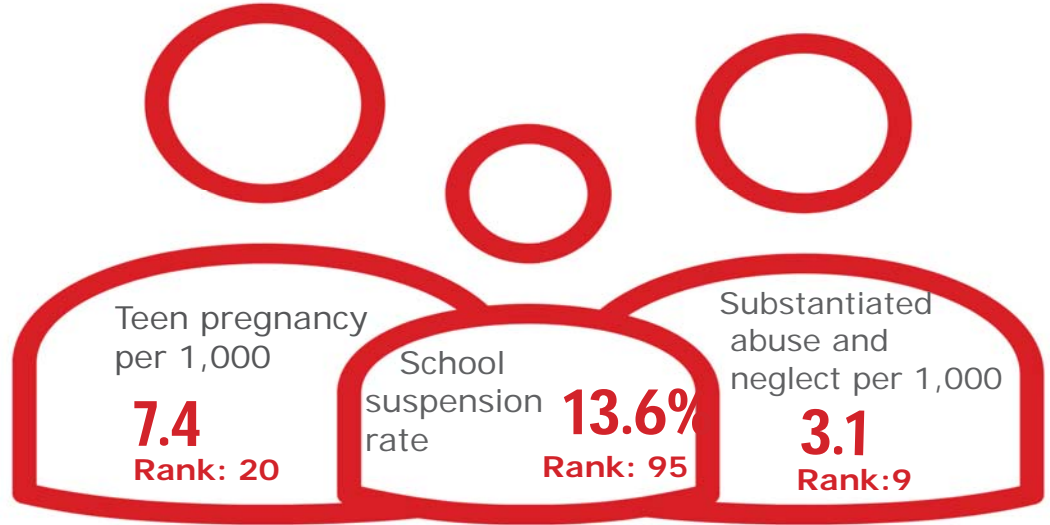


# Family & Community

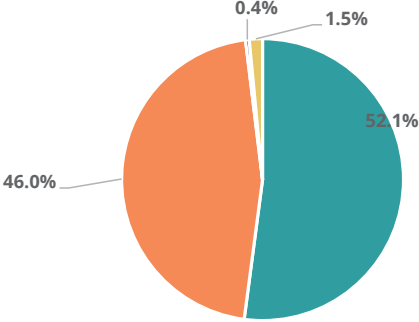
Rank: 89

# Madison

Rank: 91



Child Population by Race

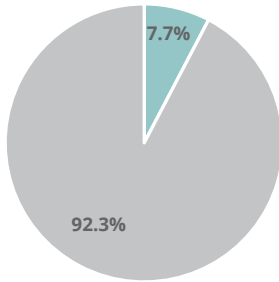


- White, Including Hispanic
- Black, Including Hispanic
- Native American/Alaskan
- Asian/Pacific Islander

