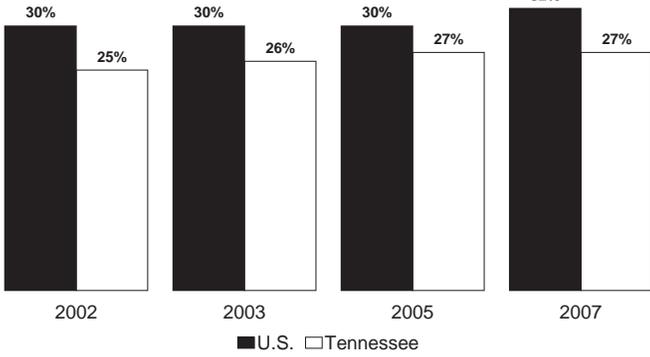
Source: TN Department of Education





4th Graders who Scored At or Above Proficient Reading Level

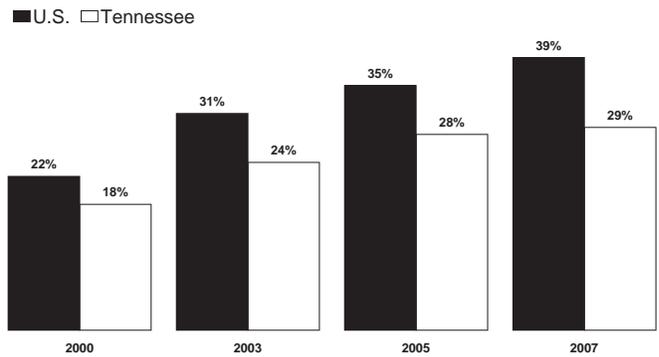
2002 to 2007



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

4th Graders who Scored At or Above Proficient Math Level

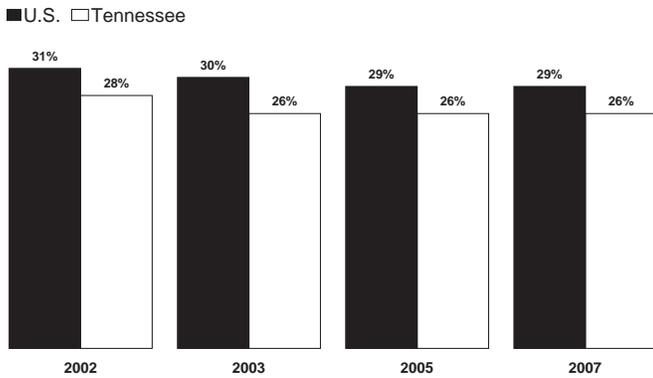
2000 to 2007



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

8th Graders who Scored At or Above Proficient Reading Level

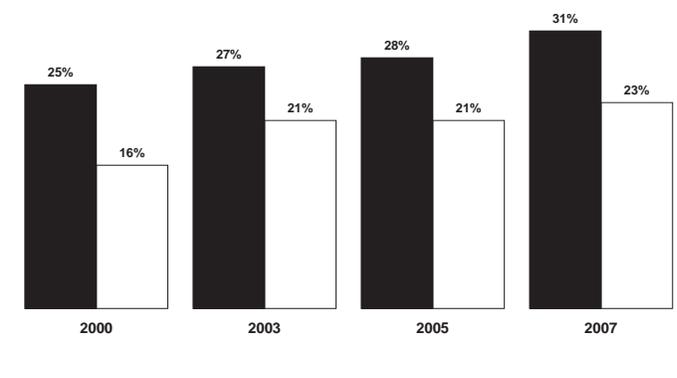
2002 to 2007



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

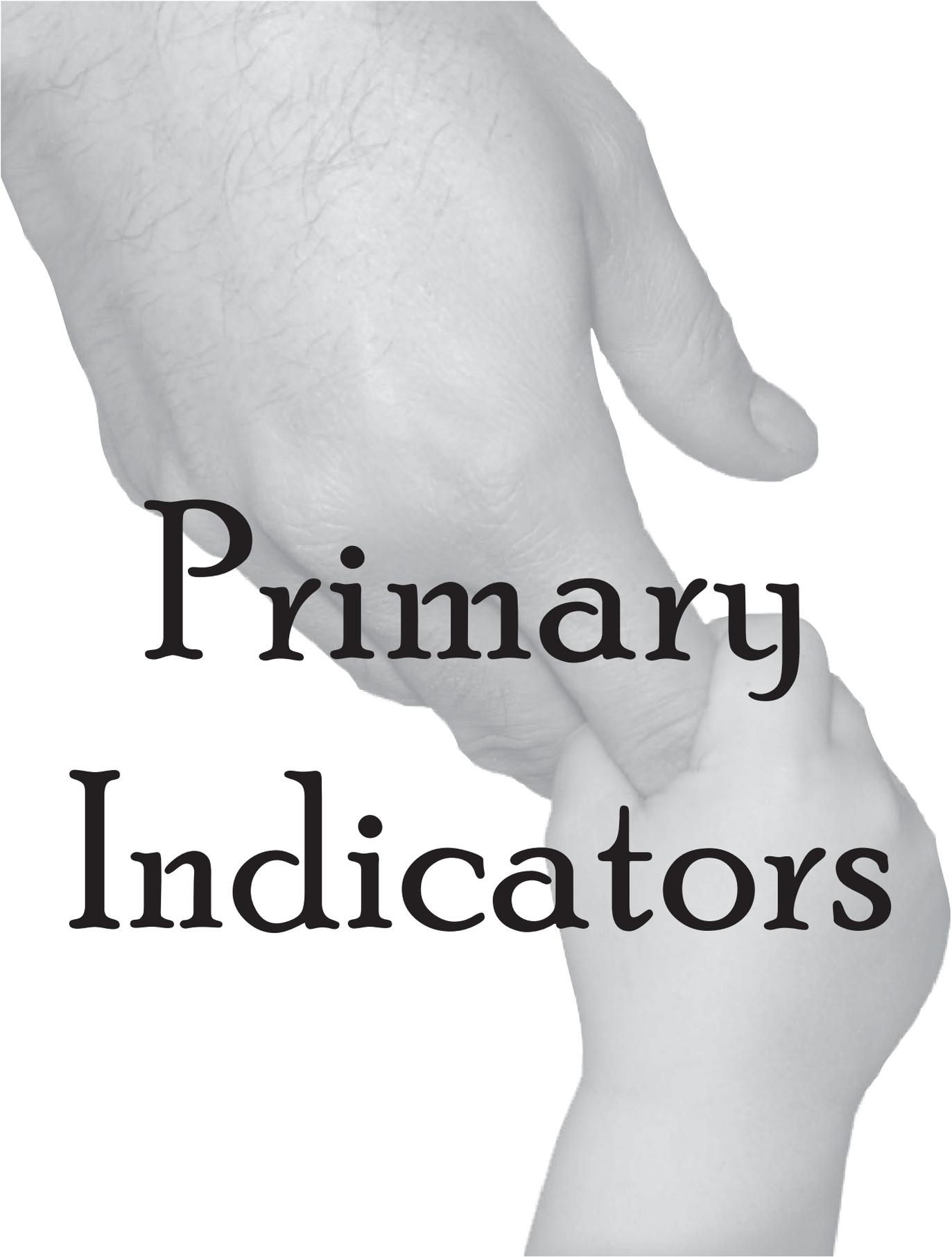
8th Graders who Scored at or Above Proficient Math Level

2000 to 2007

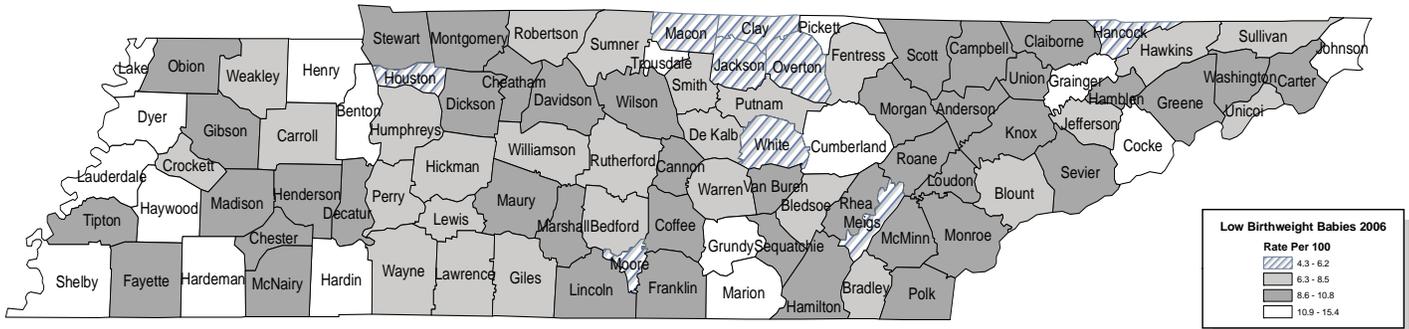


Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation





Primary Indicators

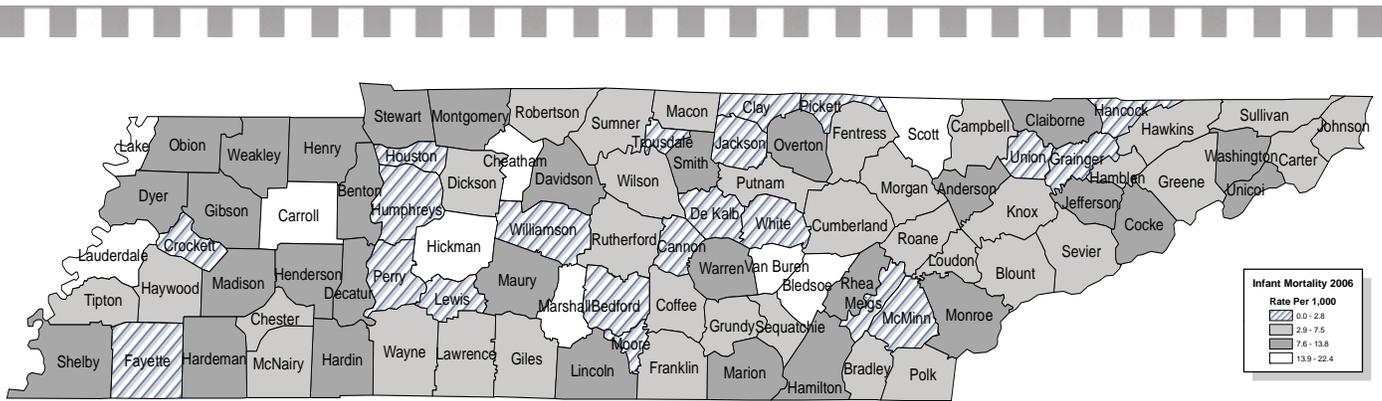


Low Birthweight Babies

Tennessee	8,103	9.6	Hamblen	81	9.2	Moore	3	5.3
Anderson	78	9.7	Hamilton	458	10.7	Morgan	22	9.7
Bedford	59	8.3	Hancock	4	5.1	Obion	30	9.2
Benton	18	11.1	Hardeman	45	12.5	Overton	15	6.1
Bledsoe	10	7.6	Hardin	41	13.4	Perry	8	7.8
Blount	108	8.1	Hawkins	48	7.8	Pickett	8	11.3
Bradley	105	8.5	Haywood	35	12.2	Polk	16	9
Campbell	44	9.2	Henderson	33	9.2	Putnam	70	7.3
Cannon	15	9.4	Henry	47	12.5	Rhea	43	9.9
Carroll	27	7.8	Hickman	24	8.4	Roane	48	9
Carter	61	9.6	Houston	5	4.5	Robertson	86	8.2
Cheatham	41	9	Humphreys	15	7	Rutherford	290	8
Chester	17	9.1	Jackson	5	4.9	Scott	30	9.9
Claiborne	36	10.3	Jefferson	41	7	Sequatchie	18	10.1
Clay	5	5.4	Johnson	19	11.3	Sevier	102	9.2
Cocke	53	12	Knox	526	9.8	Shelby	1,713	11.3
Coffee	84	10.8	Lake	8	11.6	Smith	16	7.1
Crockett	12	7.1	Lauderdale	59	15.4	Stewart	12	9.9
Cumberland	64	12.1	Lawrence	44	7.4	Sullivan	132	7.8
Davidson	981	9.8	Lewis	10	6.7	Sumner	142	7
Decatur	11	9	Lincoln	44	10.1	Tipton	69	8.7
DeKalb	22	8	Loudon	51	9.6	Trousdale	13	14.3
Dickson	64	9.1	Macon	14	4.6	Unicoi	15	8.1
Dyer	67	12.2	Madison	130	9.5	Union	23	10
Fayette	42	9	Marion	53	15.1	Van Buren	5	9.6
Fentress	14	6.9	Marshall	38	9.5	Warren	48	8.4
Franklin	37	8.7	Mauy	113	10.4	Washington	119	8.7
Gibson	67	10.2	McMinn	53	8.8	Wayne	12	7.1
Giles	28	8.5	McNairy	25	9.2	Weakley	27	7.9
Grainger	30	11.2	Meigs	5	4.3	White	18	6.2
Greene	72	10.1	Monroe	54	10	Williamson	153	7.1
Grundy	23	12.4	Montgomery	242	9.4	Wilson	132	9.5

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

Note: Rate is low birthweight births as a percent of live births in 2006.

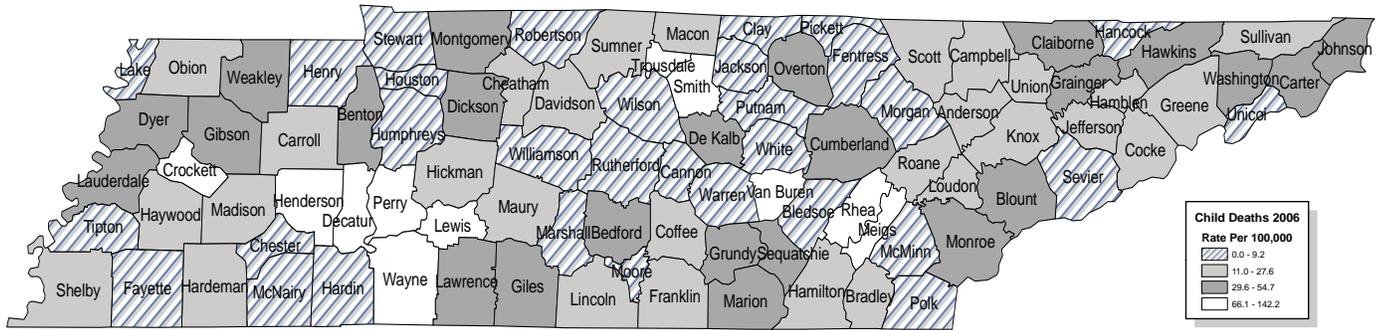


Infant Mortality

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	733	8.7	Hamblen	6	6.8	Moore	0	0
Anderson	10	12.5	Hamilton	48	11.2	Morgan	1	4.4
Bedford	2	2.8	Hancock	0	0	Obion	4	12.3
Benton	2	12.3	Hardeman	3	8.3	Overton	3	12.2
Bledsoe	2	15.3	Hardin	4	13.1	Perry	0	0
Blount	8	6	Hawkins	4	6.5	Pickett	0	0
Bradley	9	7.3	Haywood	1	3.5	Polk	1	5.6
Campbell	2	4.2	Henderson	3	8.4	Putnam	3	3.1
Cannon	0	0	Henry	4	10.6	Rhea	4	9.2
Carroll	6	17.3	Hickman	6	21	Roane	4	7.5
Carter	3	4.7	Houston	0	0	Robertson	5	4.8
Cheatham	7	15.4	Humphreys	0	0	Rutherford	19	5.2
Chester	1	5.4	Jackson	0	0	Scott	6	19.9
Claiborne	3	8.6	Jefferson	5	8.5	Sequatchie	1	5.6
Clay	0	0	Johnson	1	6	Sevier	4	3.6
Cocke	4	9	Knox	35	6.5	Shelby	209	13.8
Coffee	4	5.2	Lake	1	14.5	Smith	3	13.3
Crockett	0	0	Lauderdale	7	18.2	Stewart	1	8.3
Cumberland	2	3.8	Lawrence	3	5	Sullivan	9	5.3
Davidson	93	9.3	Lewis	0	0	Sumner	14	6.9
Decatur	1	8.2	Lincoln	5	11.5	Tipton	4	5.1
DeKalb	0	0	Loudon	3	5.6	Trousdale	0	0
Dickson	5	7.1	Macon	2	6.5	Unicoi	2	10.8
Dyer	7	12.7	Madison	13	9.5	Union	0	0
Fayette	1	2.1	Marion	3	8.5	Van Buren	1	19.2
Fentress	1	4.9	Marshall	9	22.4	Warren	6	10.5
Franklin	2	4.7	Maury	11	10.1	Washington	12	8.8
Gibson	6	9.1	McMinn	1	1.7	Wayne	1	6
Giles	1	3	McNairy	2	7.4	Weakley	3	8.8
Grainger	0	0	Meigs	0	0	White	0	0
Greene	4	5.6	Monroe	5	9.3	Williamson	6	2.8
Grundy	1	5.4	Montgomery	27	10.4	Wilson	8	5.8

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

Note: Rate is the number of infants who die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births for 2006.

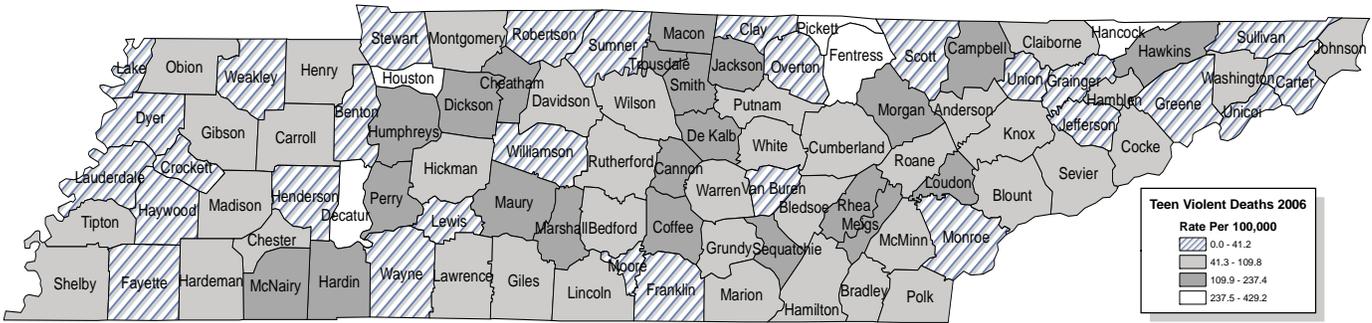


Child Deaths

County	Total	Rate	County	Total	Rate	County	Total	Rate
Tennessee	246	21.8	Hamblen	3	27.2	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	2	16.1	Hamilton	9	16.7	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	3	34.1	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	1	15.9
Benton	1	36.1	Hardeman	1	18.5	Overton	2	53.1
Bledsoe	0	0.0	Hardin	0	0.0	Perry	1	70.6
Blount	7	35.9	Hawkins	3	29.6	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	2	11.4	Haywood	1	23.2	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	1	14.3	Henderson	4	79.9	Putnam	0	0.0
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	0	0.0	Rhea	5	97.8
Carroll	1	19.0	Hickman	1	21.2	Roane	2	21.4
Carter	3	31.4	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	1	8.5
Cheatham	1	12.2	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	4	9.2
Chester	0	0.0	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	1	22.3
Claiborne	2	37.9	Jefferson	1	11.0	Sequatchie	1	41.3
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	37.2	Sevier	1	7.5
Cocke	1	16.6	Knox	10	14.4	Shelby	47	23.7
Coffee	2	20.9	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	3	80.8
Crockett	2	66.1	Lauderdale	2	36.3	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	4	50.0	Lawrence	3	36.9	Sullivan	3	11.7
Davidson	28	26.9	Lewis	2	84.5	Sumner	4	14.0
Decatur	2	102.5	Lincoln	1	16.9	Tipton	1	8.4
DeKalb	1	30.6	Loudon	1	14.8	Trousdale	2	142.2
Dickson	4	42.4	Macon	1	22.7	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	3	39.6	Madison	3	15.5	Union	1	24.9
Fayette	0	0.0	Marion	2	40.8	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Franklin	1	13.5	Maury	4	27.6	Washington	7	37.4
Gibson	3	32.1	McMinn	0	0.0	Wayne	2	71.7
Giles	3	54.7	McNairy	0	0.0	Weakley	2	31.7
Grainger	2	50.7	Meigs	2	83.8	White	0	0.0
Greene	2	17.6	Monroe	3	37.3	Williamson	2	6.2
Grundy	1	34.6	Montgomery	12	37.4	Wilson	1	5.0

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

Note: Rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 children between ages 1 and 14 in 2006.

