

Interactions between Local Labor Markets and Families First Caseloads

A Report to the Tennessee Department of Human Services

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Executive Summary

Families First caseloads and local labor markets represent a two-way street. On the one hand, caseload activity is likely influenced by conditions in local labor markets. For example, stronger rates of job growth should translate into improved job market opportunities for the adult welfare population, potentially reducing entry, expediting exit and reducing caseloads. By the same token labor markets may be influenced by Families First caseload activity. For example, work requirements translate into more people seeking employment, placing downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on unemployment rates in local labor market areas. Unfortunately there is very little research that has been conducted to date on either aspect of this two-way street.

The purpose of this report is to help policymakers understand the dynamic interactions between caseload activity and economic conditions within local labor market areas. There are two broad components of the analysis. The first provides institutional background on local labor markets, labor market statistics and Families First caseload activity. Included is a discussion of the labor force, the unemployment rate, discouraged/displaced workers, jobs versus employment, labor markets areas and caseload activity itself. All of this is placed in the context of interactions between caseloads and the local labor market.

The second component of the study provides an empirical inquiry into relationships between caseload, entry and exit rates (i.e., caseload activity as a share of the working-age population) and wages, unemployment rates and job growth within local labor market areas. The analysis focuses on eligible adults for August 1997 to August 2002, a period of time that captures both economic expansion and contraction for the state. Some of the findings include:

1. After stabilizing following the introduction of the Families First program, caseload levels and caseload rates across counties and labor market areas declined slightly as the state economy expanded in 2000. Cases then began a slow ascent as economic conditions deteriorated. However, entry rates and exit rates remained largely stable and do not seem to be influenced by broad economic conditions in the state.
2. Caseload levels *and* caseload rates, as well as transition levels and rates, are generally higher in metropolitan labor markets than in nonmetropolitan labor markets. At the same time, unemployment rates are lower, job growth is stronger and average wages are higher in metropolitan labor markets. This complicates efforts to disentangle the puzzling relationship between caseload activity and labor markets.
3. There is only weak evidence of associations between labor market conditions and caseload activity. There is some propensity for caseload rates to be lower in areas characterized by low unemployment rates and higher rates of job creation. But the patterns are certainly not robust across labor market areas or across time.

Introduction

Local labor markets and Families First caseloads are likely subject to complicated interactions and dynamics. On the one hand it would be expected that local labor market conditions influence one's propensity to be on welfare and thus affect caseload levels and caseload transitions. For example, lower unemployment rates and higher rates of job growth within a local community should lead to lower rates of program entry, facilitate program exits and potentially support lower caseload levels. Weak labor market conditions would be expected to have the opposite effect. If a worker loses their job or exhausts savings in pursuit of a job, they are more likely to enter Families First. Similarly, one would anticipate slower rates of program exit and longer spells of program participation when unemployment rates are high and job growth is anemic.

On the other hand it is possible that caseloads and transitions affect local labor markets and labor market statistics, giving rise to what has been referred to as *spillover effects* (Bartik, 2002). For example, as individuals join the Families First program and confront work requirements and time limits, they will be obliged to enter the local labor market (if they are not already a labor force participant) and ultimately terminate their program involvement. This can influence labor market participation rates (or the share of working-age adults who are employed or unemployed) and unemployment rates. As these same individuals compete for jobs in the local market they would place downward pressure on occupation-specific and overall earnings. If current or former Families First participants find employment, this could in turn affect the number of jobs and job growth rates. To the extent Families First participants compete against one another within a subset of the broader labor market—like the retail trade and personal services sectors—these spillover effects may be more pronounced for that same subset of the population.

Previous Research

Unfortunately there is very little research on either aspect of this two-way street between labor markets and welfare program participation. Bartik (2002) looks at state-level spillovers and finds rather dramatic effects on earnings and job displacement. For example, for every two single mothers moved off of welfare to employment, there is one job displaced for another woman in the state labor market. Bernstein (1997) concludes that welfare-to-work will more likely depress wages for low-skilled workers than dampen employment prospects for the same group. Lerman and Ratcliffe (2001), like Bernstein, look at welfare-to-work prior to the recession of 2001, and focus on single mothers' movement into the labor force in large metropolitan areas. Given the strong job growth generally, and the strong growth in low-skilled jobs in particular in the late 1990s, they find little evidence of job displacement and depressed earnings through spillover effects. Of course, low-skilled workers may have fared considerably better during this period of strong growth had it not been for the influx of welfare-to-work mothers. Moreover the research begs the question of spillover effects during periods of recession and stagnant growth which have characterized the economy in recent years. Finally, Lubotsky (1999) looks at the elimination of a state-administered general assistance program in Michigan in 1991 that affected nearly 100 thousand adults. While there is little evidence of earnings declines for low-skilled workers, high school dropouts saw weekly hours of work fall by as much as 2.4 percent.

Economic performance and labor market conditions can also influence caseloads and caseload transitions. The role of economic forces surfaced prominently as policymakers debated the causes of the decline in welfare caseloads that took place during the late 1990s. Prior to the decline in caseloads, many states

enacted changes to their welfare policies to place more emphasis on moving welfare recipients into the workforce. At the same time, the economy was experiencing high job growth and low rates of unemployment. Many policymakers attributed the decline in caseloads to the growing economy while others pointed to shifts in welfare policy as the causal influence. Of course both the economy and changes in policy mattered.

Several studies have explored the role of economic forces in explaining welfare caseloads. One of the first studies to address this issue was done by Levine and Whitmore (1997). Using state-level data from 1976-1996, they find that economic conditions accounted for roughly 40 percent of the caseload decline. Ziliak et al. (1997) conduct a similar analysis using state-level data from 1987-1996 and conclude that 78 percent of the caseload decline was a result of the economic boom. Both Levine and Whitmore and Ziliak et al. measure economic conditions using only state unemployment rates. Bartik and Eberts (1997) extend the state-level analysis to include factors other than the unemployment rate, specifically industry mix and job growth. Their key finding is that welfare caseloads are explained by unemployment rates but also by other indicators of conditions in the labor market (as well as welfare policies). Bartik and Eberts are the only researchers to date that have looked at welfare caseloads in the context of local labor markets (i.e. metropolitan areas). They offer some mixed evidence that higher unemployment rates and lower rates of job growth are associated with higher caseloads.

Together this research points to potentially important interactions between labor markets and caseload activity. What is lacking is a careful analysis of such interactions placed in the context Tennessee local labor markets. In the empirical section below such an analysis is undertaken, with a focus on caseloads, entries and exits and unemployment rates, job growth and unemployment rates.

A Roadmap of What's to Come

This report is intended to help policymakers understand the dynamic interactions between welfare program participation and *local* labor market performance in Tennessee. There are two broad components to the analysis that follows. The first focuses on the nuts and bolts of local labor markets and labor market statistics, including definitions of the labor force, the unemployment rate and the local labor market area. The goal is to provide policymakers with a better understanding of how caseloads may interact with the local labor market. The second component is an empirical inquiry into relationships between caseloads and transitions and local labor market conditions. A database on county-level Families First caseloads, entries and exits has been developed for the August 1997 to August 2002 period (referred to below as simply 1997-2002). These data, confined to eligible adults, are then aggregated to the local *labor market area* and linked to a number of labor market characteristics, average wages, unemployment rates and job growth. Caseload and labor market interactions are then analyzed using descriptive statistics and multivariate regression analysis in a search for associations and relationships. Each of these two broad lines of inquiry is addressed in turn below.

Families First Caseloads and Labor Market Statistics¹

The linkages between Families First caseloads and local labor markets can be best understood by considering some of the institutional detail of labor markets, including basic definitions, concepts and statistics. An understanding of these issues is important to understanding the dynamics between caseloads, labor market outcomes and labor market statistics. This section explores definitions of the labor force, the unemployment rate and the local labor market area, the distinction between jobs and employment, and the general ways in which welfare caseloads and transitions might interact with the local labor market.

The Labor Force

An adult participant in Families First may previously, currently or prospectively fall into one of three broad labor market categories: (i) unemployed and not seeking employment; (ii) unemployed and actively seeking employment; and (iii) employed. The local labor force is defined as simply the sum of employed people and unemployed people who are in search of a job (i.e., categories (ii) and (iii) above). Note that unemployed individuals who are not seeking employment are not included in the labor force. Work requirements under Families First mean that most program participants are in the labor force. Employed people may be working full time or part time; employed people also may hold multiple jobs.

The unemployment rate is the percent of the labor force that is represented by unemployed individuals. Note that if an individual holds multiple jobs and loses one of these jobs, there is no change in the number of employed or unemployed people, so there is no change in the labor force or the unemployment rate. Major sources of variation in unemployment rates include the cyclicity of the overall economy (i.e., the recession/expansion cycle that characterizes the national economy) and structural changes in the economy that render worker skills obsolete in the local labor market (like the displacement of some manufacturing jobs by equipment and computer technology).

The unemployment rate is often criticized as understating overall unemployment to the extent there are *underemployed* and *discouraged* workers. Those employed people who want to work more hours but are not able to do so are referred to as underemployed workers. Underemployment results from inadequate employer demand either due to product market conditions (weak demand for a firm's product or service) or a mismatch between workers' skills and the skills desired by the employer. Discouraged workers are individuals who have given up their job search due to the lack of job opportunities, again because of weak demand on the part of employers. While the so-called discouraged worker is unemployed she/he is not included in the labor force and thus is not counted as an unemployed person. Many Families First participants may have been discouraged workers and may now find themselves underemployed due to limited formal education and on-the-job training relative to the overall population of working age adults. Statistics on underemployment and discouraged workers are generally not available.

¹ Introductory texts in the labor economics field offer more information on many of the concepts discussed in the lengthy section that follows. See, e.g., Ronald G. Ehrenberg and Robert S. Smith, *Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Policy*, 8th edition, Addison-Wesley, 2003. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also provides explanatory detail on the data series that they develop on national and subnational labor markets such as unemployment rates and displaced workers (www.bls.gov). Also see US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *BLS Handbook of Methods*, available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homtoc.htm.

A significant number of individuals in any local labor market choose not to participate in the labor force. Some have spouses who choose to work on behalf of the family; some are single parents who are constrained by family commitments; others may have disabilities; some have sufficient non-labor income to avoid the necessity of a formal job in the labor market; and some are discouraged workers. The labor force participation rate is the share of the *noninstitutional* working-age population that is either employed or unemployed. Nursing homes and correctional facilities represent the most significant sources of the institutional population. In 2001 for example, the labor force participation rate of males in Tennessee was 74.4 percent versus 60.1 percent for females.² Variations in demographic characteristics (like family size and gender) and economic opportunities (e.g., job availability) across counties and communities help explain sub-state variation in participation rates.

The institutional population in some Tennessee counties is rather substantial and if not taken into account can skew labor market statistics significantly. For example, Lake County has the largest share of institutionalized people relative to its working-age (18-64) population, about 38 percent. Without taking the institutional population into account, labor force participation and unemployment rates in Lake County would be skewed significantly. Hardeman, Wayne, Lauderdale, Bledsoe, Morgan, Johnson and Chester counties all have more than 10 percent of the 18-64 age group institutionalized.³ A new prison in Hardeman County (which came on line in October 2002) represented 1,500 institutionalized individuals alone or about 8 percent of the 18-64 age group.

The Labor Market

Generally Families First participants will pursue employment within a localized area near their place of residence. A labor market area represents a region wherein there are significant interactions between sellers of labor services (workers) and buyers of labor services (employers). The term labor market area is often used to loosely define a region of interest or study, as with the Tennessee labor market area or the labor market area of the southeastern states. But there is a more precise use of the term as well. Formally *labor markets areas* (LMAs) are defined as either metropolitan areas that include multiple counties or nonmetropolitan areas which are commonly single counties. Metropolitan areas are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) while the Bureau of Labor Statistics defines nonmetropolitan labor market areas. Significant changes were made to the definition of labor market areas in 1996 and most recently in 2003 for Tennessee and other states; the 1996 designations applied up to 2003. This study utilizes the 1996 definitions since the caseload data presented below apply to the 1997-2002 window.

² It is common for the labor force participation rate of males to exceed that of females and more generally differ for different demographic groups. Participation rates across gender groups have been converging over time but are still several percentage points apart. For example, the differential between single males and single females was 8.7 percentage points in 1970 versus 4.4 percentage points in 2001. Married men have significantly higher participation rates than their single counterparts; married women, on the other hand, show sharply lower participation rates than their single counterparts. (Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002, US Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2001, Table 568.)

³ Labor force data generally include the 16-64 working age population, while data on the noninstitutional population included in this report are for the 18-64 age group.

Metropolitan areas are defined based on three factors: population, urban area and commuting patterns. Based on the 1996 designations of OMB, there were seven metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in Tennessee and thus seven *metropolitan* labor market areas, as shown in Table 1. Four of these labor market areas spill into neighboring states, pointing to the potential importance of out-of-state regions in explaining Families First caseloads in some parts of Tennessee. The more recent designations also shown in the table reveal ten MSAs corresponding to ten metropolitan LMAs. The new MSAs are Cleveland, Kingsport-Bristol and Morristown. In 1996 there were 27 counties assigned to one of the MSAs in the state versus 38 in 2003. The state has become more urban and the interaction between county economies has increased with the passage of time.

Nonmetropolitan or small area LMAs are defined solely on intercounty commuting patterns. For two counties to be combined into a single LMA, 15.0 percent or more of the employed people living in a county must commute to another county. In Tennessee there are no nonmetropolitan counties that satisfy this criterion. In practice, this means that all nonmetropolitan counties in the state represent single-county LMAs. In 1996 there were 68 nonmetropolitan LMAs, falling to 57 in 2003. Together with the metropolitan areas, there were 75 LMAs in the state in 1996, falling to 67 in 2003.

The players in the labor market include those individuals who supply labor services to employers and firms which hire the services of individual workers. Wages (and more generally all components of compensation) and employment are determined in local labor markets through the interaction of those who supply labor services and the firms that demand the same services. A person's willingness and ability to work in the market depends on a variety of personal and household characteristics. For example, sources of nonwage income may reduce the *need* to participate in the market. Similarly, dependent children, particularly young children who have not entered school, can lead to a reduced *ability* to work in the market. Job availability and potential wages also influence one's propensity to seek and maintain employment. An individual's earning potential will depend critically on their level of human capital, both formal education and on-the-job training.

A firm's desire to hire a worker depends fundamentally on the demand for the good or service that the firm produces, as well as the skill level of the individual. If demand for a business's product is strong, this will generally translate into strong demand for workers. A firm's product demand and thus demand for workers may wane for cyclical reasons, as has been the case in the midst of weak economic conditions that have prevailed across the state for the last several years. But demand can also wane in otherwise good years if there are structural shifts in the economy as with the long-term shift away from manufacturing towards services.

Table 1: Metropolitan Statistical Areas/Metropolitan Labor Markets, 1996 and 2003

MSA/LMA	1996 ¹		MSA/LMA	2003 ²	
	Counties in Tennessee	Counties in Other States		Counties in Tennessee	Counties in Other States
Chattanooga	Hamilton Marion	Catoosa, GA Dade, GA Walker, GA	Chattanooga	Hamilton Marion Sequatchie	Catoosa, GA Dade, GA Walker, GA
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	Montgomery	Christian, KY	Clarksville	Montgomery Stewart	Christian, KY Trigg, KY
			Cleveland	Bradley Polk	
Jackson	Chester Madison		Jackson	Chester Madison	
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	Carter Hawkins Sullivan Unicoi Washington	Scott, VA Washington, VA Bristol City, VA ³	Johnson City	Carter Unicoi Washington	
			Kingsport-Bristol	Hawkins Sullivan	Scott, VA
Knoxville	Anderson Blount Knox Loudon Sevier Union		Knoxville	Anderson Blount Knox Loudon Union	
Memphis	Fayette Shelby Tipton	Crittenden, AR DeSoto, MS	Memphis	Fayette Shelby Tipton	Crittenden, AR Desoto, MS Marshall, MS Tate, MS Tunica, MS
			Morristown	Grainger Hamblen Jefferson	
Nashville-Davidson	Cheatham Davidson Dickson Robertson Rutherford Sumner Williamson Wilson		Nashville-Davidson- Murfreesboro	Cannon Cheatham Davidson Dickson Hickman Macon Robertson Rutherford Smith Sumner Trousdale Williamson Wilson	

***Italicized bold** indicates a change from the 1996 to the 2003 designations.

1. Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, June 30, 1996.
2. Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, June 6, 2003.
3. In Virginia the cities are independent of counties.

Jobs Versus Employment

The labor market puzzle can certainly get complicated. While some may see *jobs* as synonymous with *employment* this is not necessarily the case in the context of labor market data. Strictly speaking, jobs are assigned geographically to where one's employer is located, while employed and unemployed people are assigned to their place of personal residency. (Jobs data are derived from surveys of business establishments whereas labor force data are obtained from household surveys.) Most individuals live *and* work in the same county labor market, so job and labor force data will often coincide. But many individuals choose to work in a county or state labor market that differs from their place of residence. In such instances the *job* will correspond to where the individual works, while *employment* status will correspond to the place where the individual resides.

Because jobs and employment are different concepts they don't necessarily move together. For example, if an employer adds a new job and this job goes to a worker who holds and maintains a position with another firm, job figures will rise but there will be no change in employment. As another example, a Families First participant may be unemployed in one county and then find employment in another county. The number of unemployed people will fall and the number of employed people will rise in the county of residence, even if the same county sees no job growth; the county where the individual works will experience no change in the labor force (i.e., employed and unemployed people) but will see job growth from the new position. Finally, consider an individual who lives in Union County but works at an apparel plant in Knox County. If the apparel plant closes down, jobs will be lost in Knox County while the individual will be identified as an unemployed person in Union County, the county of residence. These practical complications can hamper the ability to link caseload variations to labor market conditions in specific county and metropolitan areas.

Families First Caseloads

Families First caseloads can be viewed as both a stock and a flow at the level of the local labor market. That is, one could look at the stock or number of active cases at any point in time. One could also look at caseload transitions or the flows of case entries and case exits. At any point in time Families First caseloads equal cases from the previous time period, plus entrants to the program minus those cases that exit the program.

