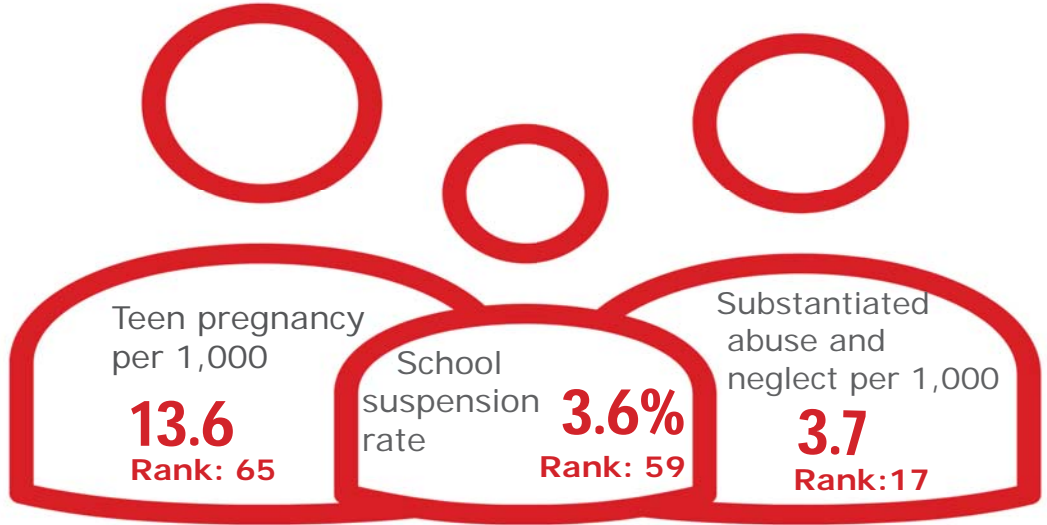


# Family & Community

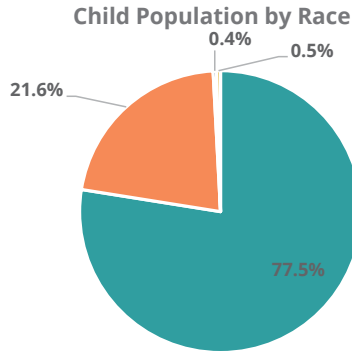
Rank: 36

# Gibson Rank: 13



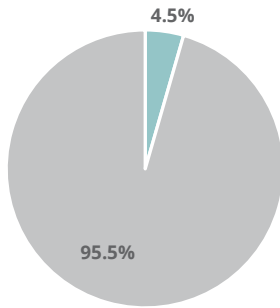
# Economic Well-Being

Rank: 32



- White, Including Hispanic
- Black, Including Hispanic
- Native American/Alaskan
- Asian/Pacific Islander

Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity

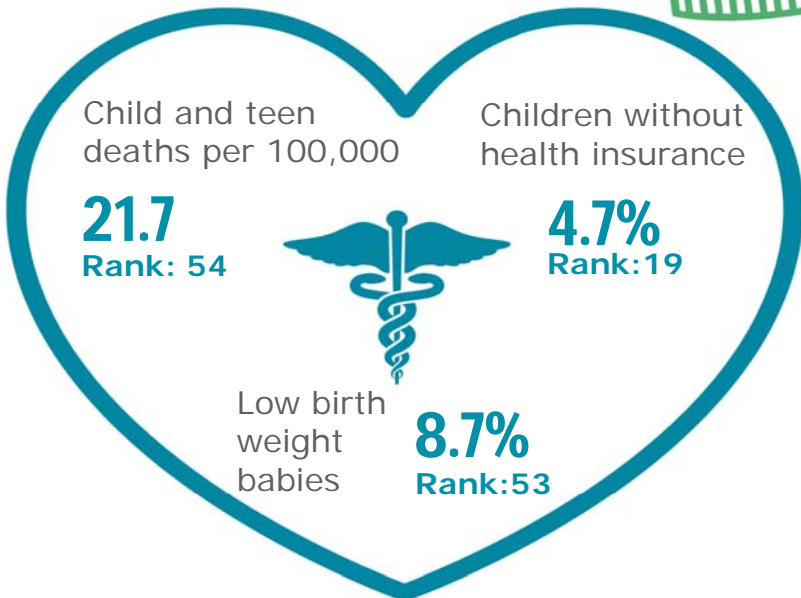


- Hispanic, All Races
- Non-Hispanic



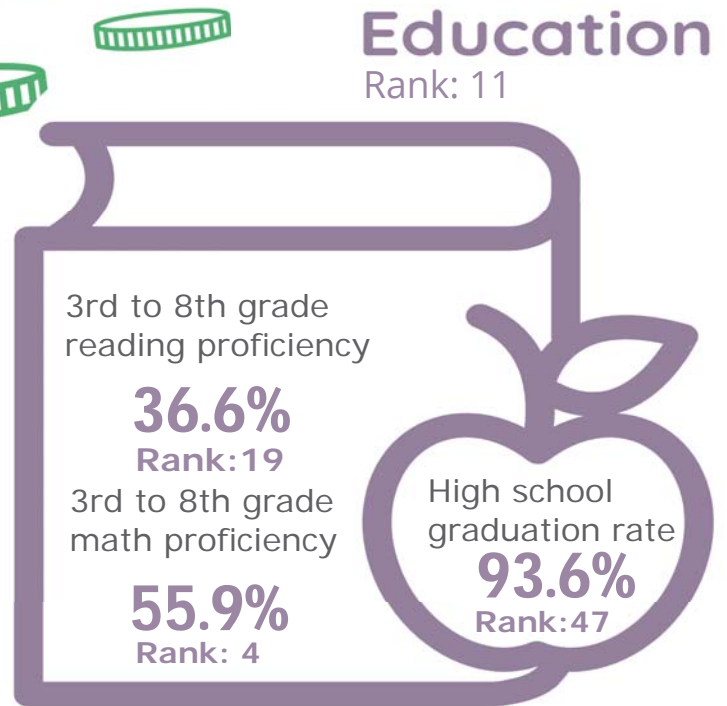
# Health

Rank: 34








# Education

Rank: 11



# Gibson County

Published 1/2021

Demographics 	Gibson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Total population (state comparison is number not rate)	49,052	NA	6,769,975	0.7%	32
Population under 18 years of age	11,767	24.0%	22.2%	108.1%	9
Economic Well-Being 	Gibson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	111	11.6%	11.2%	103.6%	45
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$38,654	NA	\$46,900	82.4%	40
Median home sales price (state is dollars not rate)	\$110,000	NA	\$146,000	75.3%	74
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	372	3.2%	2.7%	116.5%	63
Children receiving SNAP	3,626	30.8%	28.2%	109.4%	50
Children under five receiving WIC	1,114	35.7%	30.6%	116.7%	39
Education 	Gibson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	1,048	12.0%	12.3%	97.7%	22
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	84	45.26	27.9	162.3%	84
Cohort high school dropouts	27	4.1%	8.3%	49.4%	42
Event high school dropouts	24	0.9%	2.2%	41.3%	55
Economically disadvantaged students	5,348	61.9%	65.1%	95.1%	28
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	6	0.6	2.0	30.0%	64
Chronic absenteeism	686	7.9%	13.3%	59.4%	10
Young adult college enrollment/completion rate	NA	66.7%	62.5%	106.7%	19
Health 	Gibson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	11.5	*	*
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	135	23.5%	12.1%	194.2%	69
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	6,690	49.4%	44.7%	110.5%	39
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	12,041	24.5%	19.9%	123.4%	70
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	454	79.1%	65.5%	120.8%	45
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	396	5.3%	6.5%	81.5%	18
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	1.70	6.9	24.6%	20
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	1	1.70	4.4	38.6%	35
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	2	21.70	20.5	105.9%	54
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	2	63.90	55.7	114.7%	64
Adequate prenatal care	429	74.7%	58.8%	127.0%	3
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	809	21.5%	17.1%	125.7%	21
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	43.3%	39.3%	110.2%	54
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	55	28.5	19.0	150.0%	67
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	13	26.5	229.1	11.6%	79
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	11	22.4	50.1	44.8%	55
Family & Community 	Gibson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	553	4.7%	4.7%	100.7%	28
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	64	4.9	4.1	121.4%	47
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	56	4.3	5.2	83.1%	31
Juvenile court referrals	1,115	9.5%	3.5%	268.2%	85
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	306	6.2	8.0	77.5%	48
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	125	2.5	3.5	71.4%	13

## Gibson County

At 13<sup>th</sup>, Gibson County is in the top quarter of Tennessee counties in child well-being. Some of the county's strongest rankings are in the Education domain, where it has high rates of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade students rated as proficient in both reading and math on TNReady tests. The county's biggest challenges are high rate of pregnancy among girls age 15-17 and a high rate of school suspensions.

Additional strengths include a low percentage of children without health insurance and low rates of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect.

Additional challenges include a low median household income and a relatively high rate of child and teen deaths.

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

- Comprehensive sex education classes that include both encouragement of abstinence and information on birth control have been shown to reduce the number of teen pregnancies.
- Suspension rates can be reduced through clear definitions of what constitutes suspendable behavior and a focus on restorative discipline practices that aim to improve behavior while keeping children in school.
- Low birth weight 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 as well as 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 below-average median household income, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to nutritionally sound diets for women in their childbearing years. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can 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.