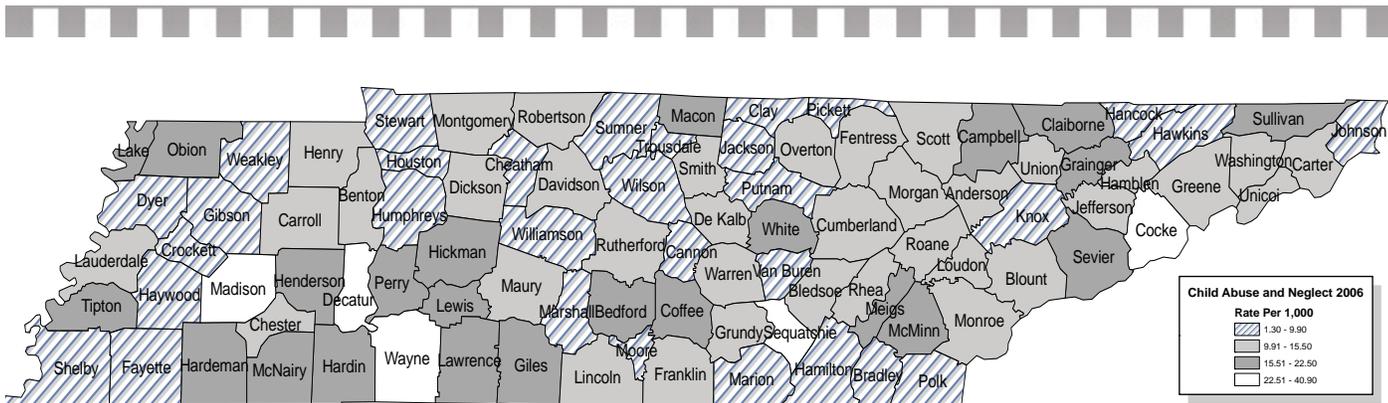


Teen Violent Deaths

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	287	69.2	Hamblen	2	51.8	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	4	82.5	Hamilton	9	43.1	Morgan	3	222.7
Bedford	2	70.2	Hancock	2	429.2	Obion	2	97.0
Benton	0	0.0	Hardeman	1	48.1	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	1	108.3	Hardin	4	237.4	Perry	1	179.9
Blount	6	78.6	Hawkins	6	168.3	Pickett	1	301.2
Bradley	4	63.2	Haywood	0	0.0	Polk	1	97.1
Campbell	4	151.5	Henderson	0	0.0	Putnam	4	76.5
Cannon	2	211.6	Henry	2	99.8	Rhea	3	144.9
Carroll	2	99.7	Hickman	1	56.1	Roane	3	88.0
Carter	1	27.1	Houston	2	371.1	Robertson	0	0.0
Cheatham	4	138.2	Humphreys	2	162.5	Rutherford	13	86.9
Chester	1	70.2	Jackson	1	136.6	Scott	0	0.0
Claiborne	1	46.4	Jefferson	1	29.9	Sequatchie	1	123.5
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	93.0	Sevier	4	78.7
Cocke	1	43.9	Knox	21	75.5	Shelby	41	58.0
Coffee	5	141.8	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	2	144.6
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	0	0.0	Stewart	0	0.0
Cumberland	3	101.1	Lawrence	3	97.8	Sullivan	4	41.2
Davidson	24	68.3	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	4	38.7
Decatur	2	289.4	Lincoln	2	90.7	Tipton	3	63.6
DeKalb	2	164.9	Loudon	3	120.7	Trousdale	1	193.4
Dickson	4	118.7	Macon	3	195.4	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	1	37.8	Madison	6	86.1	Union	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Marion	1	51.5	VanBuren	0	0.0
Fentress	3	258.2	Marshall	3	147.2	Warren	2	75.4
Franklin	0	0.0	Maury	7	125.4	Washington	8	109.8
Gibson	3	93.7	McMinn	2	58.3	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	1	45.7	McNairy	2	121.8	Weakley	1	30.3
Grainger	0	0.0	Meigs	1	125.0	White	1	60.9
Greene	1	24.1	Monroe	1	32.9	Williamson	1	8.3
Grundy	1	100.8	Montgomery	8	72.5	Wilson	3	43.0

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

Note: Rate is per 100,000 teens age 15-19, year 2006.

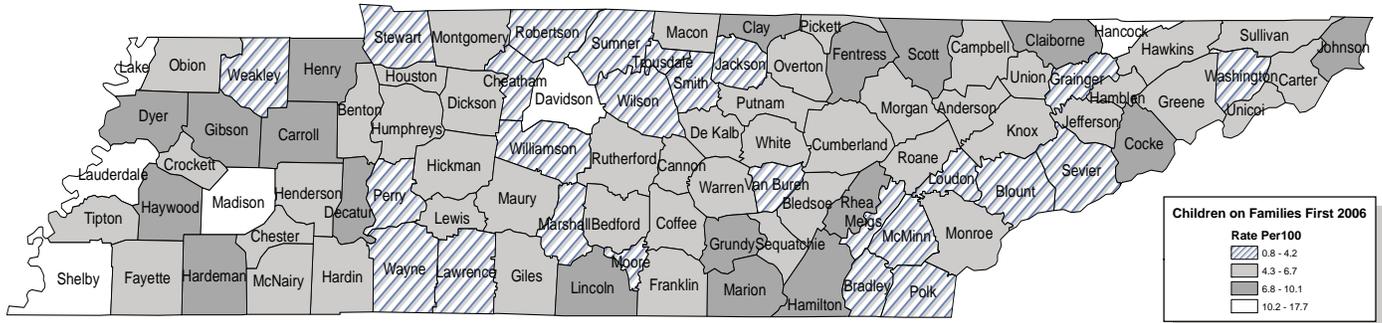


Child Abuse & Neglect Victims

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	17,067	11.7	Hamblen	214	15.1	Moore	9	6.4
Anderson	224	13.7	Hamilton	483	6.9	Morgan	50	10.5
Bedford	209	18.7	Hancock	14	9.3	Obion	137	17.1
Benton	49	13.5	Hardeman	123	17.4	Overton	66	13.7
Bledsoe	36	11.9	Hardin	107	17.5	Perry	38	20.3
Blount	270	10.7	Hawkins	116	8.8	Pickett	10	9.4
Bradley	180	8.1	Haywood	42	7.8	Polk	38	9.9
Campbell	153	16.8	Henderson	145	22.5	Putnam	124	8.5
Cannon	30	8.7	Henry	82	11.9	Rhea	99	14.8
Carroll	76	11.1	Hickman	127	20.8	Roane	167	13.8
Carter	128	10.4	Houston	16	7.6	Robertson	179	11.6
Cheatham	102	9.5	Humphreys	41	9.3	Rutherford	623	11.5
Chester	64	15.2	Jackson	22	8.5	Scott	76	13.2
Claiborne	131	18.8	Jefferson	171	14.8	Sequatchie	74	24.0
Clay	12	7.1	Johnson	23	6.5	Sevier	317	18.3
Cocke	216	27.5	Knox	789	8.9	Shelby	2,192	8.5
Coffee	266	21.5	Lake	30	20.9	Smith	63	13.0
Crockett	6	1.5	Lauderdale	105	14.9	Stewart	25	7.7
Cumberland	157	15.1	Lawrence	211	19.9	Sullivan	691	20.6
Davidson	1,646	12.6	Lewis	50	16.3	Sumner	275	7.4
Decatur	104	40.9	Lincoln	88	11.4	Tipton	254	16.1
Dekalb	66	15.4	Loudon	98	11.1	Trousdale	16	8.8
Dickson	128	10.5	Macon	118	20.7	Unicoi	57	15.5
Dyer	39	4.0	Madison	610	24.9	Union	58	11.3
Fayette	74	9.8	Marion	58	9.0	Van Buren	13	9.5
Fentress	52	12.8	Marshall	61	8.4	Warren	113	11.6
Franklin	104	11.0	Maury	219	11.5	Washington	326	13.6
Gibson	103	8.6	McMinn	246	19.5	Wayne	92	25.1
Giles	114	15.8	McNairy	119	19.9	Weakley	73	9.0
Grainger	97	19.2	Meigs	50	16.2	White	94	16.8
Greene	216	14.7	Monroe	117	11.3	Williamson	57	1.3
Grundy	41	11.1	Montgomery	597	14.7	Wilson	252	9.8

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services; TCCY.

Rate is per 1,000 population of younger than age 18. Each victim is counted only once even if subject to multiple investigations.

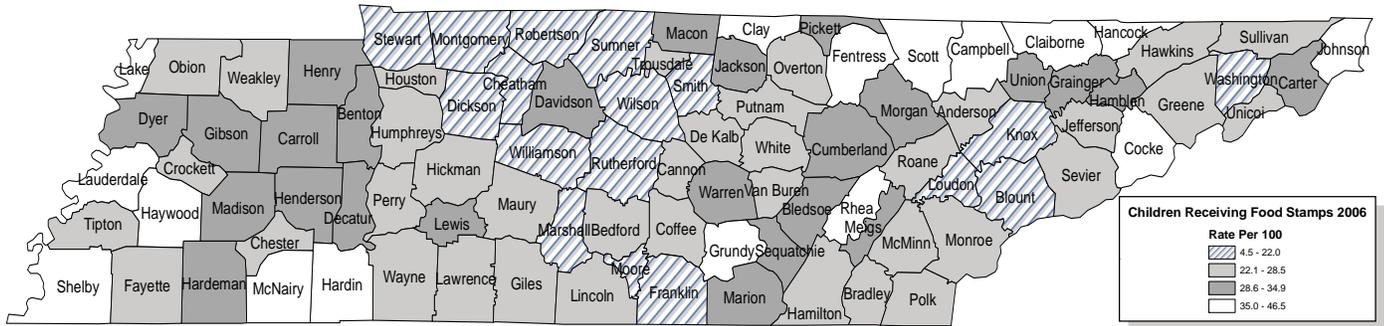


Children on Families First

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	121,793	8.4	Hamblen	774	5.5	Moore	58	4.1
Anderson	710	4.3	Hamilton	7,066	10.1	Morgan	274	5.8
Bedford	662	5.9	Hancock	224	14.9	Obion	411	5.1
Benton	241	6.6	Hardeman	552	7.8	Overton	266	5.5
Bledsoe	158	5.2	Hardin	345	5.6	Perry	39	2.1
Blount	836	3.3	Hawkins	693	5.3	Pickett	48	4.5
Bradley	712	3.2	Haywood	529	9.8	Polk	97	2.5
Campbell	503	5.5	Henderson	329	5.1	Putnam	903	6.2
Cannon	159	4.6	Henry	561	8.1	Rhea	550	8.2
Carroll	567	8.3	Hickman	284	4.6	Roane	692	5.7
Carter	735	6.0	Houston	129	6.1	Robertson	648	4.2
Cheatham	268	2.5	Humphreys	290	6.6	Rutherford	2,566	4.7
Chester	271	6.4	Jackson	104	4.0	Scott	460	8.0
Claiborne	534	7.6	Jefferson	495	4.3	Sequatchie	194	6.3
Clay	122	7.2	Johnson	264	7.5	Sevier	449	2.6
Cocke	560	7.1	Knox	5,041	5.7	Shelby	45,479	17.7
Coffee	794	6.4	Lake	249	17.3	Smith	143	3.0
Crockett	187	4.8	Lauderdale	852	12.1	Stewart	127	3.9
Cumberland	591	5.7	Lawrence	286	2.7	Sullivan	1,632	4.9
Davidson	17,409	13.4	Lewis	142	4.6	Sumner	1,428	3.8
Decatur	193	7.6	Lincoln	638	8.3	Tipton	1,060	6.7
DeKalb	199	4.6	Loudon	213	2.4	Trousdale	52	2.8
Dickson	599	4.9	Macon	289	5.1	Unicoi	241	6.6
Dyer	905	9.3	Madison	3,217	13.1	Union	319	6.2
Fayette	347	4.6	Marion	487	7.6	Van Buren	44	3.2
Fentress	282	7.0	Marshall	297	4.1	Warren	461	4.7
Franklin	501	5.3	Maury	922	4.8	Washington	863	3.6
Gibson	1,020	8.5	McMinn	502	4.0	Wayne	127	3.5
Giles	339	4.7	McNairy	374	6.3	Weakley	285	3.5
Grainger	200	4.0	Meigs	124	4.0	White	251	4.5
Greene	623	4.3	Monroe	521	5.0	Williamson	341	0.8
Grundy	317	8.6	Montgomery	2,544	6.2	Wilson	409	1.6

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services; TCCY.

Rate is the 0-17 year age group receiving TANF payments as a percent of same age resident population.

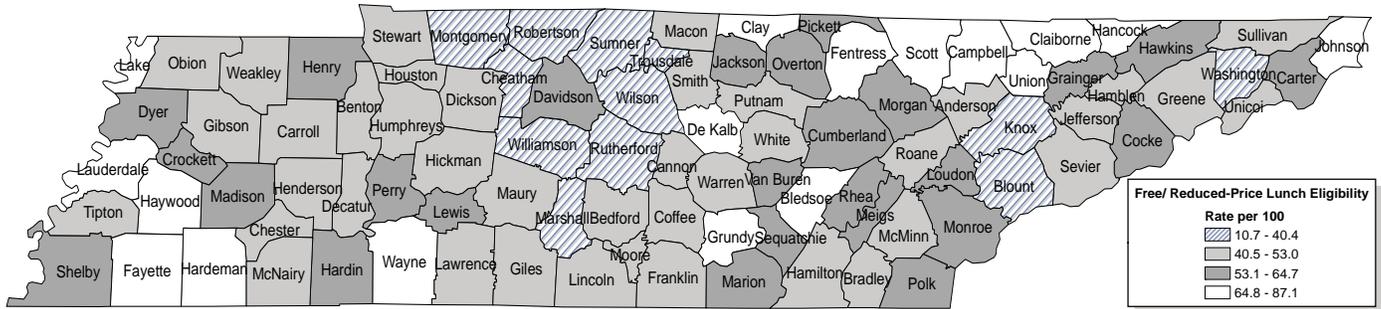


Children Receiving Food Stamps

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	404,463	27.8	Hamblen	4,090	28.8	Moore	273	19.4
Anderson	4,524	27.6	Hamilton	18,380	26.3	Morgan	1,656	34.9
Bedford	3,087	27.7	Hancock	670	44.5	Obion	2,127	26.5
Benton	1,262	34.7	Hardeman	2,175	30.7	Overton	1,273	26.4
Bledsoe	952	31.5	Hardin	2,263	37.0	Perry	423	22.6
Blount	5,516	21.8	Hawkins	3,660	27.9	Pickett	322	30.1
Bradley	5,393	24.3	Haywood	2,008	37.1	Polk	983	25.5
Campbell	3,714	40.9	Henderson	1,859	28.8	Putnam	4,061	27.9
Cannon	829	24.2	Henry	2,210	32.0	Rhea	2,475	37.1
Carroll	2,037	29.8	Hickman	1,632	26.7	Roane	3,012	24.8
Carter	3,664	29.7	Houston	527	25.0	Robertson	3,198	20.8
Cheatham	1,559	14.6	Humphreys	1,033	23.4	Rutherford	9,391	17.4
Chester	1,059	25.1	Jackson	836	32.4	Scott	2,530	44.1
Claiborne	2,604	37.3	Jefferson	3,201	27.8	Sequatchie	982	31.8
Clay	609	35.9	Johnson	1,296	36.6	Sevier	4,631	26.7
Cocke	3,266	41.6	Knox	19,205	21.7	Shelby	99,179	38.6
Coffee	3,398	27.4	Lake	668	46.5	Smith	986	20.4
Crockett	1,037	26.7	Lauderdale	2,684	38.1	Stewart	641	19.8
Cumberland	3,089	29.7	Lawrence	2,711	25.5	Sullivan	8,017	23.9
Davidson	42,098	32.3	Lewis	1,025	33.3	Sumner	6,428	17.3
Decatur	812	32.0	Lincoln	2,008	26.0	Tipton	4,136	26.2
DeKalb	1,210	28.3	Loudon	1,914	21.7	Trousdale	469	25.7
Dickson	2,577	21.1	Macon	1,646	28.9	Unicoi	1,037	28.2
Dyer	3,362	34.5	Madison	7,770	31.7	Union	1,659	32.3
Fayette	2,049	27.1	Marion	2,071	32.2	Van Buren	361	26.4
Fentress	1,620	40.0	Marshall	1,547	21.4	Warren	2,861	29.5
Franklin	1,869	19.9	Maury	4,753	25.0	Washington	5,269	22.0
Gibson	3,723	31.0	McMinn	3,096	24.5	Wayne	998	27.2
Giles	1,784	24.8	McNairy	2,219	37.1	Weakley	1,893	23.2
Grainger	1,465	29.0	Monroe	2,911	28.1	White	1,591	28.5
Greene	3,374	23.0	Montgomery	7,930	19.5	Williamson	1,948	4.5
Grundy	1,512	40.9				Wilson	3,632	14.1

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services, TCCY.

Rate is the 0-17 year age group receiving food stamps as a percent of same age resident population.

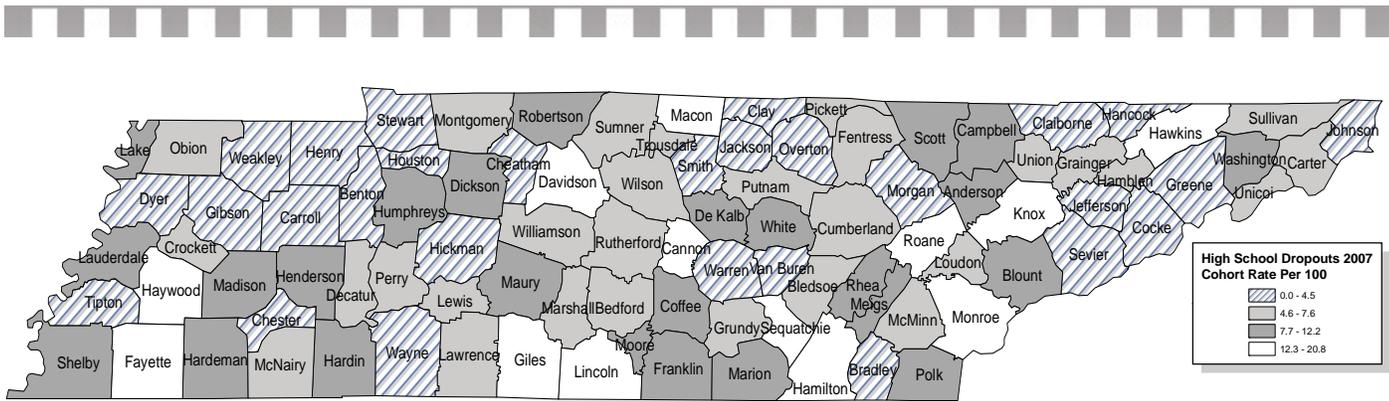


Free & Reduced-Price School Lunch

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	489,387	48.9	Hamblen	4,977	48.8	Moore	420	43.1
Anderson	5,308	41.8	Hamilton	21,177	49.1	Morgan	2,072	60.9
Bedford	3,690	47.1	Hancock	890	87.1	Obion	2,827	50.9
Benton	1,426	50.4	Hardeman	3,298	73.3	Overton	2,040	57.1
Bledsoe	1,342	65.9	Hardin	2,248	54.7	Perry	675	58.4
Blount	7,094	37.7	Hawkins	4,718	53.9	Pickett	416	59.6
Bradley	7,217	46.8	Haywood	2,725	75.3	Polk	1,683	61.4
Campbell	4,117	65.7	Henderson	2,313	48.1	Putnam	4,973	46.4
Cannon	1,181	49.4	Henry	2,575	59.1	Rhea	2,839	56.0
Carroll	2,532	50.4	Hickman	2,011	50.1	Roane	3,487	44.7
Carter	4,749	57.7	Houston	793	51.9	Robertson	4,243	38.6
Cheatham	2,309	36.4	Humphreys	1,487	47.6	Rutherford	14,487	33.2
Chester	1,254	46.3	Jackson	1,095	64.7	Scott	3,084	73.8
Claiborne	3,309	65.4	Jefferson	3,853	47.7	Sequatchie	1,258	55.2
Clay	818	66.9	Johnson	1,661	68.1	Sevier	6,807	44.4
Cocke	3,668	63.4	Knox	21,253	37.6	Shelby	101,164	59.0
Coffee	4,432	45.7	Lake	688	68.1	Smith	1,489	44.8
Crockett	1,595	57.5	Lauderdale	3,378	72.8	Stewart	1,164	50.1
Cumberland	4,224	56.2	Lawrence	3,726	53.0	Sullivan	9,899	41.7
Davidson	49,729	63.3	Lewis	1,127	57.1	Sumner	7,995	29.5
Decatur	786	48.0	Lincoln	2,598	48.7	Tipton	5,682	46.7
DeKalb	1,513	51.2	Loudon	4,331	57.6	Trousdale	537	37.2
Dickson	4,108	47.4	Macon	1,965	49.9	Unicoi	1,387	51.7
Dyer	4,023	55.2	Madison	9,035	61.6	Union	2,070	73.9
Fayette	2,979	76.9	Marion	2,650	55.9	Van Buren	474	58.3
Fentress	1,673	68.9	Marshall	2,157	40.4	Warren	3,459	53.0
Franklin	3,084	50.7	Maury	5,465	44.1	Washington	6,935	38.8
Gibson	4,616	52.5	McMinn	4,103	48.8	Wayne	1,703	67.5
Giles	2,128	45.7	McNairy	2,248	49.7	Weakley	2,479	47.2
Grainger	2,045	56.8	Meigs	1,211	62.8	White	2,143	51.0
Greene	5,129	48.9	Monroe	4,345	59.7	Williamson	3,521	10.7
Grundy	1,763	77.6	Montgomery	11,323	36.6	Wilson	4,710	26.6

Source: Tennessee Department of Education; TCCY.

Note: Rate is the eligible students as a percent of net enrollment during 2006/2007 school year.



Cohort High School Dropouts

Tennessee	7,950	9.6	Hamblen	69	7.6	Moore	8	8.2
Anderson	118	11.1	Hamilton	712	17.1	Morgan	8	2.9
Bedford	28	5.0	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	29	5.8
Benton	6	2.5	Hardeman	37	10.1	Overton	11	4.4
Bledsoe	14	7.6	Hardin	42	12.1	Perry	8	7.1
Blount	159	11.7	Hawkins	112	14.0	Pickett	3	4.7
Bradley	50	4.1	Haywood	46	15.4	Polk	25	9.4
Campbell	55	12.2	Henderson	46	11.1	Putnam	55	6.0
Cannon	31	15.2	Henry	12	2.9	Rhea	36	8.5
Carroll	9	2.2	Hickman	11	2.9	Roane	79	13.2
Carter	35	5.3	Humphreys	21	8.2	Robertson	82	8.7
Cheatham	23	3.9	Jackson	5	3.6	Rutherford	218	7.2
Chester	3	1.2	Jefferson	27	4.5	Scott	32	9.1
Claiborne	13	3.5	Johnson	7	3.1	Sequatchie	27	14.7
Clay	3	2.9	Knox	587	13.5	Sevier	34	2.7
Cocke	20	4.2	Lake	7	9.0	Shelby	1,614	10.9
Coffee	63	8.1	Lauderdale	41	10.0	Smith	4	1.3
Crockett	13	5.4	Lawrence	37	5.9	Stewart	5	2.7
Cumberland	48	7.4	Lewis	8	4.9	Sullivan	145	6.6
Davidson	1,222	20.4	Lincoln	60	13.0	Sumner	133	4.9
Decatur	6	5.1	Loudon	33	5.3	Tipton	41	3.8
DeKalb	28	11.5	Macon	54	14.2	Trousdale	6	6.3
Dickson	62	9.4	Madison	128	9.8	Unicoi	12	5.7
Dyer	19	3.3	Marion	26	8.1	Union	15	5.3
Fayette	65	20.8	Marshall	25	6.8	Van Buren	2	3.4
Fentress	5	5.9	Maury	118	11.4	Warren	22	4.0
Franklin	49	10.7	McMinn	42	6.1	Washington	139	9.2
Gibson	30	4.4	McNairy	23	6.5	Wayne	9	4.0
Giles	58	13.4	Meigs	13	9.9	Weakley	12	2.6
Grainger	15	4.7	Monroe	82	12.8	White	46	11.9
Greene	31	3.4	Montgomery	157	6.4	Williamson	114	5.4
Grundy	13	6.3				Wilson	90	6.6

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Data Services and School Approval; TCCY.

