

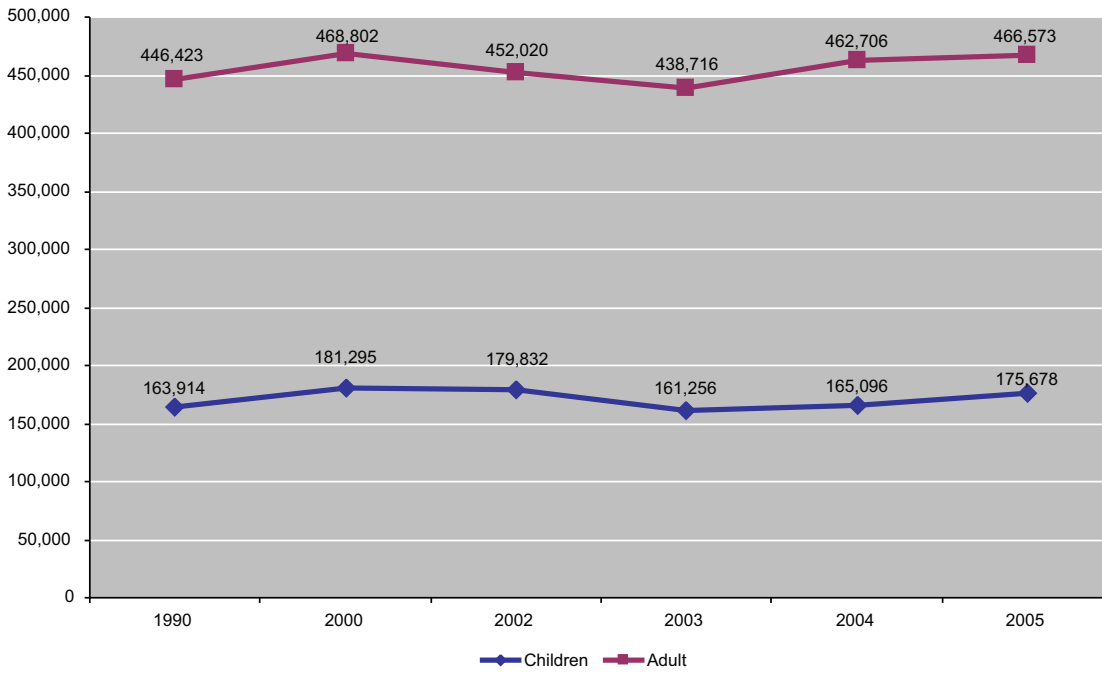
Children's Demographics



City of Memphis and Shelby County populations decrease for the first time in 150 years, due to fewer children.

