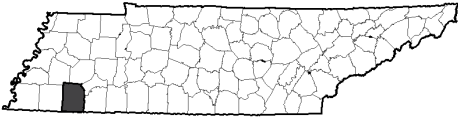
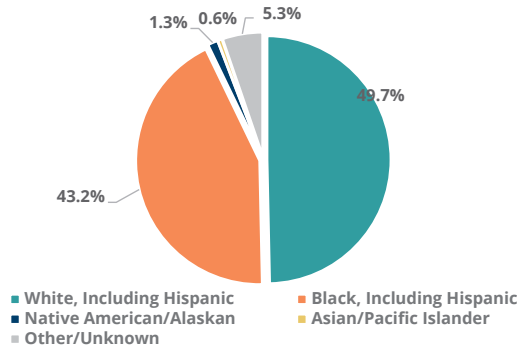


# 88th HARDEMAN

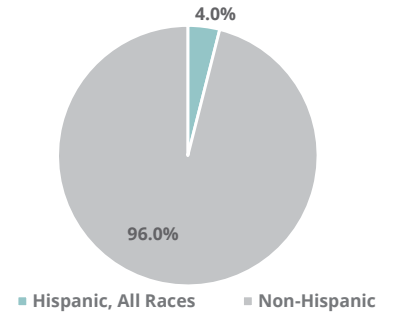
Population Under 18: 19.6%



Child Population by Race



Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



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## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 85TH

Metric	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty 25.4% 2022	82nd	27.3%	84th
Severe housing cost burden 12.6% 2018-2022	89th	13.1%	89th
Child care cost burden 28.5% FY2022-23	49th	32.5%	85th

## EDUCATION 84TH

Metric	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 24.5% 2023-24	88th	22.8%	88th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 22.9% 2023-24	89th	20.8%	88th
Youth graduating high school on time 92.5% 2022-23	57th	85.7%	92nd

## HEALTH 75TH

Metric	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.0% 2022-23	28th	96.9%	17th
Children who lack health insurance 3.7% 2021	7th	5.6%	29th
Babies born at a low birth weight 12.1% 2020-2022	93th	12.1%	94th

## FAMILY & COMMUNITY 84TH

Metric	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000 84.9 2022	92nd	51.8	83rd
Children who are chronically absent 22.7% 2022-23	78th	22.6%	72nd
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000 6.4 FY2022-23	11th	4.3	4th

# Hardeman County

	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rank	Year
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## Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	25,567	NA	7,126,489	59	2023
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	5,023	19.6%	22.0%	70	2023

## Economic Well-Being

Median Household Income	\$44,454	NA	\$65,231.00	86	2022
Youth unemployment	62	13.6%	9.8%	70	2023
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$34,765	NA	\$58,292	93	2022
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$145,598	NA	\$325,000	89	2022
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	94	1.9%	1.5%	60	FY23
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	1,770	35.2%	22.4%	89	FY23
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,016	27.4%	21.4%	78	FY23
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	611	49.4%	29.0%	87	FY23

## Education

School age special education services (age 3 to 21)	478	8.9%	8.0%	41	2022-23
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 4)	48	3.9%	4.4%	34	2022-23
Economically disadvantaged students	1,502	48.0%	30.2%	93	2022-23
School suspensions	238	7.6%	4.6%	76	2022-23
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	39	18.8%	35.4%	85	2022-23
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	NA	45.8%	54.3%	78	2022

## Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	7.1	*	2022
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	33	11.8%	9.1%	25	2021
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	4,010	69.9%	53.1%	84	Dec-23
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	7,687	30.1%	23.0%	82	Dec-23
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	216	78.3%	54.5%	88	2022
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	121	3.5%	6.1%	2	2021
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.00	6.2	1	2021
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.00	3.2	1	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)	0	0.0	69.7	1	2021
Adequate prenatal care	215	77.1%	73.9%	51	2021
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	1	19.9	76.1	50	2022-23
Children who are food insecure	1,400	28.8%	17.9%	49	2022
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	51	62.2	16.1	54	2022
Confirmed elevated blood lead level (per 1,000 screened)	11	9.5%	4.7%	89	2019-23
Breastfeeding initiation at birth	211	76.4%	83.3%	65	2022
Individuals scoring for severe depression (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	21	20.4	44.8	6	2020-23
Individuals reporting frequent suicidal ideation (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	17	16.5	43.6	1	2020-23
Individuals scoring positive for PTSD (all ages) PTSD Screen (per 100K)	12	11.7	22.1	6	2020-23
Individuals scoring at risk for psychotic-like experiences PQ-B (per 100K)	15	14.6	27.7	4	2020-23

## Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	220	4.4%	4.2%	26	FY23
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	14	2.5	2.5	38	FY23
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	21	3.8	5.1	27	FY23
Juvenile court referrals	37	0.8%	1.8%	22	2022
Child restraint use in crashes (age 0 -12)	NA	86.5%	NA	78	2023
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	557	16.2%	29.8%	71	FY23

# Hardeman

## Overall

At 88th, Hardeman County is in the near the bottom of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Health.

## Strengths

Hardeman's strongest indicator is the percent of children without health insurance, where the county ranks 7th. The county also performs well in the number of children who were victims of abuse or neglect at 11th.

## Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of babies who were born at a low birthweight, where it ranks 93rd. There are opportunities for improvement in the rate of youth crime per 1,000 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.

Addressing youth crime at a community level requires a comprehensive approach combining prevention, early intervention, targeted intensive services and re-entry planning. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) communities implement prevention programs such as:

- Classroom and behavior management programs
- Multi-component classroom-based programs
- Social competence promotion curriculums
- Conflict resolution and violence prevention curriculums
- Bullying prevention programs
- Afterschool recreation programs
- Mentoring programs
- School organization programs
- Comprehensive community interventions

For more targeted interventions OJJDP provides a Model Programs Guide with research and evaluations for various topics in youth behavior and the justice system. The Model Programs Guide can be found here: <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews>. In counties with a Juvenile Detention Center, working with the LEA to reduce the time between a child coming into custody and receiving education should be a priority. Additionally, these counties can partner with community programs to engage youth while they are in detention, providing additional educational or developmental support.

## 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).