Both the stock of caseloads and caseload transitions are relevant to labor market dynamics. The level of caseloads will be determined in part by the unique characteristics of working-age adults in the local labor market, but also by the performance of the labor market over a considerable period of time. For example, a labor market that has sustained a high rate of unemployment and endured a prolonged period of stagnant job growth would likely be associated with a relatively high caseload level, all else the same. Entries and exits on the other hand may be influenced more by recent or contemporaneous changes in labor market performance. For example, the closure of a large apparel plant might lead to an immediate jump in entries. Since entries (and exits) are typically only a fraction of caseloads, caseloads themselves would be subject to less short-run influence.

Changes in *net* caseloads from week to week and month to month can be misleading in terms of interactions with local labor markets. For example, if a county has an average of 100 Families First cases in each of two consecutive months, this may give the erroneous impression of no impact from or impact on the county labor market. In reality there is always transition and churn, i.e., there are always households entering and exiting the program. For example, the simple average monthly Families First caseload per county in the 1997 to 2002 window was 420, with entries averaging 31 and exits averaging 27.

The affect of caseloads and caseload transitions on local labor markets hinges on an individual's labor force status. People entering the Families First program may or may not have been in the labor force prior to entry. But once in Families First most individuals will join the labor force due to program-related work requirements. Consider an individual who enters the Families First program and who was previously not in the labor force. Typically following program entry those engaged in job search will experience some spell of unemployment. All else the same, this will push up the local unemployment rate. As individuals compete for employment, employers will see a longer queue of applicants and not feel pressure to raise wage rates to attract workers. Spells of unemployment may now be prolonged due to more competition in the labor market. Once an individual acquires a job the unemployment rate will fall and fall *below* its previous level (all else the same) due to a larger labor force—the denominator in the unemployment rate calculation. Now consider an individual who was in the labor force, lost their job and then joined Families First. In this instance the unemployment rate would rise when the individual was displaced from their job and then return to its previous level when employment was obtained. Since this individual was in the labor force and employed prior to program entry, their transition onto and off of welfare would not have the same effect in dampening wages and prolonging unemployment spells.

An important practical consideration is the scope of Families First caseloads and transitions relative to the size of the local labor market. If caseloads reflect people who were previously not in the labor force, program work requirements could conceivably have a significant affect on labor force participation rates. This would in turn lead to significant impacts on the unemployment rate, the longevity of unemployment spells and average earnings. In reality, the number of Families First cases and case transitions is relatively modest when compared to the size of the local labor force. Consider a simple example. In January 2000 the labor force of Hamblen County consisted of 29,543 employed people and 1,133 unemployed people for a total of 30,676, yielding a (non-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate of 3.693 percent. In February, 34 cases entered the Families First program. Assume that *none* of these individuals were previously in the labor force and that *none* found a job in their first month on the program. In this case the unemployment rate would rise to 3.800 percent. If, on the other hand, all immediately found employment, the unemployment rate would have fallen to 3.689 percent. The effects are admittedly small and based on some rather strong assumptions, but they are nonetheless measurable. Moreover, there could be cumulative effects over time as individuals enter and exit the program.

While cases are modest when compared to the *overall* labor force, it should be recognized that many working-age individuals on Families First will compete within a *subset* of the local labor market.⁴ For example, some may be geographically constrained even within their county of residence due to transportation constraints. Most Families First participants will also be constrained in the type of jobs they may qualify for in the labor market. Jobs requiring advanced academic degrees, for example, could be ruled out for the vast majority of program participants. In practice, current and former program participants will compete for a small subset of jobs and occupations, and typically these will be concentrated in the service and trade sectors. For example, 27.8 percent of jobs held most often by Families First participants in 2001 were in food services and another 13.9 percent were in retail trade (Fox, et al. 2001). So while Families First participants are small in number relative to the overall economy, they may represent a significant share of the smaller labor market in which they compete.

⁴ Some economists view the labor market as being segmented into two components, a primary labor market and a secondary labor market. The primary market is for “good quality” jobs, i.e., jobs that offer good wages and employment stability whereas jobs in the secondary market are characterized by instability and low wages. The education and on-the-job training experience of many Families First participants suggests that they would find themselves in the so-called secondary market. For example, 15.1 percent of eligible adults have an education of ninth grade or less (Fox et al., 2000) while the overall state average in 2000 was 9.6 percent.

County and LMA Caseloads and Caseload Transitions

It is now time to turn the focus to aggregate data on caseloads and local labor market areas to begin the process of identifying any systematic relationships. The discussion begins with the Families First data that have been aggregated to the level of the local labor market. Next is an overview of the local labor market data used in the analysis, including unemployment rates, wages and measures of job growth. Finally, the two data series are linked in an analysis of relationships between caseloads and local labor markets.

Caseload and Caseload Transition Data

Data on caseloads, case entries and case exits have been aggregated to the county level to allow for comparisons with individual county and labor market data. The focus on individual counties allows for further aggregation of metropolitan counties to the broader metropolitan LMA. Because of the focus on interactions with the labor market, caseload data were screened to identify only eligible adults of working age (16-64 years). The eligible adults must have signed a personal responsibility plan in assistance groups opened for cash assistance between July 1997 and September 2002. Child-only assistance groups are omitted from the data. To reduce the influence of administrative churning, if a person left Families First and re-entered within a one or two month window, the exit and subsequent entry were not counted.

The various data screens produce a county-level database on eligible participating adults (referred to below as *cases* or *caseloads*) and adult transitions (*entries* and *exits*) for each month in the August 1997 to August 2002 window (referenced below generally as 1997-2002). It is important to note that since the focus falls on local labor markets, the local market (either individual counties or LMAs) will serve as the unit of analysis in what follows. Thus when counties are examined, Shelby County is given the same weight as Pickett County. When the focus shifts to LMAs, data on metropolitan labor market areas will reflect weighted statistics across counties of the MSA/LMA. The weights are each county's share of the adult noninstitutional population.

The data cover a period of economic expansion for the state economy from 1997 to early 2000, as well as a spell of weak growth and (by some measures) contraction, the shorter 2001-2002 window. Nonagricultural job growth for the state exceeded 2 percent in 1997 and 1998, with growth slowing somewhat to 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent in 1999 and 2000. By 2001, as the national recession rippled across the state economy, job growth had moved into the red with a decline of 1.5 percent; jobs were down 0.9 percent in 2002. (Manufacturing jobs, which tend to be concentrated in rural regions of the state, contracted in 1997 and the 1999-2002 period.) The state unemployment rate behaved erratically over this period of time. Starting at 5.4 percent in 1997, the unemployment rate drifted down to 3.9 percent in 2000, then began an ascent culminating with a 5.1 percent rate in 2002 (Murray et al., 2004).

Caseload and Transition Levels. To get a feel for the data, the presentation begins with data at the individual county level. Figure 1 shows simple average monthly caseload and caseload transition counts aggregated across all counties for August 1997 through August 2002. (Appendix Table 1 includes caseload and transition data for individual counties for the expansion, contraction and overall years of this analysis.) Caseloads rose sharply through early 1998 and following a brief dip stabilized until the onset of the economic slowdown. The sharp rise in caseloads reflects the period of transition and the omission of ongoing AFDC participants in the data presented here. Average monthly county caseloads have generally drifted upward since early 2000 offering some suggestive evidence of a linkage between statewide economic con-

ditions and caseload activity. Average monthly county transitions—both entries and exits—were very erratic through the summer of 1998 and then flattened out despite the rising trend in caseloads. Entries have generally been greater than exits.

Table 2 provides summary data on caseloads and transitions for the expansion and contraction periods, as well as the overall window 1997-2002. Over the entire period shown average monthly county caseloads were 420.4 and entries and exits averaged 31.4 and 27.3. The largest four counties of the state—Davidson, Hamilton, Knox and Shelby—together averaged 6,495 monthly cases between 1997 and 2002. While caseloads were relatively lower in 1997-2000 and relatively higher in 2001-2002, the entry and exit rates are quite similar which is an interesting finding. Together this suggests that caseload *duration* may have increased during the years of weaker statewide economic growth.

Caseload and Transition Rates. In light of the focus on local labor markets of significantly different size, it is important to look at caseloads and transitions relative to the size of the potential workforce or what might alternatively be referred to as the at-risk adult population. In what follows, caseloads and transitions are expressed as a share of the noninstitutional working age population. The construction of data on the noninstitutional working age population begins with the 16-64 year old population in each county. These data are then adjusted, county by county, to account for the institutional population. Data on the institutional population are available for those aged 18-64. In lieu of more precise data, the noninstitutional share of the 18-64 age group in each county is applied to the number of individuals in the 16-64 age group to proxy the working-age population. Expressing caseloads and transitions as a percent of the working-age population allows for greater comparability across counties by avoiding the scale problem inherent in looking only at levels.

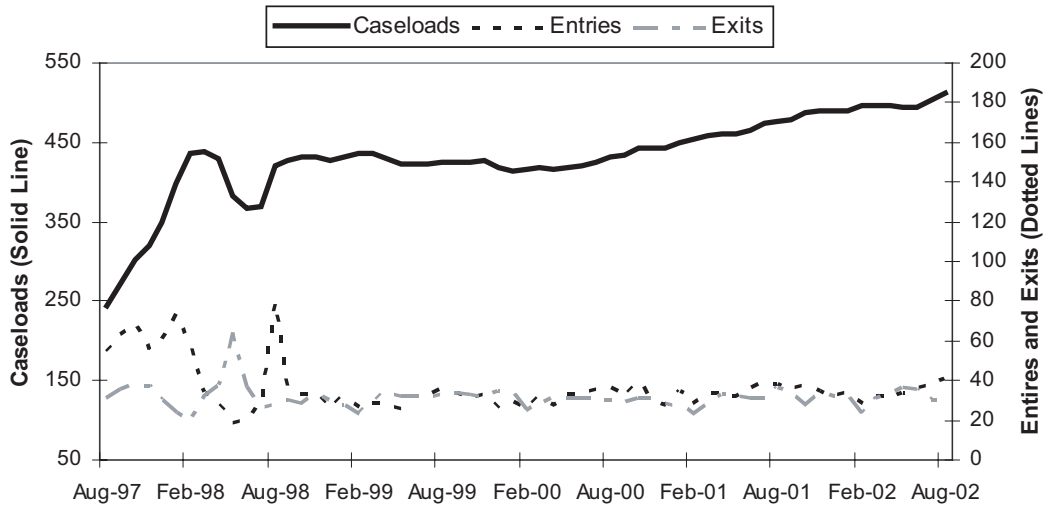
Figure 2 shows the average county monthly caseload and transition *rates*—i.e. cases and transitions as a share of the working-age population—paralleling the time periods shown in Figure 1 above. It is important to note that the rates have been scaled by 100 and as such can be viewed as percents. (Caseload and transition rate data for individual counties are shown in Appendix Table 2.) Given the relative stability of the working-age population, the general pattern that emerges from Figure 2 closely matches that shown in Figure 1. The initial sharp jump in caseload rates is followed by a weak downward trend until August 2000 when caseload rates began their slow, steady ascent. The early erratic performance of entry and exit rates is again followed by a high degree of stability in transition rates. Once again there is some evidence of a correlation between caseload rates and statewide economic conditions. However, entry and exit rates themselves do not seem to be influenced by broad statewide economic trends.

Table 2: Average Monthly County Caseloads, Entries, and Exits

Time Period	Caseloads	Entries	Exits
1997-2002	420.4	31.4	27.3
1997-2000	388.1	31.8	27.2
2001-2002	485.0	30.8	27.6

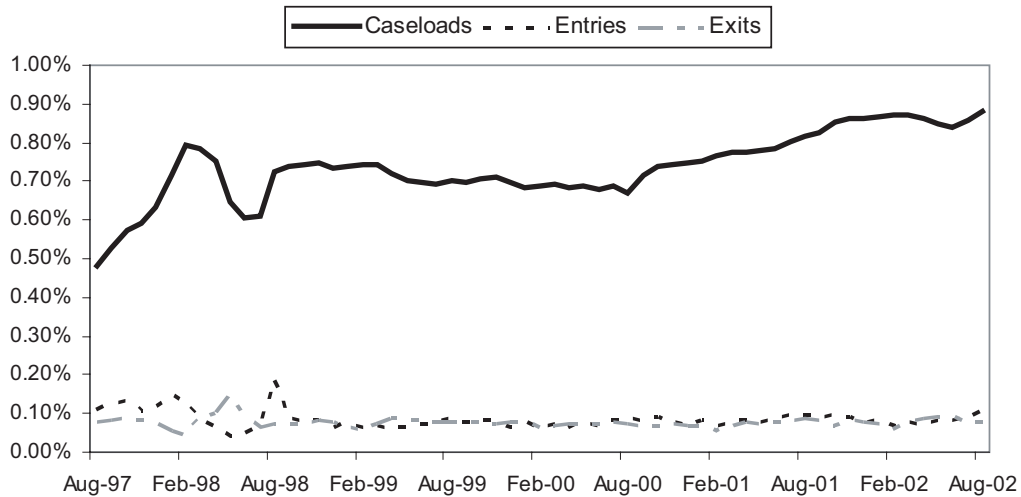
Note: Eligible adults only. Data reflect monthly averages across all Tennessee counties for August 1997 through August 2002.

Figure 1: Average Monthly County Caseloads, Entries, and Exits, 1997-2002



Note: Eligible adults only, see text for explanation. Data reflect monthly averages across Tennessee counties.

Figure 2: Average Monthly County Caseloads and Transitions as a Percentage of Working Age Population



Note: Eligible adults as a percent of working age population, see text for explanation. Data reflect monthly averages across Tennessee counties and are scaled by 100.

Table 3 shows average caseload and transition rates for 1997-2002, as well as the expansion and contraction years, paralleling the levels data shown in Table 2. The 0.67 caseload rate for 1997-2000 is appreciably lower than the 0.84 rate for 2001-2002. (Again note that the data are scaled by 100.) As with the entry and exit levels above, transition rates for different time frames are not that different from each other which again is an interesting finding. The entry rate for the years of expansion (0.073) is only slightly smaller than its counterpart for the contraction period (0.075). Exit rates are actually slightly higher in the contraction period (0.068) versus the expansion period (0.066). The substantially higher caseload rate for 2001-2002 once again suggests longer caseload durations during periods of stagnant statewide economic growth.

Caseload and transition rates show significant variation across counties (see Appendix Table 2). Shelby County had the highest monthly average caseload rate between 1997 and 2002 (2.60), while Davidson County came in second (1.72). Generally the metropolitan counties dominate the level of Families First caseload activity and they also experience high rates of caseload activity relative to the at-risk or working-age population. Metropolitan *labor market areas* as a whole generally display higher caseload rates and transition rates than their nonmetropolitan counterparts (see the discussion below for more data and information on metropolitan LMAs). The caseload rate is highest in the Memphis LMA, about twice the rate of the average metropolitan LMA and about three times the rate of the individual county LMAs. The Tri-Cities and Clarksville LMAs enjoy the lowest caseload rates of the metropolitan regions.

Labor Market and Families First Dynamics

The analysis of linkages between Families First caseloads and labor markets is hampered by the limited availability of detailed data on conditions in local labor market areas. In the analysis that follows the emphasis falls on three measures, the unemployment rate, the job growth rate and the average wage. All three measures have important limitations that must be recognized.

Monthly unemployment rates are available for all counties, although they are aggregate measures that apply to the entire labor force and as such may mask some of the interactions examined here because of the relatively modest number of Families First participants in any market area.⁵ In addition, neither monthly nor

Table 3: Average Caseload Rates and Transition Rates

Time Period	Caseload Rate	Entry Rate	Exit Rate
1997-2002	0.726	0.073	0.067
1997-2000	0.670	0.073	0.066
2001-2002	0.835	0.075	0.068

Note: Eligible adults only. Caseloads and transition rates are monthly averages across all counties for the period August 1997 to August 2002. All rates have been multiplied by 100.

⁵ Individuals in Tennessee may apply for unemployment insurance benefits outside their county of residence. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development does not compile unemployment insurance claims electronically by county.

annual unemployment rates for nonmetropolitan LMAs are available on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Despite these weaknesses the unemployment rate remains an important barometer of local labor market conditions and is used in the analysis below. Nonagricultural jobs data are available by county only on an annual basis and the most recent year for which complete data are available is 2001. Industry-level data, i.e., data for specific sectors like services and retail trade, are problematic for many of the smaller LMAs where reporting disclosure limitations mean data are simply not available. Wage and income data suffer from their own unique limitations. Generally, wage data are not available for specific occupations, so it is not possible to focus on the specific jobs Families First participants would likely be in a position to take. Some wage data are available by industry, e.g., manufacturing versus services, but not at the subindustry level analogous to the situation with the jobs data. Unfortunately, due to the recent introduction of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, there are breaks in average wage series by sector in 2000.⁶

Descriptive Data Analysis

Table 4 provides summary data on caseload rates, transition rates and labor market indicators for individual metropolitan LMAs and for nonmetropolitan LMAs as a whole, for 1997-2002 and the subset expansion and contraction periods.⁷ Data for individual LMAs are shown in Appendix Table 3. As noted above, caseload and transition rates tend to be higher for metropolitan LMAs regardless of the time frame considered. For August 1997 through August 2002, the average caseload rate across the metropolitan LMAs was 1.16 versus 0.72 for the nonmetropolitan LMAs. The metropolitan entry rate was 0.087 versus a nonmetropolitan rate of 0.076 and the exit rates are 0.074 as opposed to 0.070.

It is difficult to identify any clear relationships between caseload activity and labor market indicators in the data regardless of the time period examined. There are some singular examples of correlates in the data, as with the Memphis LMA and its high caseload rates, relatively high unemployment rate and relatively low rate of job creation. But the patterns are certainly not systematic at the broad level shown in Table 4.

The most significant pattern to emerge in the data is simply a metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differential and this likely has little to do with interactions between caseload activity and local labor markets. Typically, the metropolitan LMAs enjoy lower rates of unemployment, higher rates of job growth and higher average earnings than the nonmetropolitan LMAs. These differentials are quite striking. For 1997-2002 the nonmetropolitan LMA unemployment rate averaged 6.9 percent while the average metropolitan LMA unemployment rate was only 3.9 percent; metropolitan job growth was two and one-half times the rate of nonmetropolitan job growth.

⁶ Noteworthy is the re-classification of retail trade which led to a sharp jump in average wages under NAICS versus SIC.

⁷ As noted in the text, each LMA is treated as an individual observation in the means that are presented in the table. Statistics for multicounty LMAs are weighted across the counties of the metropolitan area using each county's share of the adult noninstitutional population and are not simple averages of individual county data within the MSA/LMA.