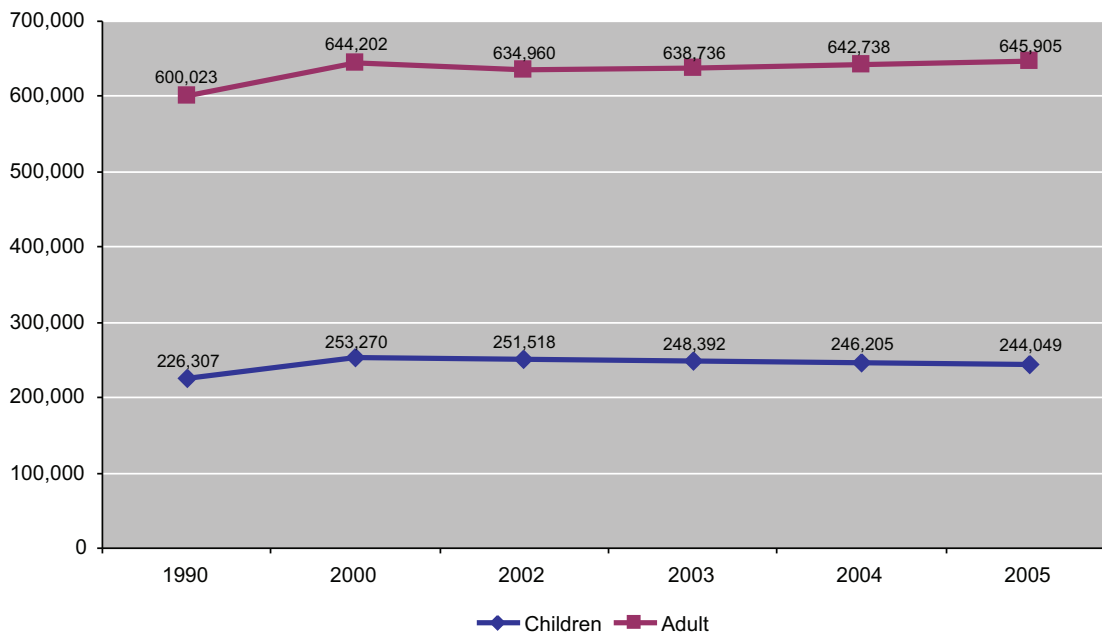
- From 2000 to 2005 the City of Memphis and Shelby County both decreased in population for the first time since the Yellow Fever epidemics of the 19th Century.
- After increasing by 71,142 persons in the decade from 1990 to 2000 Shelby County experienced a decline of 7,517 persons from 2000 to 2005.
- After increasing by 39,760 persons (7%) in the decade from 1990 to 2000 the City of Memphis experienced a decline of 7,841 persons (2%) from 2000 to 2005.
- The county's increase from 1990 to 2000 was the result of a growth of 26,963 in the child population (12%) and 44,179 (7%) in the adult population.
- The decline from 2000 to 2005 can be attributed entirely to a 9,221 (4%) drop in the child population.
- The increase in City of Memphis population from 1990 to 2000 was the result of a 17,381 (11%) increase in child population and 22,379 (5%) increase in adult population
- The decline in City of Memphis total population from 2000 to 2005 was due primarily to a 5,617 (3%) drop in Memphis' child population.
- The 642,251 residents of the City of Memphis accounted for 72 percent of the total population of Shelby County in 2005.

Population of Children and Adults in the City of Memphis, 1990-2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 & 2000 and American Community Survey 2002-2005

Population of Children & Adults in Shelby County, 1990-2005

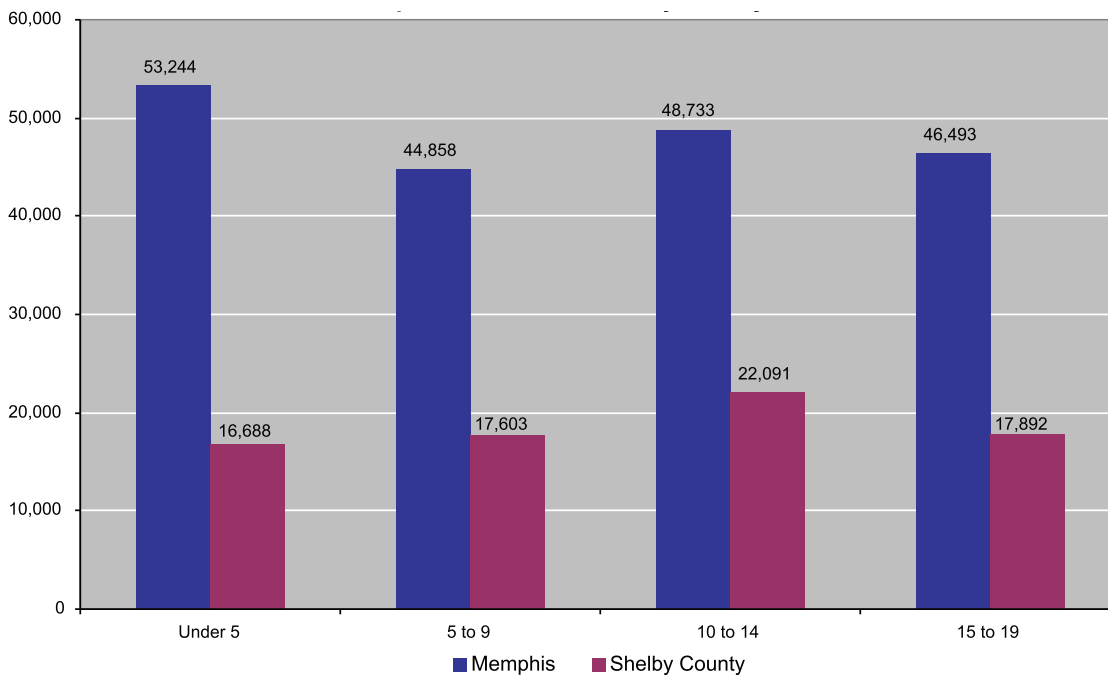


Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 & 2000 and American Community Survey 2002-2005

In the City of Memphis there are more children under age 5 than in any other age group.

