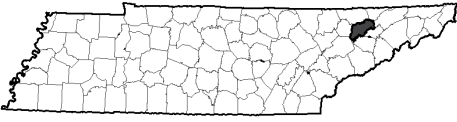
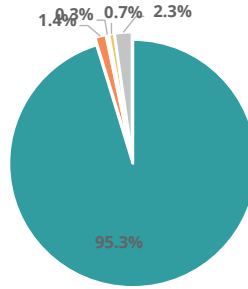


76th GRAINGER

Population Under 18: 19.2%

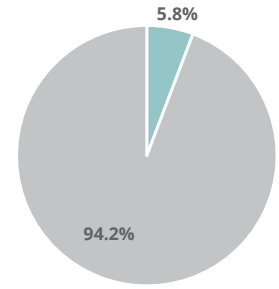


Child Population by Race



■ White, Including Hispanic
 ■ Black, Including Hispanic
 ■ Native American/Alaskan
 ■ Other/Unknown
 ■ Asian/Pacific Islander

Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



■ Hispanic, All Races
 ■ Non-Hispanic

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 78TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty	23.3%	70th	23.1%	63rd
Severe housing cost burden	11.0%	79th	12.5%	88th
Child care cost burden	35.9%	79th	35.0%	89th

EDUCATION 41ST

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency	33.4%	50th	32.7%	57th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency	32.5%	64th	33.5%	58th
Youth graduating high school on time	97.6%	11th	91.7%	66th

HEALTH 80TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Kindergarten full immunization series	92.7%	72nd	97.7%	8th
Children who lack health insurance	5.7%	72nd	7.6%	83rd
Babies born at a low birth weight	10.3%	85th	11.0%	90th

FAMILY & COMMUNITY 76TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000	14.5	23rd	7	10th
Children who are chronically absent	24.1%	79th	38.5%	93rd
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000	19.3	80th	21	86th

Grainger County

	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rank	Year
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Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	24,681	NA	7,126,489	60	2023
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	4,738	19.2%	22.0%	74	2023

Economic Well-Being

Median Household Income	\$51,951	NA	\$65,231.00	66	2022
Youth unemployment	25	4.7%	9.8%	20	2023
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$42,408	NA	\$58,292	56	2022
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$262,132	NA	\$325,000	45	2022
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	88	1.9%	1.5%	59	FY23
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	1,191	25.1%	22.4%	59	FY23
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,008	23.3%	21.4%	41	FY23
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	573	47.6%	29.0%	83	FY23

Education

School age special education services (age 3 to 21)	603	12.2%	8.0%	87	2022-23
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 4)	58	4.8%	4.4%	60	2022-23
Economically disadvantaged students	1,049	35.0%	30.2%	56	2022-23
School suspensions	44	1.5%	4.6%	20	2022-23
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	51	21.1%	35.4%	81	2022-23
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	NA	44.9%	54.3%	79	2022

Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	7.1	*	2022
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	48	18.6%	9.1%	69	2021
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	3,449	64.0%	53.1%	68	Dec-23
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	6,561	26.6%	23.0%	59	Dec-23
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	162	67.2%	54.5%	64	2022
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	190	6.7%	6.1%	70	2021
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.2	*	2021
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	2021
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	20.7	*	2021
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)	*	*	69.7	*	2021
Adequate prenatal care	220	83.3%	73.9%	14	2021
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	0	0.0	76.1	59	2022-23
Children who are food insecure	930	20.2%	17.9%	33	2022
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	*	*	16.1	*	2022
Confirmed elevated blood lead level (per 1,000 screened)	8	6.8%	4.7%	69	2019-23
Breastfeeding initiation at birth	189	78.4%	83.3%	55	2022
Individuals scoring for severe depression (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	35	36.4	44.8	37	2020-23
Individuals reporting frequent suicidal ideation (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	30	31.2	43.6	31	2020-23
Individuals scoring positive for PTSD (all ages) PTSD Screen (per 100K)	25	26.0	22.1	73	2020-23
Individuals scoring at risk for psychotic-like experiences PQ-B (per 100K)	27	28.1	27.7	55	2020-23

Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	209	4.4%	4.2%	28	FY23
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	16	3.1	2.5	45	FY23
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	43	8.3	5.1	63	FY23
Juvenile court referrals	51	1.1%	1.8%	31	2022
Child restraint use in crashes (age 0 -12)	NA	97.1%	NA	31	2023
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	345	10.8%	29.8%	92	FY23

Overall

At 76th, Grainger County is in the bottom half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Education.

