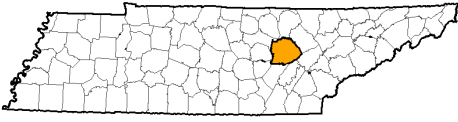
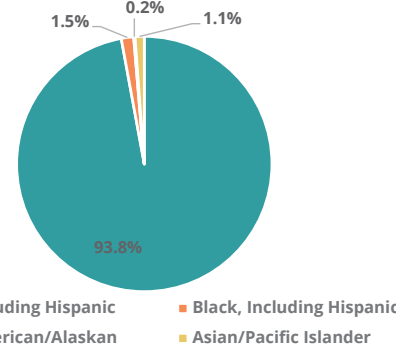


44th CUMBERLAND

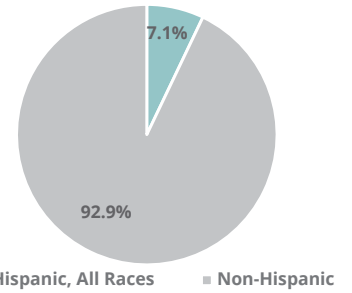
Population Under 18: 16.8%



Child Population by Race



Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 38TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty	23.9%	67th	20.5%	45th
Severe housing cost burden	8.7%	22nd	10.1%	53rd
Child care cost burden	22.6%	25th	20.1%	22nd

EDUCATION 50TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency	34.1%	42nd	29.6%	28th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency	32.9%	47th	31.1%	37th
Youth graduating high school on time	91.7%	65th	89.2%	74th

HEALTH 45TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children who are food insecure	13.1%	43rd	16.4%	34th
Children who lack health insurance	5.4%	21st	5.7%	76th
Babies born at a low birthweight	9.3%	69th	12.3%	93rd

FAMILY & COMMUNITY 41ST

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in single parent families	31.5%	41st	22.6%	31st
Children who are chronically absent	17.3%	46th	15.6%	67th
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000	14	51st	16	64th

Cumberland County

	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
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Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	62,458	NA	6,975,170	0.9%	22
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	10,500	16.8%	22.0%	76.4%	91

Economic Well-Being

Youth unemployment	96	11.8%	12.9%	91.5%	46
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$44,295	NA	\$56,560	78.3%	49
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$245,000	NA	\$283,410	86.4%	20
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	172	1.6%	1.5%	110.0%	46
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	2,909	27.7%	24.0%	115.4%	63
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$987	22.8%	21.1%	108.1%	40

Education

School age special education services	824	12.0%	12.2%	98.2%	15
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2)	55	3.5%	3.8%	94.2%	69
Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort)	46	8.9%	6.7%	132.5%	86
Event high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12)	47	2.3%	4.0%	58.0%	62
Economically disadvantaged students	2,757	40.0%	30.0%	133.3%	77
School suspensions	101	1.5%	5.1%	28.8%	17
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	168	36.6%	35.3%	103.6%	27
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	1,651	42.1%	52.8%	79.7%	84

Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.6	*	*
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	82	15.8%	9.1%	173.3%	48
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	8,141	67.0%	55.3%	121.2%	74
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	14,905	23.9%	24.9%	95.9%	22
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	372	71.4%	55.1%	129.7%	76
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	339	5.3%	7.6%	69.7%	12
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.2	*	*
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	*
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	20.7	*	*
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)	*	*	69.7	*	*
Adequate prenatal care	401	77.7%	73.9%	105.2%	48
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	6	57.1	76.5	74.7%	15
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	43.5%	42.8%	101.8%	43
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	17	9.8	16.6	58.7%	30
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	1,381	51.9%	31.7%	163.7%	76
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	15	24.0	41.4	57.9%	46

Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	730	7.0%	4.6%	151.5%	85
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	62	5.3	2.8	190.4%	69
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	92	7.9	5.3	149.6%	59
Juvenile court referrals	296	2.8%	1.8%	157.4%	72
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	378	6.1	6.6	93.0%	59
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	326	5.3	3.2	165.4%	92
Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses)	480	10.6%	12.3%	86.4%	77
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	1,128	15.0%	28.9%	51.9%	76
Child care assistance (per 1,000 children age 0 to 12)	97	12.9	24.9	51.8%	54

Cumberland

Overall

At 44th, Cumberland County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Economic Well-Being.

Strengths

Cumberland's strongest indicator is the percent of children without health insurance, where the county ranks 18th. The county also performs well in the percent of households experiencing a severe housing cost burden at 8.7%.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of babies who were born at a low birthweight, where it ranks 69th. There are opportunities for improvement in the percent of children living below the federal poverty line 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.

Babies are born at a low birthweight either because they are born too early or they did not grow as much as they should. Ensuring women of childbearing age have access to treatment for chronic physical and mental health and substance abuse conditions creates an environment for healthy pregnancies. While the state has not expanded TennCare to close some of these access gaps, improving outreach to ensure those who do qualify are aware of those benefits, as well as others such as SNAP, WIC and TANF, contributes to general good health prior to pregnancy. Once a woman is pregnant, access to regular prenatal care is key. Preexisting risks are properly managed and unexpected complications are found and treated early when pregnant women receive regular care. Community-based doulas have been shown to improve health outcomes for babies, including reducing the number of babies born at a low birthweight.

With a high rate of child poverty, improving outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP and WIC benefits to be sure they are aware of these services can help ensure basic needs are met. Additionally, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to food security. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can also help reach these vulnerable populations. Making parents aware of opportunities to receive education and training through Tennessee Reconnect can also boost household incomes over the longer term. Many neighborhoods with a high concentration of poverty are also food deserts, lacking access to affordable healthy options. Community gardens can provide fresh produce and help mitigate some of the negative health implications of child poverty.

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 "on-track" 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.