- According to the American Community Survey's most recent data, 244,049 (27%) of Shelby Countians in 2005 were under the age of 18.
- In the City of Memphis in 2005 27 percent of the population was under the age of 18. Although the population of children in Memphis decreased by 5,617 (3%) in the five years from 2000 to 2005, a dramatic increase of more than 10,000 children (6%) in the single year from 2004 to 2005 was reported by the American Community Survey.

Distribution of Children by Ages in the City of Memphis & Suburban Shelby County, 2005



Source: American Community Survey, 2005

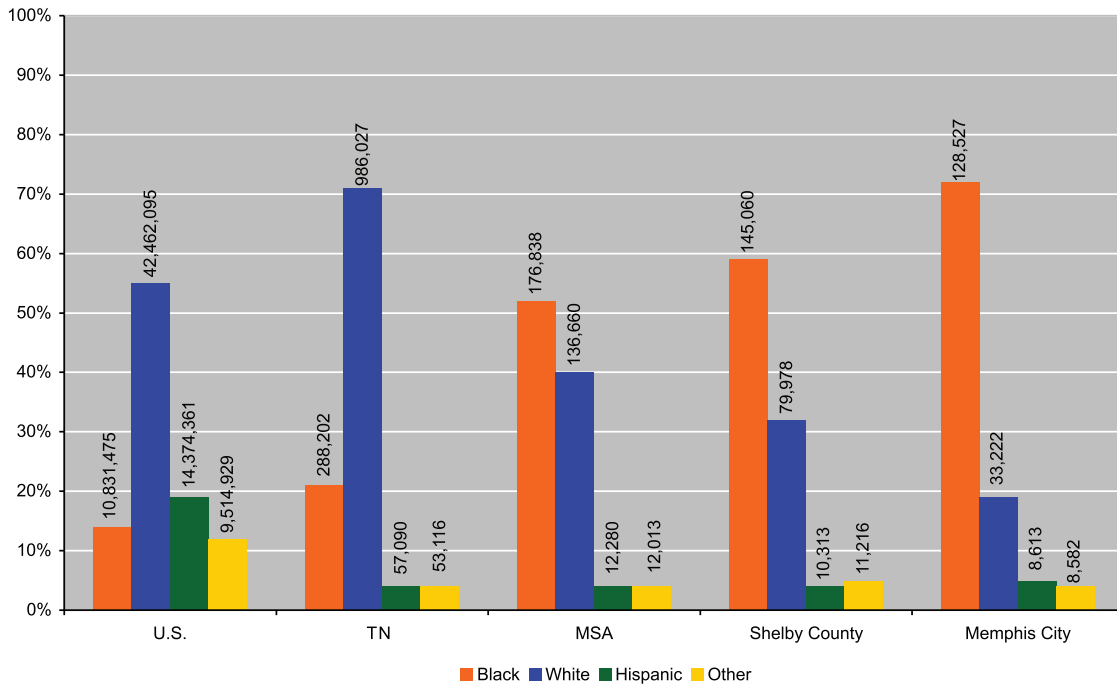
ACS estimates 336,085 children in the Memphis MSA.

- The 2005 American Community Survey includes an estimate that 336,085 children under 18 live in the Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), comprised of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton Counties in Tennessee, Crittenden County, Ark., and DeSoto County, MS.
- Nearly three out of four (244,049) reside in Shelby County, and nearly three out of four Shelby County children (175,678) live in the City of Memphis.
- The City of Memphis accounts for more than 52 percent of the total child population in the MSA and almost 56 percent of the MSA population under age 5.
- Children under age 5 represent more than a quarter of the total child population in the MSA (28%), 29 percent in Shelby County and 30 percent in the City of Memphis.

Races of Memphis & Shelby County children vary significantly from state and national averages.

