

TENNESSEE

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX

2017

TRACKING THE DRIVERS OF TENNESSEANS' HEALTH



THE SYCAMORE INSTITUTE
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THE SYCAMORE INSTITUTE

BUILDING A STRONGER TENNESSEE THROUGH DATA AND RESEARCH

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Launched in 2015, The Sycamore Institute is an independent, nonpartisan public policy research center for Tennessee. The organization's mission is to provide accessible, reliable data and research in pursuit of sound, sustainable policies that improve the lives of all Tennesseans.

TENNESSEE

STATEWIDE HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

STATEWIDE
overall score

6.6
out of 10

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS DOING?



ADULTS

	TN AVERAGE	NATIONAL AVERAGE
Overweight or obese	68%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	39%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	23%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	12%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	11%	vs. 14%

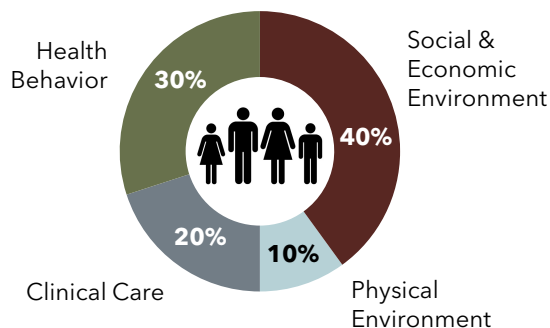


CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	39%	vs. 33%
Infant mortality rate	6.8 per 1,000 live births	vs. 6.0 per 1,000 live births

WHAT INFLUENCES HOW TENNESSEANS ARE DOING?

THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH



HOW DOES TENNESSEE SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?

The Index measures performance in 4 domains that correspond to the 4 drivers of health.

STATEWIDE DOMAIN SCORES



AREAS OF STRENGTH

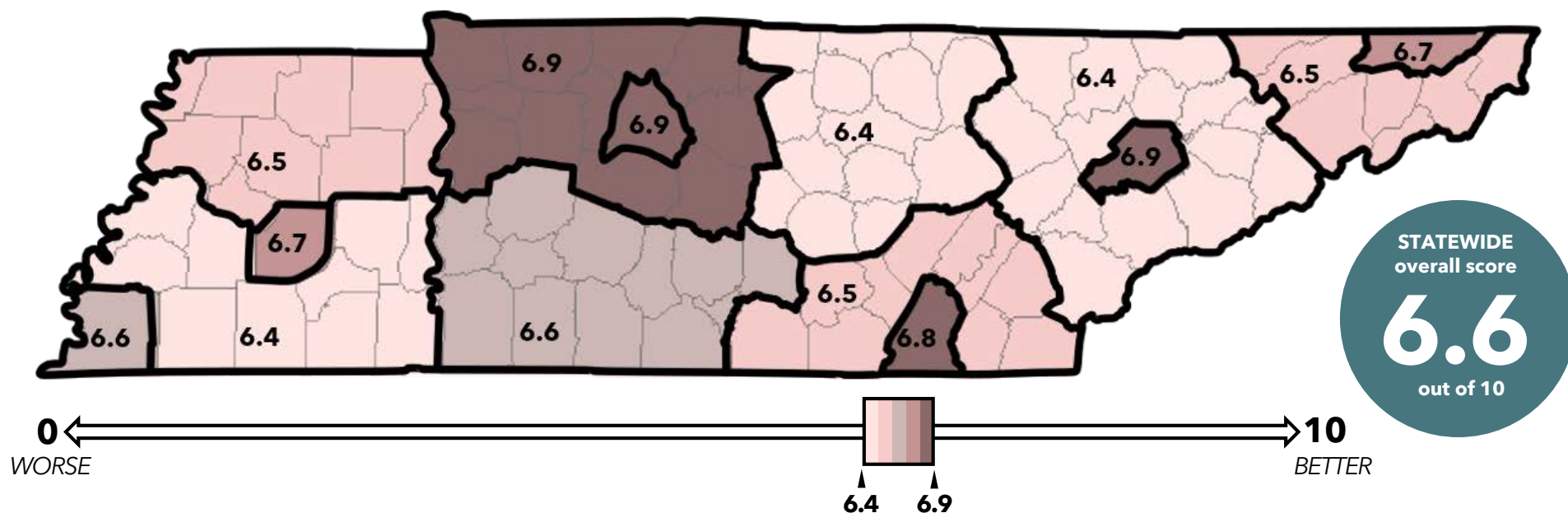
High school graduation rate		88%
Adults with a primary care physician		77%
Adults with stable housing		84%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		24%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		24%
Women who receive inadequate prenatal care		43%

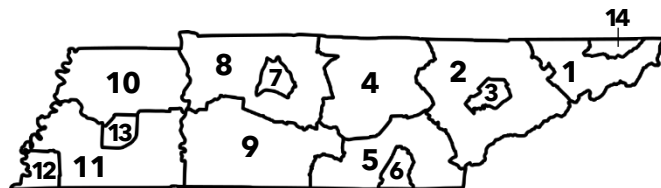
BETTER THAN
2016 SCORE OF
6.5

WORSE ← **0** → **10** BETTER



REGIONS

These regions correspond to the planning regions used by the TN Department of Health.



1. **NORTHEAST:** Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Unicoi & Washington Counties
2. **EAST:** Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier & Union Counties
3. **KNOX:** Knox County

4. **UPPER CUMBERLAND:** Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, Dekalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren & White Counties
5. **SOUTHEAST:** Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea & Sequatchie Counties
6. **HAMILTON:** Hamilton County
7. **DAVIDSON:** Davidson County
8. **MID-CUMBERLAND:** Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson & Wilson Counties

9. **SOUTH CENTRAL:** Bedford, Coffee, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry & Wayne Counties
10. **NORTHWEST:** Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion & Weakley Counties
11. **SOUTHWEST:** Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, McNairy & Tipton Counties
12. **SHELBY:** Shelby County
13. **MADISON:** Madison County
14. **SULLIVAN:** Sullivan County



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TENNESSEE

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

SUMMARY OF METHODS, BACKGROUND & SPECIAL TOPICS

WHAT IS THE INDEX?

The Tennessee Health & Well-Being Index measures the factors that contribute to the health of Tennesseans.^{16,17} Created by The Sycamore Institute, the Index highlights relative areas of strength and areas that may need improvement both statewide and by region.

WHAT ARE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING?

The World Health Organization defines health as “a state of complete, physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”¹ While there is no single definition for well-being, all definitions of well-being are based on “judging life positively and feeling good.”² Well-being couples the absence of disease with a lack of stress and a feeling of hopefulness.³

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE INDEX?

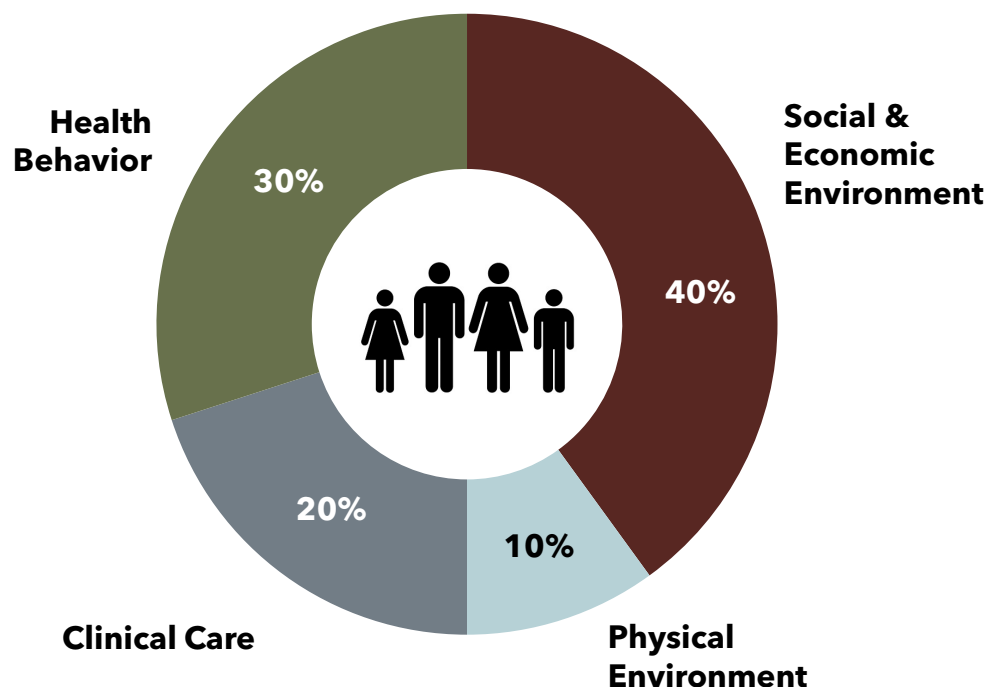
The Index is a tool for measuring the drivers of population health and tracking them over time:

- It is specific to Tennessee.
- It focuses on the underlying factors that contribute to health.
- It presents data at both the state and regional level.
- It shows complex information in an accessible manner.
- It provides a foundation for future work of The Sycamore Institute.

WHAT INFLUENCES THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS AND POPULATIONS?

Health means more than just health care. While access to clinical care is a contributing factor, our behaviors and the physical, social, and economic environments in which we live, work, and play are also major drivers of health.^{4,5,6} To better understand what influences the health of Tennesseans, we must consider people’s lives in a larger context. While genetics is a documented driver of health, population-level data on genetics are unavailable.

THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH



HOW IS THE INDEX SCORE CALCULATED?

The index score is a calculation of 24 metrics within 4 domains that represent the 4 drivers of health (**see figure to the right**). Each metric was compiled using data that are publicly available at both the state and regional or county level. The 4 domain scores were weighted based on their relative contributions to health. See the detailed methodology section for details about selecting the metrics and calculating the scores.

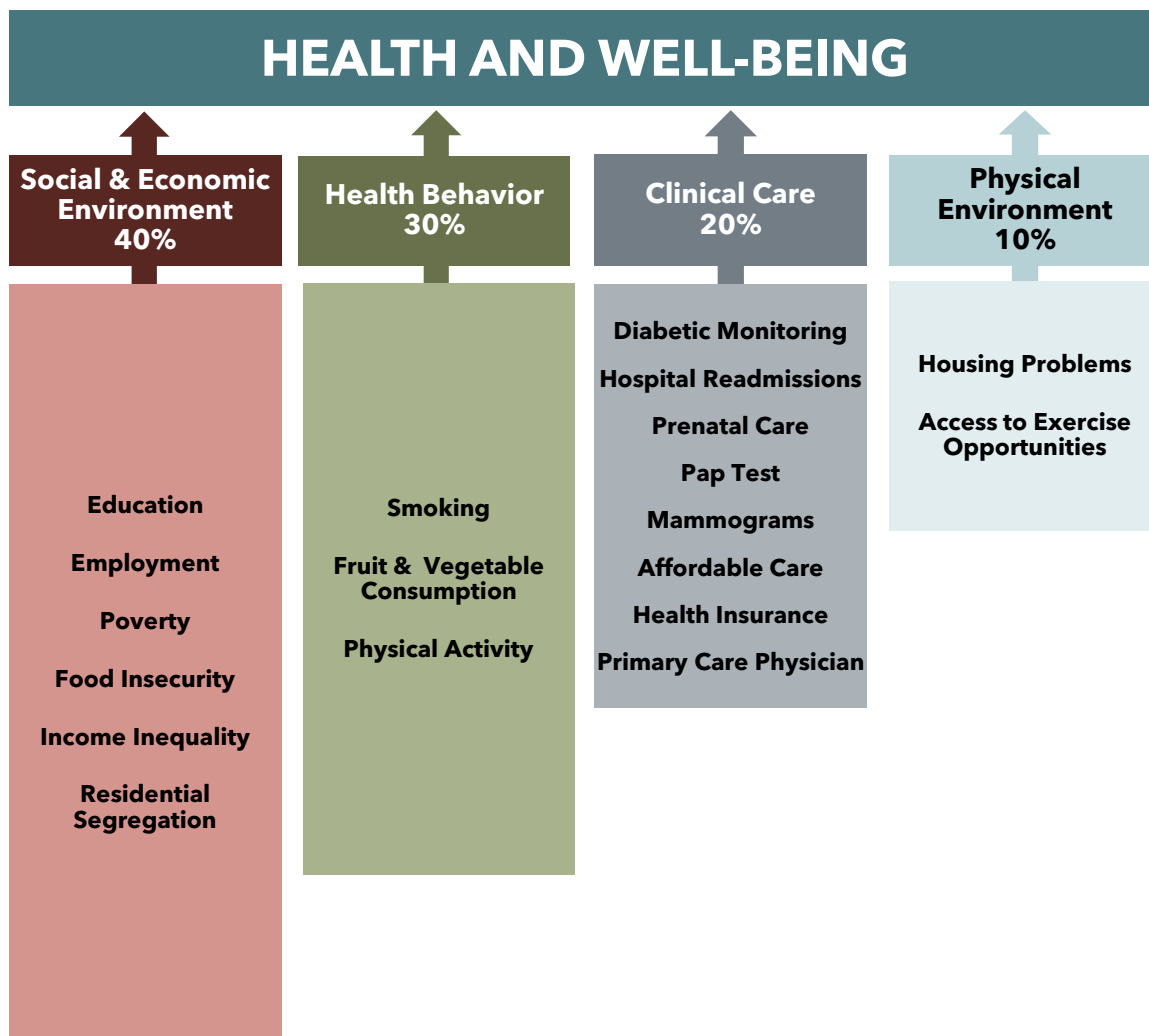
HOW DO YOU INTERPRET THE SCORES?

All scores are on a scale of 0 to 10. Higher scores indicate better performance. Compared to a score of 6.5, a score of 7.0 indicates that the area's conditions may better support the drivers of health and better health outcomes are expected. The state and each region has a total of 5 scores:

- Overall Health & Well-Being Index Score
- Social & Economic Environment Domain Score
- Health Behavior Domain Score
- Clinical Care Domain Score
- Physical Environment Domain Score

Select health outcomes are also highlighted at the state and regional level to provide some context for the scores. The 4 domains – and associated index scores – are areas where individuals, communities, and governments can make investments in health. Improved health outcomes are our return on those investments.

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX FRAMEWORK



WHAT ARE HEALTH DISPARITIES?

The Index provides a snapshot of the factors that influence the health of Tennesseans. While population-based averages can be important tools for tracking progress, it is important to remember that averages can sometimes hide disparities between particular groups.

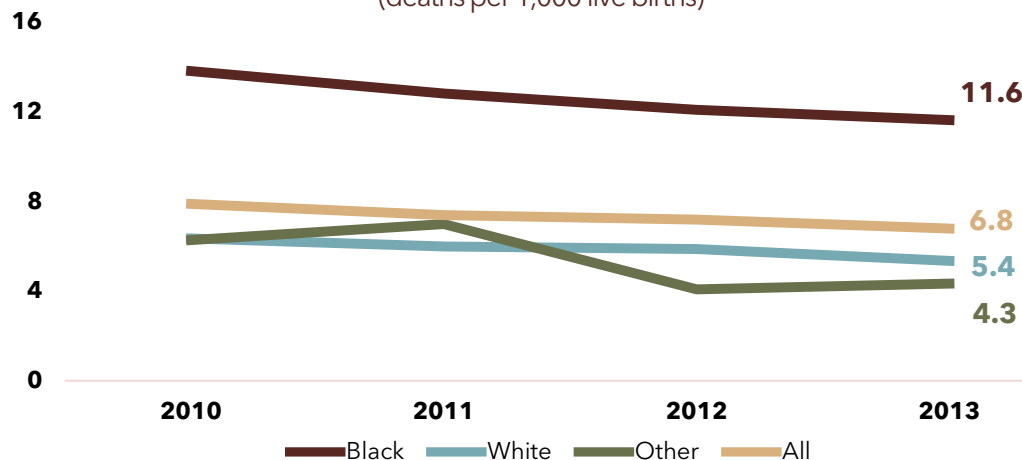
Healthy People 2020 describes a health disparity as **a health difference between individuals or groups that is closely linked with barriers associated with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantages.**⁴ Every health difference that we see between different individuals or groups is not considered a health disparity. For example, while both men and women can be diagnosed with breast cancer, women have a much higher breast cancer rate than men. This is not considered a disparity because the difference is not linked to systemic disadvantage. It is important to note that disparities do not begin and end in health, but are also **seen within the drivers of health as well.**

WHAT GROUPS EXPERIENCE DISPARITIES?

Race and ethnicity are the most frequently discussed sources of health disparities. Other groups of people also experience health disparities, and a person can be a member of more than one of these groups (e.g. a racial minority with a physical disability) which can make them increasingly vulnerable to health disparities. Health disparities can be experienced by groups because of their:

- Race and ethnicity (**top right figure**)
- Socioeconomic status (**bottom right figure**)
- Cognitive, sensory, or physical disability
- Geographic location
- Mental health status
- Gender
- Sexual orientation

TENNESSEANS EXPERIENCE RACIAL DISPARITIES IN INFANT MORTALITY (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of Health Information Tennessee data

TENNESSEANS' SELF-RATED HEALTH INCREASES WITH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



Source: The Sycamore Institute's Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System annual data release, 2015



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TENNESSEE

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

STATEWIDE DOMAIN SCORES

TENNESSEE

STATEWIDE HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT score

6.8
out of 10

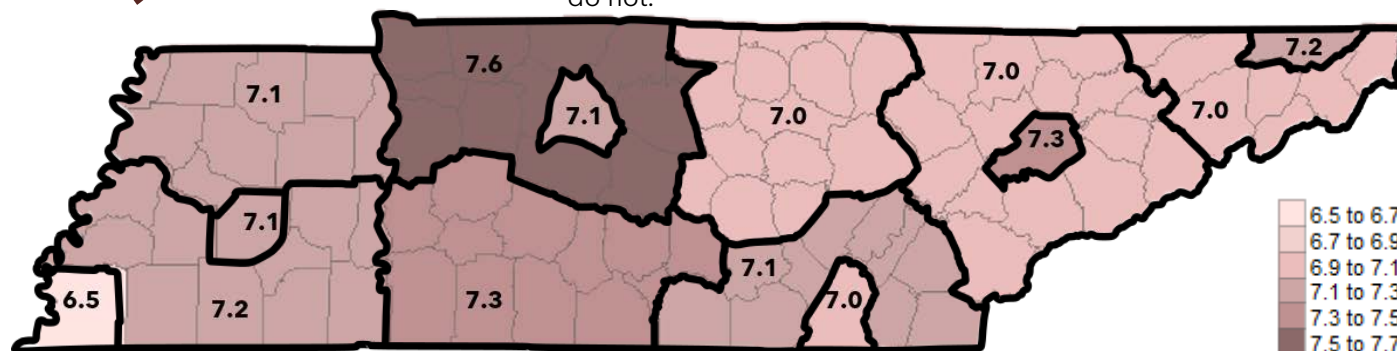
DOMAIN: SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Why is the social and economic environment important for health?

