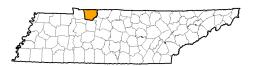
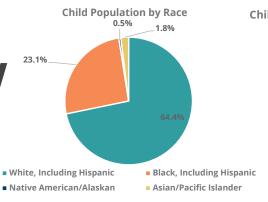
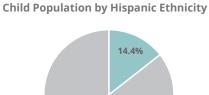
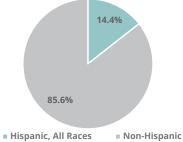
19th **MONTGOMERY**

Population Under 18: 26.8%









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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 36TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty 14.5%	9th	15.4%	12th
Severe housing cost burden 11.8%	84th	11.7%	83rd
Child care cost burden 23.0%	33rd	21.7%	38th
EDUCATION 35TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 36.7%	25th	29.7%	27th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 36.0%	36th	27.7%	51st
Youth graduating high school on time 92.5%	54th	93.0%	44th
HEALTH 15TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
HEALTH 15TH Children who are food insecure 12.7%	Rank 40th		
		Percent/Rate	Rank
Children who are food insecure 12.7%	40th	Percent/Rate	Rank 40th
Children who are food insecure 12.7% Children who lack health insurance 4.7%	40th 4th	Percent/Rate 16.7% 4.1%	40th 8th
Children who are food insecure 12.7% Children who lack health insurance 4.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.7%	40th 4th 51st	Percent/Rate 16.7% 4.1% 8.1% Previous	Rank 40th 8th 32nd Previous
Children who are food insecure 12.7% Children who lack health insurance 4.7% Babies born at a low birthweight 8.7% FAMILY & COMMUNITY 23RD	40th 4th 51st	Percent/Rate 16.7% 4.1% 8.1% Previous Percent/Rate	Ank 40th 8th 32nd Previous Rank

Montgomery County	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of	County
Dame			Rate	State Rate	Rank
Demo	ographic	.5			
otal population (state value is number not rate)	227,899	NA	6,975,170	3.3%	7
opulation under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	60,973	26.8%	22.0%	121.6%	1
Econom	ic Well-E	eing			
outh unemployment	464	11.8%	12.9%	91.5%	46
er capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$48,104	NA	\$56,560	85.0%	31
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$270,000	NA	\$283,410	95.3%	15
hildren receiving Families First grants (TANF)	570	0.9%	1.5%	62.7%	12
hildren receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	11,206	18.4%	24.0%	76.5%	12
air market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,293	24.4%	21.1%	115.8%	61
Edu	ucation				
chool age special education services	4,957	13.4%	12.2%	109.9%	48
EIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2)	207	1.9%	3.8%	50.6%	24
Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort)	74	3.1%	6.7%	46.7%	32
vent high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12)	182	1.8%	4.0%	44.0%	46
conomically disadvantaged students	9,261	25.0%	30.0%	83.3%	16
chool suspensions	2,708	7.3%	5.1%	143.5%	73
iraduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	766	35.7%	35.3%	101.0%	31
oung adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	7,927	45.4%	52.8%	86.0%	72
H	lealth				
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.6	*	*
irths to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	244	6.7%	9.1%	73.7%	8
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	31,194	44.4%	55.3%	80.2%	6
otal TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	52,092	22.9%	24.9%	91.8%	18
irths covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	1,459	40.0%	55.1%	72.7%	3
hildren qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	1,922	6.2%	7.6%	81.6%	29
nfant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	14	3.84	6.2	62.0%	23
leonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	*
hild deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	20.7	*	*
een violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)	*	*	69.7	*	*
dequate prenatal care	2,179	60.6%	73.9%	82.0%	90
ediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	26	42.6	76.5	55.8%	26
ublic school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	37.4%	42.8%	87.5%	10
eens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	192	22.5	16.6	135.6%	69
/IC participation (percent of children under 5)	4,633	25.7%	31.7%	81.1%	11
entists by county (per 100,000 residents)	70	30.7	41.4	74.1%	27
Family 8	Commi	unity			
eported child abuse cases	2,559	4.2%	4.6%	91.4%	16
ommitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	161	2.4	2.8	85.8%	34
emaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	265	4.0	5.3	74.8%	28
ernaming in state custody (per 1,000 children) Ivenile court referrals					
decorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	2,123	3.5%	1.8%	194.4%	83
= '	2,560	11.9	6.6	181.0%	2
decorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	1,471	6.9	3.2	214.6%	93
oung driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses)	3,004	12.7%	12.3%	103.1%	86
legulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	10,672	23.3%	28.9%	80.4%	44
Child care assistance (per 1,000 children age 0 to 12)	979	21.3	24.9	85.6%	79

Montgomery

Overall

At 19th, Montgomery County is in the top fourth of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Health.

Strengths

Montgomery's strongest indicator is the percent of children without health insurance, where the county ranks 4th. The county also performs well in the number of children living below the federal poverty line compared to other counties at 14.5%.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of households in the county experiencing a severe housing cost burden, where it ranks 84th. There are opportunities for improvement in the percent of high school students graduating on time 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.

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.

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.