Table 4: Caseload Activity and Labor Market Indicators by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Labor Market Areas (LMA), 1997 to 2002

LMA	1997 to 2002					
	Average Caseloads (%)	Averages Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
Chattanooga	1.281	0.083	0.070	3.755	7.011	29074
Clarksville	0.746	0.065	0.054	3.764	12.713	23240
Jackson	1.267	0.124	0.105	4.201	6.463	27344
Knoxville	0.744	0.064	0.056	3.495	8.621	28314
Memphis	2.453	0.141	0.119	4.298	3.834	33078
Nashville	1.011	0.067	0.057	3.175	10.424	31494
Tri-Cities	0.643	0.062	0.057	4.544	2.340	27174
Metro LMA Average	1.163	0.087	0.074	3.890	7.344	28531
NonMetro LMA Average	0.715	0.076	0.069	6.872	2.866	23410

LMA	1997 to 2000					
	Average Caseloads (%)	Averages Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
Chattanooga	1.182	0.086	0.073	3.835	7.965	28747
Clarksville	0.653	0.063	0.055	3.552	14.457	22439
Jackson	1.048	0.123	0.111	3.761	8.646	26415
Knoxville	0.671	0.066	0.056	3.549	8.161	27368
Memphis	2.318	0.151	0.121	4.044	5.828	31866
Nashville	0.965	0.067	0.058	2.937	9.965	30534
Tri-Cities	0.607	0.061	0.055	4.344	2.574	26313
Metro LMA Average	1.064	0.088	0.075	3.717	8.228	27669
NonMetro LMA Average	0.660	0.075	0.068	6.819	5.182	22637

LMA	2001 to 2002					
	Average Caseloads (%)	Averages Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
Chattanooga	1.474	0.078	0.065	3.596	-0.883	29706
Clarksville	0.926	0.070	0.051	4.188	-1.524	24842
Jackson	1.687	0.124	0.095	5.081	-2.211	29197
Knoxville	0.885	0.060	0.054	3.387	0.374	30204
Memphis	2.717	0.121	0.115	4.810	-1.870	35495
Nashville	1.096	0.067	0.055	3.652	0.383	33407
Tri-Cities	0.713	0.063	0.061	4.943	-0.264	28883
Metro LMA Average	1.357	0.083	0.071	4.237	-0.856	30248
NonMetro LMA Average	0.823	0.078	0.071	6.978	-2.312	24956

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation; caseload activity data are scaled by 100.

Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.

Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.

Average Wage is the average annual wage.

Two steps are taken with the descriptive data in an effort to disentangle the relationship between caseload activity and labor market conditions. The first places all LMAs into one of three categories arrayed by the range of caseload rates, high, medium and low. For each category the average unemployment rate, rate of job growth and average wage are computed. Summary results are shown in Table 5 while data for each LMA are reported in Appendix Table 4. With some exceptions, LMAs that have relatively stagnant labor markets, characterized by high unemployment rates and low rates of job growth also have relatively high caseloads. The role of the unemployment rate is somewhat inconsistent for all three periods shown in the table as LMAs with low caseloads always have higher rates than the middle caseload category. Similarly the role of average wages is somewhat inconsistent, with only limited evidence that higher wages are associated with higher caseloads. This could in part reflect a pure metropolitan-nonmetropolitan earnings differential. (Recall that metropolitan LMAs have both higher caseload rates and higher average wages.) It may also reflect job mix and skill levels, and fewer job opportunities for lower skilled workers that characterize the Families First rolls.

The second approach sorts all LMAs by the three labor market indicators as opposed to caseload rates, for example, LMAs with high, middle and low unemployment rates. For each of these ranges, average caseload, entry and exit rates are computed for the LMAs. Summary results are reported in Table 6 while Appendix Table 5 provides detail on each LMA. The association between unemployment rates and caseload rates again surfaces but is again somewhat inconsistent. Entry rates and exit rates appear positively correlated with unemployment rates for all three time frames.

The middle panel of Table 6 shows associations between job growth and caseload activity. Unlike the case of the unemployment rate, job growth rates show a high degree of cyclicity. Stronger job growth generally has a weak negative association with caseload rates. There also is some evidence of stronger rates of job creation being associated with lower transition rates. The bottom panel of Table 6 shows caseload activity for LMAs with relatively high-to-low average wages. High average wages generally translate into lower caseload, entry and exit rates.

The data presented above represent a smoking gun of sorts, as there are numerous examples of labor market characteristics being associated with caseload activity. At the same time a number of inconsistencies and ambiguities surface in the data. What is most unclear is the direction of causality. For example, are high caseloads the result of high unemployment rates or are high unemployment rates an outgrowth of Families First work requirements? Answering questions such as this requires multivariate statistical tools.

Multivariate Statistical Analysis

The application of regression analysis has not been completed. As the analysis develops further, an effort will be made to (i) explain variations in caseload and transition rates through the influence of wages, job growth and unemployment rates and (ii) explain variations in wages, job growth and unemployment rates as influenced by caseload activity and transition rates. The analysis will rely on panel data estimation techniques applied at the level of the LMA.

Table 5: Caseload Variations and Labor Market Indicators, by LMA and Caseload Activity

1997 to 2002				
Range of Caseload Rates	Average Caseloads (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
High Caseload LMAs	1.140	7.014	1.249	24,043
Mid Caseload LMAs	0.651	6.053	4.415	23,931
Low Caseload LMAs	0.444	6.730	4.304	23,664

1997 to 2000, Expansion				
Range of Caseload Rates	Average Caseloads (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
High Caseload LMAs	1.069	7.155	4.615	22,987
Mid Caseload LMAs	0.585	5.774	6.456	22,638
Low Caseload LMAs	0.411	6.640	5.358	23,723

2001 to 2002, Contraction				
Range of Caseload Rates	Average Caseloads (%)	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage (\$)
High Caseload LMAs	1.317	6.945	-2.884	25,271
Mid Caseload LMAs	0.792	6.453	-2.216	26,288
Low Caseload LMAs	0.497	6.781	-1.395	24,728

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation; caseload activity data are scaled by 100.

Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.

Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.

Average Wage is the average annual wage.

Table 6: Caseload Variations and Labor Market Indicators, by Labor Market Indicator

Unemployment Rates					
Years	Range of Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseloads (%)	Average Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)
1997-2002					
	High	8.851	0.761	0.079	0.073
	Mid	6.240	0.718	0.076	0.069
	Low	4.442	0.797	0.075	0.067
1997-2000, Expansion					
	High	8.945	0.771	0.085	0.080
	Mid	6.112	0.600	0.068	0.061
	Low	4.271	0.724	0.075	0.066
2001-2002, Contraction					
	High	8.923	0.922	0.080	0.072
	Mid	6.440	0.802	0.081	0.075
	Low	4.553	0.896	0.073	0.067
Job Growth					
Years	Range of Job Growth	Job Growth	Average Caseloads (%)	Average Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)
1997-2002					
	High	13.409	0.752	0.074	0.067
	Mid	2.172	0.694	0.074	0.067
	Low	-6.905	0.835	0.084	0.077
1997-2000, Expansion					
	High	13.594	0.712	0.075	0.068
	Mid	4.514	0.660	0.076	0.068
	Low	-2.645	0.722	0.078	0.072
2001-2002, Contraction					
	High	1.335	0.780	0.075	0.069
	Mid	-2.084	0.884	0.074	0.068
	Low	-6.250	0.964	0.087	0.079

[continued on next page]

Table 6: Caseload Variations and Labor Market Indicators, by Labor Market Indicator, cont.

Years	Range of Average Wage (\$)	Average Wage (\$)		Average Entries (%)	Average Exits (%)
		Average Wage (\$)	Average Caseloads (%)		
1997-2002					
	High	28,301	0.754	0.075	0.067
	Mid	23,392	0.742	0.078	0.072
	Low	20,102	0.774	0.078	0.071
1997-2000, Expansion					
	High	27,416	0.665	0.072	0.064
	Mid	22,644	0.705	0.081	0.074
	Low	19,389	0.722	0.076	0.069
2001-2002, Contraction					
	High	30,529	0.860	0.073	0.068
	Mid	24,651	0.871	0.078	0.072
	Low	21,304	0.886	0.083	0.074

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation. Caseload activity data are scaled by 100.

Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.

Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.

Average Wage is the average annual wage.

Conclusion

It should be clear that there are ample opportunities for dynamic interactions between Families First caseload activity and local labor market performance. Unemployment rates, job growth and average earnings can influence caseload rates and caseload transitions. Similarly, caseload activity can influence the labor force participation rate and the unemployment rate, the number of jobs and job growth, and so on. However, identifying these forces in the data has proven to be problematic. There are some patterns that do emerge. For example, descriptive data show that higher rates of unemployment and lower rates of job growth are associated with higher caseload activity.

There are many reasons for not identifying stronger patterns in the data. One problem is the aggregate data used on unemployment rates, overall job growth and LMA-wide average earnings. Another problem is controlling for the potential simultaneity and feedback between Families First caseloads and local labor markets. It is also possible that there are important interactions between Families First participants and LMAs *other* than the place of residence; the analysis presented above cannot control for these interactions.

A final issue is that as important as labor market conditions might be on conceptual and a priori grounds, other factors may be more important to caseload variations, in particular the unique characteristics of individual adults and their household circumstances. In order to address this important question one could examine micro-level data on individual caseloads, entries and exits and link this to some of the same labor market data presented in the analysis above.

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Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1: Average Monthly County Caseloads and Transitions, by County

County	Average 1997-2002			Expansion 1997-2000			Contraction 2001-2002		
	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits
Anderson	384.097	30.764	27.806	367.417	31.813	26.875	417.458	28.667	29.667
Bedford	115.009	13.833	12.792	107.354	14.063	12.500	130.319	13.375	13.375
Benton	57.528	8.139	7.806	54.021	8.042	8.083	64.542	8.333	7.250
Bledsoe	49.185	6.653	6.278	45.917	6.396	5.563	55.722	7.167	7.708
Blount	274.269	34.458	32.458	255.792	34.271	31.813	311.222	34.833	33.750
Bradley	191.440	23.500	22.542	186.917	24.063	22.417	200.486	22.375	22.792
Campbell	139.995	14.958	14.194	133.979	15.792	14.625	152.028	13.292	13.333
Cannon	52.144	6.389	5.556	40.875	5.500	4.729	74.681	8.167	7.208
Carroll	197.338	20.042	16.486	154.708	18.438	15.500	282.597	23.250	18.458
Carter	288.032	25.903	23.333	249.771	24.854	21.354	364.556	28.000	27.292
Cheatham	70.106	8.556	7.764	73.250	9.313	8.375	63.819	7.042	6.542
Chester	69.333	8.694	7.958	56.083	7.563	6.750	95.833	10.958	10.375
Claiborne	205.986	15.097	14.847	214.021	15.146	14.667	189.917	15.000	15.208
Clay	41.852	3.236	3.236	41.104	3.667	3.521	43.347	2.375	2.667
Cocke	149.468	15.403	14.500	143.250	16.104	14.688	161.903	14.000	14.125
Coffee	198.153	24.139	21.583	166.208	22.063	19.958	262.042	28.292	24.833
Crockett	35.088	4.833	4.569	35.479	4.854	4.771	34.306	4.792	4.167
Cumberland	188.838	20.972	18.264	164.771	19.396	16.542	236.972	24.125	21.708
Davidson	6287.412	336.778	279.847	6000.063	342.167	286.250	6862.111	326.000	267.042
Decatur	58.495	6.139	5.528	51.229	6.021	5.208	73.028	6.375	6.167
DeKalb	70.731	9.500	8.875	64.021	9.000	8.396	84.153	10.500	9.833
Dickson	147.380	16.319	15.958	163.354	16.750	16.042	115.431	15.458	15.792
Dyer	223.144	25.222	23.111	212.042	26.188	24.771	245.347	23.292	19.792
Fayette	98.968	8.639	8.806	112.688	9.604	9.563	71.528	6.708	7.292
Fentress	90.644	10.250	9.292	78.083	9.375	8.729	115.764	12.000	10.417
Franklin	135.403	15.528	14.639	121.063	15.229	14.292	164.083	16.125	15.333
Gibson	302.208	29.375	25.806	253.021	27.792	24.208	400.583	32.542	29.000
Giles	89.204	10.556	9.556	67.188	9.146	8.229	133.236	13.375	12.208
Grainger	58.306	6.736	6.056	52.583	6.292	5.667	69.750	7.625	6.833
Greene	243.597	24.750	22.778	218.979	24.604	21.563	292.833	25.042	25.208
Grundy	116.912	9.444	8.681	109.250	9.167	8.042	132.236	10.000	9.958
Hamblen	239.361	29.569	27.222	218.750	28.771	25.979	280.583	31.167	29.708
Hamilton	2593.935	163.292	136.917	2389.250	169.438	142.646	3003.306	151.000	125.458
Hancock	81.949	5.167	4.625	71.229	5.042	4.271	103.389	5.417	5.333
Hardeman	212.028	17.264	17.194	226.000	18.792	18.750	184.083	14.208	14.083
Hardin	92.977	11.042	10.389	80.792	10.083	9.771	117.347	12.958	11.625
Hawkins	258.301	26.333	24.250	242.271	24.750	22.417	290.361	29.500	27.917
Haywood	132.042	13.597	12.486	122.042	14.271	13.417	152.042	12.250	10.625
Henderson	90.171	11.069	10.472	85.000	11.917	10.354	100.514	9.375	10.708
Henry	157.315	16.653	15.153	134.563	16.375	14.958	202.819	17.208	15.542
Hickman	69.690	9.125	7.486	47.271	6.354	5.729	114.528	14.667	11.000
Houston	23.361	3.528	3.069	21.188	3.292	3.271	27.708	4.000	2.667
Humphreys	64.796	8.292	7.264	54.438	7.458	6.750	85.514	9.958	8.292
Jackson	37.866	5.556	5.139	30.354	4.917	3.896	52.889	6.833	7.625
Jefferson	160.139	17.903	16.431	144.792	17.417	15.042	190.833	18.875	19.208
Johnson	84.991	7.417	6.931	79.938	7.313	7.167	95.097	7.625	6.458
Knox	2306.838	180.292	152.944	2031.375	185.313	155.042	2857.764	170.250	148.750
Lake	62.074	5.944	5.278	62.021	6.104	5.771	62.181	5.625	4.292

Appendix Table 1, cont.

County	Average 1997-2002			Expansion 1997-2000			Contraction 2001-2002		
	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits
Lauderdale	182.208	20.153	18.944	168.604	19.688	19.750	209.417	21.083	17.333
Lawrence	107.921	12.611	11.819	108.479	13.667	12.688	106.806	10.500	10.083
Lewis	31.444	3.778	3.875	34.833	4.438	4.354	24.667	2.458	2.917
Lincoln	165.375	15.569	13.403	151.063	15.542	13.000	194.000	15.625	14.208
Loudon	71.153	8.597	7.778	62.063	8.000	7.542	89.333	9.792	8.250
Macon	95.005	10.500	9.264	78.917	9.042	7.708	127.181	13.417	12.375
Madison	747.296	71.000	59.917	608.875	70.729	63.375	1024.139	71.542	53.000
Marion	128.560	13.694	12.111	111.396	12.292	11.333	162.889	16.500	13.667
Marshall	104.676	12.667	11.417	89.896	12.313	10.250	134.236	13.375	13.750
Maury	386.620	39.944	36.222	353.896	37.896	33.938	452.069	44.042	40.792
McMinn	164.486	19.806	17.250	130.917	17.750	15.542	231.625	23.917	20.667
McNairy	119.856	12.917	11.736	110.354	12.896	11.896	138.861	12.958	11.417
Meigs	62.685	6.236	5.667	49.479	5.479	4.854	89.097	7.750	7.292
Monroe	85.713	11.389	11.417	91.271	12.479	13.083	74.597	9.208	8.083
Montgomery	629.833	55.000	45.431	544.250	52.417	45.917	801.000	60.167	44.458
Moore	7.134	1.000	0.986	6.042	0.896	0.833	9.319	1.208	1.292
Morgan	76.287	8.194	7.153	62.208	8.292	6.833	104.444	8.000	7.792
Obion	83.981	13.125	12.458	80.625	12.896	12.229	90.694	13.583	12.917
Overton	71.796	7.306	6.833	59.563	6.167	5.646	96.264	9.583	9.208
Perry	15.296	2.028	1.847	13.500	1.792	1.729	18.889	2.500	2.083
Pickett	18.000	1.611	1.528	16.083	1.313	1.375	21.833	2.208	1.833
Polk	28.236	3.417	3.278	29.667	3.708	3.333	25.375	2.833	3.167
Putnam	288.412	27.639	22.486	228.979	26.688	21.563	407.278	29.542	24.333
Rhea	208.593	20.889	19.333	200.813	20.979	19.917	224.153	20.708	18.167
Roane	252.782	24.389	21.639	232.375	25.208	20.938	293.597	22.750	23.042
Robertson	169.375	20.764	19.236	167.000	22.021	20.458	174.125	18.250	16.792
Rutherford	651.884	72.361	60.667	536.688	63.083	54.292	882.278	90.917	73.417
Scott	163.620	12.764	11.708	151.354	12.083	11.604	188.153	14.125	11.917
Sequatchie	45.963	5.014	4.556	42.729	4.708	4.083	52.431	5.625	5.500
Sevier	146.190	18.681	17.222	133.208	18.813	17.167	172.153	18.417	17.333
Shelby	14791.939	838.611	702.944	13887.646	895.000	710.417	16600.527	725.833	688.000
Smith	48.389	7.194	6.708	48.375	7.792	6.979	48.417	6.000	6.167
Stewart	46.718	4.681	4.069	41.729	4.625	4.292	56.694	4.792	3.625
Sullivan	505.681	49.347	48.208	522.479	52.104	48.938	472.083	43.833	46.750
Sumner	382.056	39.639	30.875	268.438	32.229	27.646	609.292	54.458	37.333
Tipton	232.398	23.861	21.833	208.417	23.042	21.583	280.361	25.500	22.333
Trousdale	17.407	2.500	2.292	18.958	2.396	2.375	14.306	2.708	2.125
Unicoi	75.398	8.111	7.153	60.958	7.688	7.146	104.278	8.958	7.167
Union	98.551	8.236	6.736	79.708	7.938	6.417	136.236	8.833	7.375
Van Buren	17.662	1.806	1.667	14.688	1.646	1.542	23.611	2.125	1.917
Warren	139.440	15.583	14.333	122.625	15.563	13.583	173.069	15.625	15.833
Washington	470.986	43.417	38.944	428.167	41.625	36.042	556.625	47.000	44.750
Wayne	71.056	6.597	6.556	76.625	6.979	6.938	59.917	5.833	5.792
Weakley	109.880	13.361	12.236	93.792	12.729	11.146	142.056	14.625	14.417
White	97.685	10.486	9.389	77.771	9.708	9.000	137.514	12.042	10.167
Williamson	74.181	12.347	11.222	69.313	12.542	11.854	83.917	11.958	9.958
Wilson	147.088	20.208	20.111	154.521	21.250	20.854	132.222	18.125	18.625
Average	420.368	31.430	27.333	388.054	31.773	27.188	484.998	30.746	27.621

Note: Eligible adults only, see text for explanation. Data reflect monthly averages across Tennessee counties for the period August 1997 through August 2002.

