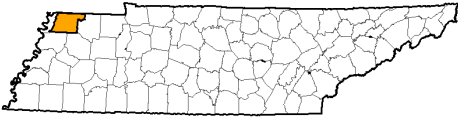
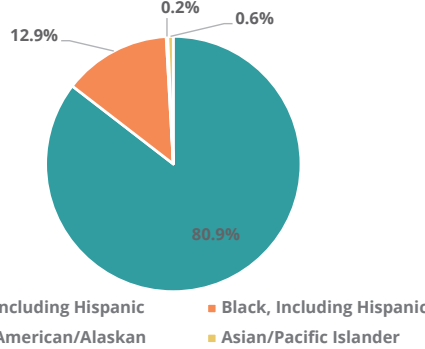


29th OBION

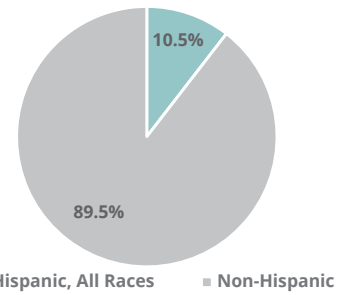
Population Under 18: 21.4%



Child Population by Race



Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



Published May 2023

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 41ST

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty	22.6%	53rd	22.1%	59th
Severe housing cost burden	8.8%	26th	9.6%	42nd
Child care cost burden	23.5%	44th	23.2%	59th

EDUCATION 27TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency	39.6%	12th	34.9%	9th
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency	44.5%	9th	40.2%	7th
Youth graduating high school on time	89.9%	76th	87.9%	80th

HEALTH 69TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children who are food insecure	16.9%	81st	20.8%	79th
Children who lack health insurance	6.3%	51st	4.6%	22nd
Babies born at a low birthweight	8.9%	57th	8.7%	46th

FAMILY & COMMUNITY 15TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in single parent families	31.4%	39th	30.3%	72nd
Children who are chronically absent	13.8%	20th	13.1%	51st
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000	7.8	13th	4.8	5th

Obion County

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

Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	30,469	NA	6,975,170	0.4%	50
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	6,525	21.4%	22.0%	97.3%	34

Economic Well-Being

Youth unemployment	62	13.7%	12.9%	106.2%	62
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$48,493	NA	\$56,560	85.7%	29
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$125,000	NA	\$283,410	44.1%	86
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	88	1.3%	1.5%	90.2%	31
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	1,937	29.7%	24.0%	123.6%	70
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$845	20.3%	21.1%	96.2%	9

Education

School age special education services	578	13.0%	12.2%	106.7%	38
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2)	21	2.1%	3.8%	56.4%	30
Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort)	31	8.8%	6.7%	130.7%	85
Event high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12)	46	3.4%	4.0%	84.8%	82
Economically disadvantaged students	1,052	23.6%	30.0%	78.8%	12
School suspensions	104	2.3%	5.1%	45.9%	30
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	124	42.6%	35.3%	120.6%	9
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	960	57.9%	52.8%	109.7%	13

Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.6	*	*
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	59	16.8%	9.1%	184.7%	51
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	4,928	65.1%	55.3%	117.6%	63
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	9,326	30.6%	24.9%	123.0%	73
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	248	70.5%	55.1%	128.0%	71
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	264	6.5%	7.6%	85.5%	35
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	302	86.5%	73.9%	117.1%	1
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	4	61.3	76.5	80.2%	13
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	45.8%	42.8%	107.1%	56
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	19	17.4	16.6	104.9%	61
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	820	48.4%	31.7%	152.7%	70
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	13	42.7	41.4	102.9%	16

Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	308	4.7%	4.6%	102.9%	30
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	21	2.9	2.8	103.6%	43
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	35	4.8	5.3	91.4%	34
Juvenile court referrals	137	2.1%	1.8%	117.2%	58
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	223	7.4	6.6	112.2%	22
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	100	3.3	3.2	103.7%	49
Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses)	255	9.2%	12.3%	74.6%	62
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	2,422	51.7%	28.9%	178.9%	1
Child care assistance (per 1,000 children age 0 to 12)	28	6.0	24.9	24.0%	24

Obion

Overall

At 29th, Obion County is in the top half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Family & Community.

Strengths

Obion's strongest indicator is the percent of students who scored "On Track" or "Mastered" in TCAP Math, where the county ranks 9th. The county also performs well in the percent of students who scored "On Track" or "Mastered" in TCAP Reading at 39.6%.

Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of children in the county who are food insecure, where it ranks 81st. 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.

Household food insecurity is driven by both cost and lack of access. It can carry a certain stigma, sometimes preventing individuals from accessing available resources. For those qualified, enrollment in programs such as SNAP, WIC, and TANF is essential. Food pantries play an important role, with some models allowing families to choose just items they need, both reducing waste and improving clients' sense of control over their situation. School breakfast and lunch are important tools as well. Providing free breakfast and lunch for all students reduces administrative burdens associated with finding and serving only those qualified and reduces the stigma students can experience. Community food drives always provide welcome resources, but food banks are often able to make money donations go farther. They work with retailers to pay reduced prices, allowing them to purchase what is most needed with cost efficiency.

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 "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.