Note: Dropout rate is a percent of dropouts per 9th grade net enrollment. Data excludes state special schools.

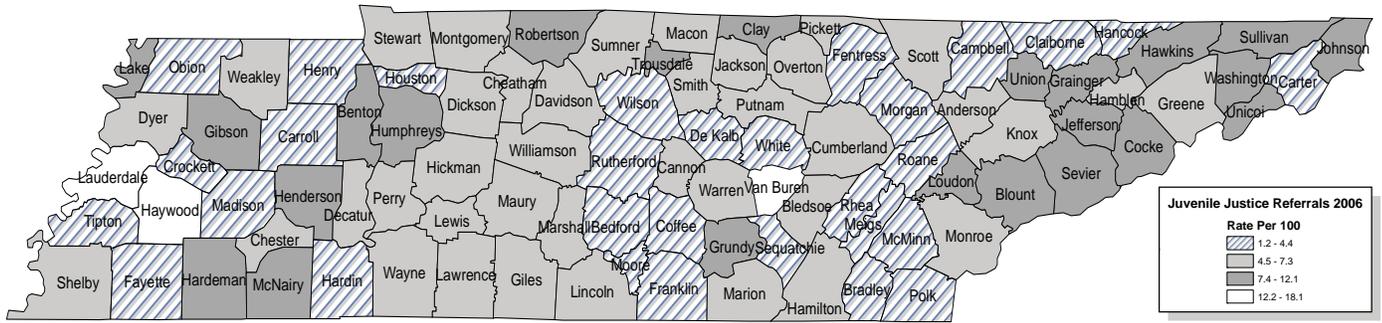


School Suspensions

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	19,965	7.5	Hamblen	462	4.5	Moore	4	0.4
Anderson	768	6.0	Hamilton	5,392	12.5	Morgan	118	3.5
Bedford	460	5.9	Hancock	45	4.4	Obion	228	4.1
Benton	30	1.1	Hardeman	397	8.8	Overton	21	0.6
Bledsoe	76	3.7	Hardin	82	2.0	Perry	19	1.6
Blount	750	4.0	Hawkins	503	5.7	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	599	3.9	Haywood	68	1.9	Polk	121	4.4
Campbell	209	3.3	Henderson	141	2.9	Putnam	584	5.4
Cannon	3	0.1	Henry	36	0.8	Rhea	246	4.9
Carroll	65	1.3	Hickman	16	0.4	Roane	107	1.4
Carter	258	3.1	Houston	103	6.7	Robertson	410	3.7
Cheatham	392	6.2	Humphreys	8	0.3	Rutherford	1,968	4.5
Chester	122	4.5	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	166	4.0
Claiborne	222	4.4	Jefferson	618	7.7	Sequatchie	194	8.5
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	105	4.3	Sevier	514	3.4
Cocke	441	7.6	Knox	5,196	9.2	Shelby	25,165	14.7
Coffee	274	2.8	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	53	1.6
Crockett	8	0.3	Lauderdale	0	0.0	Stewart	35	1.5
Cumberland	562	7.5	Lawrence	99	1.4	Sullivan	1,297	5.5
Davidson	12,244	15.6	Lewis	15	0.8	Sumner	562	2.1
Decatur	5	0.3	Lincoln	197	3.7	Tipton	1,073	8.8
DeKalb	123	4.2	Loudon	440	5.9	Trousdale	19	1.3
Dickson	234	2.7	Macon	21	0.5	Unicoi	65	2.4
Dyer	313	4.3	Madison	1,890	12.9	Union	388	13.8
Fayette	440	11.4	Marion	53	1.1	Van Buren	3	0.4
Fentress	2	0.1	Marshall	98	1.8	Warren	459	7.0
Franklin	204	3.4	Maury	543	4.4	Washington	184	1.0
Gibson	277	3.2	McMinn	244	2.9	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	143	3.1	McNairy	168	3.7	Weakley	7	0.1
Grainger	70	1.9	Meigs	82	4.3	White	103	2.5
Greene	614	5.9	Monroe	337	4.6	Williamson	326	1.0
Grundy	57	2.5	Montgomery	2,416	7.8	Wilson	1,084	6.1

Source: Department of Education, TCCY.

Note: Rate is the number of students suspended in SY 2006/2007, as a percent of net enrollment for the same period.

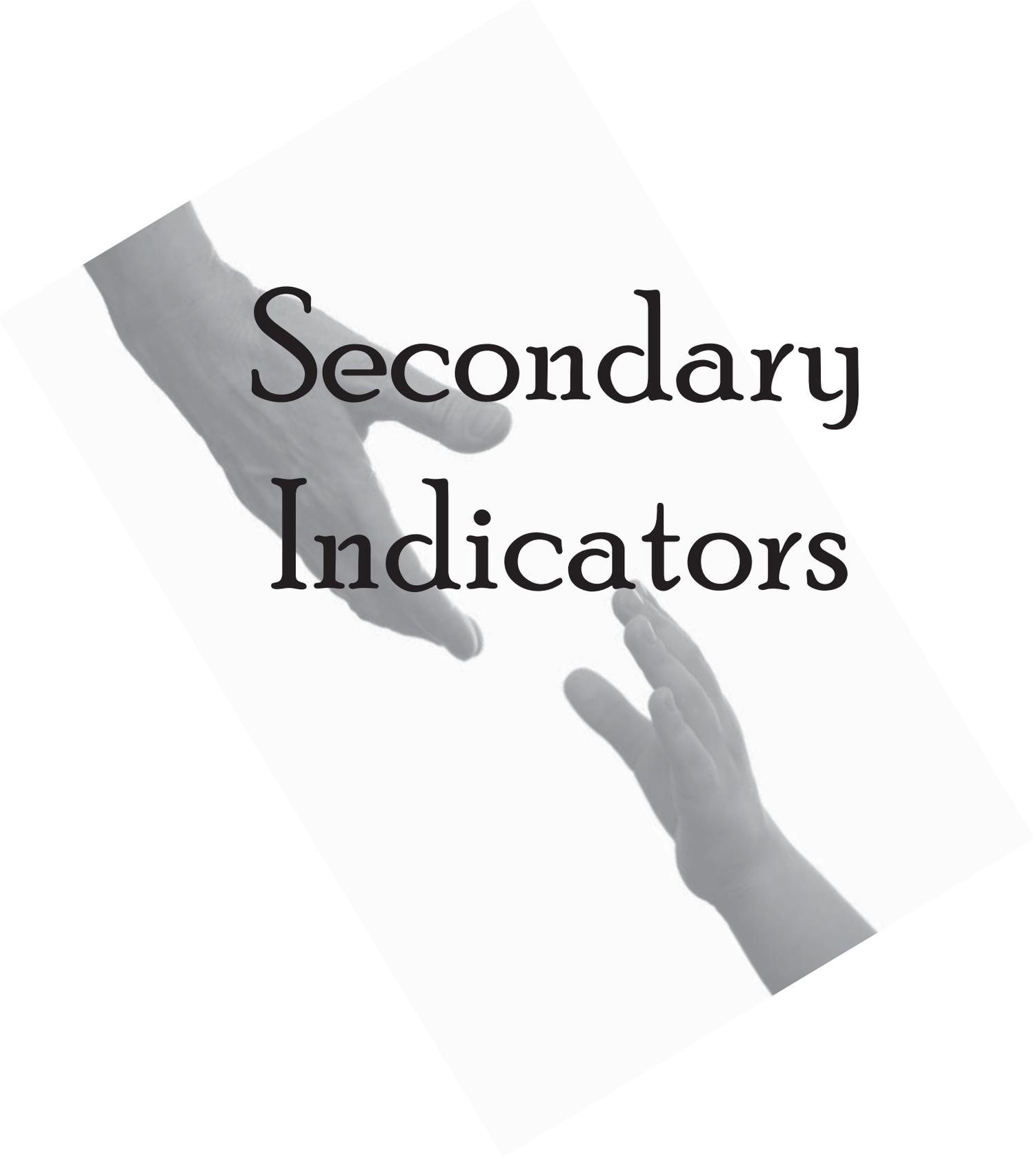


Juvenile Justice Referrals

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	83,596	5.7	Hamblen	825	5.8	Moore	55	3.9
Anderson	838	5.1	Hamilton	3,928	5.6	Morgan	204	4.3
Bedford	280	2.5	Hancock	41	2.7	Obion	304	3.8
Benton	373	10.3	Hardeman	553	7.8	Overton	328	6.8
Bledsoe	152	5.0	Hardin	256	4.2	Perry	131	7.0
Blount	2,135	8.4	Hawkins	1,159	8.8	Pickett	58	5.4
Bradley	676	3.0	Haywood	978	18.1	Polk	100	2.6
Campbell	367	4.0	Henderson	652	10.1	Putnam	1,055	7.2
Cannon	177	5.2	Henry	195	2.8	Rhea	77	1.2
Carroll	271	4.0	Hickman	363	5.9	Roane	275	2.3
Carter	481	3.9	Houston	93	4.4	Robertson	1,246	8.1
Cheatham	595	5.6	Humphreys	419	9.5	Rutherford	1,525	2.8
Chester	263	6.2	Jackson	163	6.3	Scott	275	4.8
Claiborne	217	3.1	Jefferson	914	7.9	Sequatchie	100	3.2
Clay	142	8.4	Johnson	278	7.8	Sevier	1,453	8.4
Cocke	949	12.1	Knox	5,885	6.7	Shelby	14,066	5.5
Coffee	302	2.4	Lake	156	10.8	Smith	227	4.7
Crockett	61	1.6	Lauderdale	1,112	15.8	Stewart	206	6.4
Cumberland	629	6.1	Lawrence	708	6.7	Sullivan	2,585	7.7
Davidson	8,201	6.3	Lewis	144	4.7	Sumner	1,961	5.3
Decatur	120	4.7	Lincoln	385	5.0	Tipton	411	2.6
DeKalb	189	4.4	Loudon	799	9.0	Trousdale	198	10.8
Dickson	585	4.8	Macon	405	7.1	Unicoi	331	9.0
Dyer	449	4.6	Madison	801	3.3	Union	379	7.4
Fayette	294	3.9	Marion	382	5.9	VanBuren	55	4.0
Fentress	168	4.1	Marshall	467	6.4	Warren	706	7.3
Franklin	276	2.9	Maury	1,176	6.2	Washington	1,973	8.2
Gibson	1,002	8.4	McMinn	455	3.6	Wayne	263	7.2
Giles	435	6.0	McNairy	505	8.5	Weakley	381	4.7
Grainger	575	11.4	Meigs	94	3.0	White	197	3.5
Greene	759	5.2	Monroe	749	7.2	Williamson	2,086	4.9
Grundy	277	7.5	Montgomery	2,184	5.4	Wilson	923	3.6

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges 2006 Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report, Metro Juvenile Court, TCCY.

Note: Sullivan County includes Divisions I and II, and Bristol. Johnson City is included in Washington County. Rate is a percent of 0-17 year age population estimate.

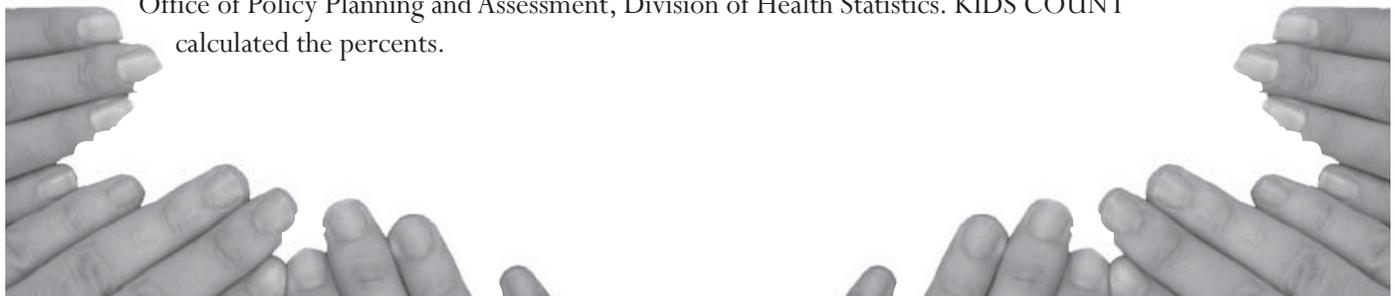


Secondary Indicators

Total TennCare Population

County	Total	Percent	County	Total	Percent	County	Total	Percent
Tennessee	1,194,765	19.9	Hamblen	12,336	20.3	Moore	839	14.0
Anderson	14,684	20.4	Hamilton	55,084	17.6	Morgan	4,886	23.7
Bedford	8,816	21.2	Hancock	2,454	35.8	Obion	6,657	20.2
Benton	4,254	25.2	Hardeman	7,277	24.3	Overton	4,953	23.9
Bledsoe	2,809	21.7	Hardin	7,163	26.9	Perry	1,519	19.6
Blount	17,659	15.6	Hawkins	12,468	22.2	Pickett	1,157	22.4
Bradley	17,106	18.3	Haywood	5,792	29.1	Polk	3,570	21.6
Campbell	13,463	32.8	Henderson	6,253	23.4	Putnam	13,398	20.0
Cannon	2,719	20.1	Henry	7,287	22.9	Rhea	7,512	25.2
Carroll	7,069	23.4	Hickman	5,352	21.8	Roane	10,642	19.9
Carter	12,212	21.2	Houston	1,995	24.2	Robertson	9,607	15.9
Cheatham	5,290	13.5	Humphreys	3,796	20.5	Rutherford	29,234	14.1
Chester	3,285	19.8	Jackson	2,798	24.3	Scott	8,098	35.9
Claiborne	9,539	30.6	Jefferson	10,215	21.1	Sequatchie	3,025	24.5
Clay	2,136	26.3	Johnson	4,581	25.0	Sevier	14,296	18.2
Cocke	10,744	30.4	Knox	62,337	15.6	Shelby	236,292	25.3
Coffee	10,718	21.1	Lake	2,182	27.4	Smith	3,518	18.5
Crockett	3,568	23.5	Lauderdale	7,698	26.8	Stewart	2,310	17.2
Cumberland	10,002	19.7	Lawrence	8,808	21.2	Sullivan	28,372	18.4
Davidson	108,881	18.3	Lewis	2,948	24.6	Sumner	20,907	14.7
Decatur	2,815	23.8	Lincoln	6,356	19.4	Tipton	11,564	20.4
De Kalb	4,184	22.6	Loudon	6,739	16.0	Trousdale	1,718	22.3
Dickson	8,691	18.8	Macon	5,215	23.9	Unicoi	4,073	22.7
Dyer	10,040	26.2	Madison	21,614	22.5	Union	4,850	24.6
Fayette	6,005	18.9	Marion	6,543	23.0	Van Buren	1,259	22.2
Fentress	6,244	35.9	Marshall	5,087	17.7	Warren	9,375	23.3
Franklin	6,596	16.1	Maury	13,416	17.9	Washington	18,737	16.6
Gibson	11,853	24.3	McMinn	10,463	20.3	Wayne	3,369	19.2
Giles	5,715	18.9	McNairy	7,407	29.3	Weakley	6,366	17.8
Grainger	5,098	23.1	Meigs	3,038	25.7	White	5,749	23.8
Greene	13,352	20.5	Monroe	9,829	23.3	Williamson	7,359	5.0
Grundy	5,035	34.0	Montgomery	22,397	15.3	Wilson	12,044	12.2

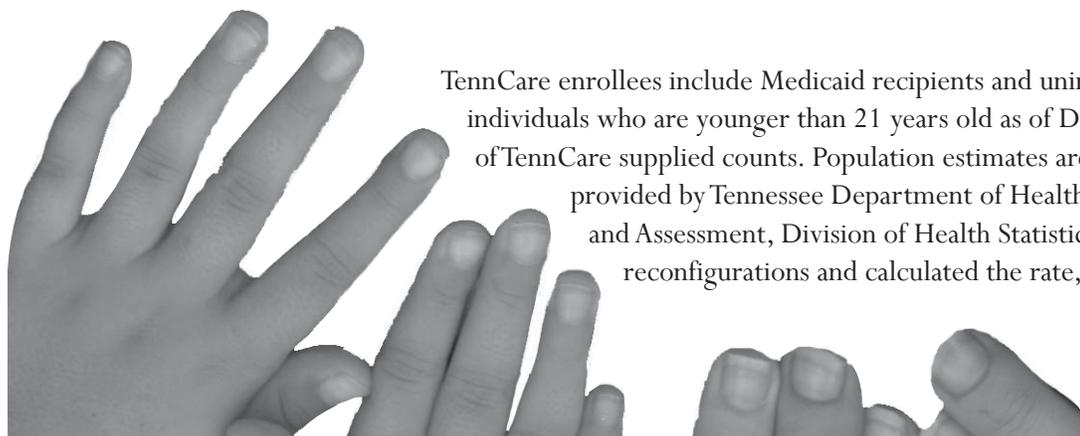
This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled to TennCare as of December 2006. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data. Population estimates are derived from data provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT calculated the percents.



TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	669,959	39.1	Hamblen	6,776	41.4	Moore	483	29.4
Anderson	7,704	40.6	Hamilton	30,840	37.1	Morgan	2,583	46.6
Bedford	5,378	41.9	Hancock	1,124	63.8	Obion	3,604	39.4
Benton	2,208	52.8	Hardeman	3,745	45.3	Overton	2,399	42.8
Bledsoe	1,510	43.2	Hardin	3,647	51.8	Perry	869	40.2
Blount	9,530	31.9	Hawkins	6,488	43.1	Pickett	581	45.6
Bradley	9,347	35.1	Haywood	3,170	50.8	Polk	1,798	40.8
Campbell	6,126	57.8	Henderson	3,316	44.2	Putnam	7,146	37.8
Cannon	1,487	37.3	Henry	3,872	48.5	Rhea	3,901	48.8
Carroll	3,562	44.4	Hickman	2,945	41.3	Roane	5,126	36.6
Carter	6,409	43.8	Houston	1,013	42.8	Robertson	5,743	32.2
Cheatham	3,112	25.7	Humphreys	2,031	40.2	Rutherford	17,887	27.5
Chester	1,814	33.2	Jackson	1,356	45.3	Scott	4,058	61.0
Claiborne	4,401	53.6	Jefferson	5,441	39.4	Sequatchie	1,646	46.6
Clay	1,069	53.9	Johnson	2,159	52.7	Sevier	8,678	42.9
Cocke	5,452	59.8	Knox	33,533	30.7	Shelby	145,419	48.8
Coffee	5,899	40.9	Lake	981	53.8	Smith	1,860	33.3
Crockett	1,962	43.6	Lauderdale	4,219	51.2	Stewart	1,206	31.9
Cumberland	5,531	46.1	Lawrence	4,680	38.0	Sullivan	14,556	37.5
Davidson	65,787	42.0	Lewis	1,668	47.4	Sumner	12,249	28.7
Decatur	1,356	46.5	Lincoln	3,404	38.0	Tipton	6,966	38.2
De Kalb	2,094	42.3	Loudon	3,625	35.8	Trousdale	904	42.4
Dickson	4,994	35.6	Macon	2,892	44.4	Unicoi	1,906	44.6
Dyer	5,400	48.3	Madison	12,114	41.5	Union	2,741	46.4
Fayette	3,395	38.7	Marion	3,378	44.8	Van Buren	616	38.9
Fentress	2,935	62.2	Marshall	2,842	34.0	Warren	5,015	44.7
Franklin	3,525	30.6	Maury	7,688	34.7	Washington	9,558	32.8
Gibson	6,168	44.7	McMinn	5,466	37.5	Wayne	1,744	40.3
Giles	3,008	35.5	McNairy	3,662	53.2	Weakley	3,355	30.0
Grainger	2,565	44.0	Meigs	1,622	46.9	White	2,955	45.6
Greene	6,406	37.5	Monroe	5,066	41.6	Williamson	4,546	9.4
Grundy	2,441	57.2	Montgomery	13,485	28.2	Wilson	7,038	23.9

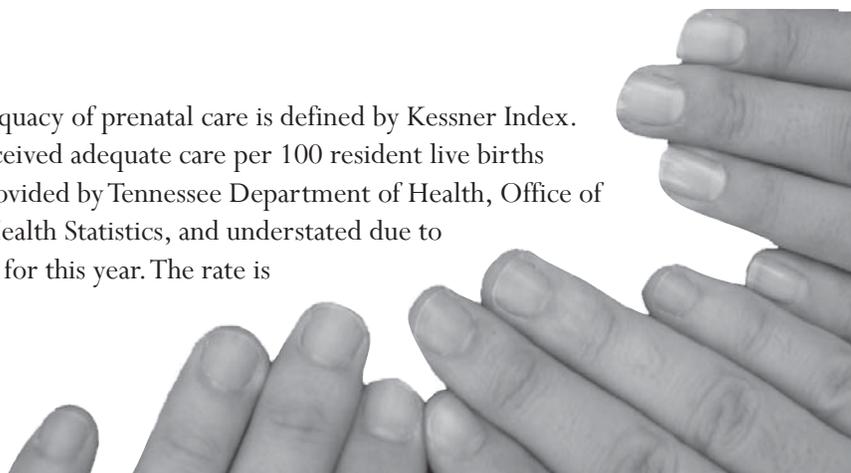
TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of December 2006. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts. Population estimates are derived from data provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT did the reconfigurations and calculated the rate, which is a percentage.