Our social and economic environments encompass where we live, work, and play. Influencing health and well-being more than any other domain, these factors include access to a quality education, job opportunities, safe neighborhoods, social support, and healthy foods. In fact, **education and income are the greatest predictors of health.**⁶ Individuals with higher levels of education and income live longer and are healthier.^{7,8} This relationship exists at both the individual and community level.⁹ People who live in wealthy, highly-educated communities are more likely to be in better health and live longer than those who do not.



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT contributes 40% to a person's health.



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
Domain Scores by Region

BETTER THAN 2016 SCORE OF 6.5

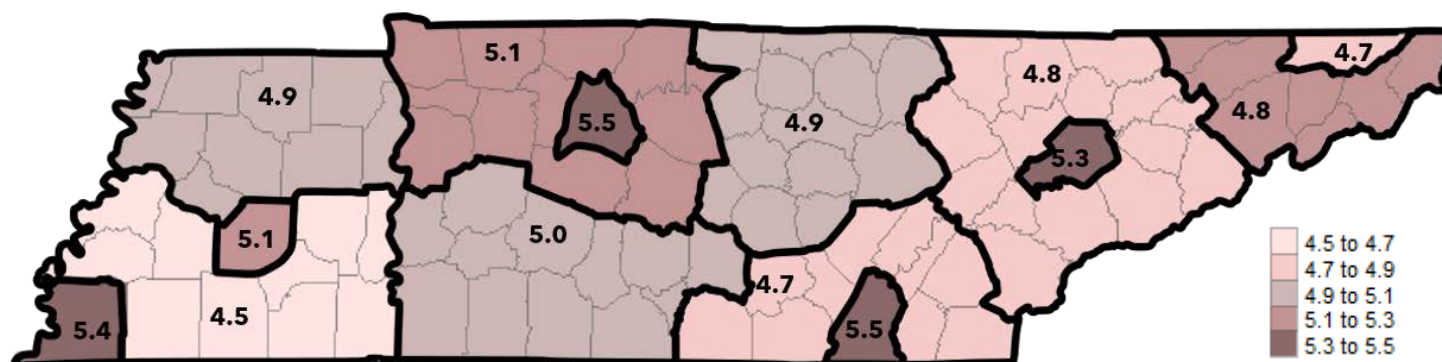
METRIC	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
High school graduation rate (2015)	87.7%	82.0%	BETTER
Adults with some college education (2014)	58.2%	46.1%	BETTER
Statewide unemployment rate (2014)	6.7%	6.2%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	24.0%	17.0%	WORSE
Childless households that are food insecure (2014)	16.9%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	25.9%	19.7%	WORSE
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	18.2%	12.4%	WORSE
Black-White residential segregation index (1-100) (2014)	67	59	WORSE
White-Non-White residential segregation index (1-100) (2014)	59	41	WORSE
Income inequality index (1-100) (2015)	47.7	47.9	SAME



**HEALTH BEHAVIOR
contributes 30%
to a person's health.**

Why is health behavior important for health?

A person's health behavior has a large impact on the length and quality of their life. **Smoking, physical activity, and diet are highly significant health behaviors.**⁵ These three health behaviors are associated with a person's risk for developing many chronic illnesses such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and obesity.¹⁰ Modifications in these three areas can bring about great changes in health outcomes and quality of life. While health behaviors are a personal choice, a person's environment can encourage or discourage healthy behaviors.



**HEALTH
BEHAVIOR
Domain Scores
by Region**

**BETTER THAN
2016 SCORE OF
5.0**

METRIC	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	24.3%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	32.0%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	9.2% combined	13.1% fruits 8.9% vegetables	--

TENNESSEE

STATEWIDE HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

DOMAIN: CLINICAL CARE

CLINICAL
CARE
score

8.0

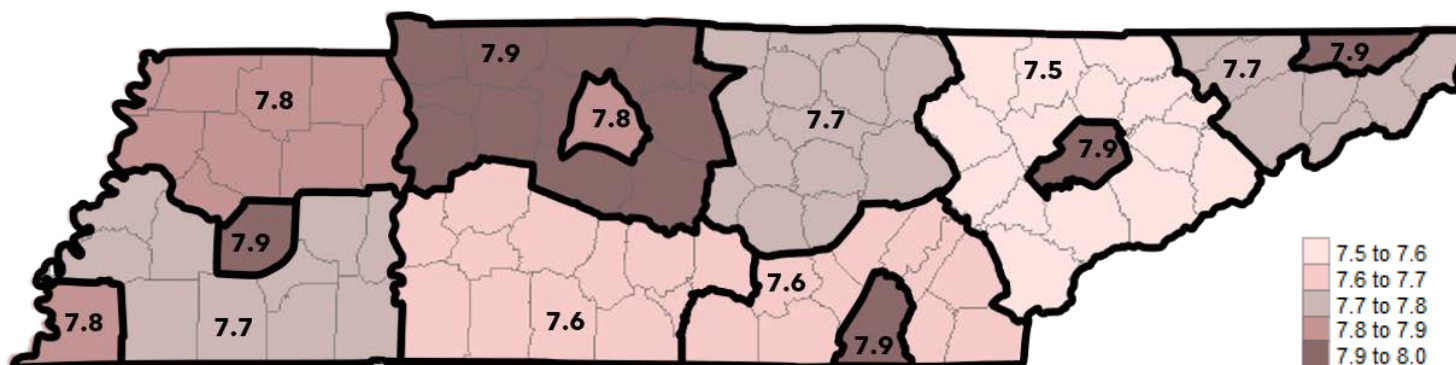
out of 10



**CLINICAL CARE
contributes 20%
to a person's health.**

Why is clinical care important for health?

Clinical care refers to any interaction with the health care system, ranging from preventive activities like vaccines and screenings to the treatment of particular diseases and conditions. Clinical care takes place in a variety of settings such as outpatient clinics, hospitals, public health departments, and long-term care facilities. **Effective health care is accessible, affordable, timely, and high quality.**¹¹



**SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
8.0**

CLINICAL CARE Domain Scores by Region

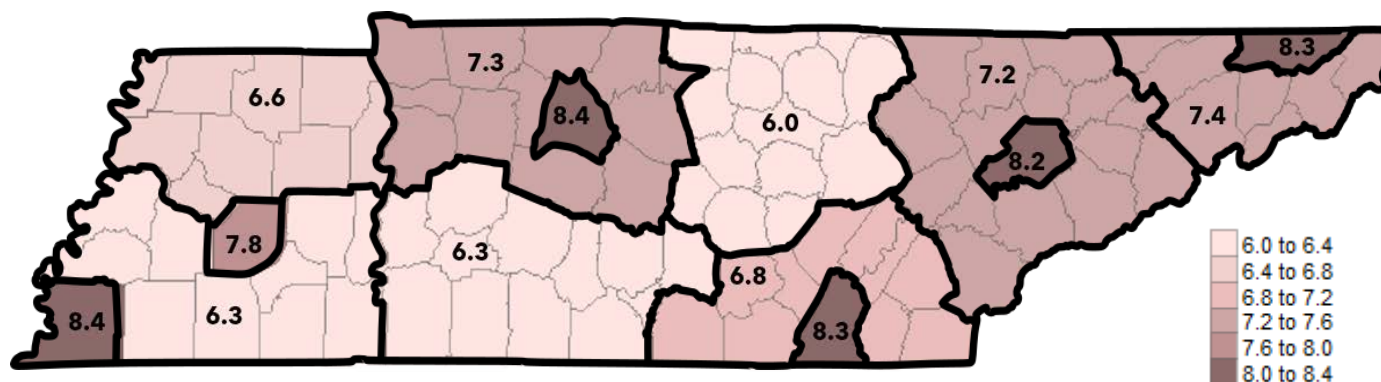
METRIC	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Adults diagnosed with diabetes who have received 2 or more HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	86.6%	84.9%	BETTER
Women who received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	80.1%	75.2%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.3%	7.5%	BETTER
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	77.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	17.6%	15.3%	WORSE
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	56.6%	74.4%	WORSE
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.4%	10.4%	WORSE
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	17.9%	18.0%	SAME
Women, 40 and older, who received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	73.3%	73.0%	SAME



**PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT
contributes 10%
to a person's health.**

Why is physical environment important for health?

The physical environment includes the natural environment, transportation systems, buildings, and public resources.¹² A person's school, work, and home **environment influences their health behaviors and has a direct impact on their health.**¹³ For example, access to sidewalks, parks and playgrounds offer opportunities for physical activity, while exposure to pollution or unsafe drinking water contributes to health conditions like asthma and waterborne illness.



**SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
7.7**

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Domain Scores by Region

METRIC	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2014)	16.6%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2012)	69.3%	77.0%	WORSE



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TENNESSEE

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

REGIONAL DOMAIN SCORES

TENNESSEE

NORTHEAST REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#10 out of 14 regions

NORTHEAST
REGION
overall score

6.5
out of 10



Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Unicoi & Washington Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE NORTHEAST REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE NATIONAL
AVERAGE

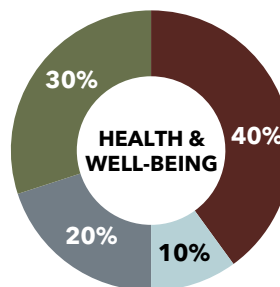
Overweight or obese	70%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	40%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	22%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	12%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	12%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	44%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



NORTHEAST REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.0	Social & Economic Environment #13 out of 14 regions
4.8	Health Behavior #10 out of 14 regions
7.7	Clinical Care #11 out of 14 regions
7.4	Physical Environment #7 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		90%
Adults with a primary care physician		78%
Adults with stable housing		87%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Individuals in households below poverty		22%
Adults who are currently smoking		28%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		52%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.5

WORSE ← BETTER
0 → **10**

TENNESSEE

EAST REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#12 out of 14 regions

EAST
REGION
overall score

6.4
out of 10



Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier & Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE EAST REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE NATIONAL
AVERAGE

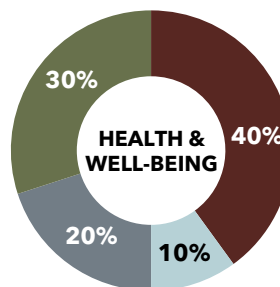
Overweight or obese	69%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	44%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	29%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	15%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	13%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	44%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



EAST REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.0	Social & Economic Environment #12 out of 14 regions
4.8	Health Behavior #11 out of 14 regions
7.5	Clinical Care #14 out of 14 regions
7.2	Physical Environment #9 out of 14 regions


AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		91%
Adults with a primary care physician		80%
Adults with stable housing		86%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		27%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		28%
Adults who avoided needed care due to cost		22%

WORSE THAN
2016 SCORE OF
6.6

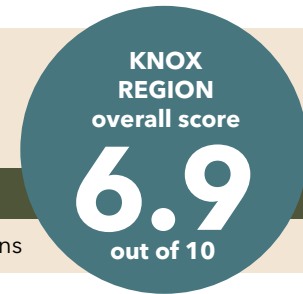
WORSE  BETTER
0 10



TENNESSEE

KNOX REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#1 out of 14 regions



Knox County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE KNOX REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL AVERAGE NATIONAL AVERAGE

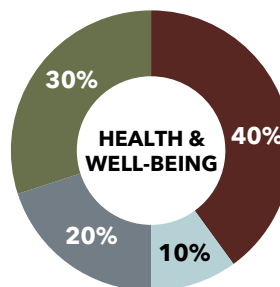
Overweight or obese	69%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	32%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	21%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	10%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	10%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	36%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



KNOX REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.3	Social & Economic Environment #2 out of 14 regions
5.3	Health Behavior #4 out of 14 regions
7.9	Clinical Care #2 out of 14 regions
8.2	Physical Environment #5 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		90%
Adults with a primary care physician		81%
Medicare patients readmitted to the hospital within 30 days		16%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		21%
Individuals in households below poverty		21%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		52%



TENNESSEE

UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#13 out of 14 regions

UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION
overall score
6.4
out of 10



Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, Dekalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren & White Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL AVERAGE
NATIONAL AVERAGE

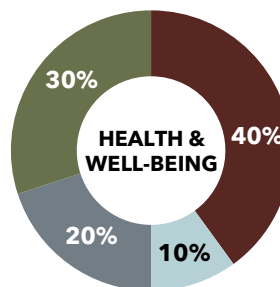
Overweight or obese	72%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	45%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	29%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	13%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	14%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	43%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.0	Social & Economic Environment #11 out of 14 regions
4.9	Health Behavior #8 out of 14 regions
7.7	Clinical Care #10 out of 14 regions
6.0	Physical Environment #14 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		92%
Adults with a primary care physician		78%
Adults with stable housing		86%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		26%
Children in households below poverty		30%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		35%



WORSE ← 0 → 10 BETTER

TENNESSEE

SOUTHEAST REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#11 out of 14 regions

SOUTHEAST
REGION
overall score

6.5
out of 10



Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea & Sequatchie Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

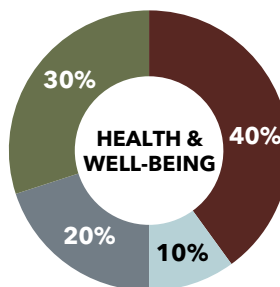
Overweight or obese	72%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	43%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	32%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	17%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	16%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	41%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



SOUTHEAST REGION DOMAIN SCORES

- 7.1** Social & Economic Environment
#6 out of 14 regions
- 4.7** Health Behavior
#13 out of 14 regions
- 7.6** Clinical Care
#13 out of 14 regions
- 6.8** Physical Environment
#10 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		87%
Adults with a primary care physician		80%
Adults with stable housing		85%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		26%
Children in households below poverty		29%
Adults who avoided needed care due to cost		21%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.5

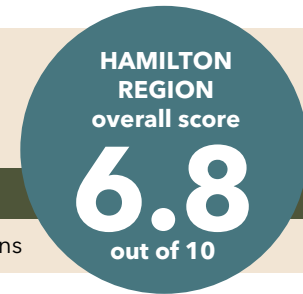
WORSE ← BETTER
0 → **10**



TENNESSEE

HAMILTON REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#4 out of 14 regions



Hamilton County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE HAMILTON REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL AVERAGE NATIONAL AVERAGE

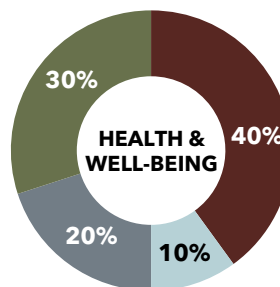
Overweight or obese	65%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	37%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	18%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	17%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	11%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	33%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



HAMILTON REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.0	Social & Economic Environment #10 out of 14 regions
5.4	Health Behavior #2 out of 14 regions
7.9	Clinical Care #3 out of 14 regions
8.3	Physical Environment #3 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		85%
Access to exercise opportunities		82%
Adults with stable housing		84%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		22%
Individuals in households below poverty		16%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		39%





Davidson County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE DAVIDSON REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

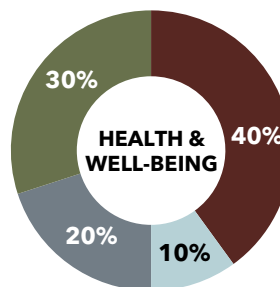
Overweight or obese	64%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	28%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	20%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	14%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	9%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	37%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?




DAVIDSON REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.1	Social & Economic Environment #8 out of 14 regions
5.5	Health Behavior #1 out of 14 regions
7.8	Clinical Care #7 out of 14 regions
8.4	Physical Environment #2 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

Access to exercise opportunities		86%
Adults with a primary care physician		72%
Adults who are physically active		74%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		22%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		21%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		46%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.9

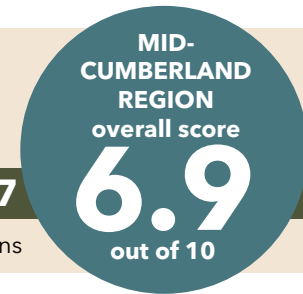
WORSE ← 0 → 10 BETTER



TENNESSEE

MID-CUMBERLAND REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#3 out of 14 regions



Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson & Wilson Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE MID-CUMBERLAND REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL AVERAGE NATIONAL AVERAGE

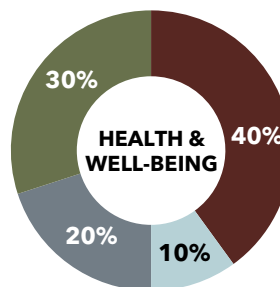
Overweight or obese	69%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	39%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	15%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	8%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	11%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	38%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



MID-CUMBERLAND REGION DOMAIN SCORES

- 7.6** Social & Economic Environment #1 out of 14 regions
- 5.1** Health Behavior #6 out of 14 regions
- 7.9** Clinical Care #4 out of 14 regions
- 7.3** Physical Environment #8 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		94%
Adults with a primary care physician		77%
Adults who avoided needed care due to cost		11%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		22%
Access to exercise opportunities		59%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		38%



TENNESSEE

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#7 out of 14 regions

SOUTH
CENTRAL
REGION
overall score

6.6
out of 10



Bedford, Coffee, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry & Wayne Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

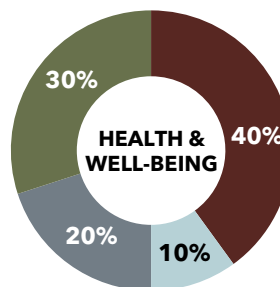
Overweight or obese	68%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	42%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	26%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	14%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	12%	vs. 14%



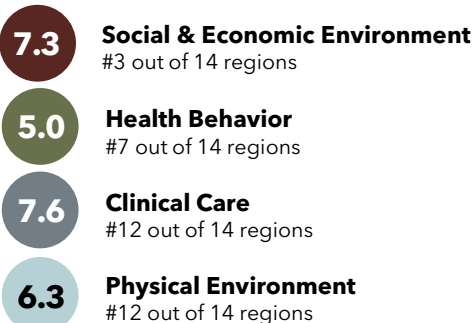
CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	42%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?






