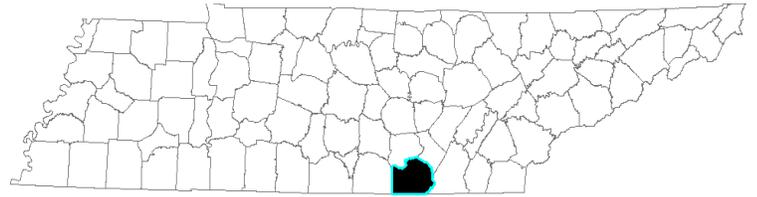
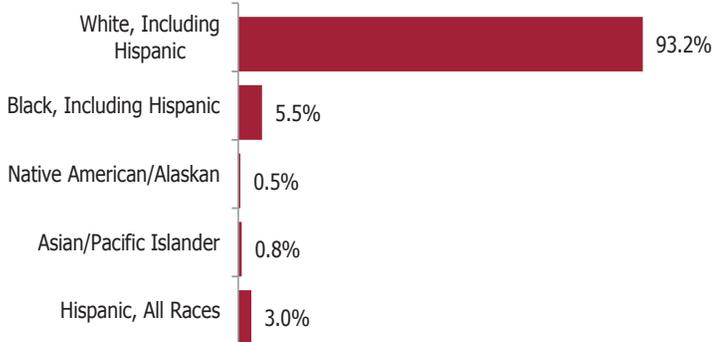


Marion

TCCY Index Rank 77



Child Population by Race/Ethnicity



HEALTH



Low birth-weight babies

12.90%

Rank: 67 Rank: 89

Children without health insurance

3.40%

Rank: 24

Child and teen deaths

17.8 per 100,000

Rank: 39

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Rank: 74

Child Poverty

26.20%

Rank: 50

Median Household Income

\$42,348

Rank: 42

Fair Market Rent

\$1,019

Rank: 74

FAMILY and COMMUNITY

Rank: 47

School suspension rate

1.80%

Rank: 31

Teen pregnancy

16.5 per 1,000

Rank: 77

Substantiated Abuse and Neglect

5.7 per 1,000

Rank: 50

EDUCATION

Rank: 79

31.10%

Third to eighth grade reading proficiency

Rank: 52

32.20%

Third to eighth grade math proficiency

Rank: 65

83.20%

High school graduation rate

Rank: 88



Marion County

Demographics 	Marion County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Total population (state comparison is number not rate)	28,450	NA	6,651,120	0.4%	51
Population under 18 years of age	5,940	20.9%	22.5%	93.0%	55
Economic Well-Being 	Marion County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	60	11.5%	15.5%	74.2%	25
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$35,307	NA	\$43,326	81.5%	43
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	297	4.9%	3.8%	131.1%	80
Children receiving SNAP	2,226	37.1%	32.3%	114.9%	59
Children under five receiving WIC	644	39.9%	33.7%	118.5%	37
Education 	Marion County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	535	12.3%	11.9%	103.7%	40
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	16	16.41	20.6	79.7%	24
Cohort high school dropouts	32	9.7%	5.6%	173.2%	88
Event high school dropouts	40	2.9%	2.7%	105.6%	90
Economically disadvantaged students	1,459	33.9%	35.7%	95.0%	36
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	0	0.0	2.0	0.0%	1
Chronic absenteeism	1,008	22.0%	15.8%	139.2%	86
Health 	Marion County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	2	6.45	13.2	48.8%	26
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	86	27.7%	13.4%	206.7%	82
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	4,145	60.1%	51.7%	116.2%	58
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	7,590	26.7%	23.4%	113.8%	58
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	231	74.5%	52.9%	140.9%	80
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	640	5.3%	4.7%	112.8%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	3.20	7.4	43.2%	17
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.00	4.2	0.0%	1
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	1	21.70	21.8	99.5%	54
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	1	60.50	50.5	119.8%	70
Adequate prenatal care	174	56.1%	52.4%	107.1%	58
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	329	17.0%	18.5%	91.7%	61
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	40.7%	38.4%	106.0%	38
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	10	10.0	16.0	62.5%	36
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	17	59.8	240.0	24.9%	34
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	5	17.6	49.3	35.7%	67
Family & Community 	Marion County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	374	6.2%	4.9%	126.5%	56
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	22	3.3	3.8	86.8%	29
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	22	3.3	4.8	68.8%	19
Juvenile court referrals	263	4.4%	4.5%	97.8%	42
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	211	7.4	8.6	86.0%	31
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	132	4.6	3.8	121.1%	72
Births to unmarried females	164	52.9%	43.6%	121.3%	85
Regulated child care spaces (state is number not rate)	726	NA	381,686	0.2%	61

Marion County

At 77th, Marion County is in the bottom fifth of Tennessee counties in child wellbeing. The county's best rankings include a low rate of school suspension and a below average percentage of children who lack health insurance. The county's biggest opportunities for improvement are its high rate of babies born at a low birthweight and one of the lowest high school graduation rates in the state.

An additional strength is the county's below average rate of child and teen deaths.

Additional challenges include high housing costs and a high rate of pregnancy among girls age 15 to 17.

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

- Low birthweight 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. It can help to improve outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP, WIC and/or TennCare benefits to be sure they are aware of these services. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can help reach these vulnerable populations.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.