# Economic Well-Being

Rank: 80

Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity

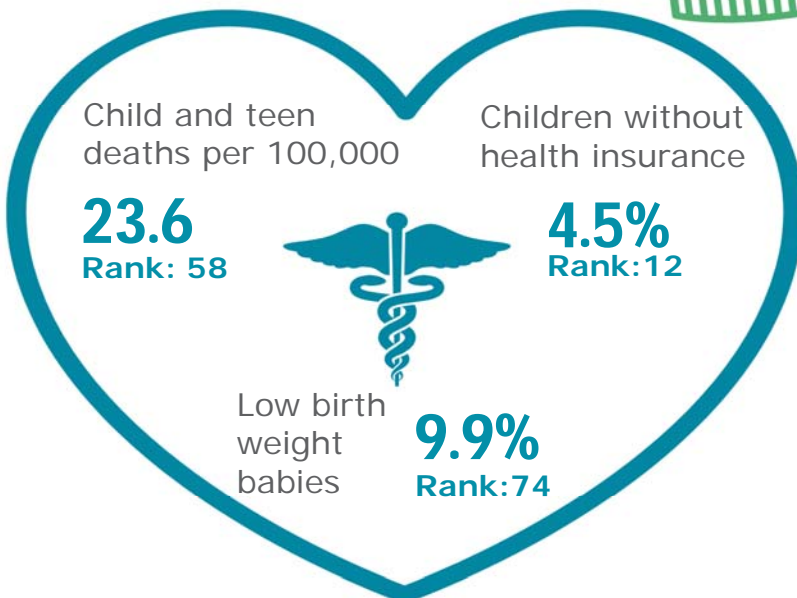


- Hispanic, All Races
- Non-Hispanic



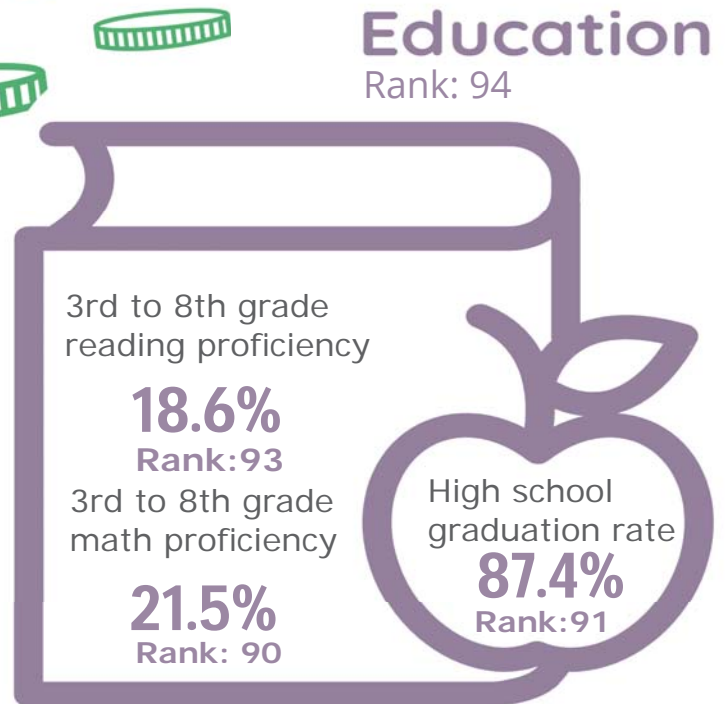
# Health

Rank: 40








# Education

Rank: 94



# Madison County

Published 1/2021

Demographics 	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Total population (state comparison is number not rate)	97,606	NA	6,769,975	1.4%	15
Population under 18 years of age	22,449	23.0%	22.2%	103.6%	20
Economic Well-Being 	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	345	15.9%	11.2%	142.0%	66
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$42,720	NA	\$46,900	91.1%	13
Median home sales price (state is dollars not rate)	\$140,000	NA	\$146,000	95.9%	42
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	1,004	4.5%	2.7%	165.1%	88
Children receiving SNAP	7,611	33.9%	28.2%	120.4%	67
Children under five receiving WIC	2,401	39.8%	30.6%	129.9%	49
Education 	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	1,527	12.5%	12.3%	101.3%	33
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	121	33.40	27.9	119.8%	56
Cohort high school dropouts	74	8.7%	8.3%	104.8%	85
Event high school dropouts	72	2.0%	2.2%	90.9%	86
Economically disadvantaged students	11,458	93.6%	65.1%	143.8%	88
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	0	0.0	2.0	0.0%	1
Chronic absenteeism	2,814	22.9%	13.3%	172.2%	93
Young adult college enrollment/completion rate	NA	59.8%	62.5%	95.7%	50
Health 	Madison 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	126	10.5%	12.1%	86.8%	11
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	13,318	49.8%	44.7%	111.4%	42
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	23,179	23.7%	19.9%	119.3%	60
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	928	77.6%	65.5%	118.5%	41
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	729	5.4%	6.5%	83.1%	42
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	11	9.20	6.9	133.3%	72
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	7	5.90	4.4	134.1%	75
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	4	23.60	20.5	115.1%	58
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	3	41.60	55.7	74.7%	53
Adequate prenatal care	859	71.8%	58.8%	122.1%	8
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	1,493	20.6%	17.1%	120.4%	24
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	41.0%	39.3%	104.3%	32
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	120	27.9	19.0	146.7%	65
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	322	329.9	229.1	144.0%	3
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	56	57.4	50.1	114.6%	4
Family & Community 	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	976	4.3%	4.7%	93.2%	20
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	72	2.8	4.1	69.9%	15
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	95	3.7	5.2	72.1%	21
Juvenile court referrals	225	1.0%	3.5%	28.4%	12
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	871	8.9	8.0	111.3%	10
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	855	8.8	3.5	251.4%	95

## Madison County

At 91<sup>st</sup>, Madison County is ranks near the bottom of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's best rankings include a low rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect and of children without health insurance. The county's biggest opportunities are in the education domain. Madison county had the highest school suspension rate in the state at 13.6 percent. The county ranked in the bottom five in students grades 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> rated proficient on TNReady math and reading tests and high school graduation.

An additional strength is a below-average rate of pregnancy among girls age 15-17.

Additional challenges include a high percentage of children living in poverty and a high percentage of babies born at a low birth weight.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Increased access to pre-K can help both math and reading proficiency in later grades. Early assessment of reading skills coupled with appropriate interventions where needed can improve reading proficiency, while increasing STEM opportunities in elementary and middle schools can help improve 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade math proficiency.
- With a high rate of child poverty, improving outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP and WIC benefits to be sure they are aware of these services can help ensure basic needs are met. Additionally, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to food security. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can also help reach these vulnerable populations.
- 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.