SOUTH CENTRAL REGION DOMAIN SCORES



AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		91%
Adults with a primary care physician		82%
Adults with stable housing		86%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		25%
Pregnant women who receive inadequate prenatal care		38%
Adults who avoided needed care due to cost		21%



TENNESSEE

NORTHWEST REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#9 out of 14 regions

NORTHWEST
REGION
overall score

6.5
out of 10



Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion & Weakley Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE NORTHWEST REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

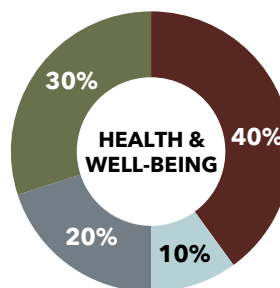
Overweight or obese	74%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	47%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	27%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	21%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	7%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	45%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?






NORTHWEST REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.1	Social & Economic Environment #5 out of 14 regions
4.9	Health Behavior #9 out of 14 regions
7.8	Clinical Care #6 out of 14 regions
6.6	Physical Environment #11 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		92%
Adults with a primary care physician		80%
Adults with stable housing		87%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		27%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		26%
Adults who are physically inactive		37%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.5

WORSE ← **0** → **10** BETTER

TENNESSEE

SOUTHWEST REGION HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

#14 out of 14 regions

SOUTHWEST
REGION
overall score

6.4
out of 10



Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, McNairy & Tipton Counties

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

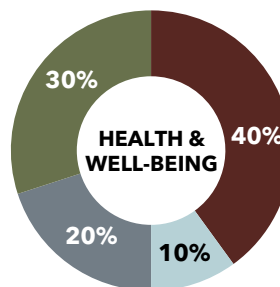
Overweight or obese	73%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	40%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	26%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	17%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	7%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	43%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



SOUTHWEST REGION DOMAIN SCORES

- 7.1** Social & Economic Environment
#7 out of 14 regions
- 4.5** Health Behavior
#14 out of 14 regions
- 7.7** Clinical Care
#9 out of 14 regions
- 6.3** Physical Environment
#13 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		91%
Adults with a primary care physician		84%
Adults with stable housing		85%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		26%
Adults who are currently smoking		33%
Adults who avoided needed care due to cost		21%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.4

WORSE ← BETTER
0 → 10



Shelby County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE SHELBY REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL AVERAGE
NATIONAL AVERAGE

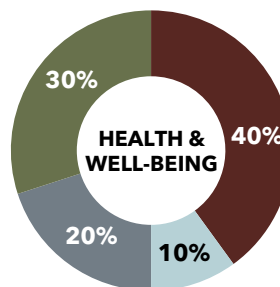
Overweight or obese	73%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	38%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	21%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	11%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	11%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	40%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



SHELBY REGION DOMAIN SCORES

- 6.5** Social & Economic Environment
#14 out of 14 regions
- 5.4** Health Behavior
#3 out of 14 regions
- 7.8** Clinical Care
#8 out of 14 regions
- 8.4** Physical Environment
#1 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

Access to exercise opportunities		90%
Adults with a primary care physician		76%
Women who received a pap test in the last 3 years		89%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		23%
High school graduation rate		77%
Adults with severe housing problems		22%

BETTER THAN
2016 SCORE OF
6.5

WORSE ← **0** → **10** BETTER



Madison County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE MADISON REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE

NATIONAL
AVERAGE

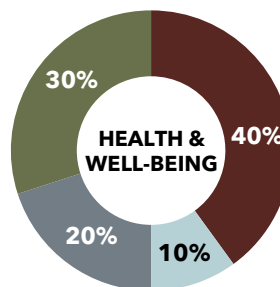
Overweight or obese	74%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	45%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	21%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	16%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	10%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	42%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



MADISON REGION DOMAIN SCORES

- 7.1** Social & Economic Environment
#9 out of 14 regions
- 5.1** Health Behavior
#5 out of 14 regions
- 7.9** Clinical Care
#5 out of 14 regions
- 7.8** Physical Environment
#6 out of 14 regions

AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		91%
Adults with a primary care physician		76%
Women who received a pap test in the last 3 years		84%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		23%
Individuals in households below poverty		21%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		22%

SAME AS
2016 SCORE OF
6.7

WORSE ← **0** → **10** BETTER



Sullivan County

HOW ARE TENNESSEANS IN THE SULLIVAN REGION DOING?



ADULTS

REGIONAL
AVERAGE NATIONAL
AVERAGE

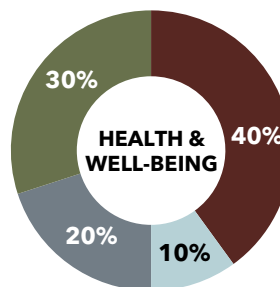
Overweight or obese	66%	vs. 64%
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	39%	vs. 31%
Report their health as fair or poor	23%	vs. 17%
Diagnosed with diabetes	13%	vs. 10%
Diagnosed with asthma	14%	vs. 14%



CHILDREN

Overweight or obese	40%	vs. 33%
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HOW DOES THE REGION SCORE ON THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH?



SULLIVAN REGION DOMAIN SCORES

7.2

Social & Economic Environment
#4 out of 14 regions

4.7

Health Behavior
#12 out of 14 regions




7.9

Clinical Care
#1 out of 14 regions

8.3

Physical Environment
#4 out of 14 regions


AREAS OF STRENGTH

High school graduation rate		93%
Adults with a primary care physician		82%
Adults with stable housing		88%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Children who are food insecure		26%
Individuals in households below poverty		19%
Adults who smoke cigarettes		28%

WORSE THAN
2016 SCORE OF
6.8

WORSE  BETTER
0 10

DETAILED METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Choosing a Methodology

The Tennessee Health & Well-Being Index is adapted from the methodology developed by the Colorado Health Institute (CHI). CHI used this methodology for their **Colorado Access to Care Index**.¹⁴ The CHI methods are based on the National Health Security Preparedness Index which was a shared effort between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the University of Kentucky, and other organizations.¹⁵

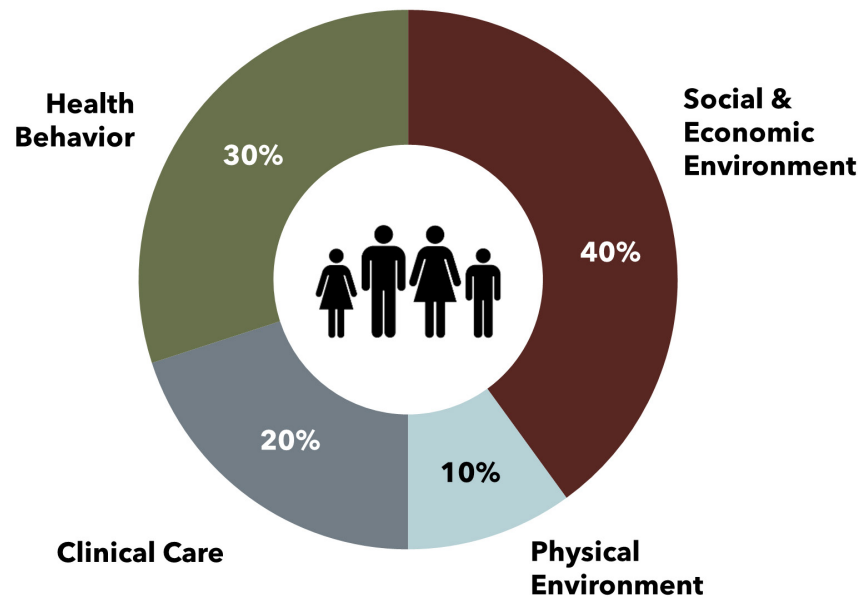
We chose this methodology for our Index because:

- A scale of 0 to 10 is easy to interpret and understand.
- It allows us to track changes at both the state and regional level.
- We can calculate scores at the overall, domain, and individual metrics level.

Choosing the Domains

The 4 domains were chosen based on previous research around the drivers of health.^{16,17} While many people think of health care as the main driver of health, where we live, work, and play has a much greater impact on our health and the quality of our lives. We chose to incorporate these factors into our Index to provide a comprehensive assessment of the drivers of population health in Tennessee. While genetics is a documented driver of health, population-level data on genetics are unavailable.