- Both Shelby County and the City of Memphis vary significantly from the nation and the State of Tennessee in racial makeup of child populations. Whereas the youth population of America is approximately 14 percent black and Tennessee youth are about 21 percent black, in Shelby County 59 percent are black, and in the City of Memphis 72 percent of children are black.
- Shelby County's population of children consists of 68 percent non-white children, 145,080 black, 10,313 Hispanic and another 11,216 identified as "non-white."
- Of the child population of the City of Memphis only 19 percent is white.
- Suburban Shelby County's child population is 24 percent black and 69 percent white.
- In the MSA black children account for 52 percent of the child population, also well above the state (21%) and national (14%) averages.

Number and Percent of Children by Race in the City of Memphis & Suburban Shelby County, 2005



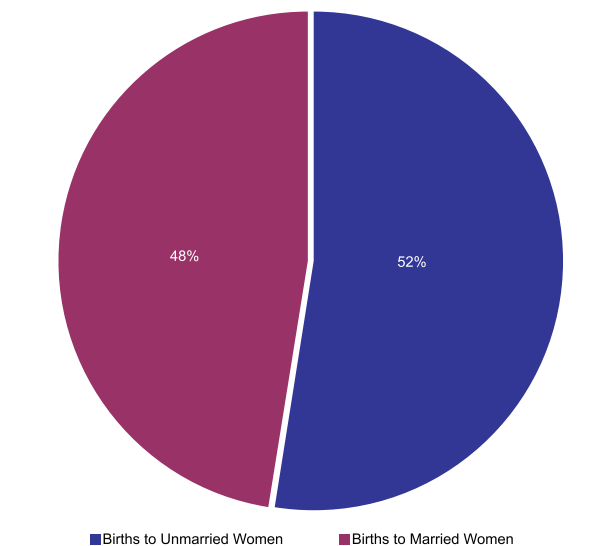
Source: American Community Survey 2005

Most Memphis & Shelby County problems begin at birth.

- From 2000 to 2004 there occurred a decrease of about four percent in Shelby County births to women between the ages of 15 and 50. Births increased by three percent, to 14,584, in 2005. More than half (7,645) were to unmarried women.
- The differences in the results of a child born to a single mother from a child born to a married couple are vast. “Marriage is associated with better health, higher earnings, and greater wealth among adults as well as with academic success and mental health among children” (*Haskin, McLanahan, & Donahue, 2005*)
- Children born to single mothers are at a greater risk of facing economic hardship and poverty. (*Child Trends, www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/13teenbirth.cfm*).
- Due to financial insecurity single mothers are more likely to live in rented housing. This raises questions of community environment and correlates with higher rates of transience. (*Child Poverty Action Group, http://www.cpag.org.nz/childpoverty/Housing.html*) At school age family transience affects children’s ability to remain enrolled in the same school district.

- Additionally, children of single mothers are more likely to drop out of school. (*Astone & Upchurch, 1994; Gottschalk, McLanahan, & Sandefur, 1994; Wu & Martinson, 1993*)
- Children of single-mother births have lower educational attainment that results in less earning potential and lower occupational status as adults. (*Amato, 2005*)
- Children born to single mothers are at a greater risk of having their own children out of wedlock, having more troubled relationships, experiencing higher rates of divorce (if they do marry) and reporting more symptoms of depression. (*Amato, 2005*)

Distribution of Women 15 to 50 Years Old by Marital Status in Shelby County Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months, 2005



