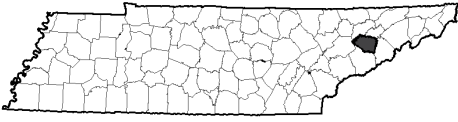
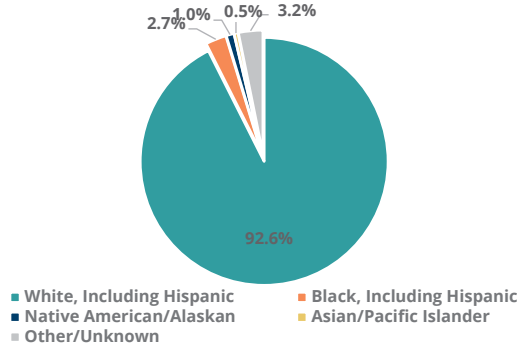


41st JEFFERSON

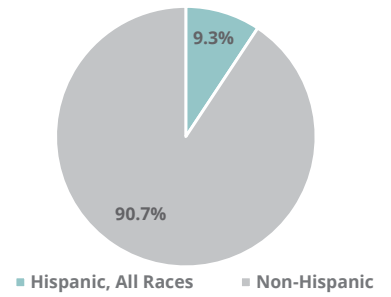
Population Under 18: 19.2%



Child Population by Race



Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



Published July 2024

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 18TH

	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
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Children living in poverty 16.7% 2022	19th	21.2%	42nd
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Severe housing cost burden 7.9% 2018-2022	20th	8.7%	24th
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Child care cost burden 31.9% FY2022-23	69th	31.9%	84th
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EDUCATION 31ST

	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
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3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 38.4% 2023-24	28th	39.5%	20th
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3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 37.5% 2023-24	50th	39.0%	42nd
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Youth graduating high school on time 95.3% 2022-23	32nd	94.0%	41st
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HEALTH 27TH

	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
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Kindergarten full immunization series 96.6% 2022-23	7th	99.3%	3rd
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Children who lack health insurance 3.9% 2021	13th	5.6%	27th
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Babies born at a low birth weight 7.5% 2020-2022	18th	7.7%	17th
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FAMILY & COMMUNITY 87TH

	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
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Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000 32.8 2022	53rd	21	38th
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Children who are chronically absent 20.8% 2022-23	69th	20.5%	64th
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Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000 25 FY2022-23	91st	31.5	94th
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Jefferson County

	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rank	Year
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Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	57,838	NA	7,126,489	27	2023
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	11,090	19.2%	22.0%	75	2023

Economic Well-Being

Median Household Income	\$60,785	NA	\$65,231.00	30	2022
Youth unemployment	60	4.1%	9.8%	15	2023
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$44,816	NA	\$58,292	46	2022
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$326,506	NA	\$325,000	18	2022
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	167	1.5%	1.5%	40	FY23
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	2,383	21.5%	22.4%	28	FY23
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,132	22.3%	21.4%	30	FY23
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	719	27.2%	29.0%	21	FY23

Education

School age special education services (age 3 to 21)	993	8.3%	8.0%	28	2022-23
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 4)	183	6.9%	4.4%	89	2022-23
Economically disadvantaged students	1,898	28.0%	30.2%	26	2022-23
School suspensions	398	5.9%	4.6%	70	2022-23
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	167	33.3%	35.4%	38	2022-23
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	NA	49.5%	54.3%	55	2022

Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	7.1	*	2022
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	90	16.9%	9.1%	52	2021
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	8,397	65.4%	53.1%	75	Dec-23
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	14,641	25.3%	23.0%	47	Dec-23
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	324	62.7%	54.5%	43	2022
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	295	4.7%	6.1%	18	2021
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.2	*	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	451	84.9%	73.9%	5	2021
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	4	36.1	76.1	33	2022-23
Children who are food insecure	1,730	16.5%	17.9%	61	2022
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	22	10.7	16.1	30	2022
Confirmed elevated blood lead level (per 1,000 screened)	17	5.7%	4.7%	58	2019-23
Breastfeeding initiation at birth	432	83.9%	83.3%	22	2022
Individuals scoring for severe depression (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	83	37.2	44.8	41	2020-23
Individuals reporting frequent suicidal ideation (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	75	33.6	43.6	43	2020-23
Individuals scoring positive for PTSD (all ages) PTSD Screen (per 100K)	48	21.5	22.1	35	2020-23
Individuals scoring at risk for psychotic-like experiences PQ-B (per 100K)	55	24.7	27.7	33	2020-23

Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	553	5.0%	4.2%	48	FY23
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	64	5.1	2.5	68	FY23
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	104	8.3	5.1	62	FY23
Juvenile court referrals	216	2.0%	1.8%	52	2022
Child restraint use in crashes (age 0 -12)	NA	96.8%	NA	36	2023
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	1,527	20.6%	29.8%	54	FY23

Jefferson

Overall

At 41st, Jefferson County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Economic Well-Being.

Strengths

Jefferson's strongest indicator is the percent of public school kindergartenders with the full immunization series, where the county ranks 7th. The county also performs well in the percent of children without health insurance at 13th.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the number of children who were victims of abuse or neglect, where it ranks 91st. There are opportunities for improvement in child care cost burden 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.

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.

Reducing the cost of child care is a difficult project for many local governments to launch. The best option may be to encourage unlicensed local child care businesses to pursue licensure by the Tennessee Department of Human Resources, as they have multiple programs supporting child care businesses, educators and client families associated with licensed facilities. Additionally, many individuals may be aware they are eligible for Smart Steps. Community events to provide education about the program and assist in enrollment can help reduce some of the cost burden. Beyond that, providing supervised recreation activities for older children during out-of-school hours and developing parent-led afterschool care programs can provide lower cost alternatives for families. Businesses interested in supporting families with child care cost burden can offer Dependent Flexible Spending Accounts. Businesses that provide on-site child care, partner with a third party to provide care or facilitate employees finding care are eligible for a federal tax credit of up to \$150,000 per year.

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).