THE DRIVERS OF HEALTH



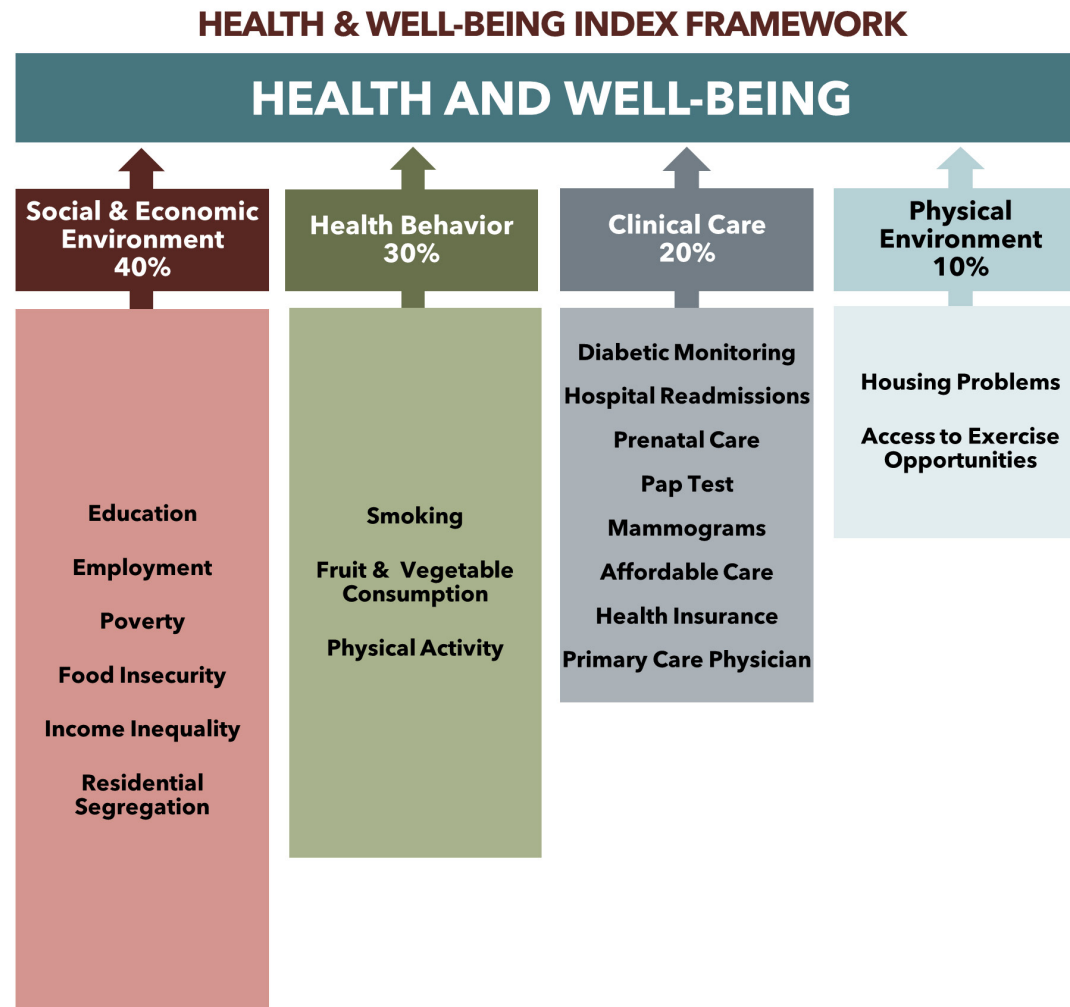
Selecting the Metrics

The following criteria were used to choose the metrics for our Index:

- *Metrics must be available at both the state and regional and/or county level:* It is important to show the variation within our state.
- *Metrics must be available for multiple years:* This allows us to update the Index and track changes over time. Most of the data sources are collected annually.
- *Metrics must be validated:* The metrics are supported by the literature and have been used in similar studies to assess the health care system, access to care, social and economic environments, public health and prevention, and health outcomes.

Defining the Domains and Metrics

The Tennessee Health & Well-Being Index is comprised of 4 domains and 24 metrics. The 4 domains are: Social & Economic Environment, Health Behavior, Clinical Care, and Physical Environment.



Calculating Index Scores

The data were compiled from each of the data sources listed below. For the 2017 Index metrics, the most recent data available were used to calculate the Index score. These data were mostly for 2015, 2014, and 2013. For the 2016 baseline measurements, data from the most recent previous years (e.g. 2014, 2013, and 2012) were used. Scores were calculated at the state and regional levels for all domains and metrics.

Differences in State and Regional Scores

State scores were not derived from averaging the regional scores. State-level aggregate data were used for the statewide scores, and regional-level aggregate data were used for the regional scores. Because of this, averaging the regional scores will not produce numbers that are equal to the state scores. In fact, it is possible that a statewide score could be higher than or lower than all of the regional scores for a domain. For example, each region may have a score lower than the statewide score, but each of those lower scores may be driven by different factors (i.e. lower performance on different metrics). In the aggregate, each region's lower performance on different, specific metrics may be more than offset by the other regions' relatively higher performance. This is similar to the sensitivity issue discussed in the last bullet of the limitations sections below.

Establishing Benchmarks

Before calculating the score, an aspirational benchmark of 0% or 100% was established. For example, we set an aspirational benchmark of 100% for the proportion of Tennesseans that eat 5 or more fruits and vegetables per day. On the other hand, we set an aspirational benchmark that 0% of Tennesseans be uninsured or food insecure.

Again, these benchmarks are aspirational and may not always be possible, but ambitious benchmarks can push us towards improvements in the health and well-being of all people in our state.

Calculating Domain Scores

Each metric was converted to a score of 0 to 1 where 1 is the best score and 0 is the worst score. For example, 75.3% would be converted to .753.

For some metrics, the scores had to be flipped so that 0 would represent a poor score and 1 would represent a good score. The percent of uninsured Tennesseans is an example of this. For the 2017 calculation, 17.4% of adult Tennesseans were uninsured (from 2014). We converted the percentage to .174 and then subtracted it from 1 ($1 - .174 = 0.826$). In this scoring methodology, having an uninsured rate of 0% would result in an index score of 1 ($1 - 0 = 1$). The inequality metrics were also treated similarly because they are expressed on a scale of either 0 to 100 or 0 to 1, where 100 and 1, respectively, represent high segregation or inequality.

After all of the metrics were converted to a scale of 0 to 1, the scores of each metric within a domain were averaged and multiplied by 10. This resulted in an overall score of 0 to 10 for each of the 4 domains.

Calculating the Health & Well-Being Score

Individual domain scores were used to generate the state and regional Health & Well-Being Index scores. Each domain score was weighted based on its relative contribution to health and well-being. The relative contribution is based on the research cited above on the drivers of health. The following formula was used when calculating scores:

$$\text{Health \& Well-Being} = (\text{Social \& Economic Environment} * 0.4) + (\text{Health Behavior} * 0.3) + (\text{Clinical Care} * 0.2) + (\text{Physical Environment} * 0.1)$$

Determining National Averages

Each metric was compared to the United States national average to provide context for the state and each region. If possible, the national average was obtained from the same data source as the state/regional metric. If the same data source did not have a national average for the metric, a validated, outside source was used. Tables of each of the metrics compared to national averages for the state and each region can be found in the appendix.

Limitations

- While the most recent available data were used for each metric, the year of the most recent data varied by each source.
- There may have been more robust or timely metrics that were excluded from the Index based on our selection criteria.
- Many of the data sources rely on self-reported data. When using self-reported data, we assume that people are being honest, providing accurate answers, and that they understand the questions they are being asked.
- The Index relies on cross-sectional data that only captures a single point in time. The data do not include the impact of cumulative exposures over the life course.
- Data are presented at the regional and county level and cannot/should not be interpreted at the individual level.
- Many of the metrics were reported as crude rates. Crude rates do not take into account any confounding factors (e.g. age) that may affect the rate of the disease or circumstance reported.
- Because we used multiple sources of data, there may be inconsistencies among the data due to different sampling methods, definitions, modeling techniques, and approaches to data collection and analysis.
- The Index is not sensitive to different directional changes in domain metrics. For example, if childless household food insecurity decreases but child food insecurity increases, they may offset one another, and the domain score may remain unchanged. Because of this, we provide data for the individual metrics in the appendix in addition to the domain scores.

Data Sources for Metrics

- [The Tennessee Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#)
- [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#)
- [Tennessee Mortality Data](#)
- [Health Indicators Warehouse](#)
- [Kids Count Data Center](#)
- [Small Area and Income Poverty Estimates](#)
- [Feeding America: Map the Meal Gap](#)
- [American Community Survey](#)
- [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates \(SAHIE\)](#)

DATA SOURCES

The Tennessee Health & Well-Being Index uses the 9 data sources listed below. All of the data sources are publicly available and more information can be found by clicking the title of each source.

1. The Tennessee Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Description: The Tennessee Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual survey managed by the Tennessee Department of Health in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey uses telephone interviews to ask questions about individual behaviors that affect the risk of developing chronic conditions. State-level data for the health disparities metric were obtained directly from CDC.

Time Period: Regional level data are publically available for 2011-2013. The 2013 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2012 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics. The statewide data for the health disparities metric are from 2014 and 2015.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Clinical Care

- Diabetic Monitoring - percent of adults ages 18+ diagnosed with diabetes who have received 2 or more HbA1c measurements in the last year
- Affordable Care - percent of adults ages 18+ who avoided seeing a doctor because of the cost
- Primary Care Physician - percent of adults ages 18+ that have a personal doctor or health care provider
- Mammogram - percent of women ages 40+ who received a mammogram in the past 2 years
- Pap Test - percent of women ages 18+ who had a Pap test within the past 3 years

Domain: Health Behavior

- Smoking - percent of adults ages 18+ who currently smoke cigarettes
- Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - percent of adults ages 18+ who consume 5 or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day

Health Disparities

- Self-Rated Health Status - individuals were asked "Would you say that in general your health is - Excellent, Very good, Good, Fair, or Poor?"

2. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Description: The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps is an annual program that measures factors that influence health. The program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Rankings are generated for all states and counties in the United States.