Adequate Prenatal Care

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	75,302	62.2	Hamblen	836	62.4	Moore	55	65.5
Anderson	745	70.3	Hamilton	4,022	60.9	Morgan	211	69.2
Bedford	631	60.1	Hancock	73	76.7	Obion	320	75.3
Benton	147	56.5	Hardeman	321	61.7	Overton	238	73.9
Bledsoe	120	66.7	Hardin	291	73.9	Perry	96	58.3
Blount	1,270	76.3	Hawkins	604	66.2	Pickett	69	71.0
Bradley	1,194	61.3	Haywood	243	60.9	Polk	176	63.1
Campbell	457	69.4	Henderson	335	68.4	Putnam	904	67.0
Cannon	156	62.8	Henry	346	62.4	Rhea	417	53.2
Carroll	312	64.7	Hickman	269	62.1	Roane	498	70.7
Carter	588	70.4	Houston	105	49.5	Robertson	974	48.5
Cheatham	420	66.9	Humphreys	193	60.6	Rutherford	3,349	62.4
Chester	177	65.5	Jackson	99	61.6	Scott	280	78.6
Claiborne	326	73.9	Jefferson	558	72.4	Sequatchie	168	54.2
Clay	91	70.3	Johnson	159	69.2	Sevier	1,044	68.9
Cocke	426	70.4	Knox	4,979	74.6	Shelby	11,156	46.7
Coffee	742	67.5	Lake	64	57.8	Smith	198	66.7
Crockett	160	69.4	Lauderdale	347	52.2	Stewart	116	36.2
Cumberland	495	74.7	Lawrence	590	69.5	Sullivan	1,640	62.6
Davidson	8,878	53.3	Lewis	148	64.2	Sumner	1,885	72.7
Decatur	115	69.6	Lincoln	420	73.3	Tipton	615	56.7
DeKalb	267	59.6	Loudon	507	72.6	Trousdale	87	71.3
Dickson	635	71.3	Macon	292	74.7	Unicoi	169	74.6
Dyer	517	69.8	Madison	1,289	63.7	Union	214	74.8
Fayette	318	64.5	Marion	340	60.9	Van Buren	48	68.8
Fentress	195	76.4	Marshall	387	69.3	Warren	552	65.6
Franklin	404	71.0	Maury	1,061	68.6	Washington	1,293	73.5
Gibson	627	68.3	McMinn	561	68.1	Wayne	163	73.0
Giles	325	78.2	McNairy	257	65.0	Weakley	327	79.2
Grainger	256	78.1	Meigs	114	58.8	White	284	74.3
Greene	678	71.8	Monroe	514	76.1	Williamson	1,919	71.7
Grundy	175	60.6	Montgomery	2,363	45.8	Wilson	1,303	77.4

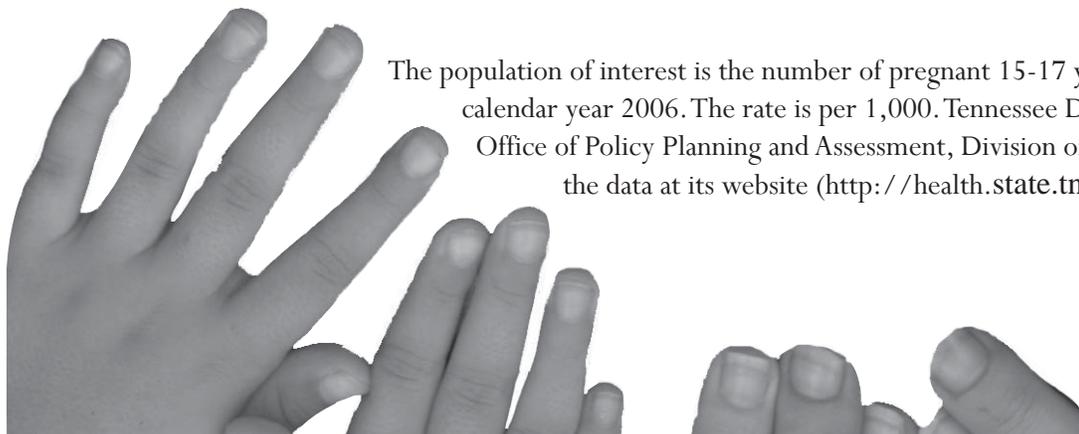
This indicator includes pregnancies where adequacy of prenatal care is defined by Kessner Index. The rate is the number of babies born who received adequate care per 100 resident live births for 2006. Numbers for adequate care were provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, and understated due to too much unknown care information received for this year. The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Teen Pregnancy

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	4,150	35	Hamblen	50	47.3	Moore	3	23.3
Anderson	46	30.1	Hamilton	246	41.5	Morgan	5	12.9
Bedford	29	34.2	Hancock	1	6.6	Obion	11	17.9
Benton	8	25.1	Hardeman	25	40.3	Overton	10	26.6
Bledsoe	4	16.8	Hardin	14	28.7	Perry	2	11.6
Blount	53	24.2	Hawkins	30	25.8	Pickett	0	0
Bradley	50	30.8	Haywood	19	46.5	Polk	8	26
Campbell	27	33.1	Henderson	26	47.9	Putnam	40	33.6
Cannon	9	31.6	Henry	26	40.1	Rhea	30	53
Carroll	21	33.4	Hickman	16	32.3	Roane	26	24.6
Carter	38	37.5	Houston	3	17.4	Robertson	40	29.7
Cheatham	19	19.5	Humphreys	9	24.1	Rutherford	127	33.2
Chester	11	37.7	Jackson	6	29.9	Scott	9	19.4
Claiborne	16	25	Jefferson	34	40.3	Sequatchie	7	29.8
Clay	5	30.5	Johnson	12	39.3	Sevier	60	39.7
Cocke	29	41	Knox	226	32.5	Shelby	1,046	49.6
Coffee	33	30.6	Lake	3	25.4	Smith	10	24.9
Crockett	10	30.1	Lauderdale	23	42	Stewart	5	17.5
Cumberland	35	38.3	Lawrence	17	18.8	Sullivan	76	25.8
Davidson	415	48.6	Lewis	10	38.8	Sumner	79	24.3
Decatur	3	14.2	Lincoln	19	27.5	Tipton	35	23.4
DeKalb	9	24.1	Loudon	37	47.8	Trousdale	6	43.2
Dickson	30	28.9	Macon	7	14.3	Unicoi	4	13.2
Dyer	28	34	Madison	77	42.3	Union	16	37.3
Fayette	23	35.4	Marion	18	31.4	Van Buren	0	0
Fentress	13	35.6	Marshall	17	27.7	Warren	33	40.1
Franklin	23	30.5	Mauzy	51	30.4	Washington	45	23.9
Gibson	43	43.1	McMinn	28	28	Wayne	3	9.5
Giles	24	36	McNairy	18	37.6	Weakley	9	12.8
Grainger	16	38.1	Meigs	2	7.8	White	19	38.8
Greene	27	22.2	Monroe	36	41	Williamson	27	6.6
Grundy	8	26.8	Montgomery	83	27.6	Wilson	65	29.7

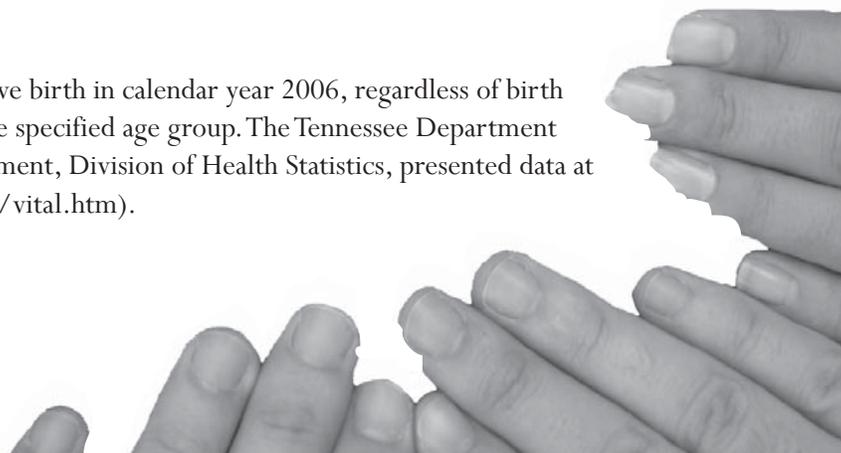
The population of interest is the number of pregnant 15-17 year-old females during calendar year 2006. The rate is per 1,000. Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied the data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).



Births to Teens

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	3,392	28.6	Hamblen	44	41.6	Moore	3	23.3
Anderson	39	25.5	Hamilton	223	37.6	Morgan	5	12.9
Bedford	26	30.7	Hancock	0	0	Obion	11	17.9
Benton	8	25.1	Hardeman	22	35.5	Overton	7	18.6
Bledsoe	4	16.8	Hardin	12	24.6	Perry	2	11.6
Blount	44	20.1	Hawkins	30	25.8	Pickett	0	0
Bradley	44	27.1	Haywood	14	34.2	Polk	7	22.7
Campbell	25	30.6	Henderson	23	42.4	Putnam	35	29.4
Cannon	9	31.6	Henry	21	32.4	Rhea	28	49.5
Carroll	19	30.3	Hickman	9	18.2	Roane	21	19.9
Carter	36	35.5	Houston	2	11.6	Robertson	36	26.7
Cheatham	15	15.4	Humphreys	8	21.4	Rutherford	99	25.9
Chester	11	37.7	Jackson	6	29.9	Scott	9	19.4
Claiborne	12	18.8	Jefferson	29	34.4	Sequatchie	7	29.8
Clay	4	24.4	Johnson	12	39.3	Sevier	43	28.4
Cocke	25	35.4	Knox	181	26	Shelby	796	37.8
Coffee	29	26.9	Lake	3	25.4	Smith	7	17.5
Crockett	9	27.1	Lauderdale	18	32.8	Stewart	5	17.5
Cumberland	33	36.1	Lawrence	17	18.8	Sullivan	69	23.4
Davidson	310	36.3	Lewis	8	31	Sumner	58	17.9
Decatur	3	14.2	Lincoln	15	21.7	Tipton	30	20.1
DeKalb	8	21.4	Loudon	34	43.9	Trousdale	4	28.8
Dickson	29	27.9	Macon	7	14.3	Unicoi	4	13.2
Dyer	21	25.5	Madison	63	34.6	Union	14	32.6
Fayette	18	27.7	Marion	16	27.9	Van Buren	0	0
Fentress	13	35.6	Marshall	15	24.4	Warren	31	37.7
Franklin	20	26.5	Maury	46	27.4	Washington	43	22.8
Gibson	35	35.1	McMinn	21	21	Wayne	3	9.5
Giles	16	24	McNairy	16	33.4	Weakley	8	11.4
Grainger	15	35.7	Meigs	2	7.8	White	16	32.7
Greene	25	20.5	Monroe	29	33.1	Williamson	14	3.4
Grundy	8	26.8	Montgomery	69	22.9	Wilson	49	22.4

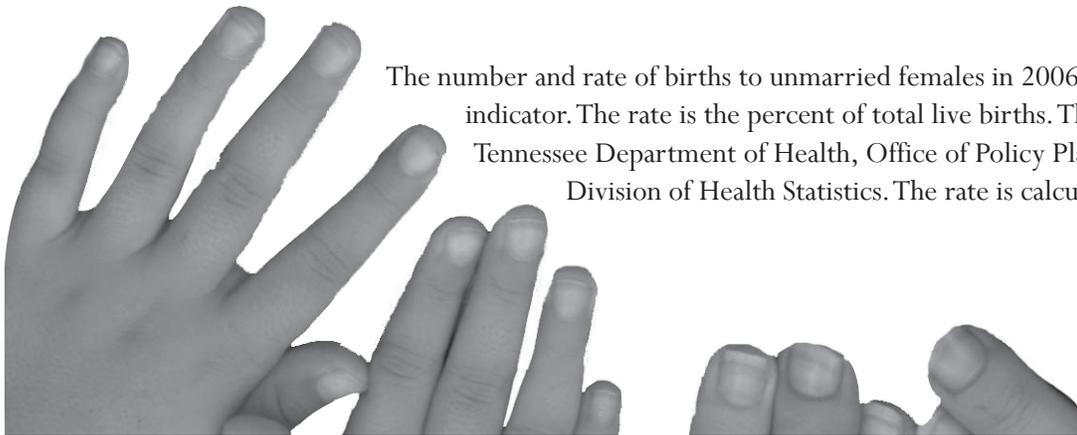
This indicator includes 15-17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2006, regardless of birth outcome. The rates are per 1,000 females in the specified age group. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, presented data at its website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).



Births to Unmarried Females

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	34,875	41.4	Hamblen	323	36.7	Moore	16	28.1
Anderson	310	38.6	Hamilton	1,874	43.9	Morgan	79	35
Bedford	326	45.9	Hancock	26	33.3	Obion	137	42.2
Benton	64	39.5	Hardeman	206	57.2	Overton	63	25.7
Bledsoe	30	22.9	Hardin	105	34.4	Perry	25	24.3
Blount	466	35	Hawkins	206	33.3	Pickett	20	28.2
Bradley	421	34	Haywood	172	59.9	Polk	54	30.5
Campbell	180	37.7	Henderson	131	36.7	Putnam	349	36.6
Cannon	65	40.6	Henry	165	43.9	Rhea	175	40.4
Carroll	147	42.4	Hickman	124	43.4	Roane	196	36.9
Carter	238	37.6	Houston	49	43.8	Robertson	393	37.6
Cheatham	155	34.1	Humphreys	83	38.8	Rutherford	1,237	34
Chester	64	34.4	Jackson	37	35.9	Scott	105	34.8
Claiborne	111	31.7	Jefferson	220	37.5	Sequatchie	78	43.8
Clay	30	32.6	Johnson	59	35.1	Sevier	435	39.3
Cocke	217	49.1	Knox	1,872	34.8	Shelby	8,617	56.8
Coffee	329	42.4	Lake	49	71	Smith	83	36.7
Crockett	66	39.3	Lauderdale	213	55.5	Stewart	33	27.3
Cumberland	209	39.6	Lawrence	190	31.8	Sullivan	618	36.7
Davidson	4,449	44.6	Lewis	57	38.3	Sumner	643	31.7
Decatur	50	41	Lincoln	175	40.1	Tipton	330	41.8
DeKalb	95	34.7	Loudon	197	37	Trousdale	35	38.5
Dickson	272	38.5	Macon	123	40.2	Unicoi	59	31.9
Dyer	255	46.3	Madison	660	48.1	Union	78	33.8
Fayette	186	39.7	Marion	136	38.7	Van Buren	12	23.1
Fentress	66	32.4	Marshall	156	38.8	Warren	212	37.2
Franklin	146	34.2	Mauzy	457	41.9	Washington	463	33.8
Gibson	300	45.5	McMinn	204	33.9	Wayne	59	35.1
Giles	141	42.9	McNairy	105	38.6	Weakley	120	35.3
Grainger	86	32	Meigs	47	40.2	White	98	33.9
Greene	284	39.9	Monroe	183	34	Williamson	257	11.9
Grundy	70	37.8	Montgomery	956	37	Wilson	407	29.3

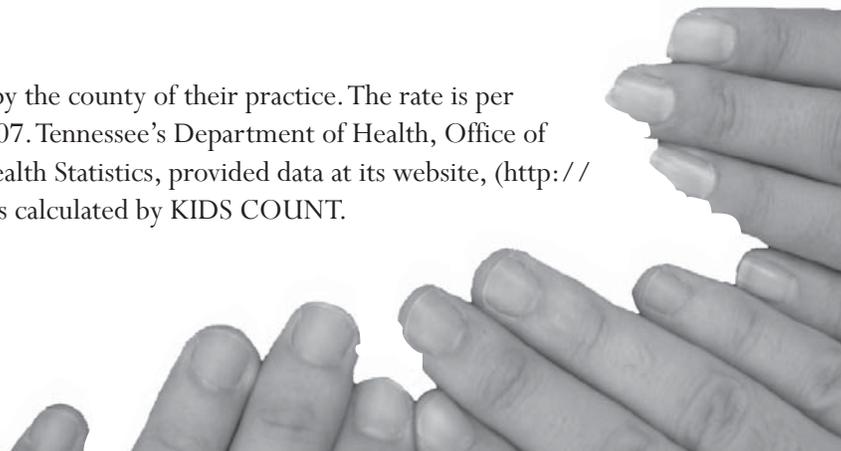
The number and rate of births to unmarried females in 2006 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The data are provided by The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Medical Doctors by County of Practice

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	10,383	172.9	Hamblen	98	161.4	Moore	2	33.3
Anderson	153	212.4	Hamilton	817	260.9	Morgan	6	29.1
Bedford	24	57.6	Hancock	2	29.2	Obion	32	97.0
Benton	7	41.5	Hardeman	17	56.8	Overton	15	72.2
Bledsoe	3	23.2	Hardin	14	52.6	Perry	4	51.7
Blount	149	131.5	Hawkins	18	32.0	Pickett	1	19.4
Bradley	122	130.4	Haywood	8	40.2	Polk	9	54.5
Campbell	30	73.1	Henderson	12	44.8	Putnam	133	198.9
Cannon	6	44.3	Henry	39	122.4	Rhea	13	43.6
Carroll	26	86.2	Hickman	8	32.6	Roane	37	69.1
Carter	34	59.0	Houston	4	48.6	Robertson	32	52.9
Cheatham	9	22.9	Humphreys	8	43.1	Rutherford	259	124.5
Chester	4	24.2	Jackson	2	17.4	Scott	21	93.1
Claiborne	19	61.0	Jefferson	27	55.7	Sequatchie	3	24.3
Clay	3	36.9	Johnson	5	27.3	Sevier	51	64.8
Cocke	15	42.5	Knox	1,220	305.6	Shelby	2,002	214.4
Coffee	81	159.2	Lake	3	37.7	Smith	13	68.3
Crockett	3	19.8	Lauderdale	8	27.9	Stewart	5	37.1
Cumberland	76	150.0	Lawrence	25	60.1	Sullivan	438	283.7
Davidson	2,138	358.8	Lewis	6	50.1	Sumner	129	90.5
Decatur	8	67.5	Lincoln	20	61.1	Tipton	34	60.0
DeKalb	14	75.7	Loudon	33	78.5	Trousdale	3	38.9
Dickson	45	97.2	Macon	3	13.8	Unicoi	11	61.4
Dyer	44	114.9	Madison	298	309.8	Union	5	25.4
Fayette	18	56.7	Marion	23	80.9	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	9	51.7	Marshall	12	41.8	Warren	39	96.8
Franklin	37	90.3	Maury	139	185.7	Washington	405	358.7
Gibson	27	55.4	McMinn	54	104.6	Wayne	8	45.7
Giles	18	59.5	McNairy	15	59.4	Weakley	21	58.8
Grainger	5	22.7	Meigs	2	16.9	White	20	82.9
Greene	81	124.3	Monroe	26	61.6	Williamson	260	176.4
Grundy	3	20.3	Montgomery	117	79.9	Wilson	78	79.1

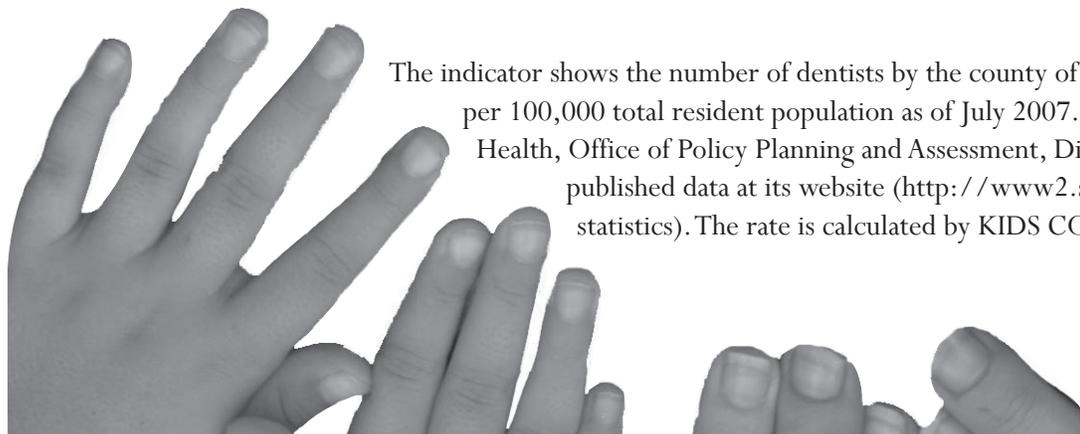
The indicator shows the number of physicians by the county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2007. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided data at its website, (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Dentists by County of Practice

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	2,604	43.4	Hamblen	29	47.8	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	52	72.2	Hamilton	195	62.3	Morgan	4	19.4
Bedford	11	26.4	Hancock	2	29.2	Obion	12	36.4
Benton	3	17.8	Hardeman	9	30.1	Overton	5	24.1
Bledsoe	1	7.7	Hardin	6	22.5	Perry	1	12.9
Blount	55	48.6	Hawkins	11	19.6	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	29	31.0	Haywood	5	25.1	Polk	3	18.2
Campbell	8	19.5	Henderson	6	22.4	Putnam	31	46.4
Cannon	2	14.8	Henry	12	37.7	Rhea	6	20.1
Carroll	8	26.5	Hickman	6	24.4	Roane	15	28.0
Carter	17	29.5	Houston	1	12.1	Robertson	10	16.5
Cheatham	6	15.3	Humphreys	4	21.6	Rutherford	86	41.3
Chester	3	18.1	Jackson	3	26.0	Scott	5	22.2
Claiborne	6	19.3	Jefferson	11	22.7	Sequatchie	3	24.3
Clay	2	24.6	Johnson	5	27.3	Sevier	20	25.4
Cocke	6	17.0	Knox	211	52.8	Shelby	534	57.2
Coffee	27	53.1	Lake	2	25.2	Smith	2	10.5
Crockett	4	26.3	Lauderdale	7	24.4	Stewart	3	22.3
Cumberland	12	23.7	Lawrence	7	16.8	Sullivan	97	62.8
Davidson	406	68.1	Lewis	1	8.4	Sumner	50	35.1
Decatur	5	42.2	Lincoln	7	21.4	Tipton	10	17.6
DeKalb	5	27.0	Loudon	19	45.2	Trousdale	1	13.0
Dickson	22	47.5	Macon	3	13.8	Unicoi	4	22.3
Dyer	14	36.6	Madison	57	59.2	Union	2	10.1
Fayette	8	25.2	Marion	4	14.1	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	3	17.2	Marshall	5	17.4	Warren	10	24.8
Franklin	11	26.8	Mauzy	32	42.8	Washington	56	49.6
Gibson	13	26.7	McMinn	17	32.9	Wayne	2	11.4
Giles	7	23.1	McNairy	7	27.7	Weakley	9	25.2
Grainger	3	13.6	Meigs	1	8.5	White	10	41.4
Greene	19	29.2	Monroe	9	21.3	Williamson	80	54.3
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	47	32.1	Wilson	24	24.4

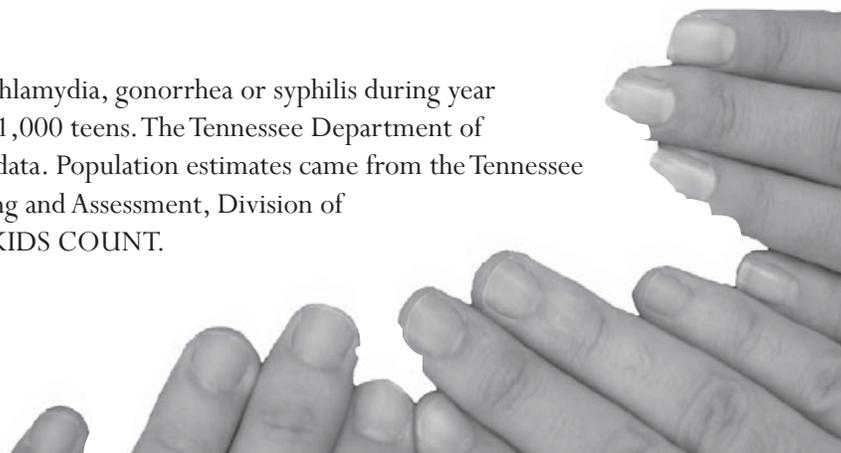
The indicator shows the number of dentists by the county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2007. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics published data at its website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	5,219	21.2	Hamblen	17	7.2	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	35	11.3	Hamilton	357	29.3	Morgan	0	0.0
Bedford	27	15.6	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	16	12.1
Benton	0	0.0	Hardeman	68	52.5	Overton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	8	13.7	Hardin	0	0.0	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	44	9.6	Hawkins	8	3.5	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	32	9.3	Haywood	28	33.8	Polk	0	0.0
Campbell	0	0.0	Henderson	14	12.7	Putnam	20	8.0
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	17	13.3	Rhea	16	13.4
Carroll	15	12.3	Hickman	10	9.2	Roane	8	3.7
Carter	11	5.2	Houston	0	0.0	Robertson	16	5.7
Cheatham	7	3.6	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	96	12.2
Chester	0	0.0	Jackson	5	11.0	Scott	5	5.3
Claiborne	7	5.3	Jefferson	14	7.7	Sequatchie	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	0	0.0	Sevier	17	5.4
Cocke	11	7.8	Knox	401	28.0	Shelby	2,157	49.7
Coffee	17	7.9	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	0	0.0
Crockett	16	23.7	Lauderdale	49	43.1	Stewart	5	8.4
Cumberland	13	7.0	Lawrence	11	5.7	Sullivan	66	10.9
Davidson	519	28.7	Lewis	0	0.0	Sumner	58	8.7
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	23	16.5	Tipton	62	20.1
De Kalb	0	0.0	Loudon	13	8.1	Trousdale	6	18.6
Dickson	21	9.8	Macon	0	0.0	Unicoi	0	0.0
Dyer	42	25.1	Madison	164	42.7	Union	10	11.4
Fayette	13	9.4	Marion	5	4.2	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	16	12.3	Warren	14	8.4
Franklin	9	5.9	Maury	53	15.0	Washington	24	6.1
Gibson	44	21.8	McMinn	23	11.1	Wayne	5	7.2
Giles	15	11.2	McNairy	8	7.9	Weakley	6	4.2
Grainger	7	8.3	Meigs	6	11.2	White	8	7.7
Greene	10	4.0	Monroe	16	8.8	Williamson	13	1.6
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	164	25.7	Wilson	47	10.6

Teens ages 15 to 17 that were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2006 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.

