

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 39TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty 23.0%	62nd	19.8%	34th
Severe housing cost burden 8.7%	<b>21st</b>	10.0%	51st
Child care cost burden 23.2%	37th	23.1%	58th
		Previous	Previous

EDUCATION 53RD	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
<b>3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency 36.4</b> %	29th	29.2%	33rd
<b>3rd to 8th grade math proficiency 38.1%</b>	<b>26th</b>	35.2%	19th
Youth graduating high school on time 87.5%	84th	82.9%	91st

HEALTH 52ND	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children who are food insecure 15.5%	74th	20.4%	77th
Children who lack health insurance 6.4%	56th	5.4%	60th
Babies born at a low birthweight 7.7%	21st	7.3%	18th
FAMILY & COMMUNITY 78TH	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in single parent families 44.0%	88th	32.8%	83rd
Children who are chronically absent 15.4%	33rd	14.5%	59th
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000 17.5	70th	13.2	51st

Rhea County	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank	
Demographics						
Total population (state value is number not rate) Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	33,145 7,306	NA 22.0%	6,975,170 22.0%	0.5% 100.2%	45 27	
Economi	c Well-B	leing				
Youth unemployment Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate) Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate) Children receiving Families First grants (TANF) Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	117 \$42,174 \$200,000 167 2,222 \$935	13.9% NA NA 2.3% 30.4% 22.2%	12.9% \$56,560 \$283,410 1.5% 24.0% 21.1%	107.8% 74.6% 70.6% 153.1% 126.6% 105.5%	64 58 38 74 74 27	
Edu	ucation					
School age special education services TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2) Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort) Event high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12) Economically disadvantaged students School suspensions Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	504 18 44 51 1,692 128 94 873	10.5% 1.6% 11.8% 3.4% 35.2% 2.7% 32.9% 47.2%	12.2% 3.8% 6.7% 4.0% 30.0% 5.1% 35.3% 52.8%	86.1% 41.9% 175.6% 83.9% 117.2% 52.2% 93.1% 89.4%	5 17 92 81 64 34 39 63	
H	ealth					
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births) Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy Children on TennCare (Medicaid) Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid) Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	* 78 5,683 10,454 254 311 *	* 21.3% 65.8% 31.5% 68.3% 6.9% *	6.6 9.1% 55.3% 24.9% 55.1% 7.6% 6.2	* 233.6% 118.9% 126.7% 124.0% 90.8% *	* 81 67 82 63 41 *	
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	3.2	*	*	

#### Family & Community

0

0

211

2

NA

10

815

9

0.00

0.0

64.7%

27.4

48.1%

7.4

42.5%

27.2

20.7

69.7

73.9%

76.5

42.8%

16.6

31.7%

41.4

0.0%

0.0%

87.6%

35.8%

112.5%

44.4%

134.2%

65.5%

1

1

88

43

66

19

57

37

Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)

Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)

WIC participation (percent of children under 5)

Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)

Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)

Adequate prenatal care

Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 youth age 15 to 19)

Public school students measured as overweight/obese

Reported child abuse cases	388	5.3%	4.6%	115.7%	53
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	36	4.4	2.8	156.4%	59
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	92	11.2	5.3	211.8%	79
Juvenile court referrals	0	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	238	7.1	6.6	107.8%	28
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	106	3.2	3.2	99.0%	43
Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses)	240	7.6%	12.3%	62.1%	42
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	585	11.5%	28.9%	39.6%	89
Child care assistance (per 1,000 children age 0 to 12)	81	15.9	24.9	63.6%	64

# Rhea

#### Overall

At 60th, Rhea County is in the bottom half of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Economic Well-Being.

#### Strengths

Rhea's strongest indicator is the percent of households in the county experiencing a severe housing cost burden, where the county ranks 21st. The county also performs well in the percent of babies born at a low birthweight at 7.7%.

## **Opportunities**

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of children who are living in single parent families, where it ranks 88th. 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, nonprofit partners and community engagement.

Single-parent families often have fewer resources—both financial and time—to help children achieve success in school and beyond. Connecting families with services to reduce these burdens helps their children thrive. Paid parental leave and other family-friendly work policies can improve single parents' ability to be involved in their children's daily lives without sacrificing financial stability, while supports for single parents to complete education and training help those who lack such stability. Additionally, broadening services times and appointment availability to meet varying working hours can reduce the time-strain and need to take off work for a single parent. The Tennessee Department of Human Resources Child Support Division can help connect single parents to legal supports to ensure they receive any child support or other benefits they are due.

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.