Time Period: Data are available for 2010-2016. The 2016 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2015 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:*Domain: Health Behavior*

- Physical Inactivity – percent of adults ages 20+ who reported no leisure-time physical activity (e.g. running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise)

Domain: Social & Economic Environment

- Unemployment – percent of people ages 16+ who were unemployed and looking for work
- Child Poverty – percent of children under the age of 18 living in a household with an income below the federal poverty threshold, which varies by family/household size (e.g. \$24,300 per year for a family of 4 in 2016)
- Residential Segregation – differences in the residential distribution of 2 or more groups across census tracts in an area. We use two separate metrics to measure residential distribution differences between blacks and whites and whites and non-whites. These distribution differences represent residential segregation. This is measured by a dissimilarity index that quantifies the gap on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 is considered the highest level of residential segregation (i.e. 2 groups living in different areas). Values of 40 or 50 are considered moderate levels of segregation, and values of 30 or below are considered low levels of segregation. 5-year estimates of 2012-2016 data were used because they are more accurate than 1-year estimates when analyzing small populations and geographies.
- Some College – percent of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education (i.e. vocational/technical school, junior college, 4 year college)

Domain: Physical Environment

- Severe Housing Problems – percent of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, lack of kitchen, lack of plumbing facilities, or high housing costs (defined as monthly housing costs including utilities that exceed 50% of monthly income)
- Access to Exercise Opportunities – percent of individuals who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity (local, state, and national parks; gyms, community centers, YMCAs, dance studios, and pools). Reasonably close is defined as living within a census block that is within 0.5 miles of a park, an urban census tract that is within 1 mile of a recreational facility, or a rural census tract that is within 3 miles of a recreational facility.

Domain: Clinical Care

- Uninsured Children – percent of the population under age 19 that has no health insurance coverage

3. Tennessee Mortality Data

Description: Mortality data are collected through standardized Certificate of Death forms that are forwarded to the Tennessee Department of Health's Office of Vital Records. Data include information on in-state and out-of-state deaths of all Tennessee residents. They also include demographic characteristics and the cause of death

Time Period: Data are available for 1990-2014. The 2014 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2013 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:*Health Disparities*

- Infant Mortality Rate – the number of deaths of infants under age 1 occurring among all live births in a given year

4. Health Indicators Warehouse

Description: The Health Indicators Warehouse is a collaboration of many agencies and offices within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and is maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Hospital readmission data are provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) databases (i.e. Medicare Administrative Data and Chronic Condition Data Warehouse).

Time Period: Data are available for 2007-2013. The 2013 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2012 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Clinical Care

- Medicare Readmissions – percent of Medicare beneficiaries covered by traditional fee-for-service Medicare that experienced an inpatient readmissions within 30 days of an acute hospital stay

5. Kids Count Data Center

Description: The Kids Count Data Center is a collaboration between the Annie E. Casey Foundation and state-level organizations in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. The Center provides annual data on the health and well-being of children and families in the United States and the underlying factors that influence their health and well-being.

Time Period: Data are available for 2010- 2015. The 2015 data were used for the 2017 Index metrics for the Social & Economic Environment domain. The 2014 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics for the Social & Economic Environment domain. The 2014 data were used for the 2017 Index metrics for the Clinical Care domain because they were the most recent data available for the particular metric. The 2013 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics for the Clinical Care domain.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Social & Economic Environment

- High School Graduation Rate – percent of students graduating within 4 years of entering high school and graduation in more than 4 years for students with an Individual Education Plan

Domain: Clinical Care

- Adequate Prenatal Care – percent of live births in a given calendar year where the mother received adequate prenatal care. The adequacy of care is based on the Kessner index, which was developed by the Institute of Medicine in 1973 to assess prenatal care.

6. Small Area and Income Poverty Estimates, 2014, US Census Bureau

Description: The U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provide annual income and poverty estimates for states, counties, and school districts. The SAIPE are model-based estimates that use summary data from federal income tax returns, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits data, decennial census data, postcensal population estimates, Supplemental Security Income data, economic data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the American Community Survey.

Time Period: Data are available for 1989, 1993, and 1995-2014. The 2014 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2013 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Social & Economic Environment

- Overall Poverty – percent of individuals of any age living in a household with an income below the federal poverty threshold, which varies by family size (e.g. \$24,300 per year for a family of 4 in 2016)

7. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Description: The U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) provides single-year estimates of health insurance coverage for counties in the US. The estimates are based on an area-level model and are supplemented with administrative data.

Time Period: Data are available for 2006-2014. The 2014 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2013 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Clinical Care

- Uninsured Adults – percent of adults ages 18-64 that do not have any kind of health care coverage

8. Feeding America: Map the Meal Gap

Description: The Map the Meal Gap project provides annual state and county level estimates of food insecurity, food budget shortfall, cost-of-food index, and the national average cost of a meal. Data from the Current Population Survey and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are used to assess the relationship between food insecurity and associated factors (e.g. unemployment rate, poverty rate, homeownership rate, and other demographic variables) at the state level. County level estimates are then made based on the state level relationship between food insecurity and the associated variables by using the American Community Survey.

Time Period: Data are available for 2012-2014. The 2014 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and 2013 data were used for the 2016 baseline metrics.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Social & Economic Environment

- Childless Adult Food Insecurity - percent of households without children that have limited or uncertain access to adequate food
- Child Food Insecurity – percent of households with children under the age of 18 that have limited or uncertain access to food

9. American Community Survey

Description: The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS collects information related to demographics, housing, and economic, and social factors for multiple geographic areas.

Time Period: ACS data were first collected in 2005 with 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year estimates available as well. The 5-year estimates associated with 2011-2015 data were used for 2017 Index metrics, and the 5-year estimates associated with 2010-2014 data were used for the 2016 baseline Index metrics.

Metrics Used:

Domain: Social & Economic Environment

- Income Inequality – a measurement of the distribution of income in Tennessee. It is measured by the Gini index, which quantifies the distribution on a scale of 0 to 1. At 0, all Tennesseans would have the same income. At 1, the difference between the highest incomes and the lowest would be greatest. 5-year estimates were used because they are more accurate than 1-year estimates when analyzing small populations and geographies.

Data Sources Used for National Averages

1. National Center for Education Statistics; The Condition of Education At a Glance. [LINK](#)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. [LINK](#)
3. Feeding America, Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics [LINK](#)
4. Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data Query Tool. [LINK](#)
5. National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS) [LINK](#)
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Launched in 2015, The Sycamore Institute is an independent, nonpartisan public policy research center for Tennessee. The Institute's mission is to provide accessible, reliable data and research in pursuit of sound, sustainable policies that improve the lives of all Tennesseans.

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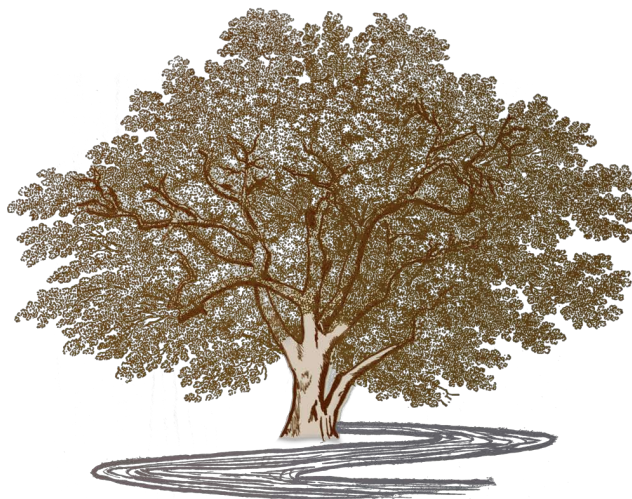
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BUILDING A STRONGER TENNESSEE THROUGH DATA AND RESEARCH

TENNESSEE

HEALTH & WELL-BEING INDEX 2017

APPENDIX

Table 1. Statewide Tennessee Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	58.2%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	67	59	WORSE
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	16.9%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	24.0%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	25.9%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	87.7%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	47.7	47.9	SAME
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	18.2%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	6.7%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	59	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	24.3%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	32.0%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	9.2% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.4%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	17.6%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	77.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	86.6%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.3%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	17.9%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	56.6%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	80.1%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	73.3%	73.0%	SAME
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	16.6%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	69.3%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 2. Northeast Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	46.7%	46.1%	SAME
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	58	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	15.7%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	27.2%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	30.7%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	89.7%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	45.8	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	22.1%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	7.9%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	32	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	27.5%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.0%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	7.3% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.8%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	16.9%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	78.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	85.9%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.0%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	20.1%	18.0%	WORSE
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	47.8%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	83.4%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	72.3%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.1%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	61.6%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 3. East Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	43.0%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	56	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	15.2%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	26.9%	17%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	29.6%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	91.3%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	45.9	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.4%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	8.0%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	32	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	28.3%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.4%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	8.3% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	18.7%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	21.7%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	80.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	86.8%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.6%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	17.7%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	52.7%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	71.9%	75.2%	WORSE
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	64.1%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.8%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	57.5%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 4. Knox Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	70.4%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	54	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	14.4%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	20.7%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	23.0%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	90.0%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	48.0	47.9	SAME
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.6%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	5.5%	6.2%	BETTER
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	42	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	23.2%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	29.7%	29.6%	SAME
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	11.3% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	14.9%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	12.0%	15.3%	BETTER
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	81.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	88.3%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.0%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	16.4%	18.0%	BETTER
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	47.8%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	80.1%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	77.6%	73.0%	BETTER
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	14.7%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	79.5%	77.0%	BETTER