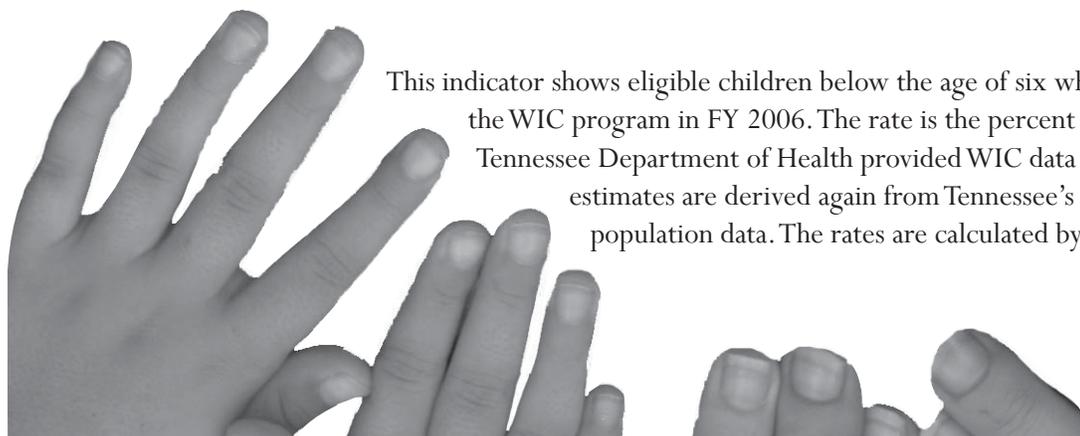


Children Under Age 6 in WIC

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	114,783	24.1	Hamblen	1,322	28.3	Moore	93	21.3
Anderson	1,216	24.4	Hamilton	5,761	25.5	Morgan	459	30.9
Bedford	1,182	30.8	Hancock	297	63.7	Obion	771	29.1
Benton	406	37.0	Hardeman	787	34.5	Overton	529	33.7
Bledsoe	312	33.5	Hardin	616	31.9	Perry	177	30.8
Blount	1,583	20.3	Hawkins	1,270	30.3	Pickett	151	42.4
Bradley	1,988	26.9	Haywood	658	37.5	Polk	445	34.7
Campbell	1,040	35.8	Henderson	552	26.7	Putnam	1,402	29.8
Cannon	250	22.9	Henry	695	32.2	Rhea	711	34.0
Carroll	561	26.2	Hickman	342	17.7	Roane	634	16.2
Carter	1,206	30.4	Houston	219	31.4	Robertson	1,368	28.8
Cheatham	603	17.9	Humphreys	418	30.4	Rutherford	3,282	18.3
Chester	287	21.2	Jackson	226	27.9	Scott	863	46.1
Claiborne	875	41.4	Jefferson	915	24.8	Sequatchie	310	30.8
Clay	221	42.2	Johnson	426	38.9	Sevier	1,359	25.3
Cocke	920	37.2	Knox	4,450	15.5	Shelby	19,165	22.0
Coffee	1,183	30.1	Lake	273	57.3	Smith	349	22.8
Crockett	451	38.1	Lauderdale	724	30.8	Stewart	204	20.6
Cumberland	875	26.9	Lawrence	893	26.8	Sullivan	2,919	27.5
Davidson	10,047	21.0	Lewis	356	36.3	Sumner	2,048	17.4
Decatur	309	37.5	Lincoln	618	25.1	Tipton	975	20.4
De Kalb	487	35.0	Loudon	778	28.0	Trousdale	184	32.7
Dickson	1,025	26.5	Macon	953	52.0	Unicoi	502	42.9
Dyer	896	29.1	Madison	574	7.2	Union	606	36.6
Fayette	768	31.3	Marion	477	23.4	Van Buren	163	36.0
Fentress	498	39.0	Marshall	2,360	103.5	Warren	1,152	36.5
Franklin	626	20.5	Mauzy	569	9.3	Washington	2,203	28.2
Gibson	1,283	32.8	McMinn	525	13.0	Wayne	337	30.3
Giles	474	21.1	McNairy	1,415	74.8	Weakley	650	24.8
Grainger	524	32.1	Meigs	271	27.1	White	652	36.9
Greene	1,445	31.1	Monroe	942	29.4	Williamson	773	6.1
Grundy	427	35.2	Montgomery	3,547	26.1	Wilson	1,157	14.1

This indicator shows eligible children below the age of six who received services from the WIC program in FY 2006. The rate is the percent of 0-5 year old population.

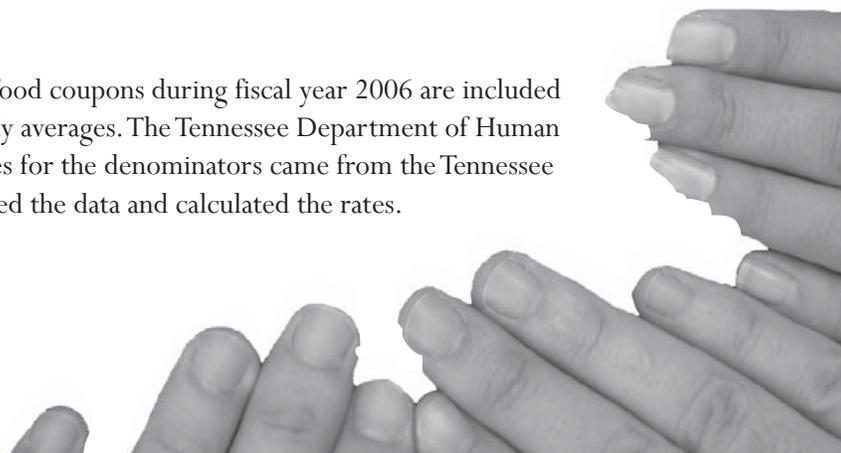
Tennessee Department of Health provided WIC data firsthand. Population estimates are derived again from Tennessee's Department of Health's population data. The rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Total Food Stamps

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	883,944	14.7	Hamblen	13,891	22.9	Moore	907	15.1
Anderson	15,465	21.5	Hamilton	59,373	19.0	Morgan	5,956	28.9
Bedford	9,951	23.9	Hancock	2,796	40.8	Obion	7,264	22.0
Benton	4,736	28.1	Hardeman	7,345	24.6	Overton	4,722	22.7
Bledsoe	3,385	26.2	Hardin	8,226	30.9	Perry	1,614	20.9
Blount	18,387	16.2	Hawkins	12,782	22.7	Pickett	1,344	26.1
Bradley	17,899	19.1	Haywood	6,793	34.1	Polk	3,539	21.4
Campbell	13,442	32.8	Henderson	6,705	25.1	Putnam	14,054	21.0
Cannon	2,918	21.5	Henry	7,610	23.9	Rhea	8,513	28.6
Carroll	7,266	24.1	Hickman	5,661	23.1	Roane	10,748	20.1
Carter	13,021	22.6	Houston	1,880	22.8	Robertson	10,253	17.0
Cheatham	4,954	12.6	Humphreys	3,554	19.2	Rutherford	28,719	13.8
Chester	3,576	21.6	Jackson	3,159	27.4	Scott	9,232	40.9
Claiborne	9,264	29.7	Jefferson	10,896	22.5	Sequatchie	3,498	28.3
Clay	2,394	29.5	Johnson	4,944	27.0	Sevier	15,193	19.3
Cocke	11,848	33.6	Knox	62,866	15.7	Shelby	289,662	31.0
Coffee	10,814	21.3	Lake	2,554	32.1	Smith	3,421	18.0
Crockett	3,624	23.9	Lauderdale	9,004	31.4	Stewart	2,243	16.7
Cumberland	10,411	20.5	Lawrence	9,510	22.9	Sullivan	27,125	17.6
Davidson	130,411	21.9	Lewis	3,729	31.1	Sumner	20,548	14.4
Decatur	2,973	25.1	Lincoln	6,913	21.1	Tipton	13,109	23.1
DeKalb	4,246	22.9	Loudon	6,441	15.3	Trousdale	1,770	22.9
Dickson	8,383	18.1	Macon	5,648	25.9	Unicoi	4,047	22.6
Dyer	11,569	30.2	Madison	23,957	24.9	Union	5,732	29.1
Fayette	7,009	22.1	Marion	7,231	25.4	Van Buren	1,478	26.1
Fentress	6,230	35.8	Marshall	5,242	18.3	Warren	9,997	24.8
Franklin	6,276	15.3	Maury	15,743	21.0	Washington	17,963	15.9
Gibson	12,589	25.8	McMinn	10,660	20.7	Wayne	3,842	21.9
Giles	6,301	20.8	McNairy	8,063	31.9	Weakley	6,951	19.5
Grainger	5,238	23.8	Meigs	3,511	29.7	White	5,615	23.3
Greene	11,914	18.3	Monroe	10,250	24.3	Williamson	6,404	4.3
Grundy	5,462	36.9	Montgomery	24,399	16.7	Wilson	11,868	12.0

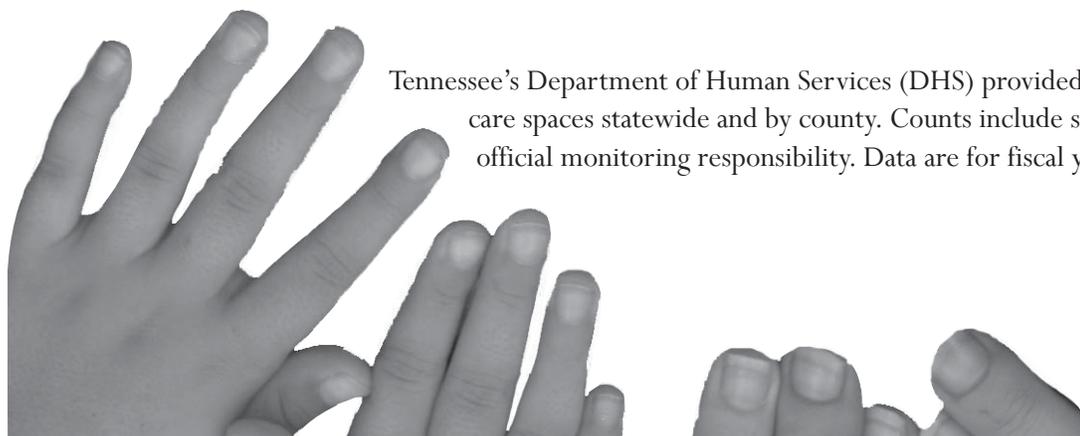
The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons during fiscal year 2006 are included in this indicator. Estimates are based on monthly averages. The Tennessee Department of Human Services provided the data. Population estimates for the denominators came from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT organized the data and calculated the rates.



Regulated Child Care Spaces

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	337,919	Hamblen	1,825	Moore	117
Anderson	3,570	Hamilton	20,835	Morgan	263
Bedford	1,428	Hancock	129	Obion	1,160
Benton	351	Hardeman	505	Overton	451
Bledsoe	276	Hardin	415	Perry	119
Blount	4,851	Hawkins	1,093	Pickett	101
Bradley	2,756	Haywood	749	Polk	235
Campbell	1,202	Henderson	743	Putnam	3,385
Cannon	329	Henry	1,312	Rhea	773
Carroll	983	Hickman	539	Roane	1,715
Carter	3,337	Houston	255	Robertson	1,935
Cheatham	2,137	Humphreys	484	Rutherford	11,522
Chester	336	Jackson	289	Scott	1,190
Claiborne	1,655	Jefferson	1,429	Sequatchie	374
Clay	253	Johnson	481	Sevier	2,336
Cocke	860	Knox	20,461	Shelby	117,282
Coffee	2,575	Lake	160	Smith	397
Crockett	798	Lauderdale	891	Stewart	285
Cumberland	1,360	Lawrence	1,269	Sullivan	6,163
Davidson	36,524	Lewis	411	Sumner	6,566
De Kalb	386	Lincoln	1,164	Tipton	1,818
Decatur	336	Loudon	1,287	Trousdale	253
Dickson	1,777	Macon	391	Unicoi	411
Dyer	1,425	Madison	4,883	Union	202
Fayette	787	Marion	887	Van Buren	100
Fentress	619	Marshall	630	Warren	1,193
Franklin	1,091	Maury	3,669	Washington	5,093
Gibson	2,161	McMinn	1,153	Wayne	535
Giles	789	McNairy	415	Weakley	1,546
Grainger	176	Meigs	144	White	749
Greene	2,106	Monroe	584	Williamson	9,735
Grundy	281	Montgomery	7,232	Wilson	5,686

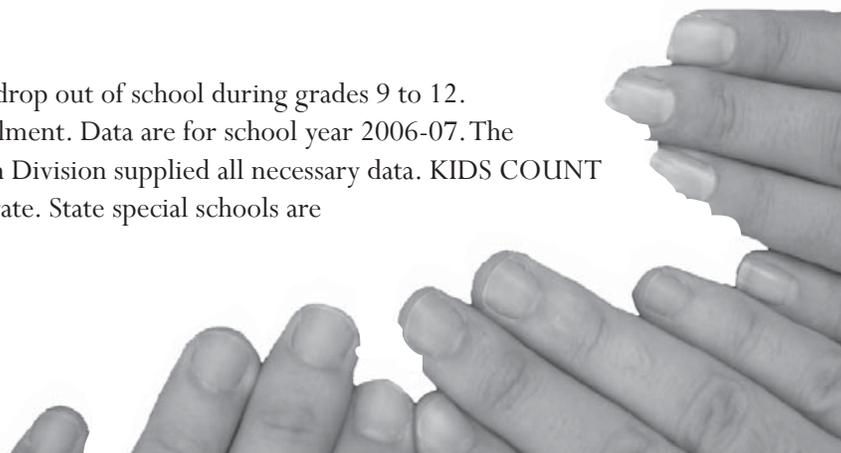
Tennessee's Department of Human Services (DHS) provided counts of regulated child care spaces statewide and by county. Counts include spaces for which DHS has official monitoring responsibility. Data are for fiscal year 2006.



Event Dropouts

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	2,450	3.0	Hamblen	26	0.9	Moore	8	2.7
Anderson	53	1.3	Hamilton	789	6.3	Morgan	10	1.0
Bedford	17	0.8	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	14	0.9
Benton	4	0.4	Hardeman	54	4.0	Overton	12	1.2
Bledsoe	12	2.0	Hardin	29	2.2	Perry	5	1.4
Blount	133	2.4	Hawkins	62	2.3	Pickett	2	0.9
Bradley	25	0.5	Haywood	42	4.2	Polk	9	1.1
Campbell	66	3.6	Henderson	15	1.1	Putnam	40	1.3
Cannon	26	3.3	Henry	23	2.1	Rhea	33	2.1
Carroll	7	0.5	Hickman	9	0.7	Roane	55	2.3
Carter	63	2.5	Houston	3	0.6	Robertson	62	1.9
Cheatham	12	0.5	Humphreys	26	2.6	Rutherford	189	1.5
Chester	7	0.9	Jackson	7	1.3	Scott	38	3.0
Claiborne	19	1.2	Jefferson	48	2.1	Sequatchie	24	3.6
Clay	4	1.1	Johnson	11	1.5	Sevier	28	0.6
Cocke	35	2.0	Knox	642	3.7	Shelby	2,595	5.1
Coffee	59	1.9	Lake	7	2.5	Smith	1	0.1
Crockett	9	1.0	Lauderdale	59	4.4	Stewart	3	0.4
Cumberland	55	2.5	Lawrence	65	3.0	Sullivan	158	2.1
Davidson	1,505	6.8	Lewis	6	1.0	Sumner	98	1.2
Decatur	14	2.9	Lincoln	48	2.9	Tipton	27	0.7
DeKalb	12	1.4	Loudon	32	1.4	Trousdale	6	1.3
Dickson	84	3.2	Macon	33	1.3	Unicoi	19	2.3
Dyer	32	1.5	Madison	8	0.6	Union	26	2.6
Fayette	20	1.9	Marion	32	2.8	Van Buren	5	1.8
Fentress	3	1.0	Marshall	143	3.1	Warren	17	0.9
Franklin	49	2.7	Maury	19	1.5	Washington	148	2.7
Gibson	30	1.2	McMinn	14	0.9	Wayne	18	2.1
Giles	38	2.5	McNairy	147	4.0	Weakley	12	0.8
Grainger	28	2.6	Meigs	10	1.7	White	35	2.6
Greene	20	0.6	Monroe	76	3.3	Williamson	120	1.2
Grundy	9	1.3	Montgomery	124	1.4	Wilson	90	1.7

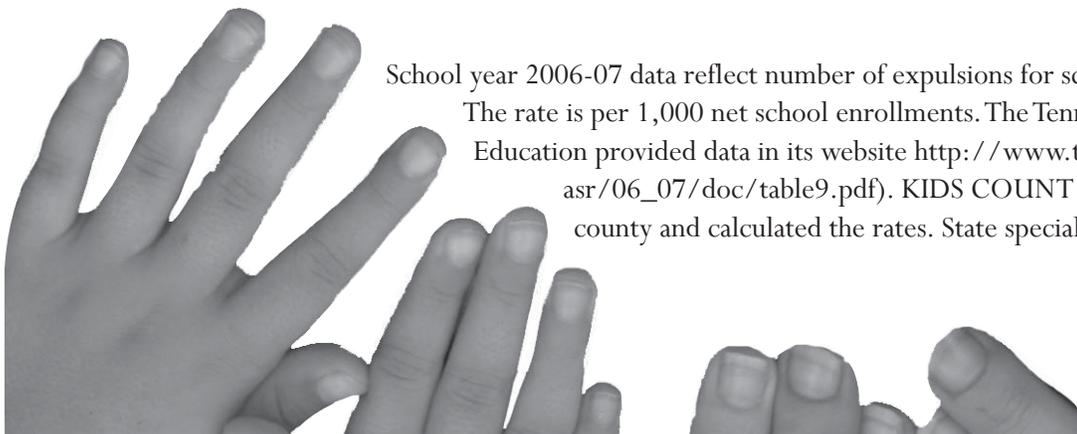
The number of students younger than 18 who drop out of school during grades 9 to 12. The rate is a percent of 9 to 12 grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2006-07. The Tennessee Department of Education's Research Division supplied all necessary data. KIDS COUNT reorganized data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included in the data.



School Expulsions

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	3,763	3.8	Hamblen	53	5.2	Moore	0	0.0
Anderson	29	2.3	Hamilton	385	8.9	Morgan	10	2.9
Bedford	1	0.1	Hancock	0	0.0	Obion	1	0.2
Benton	2	0.7	Hardeman	3	0.7	Overton	2	0.6
Bledsoe	4	2.0	Hardin	171	41.6	Perry	0	0.0
Blount	23	1.2	Hawkins	9	1.0	Pickett	0	0.0
Bradley	20	1.3	Haywood	0	0.0	Polk	17	6.2
Campbell	2	0.3	Henderson	13	2.7	Putnam	3	0.3
Cannon	0	0.0	Henry	2	0.5	Rhea	1	0.2
Carroll	3	0.6	Hickman	0	0.0	Roane	3	0.4
Carter	1	0.1	Houston	1	0.7	Robertson	0	0.0
Cheatham	7	1.1	Humphreys	0	0.0	Rutherford	175	4.0
Chester	0	0.0	Jackson	0	0.0	Scott	3	0.7
Claiborne	3	0.6	Jefferson	2	0.2	Sequatchie	1	0.4
Clay	0	0.0	Johnson	1	0.4	Sevier	0	0.0
Cocke	10	1.7	Knox	34	0.6	Shelby	2,362	13.8
Coffee	34	3.5	Lake	0	0.0	Smith	4	1.2
Crockett	0	0.0	Lauderdale	0	0.0	Stewart	2	0.9
Cumberland	21	2.8	Lawrence	5	0.7	Sullivan	55	2.3
Davidson	46	0.6	Lewis	2	1.0	Sumner	1	0.0
Decatur	0	0.0	Lincoln	5	0.9	Tipton	0	0.0
DeKalb	2	0.7	Loudon	20	2.7	Trousdale	2	1.4
Dickson	0	0.0	Macon	4	1.0	Unicoi	3	1.1
Dyer	15	2.1	Madison	1	0.1	Union	3	1.1
Fayette	6	1.5	Marion	1	0.2	Van Buren	0	0.0
Fentress	0	0.0	Marshall	7	1.3	Warren	1	0.2
Franklin	0	0.0	Mauzy	3	0.2	Washington	0	0.0
Gibson	2	0.2	McMinn	2	0.2	Wayne	0	0.0
Giles	2	0.4	McNairy	7	1.5	Weakley	0	0.0
Grainger	1	0.3	Meigs	0	0.0	White	10	2.4
Greene	15	1.4	Monroe	7	1.0	Williamson	0	0.0
Grundy	0	0.0	Montgomery	102	3.3	Wilson	15	0.8

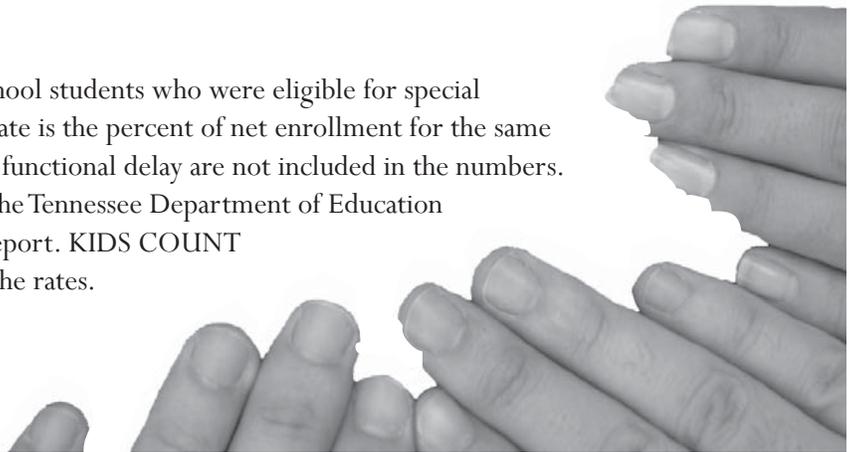
School year 2006-07 data reflect number of expulsions for school-age population. The rate is per 1,000 net school enrollments. The Tennessee's Department of Education provided data in its website http://www.tennessee.gov/education/asr/06_07/doc/table9.pdf. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.