Appendix Table 2: Average Monthly County Caseloads, Entries, and Exits as a Share of Noninstitutional Working Age Population

County	Average 1997-2002			Expansion 1997-2000			Contraction 2001-2002		
	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits
Anderson	0.846	0.068	0.061	0.809	0.070	0.059	0.921	0.063	0.065
Bedford	0.494	0.059	0.055	0.468	0.061	0.055	0.543	0.056	0.056
Benton	0.561	0.079	0.076	0.532	0.079	0.080	0.618	0.080	0.069
Bledsoe	0.689	0.093	0.088	0.658	0.092	0.080	0.748	0.096	0.103
Blount	0.405	0.051	0.048	0.384	0.051	0.048	0.445	0.050	0.048
Bradley	0.339	0.042	0.040	0.336	0.043	0.040	0.346	0.039	0.039
Campbell	0.560	0.060	0.057	0.544	0.064	0.059	0.591	0.052	0.052
Cannon	0.665	0.082	0.071	0.532	0.072	0.062	0.917	0.100	0.089
Carroll	1.104	0.112	0.092	0.870	0.104	0.087	1.563	0.129	0.102
Carter	0.798	0.072	0.065	0.696	0.069	0.060	0.998	0.077	0.075
Cheatham	0.300	0.037	0.033	0.321	0.041	0.037	0.261	0.029	0.027
Chester	0.771	0.097	0.088	0.637	0.086	0.077	1.023	0.117	0.111
Claiborne	1.085	0.080	0.078	1.143	0.081	0.078	0.973	0.077	0.078
Clay	0.818	0.063	0.063	0.814	0.073	0.070	0.827	0.045	0.051
Cocke	0.688	0.071	0.067	0.667	0.075	0.068	0.728	0.063	0.064
Coffee	0.670	0.082	0.073	0.569	0.075	0.068	0.865	0.093	0.082
Crockett	0.376	0.052	0.049	0.374	0.051	0.050	0.381	0.053	0.046
Cumberland	0.693	0.077	0.067	0.618	0.073	0.062	0.833	0.085	0.076
Davidson	1.719	0.092	0.077	1.644	0.094	0.078	1.868	0.089	0.073
Decatur	0.808	0.085	0.076	0.714	0.084	0.073	0.991	0.086	0.084
DeKalb	0.656	0.088	0.082	0.604	0.085	0.079	0.755	0.094	0.088
Dickson	0.547	0.061	0.059	0.620	0.064	0.061	0.411	0.055	0.056
Dyer	0.954	0.108	0.099	0.913	0.113	0.107	1.035	0.098	0.083
Fayette	0.555	0.048	0.049	0.660	0.056	0.056	0.371	0.035	0.038
Fentress	0.856	0.097	0.088	0.748	0.090	0.084	1.064	0.110	0.096
Franklin	0.578	0.066	0.062	0.523	0.066	0.062	0.684	0.067	0.064
Gibson	0.961	0.093	0.082	0.820	0.090	0.078	1.227	0.100	0.089
Giles	0.487	0.058	0.052	0.371	0.050	0.045	0.712	0.071	0.065
Grainger	0.433	0.050	0.045	0.399	0.048	0.043	0.497	0.054	0.049
Greene	0.612	0.062	0.057	0.557	0.063	0.055	0.721	0.062	0.062
Grundy	1.275	0.103	0.095	1.183	0.099	0.087	1.462	0.111	0.110
Hamblen	0.630	0.078	0.072	0.579	0.076	0.069	0.731	0.081	0.077
Hamilton	1.332	0.084	0.070	1.233	0.087	0.074	1.529	0.077	0.064
Hancock	1.939	0.122	0.109	1.699	0.120	0.102	2.408	0.126	0.124
Hardeman	1.563	0.127	0.127	1.737	0.144	0.144	1.255	0.097	0.096
Hardin	0.581	0.069	0.065	0.511	0.064	0.062	0.715	0.079	0.071
Hawkins	0.744	0.076	0.070	0.709	0.072	0.066	0.812	0.083	0.078
Haywood	1.103	0.114	0.104	1.030	0.120	0.113	1.244	0.100	0.087
Henderson	0.575	0.071	0.067	0.551	0.077	0.067	0.622	0.058	0.066
Henry	0.785	0.083	0.076	0.683	0.083	0.076	0.980	0.083	0.075
Hickman	0.533	0.070	0.057	0.371	0.050	0.045	0.836	0.107	0.080
Houston	0.464	0.070	0.061	0.425	0.066	0.066	0.540	0.078	0.052
Humphreys	0.576	0.074	0.065	0.491	0.067	0.061	0.740	0.086	0.072
Jackson	0.549	0.081	0.074	0.448	0.073	0.058	0.739	0.096	0.107
Jefferson	0.574	0.064	0.059	0.529	0.064	0.055	0.659	0.065	0.066
Johnson	0.821	0.072	0.067	0.785	0.072	0.070	0.891	0.071	0.060
Knox	0.935	0.073	0.062	0.828	0.076	0.063	1.146	0.068	0.060
Lake	1.705	0.163	0.145	1.715	0.169	0.160	1.686	0.153	0.116

Appendix Table 2, cont.

County	Average 1997-2002			Expansion 1997-2000			Contraction 2001-2002		
	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits
Lauderdale	1.252	0.138	0.130	1.188	0.139	0.139	1.370	0.138	0.113
Lawrence	0.434	0.051	0.048	0.439	0.055	0.051	0.425	0.042	0.040
Lewis	0.446	0.054	0.055	0.503	0.064	0.063	0.338	0.034	0.040
Lincoln	0.852	0.080	0.069	0.789	0.081	0.068	0.974	0.078	0.071
Loudon	0.289	0.035	0.032	0.256	0.033	0.031	0.352	0.039	0.033
Macon	0.750	0.083	0.073	0.639	0.073	0.062	0.957	0.101	0.093
Madison	1.348	0.128	0.108	1.114	0.129	0.116	1.796	0.125	0.093
Marion	0.717	0.076	0.068	0.630	0.070	0.064	0.885	0.090	0.074
Marshall	0.619	0.075	0.067	0.541	0.074	0.062	0.766	0.076	0.078
Mauzy	0.872	0.090	0.082	0.809	0.087	0.078	0.992	0.097	0.089
McMinn	0.531	0.064	0.056	0.429	0.058	0.051	0.729	0.075	0.065
McNairy	0.793	0.085	0.078	0.736	0.086	0.079	0.905	0.084	0.074
Meigs	0.892	0.089	0.081	0.718	0.080	0.070	1.219	0.106	0.100
Monroe	0.356	0.047	0.047	0.390	0.053	0.056	0.293	0.036	0.032
Montgomery	0.746	0.065	0.054	0.653	0.063	0.055	0.926	0.070	0.051
Moore	0.197	0.028	0.027	0.170	0.025	0.023	0.247	0.032	0.034
Morgan	0.655	0.070	0.061	0.544	0.073	0.060	0.867	0.066	0.065
Obion	0.409	0.064	0.061	0.395	0.063	0.060	0.439	0.066	0.062
Overton	0.562	0.057	0.054	0.473	0.049	0.045	0.733	0.073	0.070
Perry	0.321	0.043	0.039	0.282	0.037	0.036	0.398	0.053	0.044
Pickett	0.586	0.052	0.050	0.533	0.043	0.046	0.686	0.069	0.058
Polk	0.276	0.033	0.032	0.294	0.037	0.033	0.241	0.027	0.030
Putnam	0.736	0.071	0.057	0.591	0.069	0.056	1.017	0.074	0.061
Rhea	1.185	0.119	0.110	1.155	0.121	0.115	1.241	0.115	0.101
Roane	0.773	0.075	0.066	0.713	0.077	0.064	0.891	0.069	0.070
Robertson	0.498	0.061	0.057	0.507	0.067	0.062	0.480	0.050	0.046
Rutherford	0.568	0.063	0.053	0.487	0.057	0.049	0.713	0.073	0.059
Scott	1.232	0.096	0.088	1.169	0.093	0.090	1.351	0.101	0.086
Sequatchie	0.639	0.070	0.063	0.611	0.067	0.058	0.691	0.074	0.072
Sevier	0.323	0.041	0.038	0.303	0.043	0.039	0.359	0.038	0.036
Shelby	2.603	0.148	0.124	2.451	0.158	0.125	2.902	0.127	0.120
Smith	0.447	0.066	0.062	0.458	0.074	0.066	0.426	0.053	0.054
Stewart	0.611	0.061	0.053	0.556	0.062	0.057	0.713	0.060	0.046
Sullivan	0.512	0.050	0.049	0.527	0.053	0.049	0.481	0.045	0.048
Sumner	0.456	0.047	0.037	0.328	0.039	0.034	0.694	0.062	0.043
Tipton	0.764	0.078	0.072	0.711	0.079	0.074	0.860	0.078	0.068
Trousdale	0.389	0.056	0.051	0.435	0.055	0.054	0.304	0.057	0.045
Unicoi	0.679	0.073	0.064	0.551	0.069	0.065	0.932	0.080	0.064
Union	0.863	0.072	0.059	0.718	0.072	0.058	1.130	0.073	0.061
Van Buren	0.498	0.051	0.047	0.418	0.047	0.044	0.655	0.059	0.053
Warren	0.585	0.065	0.060	0.521	0.066	0.058	0.707	0.064	0.065
Washington	0.693	0.064	0.057	0.636	0.062	0.054	0.804	0.068	0.065
Wayne	0.759	0.070	0.070	0.833	0.076	0.075	0.618	0.060	0.060
Weakley	0.537	0.065	0.060	0.462	0.063	0.055	0.684	0.070	0.069
White	0.676	0.073	0.065	0.544	0.068	0.063	0.933	0.082	0.069
Williamson	0.094	0.016	0.014	0.092	0.017	0.016	0.097	0.014	0.012
Wilson	0.258	0.035	0.035	0.280	0.039	0.038	0.219	0.030	0.031
Average	0.726	0.073	0.067	0.670	0.073	0.066	0.835	0.075	0.068

Notes: Eligible adults only, see text for explanation. Data are scaled by 100. Data reflect monthly averages across Tennessee counties for the period August 1997 through August 2002.

Appendix Table 3: Caseload Activity and Labor Market Indicators by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Labor Market Areas (LMA), 1997 to 2002

LMA	County	1997 to 2002		Avg Exits	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
		Avg Caseload	Avg Entries				
Chattanooga	Hamilton	1.332	0.084	0.070	3.589	6.925	28,800
	Marion	0.717	0.076	0.068	5.558	7.948	32,050
Chattanooga	Average	1.281	0.083	0.070	3.755	7.011	29,074
Clarksville	Montgomery	0.746	0.065	0.054	3.764	12.713	23,240
	Average	0.746	0.065	0.054	3.764	12.713	23,240
Jackson	Chester	0.771	0.097	0.088	4.561	32.307	23,488
	Madison	1.348	0.128	0.108	4.143	2.268	27,969
Jackson	Average	1.267	0.124	0.105	4.201	6.463	27,344
Knoxville	Anderson	0.846	0.068	0.061	4.082	6.591	34,424
	Blount	0.405	0.051	0.048	3.665	22.939	30,892
	Knox	0.935	0.073	0.062	2.817	6.495	28,851
	Loudon	0.289	0.035	0.032	3.547	5.675	24,780
	Sevier	0.323	0.041	0.038	6.297	4.053	19,273
	Union	0.863	0.072	0.059	3.596	2.123	20,590
	Average	0.744	0.064	0.056	3.495	8.621	28,314
Memphis	Fayette	0.555	0.048	0.049	5.164	10.241	28,741
	Shelby	2.603	0.148	0.124	4.258	4.010	33,663
Memphis	Average	2.453	0.141	0.119	4.298	3.834	33,078
Nashville	Cheatham	0.300	0.037	0.033	2.686	20.745	26,640
	Davidson	1.719	0.092	0.077	3.122	7.557	33,964
	Dickson	0.547	0.061	0.059	4.032	9.034	25,518
	Robertson	0.498	0.061	0.057	4.092	12.329	24,040
	Rutherford	0.568	0.063	0.053	3.246	12.280	30,817
	Sumner	0.456	0.047	0.037	3.611	6.339	27,162
	Williamson	0.094	0.016	0.014	2.104	19.795	34,037
Nashville	Average	1.011	0.067	0.057	3.175	10.424	31,494
Tri-Cities	Carler	0.798	0.072	0.065	5.617	16.453	21,376
	Hawkins	0.744	0.076	0.070	5.153	4.663	27,295
	Sullivan	0.512	0.050	0.049	4.046	-2.928	31,287
	Unicoi	0.679	0.073	0.064	6.433	9.023	27,427
Tri-Cities	Average	0.643	0.062	0.057	4.544	2.340	27,174
Metro Average	0.833	0.064	0.055	2.635	5.123	20,614	
Nonmetropolitan counties (LMAs)	Bedford	0.494	0.059	0.055	5.671	23.645	25,082
	Benton	0.561	0.079	0.076	7.924	-4.164	20,886
	Bledsoe	0.689	0.093	0.088	4.822	-0.598	23,031
	Bradley	0.339	0.042	0.040	4.174	1.525	27,548
	Campbell	0.560	0.060	0.057	6.603	3.483	21,047
	Cannon	0.665	0.082	0.071	5.387	29.074	20,544
	Carroll	1.104	0.112	0.092	10.032	-8.433	21,776
	Claiborne	1.085	0.080	0.078	4.886	-1.328	19,723
	Clay	0.818	0.063	0.063	13.953	31.591	23,386
	Cooke	0.688	0.071	0.067	7.529	0.843	22,904
	Coffee	0.670	0.082	0.073	4.746	2.026	27,129
	Crockett	0.376	0.052	0.049	6.300	7.842	23,508
	Cumberland	0.693	0.077	0.067	5.653	13.674	23,018
	Decatur	0.808	0.085	0.076	7.969	2.789	22,858
	DeKalb	0.656	0.088	0.082	5.815	-4.211	22,298
	Dyer	0.954	0.108	0.099	5.947	-2.552	25,134
	Fentress	0.856	0.097	0.088	9.878	-2.434	18,760
	Franklin	0.578	0.066	0.062	4.425	7.142	22,591
	Gibson	0.961	0.093	0.082	7.567	-8.014	25,081
	Giles	0.487	0.058	0.052	5.347	7.312	26,581
	Grainger	0.433	0.050	0.045	5.525	0.528	21,841
	Greene	0.612	0.062	0.057	6.696	10.554	24,596
	Grundy	1.275	0.103	0.095	6.639	-1.249	16,709
	Hamblen	0.630	0.078	0.072	4.951	5.793	26,780
	Hancock	1.939	0.122	0.109	6.628	-11.284	16,895
	Hardeman	1.563	0.127	0.127	9.483	7.557	22,677
	Hardin	0.581	0.069	0.065	7.111	8.758	24,963
	Haywood	1.103	0.114	0.104	9.876	5.999	24,160
	Henderson	0.575	0.071	0.067	7.118	-1.684	24,466
	Henry	0.785	0.083	0.076	6.547	1.235	23,625
	Hickman	0.533	0.070	0.057	5.899	-0.981	22,129
	Houston	0.464	0.070	0.061	11.192	1.828	19,451
	Humphreys	0.576	0.074	0.065	7.635	1.554	32,144
	Jackson	0.549	0.081	0.074	7.601	6.326	21,609
	Jefferson	0.574	0.064	0.059	5.147	6.139	26,376
	Johnson	0.821	0.072	0.067	8.531	-6.829	20,729
	Lake	1.705	0.163	0.145	6.956	-7.421	18,082
	Lauderdale	1.252	0.138	0.130	8.689	-12.090	23,727
	Lawrence	0.434	0.051	0.048	10.881	-5.686	22,369
	Lewis	0.446	0.054	0.055	10.932	2.778	21,041
	Lincoln	0.852	0.080	0.069	5.217	4.419	23,697
	Macon	0.750	0.083	0.073	6.453	19.509	20,424
	Marshall	0.619	0.075	0.067	4.818	1.056	28,323
	Maury	0.872	0.090	0.082	4.101	0.459	28,111
	McMinn	0.531	0.064	0.056	6.749	2.131	23,291
	McNairy	0.793	0.085	0.078	6.293	-11.205	26,100
	Meigs	0.892	0.089	0.081	7.747	17.202	22,576
	Monroe	0.356	0.047	0.047	6.772	5.152	23,983
	Moore	0.197	0.028	0.027	2.772	8.976	28,572
	Morgan	0.655	0.070	0.061	7.865	11.346	20,939
Obion	0.498	0.051	0.047	5.424	4.549	31,448	
Overton	0.562	0.057	0.054	6.867	7.455	21,830	
Perry	0.321	0.043	0.039	6.857	-5.964	24,292	
Pickett	0.586	0.052	0.050	6.962	-15.300	18,309	
Polk	0.276	0.033	0.032	5.768	-11.251	18,412	
Putnam	0.736	0.071	0.057	4.811	0.230	24,739	
Rhea	1.185	0.119	0.110	6.764	3.731	22,560	
Roane	0.773	0.075	0.066	5.131	-11.623	36,290	
Scott	1.232	0.096	0.088	8.101	14.218	21,472	
Sequatchie	0.639	0.070	0.063	5.140	0.944	20,675	
Smith	0.447	0.066	0.062	4.451	2.407	25,902	
Stewart	0.611	0.061	0.053	9.090	9.704	19,041	
Trousdale	0.389	0.056	0.051	8.074	-7.223	19,894	
Van Buren	0.498	0.051	0.047	7.215	49.369	30,833	
Warren	0.585	0.065	0.060	8.229	-5.710	28,642	
Wayne	0.759	0.070	0.070	11.163	-12.125	18,155	
Weakley	0.537	0.065	0.060	5.793	-1.039	22,729	
White	0.676	0.073	0.065	6.006	2.406	23,382	
Nonmetro Average	0.715	0.076	0.069	6.872	2.866	23,410	

Interactions between Local Labor Markets and Families First Caseloads

Appendix Table 3, cont.