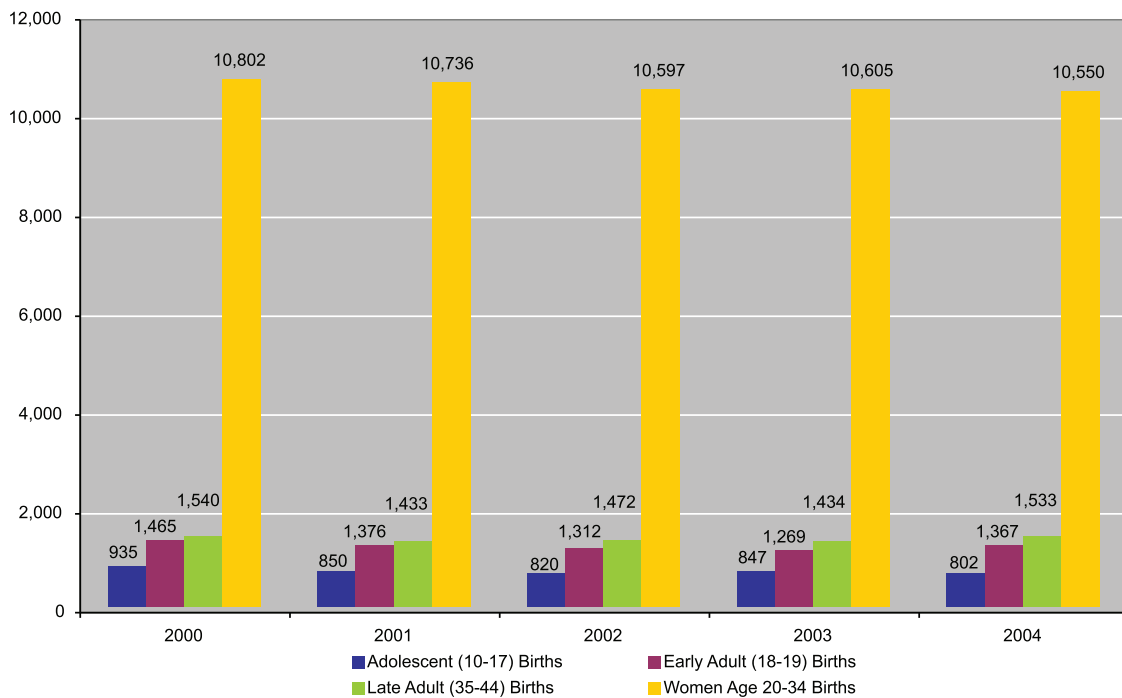
Source: American Community Survey, 2005

High-risk births are a continuing problem.

- The number of high-risk births in Shelby County remained constant or increased slightly from 2000 to 2004. High-risk births are divided into three classifications. They are “adolescent births,” defined as those to a girl between the ages of 10 and 17; “early adult,” defined as births to women ages 18 and 19, and “late adult,” births to women between the ages of 35 and 44.
- A “late adult” pregnancy is high-risk because women who become pregnant after the age of 34 are more likely to deliver a pre-term child than mothers between the ages of 20 and 34. (*Pre-term Birth: Causes, Consequences, and Prevention, 2006*)

- Additionally, diabetes and hypertension are more prevalent among older women, and infants born to mothers with these conditions are more likely to exhibit “growth restriction, pre-eclampsia and abruption.” (*Ibid*, 44)
- In 2004 the percentage of births to women between the ages of 35 and 44 increased by one percent, and accounted for 11 percent of all births in Shelby County.
- “Early adult” and “adolescent births” are considered to be high-risk due not only to pre-term birth, low birth-weight and higher infant death rate but also due to social risks. (*Child Trends, www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/13teenbirth.cfm*)
- A teen parent traditionally is financially insecure. Younger mothers also are more likely to be psychologically and emotionally immature. (*Child Trends, www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/13teenbirth.cfm*)

Number of Women 10 to 44 Years Old Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months by Age in Shelby County 2000-2004