School-Age Special Education

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	106,777	10.7	Hamblen	1,052	10.3	Moore	135	13.9
Anderson	1,822	14.4	Hamilton	4,292	9.9	Morgan	472	13.9
Bedford	836	10.7	Hancock	137	13.4	Obion	617	11.1
Benton	323	11.4	Hardeman	616	13.7	Overton	456	12.8
Bledsoe	266	13.1	Hardin	480	11.7	Perry	184	15.9
Blount	2,327	12.4	Hawkins	1,160	13.3	Pickett	84	12.0
Bradley	1,309	8.5	Haywood	333	9.2	Polk	263	9.6
Campbell	557	8.9	Henderson	565	11.8	Putnam	1,248	11.6
Cannon	312	13.1	Henry	509	11.7	Rhea	468	9.2
Carroll	638	12.7	Hickman	631	15.7	Roane	1,082	13.9
Carter	1,080	13.1	Houston	193	12.6	Robertson	1,300	11.8
Cheatham	678	10.7	Humphreys	409	13.1	Rutherford	3,767	8.6
Chester	180	6.6	Jackson	255	15.1	Scott	384	9.2
Claiborne	564	11.2	Jefferson	825	10.2	Sequatchie	350	15.4
Clay	149	12.2	Johnson	322	13.2	Sevier	1,339	8.7
Cocke	820	14.2	Knox	5,453	9.6	Shelby	16,532	9.6
Coffee	1,373	14.2	Lake	149	14.7	Smith	411	12.4
Crockett	249	9.0	Lauderdale	608	13.1	Stewart	270	11.6
Cumberland	814	10.8	Lawrence	925	13.2	Sullivan	2,941	12.4
Davidson	7,858	10.0	Lewis	231	11.7	Sumner	3,222	11.9
Decatur	298	20.2	Lincoln	465	8.7	Tipton	1,336	11.0
De Kalb	330	10.1	Loudon	695	9.2	Trousdale	214	14.8
Dickson	1,051	12.1	Macon	423	10.7	Unicoi	362	13.5
Dyer	675	9.3	Madison	1,849	12.6	Union	417	14.9
Fayette	458	11.8	Marion	533	11.2	Van Buren	83	10.2
Fentress	301	12.4	Marshall	430	8.1	Warren	990	15.2
Franklin	791	13.0	Maury	1,599	12.9	Washington	1,792	10.0
Gibson	1,037	11.8	McMinn	947	11.3	Wayne	392	15.5
Giles	448	9.6	McNairy	426	9.4	Weakley	575	10.9
Grainger	467	13.0	Meigs	254	13.2	White	577	13.7
Greene	1,350	12.9	Monroe	898	12.3	Williamson	2,543	7.7
Grundy	513	22.6	Montgomery	2,509	8.1	Wilson	1,924	10.8

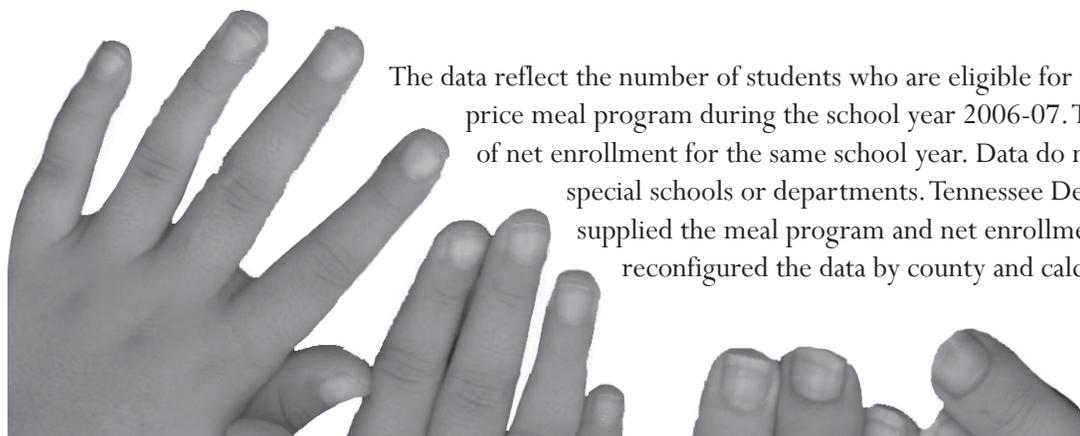
This indicator shows 6 to 21 year old public school students who were eligible for special education services as of December 2006. The rate is the percent of net enrollment for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay are not included in the numbers. Special state schools are not included in data. The Tennessee Department of Education provided counts, based on a December 2006 report. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.



Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	106,777	10.7	Hamblen	1,052	10.3	Moore	135	13.9
Anderson	1,822	14.4	Hamilton	4,292	9.9	Morgan	472	13.9
Bedford	836	10.7	Hancock	137	13.4	Obion	617	11.1
Benton	323	11.4	Hardeman	616	13.7	Overton	456	12.8
Bledsoe	266	13.1	Hardin	480	11.7	Perry	184	15.9
Blount	2,327	12.4	Hawkins	1,160	13.3	Pickett	84	12.0
Bradley	1,309	8.5	Haywood	333	9.2	Polk	263	9.6
Campbell	557	8.9	Henderson	565	11.8	Putnam	1,248	11.6
Cannon	312	13.1	Henry	509	11.7	Rhea	468	9.2
Carroll	638	12.7	Hickman	631	15.7	Roane	1,082	13.9
Carter	1,080	13.1	Houston	193	12.6	Robertson	1,300	11.8
Cheatham	678	10.7	Humphreys	409	13.1	Rutherford	3,767	8.6
Chester	180	6.6	Jackson	255	15.1	Scott	384	9.2
Claiborne	564	11.2	Jefferson	825	10.2	Sequatchie	350	15.4
Clay	149	12.2	Johnson	322	13.2	Sevier	1,339	8.7
Cocke	820	14.2	Knox	5,453	9.6	Shelby	16,532	9.6
Coffee	1,373	14.2	Lake	149	14.7	Smith	411	12.4
Crockett	249	9.0	Lauderdale	608	13.1	Stewart	270	11.6
Cumberland	814	10.8	Lawrence	925	13.2	Sullivan	2,941	12.4
Davidson	7,858	10.0	Lewis	231	11.7	Sumner	3,222	11.9
Decatur	298	20.2	Lincoln	465	8.7	Tipton	1,336	11.0
De Kalb	330	10.1	Loudon	695	9.2	Trousdale	214	14.8
Dickson	1,051	12.1	Macon	423	10.7	Unicoi	362	13.5
Dyer	675	9.3	Madison	1,849	12.6	Union	417	14.9
Fayette	458	11.8	Marion	533	11.2	Van Buren	83	10.2
Fentress	301	12.4	Marshall	430	8.1	Warren	990	15.2
Franklin	791	13.0	Maury	1,599	12.9	Washington	1,792	10.0
Gibson	1,037	11.8	McMinn	947	11.3	Wayne	392	15.5
Giles	448	9.6	McNairy	426	9.4	Weakley	575	10.9
Grainger	467	13.0	Meigs	254	13.2	White	577	13.7
Greene	1,350	12.9	Monroe	898	12.3	Williamson	2,543	7.7
Grundy	513	22.6	Montgomery	2,509	8.1	Wilson	1,924	10.8

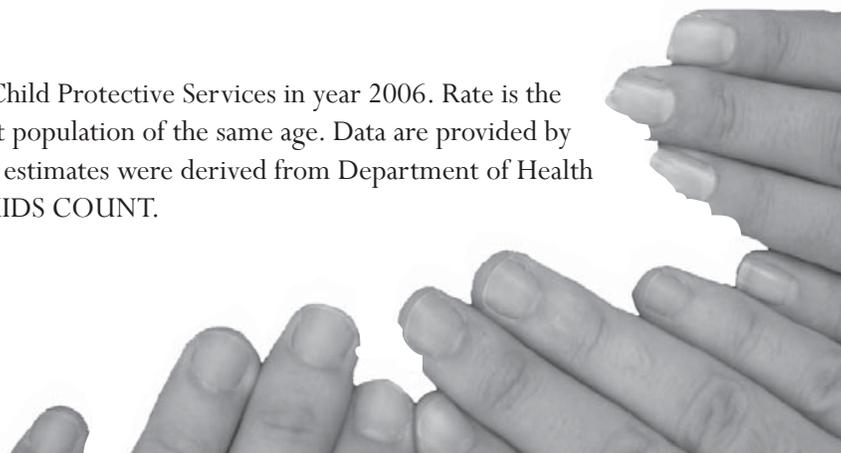
The data reflect the number of students who are eligible for the free and reduced price meal program during the school year 2006-07. The rate is the percent of net enrollment for the same school year. Data do not include the State special schools or departments. Tennessee Department of Education supplied the meal program and net enrollment data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.



Reported Child Abuse Cases

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Tennessee	79,843	5.5	Hamblen	920	6.5	Moore	43	3.0
Anderson	1,222	7.4	Hamilton	3,839	5.5	Morgan	298	6.3
Bedford	667	6.0	Hancock	96	6.4	Obion	505	6.3
Benton	281	7.7	Hardeman	316	4.5	Overton	369	7.7
Bledsoe	193	6.4	Hardin	375	6.1	Perry	120	6.4
Blount	1,246	4.9	Hawkins	851	6.5	Pickett	60	5.6
Bradley	1,284	5.8	Haywood	122	2.3	Polk	206	5.4
Campbell	842	9.3	Henderson	449	7.0	Putnam	915	6.3
Cannon	155	4.5	Henry	460	6.7	Rhea	487	7.3
Carroll	551	8.0	Hickman	416	6.8	Roane	606	5.0
Carter	686	5.6	Houston	103	4.9	Robertson	808	5.2
Cheatham	835	7.8	Humphreys	343	7.8	Rutherford	2,347	4.3
Chester	226	5.4	Jackson	173	6.7	Scott	406	7.1
Claiborne	498	7.1	Jefferson	779	6.8	Sequatchie	207	6.7
Clay	89	5.3	Johnson	220	6.2	Sevier	1,075	6.2
Cocke	700	8.9	Knox	4,427	5.0	Shelby	10,511	4.1
Coffee	960	7.8	Lake	101	7.0	Smith	302	6.3
Crockett	161	4.2	Lauderdale	420	6.0	Stewart	161	5.0
Cumberland	815	7.8	Lawrence	747	7.0	Sullivan	2,447	7.3
Davidson	7,691	5.9	Lewis	176	5.7	Sumner	1,715	4.6
Decatur	211	8.3	Lincoln	377	4.9	Tipton	725	4.6
Dekalb	391	9.1	Loudon	595	6.7	Trousdale	86	4.7
Dickson	738	6.0	Macon	420	7.4	Unicoi	230	6.3
Dyer	652	6.7	Madison	1,765	7.2	Union	285	5.5
Fayette	266	3.5	Marion	338	5.3	Van Buren	60	4.4
Fentress	326	8.0	Marshall	350	4.8	Warren	590	6.1
Franklin	487	5.2	Maury	978	5.1	Washington	1,508	6.3
Gibson	748	6.2	McMinn	966	7.7	Wayne	238	6.5
Giles	469	6.5	McNairy	424	7.1	Weakley	548	6.7
Grainger	362	7.2	Meigs	219	7.1	White	469	8.4
Greene	904	6.2	Monroe	669	6.4	Williamson	818	1.9
Grundy	184	5.0	Montgomery	2,277	5.6	Wilson	1,047	4.1

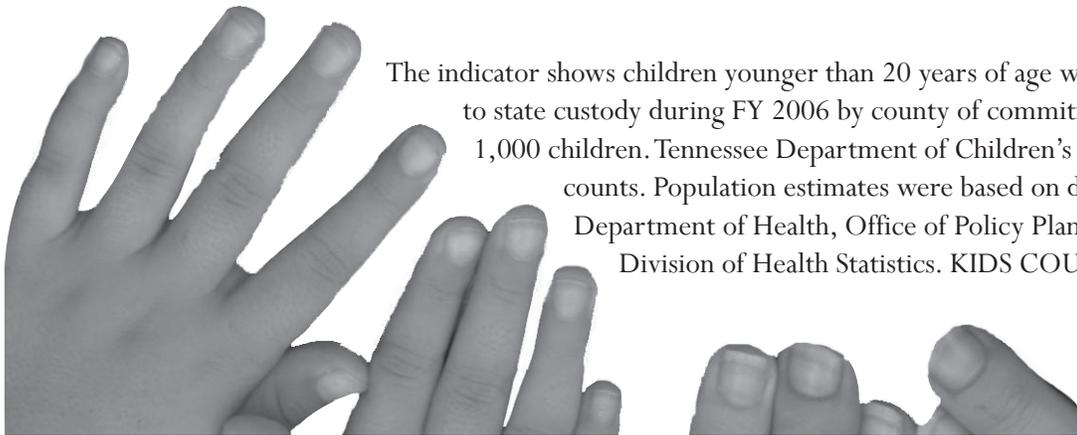
Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2006. Rate is the 0-17 age population as a percent of the resident population of the same age. Data are provided by Department of Children's Services. Population estimates were derived from Department of Health population data. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.



Commitment to State Custody

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	7,375	4.5	Hamblen	120	7.7	Moore	1	0.6
Anderson	148	8.2	Hamilton	276	3.5	Morgan	19	3.6
Bedford	73	5.9	Hancock	17	10.1	Obion	22	2.5
Benton	11	2.7	Hardeman	74	9.4	Overton	39	7.3
Bledsoe	2	0.6	Hardin	24	3.6	Perry	15	7.2
Blount	147	5.2	Hawkins	114	7.9	Pickett	19	15.7
Bradley	85	3.4	Haywood	52	8.7	Polk	7	1.7
Campbell	53	5.2	Henderson	47	6.6	Putnam	60	3.5
Cannon	15	4.0	Henry	36	4.7	Rhea	13	1.7
Carroll	22	2.9	Hickman	28	4.1	Roane	54	4.0
Carter	42	3.0	Houston	4	1.7	Robertson	95	5.6
Cheatham	23	2.0	Humphreys	39	8.1	Rutherford	151	2.5
Chester	8	1.6	Jackson	17	6.0	Scott	61	9.6
Claiborne	43	5.5	Jefferson	75	5.8	Sequatchie	23	6.8
Clay	6	3.2	Johnson	13	3.3	Sevier	97	5.0
Cocke	100	11.5	Knox	346	3.4	Shelby	569	2.0
Coffee	52	3.8	Lake	8	4.7	Smith	38	7.1
Crockett	19	4.4	Lauderdale	72	9.2	Stewart	16	4.4
Cumberland	69	6.0	Lawrence	53	4.5	Sullivan	256	6.9
Davidson	869	5.9	Lewis	16	4.7	Sumner	173	4.2
Decatur	10	3.6	Lincoln	41	4.8	Tipton	60	3.4
DeKalb	49	10.4	Loudon	51	5.3	Trousdale	13	6.4
Dickson	90	6.7	Macon	51	8.2	Unicoi	35	8.6
Dyer	39	3.6	Madison	144	5.2	Union	48	8.4
Fayette	18	2.2	Marion	45	6.3	Van Buren	10	6.6
Fentress	41	9.1	Marshall	45	5.6	Warren	78	7.3
Franklin	116	10.8	Mauzy	103	4.9	Washington	175	6.4
Gibson	89	6.8	McMinn	52	3.7	Wayne	34	8.3
Giles	57	7.1	McNairy	15	2.3	Weakley	53	5.3
Grainger	48	8.6	Meigs	7	2.1	White	32	5.2
Greene	145	8.9	Monroe	102	8.8	Williamson	125	2.7
Grundy	18	4.4	Montgomery	252	5.6	Wilson	138	4.9

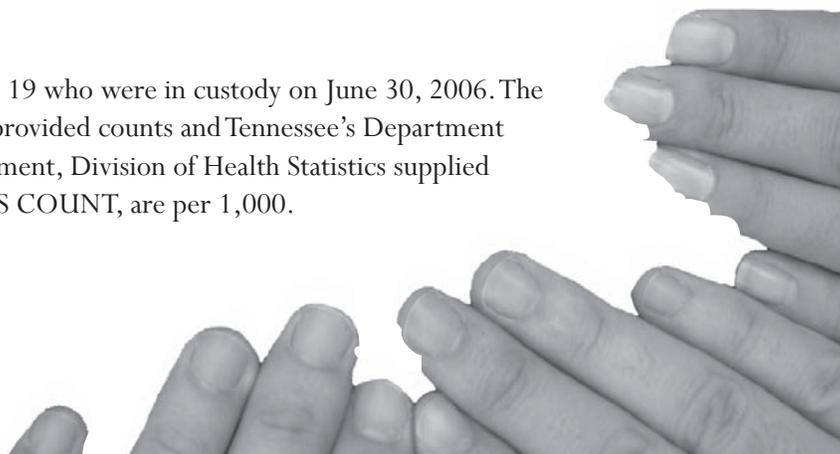
The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during FY 2006 by county of commitment. The rate is per 1,000 children. Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts. Population estimates were based on data from the Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT computed the rates.



Remaining in State Custody

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	9,262	5.7	Hamblen	178	11.4	Moore	1	0.6
Anderson	183	10.1	Hamilton	503	6.4	Morgan	22	4.2
Bedford	89	7.3	Hancock	10	5.9	Obion	21	2.4
Benton	24	6.0	Hardeman	65	8.3	Overton	33	6.2
Bledsoe	8	2.4	Hardin	20	3.0	Perry	22	10.6
Blount	169	5.9	Hawkins	115	8.0	Pickett	17	14.1
Bradley	163	6.5	Haywood	52	8.7	Polk	14	3.3
Campbell	65	6.4	Henderson	40	5.6	Putnam	131	7.6
Cannon	25	6.6	Henry	32	4.2	Rhea	10	1.3
Carroll	24	3.1	Hickman	33	4.8	Roane	63	4.7
Carter	68	4.9	Houston	5	2.2	Robertson	111	6.5
Cheatham	36	3.1	Humphreys	45	9.3	Rutherford	139	2.3
Chester	7	1.4	Jackson	18	6.3	Scott	50	7.8
Claiborne	60	7.7	Jefferson	80	6.1	Sequatchie	16	4.7
Clay	9	4.7	Johnson	16	4.1	Sevier	138	7.2
Cocke	168	19.3	Knox	547	5.4	Shelby	1,103	3.9
Coffee	81	5.9	Lake	3	1.8	Smith	49	9.2
Crockett	14	3.3	Lauderdale	73	9.4	Stewart	18	5.0
Cumberland	92	8.0	Lawrence	71	6.0	Sullivan	296	8.0
Davidson	1,079	7.3	Lewis	13	3.9	Sumner	248	6.1
Decatur	8	2.9	Lincoln	45	5.3	Tipton	50	2.9
DeKalb	61	12.9	Loudon	49	5.0	Trousdale	12	5.9
Dickson	151	11.2	Macon	89	14.3	Unicoi	35	8.6
Dyer	40	3.7	Madison	140	5.1	Union	41	7.2
Fayette	17	2.0	Marion	33	4.6	Van Buren	8	5.3
Fentress	31	6.9	Marshall	61	7.6	Warren	83	7.8
Franklin	83	7.7	Maury	106	5.0	Washington	151	5.5
Gibson	88	6.7	McMinn	76	5.4	Wayne	28	6.8
Giles	58	7.2	McNairy	19	2.9	Weakley	39	3.9
Grainger	40	7.2	Meigs	14	4.2	White	55	8.9
Greene	183	11.2	Monroe	82	7.1	Williamson	111	2.4
Grundy	18	4.4	Montgomery	269	5.9	Wilson	103	3.6

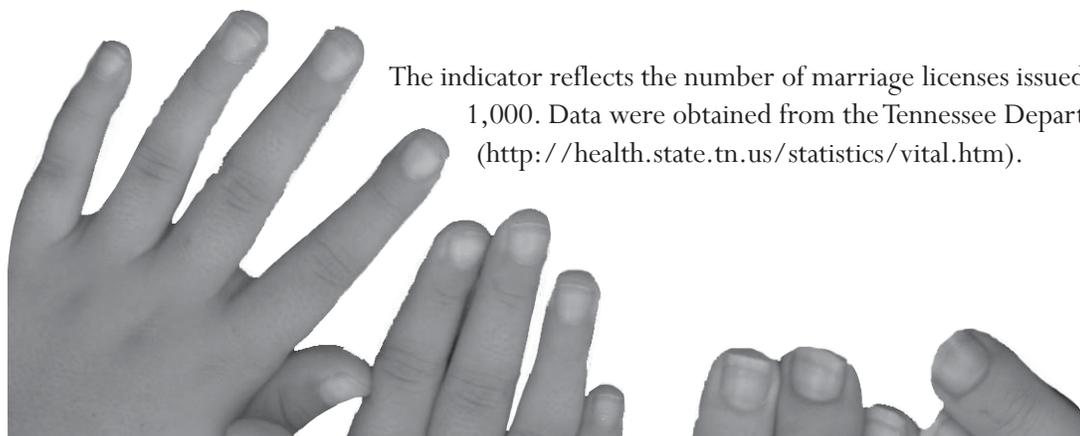
Included in this indicator are children ages 0 to 19 who were in custody on June 30, 2006. The Tennessee Department of Children's Services provided counts and Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics supplied population estimates. Rates, calculated by KIDS COUNT, are per 1,000.



