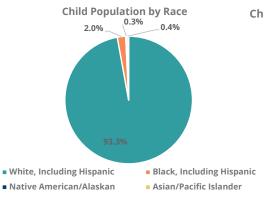
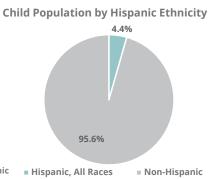
25th LAWRENCE

Population Under 18: 24.6%







Published May 2023

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 40TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty 19.7%	30th	18.7%	28th
Severe housing cost burden 9.7%	49th	9.7%	45th
Child care cost burden 23.6%	46th	22.3%	47th
EDUCATION 23RD	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 35.9%	33rd	29.8%	25th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 34.1%	40th	30.4%	39th
Youth graduating high school on time 96.8%	16th	95.6%	18th
HEALTH 48TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
HEALTH 48TH Children who are food insecure 11.6%	Rank 27th		
		Percent/Rate	Rank
Children who are food insecure 11.6%	27th	Percent/Rate 16.4%	Rank 35th
Children who are food insecure 11.6% Children who lack health insurance 6.7%	27th 62nd	Percent/Rate 16.4% 5.0%	35th 49th
Children who are food insecure 11.6% Children who lack health insurance 6.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.5%	27th 62nd 46th	Percent/Rate 16.4% 5.0% 9.2% Previous	Rank 35th 49th 64th
Children who are food insecure 11.6% Children who lack health insurance 6.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.5% FAMILY & COMMUNITY 26TH	27th 62nd 46th	Percent/Rate 16.4% 5.0% 9.2% Previous Percent/Rate	35th 49th 64th Previous Rank

Lawrence County	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
Demo	ographic		Kate	State Nate	Kank
otal population (state value is number not rate)	44,823	NA	6,975,170	0.6%	35
opulation under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	11,037	24.6%	22.0%	111.9%	5
Economi	c Well-E	eing			
outh unemployment	117	12.3%	12.9%	95.3%	50
er capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$41,310	NA	\$56,560	73.0%	66
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$179,900	NA	\$283,410	63.5%	52
hildren receiving Families First grants (TANF)	100	0.9%	1.5%	60.7%	11
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	2,264	20.5%	24.0%	85.4%	19
air market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$907	21.9%	21.1%	103.8%	22
Edu	ucation				
school age special education services	810	12.3%	12.2%	100.6%	23
EIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2)	37	2.3%	3.8%	59.8%	32
Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort)	11	2.1%	6.7%	31.5%	19
vent high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12)	33	1.7%	4.0%	41.5%	40
conomically disadvantaged students	1,851	28.0%	30.0%	93.3%	28
chool suspensions	179	2.7%	5.1%	53.8%	36
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	138	28.8%	35.3%	81.5%	56
oung adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	1,601	53.9%	52.8%	102.1%	25
Н	ealth				
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.6	*	*
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	72	12.2%	9.1%	134.3%	27
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	7,044	55.6%	55.3%	100.5%	23
otal TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	12,861	28.7%	24.9%	115.3%	58
Sirths covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	329	55.8%	55.1%	101.3%	24
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	463	7.1%	7.6%	93.4%	47
nfant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.2	*	*
Jeonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	*
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	20.7	*	*
Feen violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)	*	*	69.7	*	*
dequate prenatal care	406	69.0%	73.9%	93.4%	79
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	400	36.2	75.5%	47.4%	33
Public school students measured as overweight/obese					
eens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	NA 12	42.7%	42.8%	99.9%	37
	12	6.6	16.6	39.9%	10
VIC participation (percent of children under 5) Pentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	979 7	34.8% 15.6	31.7% 41.4	109.7% 37.7%	26 74
Family &	Commi	ınity			
·					
eported child abuse cases	531	4.8%	4.6%	104.8%	33
ommitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	88	7.2	2.8	258.1%	86
emaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	162	13.3	5.3	251.7%	91
uvenile court referrals	210	1.9%	1.8%	106.2%	51
lecorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	304	6.8	6.6	103.7%	40
		4.0	3.2	125.9%	75
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	179	4.0	٥.۷	123.370	, ,
·	1 <i>7</i> 9 330	7.7%	12.3%	62.6%	45
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents) Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses) Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)					

Lawrence

Overall

At 25th, Lawrence County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Education.