Table 5. Upper-Cumberland Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	40.9%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	54	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	13.9%	13.0%	SAME
Children who are food insecure (2014)	26.4%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	29.5%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	92.0%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	45.8	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.2%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	7.8%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	34	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	25.0%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.1%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	7.8% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	19.6%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	18.7%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	78.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	86.7%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	6.1%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	19.9%	18.0%	WORSE
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	64.5%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	72.2%	75.2%	WORSE
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	70.1%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.9%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	34.8%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 6. Southeast Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	41.0%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	42	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	15.2%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	26.4%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	29.3%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	87.3%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	45.4	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.8%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	7.9%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	27	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	30.3%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	37.1%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	7.1% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	18.5%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	20.8%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	80.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	85.4%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.7%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.2%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	55.9%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	75.7%	75.2%	SAME
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	69.3%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	15.2%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	50.7%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 7. Hamilton Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	65.6%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	63	59	WORSE
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	16.1%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	21.8%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	22.0%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	85.4%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	47.7	47.9	SAME
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	15.9%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	6.3%	6.2%	SAME
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	57	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	23.5%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	30%	29.6%	SAME
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	15.2% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	16.2%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	16.3%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	79.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	84.4%	84.9%	SAME
Children who are uninsured (2013)	4.2%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	16.2%	18.0%	BETTER
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	60.5%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	79.4%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	76.2%	73.0%	BETTER
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	16.2%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	81.5%	77.0%	BETTER

Table 8. Davidson Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	67.0%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	49	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	17.3%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	21.6%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	31.5%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	81.5%	82.0%	SAME
Income Inequality Index (2015)	48.8	47.9	SAME
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	19.9%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	5.1%	6.2%	BETTER
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	43	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	20.9%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	25.8%	29.6%	BETTER
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	11.6% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	19.7%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	16.8%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	72.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	86.5%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	6.6%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.8%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	54.0%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	81.7%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	82.5%	73.0%	BETTER
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	18.8%	19.0%	SAME
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	86.4%	77.0%	BETTER

Table 9. Mid-Cumberland Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	57.3%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	42	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	13.3%	13.0%	SAME
Children who are food insecure (2014)	21.8%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	19.6%	19.7%	SAME
High School Graduation rate (2015)	94.0%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	42.6	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	14.0%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	6.6%	6.2%	SAME
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	31	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	22.9%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	33.2%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	8% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	15.8%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	10.8%	15.3%	BETTER
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	77.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	85.9%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.6%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.2%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	61.9%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	77.0%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	72.0%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.2%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	58.7%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 10. South Central Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	43.8%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	42	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	14.6%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	25.1%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	26.8%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	91.2%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	44.1	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	18.5%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	7.0%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	26	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	23.0%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.3%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	10.4% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	18.8%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	20.9%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	82.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	85.0%	84.9%	SAME
Children who are uninsured (2013)	6.2%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.6%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	62.0%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	74.0%	75.2%	WORSE
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	67.4%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.8%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	40.0%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 11. Northwest Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	44.9%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	37	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	17.5%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	26.6%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	30.6%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	92.3%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	45.7	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	22.8%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	8.9%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	33	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	25.6%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.9%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	9.1% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.8%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	22.9%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	80.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	88.4%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.4%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	17.8%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	67.4%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	81.4%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	64.4%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	13.1%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	44.9%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 12. Southwest Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	44.2%	46.1%	WORSE
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	39	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	18.2%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	25.8%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	28.0%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	90.6%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	46.5	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.9%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	9.0%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	34	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	32.8%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.6%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	5.3% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.5%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	20.5%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	84.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	85.5%	84.9%	SAME
Children who are uninsured (2013)	5.2%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.1%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	63.9%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	76.1%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	63.2%	73%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	15.4%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	40.6%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 13. Shelby Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	62.3%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	67	59	WORSE
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	22.4%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	22.9%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	34.5%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	77.2%	82.0%	WORSE
Income Inequality Index (2015)	50.5	47.9	WORSE
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	23.0%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	7.9%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	63	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	20.4%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	30.2%	29.6%	SAME
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	11.1% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	19.3%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	20.0%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	76.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	84.3%	84.9%	SAME
Children who are uninsured (2013)	4.7%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.6%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	51.6%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	89.4%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	76.2%	73.0%	BETTER
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	21.8%	19.0%	WORSE
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	90.1%	77.0%	BETTER

Table 14. Madison Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	56.9%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	47	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	19.5%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	23.1%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	29.2%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	91.0%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	47.2	47.9	WORSE
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	20.9%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	6.9%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	44	41	WORSE
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	21.5%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	31.0%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	6.4% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	15.9%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	16.7%	15.3%	WORSE
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	76.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	87.6%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	4.5%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.4%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	66.9%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	84.1%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	65.4%	73.0%	WORSE
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	18.5%	19.0%	SAME
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	74.4%	77.0%	WORSE

Table 15. Sullivan Region Metrics

	MOST RECENT TENNESSEE DATA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	BETTER/WORSE THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE
Social & Economic Environment Domain			
Adults with some college education (2014)	56.6%	46.1%	BETTER
Black-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	54	59	BETTER
Childless household that are food insecure (2014)	14.2%	13.0%	WORSE
Children who are food insecure (2014)	25.6%	17.0%	WORSE
Children who live in poverty (2014)	28.2%	19.7%	WORSE
High School Graduation rate (2015)	92.9%	82.0%	BETTER
Income Inequality Index (2015)	46.8	47.9	BETTER
Individuals who live in poverty (2014)	18.5%	12.4%	WORSE
Unemployment rate (2014)	6.7%	6.2%	WORSE
White-Non-White Residential Segregation Index (2014)	34	41	BETTER
Health Behavior Domain			
Adults currently smoking cigarettes (2013)	28.4%	16.8%	WORSE
Adults who are physically inactive (2012)	36.3%	29.6%	WORSE
Adults who eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day (2013)	5.6% combined	13.1% fruit 8.9% vegetables	-
Clinical Care Domain			
Adults who are uninsured (2014)	17.3%	10.4%	WORSE
Adults who avoided medical care in the last 12 months due to cost (2013)	15.5%	15.3%	SAME
Adults with a primary care physician (2013)	82.0%	69.9%	BETTER
Adults with diabetes receiving at least 2 HbA1c measurements in the last year (2013)	91.2%	84.9%	BETTER
Children who are uninsured (2013)	4.9%	7.5%	BETTER
Medicare enrollees readmitted within 30 days of a hospital discharge (2013)	18.4%	18.0%	SAME
Pregnant women who receive adequate prenatal care (2015)	55.8%	74.4%	WORSE
Women who have received a pap test within the past 3 years (2013)	84.4%	75.2%	BETTER
Women, 40 and older, who have received a mammogram in the past 2 years (2013)	73.3%	73.0%	SAME
Physical Environment Domain			
Adults with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities (2012)	11.8%	19.0%	BETTER
Individuals with access to exercise opportunities (e.g. parks, gyms, YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, pools) (2014)	76.9%	77.0%	SAME

Table 16. Comparison of 2017 and 2016 Index and Domain Scores

	Health & Well-Being Index			Social & Economic Environment Domain			Health Behavior Domain			Clinical Care Domain			Physical Environment Domain		
	2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017	
Tennessee	6.5	6.6	▲	6.5	6.8	▲	5.0	5.1	▲	8.0	8.0	▲▼	7.7	7.7	▲▼
Northeast	6.5	6.5	▲▼	6.9	7.0	▲	4.8	4.8	▲▼	7.7	7.7	▼	7.5	7.4	▼
East	6.6	6.4	▼	6.9	7.0	▲	4.8	4.8	▲▼	8.1	7.5	▼	7.4	7.2	▼
Knox	7.0	6.9	▼	7.3	7.3	▲▼	5.4	5.3	▼	8.2	7.9	▼	8.2	8.2	▲▼
Upper-Cumberland	6.5	6.4	▼	6.9	7.0	▲	5.1	4.9	▼	7.9	7.7	▼	6.6	6.0	▼
Southeast	6.5	6.5	▲▼	7.1	7.1	▲▼	4.8	4.7	▼	7.8	7.6	▼	7.0	6.8	▼
Hamilton	6.7	6.8	▲	6.9	7.0	▲	5.1	5.4	▲	7.8	7.9	▲	8.2	8.3	▲
Davidson	6.9	6.9	▲▼	7.1	7.1	▲▼	5.5	5.5	▲▼	7.8	7.8	▲▼	8.4	8.4	▲▼
Mid-Cumberland	6.8	6.9	▲	7.3	7.6	▲	5.1	5.1	▲▼	8.1	7.9	▼	7.3	7.3	▲▼
South Central	6.5	6.6	▲	7.2	7.3	▲	4.7	5.0	▲	7.8	7.6	▼	6.6	6.3	▼
Northwest	6.5	6.5	▲▼	7.1	7.1	▲▼	4.8	4.9	▲	7.6	7.8	▲	6.8	6.6	▼
Southwest	6.4	6.4	▲▼	7.1	7.1	▲▼	4.7	4.5	▼	7.8	7.7	▼	6.3	6.3	▲▼
Shelby	6.5	6.6	▲	6.5	6.5	▲▼	5.4	5.4	▲▼	7.6	7.8	▲	8.4	8.4	▲▼
Madison	6.7	6.7	▲▼	7.1	7.1	▲▼	5.2	5.1	▼	8.0	7.9	▼	7.5	7.8	▲
Sullivan	6.8	6.7	▼	7.2	7.2	▲▼	4.8	4.7	▼	8.0	7.9	▼	8.3	8.3	▲▼