Recorded Marriages

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	64,505	10.7	Hamblen	480	7.9	Moore	75	12.5
Anderson	632	8.8	Hamilton	2472	7.9	Morgan	157	7.6
Bedford	314	7.5	Hancock	64	9.3	Obion	263	8
Benton	153	9.1	Hardeman	366	12.2	Overton	202	9.7
Bledsoe	99	7.7	Hardin	353	13.3	Perry	76	9.8
Blount	1,125	9.9	Hawkins	333	5.9	Pickett	59	11.4
Bradley	743	7.9	Haywood	152	7.6	Polk	205	12.4
Campbell	373	9.1	Henderson	237	8.9	Putnam	497	7.4
Cannon	115	8.5	Henry	279	8.8	Rhea	239	8
Carroll	219	7.3	Hickman	189	7.7	Roane	364	6.8
Carter	420	7.3	Houston	64	7.8	Robertson	582	9.6
Cheatham	261	6.7	Humphreys	142	7.7	Rutherford	1,564	7.5
Chester	122	7.4	Jackson	98	8.5	Scott	181	8
Claiborne	274	8.8	Jefferson	316	6.5	Sequatchie	151	12.2
Clay	69	8.5	Johnson	189	10.3	Sevier	17,753	225.5
Cocke	346	9.8	Knox	2725	6.8	Shelby	5,851	6.3
Coffee	440	8.6	Lake	69	8.7	Smith	157	8.2
Crockett	127	8.4	Lauderdale	166	5.8	Stewart	94	7
Cumberland	438	8.6	Lawrence	358	8.6	Sullivan	1,050	6.8
Davidson	4,774	8	Lewis	96	8	Sumner	932	6.5
Decatur	95	8	Lincoln	254	7.8	Tipton	477	8.4
DeKalb	228	12.3	Loudon	328	7.8	Trousdale	73	9.5
Dickson	388	8.4	Macon	177	8.1	Unicoi	142	7.9
Dyer	349	9.1	Madison	854	8.9	Union	160	8.1
Fayette	267	8.4	Marion	245	8.6	Van Buren	67	11.8
Fentress	156	9	Marshall	235	8.2	Warren	502	12.5
Franklin	332	8.1	Mauzy	575	7.7	Washington	892	7.9
Gibson	380	7.8	McMinn	455	8.8	Wayne	146	8.3
Giles	271	9	McNairy	508	20.1	Weakley	214	6
Grainger	157	7.1	Meigs	121	10.2	White	216	8.9
Greene	519	8	Monroe	418	9.9	Williamson	946	6.4
Grundy	141	9.5	Montgomery	1,441	9.8	Wilson	827	8.4

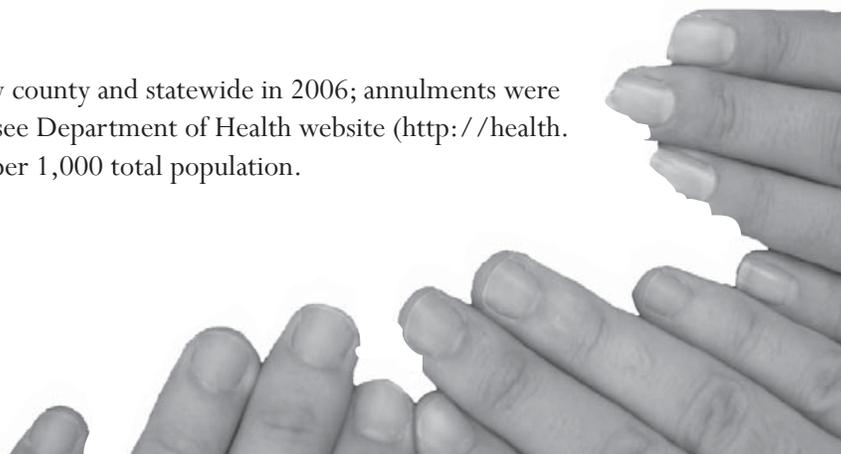
The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2006. Rates are per 1,000. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>).



Recorded Divorces

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	28,067	4.7	Hamblen	381	6.3	Moore	39	6.5
Anderson	308	4.3	Hamilton	1,469	4.7	Morgan	86	4.2
Bedford	278	6.7	Hancock	46	6.7	Obion	157	4.8
Benton	95	5.6	Hardeman	97	3.2	Overton	94	4.5
Bledsoe	46	3.6	Hardin	92	3.5	Perry	27	3.5
Blount	673	5.9	Hawkins	308	5.5	Pickett	11	2.1
Bradley	416	4.4	Haywood	62	3.1	Polk	45	2.7
Campbell	196	4.8	Henderson	815	30.4	Putnam	304	4.5
Cannon	52	3.8	Henry	159	5	Rhea	160	5.4
Carroll	83	2.8	Hickman	89	3.6	Roane	296	5.5
Carter	230	4	Houston	35	4.2	Robertson	283	4.7
Cheatham	205	5.2	Humphreys	94	5.1	Rutherford	1,182	5.7
Chester	69	4.2	Jackson	30	2.6	Scott	112	5
Claiborne	129	4.1	Jefferson	79	1.6	Sequatchie	59	4.8
Clay	23	2.8	Johnson	90	4.9	Sevier	481	6.1
Cocke	137	3.9	Knox	2,130	5.3	Shelby	2,639	2.8
Coffee	247	4.9	Lake	22	2.8	Smith	96	5
Crockett	50	3.3	Lauderdale	150	5.2	Stewart	55	4.1
Cumberland	400	7.9	Lawrence	211	5.1	Sullivan	745	4.8
Davidson	2,027	3.4	Lewis	66	5.5	Sumner	776	5.4
Decatur	51	4.3	Lincoln	121	3.7	Tipton	698	12.3
DeKalb	100	5.4	Loudon	101	2.4	Trousdale	39	5.1
Dickson	252	5.4	Macon	135	6.2	Unicoi	74	4.1
Dyer	241	6.3	Madison	349	3.6	Union	84	4.3
Fayette	129	4.1	Marion	142	5	Van Buren	24	4.2
Fentress	115	6.6	Marshall	156	5.4	Warren	228	5.7
Franklin	208	5.1	Maury	344	4.6	Washington	603	5.3
Gibson	190	3.9	McMinn	275	5.3	Wayne	78	4.5
Giles	171	5.6	McNairy	62	2.5	Weakley	171	4.8
Grainger	111	5	Meigs	43	3.6	White	126	5.2
Greene	424	6.5	Monroe	242	5.7	Williamson	550	3.7
Grundy	70	4.7	Montgomery	1,048	7.2	Wilson	576	5.8

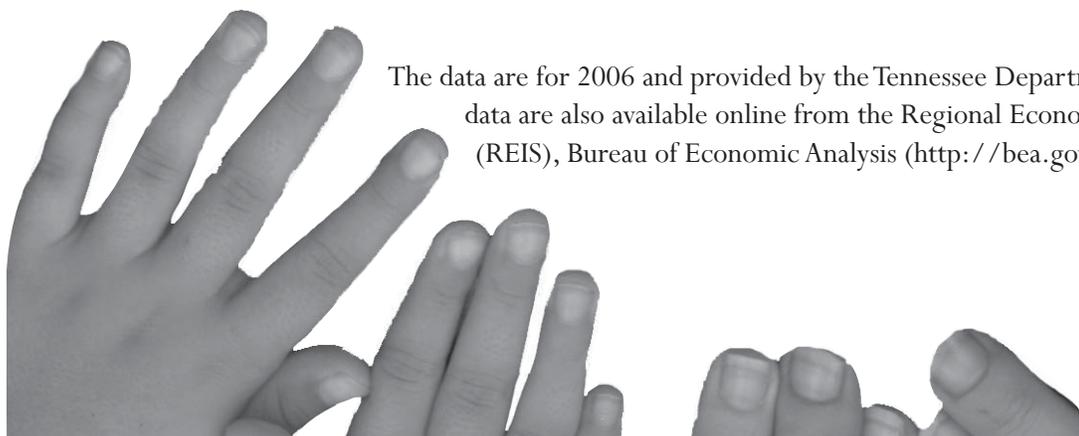
Numbers are indicative of divorces recorded by county and statewide in 2006; annulments were excluded. Data were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health website (<http://health.state.tn.us/statistics/vital.htm>). The rates are per 1,000 total population.



Per Capita Personal Income

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$32,172	Hamblen	\$26,338	Moore	\$27,823
Anderson	\$30,218	Hamilton	\$35,027	Morgan	\$20,701
Bedford	\$27,783	Hancock	\$15,795	Obion	\$28,316
Benton	\$23,049	Hardeman	\$21,538	Overton	\$21,969
Bledsoe	\$22,510	Hardin	\$25,733	Perry	\$25,665
Blount	\$28,385	Hawkins	\$24,206	Pickett	\$21,230
Bradley	\$28,280	Haywood	\$24,694	Polk	\$25,169
Campbell	\$23,356	Henderson	\$24,350	Putnam	\$26,459
Cannon	\$27,596	Henry	\$25,880	Rhea	\$23,508
Carroll	\$25,466	Hickman	\$21,450	Roane	\$29,074
Carter	\$22,703	Houston	\$24,301	Robertson	\$30,764
Cheatham	\$30,884	Humphreys	\$26,780	Rutherford	\$30,519
Chester	\$23,700	Jackson	\$24,215	Scott	\$20,094
Claiborne	\$23,949	Jefferson	\$24,457	Sequatchie	\$24,934
Clay	\$21,825	Johnson	\$19,680	Sevier	\$29,556
Cocke	\$20,629	Knox	\$33,963	Shelby	\$38,204
Coffee	\$29,337	Lake	\$17,085	Smith	\$27,202
Crockett	\$25,727	Lauderdale	\$20,248	Stewart	\$25,011
Cumberland	\$25,962	Lawrence	\$22,400	Sullivan	\$30,242
Davidson	\$42,092	Lewis	\$21,339	Sumner	\$32,710
Decatur	\$27,195	Lincoln	\$27,302	Tipton	\$28,062
DeKalb	\$25,553	Loudon	\$32,715	Trousdale	\$24,517
Dickson	\$27,738	Macon	\$24,505	Unicoi	\$26,635
Dyer	\$27,778	Madison	\$29,959	Union	\$21,092
Fayette	\$31,193	Marion	\$27,069	Van Buren	\$25,245
Fentress	\$23,555	Marshall	\$25,008	Warren	\$24,626
Franklin	\$25,104	Maury	\$29,046	Washington	\$28,822
Gibson	\$25,833	McMinn	\$25,565	Wayne	\$18,575
Giles	\$25,381	McNairy	\$26,033	Weakley	\$25,558
Grainger	\$22,668	Meigs	\$23,192	White	\$21,550
Greene	\$30,539	Monroe	\$23,444	Williamson	\$51,841
Grundy	\$22,208	Montgomery	\$35,232	Wilson	\$35,644

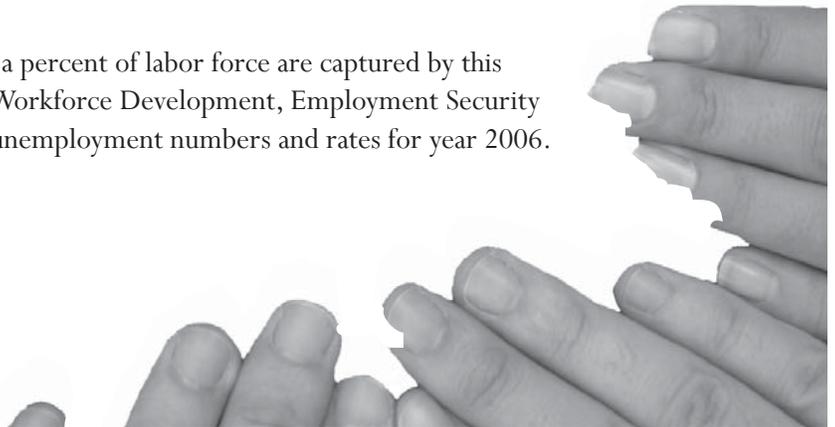
The data are for 2006 and provided by the Tennessee Department of Revenue. These data are also available online from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>).



Youth Unemployment

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Tennessee	29,080	16.9	Hamblen	230	11.6	Moore	20	13.3
Anderson	270	13.8	Hamilton	1,350	15.5	Morgan	100	20.8
Bedford	220	14.3	Hancock	30	23.1	Obion	180	20.7
Benton	90	30	Hardeman	90	15	Overton	90	13.2
Bledsoe	80	29.6	Hardin	130	19.4	Perry	50	26.3
Blount	470	13.7	Hawkins	300	24.8	Pickett	20	15.4
Bradley	570	18.6	Haywood	150	27.8	Polk	90	28.1
Campbell	200	20.4	Henderson	150	22.1	Putnam	450	18.5
Cannon	30	8.3	Henry	270	29.3	Rhea	230	23.2
Carroll	90	11.8	Hickman	110	17.7	Roane	260	18.2
Carter	200	11.6	Houston	80	40	Robertson	250	11.2
Cheatham	200	18.3	Humphreys	70	13.7	Rutherford	1,310	16.5
Chester	130	21	Jackson	30	10	Scott	150	26.8
Claiborne	110	16.4	Jefferson	300	20.3	Sequatchie	30	10.3
Clay	60	22.2	Johnson	50	14.3	Sevier	270	10.2
Cocke	120	17.4	Knox	1,560	12.8	Shelby	4,660	19.6
Coffee	270	15.9	Lake	20	18.2	Smith	110	19
Crockett	100	26.3	Lauderdale	110	22.4	Stewart	80	22.2
Cumberland	200	15	Lawrence	260	24.3	Sullivan	530	14.4
Davidson	2,640	16	Lewis	40	12.5	Sumner	730	14
Decatur	70	18.4	Lincoln	110	12.9	Tipton	420	24.7
Dekalb	60	10	Loudon	150	13.2	Trousdale	30	11.5
Dickson	160	13.3	Macon	230	27.1	Unicoi	60	14
Dyer	150	17	Madison	420	13.1	Union	160	24.2
Fayette	190	20.2	Marion	120	17.6	Van Buren	60	50
Fentress	120	24.5	Marshall	200	24.7	Warren	300	28.6
Franklin	230	18.9	Maury	610	25.5	Washington	380	10.9
Gibson	290	22.7	McMinn	280	18.4	Wayne	70	20.6
Giles	110	13.6	McNairy	140	20	Weakley	280	22
Grainger	140	26.9	Meigs	20	8.7	White	140	22.6
Greene	390	20.6	Monroe	250	22.7	Williamson	540	11.7
Grundy	90	26.5	Montgomery	600	14.2	Wilson	520	15.7

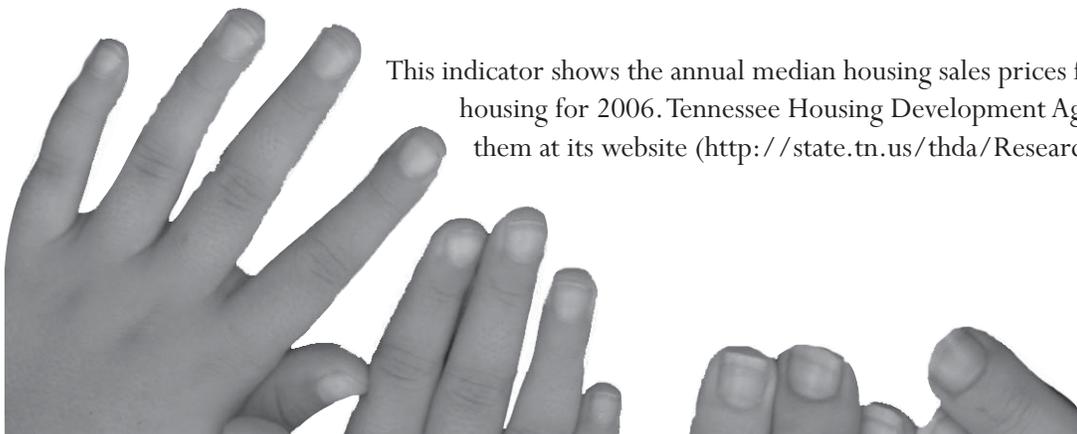
The number of unemployed youth ages 16-19 as a percent of labor force are captured by this indicator. Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics, supplied both unemployment numbers and rates for year 2006.



Median Housing Cost

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$143,594	Hamblen	\$122,550	Moore	\$102,000
Anderson	\$118,250	Hamilton	\$145,000	Morgan	\$83,750
Bedford	\$105,000	Hancock	\$78,750	Obion	\$76,500
Benton	\$73,000	Hardeman	\$75,000	Overton	\$87,000
Bledsoe	\$75,250	Hardin	\$87,500	Perry	\$65,000
Blount	\$159,900	Hawkins	\$110,000	Pickett	\$128,000
Bradley	\$128,600	Haywood	\$95,000	Polk	\$104,500
Campbell	\$102,950	Henderson	\$89,000	Putnam	\$121,500
Cannon	\$112,100	Henry	\$82,950	Rhea	\$106,500
Carroll	\$68,750	Hickman	\$92,700	Roane	\$130,750
Carter	\$90,000	Houston	\$69,700	Robertson	\$148,766
Cheatham	\$147,950	Humphreys	\$85,000	Rutherford	\$149,000
Chester	\$97,950	Jackson	\$68,000	Scott	\$80,000
Claiborne	\$96,000	Jefferson	\$126,500	Sequatchie	\$95,000
Clay	\$67,500	Johnson	\$109,831	Sevier	\$165,000
Cocke	\$93,625	Knox	\$151,450	Shelby	\$149,945
Coffee	\$116,500	Lake	\$56,000	Smith	\$94,000
Crockett	\$76,750	Lauderdale	\$81,000	Stewart	\$92,000
Cumberland	\$139,900	Lawrence	\$69,500	Sullivan	\$118,000
Davidson	\$162,660	Lewis	\$66,250	Sumner	\$179,950
De Kalb	\$100,000	Lincoln	\$89,500	Tipton	\$140,500
Decatur	\$72,500	Loudon	\$180,000	Trousdale	\$103,550
Dickson	\$129,400	Macon	\$84,000	Unicoi	\$113,250
Dyer	\$90,000	Madison	\$122,700	Union	\$110,000
Fayette	\$177,700	Marion	\$100,000	Van Buren	\$96,000
Fentress	\$93,000	Marshall	\$100,000	Warren	\$79,900
Franklin	\$111,900	Maury	\$149,900	Washington	\$136,355
Gibson	\$84,825	McMinn	\$95,000	Wayne	\$60,000
Giles	\$84,000	McNairy	\$69,960	Weakley	\$70,000
Grainger	\$100,000	Meigs	\$135,500	White	\$87,000
Greene	\$103,100	Monroe	\$123,500	Williamson	\$317,956
Grundy	\$51,600	Montgomery	\$129,900	Wilson	\$196,500

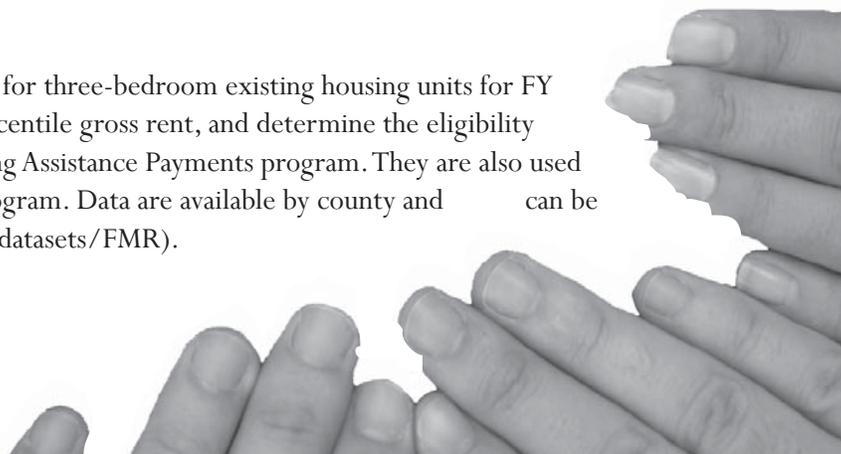
This indicator shows the annual median housing sales prices for existing and new housing for 2006. Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).



Fair Market Rent

County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
Tennessee	\$701	Hamblen	\$645	Moore	\$663
Anderson	\$793	Hamilton	\$748	Morgan	\$599
Bedford	\$750	Hancock	\$613	Obion	\$632
Benton	\$592	Hardeman	\$649	Overton	\$585
Bledsoe	\$629	Hardin	\$635	Perry	\$613
Blount	\$793	Hawkins	\$673	Pickett	\$622
Bradley	\$689	Haywood	\$650	Polk	\$689
Campbell	\$617	Henderson	\$617	Putnam	\$715
Cannon	\$899	Henry	\$576	Rhea	\$636
Carroll	\$591	Hickman	\$719	Roane	\$671
Carter	\$647	Houston	\$592	Robertson	\$899
Cheatham	\$899	Humphreys	\$683	Rutherford	\$899
Chester	\$826	Jackson	\$622	Scott	\$634
Claiborne	\$641	Jefferson	\$645	Sequatchie	\$748
Clay	\$622	Johnson	\$642	Sevier	\$705
Cocke	\$574	Knox	\$793	Shelby	\$882
Coffee	\$697	Lake	\$622	Smith	\$658
Crockett	\$625	Lauderdale	\$617	Stewart	\$659
Cumberland	\$679	Lawrence	\$593	Sullivan	\$673
Davidson	\$899	Lewis	\$613	Sumner	\$899
Decatur	\$616	Lincoln	\$585	Tipton	\$882
DeKalb	\$691	Loudon	\$793	Trousdale	\$899
Dickson	\$899	Macon	\$570	Unicoi	\$647
Dyer	\$663	Madison	\$826	Union	\$793
Fayette	\$882	Marion	\$748	Van Buren	\$622
Fentress	\$622	Marshall	\$648	Warren	\$675
Franklin	\$739	Maury	\$810	Washington	\$647
Gibson	\$602	McMinn	\$609	Wayne	\$613
Giles	\$628	McNairy	\$692	Weakley	\$701
Grainger	\$645	Meigs	\$629	White	\$677
Greene	\$649	Monroe	\$575	Williamson	\$899
Grundy	\$629	Montgomery	\$847	Wilson	\$899

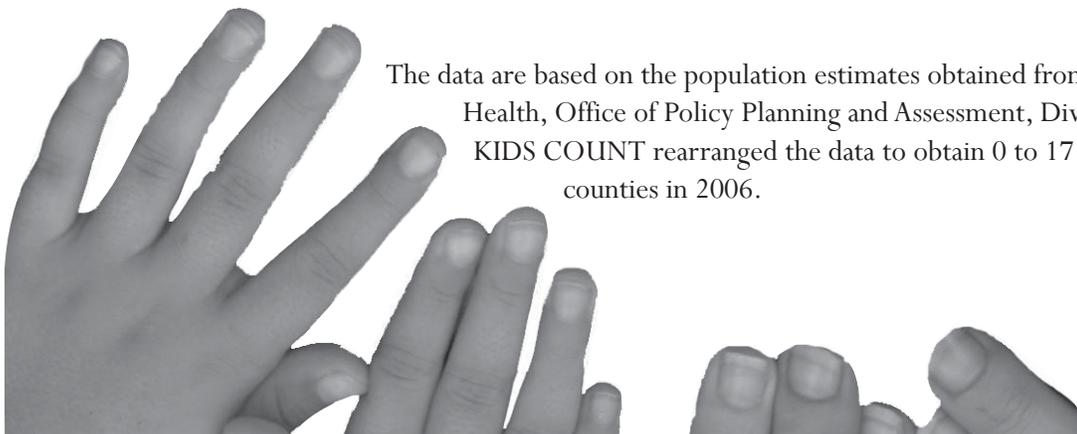
The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for FY 2007. Fair market rents represent the 40th percentile gross rent, and determine the eligibility of rental housing units for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program. They are also used to calculate subsidies under Rental Voucher program. Data are available by county and can be accessed from the website (www.huduser.org/datasets/FMR).