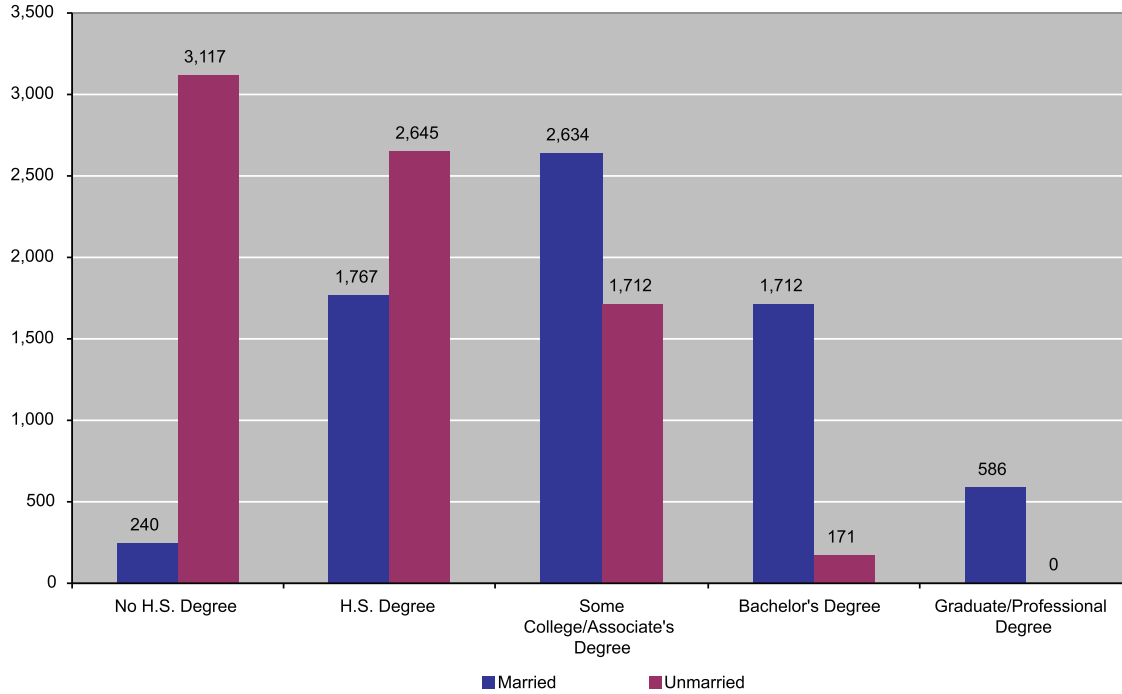


Source: Tennessee Department of Health

Married mothers are 10 times more likely to have high school diplomas than single mothers.

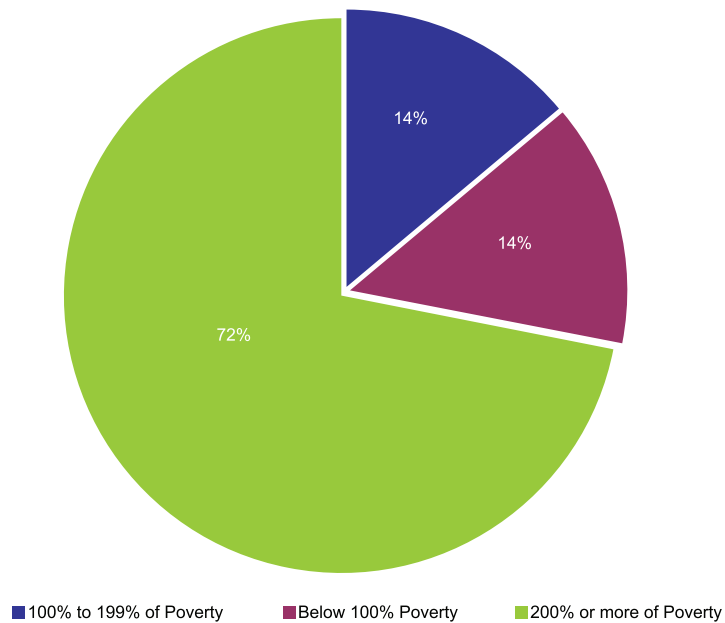
- The percentage of births to “early adults” in Shelby County remains constant at about nine percent. The percentage of “adolescent births” also remains consistent at about six percent.
- Forty-one percent (3,117) of single women in Shelby County who gave birth in 2005 did not have a high school diploma, compared to only four percent (240) of married mothers.
- Thirty-eight percent (2,634) of married mothers who gave birth in Shelby County in 2005 have a minimum of some college experience, whereas only 24 percent (1,893) of single mothers have any education beyond high school.
- Twenty-five percent of married mothers have a bachelor’s degree and an additional eight percent have graduate or professional degrees.
- Less education correlates directly to economic hardship.
- Among unmarried women in Shelby County who gave birth in 2005 over 50 percent are in poverty (living below 100% of poverty). Another one-quarter of the number of unwed mothers and their infants suffer from low incomes (100% to 199% of poverty).

**Distribution of Women 15 to 50 Years Old Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months
by Marital Status and Educational Attainment, Shelby County 2005**



Source: American Community Survey, 2005

**Distribution of Women Age 15 to 50 Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months
by Marital Status and Poverty, 2005**



Source: American Community Survey, 2005