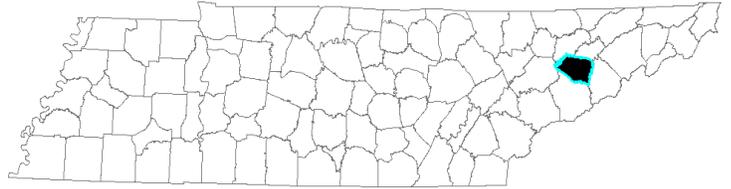
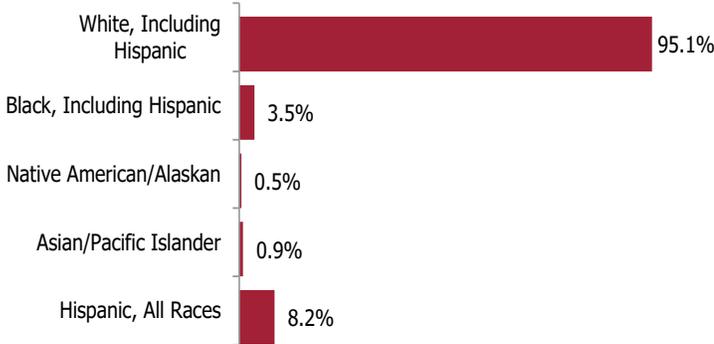


Jefferson



TCCY Index Rank 39

Child Population by Race/Ethnicity



HEALTH

- Low birth-weight babies: **8.6%** (Rank: 41)
- Children without health insurance: **3.7%** (Rank: 10)
- Child and teen deaths: **51.1** per 100,000 (Rank: 78)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Rank: 30

- Child Poverty: **20.5%** (Rank: 22)
- Median Household Income: **\$45,556** (Rank: 37)
- Fair Market Rent: **\$930** (Rank: 64)

FAMILY and COMMUNITY

Rank: 66

- School suspension rate: **3.7%** (Rank: 64)
- Teen pregnancy: **6.8** per 1,000 (Rank: 13)
- Substantiated Abuse and Neglect: **8.7** per 1,000 (Rank: 87)

EDUCATION

Rank: 51

- Third to eighth grade reading proficiency: **28.4%** (Rank: 69)
- Third to eighth grade math proficiency: **32.3%** (Rank: 62)
- High school graduation rate: **95.4%** (Rank: 24)

Jefferson County

Published 10/2019

| Demographics  | Jefferson County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
|--|------------------|-------|----------------|---|-------------|
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Total population (state comparison is number not rate) | 53,810 | NA | 6,715,862 | 0.8% | 27 |
| Population under 18 years of age | 10,814 | 20.1% | 22.4% | 89.9% | 70 |
| Economic Well-Being  | Jefferson County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Youth unemployment | 110 | 7.7% | 12.0% | 64.2% | 16 |
| Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate) | \$34,362 | NA | \$45,517 | 75.5% | 57 |
| Children receiving Families First grants (TANF) | 236 | 2.2% | 3.2% | 68.3% | 16 |
| Children receiving SNAP | 3,723 | 34.4% | 31.8% | 108.3% | 39 |
| Children under five receiving WIC | 887 | 33.5% | 29.6% | 113.2% | 34 |
| Education  | Jefferson County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| School age special education services | 725 | 10.2% | 11.9% | 85.7% | 6 |
| TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group) | 58 | 37.08 | 23.4 | 158.3% | 83 |
| Cohort high school dropouts | 12 | 2.2% | 5.5% | 40.0% | 28 |
| Event high school dropouts | 14 | 0.6% | 2.6% | 23.1% | 17 |
| Economically disadvantaged students | 2,601 | 36.4% | 34.7% | 104.9% | 46 |
| School expulsions (per 1,000 students) | 11 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 50.0% | 85 |
| Chronic absenteeism | 938 | 13.2% | 13.6% | 97.1% | 49 |
| Health  | Jefferson County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births) | 13 | 26.75 | 13.5 | 197.9% | 73 |
| Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy | 89 | 18.3% | 12.7% | 144.1% | 32 |
| Children on TennCare (Medicaid) | 7,093 | 54.8% | 48.4% | 113.4% | 48 |
| Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees | 12,625 | 23.5% | 21.8% | 107.7% | 42 |
| Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid) | 312 | 64.2% | 52.3% | 122.8% | 45 |
| Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured | 305 | 4.5% | 5.5% | 81.8% | 20 |
| Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 6.20 | 7.4 | 83.8% | 48 |
| Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births) | 2 | 4.10 | 4.6 | 89.1% | 53 |
| Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14) | 5 | 61.30 | 22.4 | 273.7% | 85 |
| Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19) | 0 | 0.00 | 52.5 | 0.0% | 1 |
| Adequate prenatal care | 284 | 58.4% | 57.4% | 101.7% | 57 |
| Children under age six screened for lead poisoning | 604 | 18.9% | 17.7% | 106.8% | 39 |
| Public school students measured as overweight/obese | NA | 38.1% | 39.2% | 97.2% | 20 |
| Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17) | 20 | 9.4 | 17.3 | 53.9% | 40 |
| Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents) | 25 | 46.5 | 239.2 | 19.4% | 53 |
| Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents) | 12 | 22.3 | 49.0 | 45.5% | 55 |
| Family & Community  | Jefferson County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Reported child abuse cases | 640 | 5.9% | 4.9% | 121.9% | 57 |
| Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children) | 85 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 178.1% | 77 |
| Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children) | 163 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 261.5% | 89 |
| Juvenile court referrals | 1,064 | 9.8% | 4.3% | 230.8% | 84 |
| Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents) | 263 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 59.8% | 89 |
| Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents) | 136 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 69.4% | 11 |
| Births to unmarried females | 211 | 43.4% | 43.6% | 99.5% | 47 |
| Regulated child care spaces (state is number not rate) | 1,166 | NA | 307,218 | 0.4% | 43 |

Jefferson County

At 39th, Jefferson County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's best rankings come from a low rate of children without health insurance and of pregnancy among girls age 15 to 17. The county's biggest challenges are a high rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect and of child and teen deaths.

Additional strengths include an above average high school graduation rate and a relatively low rate of child poverty. Though it is still a higher number than one would hope, Jefferson County's 20.5 percent child poverty rate is below average among all counties.

Additional opportunities for improvement include low percentages of 3rd to 8th grade students rated proficient on TNReady math and reading tests.

Policy/Practice/Program Options to Improve Outcomes. Many of these policies have multiple models for delivery, including public-private partnership and non-profit leadership.

- Two-generation programs such as evidence-based home visiting have been shown to reduce instances of child abuse and neglect.
- Child and teen deaths can be reduced with consistent enforcement of safety measures like proper car seat and seat belt use, bicycle helmet use and life preserver use around water. The fastest-growing cause of child and teen deaths in recent years has been homicide and suicide, often involving a firearm. Families who own firearms can reduce the risk to children and teens by following safe storage practices.
- Expanding pre-K access can help reading proficiency in later grades. Early assessment of reading skills coupled with appropriate interventions where needed can improve reading proficiency in 3rd to 8th grade. Increasing STEM opportunities in elementary and middle schools can help improve 3rd to 8th grade math proficiency.