Population Younger Than Age 18

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	1,456,364	Hamblen	14,182	Moore	1,410
Anderson	16,405	Hamilton	69,903	Morgan	4,747
Bedford	11,155	Hancock	1,505	Obion	8,035
Benton	3,634	Hardeman	7,079	Overton	4,823
Bledsoe	3,027	Hardin	6,120	Perry	1,868
Blount	25,346	Hawkins	13,136	Pickett	1,067
Bradley	22,225	Haywood	5,418	Polk	3,849
Campbell	9,081	Henderson	6,448	Putnam	14,574
Cannon	3,430	Henry	6,913	Rhea	6,667
Carroll	6,845	Hickman	6,112	Roane	12,138
Carter	12,317	Houston	2,105	Robertson	15,406
Cheatham	10,709	Humphreys	4,408	Rutherford	54,038
Chester	4,211	Jackson	2,578	Scott	5,744
Claiborne	6,978	Jefferson	11,524	Sequatchie	3,085
Clay	1,694	Johnson	3,542	Sevier	17,328
Cocke	7,859	Knox	88,457	Shelby	257,193
Coffee	12,383	Lake	1,438	Smith	4,832
Crockett	3,879	Lauderdale	7,039	Stewart	3,243
Cumberland	10,393	Lawrence	10,626	Sullivan	33,544
Davidson	130,399	Lewis	3,075	Sumner	37,135
Decatur	2,542	Lincoln	7,720	Tipton	15,809
DeKalb	4,274	Loudon	8,831	Trousdale	1,826
Dickson	12,202	Macon	5,687	Unicoi	3,671
Dyer	9,758	Madison	24,475	Union	5,143
Fayette	7,550	Marion	6,436	Van Buren	1,368
Fentress	4,053	Marshall	7,241	Warren	9,710
Franklin	9,413	Maury	19,030	Washington	23,971
Gibson	11,997	McMinn	12,625	Wayne	3,667
Giles	7,195	McNairy	5,975	Weakley	8,147
Grainger	5,054	Meigs	3,082	White	5,593
Greene	14,654	Monroe	10,376	Williamson	42,814
Grundy	3,701	Montgomery	40,716	Wilson	25,754

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 2006.



Total Hispanic Population

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	194,706	Hamblen	6,104	Moore	61
Anderson	1,139	Hamilton	8,068	Morgan	203
Bedford	5,408	Hancock	31	Obion	956
Benton	217	Hardeman	342	Overton	168
Bledsoe	184	Hardin	320	Perry	101
Blount	1,767	Hawkins	558	Pickett	51
Bradley	2,870	Haywood	762	Polk	181
Campbell	437	Henderson	352	Putnam	3,111
Cannon	262	Henry	377	Rhea	721
Carroll	396	Hickman	319	Roane	455
Carter	729	Houston	198	Robertson	3,546
Cheatham	710	Humphreys	200	Rutherford	12,074
Chester	259	Jackson	131	Scott	142
Claiborne	238	Jefferson	1,058	Sequatchie	113
Clay	152	Johnson	173	Sevier	1,493
Cocke	485	Knox	8,227	Shelby	34,406
Coffee	1,751	Lake	105	Smith	372
Crockett	997	Lauderdale	380	Stewart	164
Cumberland	739	Lawrence	553	Sullivan	1,255
Davidson	41,216	Lewis	143	Sumner	3,907
Decatur	999	Lincoln	559	Tipton	840
DeKalb	334	Loudon	1,688	Trousdale	208
Dickson	854	Macon	660	Unicoi	511
Dyer	715	Madison	2,450	Union	180
Fayette	694	Marion	242	Van Buren	24
Fentress	143	Marshall	1,152	Warren	2,862
Franklin	829	Maury	3,408	Washington	2,224
Gibson	676	McMinn	1,161	Wayne	161
Giles	285	McNairy	291	Weakley	553
Grainger	335	Meigs	95	White	281
Greene	1,178	Monroe	1,253	Williamson	5,786
Grundey	162	Montgomery	6,734	Wilson	2,342

Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. (2007)

Easy Access to Juvenile Populations Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

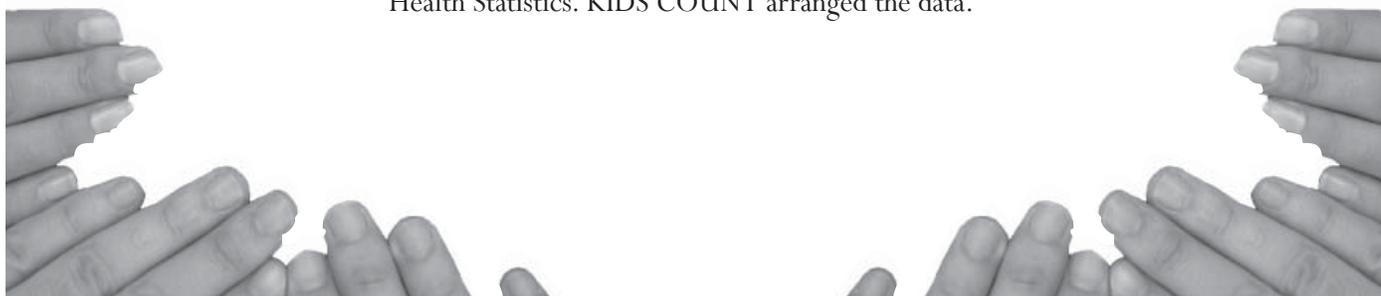
Data represent 2006 population estimates and include all Hispanic residents by county and statewide. The estimates ignore race. They are obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/>).



Total Population

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Tennessee	6,004,724	Hamblen	60,707	Moore	6,011
Anderson	72,033	Hamilton	313,194	Morgan	20,637
Bedford	41,641	Hancock	6,858	Obion	33,004
Benton	16,869	Hardeman	29,907	Overton	20,765
Bledsoe	12,940	Hardin	26,635	Perry	7,742
Blount	113,274	Hawkins	56,234	Pickett	5,157
Bradley	93,538	Haywood	19,920	Polk	16,517
Campbell	41,017	Henderson	26,767	Putnam	66,880
Cannon	13,555	Henry	31,872	Rhea	29,803
Carroll	30,176	Hickman	24,550	Roane	53,534
Carter	57,582	Houston	8,236	Robertson	60,446
Cheatham	39,237	Humphreys	18,554	Rutherford	208,017
Chester	16,562	Jackson	11,524	Scott	22,548
Claiborne	31,160	Jefferson	48,457	Sequatchie	12,352
Clay	8,120	Johnson	18,308	Sevier	78,724
Cocke	35,309	Knox	399,254	Shelby	933,955
Coffee	50,875	Lake	7,952	Smith	19,039
Crockett	15,183	Lauderdale	28,709	Stewart	13,460
Cumberland	50,681	Lawrence	41,586	Sullivan	154,374
Davidson	595,832	Lewis	11,972	Sumner	142,619
Decatur	11,851	Lincoln	32,717	Tipton	56,699
DeKalb	18,502	Loudon	42,026	Trousdale	7,716
Dickson	46,312	Macon	21,799	Unicoi	17,917
Dyer	38,290	Madison	96,205	Union	19,714
Fayette	31,720	Marion	28,440	Van Buren	5,665
Fentress	17,399	Marshall	28,709	Warren	40,308
Franklin	40,977	Maury	74,841	Washington	112,908
Gibson	48,715	McMinn	51,614	Wayne	17,516
Giles	30,267	McNairy	25,249	Weakley	35,723
Grainger	22,022	Meigs	11,816	White	24,137
Greene	65,176	Monroe	42,178	Williamson	147,382
Grundy	14,814	Montgomery	146,487	Wilson	98,549

Data represent 2006 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.



Diversity of Youth Population

County	American					County	American				
	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic		White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Tennessee	1,034,735	315,542	3,635	22,115	66,566	Lake	878	348	2	1	42
Anderson	14,464	1,013	54	240	379	Lauderdale	3,750	2,554	41	31	138
Bedford	8,063	1,000	21	108	1,852	Lawrence	9,877	241	22	14	139
Benton	3,140	124	15	12	64	Lewis	2,689	81	7	14	47
Bledsoe	2,628	104	3	7	61	Lincoln	6,570	687	31	39	174
Blount	23,602	1,091	50	347	642	Loudon	8,387	196	26	48	686
Bradley	18,922	1,290	66	165	939	Macon	5,004	13	9	20	216
Campbell	8,721	64	22	34	75	Madison	13,054	10,072	29	250	778
Cannon	2,949	50	6	3	74	Marion	5,819	284	15	29	83
Carroll	5,442	762	15	21	161	Marshall	5,894	633	15	37	340
Carter	11,103	167	34	48	206	Maury	14,897	3,010	40	95	990
Cheatham	9,286	230	31	37	210	McMinn	10,608	800	27	89	404
Chester	3,029	463	6	6	95	McNairy	5,428	561	10	13	90
Claiborne	6,771	65	16	52	44	Meigs	2,606	28	4	9	32
Clay	1,617	39	5	3	37	Monroe	9,529	291	31	50	498
Cocke	7,236	238	27	18	152	Montgomery	28,194	10,177	201	950	2,788
Coffee	11,041	674	26	126	601	Moore	1,195	39	1	4	15
Crockett	2,498	502	4	8	456	Morgan	4,192	18	7	9	52
Cumberland	9,979	60	17	38	266	Obion	6,029	1,034	10	14	296
Davidson	69,696	48,253	472	4,821	14,264	Overton	4,480	28	4	11	38
Decatur	3,686	83	14	52	305	Perry	1,665	49	4	3	32
DeKalb	2,181	122	3	1	60	Pickett	959	2	1	-	15
Dickson	10,554	765	42	46	353	Polk	3,469	20	6	5	54
Dyer	7,325	1,752	21	60	213	Putnam	13,366	338	23	162	1,187
Fayette	5,398	2,639	10	104	213	Rhea	6,493	218	22	33	272
Fentress	3,902	6	6	8	48	Roane	10,415	400	30	48	124
Franklin	7,953	596	12	36	245	Robertson	13,094	1,554	26	79	1,159
Gibson	8,129	2,833	11	27	186	Rutherford	44,701	7,896	136	1,713	3,976
Giles	5,600	875	14	29	85	Scott	5,422	16	8	11	58
Grainger	4,773	15	3	6	104	Sequatchie	2,938	5	6	16	43
Greene	13,178	446	29	69	352	Sevier	16,936	248	55	128	559
Grundy	3,416	5	4	5	53	Shelby	82,706	152,929	604	5,805	12,112
Hamblen	11,279	761	30	179	1,909	Smith	4,089	137	8	8	140
Hamilton	47,466	19,130	163	1,329	2,926	Stewart	2,732	72	16	25	53
Hancock	1,396	16	-	2	4	Sullivan	30,039	1,062	91	218	451
Hardeman	3,132	2,999	4	25	74	Sumner	31,217	3,089	105	362	1,329
Hardin	5,277	286	8	22	101	Tipton	11,018	3,383	29	100	263
Hawkins	12,095	201	24	47	183	Trousdale	1,562	157	5	1	61
Haywood	1,983	2,849	3	5	280	Unicoi	3,261	13	7	3	209
Henderson	5,541	632	14	25	101	Union	4,440	13	7	12	41
Henry	5,819	818	9	26	147	Van Buren	1,139	-	-	-	1
Hickman	5,256	114	28	10	73	Warren	8,139	415	16	65	845
Houston	1,740	91	3	7	71	Washington	21,541	1,385	37	313	769
Humphreys	3,935	183	8	9	62	Wayne	3,184	51	9	13	41
Jackson	2,219	8	2	-	39	Weakley	6,032	600	12	111	142
Jefferson	9,963	330	30	31	323	White	5,259	143	6	17	102
Johnson	3,102	23	16	2	47	Williamson	35,945	2,121	46	1,047	1,910
Knox	75,210	11,292	321	1,654	2,745	Wilson	22,199	2,072	66	180	892

his indicator includes youth population estimates for 2006, broken down by racial categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Numbers include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. KIDS COUNT extracted data from U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).

Attachment

A



Principles of the Brian A. Settlement Agreement



Principles of the Brian A. Settlement Agreement

1. All children should have the best possible opportunity to grow up within a safe, nurturing family, either their biological family or, if that is not possible, within an adoptive family.
2. The state should make reasonable efforts to avoid foster care placement by providing services to preserve the biological family whenever that is reasonably possible. However, child welfare decision-makers must have the professional capacity to make determinations as to when making efforts to preserve the biological family, or leaving the child with that family, is neither safe for the child nor likely to lead to an appropriate result for the child.
3. After children enter placement, all non-destructive family ties should be maintained and nurtured. Children should be placed with relatives who are able to provide a safe, nurturing home for them, and should be placed with siblings, and relationships with relatives and siblings should be facilitated and maintained by the child welfare agency. Foster care should be as temporary an arrangement as possible, with its goal being to provide a permanent home for the child as quickly as possible. In making the determination about what plans and services will best meet this goal, the child's interests must be paramount.
4. The state has primary responsibility for the care and protection of children who enter the foster care system. Insofar as it relies on private contractors to assist in meeting this responsibility, it should only do so according to standards set by and rigorously monitored by the state.
5. All children in need of child welfare services should receive full and equal access to the best available services, regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, or disabilities.
6. Children in foster care placement should be in the least restrictive, most family-like setting possible, and the state should make all efforts to avoid the use of non-family settings for children, particularly young children.
7. Children in foster care placement should have stable placements that meet their needs and the services necessary to address both the trauma of foster care placement and the problems surrounding their removal from their family.
8. Children in out-of-home placement must have timely decision-making about where and with whom they will spend their childhood, and timely implementation of whatever decisions have been made.
9. Families of children in foster care should be significant participants in the planning and decision-making concerning their children.
10. The state should achieve these goals in a family environment whenever possible, separating the child from the child's parents only when necessary for the child's welfare or in the interest of the child's safety, keeping a child as close to home as possible.

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11. All parties in judicial proceedings involving neglect, abuse, unruly and delinquency should be provided a fair hearing and their constitutional and other legal rights should be enforced and recognized.
 12. Except where a particular provision of this Settlement Agreement establishes a specific limit on the resources required to be allocated, defendants shall commit all necessary resources (administrative, personnel, financial and otherwise) to implement all provisions of the Settlement Agreement.
 13. All actions required for plaintiff class members under the Settlement Agreement shall be documented within the individual case file of each member of the plaintiff class. DCS shall have the ability to produce aggregate data requested by the Monitor concerning compliance with the provisions of this Settlement Agreement.



Data Definitions and Sources



Data Definitions and Sources

- ✦ This year's book contains 41 indicators. The first 11 indicators are Primary Indicators: Indicators we believe play a significant role in child well-being in Tennessee. They provide a good snapshot of the economic, educational, physical and social health of children. The remaining indicators are Secondary Indicators. The story told by these indicators most likely mirrors that of a related Primary Indicator.
- ✦ 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). Data for most indicators are presented both as numbers and as rates.

Primary Indicators

- ✦ Each indicator shows the current year or most recent data. The map for each Primary Indicator reflects only the **rate** for 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 make the rates elevated.
- ✦ **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 2006. The rate is low birth weight babies as a 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 2006. 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>).
- ✦ **Child Deaths.** Children between the ages of 1 and 14 who died from any cause in calendar year 2006 are included. The rate is per 100,000 of same age population. The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided child death data and population estimations. KIDS COUNT configured the data and calculated the rate.
- ✦ **Teen Violent Deaths.** This indicator examines deaths due to accidents, homicides and suicides for teens between the ages of 15-19, for calendar year 2006. 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 data. KIDS COUNT arranged the data and calculated the rate.
- ✦ **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 2006-07. The rate is the percent of net enrollment for the same school year. Data do not include the State special schools or departments. Tennessee Department of Education supplied the meal program and net enrollment 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 per school year 2006-07. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.

- ✦ **Children on Families First (TANF).** This indicator includes the 17 year old and younger cash recipients of Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2006. 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.

- ✦ **Children on Food Stamps.** Data for this indicator reflect children younger than age 18 who received federally funded food stamps during fiscal year 2006. 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.

- ✦ **Substantiated Child Abuse.** This indicator represents the child abuse cases for which sufficient evidence was available in year 2006. 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. Population estimates were obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health. KIDS COUNT calculated the rate.

- ✦ **Juvenile Court Referrals.** Children younger than age 18 who were brought to juvenile court during the calendar year 2006 are included in this indicator. The rate is referrals as a percent of the under age 18 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.

- ✦ **School Suspensions.** This indicator represents unduplicated counts of suspensions for the school year 2006-07. 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://tennessee.gov/education/asr/06_07/doc/table8.pdf). KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate. State special schools are not included.



Secondary Indicators

- ✦ **TennCare Enrollees Under Age 21.** TennCare enrollees include Medicaid recipients and uninsured and uninsurable individuals who are younger than 21 years old as of December 2006. The Bureau of TennCare supplied counts. Population estimates are derived from data provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. KIDS COUNT did the reconfigurations and calculated the rate, which is a percentage.
- ✦ **Total TennCare Population.** This indicator includes persons of all ages who were enrolled to TennCare as of December 2006. The Bureau of TennCare supplied data. Population estimates are derived from data provided by 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 physicians by the county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2007. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, provided data at its website, (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✦ **Dentists by County of Practice.** The indicator shows the number of dentists by the county of their practice. The rate is per 100,000 total resident population as of July 2007. Tennessee's Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, published data at its website (<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/statistics>). The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✦ **Children Under Age 6 in WIC.** This indicator shows eligible children below the age of six who received services from the WIC program in FY 2006. The rate is the percent of 0-5 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. The rates are calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✦ **Total Families First Recipients.** This indicator includes the cash recipients of Tennessee's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program during the fiscal year 2006. 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.
- ✦ **Total Food Stamps.** The number and percent of persons receiving food coupons during fiscal year 2006 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.
- ✦ **Reported Child Abuse Cases.** Numbers include all reports of child abuse to Child Protective Services in year 2006. Rate is the 0-17 age population as a percent of the resident population of the same age. Data are provided by Department of Children's Services. Population estimates were derived from Department of Health population data. The rates were calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✦ **Adequate Prenatal Care.** This indicator includes pregnancies where adequacy of prenatal care is defined by Kessner Index. The rate is the number of babies born who received adequate care per 100 resident live births for 2006. Numbers for adequate care were provided by Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning

and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics, and understated due to too much unknown care information received for this year. The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.

- ✦ **Teen Pregnancy.** The population of interest is the number of pregnant 15-17 year-old females during calendar year 2006. 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 15-17 year-olds who gave birth in calendar year 2006, 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 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 2006 are included in this indicator. The rate is the percent of total live births. The data are provided by The Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics. The rate is calculated by KIDS COUNT.
- ✦ **Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** Teens ages 15 to 17 that were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis during year 2006 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.
- ✦ **Commitment to State Custody.** The indicator shows children younger than 20 years of age who were committed to state custody during FY 2006 by 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, 2006. 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. Rates, calculated by KIDS COUNT, are per 1,000.
- ✦ **School-Age Special Education.** This indicator shows 6 to 21 year old public school students who were eligible for special education services as of December 2006. The rate is the percent of net enrollment for the same year. Children classified as gifted or as having a functional delay are not included in the numbers. Special state schools are not included in data. The Tennessee Department of Education provided counts, based on a December 2006 report. KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates.
- ✦ **School Expulsions.** School year 2006-07 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://www.tennessee.gov/education/asr/06_07/doc/table9.pdf). KIDS COUNT reorganized the data by county and calculated the rates. State special schools are not included.
- ✦ **Event Dropouts.** The number of students younger than 18 who drop out of school during grades 9 to 12. The rate is a percent of 9 to 12 grade net enrollment. Data are for school year 2006-07. 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.

- ✦ **Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation.** The data reflect the daily average of eligible students who participated in the program during the school year 2006-2007. The rate is the average participation as the percent of daily school attendance. The Tennessee Department of Education supplied the data. KIDS COUNT reconfigured the data by county and calculated the rate.
- ✦ **Youth Unemployment.** The number of unemployed youth ages 16-19 as a percent of 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 2006.
- ✦ **Recorded Marriages.** The indicator reflects the number of marriage licenses issued in 2006. 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 2006; 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.
- ✦ **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 2006.
- ✦ **Total Population.** Data represent 2006 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 2006.
- ✦ **Total Hispanic Population.** Data represent 2006 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 2006, broken down by racial categories to reflect Census Bureau categorization. Numbers include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. KIDS COUNT extracted data from U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>).
- ✦ **Per Capita Personal Income.** The data are for 2006 and provided by the Tennessee Department of Revenue. These data are also available online from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>).
- ✦ **Fair Market Rent.** The indicator represents final fair market rents for three-bedroom existing housing units for FY 2007. 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 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 2006. Tennessee Housing Development Agency (THDA) provides them at its website (<http://state.tn.us/thda/Research/slesprc.html>).



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