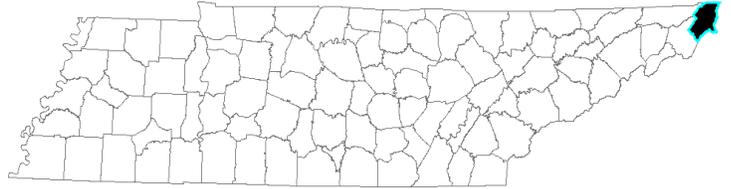
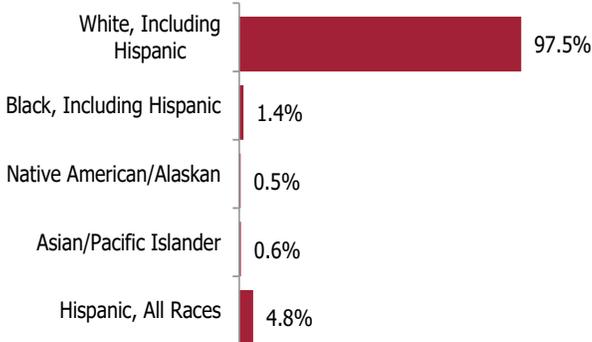


Johnson

TCCY Index Rank 67



Child Population by Race/Ethnicity



HEALTH



Low birth-weight babies

13.1%

Rank: 90 Rank: 93

Children without health insurance

4.4%

Rank: 49

Child and teen deaths

63.7 per 100,000

Rank: 84

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Rank: 81

Child Poverty

32.8%

Rank: 91

Median Household Income

\$36,331

Rank: 86

Fair Market Rent

\$761

Rank: 1

FAMILY and COMMUNITY

Rank: 37

School suspension rate

0.1%

Rank: 5

Teen pregnancy

12.7 per 1,000

Rank: 49

Substantiated Abuse and Neglect

7.8 per 1,000

Rank: 78

EDUCATION

Rank: 28



31.6%

Third to eighth grade reading proficiency

Rank: 47

34.5%

Third to eighth grade math proficiency

Rank: 50

97.5%

High school graduation rate

Rank: 10

Johnson County

Published 10/2019

Demographics 	Johnson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Total population (state comparison is number not rate)	17,680	NA	6,715,862	0.3%	71
Population under 18 years of age	2,959	16.7%	22.4%	74.9%	93
Economic Well-Being 	Johnson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	40	12.1%	12.0%	100.8%	43
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$31,464	NA	\$45,517	69.1%	79
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	156	5.3%	3.2%	164.7%	90
Children receiving SNAP	1,421	48.0%	31.8%	151.2%	85
Children under five receiving WIC	435	57.8%	29.6%	195.4%	91
Education 	Johnson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	323	16.3%	11.9%	137.0%	87
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	20	43.96	23.4	187.6%	88
Cohort high school dropouts	3	1.8%	5.5%	32.7%	22
Event high school dropouts	3	0.4%	2.6%	15.4%	7
Economically disadvantaged students	750	37.5%	34.7%	108.1%	51
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	0	0.0	2.0	0.0%	1
Chronic absenteeism	173	8.7%	13.6%	64.0%	11
Health 	Johnson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	9	62.07	13.5	459.3%	91
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	47	32.4%	12.7%	255.1%	92
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	2,255	64.7%	48.4%	133.9%	87
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	4,460	25.2%	21.8%	115.8%	61
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	110	75.9%	52.3%	145.1%	86
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	94	4.6%	5.5%	83.6%	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	20.70	7.4	279.7%	92
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	1	6.90	4.6	150.0%	76
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	1	43.50	22.4	194.2%	79
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	0	0.00	52.5	0.0%	1
Adequate prenatal care	51	35.2%	57.4%	61.3%	92
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	302	33.4%	17.7%	189.4%	1
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	43.7%	39.2%	111.5%	58
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	10	19.9	17.3	114.8%	67
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	7	39.6	239.2	16.6%	64
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	1	5.7	49.0	11.5%	90
Family & Community 	Johnson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	249	8.4%	4.9%	173.4%	94
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	25	7.6	3.9	194.5%	81
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	17	5.2	5.1	101.3%	38
Juvenile court referrals	426	14.4%	4.3%	337.8%	93
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	138	7.8	8.2	95.1%	23
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	56	3.2	3.6	88.9%	23
Births to unmarried females	80	55.2%	43.6%	126.6%	88
Regulated child care spaces (state is number not rate)	629	NA	307,218	0.2%	58

Johnson County

At 67th, Johnson County is right at the bottom third of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest rankings show few suspensions in school and low housing costs. The county's biggest challenges include a high rate of babies born at a low birthweight and the fact that nearly a third of its children live in poverty.

Additional strengths include an above-average high school graduation rate and an average percentage of children who lack health insurance.

Additional opportunities for improvement include low median household income and a high child and teen death rate.

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

- Low birthweight is a persistent and difficult problem, but improvements can occur when care is made available for chronic physical and mental health and substance abuse conditions for women of childbearing age.
- Counties can support children who live in poverty by improving outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP, WIC and/or TennCare benefits to be sure they are aware of these services. Additionally, especially with low income, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to nutritionally sound diets. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can also help reach these vulnerable populations.
- 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.