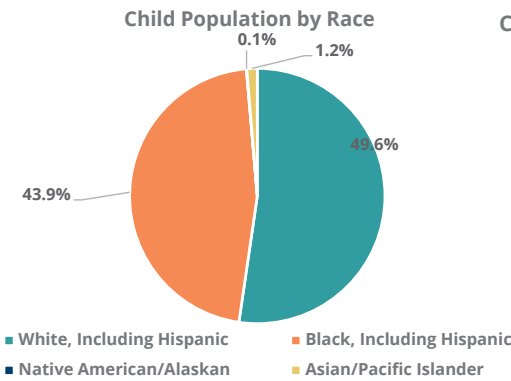
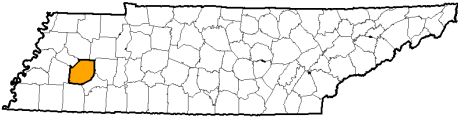
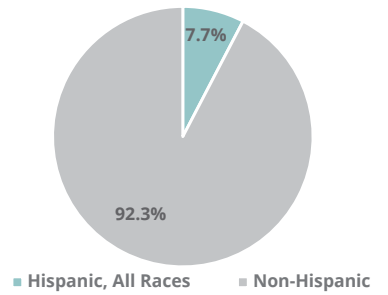


# 89th MADISON

Population Under 18: 22.9%



Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



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## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING 91ST

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in poverty	25.0%	74th	32.3%	93rd
Severe housing cost burden	15.7%	93rd	9.8%	49th
Child care cost burden	27.2%	81st	23.8%	66th

## EDUCATION 85TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
3rd to 8th grade reading proficiency	22.6%	87th	14.9%	92nd
3rd to 8th grade math proficiency	18.1%	89th	9.8%	92nd
Youth graduating high school on time	90.4%	74th	85.7%	87th

## HEALTH 87TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children who are food insecure	19.9%	89th	24.3%	88th
Children who lack health insurance	6.0%	41st	4.5%	18th
Babies born at a low birthweight	10.6%	88th	9.7%	74th

## FAMILY & COMMUNITY 85TH

Metric	Value	Rank	Previous Percent/Rate	Previous Rank
Children living in single parent families	47.5%	92nd	24.2%	43rd
Children who are chronically absent	29.8%	86th	25.1%	88th
Victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000	6.6	11th	7.4	18th

# Madison County

	Number	Rate	Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
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## Demographics

Total population (state value is number not rate)	98,761	NA	6,975,170	1.4%	16
Population under 18 years of age (percent of total population)	22,629	22.9%	22.0%	104.1%	18

## Economic Well-Being

Youth unemployment	217	9.9%	12.9%	76.7%	38
Per capita personal income (state value is dollars not rate)	\$51,004	NA	\$56,560	90.2%	16
Median home sales price (state value is dollars not rate)	\$195,000	NA	\$283,410	68.8%	43
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	682	3.0%	1.5%	202.0%	87
Children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP)	7,070	31.2%	24.0%	130.1%	78
Fair market rent (percent of monthly median household income)	\$1,160	25.8%	21.1%	122.5%	75

## Education

School age special education services	1,579	13.5%	12.2%	110.9%	51
TEIS participation (percent of children age 0 to 2)	118	3.2%	3.8%	85.6%	63
Cohort high school dropouts (percent of class cohort)	47	5.4%	6.7%	80.7%	62
Event high school dropouts (percent of students grade 9 to 12)	101	2.9%	4.0%	72.2%	73
Economically disadvantaged students	3,860	33.0%	30.0%	110.0%	52
School suspensions	996	8.6%	5.1%	168.1%	78
Graduating seniors scoring 21 or better on the ACT at least once	115	15.1%	35.3%	42.7%	92
Young adult college enrollment (percent of graduating seniors)	3,725	43.8%	52.8%	83.0%	81

## Health

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	*	*	6.6	*	*
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	96	8.3%	9.1%	91.3%	12
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	16,635	61.7%	55.3%	111.6%	48
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	29,396	29.8%	24.9%	119.6%	64
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	746	64.5%	55.1%	117.1%	46
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	894	7.3%	7.6%	96.1%	19
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	926	80.9%	73.9%	109.5%	27
Pediatric physicians (per 100,000 children)	11	48.6	76.5	63.6%	21
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	48.6%	42.8%	113.6%	69
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 youth age 15 to 17)	128	29.7	16.6	178.8%	72
WIC participation (percent of children under 5)	2,630	43.3%	31.7%	136.6%	59
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	62	62.8	41.4	151.5%	2

## Family & Community

Reported child abuse cases	1,032	4.6%	4.6%	99.4%	27
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	58	2.3	2.8	81.0%	28
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	98	3.8	5.3	72.5%	26
Juvenile court referrals	737	3.3%	1.8%	181.8%	80
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	822	8.4	6.6	126.6%	9
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	971	9.9	3.2	308.5%	95
Young driver accidents (percent of age 15-24 driver's licenses)	1,482	7.4%	12.3%	60.1%	37
Regulated child care spaces (percent of children age 0 to 12)	4,168	26.5%	28.9%	91.6%	35
Child care assistance (per 1,000 children age 0 to 12)	852	54.1	24.9	217.2%	94

# Madison

## Overall

At 89th, Madison County is in the near the bottom of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's strongest area was Education.

## Strengths

Madison's strongest indicator is the number of children who were victims of abuse or neglect, where the county ranks 11th. The county also performs well in the percent of children who are uninsured at 6.0%.

## Opportunities

The county's biggest challenge is the percent of households in the county experiencing a severe housing cost burden, where it ranks 93rd. There are opportunities for improvement in the percent of children who are living in single parent families 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.

Pro-active housing policy that helps ensure affordable housing is available for people to live where they work can improve negative outcomes related to high housing costs. These policies might include approving more apartment construction and allowing rental of accessory dwelling units, creating a standard zoning approval process and applying for affordable housing trust fund competitive grants. Improving ease of usage and communication with landlords and renters using Housing Choice Vouchers can increase the number of landlords willing to accept vouchers.

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.

## 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.