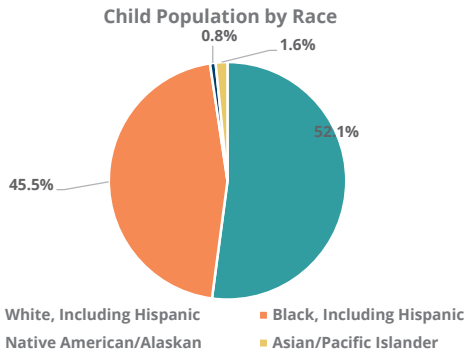
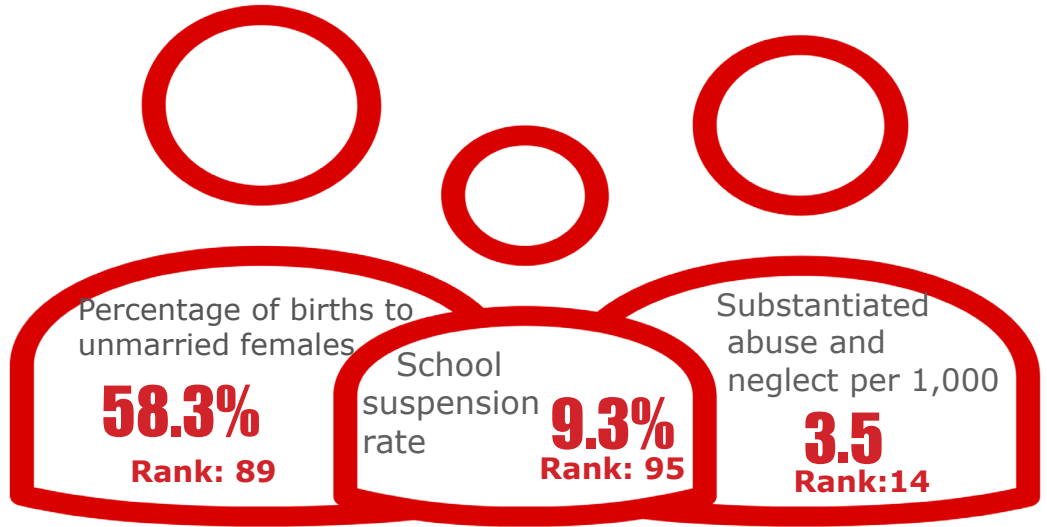


Family & Community

Rank: 94

Madison

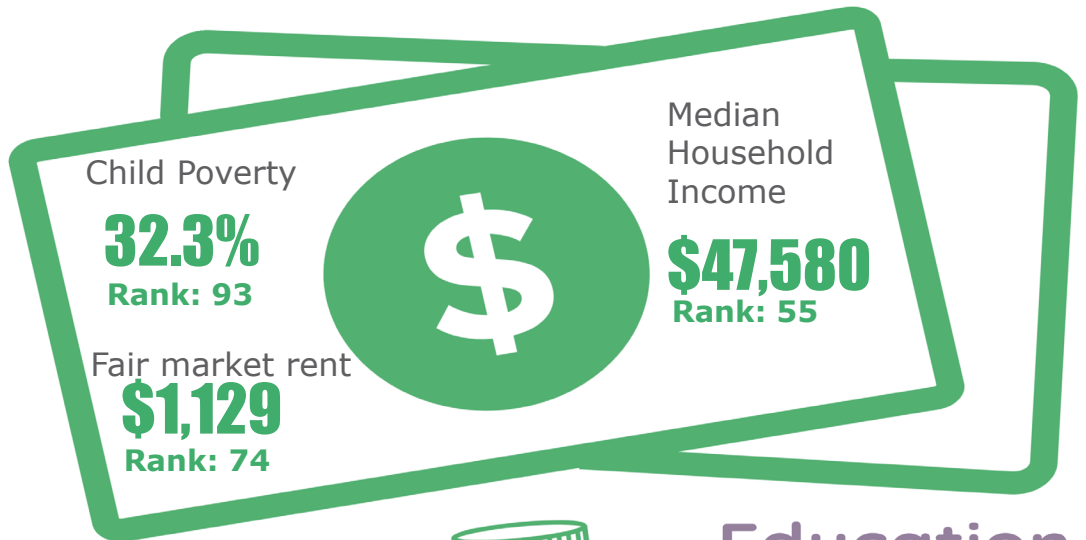
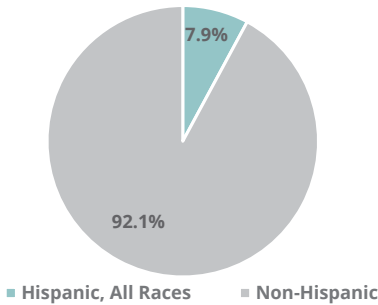
Rank: 95