Strengths

Lawrence's strongest indicator is the percent of high school students graduating on time, where the county ranks 16th. The county also performs well in the percent of chronic absenteeism among public school students at 14.6%.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of children without health insurance, where it ranks 62nd. There are opportunities for improvement in the percent of households in the county experiencing a severe housing 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.

Most uninsured children in Tennessee qualify for either TennCare or CoverKids, so high rates of uninsured children can be improved with outreach to make sure families are aware of these insurance opportunities. According to Census Bureau estimates, Lauderdale County has 196 children who qualify for these health insurance programs but who nonetheless lack insurance. Communities can utilize free outreach resources from the Connecting Kids to Coverage National Campaign at InsureKidsNow.Gov. Those insured by TennCare or CoverKids must keep current contact information with TennCare to prevent unnecessary breaks in coverage. Members can update information at tenncareconnect.tn.gov or by calling 855-259-0701.

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.

Indicator Definitions and History

Children living in poverty - Percent of children living in a household below the federal poverty line. Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (2021).

Severe housing cost burden - Percent of households spending 50% or more of their income on housing. Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2017-2021). New to the county profiles, it replaces Fair Market Rent. It is more closely aligned to a KIDS COUNT national indicator, does not apply only to rental housing, and is a rate rather than a dollar value.

Child care cost burden - Child care costs for a household with two children as a percent of median household income. Source: Produced by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute using The Living Wage Calculator (2022) and Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (2021). This is new to the rankings and replaces Median Household Income (MHI). We wanted an indicator expressed as a percentage rather than a dollar amount as well as one that related to a common family expense. Income is already somewhat measured in poverty estimates. In addition, this indicator uses MHI in its calculation.

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 (2021-22).

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 (2021-22).

Youth graduating high school on time - Percent of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years. Source: Tennessee Department of Education (2021-22).

Children who are food insecure - Percent of children who sometimes lack access to adequate food. Source: Map the Meal Gap (2021). This is new to the rankings and replaces child and teen death rates, which, because the Department of Health has tightened its data suppression rules, is no longer available for all counties. We did not have an indicator for all counties to line up with overweight/obesity data in the national ranking, so we searched for an one related to nutrition and healthy eating.

Children who lack health insurance - Percent of children who lack health insurance. Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (2020).

Babies born at a low birthweight - Percent of live births where baby weighs less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds), averaged over three years. Source: Tennessee Department of Health (2019-21), with three counties estimated using American Community Survey 5-year data (2015-19, 2016-20, 2017-21). It has been in our county profiles from the beginning, though it was previously just one-year data. The Department of Health has tightened its data suppression rules, and dozens of counties' data were unavailable with one-year numbers. Three-year numbers still left three counties suppressed. Those were estimated from 5-year American Community Survey data.

Children living in single parent families - Single-parent households as a percent of all households with children. Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2017-2021). New to the county profiles, it replaces births to unmarried females, which in turn replaced teen births. As the Tennessee Department of Health tightened its data suppression rules, teen birth data was no longer available for all counties. Children born to unmarried females was always an attempt to roughly estimate teen births using different data. In moving from actual counts to ACS 5-year estimates, we decided to use this indicator over teen births as it affects families with parents of all ages.

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 (2021-22). New to the county profiles, it replaces school suspensions, which have suppressed data for many counties.

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. Children with multiple cases during the year are counted only once. The rate is per 1,000 children. Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services (2021). This has been in our county rankings from the beginning, but we have moved to counting children rather than cases.