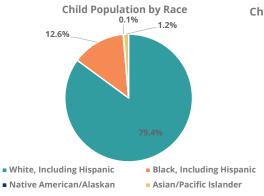
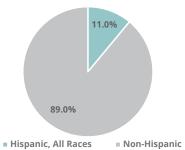
32nd MAURY

Population Under 18: 22.6%





Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



Published May 2023

| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 15TH | Rank | Previous Percent/Rate | Previous Rank |
|---|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Children living in poverty 16.2% | 15th | 12.5% | 6th |
| Severe housing cost burden 9.8% | 55th | 10.6% | 62nd |
| Child care cost burden 21.4% | 18th | 20.8% | 30th |
| EDUCATION 84TH | Rank | Previous Percent/Rate | Previous Rank |
| 3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 26.3% | 79th | 19.4% | 82nd |
| 3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 25.3% | 73rd | 20.2% | 75th |
| Youth graduating high school on time 86.0% | 90th | 86.5% | 83rd |
| | | | |
| HEALTH 9TH | Rank | Previous Percent/Rate | Previous Rank |
| HEALTH 9TH Children who are food insecure 8.9% | Rank 10th | | |
| | | Percent/Rate | Rank |
| Children who are food insecure 8.9% | 10th | Percent/Rate | Rank 14th |
| Children who are food insecure 8.9% Children who lack health insurance 5.7% | 10th 34th | 13.0% 4.8% | Rank 14th 30th |
| Children who are food insecure 8.9% Children who lack health insurance 5.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.2% | 10th 34th 34th | Percent/Rate 13.0% 4.8% 8.9% Previous | Rank 14th 30th 54th Previous |
| Children who are food insecure 8.9% Children who lack health insurance 5.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.2% FAMILY & COMMUNITY 10TH | 10th 34th 34th Rank | Percent/Rate 13.0% 4.8% 8.9% Previous Percent/Rate | 14th 30th 54th Previous Rank |

| Maury County | Number | Rate | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Demo | ographic | | Rate | State Rate | Runk |
| otal population (state value is number not rate) | 104,757 | NA | 6,975,170 | 1.5% | 14 |
| opulation under 18 years of age (percent of total population) | 23,713 | 22.6% | 22.0% | 102.9% | 22 |
| Economi | c Well-B | eing | | | |
| outh unemployment | 110 | 5.5% | 12.9% | 42.6% | 13 |
| er capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate) | \$52,041 | NA | \$56,560 | 92.0% | 13 |
| Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate) | \$313,995 | NA | \$283,410 | 110.8% | 7 |
| hildren receiving Families First grants (TANF) | 175 | 0.7% | 1.5% | 49.5% | 8 |
| hildren receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) | 4,264 | 18.0% | 24.0% | 74.9% | 10 |
| air market rent (percent of monthly median household income) | \$1,329 | 23.3% | 21.1% | 110.6% | 47 |
| Edu | ucation | | | | |
| school age special education services | 1,644 | 12.9% | 12.2% | 105.7% | 33 |
| EIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2) | 229 | 5.8% | 3.8% | 154.7% | 92 |
| Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort) | 81 | 9.3% | 6.7% | 139.3% | 87 |
| vent high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12) | 117 | 3.2% | 4.0% | 80.4% | 79 |
| conomically disadvantaged students | 3,451 | 27.0% | 30.0% | 90.0% | 24 |
| chool suspensions | 619 | 4.9% | 5.1% | 95.3% | 59 |
| Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once | 223 | 29.9% | 35.3% | 84.6% | 49 |
| oung adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors) | 3,049 | 48.0% | 52.8% | 90.9% | 58 |
| H | ealth | | | | |
| Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births) | 12 | 9.05 | 6.6 | 137.2% | 29 |
| sirths to mothers who smoked during pregnancy | 135 | 10.2% | 9.1% | 112.0% | 13 |
| Children on TennCare (Medicaid) | 14,280 | 52.5% | 55.3% | 95.0% | 20 |
| otal TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees | 23,485 | 22.4% | 24.9% | 90.1% | 15 |
| Sirths covered by TennCare (Medicaid) | 633 | 47.7% | 55.1% | 86.7% | 9 |
| children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured | 848 | 7.9% | 7.6% | 103.9% | 19 |
| nfant mortality (per 1,000 live births) | * | * | 6.2 | * | * |
| leonatal death (per 1,000 live births) | * | * | 3.2 | * | * |
| thild deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14) | * | * | 20.7 | * | * |
| reen violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19) | * | * | 69.7 | * | * |
| dequate prenatal care | 1,051 | 79.7% | 73.9% | 107.8% | 38 |
| rediatric physicians (per 100,000 children) | 8 | 33.7 | 75.9% | 44.1% | 36 |
| Public school students measured as overweight/obese | o NA | | 42.8% | 96.4% | 24 |
| eens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17) | 61 | 41.2% | 42.8% 16.6 | 100.0% | 59 |
| VIC participation (percent of children under 5) | | 16.6 | | 61.2% | 4 |
| Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents) | 1,271 45 | 19.4% 43.0 | 31.7% 41.4 | 103.6% | 15 |
| Family & | Commi | unity _ | | | |
| | | | 4.00/ | 77.20/ | 0 |
| Reported child abuse cases | 840 | 3.5% | 4.6% | 77.2% | 8 |
| Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children) | 43 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 58.8% | 18 |
| Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children) | 70 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 50.7% | 13 |
| uvenile court referrals | 773 | 3.3% | 1.8% | 182.0% | 81 |
| Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents) | 637 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 96.9% | 52 |
| - · | | | 3.2 | 102.9% | 48 |
| Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents) | 328 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 102.9% | 40 |
| Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents) Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses) | 328 948 | 9.8% | 12.3% | 79.6% | 68 |
| 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) | | | | | |

Maury

Overall

At 32nd, Maury County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Health.

Strengths

Maury's strongest indicator is the number of children who were victims of abuse or neglect, where the county ranks 5th. The county also performs well in the percent of children who are are food insecure at 8.9%.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of high school students graduating on time, where it ranks 90th. There are opportunities for improvement in the percent of students who scored "On Track" or "Mastered" in TCAP Reading 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.

Making high school students aware of the community college and technical school benefits available to them through Tennessee Promise can encourage on-time high school graduation. Having counselors available to work with students with personal challenges staying in school can also decrease dropout rates. Studies have found that school climate can play a significant role in students' academic success. Communities can conduct school climate surveys addressing topics such as academics, community, safety, and institutional environment to better gauge a student's experience.

Expanding pre-K access, allowing early assessment of reading skills coupled with appropriate interventions where needed, can improve reading proficiency in later grades. Many local public libraries offer creative programming and contests to encourage children and youth to read more. The Tennessee State Library and Archives supports local libraries with training and materials for summer reading programs. In addition, the Tennessee Department of Education supports summer learning camps for all students but especially to support those who have fallen behind.

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.