LMA	County	1997 to 2000					
		Avg Caseload	Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
Chattanooga	Hamilton	1,233	0.087	0.074	3.683	7.960	28,002
	Marion	0.630	0.070	0.064	5.494	8.025	36,909
Chattanooga	Average	1.182	0.086	0.073	3.835	7.965	28,747
Clarksville	Montgomery	0.653	0.063	0.055	3.552	14.457	22,439
Clarksville	Average	0.653	0.063	0.055	3.552	14.457	22,439
Jackson	Chester	0.637	0.086	0.077	4.321	23.853	23,379
	Madison	1.114	0.129	0.116	3.671	6.194	26,904
Jackson	Average	1.048	0.123	0.111	3.761	8.646	26,415
Knoxville	Anderson	0.809	0.070	0.059	4.127	5.890	33,229
	Blount	0.384	0.051	0.048	3.596	19.460	29,301
	Knox	0.828	0.076	0.063	2.894	6.667	27,956
	Loudon	0.256	0.033	0.031	3.379	5.396	24,197
	Sevier	0.303	0.043	0.039	6.629	4.933	18,697
Knoxville	Average	0.671	0.066	0.056	3.549	8.161	27,368
Memphis	Fayette	0.660	0.056	0.056	4.635	25.400	28,239
	Shelby	2.451	0.158	0.125	4.019	5.541	32,385
Memphis	Average	2.318	0.151	0.121	4.044	5.828	31,866
Nashville	Cheatham	0.321	0.041	0.037	2.373	20.422	26,086
	Davidson	1.644	0.094	0.078	2.917	7.346	32,862
	Dickson	0.620	0.064	0.061	3.727	12.795	24,983
	Robertson	0.507	0.067	0.062	3.773	15.237	23,282
	Rutherford	0.487	0.057	0.049	3.027	12.116	29,875
	Sumner	0.328	0.039	0.034	3.213	6.784	26,443
	Williamson	0.092	0.017	0.016	1.902	14.386	33,122
Nashville	Average	0.965	0.067	0.058	2.937	9.965	30,534
Tri-Cities	Carler	0.696	0.069	0.060	5.606	15.823	20,845
	Hawkins	0.709	0.072	0.066	5.002	5.384	27,388
	Sullivan	0.527	0.053	0.049	3.852	-3.399	30,088
	Unicoi	0.551	0.069	0.065	6.450	6.391	26,592
Tri-Cities	Average	0.607	0.061	0.055	4.344	2.574	26,303
Metro Average	0.760	0.066	0.057	2.472	5.914	19,949	
Nonmetropolitan counties (LMAs)	Bedford	0.468	0.061	0.055	5.542	17.517	24,507
	Benton	0.532	0.079	0.080	8.281	-1.860	20,472
	Bledsoe	0.658	0.092	0.080	4.271	9.630	22,756
	Bradley	0.336	0.043	0.040	4.079	2.941	26,564
	Campbell	0.544	0.064	0.059	7.025	3.946	20,447
	Cannon	0.532	0.072	0.062	5.531	26.995	19,921
	Carroll	0.870	0.104	0.087	9.669	-4.285	20,936
	Claiborne	1.143	0.081	0.078	4.867	2.033	18,834
	Clay	0.814	0.073	0.070	15.762	32.039	22,740
	Cocke	0.667	0.075	0.068	7.675	3.426	22,241
	Coffee	0.569	0.075	0.068	4.846	2.575	26,329
	Crockett	0.374	0.051	0.050	6.112	9.589	22,573
	Cumberland	0.618	0.073	0.062	5.535	13.534	22,316
	Decatur	0.714	0.084	0.073	7.665	5.922	22,047
	DeKalb	0.604	0.085	0.079	6.100	-3.669	21,723
	Dyer	0.913	0.113	0.107	5.254	3.006	24,498
	Fentress	0.748	0.090	0.084	9.967	0.594	17,782
	Franklin	0.523	0.066	0.062	4.567	4.494	21,790
	Gibson	0.820	0.090	0.078	6.663	-4.046	24,703
	Giles	0.371	0.050	0.045	4.552	11.652	26,260
	Grainger	0.399	0.048	0.043	4.998	7.627	21,039
	Greene	0.557	0.063	0.055	6.788	11.668	22,728
	Grundy	1.183	0.099	0.087	6.675	6.868	15,599
	Hamblen	0.579	0.076	0.069	4.575	8.739	25,847
	Hancock	1.699	0.120	0.102	5.981	-7.104	16,712
	Hardeman	1.737	0.144	0.144	9.723	11.442	22,103
	Hardin	0.511	0.064	0.062	7.250	9.195	24,194
	Haywood	1.030	0.120	0.113	8.892	4.941	23,692
	Henderson	0.551	0.077	0.067	6.946	3.646	23,795
	Henry	0.683	0.083	0.076	6.552	4.270	23,093
	Hickman	0.371	0.050	0.045	5.740	-1.779	22,226
	Houston	0.425	0.066	0.066	11.560	1.749	19,316
	Humphreys	0.491	0.067	0.061	7.735	5.230	31,495
	Jackson	0.448	0.073	0.058	8.142	4.930	20,625
	Jefferson	0.529	0.064	0.055	4.915	9.408	24,964
	Johnson	0.785	0.072	0.070	8.487	-1.285	19,910
	Lake	1.715	0.169	0.160	7.590	-5.427	17,572
	Lauderdale	1.188	0.139	0.139	7.981	-1.624	23,325
	Lawrence	0.439	0.055	0.051	11.096	-4.900	21,708
	Lewis	0.503	0.064	0.063	11.558	4.434	20,920
	Lincoln	0.789	0.081	0.068	5.552	3.721	22,999
	Macon	0.639	0.073	0.062	6.104	16.544	20,250
	Marshall	0.541	0.074	0.062	4.225	3.167	27,389
	Maury	0.809	0.087	0.078	4.010	4.397	22,308
	McMinn	0.429	0.058	0.051	6.200	6.867	19,567
	McNairy	0.736	0.086	0.079	6.040	7.699	27,234
	Meigs	0.718	0.080	0.070	7.723	15.390	21,456
Monroe	0.390	0.053	0.056	6.450	6.068	23,239	
Moore	0.170	0.025	0.023	2.798	2.887	19,512	
Morgan	0.544	0.073	0.060	7.098	10.037	20,117	
Obion	0.395	0.063	0.060	5.879	3.323	30,913	
Overton	0.473	0.049	0.045	7.081	8.304	21,212	
Perry	0.282	0.037	0.036	6.694	1.024	24,361	
Pickett	0.533	0.043	0.046	6.227	-8.776	17,357	
Polk	0.294	0.037	0.033	5.898	-9.883	17,935	
Putnam	0.591	0.069	0.056	4.773	2.044	24,011	
Rhea	1.155	0.121	0.115	7.194	11.264	21,734	
Roane	0.713	0.077	0.064	5.277	-6.928	35,484	
Scott	1.169	0.093	0.090	7.415	18.491	20,976	
Sequatchie	0.611	0.067	0.058	5.135	5.127	20,147	
Smith	0.458	0.074	0.066	4.338	3.331	25,147	
Stewart	0.556	0.062	0.057	9.773	5.653	19,512	
Trousdale	0.435	0.055	0.054	7.175	1.886	19,029	
Van Buren	0.418	0.047	0.044	7.010	37.491	28,535	
Warren	0.521	0.066	0.058	5.760	-0.840	27,840	
Wayne	0.833	0.076	0.075	12.060	-9.520	17,473	
Weakley	0.462	0.063	0.055	5.713	-0.801	22,258	
White	0.544	0.068	0.063	5.952	5.610	22,616	
Nonmetro Average	0.660	0.075	0.068	6.819	5.182	22,637	

Appendix Table 3, cont.

LMA	County	Avg Caseload	2001 to 2002 Avg Entries	Avg Exits	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
Chattanooga	Hamilton	1.529	0.077	0.064	3.400	-0.959	30,397
	Marion	0.885	0.090	0.074	5.688	-0.071	22,332
	Average	1.474	0.078	0.065	3.596	-0.883	29,706
Clarksville	Montgomery	0.926	0.070	0.051	4.188	-1.524	24,842
	Average	0.926	0.070	0.051	4.188	-1.524	24,842
Jackson	Chester	1.023	0.117	0.111	5.042	6.826	23,705
	Madison	1.796	0.125	0.093	5.088	-3.697	30,100
	Average	1.687	0.124	0.095	5.081	-2.211	29,197
Knoxville	Anderson	0.921	0.063	0.065	3.992	0.662	36,813
	Blount	0.445	0.050	0.048	3.804	2.913	34,075
	Knox	1.146	0.068	0.060	2.663	-0.161	30,642
	Loudon	0.352	0.039	0.033	3.883	0.265	25,946
	Sevier	0.359	0.038	0.036	5.633	-0.838	20,425
	Union	1.130	0.073	0.061	3.683	0.681	21,746
Average	0.885	0.060	0.054	3.387	0.374	30,204	
Memphis	Fayette	0.371	0.035	0.038	6.221	-12.088	29,746
	Shelby	2.902	0.127	0.120	4.738	-1.451	36,218
	Tipton	0.860	0.078	0.068	5.246	-3.174	26,208
Average	2.717	0.121	0.115	4.810	-1.870	35,495	
Nashville	Cheatham	0.261	0.029	0.027	3.313	0.268	27,748
	Davidson	1.868	0.089	0.073	3.533	0.196	36,167
	Dickson	0.411	0.055	0.056	4.642	-3.334	26,589
	Robertson	0.480	0.050	0.046	4.729	-2.524	25,558
	Rutherford	0.713	0.073	0.059	3.683	0.146	32,700
	Sumner	0.694	0.062	0.043	4.408	-0.417	28,602
	Williamson	0.097	0.014	0.012	2.508	4.729	35,866
	Wilson	0.219	0.030	0.031	3.867	0.491	31,726
Average	1.096	0.067	0.055	3.652	0.383	33,407	
Tri-Cities	Carter	0.998	0.077	0.075	5.637	0.544	22,439
	Hawkins	0.812	0.083	0.078	5.454	-0.684	27,109
	Sullivan	0.481	0.045	0.048	4.433	0.488	33,686
	Unicoi	0.932	0.080	0.064	6.400	2.474	29,098
	Washington	0.804	0.068	0.065	4.800	-1.983	26,354
Average	0.713	0.063	0.061	4.943	-0.264	28,883	
Metro Average	0.974	0.059	0.052	2.963	-0.758	21,941	
Nonmetropolitan counties (LMAs)	Bedford	0.543	0.056	0.056	5.929	5.215	26,233
	Benton	0.618	0.080	0.069	7.208	-2.347	21,712
	Bledsoe	0.748	0.096	0.103	5.925	-9.330	23,581
	Bradley	0.346	0.039	0.039	4.362	-1.376	29,517
	Campbell	0.591	0.052	0.052	5.758	-0.446	22,246
	Cannon	0.917	0.100	0.089	5.100	1.637	21,791
	Carroll	1.563	0.129	0.102	10.758	-4.334	23,457
	Claborne	0.973	0.077	0.078	4.925	-3.294	21,502
	Clay	0.827	0.045	0.051	10.333	-0.339	24,678
	Cocke	0.728	0.063	0.064	7.237	-2.497	24,231
	Coffee	0.865	0.093	0.082	4.546	-0.535	28,728
	Crockett	0.381	0.053	0.046	6.675	-1.594	25,376
	Cumberland	0.833	0.085	0.076	5.888	0.123	24,423
	Decatur	0.991	0.086	0.084	8.579	-2.958	24,481
	DeKalb	0.755	0.094	0.088	5.246	-0.562	23,446
	Dyer	1.035	0.098	0.083	7.333	-5.396	26,405
	Fentress	1.064	0.110	0.096	9.700	-3.010	20,718
	Franklin	0.684	0.067	0.064	4.142	2.534	24,194
	Gibson	1.227	0.100	0.089	9.375	-4.136	25,835
	Giles	0.712	0.071	0.065	6.938	-3.887	27,223
	Granger	0.497	0.054	0.049	6.579	-6.596	23,446
	Greene	0.721	0.062	0.062	6.513	-0.997	26,333
	Grundy	1.462	0.111	0.110	6.567	-7.595	18,929
	Hamblen	0.731	0.081	0.077	5.704	-2.709	28,646
	Hancock	2.408	0.126	0.124	7.921	-4.499	17,231
	Hardeman	1.255	0.097	0.096	9.004	-3.486	23,825
	Hardin	0.715	0.079	0.071	6.833	-0.400	26,500
	Haywood	1.244	0.100	0.087	9.846	1.008	25,095
	Henderson	0.622	0.058	0.066	7.462	-5.142	25,808
	Henry	0.980	0.083	0.075	6.538	-2.911	24,689
	Hickman	0.836	0.107	0.080	6.217	0.813	21,935
	Houston	0.540	0.078	0.052	10.544	0.078	19,720
	Humphreys	0.740	0.086	0.072	7.433	-3.493	33,444
	Jackson	0.739	0.096	0.107	6.521	1.330	23,576
	Jefferson	0.659	0.065	0.066	5.612	-2.988	29,200
	Johnson	0.891	0.071	0.060	8.617	-5.617	22,367
	Lake	1.686	0.153	0.116	5.688	-2.109	19,103
	Lauderdale	1.370	0.138	0.113	10.104	-10.639	24,531
	Lawrence	0.425	0.042	0.040	10.450	-0.827	23,691
	Lewis	0.338	0.034	0.040	9.679	-1.586	21,283
	Lincoln	0.974	0.078	0.071	4.546	0.673	25,093
	Macon	0.957	0.101	0.093	7.150	2.544	20,773
	Marshall	0.766	0.076	0.078	6.004	-2.046	30,192
	Maury	0.992	0.097	0.089	4.283	-3.772	39,716
	McMinn	0.729	0.075	0.065	7.846	-4.431	30,738
	McMurry	0.905	0.084	0.074	6.800	-17.552	23,833
	Meigs	1.219	0.106	0.072	7.150	1.570	24,817
	Monroe	0.293	0.036	0.032	7.417	-0.863	25,471
	Moore	0.247	0.032	0.034	2.721	5.145	29,942
	Morgan	0.867	0.066	0.065	9.400	1.190	22,584
	Obion	0.439	0.066	0.062	4.513	1.187	32,518
	Overton	0.733	0.073	0.070	6.438	-0.784	23,067
Perry	0.398	0.053	0.044	7.183	-6.917	24,154	
Pickett	0.686	0.069	0.058	8.433	-7.152	20,212	
Polk	0.241	0.027	0.030	5.508	-1.517	19,367	
Putnam	1.017	0.074	0.061	4.887	-1.777	26,196	
Rhea	1.241	0.115	0.101	5.904	-6.770	24,212	
Roane	0.891	0.069	0.070	4.838	-5.044	37,904	
Scott	1.351	0.101	0.086	9.475	-3.607	22,464	
Sequatchie	0.691	0.074	0.072	5.150	-3.978	21,733	
Smith	0.426	0.053	0.054	4.679	-0.895	27,412	
Stewart	0.713	0.060	0.046	7.725	3.834	20,098	
Trousdale	0.304	0.057	0.045	9.871	-8.941	21,625	
Van Buren	0.655	0.059	0.053	7.625	8.639	35,429	
Warren	0.707	0.064	0.065	7.167	-4.911	30,245	
Wayne	0.618	0.060	0.060	9.367	-2.880	19,519	
Weakley	0.684	0.070	0.069	5.954	-0.240	23,671	
White	0.933	0.082	0.069	6.112	-3.034	24,914	
Nonmetro Average	0.823	0.078	0.071	6.978	-2.312	24,956	

Appendix Table 3, cont.

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation; caseload activity data are scaled by 100.

Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.

Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.

Average Wage is the average annual wage.

