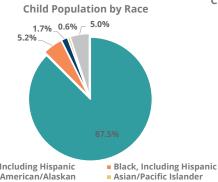
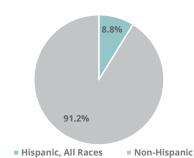
#### **Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity**

# 11th WASHINGTON

Population Under 18: 18.4%







White, Including HispanicNative American/Alaskan

Other/Unknown

Published July 2024

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 63RD	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty 17.4%	24th	18.3%	21st
Severe housing cost burden 10.9% 2018-2022	<b>78th</b>	10.9%	75th
Child care cost burden 31.3% FY2022-23	63rd	30.8%	78th
EDUCATION 5TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
<b>3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 51.9% 2023-24</b>	2nd	51.8%	2nd
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 52.5%	5th	52.1%	5th
Youth graduating high school on time 94.7%	41st	94.9%	36th
LIEALTH AGNID		Durathana	Previous
HEALTH 42ND	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Rank
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% 2022-23	Rank 22nd		
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3%		Percent/Rate	Rank
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% Children who lack health insurance 4.2%	22nd	Percent/Rate	Rank 34th
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% 2022-23  Children who lack health insurance 4.2% 2021  Babies born at a low birth weight 8.5%	22nd 21st	95.7% 5.8%	Rank 34th 35th
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% 2022-23  Children who lack health insurance 4.2% 2021  Babies born at a low birth weight 8.5% 2020-2022	22nd 21st 46th	95.7% 5.8% 8.6%  Previous	Rank 34th 35th 47th Previous
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% 2022-23  Children who lack health insurance 4.2% 2021  Babies born at a low birth weight 8.5% 2020-2022  FAMILY & COMMUNITY 42ND  Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000 42.8	22nd 21st 46th	95.7% 5.8% 8.6% Previous Percent/Rate	34th 35th 47th  Previous Rank
Kindergarten full immunization series 95.3% 2022-23  Children who lack health insurance 4.2% 2021  Babies born at a low birth weight 8.5% 2020-2022  FAMILY & COMMUNITY 42ND  Youth Crime Rate Per 1,000 42.8 2022  Children who are chronically absent 15.7%	22nd 21st 46th Rank 69th	95.7% 5.8% 8.6% Previous Percent/Rate 36.2	34th 35th 47th  Previous Rank 67th

Washington County			Tennessee	County	
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rank	Year
Demographic	S				
otal population (state value is number not rate)	138,420	NA	7,126,489	12	2023
opulation under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	25,509	18.4%	22.0%	85	2023
Economic Well-Bo	eing				
ledian Household Income	\$64,270	NA	\$65,231.00	20	2022
outh unemployment	228	6.8%	9.8%	30	2023
er capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$53,392	NA	\$58,292	11	2022
fedian home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$310,487	NA	\$325,000	25	2022
hildren receiving Families First grants (TANF)	415	1.6%	1.5%	45	FY23
hildren receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	4,864	19.1%	22.4%	16	FY23
air market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,107	20.7%	21.4%	11	FY23
VIC participation (percent of children under 5)	1915	30.9%	29.0%	36	FY23
Education					
chool age special education services (age 3 to 21)	2,203	7.1%	8.0%	11	2022-2
EIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 4)	430	6.9%	4.4%	90	2022-2
conomically disadvantaged students	3,654	23.0%	30.2%	10	2022-2
chool suspensions	440	2.8%	4.6%	39	2022-2
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	540	45.3%	35.4%	4	2022-2
oung adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	NA	57.2%	54.3%	18	2022
Health					
leonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	35	27.76	7.1	34	2022
Sirths to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	168	13.5%	9.1%	34	2021
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)  Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	15,173	47.7% 20.0%	53.1% 23.0%	13 14	Dec-2
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	27,729 685	54.3%	54.5%	20	Dec-2 2022
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	726	5.8%	6.1%	47	2022
nfant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	720 *	J.670 *	6.2	*	2021
Reonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	2021
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	20.7	*	2021
een violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)	*	*	69.7	*	2021
dequate prenatal care	953	82.2%	73.9%	21	2021
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	54	211.7	76.1	1	2022-2
hildren who are food insecure	4,010	16.1%	17.9%	85	2022
eens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	44	8.5	16.1	20	2022
confirmed elevated blood lead level (per 1,000 screened)	37	3.9%	4.7%	30	2019-2
Breastfeeding initiation at birth	1,055	84.1%	83.3%	20	2022
ndividuals scoring for severe depression (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	397	70.2	44.8	88	2020-2
ndividuals reporting frequent suicidal ideation (all ages) PHQ-9 (per 100K)	327	57.9	43.6	88	2020-2
ndividuals scoring positive for PTSD (all ages) PTSD Screeen (per 100K)	141	24.9	22.1	63	2020-2
ndividals scoring at risk for psychotic-like experiences PQ-B (per 100K)	193	34.2	27.7	74	2020-2
Family & Commu	ınity				
leported child abuse cases	1,263	5.0%	4.2%	47	FY23
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	80	2.6	2.5	42	FY23
demaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	197	6.5	5.1	47	FY23
terrialing in state eastody (per 1,000 erillaren)					
uvenile court referrals	543	2.1%	1.8%	59	2022
	543 NA	2.1% 99.5%	1.8% NA	59 17	2022

## Washington

#### **Overall**

At 11th, Washington County is in the top fourth of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Education.

#### **Strengths**

Washington's strongest indicator is the percent of students who scored "On Track" or "Mastered" in TCAP English Language Arts, where the county ranks 2nd. The county also performs well in the percent of students who scored "On Track" or "Mastered" in TCAP Math at 5th.

#### **Opportunities**

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of households in the county experiencing a severe housing cost burden, where it ranks 78th. 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.

Pro-active housing policy that helps ensure affordable housing is available for people to live where they work can improve negative outcomes related to high housing costs. These policies might include approving more apartment construction and allowing rental of accessory dwelling units, creating a standard zoning approval process and applying for affordable housing trust fund competitive grants. Improving ease of usage and communication with landlords and renters using Housing Choice Vouchers can increase the number of landlords willing to accept vouchers.

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: <a href="https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews">https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews</a>. 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 "ontrack" 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 "ontrack" 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).