Strengths

Grainger's strongest indicator is the percent of high school students graduating on time, where the county ranks 11th. The county also performs well in the rate of youth crime per 1,000 at 23rd.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of babies who were born at a low birthweight, where it ranks 85th. There are opportunities for improvement in the number of children who were victims of abuse or neglect as well.

Policy/Practice/Program Options to Improve Outcomes

Many of these policies have multiple models for delivery, including public-private partnership, non-profit partners and community engagement.

Babies are born at a low birthweight either because they are born too early or they did not grow as much as they should. Ensuring women of childbearing age have access to treatment for chronic physical and mental health and substance abuse conditions creates an environment for healthy pregnancies. While the state has not expanded TennCare to close some of these access gaps, improving outreach to ensure those who do qualify are aware of those benefits, as well as others such as SNAP, WIC and TANF, contributes to general good health prior to pregnancy. Once a woman is pregnant, access to regular prenatal care is key. Preexisting risks are properly managed and unexpected complications are found and treated early when pregnant women receive regular care. Community-based doulas have been shown to improve health outcomes for babies, including reducing the number of babies born at a low birthweight.

Two-generation programs such as evidence-based home visiting have been shown to reduce instances of child abuse and neglect. Ensuring quality child care and offering preschool programs with family enrichment continues this support. Helping families access services for addiction and mental health challenges may also reduce stresses that can cause family dysfunction, as will strengthening economic supports through family-friendly work policies. Changing social norms to promote positive parenting through public engagement and education campaigns can help parents find alternatives to physical discipline that can go too far. Taking corporal punishment out of schools may contribute to a changing mindset. When abuse and neglect do occur, intervention to lessen harms and prevent future risk through enhanced primary care, behavioral parent training programs and treatment is important. Programs in schools and communities aimed at creating positive childhood experiences and improving resiliency also help mitigate effects.

Indicator Definitions and History

Children living in poverty - Percent of children living in a household below the federal poverty line. In 2022, the federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$23,030. Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (2022).

Severe housing cost burden - Percent of households (including rented, owned and mortgaged) spending 50% or more of their income on housing. Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2018-2022). Table B25140.

Child care cost burden - Child care cost burden reflects the average estimate market-rate price for care for full-time care of an infant and 2+ year old but less than school age child as a percentage of the county's estimated median household income. The market-rate is calculated by taking an average of the median market-rate fee for licensed providers in the county. When available, this includes Child Care Centers, Group Homes, and Family Homes. In instances where the county does not have all three, the providers existing in the county averaged. In instances where there are no licensed providers providing care to that age group in the county, the statewide average of Tier 2 market-rates are used. This average rate for infant care and 2+ care is then combined to get the total cost of care. Source: Determining Child Care Market Rates in the State of Tennessee (FY2022-23).

3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency - Percent of third- to eighth-grade students who scored "on-track" or "mastered" on the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program (TCAP) reading and language test. Source: Tennessee Department of Education (2023-24).

3rd to 8th grade math proficiency - Percent of third- to eighth-grade students who scored "on-track" or "mastered" on the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment program (TCAP) math test. Source: Tennessee Department of Education (2023-24).

Youth graduating high school on time - Percent of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years. Source: Tennessee Department of Education (2022-23).

Kindergarten Immunization - Percent of public-school kindergarten students fully immunized for all required vaccine series at the time of survey completion. Required series includes: Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine (DTaP), Measles, Mumps, Rubella vaccine (MMR), Hepatitis A Virus vaccine (HAV)2 Hepatitis B Virus vaccine (HBV), Poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV or OPV), and Varicella (chickenpox) vaccine/credible history of disease. Source: Tennessee Department of Health Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and Immunization Program. Kindergarten Immunization Compliance Assessment. (2022-23).

Children who lack health insurance - Percent of children who lack health insurance. Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (2021).

Babies born at a low birth weight - Percent of live births where baby weighs less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds), averaged over three years. Source: Tennessee Department of Health (2020-22).

Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000 - Rate of reported crimes alleged to have been committed by someone under 18 to county population of youth 12 to 17. Source: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (2022). Accessed May 28, 2024.

Children who are chronically absent - Children who are absent 10 percent or more of school days for any reason, including excused/unexcused absences and out-of-school suspensions. Source: Tennessee Department of Education (2022-23).

Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000 - Child victims of abuse or neglect. In cases with multiple children each child is counted individually. The total is the number of children associated with substantiated cases of severe abuse and of determinations of "Services Court Ordered" or "Services Needed" in cases of non-severe abuse or neglect. The rate is per 1,000 children. Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services (FY2022-23).