Appendix Table 4: Caseload Variations and Labor Market Indicators, by Caseload Activity

		1997-2002				
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
High Caseload	Memphis(MSA)	2.4527	4.30	3.8340	33,078	
	Hancock	1.9388	6.63	-11.2836	16,885	
	Lake	1.7050	6.96	-7.4212	18,082	
	Hardeman	1.5634	9.48	7.5572	22,677	
	Chattanooga(MSA)	1.2806	3.75	7.0111	29,074	
	Grundy	1.2746	6.64	-1.2488	16,709	
	Jackson(MSA)	1.2673	4.20	6.4627	27,344	
	Lauderdale	1.2518	8.69	-12.0904	23,727	
	Scott	1.2323	8.10	14.2179	21,472	
	Rhea	1.1847	6.76	3.7315	22,560	
	Carroll	1.1037	10.03	-8.4334	21,776	
	Haywood	1.1026	9.88	5.9989	24,160	
	Claiborne	1.0849	4.89	-1.3283	19,723	
	Nashville(MSA)	1.0105	3.17	10.4244	31,494	
	Gibson	0.9608	7.57	-8.0143	25,081	
	Dyer	0.9544	5.95	-2.5523	25,134	
	Meigs	0.8917	7.75	17.2018	22,576	
	Maury	0.8716	4.10	0.4589	28,111	
	Fentress	0.8565	9.88	-2.4337	18,760	
	Lincoln	0.8525	5.22	4.4193	23,697	
	Johnson	0.8212	8.53	-6.8294	20,729	
	Clay	0.8184	13.95	31.5907	23,386	
	Decatur	0.8077	7.97	2.7888	22,858	
	McNairy	0.7931	6.29	-11.2047	26,100	
	Henry	0.7854	6.55	1.2350	23,625	
	Roane	0.7730	5.13	-11.6230	36,290	
		Average	1.1400	7.01	1.2488	24,043
			1997-2002			
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
Mid-range Caseload	Wayne	0.7589	11.16	-12.1253	18,155	
	Macon	0.7503	6.45	19.5086	20,424	
	Clarksville(MSA)	0.7459	3.76	12.7131	23,240	
	Knoxville(MSA)	0.7439	3.50	8.6208	28,314	
	Putnam	0.7361	4.81	0.2299	24,739	
	Cumberland	0.6931	5.65	13.6741	23,018	
	Bledsoe	0.6890	4.82	-0.5985	23,031	
	Cocke	0.6880	7.53	0.8433	22,904	
	White	0.6765	6.01	2.4056	23,382	
	Coffee	0.6698	4.75	2.0257	27,129	
	Cannon	0.6654	5.39	29.0737	20,544	
	DeKalb	0.6560	5.82	-4.2107	22,298	
	Morgan	0.6555	7.87	11.3458	20,939	
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	0.6428	4.54	2.3396	27,174	
	Sequatchie	0.6391	5.14	0.9444	20,675	
	Hamblien	0.6303	4.95	5.7935	26,780	
	Marshall	0.6189	4.82	1.0555	28,323	
	Greene	0.6125	6.70	10.5544	24,596	
	Stewart	0.6106	9.09	9.7037	19,041	
	Pickett	0.5855	6.96	-15.3002	18,309	
	Warren	0.5850	6.23	-5.7099	28,642	
	Hardin	0.5805	7.11	8.7580	24,963	
	Franklin	0.5778	4.42	7.1418	22,591	
	Humphreys	0.5764	7.63	1.5541	32,144	
	Henderson	0.5755	7.12	-1.6836	24,466	
	Jefferson	0.5738	5.15	6.1388	26,376	
		Average	0.6514	6.05	4.4152	23,931
			1997-2002			
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
Low Caseload	Overton	0.5623	6.87	7.4546	21,830	
	Benton	0.5615	7.92	-4.1637	20,886	
	Campbell	0.5604	6.60	3.4826	21,047	
	Jackson	0.5489	7.60	6.3256	21,609	
	Weakley	0.5367	5.79	-1.0389	22,729	
	Hickman	0.5335	5.90	-0.9812	22,129	
	McMinn	0.5314	6.75	2.1313	23,291	
	Van Buren	0.4982	7.22	49.3690	30,833	
	Bedford	0.4940	5.67	23.6451	25,082	
	Giles	0.4868	5.35	7.3123	26,581	
	Houston	0.4640	11.19	1.8283	19,451	
	Smith	0.4470	4.45	2.4065	25,902	
	Lewis	0.4463	10.93	2.7778	21,041	
	Lawrence	0.4345	10.88	-5.6863	22,369	
	Grainger	0.4332	5.53	0.5284	21,841	
	Obion	0.4094	5.42	4.5486	31,448	
	Trousdale	0.3887	8.07	-7.2231	19,894	
	Crockett	0.3763	6.30	7.8421	23,508	
	Monroe	0.3556	6.77	5.1522	23,983	
	Bradley	0.3392	4.17	1.5245	27,548	
	Perry	0.3208	6.86	-5.9637	24,292	
	Polk	0.2761	5.77	-11.2506	18,412	
	Moore	0.1966	2.77	8.9757	28,572	
		Average	0.4435	6.73	4.3042	23,664

Appendix Table 4, cont.

		1997-2000			
High Caseload	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
		Memphis(MSA)	2.3181	4.04	5.8282
	Hardeman	1.7371	9.72	11.4423	22,103
	Lake	1.7145	7.59	-5.4267	17,572
	Hancock	1.6986	5.98	-7.1045	16,712
	Lauderdale	1.1879	7.98	-1.6244	23,325
	Grundy	1.1828	6.68	6.8681	15,599
	Chattanooga(MSA)	1.1823	3.83	7.9652	28,747
	Scott	1.1686	7.41	18.4914	20,976
	Rhea	1.1552	7.19	11.2639	21,734
	Claiborne	1.1433	4.87	2.0329	18,834
	Jackson(MSA)	1.0479	3.76	8.6456	26,415
	Haywood	1.0299	9.89	4.9411	23,692
	Nashville(MSA)	0.9655	2.94	9.9650	30,534
	Dyer	0.9133	5.25	3.0055	24,498
	Carroll	0.8702	9.67	-4.2848	20,936
	Wayne	0.8331	12.06	-9.5198	17,473
	Gibson	0.8199	6.66	-4.0461	24,703
	Clay	0.8142	15.76	32.0388	22,740
	Maury	0.8090	4.01	4.3972	22,308
	Lincoln	0.7892	5.55	3.7211	22,999
	Johnson	0.7847	8.49	-1.2851	19,910
	Fentress	0.7485	9.97	0.5939	17,782
	McNairy	0.7358	6.04	7.6986	27,234
	Meigs	0.7181	7.72	15.3899	21,456
	Decatur	0.7138	7.66	5.9218	22,047
	Roane	0.7134	5.28	-6.9283	35,484
	Average	1.0690	7.15	4.6150	22,987

		1997-2000			
Mid-range Caseload	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
		Henry	0.6832	6.55	4.2698
	Knoxville(MSA)	0.6710	3.55	8.1607	27,368
	Cocke	0.6674	7.67	3.4259	22,241
	Bledsoe	0.6576	4.27	9.6300	22,756
	Clarksville(MSA)	0.6525	3.55	14.4572	22,439
	Macon	0.6390	6.10	16.5438	20,250
	Cumberland	0.6183	5.54	13.5340	22,316
	Sequatchie	0.6110	5.14	5.1268	20,147
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	0.6074	4.34	2.5739	26,313
	DeKalb	0.6038	6.10	-3.6691	21,723
	Putnam	0.5908	4.77	2.0437	24,011
	Hamblen	0.5791	4.57	8.7387	25,847
	Coffee	0.5686	4.85	2.5748	26,329
	Greene	0.5567	6.79	11.6678	23,728
	Stewart	0.5564	9.77	5.6530	18,512
	Henderson	0.5511	6.95	3.6464	23,795
	White	0.5443	5.95	5.6096	22,616
	Campbell	0.5442	7.02	3.9459	20,447
	Morgan	0.5441	7.10	10.0367	20,117
	Marshall	0.5413	4.22	3.1665	27,389
	Pickett	0.5326	6.23	-8.7760	17,357
	Benton	0.5322	8.28	-1.8601	20,472
	Cannon	0.5319	5.53	26.9948	19,921
	Jefferson	0.5286	4.91	9.4080	24,964
	Franklin	0.5229	4.57	4.4941	21,790
	Average	0.5854	5.77	6.4559	22,638

		1997-2000			
Low Caseload	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage
		Warren	0.5214	5.76	-0.8398
	Hardin	0.5108	7.25	9.1946	24,194
	Lewis	0.5035	11.56	4.4343	20,920
	Humphreys	0.4909	7.74	5.2297	31,495
	Overton	0.4734	7.08	8.3040	21,212
	Bedford	0.4682	5.54	17.5170	24,507
	Weakley	0.4615	5.71	-0.8011	22,258
	Smith	0.4581	4.34	3.3311	25,147
	Jackson	0.4483	8.14	4.9302	20,625
	Lawrence	0.4391	11.10	-4.8998	21,708
	Trousdale	0.4347	7.18	1.8860	19,029
	McMinn	0.4286	6.20	6.8671	19,567
	Houston	0.4249	11.56	1.7488	19,316
	Van Buren	0.4179	7.01	37.4907	28,535
	Grainger	0.3992	5.00	7.6273	21,039
	Obion	0.3946	5.88	3.3226	30,913
	Monroe	0.3895	6.45	6.0675	23,239
	Crockett	0.3740	6.11	9.5888	22,573
	Hickman	0.3710	5.74	-1.7795	22,226
	Giles	0.3706	4.55	11.6525	26,260
	Bradley	0.3356	4.08	2.9407	26,564
	Polk	0.2944	5.90	-9.8835	17,935
	Perry	0.2824	6.69	1.0238	24,361
	Moore	0.1699	2.80	3.6431	27,887
	Average	0.4109	6.64	5.3582	23,723

Appendix Table 4, cont.

		2001-2002				
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
High Caseload	Memphis(MSA)	2.7171	4.81	-1.8702	35,495	
	Hancock	2.4082	7.92	-4.4987	17,231	
	Jackson(MSA)	1.6867	5.08	-2.2113	29,197	
	Lake	1.6862	5.69	-2.1089	19,103	
	Carroll	1.5630	10.76	-4.3344	23,457	
	Chattanooga(MSA)	1.4741	3.60	-0.8825	29,706	
	Grundy	1.4619	6.57	-7.5952	18,929	
	Lauderdale	1.3704	10.10	-10.6389	24,531	
	Scott	1.3508	9.47	-3.6066	22,464	
	Hardeman	1.2552	9.00	-3.4862	23,825	
	Haywood	1.2435	9.85	1.0080	25,095	
	Rhea	1.2414	5.90	-6.7699	24,212	
	Gibson	1.2272	9.38	-4.1355	25,835	
	Meigs	1.2192	7.80	1.5703	24,817	
	Nashville(MSA)	1.0956	3.65	0.3831	33,407	
	Fentress	1.0635	9.70	-3.0098	20,718	
	Dyer	1.0348	7.33	-5.3956	26,405	
	Putnam	1.0175	4.89	-1.7775	26,196	
	Maury	0.9917	4.28	-3.7725	39,716	
	Decatur	0.9905	8.58	-2.9578	24,481	
	Henry	0.9799	6.54	-2.9105	24,689	
	Lincoln	0.9740	4.55	0.6732	25,093	
	Claiborne	0.9728	4.92	-3.2942	21,502	
	Macon	0.9571	7.15	2.5439	20,773	
	White	0.9326	6.11	-3.0338	24,914	
		Average	1.3166	6.95	-2.8845	25,271
		2001-2002				
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
Mid-range Caseload	Clarksville(MSA)	0.9259	4.19	-1.5238	24,842	
	Cannon	0.9174	5.10	1.6370	21,791	
	McNairy	0.9050	6.80	-17.5521	23,833	
	Roane	0.8908	4.84	-5.0441	37,904	
	Johnson	0.8907	8.62	-5.6165	22,367	
	Knoxville(MSA)	0.8853	3.39	0.3736	30,204	
	Morgan	0.8669	9.40	1.1897	22,584	
	Coffee	0.8650	4.55	-0.5353	28,728	
	Hickman	0.8356	6.22	0.8127	21,935	
	Cumberland	0.8333	5.89	0.1233	24,423	
	Clay	0.8266	10.33	-0.3394	24,678	
	Marshall	0.7660	6.00	-2.0462	30,192	
	DeKalb	0.7553	5.25	-0.5622	23,446	
	Bledsoe	0.7479	5.92	-9.3300	23,581	
	Humphreys	0.7404	7.43	-3.4930	33,444	
	Jackson	0.7393	6.52	1.3298	23,576	
	Overton	0.7327	6.44	-0.7843	23,067	
	Hamblen	0.7312	5.70	-2.7085	28,646	
	McMinn	0.7294	7.85	-4.4315	30,738	
	Cocke	0.7279	7.24	-2.4970	24,231	
	Greene	0.7205	6.51	-0.9971	26,333	
	Hardin	0.7149	6.83	-0.3998	26,500	
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	0.7128	4.94	-0.2643	28,883	
	Stewart	0.7128	7.72	3.8340	20,098	
	Giles	0.7119	6.94	-3.8873	27,223	
	Warren	0.7074	7.17	-4.9113	30,245	
	Average	0.7920	6.45	-2.2163	26,288	
		2001-2002				
	LMA	Average Caseload	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth	Average Wage	
Low Caseload	Sequatchie	0.6907	5.15	-3.9784	21,733	
	Pickett	0.6859	8.43	-7.1519	20,212	
	Franklin	0.6839	4.14	2.5339	24,194	
	Weakley	0.6838	5.95	-0.2397	23,671	
	Jefferson	0.6592	5.61	-2.9882	29,200	
	Van Buren	0.6548	7.63	8.6393	35,429	
	Henderson	0.6220	7.46	-5.1424	25,808	
	Benton	0.6183	7.21	-2.3473	21,712	
	Wayne	0.6181	9.37	-2.8797	19,519	
	Campbell	0.5914	5.76	-0.4457	22,246	
	Bedford	0.5432	5.93	5.2147	26,233	
	Houston	0.5400	10.45	0.0781	19,720	
	Grainger	0.4971	6.58	-6.5957	23,446	
	Obion	0.4386	4.51	1.1865	32,518	
	Smith	0.4265	4.68	-0.8947	27,412	
	Lawrence	0.4254	10.45	-0.8270	23,691	
	Perry	0.3981	7.18	-6.9166	24,154	
	Crockett	0.3812	6.67	-1.5939	25,376	
	Bradley	0.3461	4.36	-1.3757	29,517	
	Lewis	0.3380	9.68	-1.5861	21,283	
	Trousdale	0.3036	9.87	-8.9405	21,625	
	Monroe	0.2931	7.42	-0.8630	25,471	
	Moore	0.2470	2.72	5.1452	29,942	
	Polk	0.2410	5.51	-1.5170	19,367	
		Average	0.4970	6.78	-1.3953	24,728

Appendix Table 4, cont.

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation.
Caseload activity data are scaled by 100.
Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.
Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.
Average Wage is the average annual wage.

Appendix Table 5: Caseload Variations and Labor Market Indicators, by Labor Market Indicator

		1997-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Unemployment Rate	Clay	13.953	0.818	0.063	0.063
	Houston	11.192	0.464	0.070	0.061
	Wayne	11.163	0.759	0.070	0.070
	Lewis	10.932	0.446	0.054	0.055
	Lawrence	10.881	0.434	0.051	0.048
	Carroll	10.032	1.104	0.112	0.092
	Fentress	9.878	0.856	0.097	0.088
	Haywood	9.876	1.103	0.114	0.104
	Hardeman	9.483	1.563	0.127	0.127
	Stewart	9.090	0.611	0.061	0.053
	Lauderdale	8.689	1.252	0.138	0.130
	Johnson	8.531	0.821	0.072	0.067
	Scott	8.101	1.232	0.096	0.088
	Trousdale	8.074	0.389	0.056	0.051
	Decatur	7.969	0.808	0.085	0.076
	Benton	7.924	0.561	0.079	0.076
	Morgan	7.865	0.655	0.070	0.061
	Meigs	7.747	0.892	0.089	0.081
	Humphreys	7.635	0.576	0.074	0.065
	Jackson	7.601	0.549	0.081	0.074
	Gibson	7.567	0.961	0.093	0.082
	Cocke	7.529	0.688	0.071	0.067
	Van Buren	7.215	0.498	0.051	0.047
	Henderson	7.118	0.575	0.071	0.067
	Hardin	7.111	0.581	0.069	0.065
	Pickett	6.962	0.586	0.052	0.050
Average	8.851	0.761	0.079	0.073	
		1997-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Unemployment Rate	Lake	6.956	1.705	0.163	0.145
	Overton	6.867	0.562	0.057	0.054
	Perry	6.857	0.321	0.043	0.039
	Monroe	6.772	0.356	0.047	0.047
	Rhea	6.764	1.185	0.119	0.110
	McMinn	6.749	0.531	0.064	0.056
	Greene	6.696	0.612	0.062	0.057
	Grundy	6.639	1.275	0.103	0.095
	Hancock	6.628	1.939	0.122	0.109
	Campbell	6.603	0.560	0.060	0.057
	Henry	6.547	0.785	0.083	0.076
	Macon	6.453	0.750	0.083	0.073
	Crockett	6.300	0.376	0.052	0.049
	McNairy	6.293	0.793	0.085	0.078
	Warren	6.229	0.585	0.065	0.060
	White	6.006	0.676	0.073	0.065
	Dyer	5.947	0.954	0.108	0.099
	Hickman	5.899	0.533	0.070	0.057
	DeKalb	5.815	0.656	0.088	0.082
	Weakley	5.793	0.537	0.065	0.060
	Polk	5.768	0.276	0.033	0.032
	Bedford	5.671	0.494	0.059	0.055
	Cumberland	5.653	0.693	0.077	0.067
	Grainger	5.525	0.433	0.050	0.045
	Obion	5.424	0.409	0.064	0.061
	Cannon	5.387	0.665	0.082	0.071
Average	6.240	0.718	0.076	0.069	
		1997-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Unemployment Rate	Giles	5.347	0.487	0.058	0.052
	Lincoln	5.217	0.852	0.080	0.069
	Jefferson	5.147	0.574	0.064	0.059
	Sequatchie	5.140	0.639	0.070	0.063
	Roane	5.131	0.773	0.075	0.066
	Hamblen	4.951	0.630	0.078	0.072
	Claiborne	4.886	1.085	0.080	0.078
	Bledsoe	4.822	0.689	0.093	0.088
	Marshall	4.818	0.619	0.075	0.067
	Putnam	4.811	0.736	0.071	0.057
	Coffee	4.746	0.670	0.082	0.073
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	4.544	0.643	0.062	0.057
	Smith	4.451	0.447	0.066	0.062
	Franklin	4.425	0.578	0.066	0.062
	Memphis(MSA)	4.298	2.453	0.141	0.119
	Jackson(MSA)	4.201	1.267	0.124	0.105
	Bradley	4.174	0.339	0.042	0.040
	Maury	4.101	0.872	0.090	0.082
	Clarksville(MSA)	3.764	0.746	0.065	0.054
	Chattanooga(MSA)	3.755	1.281	0.083	0.070
	Knoxville(MSA)	3.495	0.744	0.064	0.056
	Nashville(MSA)	3.175	1.011	0.067	0.057
	Moore	2.772	0.197	0.028	0.027
	Average	4.442	0.797	0.075	0.067

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		1997-2000			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Unemployment Rate	Clay	15.762	0.814	0.073	0.070
	Wayne	12.060	0.833	0.076	0.075
	Houston	11.560	0.425	0.066	0.066
	Lewis	11.558	0.503	0.064	0.063
	Lawrence	11.096	0.439	0.055	0.051
	Fentress	9.967	0.748	0.090	0.084
	Haywood	9.892	1.030	0.120	0.113
	Stewart	9.773	0.556	0.062	0.057
	Hardeman	9.723	1.737	0.144	0.144
	Carroll	9.669	0.870	0.104	0.087
	Johnson	8.487	0.785	0.072	0.070
	Benton	8.281	0.532	0.079	0.080
	Jackson	8.142	0.448	0.073	0.058
	Lauderdale	7.981	1.188	0.139	0.139
	Humphreys	7.735	0.491	0.067	0.061
	Meigs	7.723	0.718	0.080	0.070
	Cocke	7.675	0.667	0.075	0.068
	Decatur	7.665	0.714	0.084	0.073
	Lake	7.590	1.715	0.169	0.160
	Scott	7.415	1.169	0.093	0.090
	Hardin	7.250	0.511	0.064	0.062
	Rhea	7.194	1.155	0.121	0.115
	Trousdale	7.175	0.435	0.055	0.054
	Morgan	7.098	0.544	0.073	0.060
	Overton	7.081	0.473	0.049	0.045
	Campbell	7.025	0.544	0.064	0.059
	Average	8.945	0.771	0.085	0.080

		1997-2000			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Unemployment Rate	Van Buren	7.010	0.418	0.047	0.044
	Henderson	6.946	0.551	0.077	0.067
	Greene	6.788	0.557	0.063	0.055
	Perry	6.694	0.282	0.037	0.036
	Grundy	6.675	1.183	0.099	0.087
	Gibson	6.663	0.820	0.090	0.078
	Henry	6.552	0.683	0.083	0.076
	Monroe	6.450	0.390	0.053	0.056
	Pickett	6.227	0.533	0.043	0.046
	McMinn	6.200	0.429	0.058	0.051
	Crockett	6.112	0.374	0.051	0.050
	Macon	6.104	0.639	0.073	0.062
	DeKalb	6.100	0.604	0.085	0.079
	McNairy	6.040	0.736	0.086	0.079
	Hancock	5.981	1.699	0.120	0.102
	White	5.952	0.544	0.068	0.063
	Polk	5.898	0.294	0.037	0.033
	Obion	5.879	0.395	0.063	0.060
	Warren	5.760	0.521	0.066	0.058
	Hickman	5.740	0.371	0.050	0.045
	Weakley	5.713	0.462	0.063	0.055
	Lincoln	5.552	0.789	0.081	0.068
	Bedford	5.542	0.468	0.061	0.055
	Cumberland	5.535	0.618	0.073	0.062
	Cannon	5.531	0.532	0.072	0.062
	Roane	5.277	0.713	0.077	0.064
	Average	6.112	0.600	0.068	0.061

		1997-2000			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Unemployment Rate	Dyer	5.254	0.913	0.113	0.107
	Sequatchie	5.135	0.611	0.067	0.058
	Grainger	4.998	0.399	0.048	0.043
	Jefferson	4.915	0.529	0.064	0.055
	Claiborne	4.867	1.143	0.081	0.078
	Coffee	4.846	0.569	0.075	0.068
	Putnam	4.773	0.591	0.069	0.056
	Hamblen	4.575	0.579	0.076	0.069
	Franklin	4.567	0.523	0.066	0.062
	Giles	4.552	0.371	0.050	0.045
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	4.344	0.607	0.061	0.055
	Smith	4.338	0.458	0.074	0.066
	Bledsoe	4.271	0.658	0.092	0.080
	Marshall	4.225	0.541	0.074	0.062
	Bradley	4.079	0.336	0.043	0.040
	Memphis(MSA)	4.044	2.318	0.151	0.121
	Maury	4.010	0.809	0.087	0.078
	Chattanooga(MSA)	3.835	1.182	0.086	0.073
	Jackson(MSA)	3.761	1.048	0.123	0.111
	Clarksville(MSA)	3.552	0.653	0.063	0.055
	Knoxville(MSA)	3.549	0.671	0.066	0.056
	Nashville(MSA)	2.937	0.965	0.067	0.058
	Moore	2.798	0.170	0.025	0.023
	Average	4.271	0.724	0.075	0.066

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Unemployment Rate	Carroll	10.76	1.5630	0.1286	0.1021
	Houston	10.45	0.5400	0.0780	0.0520
	Lawrence	10.45	0.4254	0.0418	0.0402
	Clay	10.33	0.8266	0.0453	0.0508
	Lauderdale	10.10	1.3704	0.1380	0.1134
	Trousdale	9.87	0.3036	0.0575	0.0451
	Haywood	9.85	1.2435	0.1002	0.0869
	Fentress	9.70	1.0635	0.1102	0.0957
	Lewis	9.68	0.3380	0.0337	0.0400
	Scott	9.47	1.3508	0.1014	0.0856
	Morgan	9.40	0.8669	0.0664	0.0647
	Gibson	9.38	1.2272	0.0997	0.0888
	Wayne	9.37	0.6181	0.0602	0.0597
	Hardeman	9.00	1.2552	0.0969	0.0960
	Johnson	8.62	0.8907	0.0714	0.0605
	Decatur	8.58	0.9905	0.0865	0.0836
	Pickett	8.43	0.6859	0.0694	0.0576
	Hancock	7.92	2.4082	0.1262	0.1242
	McMinn	7.85	0.7294	0.0753	0.0651
	Meigs	7.80	1.2192	0.1060	0.0998
	Stewart	7.72	0.7128	0.0602	0.0456
	Van Buren	7.63	0.6548	0.0589	0.0532
	Henderson	7.46	0.6220	0.0580	0.0663
	Humphreys	7.43	0.7404	0.0862	0.0718
	Monroe	7.42	0.2931	0.0362	0.0318
	Dyer	7.33	1.0348	0.0982	0.0835
Average	8.92	0.9221	0.0804	0.0717	

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Unemployment Rate	Cocke	7.24	0.7279	0.0629	0.0635
	Benton	7.21	0.6183	0.0798	0.0695
	Perry	7.18	0.3981	0.0527	0.0439
	Warren	7.17	0.7074	0.0639	0.0647
	Macon	7.15	0.9571	0.1010	0.0931
	Giles	6.94	0.7119	0.0715	0.0652
	Hardin	6.83	0.7149	0.0789	0.0708
	McNairy	6.80	0.9050	0.0845	0.0744
	Crockett	6.67	0.3812	0.0532	0.0463
	Grainger	6.58	0.4971	0.0543	0.0487
	Grundy	6.57	1.4619	0.1106	0.1101
	Henry	6.54	0.9799	0.0831	0.0751
	Jackson	6.52	0.7393	0.0955	0.1066
	Greene	6.51	0.7205	0.0616	0.0620
	Overton	6.44	0.7327	0.0729	0.0701
	Hickman	6.22	0.8356	0.1070	0.0803
	White	6.11	0.9326	0.0817	0.0690
	Marshall	6.00	0.7660	0.0763	0.0785
	Weakley	5.95	0.6838	0.0704	0.0694
	Bedford	5.93	0.5432	0.0557	0.0557
	Bledsoe	5.92	0.7479	0.0962	0.1035
	Rhea	5.90	1.2414	0.1147	0.1006
	Cumberland	5.89	0.8333	0.0848	0.0763
	Campbell	5.76	0.5914	0.0517	0.0519
	Hamblen	5.70	0.7312	0.0812	0.0774
	Lake	5.69	1.6862	0.1525	0.1164
Average	6.44	0.8018	0.0807	0.0747	

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Unemployment Rate	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Unemployment Rate	Jefferson	5.61	0.6592	0.0652	0.0664
	Polk	5.51	0.2410	0.0269	0.0301
	DeKalb	5.25	0.7553	0.0942	0.0883
	Sequatchie	5.15	0.6907	0.0741	0.0725
	Cannon	5.10	0.9174	0.1003	0.0886
	Jackson(MSA)	5.08	1.6867	0.1242	0.0954
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	4.94	0.7128	0.0627	0.0613
	Claiborne	4.92	0.9728	0.0768	0.0779
	Putnam	4.89	1.0175	0.0738	0.0608
	Roane	4.84	0.8908	0.0690	0.0699
	Memphis(MSA)	4.81	2.7171	0.1215	0.1150
	Smith	4.68	0.4265	0.0528	0.0543
	Coffee	4.55	0.8650	0.0934	0.0820
	Lincoln	4.55	0.9740	0.0784	0.0713
	Obion	4.51	0.4386	0.0657	0.0625
	Bradley	4.36	0.3461	0.0386	0.0393
	Maury	4.28	0.9917	0.0966	0.0895
	Clarksville(MSA)	4.19	0.9259	0.0696	0.0514
	Franklin	4.14	0.6839	0.0672	0.0639
	Nashville(MSA)	3.65	1.0956	0.0666	0.0547
	Chattanooga(MSA)	3.60	1.4741	0.0780	0.0648
	Knoxville(MSA)	3.39	0.8853	0.0602	0.0545
	Moore	2.72	0.2470	0.0320	0.0342
	Average	4.55	0.8963	0.0734	0.0673

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		1997-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Job Growth	Van Buren	49.369	0.498	0.051	0.047
	Clay	31.591	0.818	0.063	0.063
	Cannon	29.074	0.665	0.082	0.071
	Bedford	23.645	0.494	0.059	0.055
	Macon	19.509	0.750	0.083	0.073
	Meigs	17.202	0.892	0.089	0.081
	Scott	14.218	1.232	0.096	0.088
	Cumberland	13.674	0.693	0.077	0.067
	Clarksville(MSA)	12.713	0.746	0.065	0.054
	Morgan	11.346	0.655	0.070	0.061
	Greene	10.554	0.612	0.062	0.057
	Nashville(MSA)	10.424	1.011	0.067	0.057
	Stewart	9.704	0.611	0.061	0.053
	Moore	8.976	0.197	0.028	0.027
	Hardin	8.758	0.581	0.069	0.065
	Knoxville(MSA)	8.621	0.744	0.064	0.056
	Crockett	7.842	0.376	0.052	0.049
	Hardeman	7.557	1.563	0.127	0.127
	Overton	7.455	0.562	0.057	0.054
	Giles	7.312	0.487	0.058	0.052
	Franklin	7.142	0.578	0.066	0.062
	Chattanooga(MSA)	7.011	1.281	0.083	0.070
	Jackson(MSA)	6.463	1.267	0.124	0.105
	Jackson	6.326	0.549	0.081	0.074
Jefferson	6.139	0.574	0.064	0.059	
Haywood	5.999	1.103	0.114	0.104	
Average	13.409	0.752	0.074	0.067	

		1997-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Job Growth	Hamblen	5.793	0.630	0.078	0.072
	Monroe	5.152	0.356	0.047	0.047
	Obion	4.549	0.409	0.064	0.061
	Lincoln	4.419	0.852	0.080	0.069
	Memphis(MSA)	3.834	2.453	0.141	0.119
	Rhea	3.731	1.185	0.119	0.110
	Campbell	3.483	0.560	0.060	0.057
	Decatur	2.789	0.808	0.085	0.076
	Lewis	2.778	0.446	0.054	0.055
	Smith	2.407	0.447	0.066	0.062
	White	2.406	0.676	0.073	0.065
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	2.340	0.643	0.062	0.057
	McMinn	2.131	0.531	0.064	0.056
	Coffee	2.026	0.670	0.082	0.073
	Houston	1.828	0.464	0.070	0.061
	Humphreys	1.554	0.576	0.074	0.065
	Bradley	1.525	0.339	0.042	0.040
	Henry	1.235	0.785	0.083	0.076
	Marshall	1.056	0.619	0.075	0.067
	Sequatchie	0.944	0.639	0.070	0.063
	Cocke	0.843	0.688	0.071	0.067
	Grainger	0.528	0.433	0.050	0.045
	Mauzy	0.459	0.872	0.090	0.082
	Putnam	0.230	0.736	0.071	0.057
Bledsoe	-0.598	0.689	0.093	0.088	
Hickman	-0.981	0.533	0.070	0.057	
Average	2.172	0.694	0.074	0.067	

		1997-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Job Growth	Weakley	-1.039	0.537	0.065	0.060
	Grundy	-1.249	1.275	0.103	0.095
	Claiborne	-1.328	1.085	0.080	0.078
	Henderson	-1.684	0.575	0.071	0.067
	Fentress	-2.434	0.856	0.097	0.088
	Dyer	-2.552	0.954	0.108	0.099
	Benton	-4.164	0.561	0.079	0.076
	DeKalb	-4.211	0.656	0.088	0.082
	Lawrence	-5.686	0.434	0.051	0.048
	Warren	-5.710	0.585	0.065	0.060
	Perry	-5.964	0.321	0.043	0.039
	Johnson	-6.829	0.821	0.072	0.067
	Trousdale	-7.223	0.389	0.056	0.051
	Lake	-7.421	1.705	0.163	0.145
	Gibson	-8.014	0.961	0.093	0.082
	Carroll	-8.433	1.104	0.112	0.092
	McNairy	-11.205	0.793	0.085	0.078
	Polk	-11.251	0.276	0.033	0.032
	Hancock	-11.284	1.939	0.122	0.109
	Roane	-11.623	0.773	0.075	0.066
	Lauderdale	-12.090	1.252	0.138	0.130
	Wayne	-12.125	0.759	0.070	0.070
	Pickett	-15.300	0.586	0.052	0.050
	Average	-6.905	0.835	0.084	0.077

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		1997-2000			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Job Growth	Van Buren	37.491	0.418	0.047	0.044
	Clay	32.039	0.814	0.073	0.070
	Cannon	26.995	0.532	0.072	0.062
	Scott	18.491	1.169	0.093	0.090
	Bedford	17.517	0.468	0.061	0.055
	Macon	16.544	0.639	0.073	0.062
	Meigs	15.390	0.718	0.080	0.070
	Clarksville(MSA)	14.457	0.653	0.063	0.055
	Cumberland	13.534	0.618	0.073	0.062
	Greene	11.668	0.557	0.063	0.055
	Giles	11.652	0.371	0.050	0.045
	Hardeman	11.442	1.737	0.144	0.144
	Rhea	11.264	1.155	0.121	0.115
	Morgan	10.037	0.544	0.073	0.060
	Nashville(MSA)	9.965	0.965	0.067	0.058
	Bledsoe	9.630	0.658	0.092	0.080
	Crockett	9.589	0.374	0.051	0.050
	Jefferson	9.408	0.529	0.064	0.055
	Hardin	9.195	0.511	0.064	0.062
	Hamblen	8.739	0.579	0.076	0.069
	Jackson(MSA)	8.646	1.048	0.123	0.111
	Overton	8.304	0.473	0.049	0.045
	Knoxville(MSA)	8.161	0.671	0.066	0.056
	Chattanooga(MSA)	7.965	1.182	0.086	0.073
	McNairy	7.699	0.736	0.086	0.079
	Grainger	7.627	0.399	0.048	0.043
	Average	13.594	0.712	0.075	0.068
		1997-2000			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Job Growth	Grundy	6.868	1.183	0.099	0.087
	McMinn	6.867	0.429	0.058	0.051
	Monroe	6.068	0.390	0.053	0.056
	Decatur	5.922	0.714	0.084	0.073
	Memphis(MSA)	5.828	2.318	0.151	0.121
	Stewart	5.653	0.556	0.062	0.057
	White	5.610	0.544	0.068	0.063
	Humphreys	5.230	0.491	0.067	0.061
	Sequatchie	5.127	0.611	0.067	0.058
	Haywood	4.941	1.030	0.120	0.113
	Jackson	4.930	0.448	0.073	0.058
	Franklin	4.494	0.523	0.066	0.062
	Lewis	4.434	0.503	0.064	0.063
	Mauzy	4.397	0.809	0.087	0.078
	Henry	4.270	0.683	0.083	0.076
	Campbell	3.946	0.544	0.064	0.059
	Lincoln	3.721	0.789	0.081	0.068
	Henderson	3.646	0.551	0.077	0.067
	Moore	3.643	0.170	0.025	0.023
	Cocke	3.426	0.667	0.075	0.068
	Smith	3.331	0.458	0.074	0.066
	Obion	3.323	0.395	0.063	0.060
	Marshall	3.167	0.541	0.074	0.062
	Dyer	3.006	0.913	0.113	0.107
	Bradley	2.941	0.336	0.043	0.040
	Coffee	2.575	0.569	0.075	0.068
	Average	4.514	0.660	0.076	0.068
		1997-2000			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Job Growth	Tri-Cities(MSA)	2.574	0.607	0.061	0.055
	Putnam	2.044	0.591	0.069	0.056
	Claiborne	2.033	1.143	0.081	0.078
	Trousdale	1.886	0.435	0.055	0.054
	Houston	1.749	0.425	0.066	0.066
	Perry	1.024	0.282	0.037	0.036
	Fentress	0.594	0.748	0.090	0.084
	Weakley	-0.801	0.462	0.063	0.055
	Warren	-0.840	0.521	0.066	0.058
	Johnson	-1.285	0.785	0.072	0.070
	Lauderdale	-1.624	1.188	0.139	0.139
	Hickman	-1.779	0.371	0.050	0.045
	Benton	-1.860	0.532	0.079	0.080
	DeKalb	-3.669	0.604	0.085	0.079
	Gibson	-4.046	0.820	0.090	0.078
	Carroll	-4.285	0.870	0.104	0.087
	Lawrence	-4.900	0.439	0.055	0.051
	Lake	-5.427	1.715	0.169	0.160
	Roane	-6.928	0.713	0.077	0.064
	Hancock	-7.104	1.699	0.120	0.102
	Pickett	-8.776	0.533	0.043	0.046
	Wayne	-9.520	0.833	0.076	0.075
	Polk	-9.883	0.294	0.037	0.033
	Average	-2.645	0.722	0.078	0.072

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
High Job Growth	Van Buren	8.6393	0.6548	0.0589	0.0532
	Bedford	5.2147	0.5432	0.0557	0.0557
	Moore	5.1452	0.2470	0.0320	0.0342
	Stewart	3.8340	0.7128	0.0602	0.0456
	Macon	2.5439	0.9571	0.1010	0.0931
	Franklin	2.5339	0.6839	0.0672	0.0639
	Cannon	1.6370	0.9174	0.1003	0.0886
	Meigs	1.5703	1.2192	0.1060	0.0998
	Jackson	1.3298	0.7393	0.0955	0.1066
	Morgan	1.1897	0.8669	0.0664	0.0647
	Obion	1.1865	0.4386	0.0657	0.0625
	Haywood	1.0080	1.2435	0.1002	0.0869
	Hickman	0.8127	0.8356	0.1070	0.0803
	Lincoln	0.6732	0.9740	0.0784	0.0713
	Nashville(MSA)	0.3831	1.0956	0.0666	0.0547
	Knoxville(MSA)	0.3736	0.8853	0.0602	0.0545
	Cumberland	0.1233	0.8333	0.0848	0.0763
	Houston	0.0781	0.5400	0.0780	0.0520
	Weakley	-0.2397	0.6838	0.0704	0.0694
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	-0.2643	0.7128	0.0627	0.0613
	Clay	-0.3394	0.8266	0.0453	0.0508
	Hardin	-0.3998	0.7149	0.0789	0.0708
	Campbell	-0.4457	0.5914	0.0517	0.0519
	Coffee	-0.5353	0.8650	0.0934	0.0820
	DeKalb	-0.5622	0.7553	0.0942	0.0883
	Overton	-0.7843	0.7327	0.0729	0.0701
	Average	1.3348	0.7796	0.0752	0.0688

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Job Growth	Lawrence	-0.8270	0.4254	0.0418	0.0402
	Monroe	-0.8630	0.2931	0.0362	0.0318
	Chattanooga(MSA)	-0.8825	1.4741	0.0780	0.0648
	Smith	-0.8947	0.4265	0.0528	0.0543
	Greene	-0.9971	0.7205	0.0616	0.0620
	Bradley	-1.3757	0.3461	0.0386	0.0393
	Polk	-1.5170	0.2410	0.0269	0.0301
	Clarksville(MSA)	-1.5238	0.9259	0.0696	0.0514
	Lewis	-1.5861	0.3380	0.0337	0.0400
	Crockett	-1.5939	0.3812	0.0532	0.0463
	Putnam	-1.7775	1.0175	0.0738	0.0608
	Memphis(MSA)	-1.8702	2.7171	0.1215	0.1150
	Marshall	-2.0462	0.7660	0.0763	0.0785
	Lake	-2.1089	1.6862	0.1525	0.1164
	Jackson(MSA)	-2.2113	1.6867	0.1242	0.0954
	Benton	-2.3473	0.6183	0.0798	0.0695
	Cocke	-2.4970	0.7279	0.0629	0.0635
	Hamblien	-2.7085	0.7312	0.0812	0.0774
	Wayne	-2.8797	0.6181	0.0602	0.0597
	Henry	-2.9105	0.9799	0.0831	0.0751
	Decatur	-2.9578	0.9905	0.0865	0.0836
	Jefferson	-2.9882	0.6592	0.0652	0.0664
	Fentress	-3.0098	1.0635	0.1102	0.0957
	White	-3.0338	0.9326	0.0817	0.0690
	Claiborne	-3.2942	0.9728	0.0768	0.0779
	Hardeman	-3.4862	1.2552	0.0969	0.0960
	Average	-2.0842	0.8844	0.0741	0.0677

		2001-2002			
	LMA	Job Growth	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Job Growth	Humphreys	-3.4930	0.7404	0.0862	0.0718
	Scott	-3.6066	1.3508	0.1014	0.0856
	Mauzy	-3.7725	0.9917	0.0966	0.0895
	Giles	-3.8873	0.7119	0.0715	0.0652
	Sequatchie	-3.9784	0.6907	0.0741	0.0725
	Gibson	-4.1355	1.2272	0.0997	0.0888
	Carroll	-4.3344	1.5630	0.1286	0.1021
	McMinn	-4.4315	0.7294	0.0753	0.0651
	Hancock	-4.4987	2.4082	0.1262	0.1242
	Warren	-4.9113	0.7074	0.0639	0.0647
	Roane	-5.0441	0.8908	0.0690	0.0699
	Henderson	-5.1424	0.6220	0.0580	0.0663
	Dyer	-5.3956	1.0348	0.0982	0.0835
	Johnson	-5.6165	0.8907	0.0714	0.0605
	Grainger	-6.5957	0.4971	0.0543	0.0487
	Rhea	-6.7699	1.2414	0.1147	0.1006
	Perry	-6.9166	0.3981	0.0527	0.0439
	Pickett	-7.1519	0.6859	0.0694	0.0576
	Grundy	-7.5952	1.4619	0.1106	0.1101
	Trousdale	-8.9405	0.3036	0.0575	0.0451
	Bledsoe	-9.3300	0.7479	0.0962	0.1035
	Lauderdale	-10.6389	1.3704	0.1380	0.1134
	McNairy	-17.5521	0.9050	0.0845	0.0744
	Average	-6.2495	0.9639	0.0869	0.0786

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		1997-2002				
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
High Average Wage	Roane	36,290	0.773	0.075	0.066	
	Memphis(MSA)	33,078	2.453	0.141	0.119	
	Humphreys	32,144	0.576	0.074	0.065	
	Nashville(MSA)	31,494	1.011	0.067	0.057	
	Obion	31,448	0.409	0.064	0.061	
	Van Buren	30,833	0.498	0.051	0.047	
	Chattanooga(MSA)	29,074	1.281	0.083	0.070	
	Warren	28,642	0.585	0.065	0.060	
	Moore	28,572	0.197	0.028	0.027	
	Marshall	28,323	0.619	0.075	0.067	
	Knoxville(MSA)	28,314	0.744	0.064	0.056	
	Maury	28,111	0.872	0.090	0.082	
	Bradley	27,548	0.339	0.042	0.040	
	Jackson(MSA)	27,344	1.267	0.124	0.105	
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	27,174	0.643	0.062	0.057	
	Coffee	27,129	0.670	0.082	0.073	
	Hamblen	26,780	0.630	0.078	0.072	
	Giles	26,581	0.487	0.058	0.052	
	Jefferson	26,376	0.574	0.064	0.059	
	McNairy	26,100	0.793	0.085	0.078	
	Smith	25,902	0.447	0.066	0.062	
	Dyer	25,134	0.954	0.108	0.099	
	Bedford	25,082	0.494	0.059	0.055	
	Gibson	25,081	0.961	0.093	0.082	
	Hardin	24,963	0.581	0.069	0.065	
	Average	28,301	0.754	0.075	0.067	
			1997-2002			
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
Mid-range Average Wage	Putnam	24,739	0.736	0.071	0.057	
	Greene	24,596	0.612	0.062	0.057	
	Henderson	24,466	0.575	0.071	0.067	
	Perry	24,292	0.321	0.043	0.039	
	Haywood	24,160	1.103	0.114	0.104	
	Monroe	23,983	0.356	0.047	0.047	
	Lauderdale	23,727	1.252	0.138	0.130	
	Lincoln	23,697	0.852	0.080	0.069	
	Henry	23,625	0.785	0.083	0.076	
	Crockett	23,508	0.376	0.052	0.049	
	Clay	23,386	0.818	0.063	0.063	
	White	23,382	0.676	0.073	0.065	
	McMinn	23,291	0.531	0.064	0.056	
	Clarksville(MSA)	23,240	0.746	0.065	0.054	
	Bledsoe	23,031	0.689	0.093	0.088	
	Cumberland	23,018	0.693	0.077	0.067	
	Cocke	22,904	0.688	0.071	0.067	
	Decatur	22,858	0.808	0.085	0.076	
	Weakley	22,729	0.537	0.065	0.060	
	Hardeman	22,677	1.563	0.127	0.127	
	Franklin	22,591	0.578	0.066	0.062	
	Meigs	22,576	0.892	0.089	0.081	
	Rhea	22,560	1.185	0.119	0.110	
	Lawrence	22,369	0.434	0.051	0.048	
	Average	23,392	0.742	0.078	0.072	
			1997-2002			
		LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Low Average Wage	DeKalb	22,298	0.656	0.088	0.082	
	Hickman	22,129	0.533	0.070	0.057	
	Grainger	21,841	0.433	0.050	0.045	
	Overton	21,830	0.562	0.057	0.054	
	Carroll	21,776	1.104	0.112	0.092	
	Jackson	21,609	0.549	0.081	0.074	
	Scott	21,472	1.232	0.096	0.088	
	Campbell	21,047	0.560	0.060	0.057	
	Lewis	21,041	0.446	0.054	0.055	
	Morgan	20,939	0.655	0.070	0.061	
	Benton	20,886	0.561	0.079	0.076	
	Johnson	20,729	0.821	0.072	0.067	
	Sequatchie	20,675	0.639	0.070	0.063	
	Cannon	20,544	0.665	0.082	0.071	
	Macon	20,424	0.750	0.083	0.073	
	Trousdale	19,894	0.389	0.056	0.051	
	Claiborne	19,723	1.085	0.080	0.078	
	Houston	19,451	0.464	0.070	0.061	
	Stewart	19,041	0.611	0.061	0.053	
	Fentress	18,760	0.856	0.097	0.088	
	Polk	18,412	0.276	0.033	0.032	
	Pickett	18,309	0.586	0.052	0.050	
	Wayne	18,155	0.759	0.070	0.070	
	Lake	18,082	1.705	0.163	0.145	
	Hancock	16,885	1.939	0.122	0.109	
	Grundy	16,709	1.275	0.103	0.095	
	Average	20,102	0.774	0.078	0.071	

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		1997-2000				
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
High Average Wage	Roane	35,484	0.713	0.077	0.064	
	Memphis(MSA)	31,866	2.318	0.151	0.121	
	Humphreys	31,495	0.491	0.067	0.061	
	Obion	30,913	0.395	0.063	0.060	
	Nashville(MSA)	30,534	0.965	0.067	0.058	
	Chattanooga(MSA)	28,747	1.182	0.086	0.073	
	Van Buren	28,535	0.418	0.047	0.044	
	Moore	27,887	0.170	0.025	0.023	
	Warren	27,840	0.521	0.066	0.058	
	Marshall	27,389	0.541	0.074	0.062	
	Knoxville(MSA)	27,368	0.671	0.066	0.056	
	McNairy	27,234	0.736	0.086	0.079	
	Bradley	26,564	0.336	0.043	0.040	
	Jackson(MSA)	26,415	1.048	0.123	0.111	
	Coffee	26,329	0.569	0.075	0.068	
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	26,313	0.607	0.061	0.055	
	Giles	26,260	0.371	0.050	0.045	
	Hamblen	25,847	0.579	0.076	0.069	
	Smith	25,147	0.458	0.074	0.066	
	Jefferson	24,964	0.529	0.064	0.055	
	Gibson	24,703	0.820	0.090	0.078	
	Bedford	24,507	0.468	0.061	0.055	
	Dyer	24,498	0.913	0.113	0.107	
	Perry	24,361	0.282	0.037	0.036	
	Hardin	24,194	0.511	0.064	0.062	
	Average	27,416	0.665	0.072	0.064	
			1997-2000			
		LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
Mid-range Average Wage	Putnam	24,011	0.591	0.069	0.056	
	Henderson	23,795	0.551	0.077	0.067	
	Greene	23,728	0.557	0.063	0.055	
	Haywood	23,692	1.030	0.120	0.113	
	Lauderdale	23,325	1.188	0.139	0.139	
	Monroe	23,239	0.390	0.053	0.056	
	Henry	23,093	0.683	0.083	0.076	
	Lincoln	22,999	0.789	0.081	0.068	
	Bledsoe	22,756	0.658	0.092	0.080	
	Clay	22,740	0.814	0.073	0.070	
	White	22,616	0.544	0.068	0.063	
	Crockett	22,573	0.374	0.051	0.050	
	Clarksville(MSA)	22,439	0.653	0.063	0.055	
	Cumberland	22,316	0.618	0.073	0.062	
	Maury	22,308	0.809	0.087	0.078	
	Weakley	22,258	0.462	0.063	0.055	
	Cocke	22,241	0.667	0.075	0.068	
	Hickman	22,226	0.371	0.050	0.045	
	Hardeman	22,103	1.737	0.144	0.144	
	Decatur	22,047	0.714	0.084	0.073	
	Franklin	21,790	0.523	0.066	0.062	
	Rhea	21,734	1.155	0.121	0.115	
	DeKalb	21,723	0.604	0.085	0.079	
	Lawrence	21,708	0.439	0.055	0.051	
	Average	22,644	0.705	0.081	0.074	
			1997-2000			
		LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits
	Low Average Wage	Meigs	21,456	0.718	0.080	0.070
Overton		21,212	0.473	0.049	0.045	
Grainger		21,039	0.399	0.048	0.043	
Scott		20,976	1.169	0.093	0.090	
Carroll		20,936	0.870	0.104	0.087	
Lewis		20,920	0.503	0.064	0.063	
Jackson		20,625	0.448	0.073	0.058	
Benton		20,472	0.532	0.079	0.080	
Campbell		20,447	0.544	0.064	0.059	
Macon		20,250	0.639	0.073	0.062	
Sequatchie		20,147	0.611	0.067	0.058	
Morgan		20,117	0.544	0.073	0.060	
Cannon		19,921	0.532	0.072	0.062	
Johnson		19,910	0.785	0.072	0.070	
McMinn		19,567	0.429	0.058	0.051	
Houston		19,316	0.425	0.066	0.066	
Trousdale		19,029	0.435	0.055	0.054	
Claiborne		18,834	1.143	0.081	0.078	
Stewart		18,512	0.556	0.062	0.057	
Polk		17,935	0.294	0.037	0.033	
Fentress		17,782	0.748	0.090	0.084	
Lake		17,572	1.715	0.169	0.160	
Wayne		17,473	0.833	0.076	0.075	
Pickett		17,357	0.533	0.043	0.046	
Hancock		16,712	1.699	0.120	0.102	
Grundy		15,599	1.183	0.099	0.087	
Average		19,389	0.722	0.076	0.069	

Appendix Table 5, cont.

		2001-2002				
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
High Average Wage	Maury	39,716	0.9917	0.0966	0.0895	
	Roane	37,904	0.8908	0.0690	0.0699	
	Memphis(MSA)	35,495	2.7171	0.1215	0.1150	
	Van Buren	35,429	0.6548	0.0589	0.0532	
	Humphreys	33,444	0.7404	0.0862	0.0718	
	Nashville(MSA)	33,407	1.0956	0.0666	0.0547	
	Obion	32,518	0.4386	0.0657	0.0625	
	McMinn	30,738	0.7294	0.0753	0.0651	
	Warren	30,245	0.7074	0.0639	0.0647	
	Knoxville(MSA)	30,204	0.8853	0.0602	0.0545	
	Marshall	30,192	0.7660	0.0763	0.0785	
	Moore	29,942	0.2470	0.0320	0.0342	
	Chattanooga(MSA)	29,706	1.4741	0.0780	0.0648	
	Bradley	29,517	0.3461	0.0386	0.0393	
	Jefferson	29,200	0.6592	0.0652	0.0664	
	Jackson(MSA)	29,197	1.6867	0.1242	0.0954	
	Tri-Cities(MSA)	28,883	0.7128	0.0627	0.0613	
	Coffee	28,728	0.8650	0.0934	0.0820	
	Hamblen	28,646	0.7312	0.0812	0.0774	
	Smith	27,412	0.4265	0.0528	0.0543	
	Giles	27,223	0.7119	0.0715	0.0652	
	Hardin	26,500	0.7149	0.0789	0.0708	
	Dyer	26,405	1.0348	0.0982	0.0835	
	Greene	26,333	0.7205	0.0616	0.0620	
	Bedford	26,233	0.5432	0.0557	0.0557	
		Average	30,529	0.8596	0.0734	0.0677
		2001-2002				
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
Mid-range Average Wage	Putnam	26,196	1.0175	0.0738	0.0608	
	Gibson	25,835	1.2272	0.0997	0.0888	
	Henderson	25,808	0.6220	0.0580	0.0663	
	Monroe	25,471	0.2931	0.0362	0.0318	
	Crockett	25,376	0.3812	0.0532	0.0463	
	Haywood	25,095	1.2435	0.1002	0.0869	
	Lincoln	25,093	0.9740	0.0784	0.0713	
	White	24,914	0.9326	0.0817	0.0690	
	Clarksville(MSA)	24,842	0.9259	0.0696	0.0514	
	Meigs	24,817	1.2192	0.1060	0.0998	
	Henry	24,689	0.9799	0.0831	0.0751	
	Clay	24,678	0.8266	0.0453	0.0508	
	Lauderdale	24,531	1.3704	0.1380	0.1134	
	Decatur	24,481	0.9905	0.0865	0.0836	
	Cumberland	24,423	0.8333	0.0848	0.0763	
	Cocke	24,231	0.7279	0.0629	0.0635	
	Rhea	24,212	1.2414	0.1147	0.1006	
	Franklin	24,194	0.6839	0.0672	0.0639	
	Perry	24,154	0.3981	0.0527	0.0439	
	McNairy	23,833	0.9050	0.0845	0.0744	
	Hardeman	23,825	1.2552	0.0969	0.0960	
	Lawrence	23,691	0.4254	0.0418	0.0402	
	Weakley	23,671	0.6838	0.0704	0.0694	
	Bledsoe	23,581	0.7479	0.0962	0.1035	
		Average	24,651	0.8711	0.0784	0.0720
			2001-2002			
	LMA	Average Wage	Average Caseload	Average Entries	Average Exits	
Low Average Wage	Jackson	23,576	0.7393	0.0955	0.1066	
	Carroll	23,457	1.5630	0.1286	0.1021	
	DeKalb	23,446	0.7553	0.0942	0.0883	
	Grainger	23,446	0.4971	0.0543	0.0487	
	Overton	23,067	0.7327	0.0729	0.0701	
	Morgan	22,584	0.8669	0.0664	0.0647	
	Scott	22,464	1.3508	0.1014	0.0856	
	Johnson	22,367	0.8907	0.0714	0.0605	
	Campbell	22,246	0.5914	0.0517	0.0519	
	Hickman	21,935	0.8356	0.1070	0.0803	
	Cannon	21,791	0.9174	0.1003	0.0886	
	Sequatchie	21,733	0.6907	0.0741	0.0725	
	Benton	21,712	0.6183	0.0798	0.0695	
	Trousdale	21,625	0.3036	0.0575	0.0451	
	Claiborne	21,502	0.9728	0.0768	0.0779	
	Lewis	21,283	0.3380	0.0337	0.0400	
	Macon	20,773	0.9571	0.1010	0.0931	
	Fentress	20,718	1.0635	0.1102	0.0957	
	Pickett	20,212	0.6859	0.0694	0.0576	
	Stewart	20,098	0.7128	0.0602	0.0456	
	Houston	19,720	0.5400	0.0780	0.0520	
	Wayne	19,519	0.6181	0.0602	0.0597	
	Polk	19,367	0.2410	0.0269	0.0301	
	Lake	19,103	1.6862	0.1525	0.1164	
	Grundy	18,929	1.4619	0.1106	0.1101	
	Hancock	17,231	2.4082	0.1262	0.1242	
	Average	21,304	0.8861	0.0831	0.0745	

Appendix Table 5, cont.

Notes: Caseload activity is calculated as a share of the adult noninstitutional population; see text for explanation; caseload activity data are scaled by 100.

Unemployment rate is the average non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate.

Job Growth is the annual percentage change in jobs.

Average Wage is the average annual wage.

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