Economic Well-Being

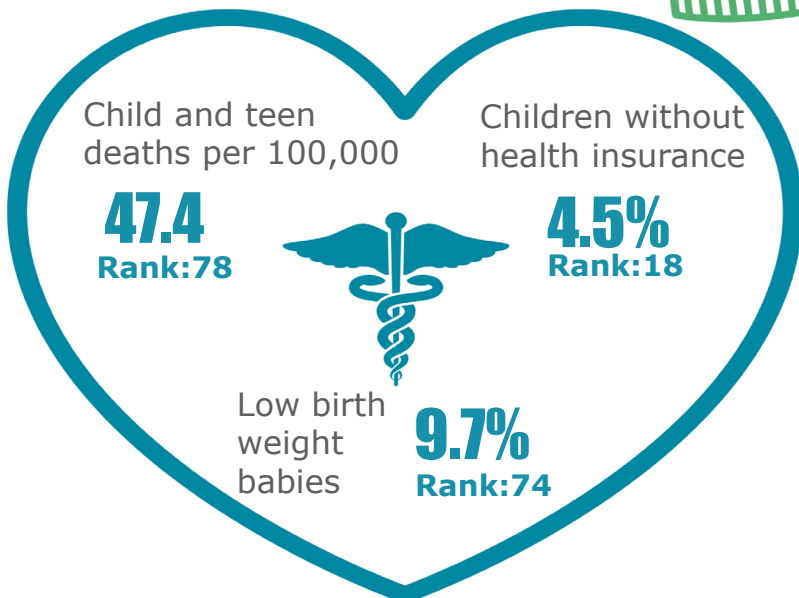
Rank: 93

Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity



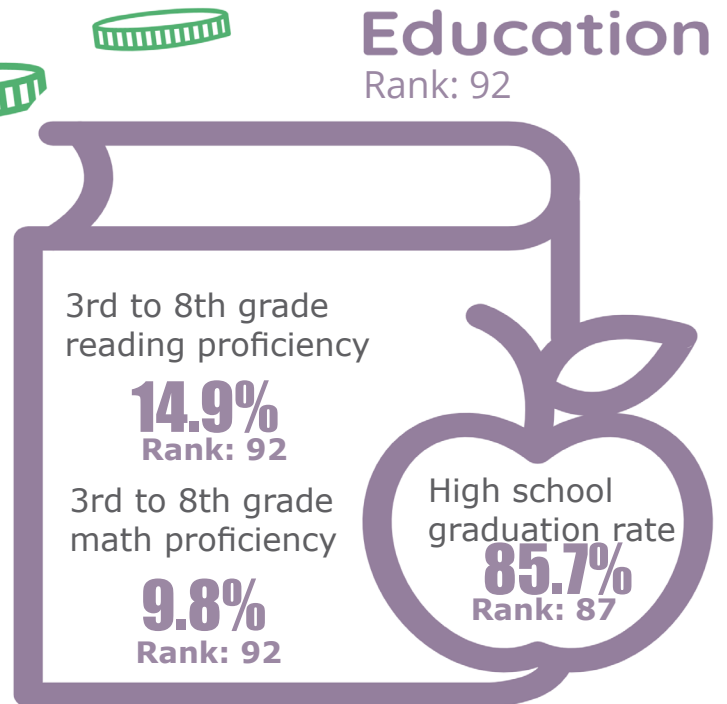
Health

Rank: 64



Education

Rank: 92



Madison County

Published 3/2022

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)	98,351	NA	6,886,786	1.4%	16
Population under 18 years of age	22,259	22.6%	21.9%	103.4%	21

Economic Well-Being



	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	451	20.5%	21.4%	95.8%	61
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$46,574	NA	\$51,046	91.2%	15
Median home sales price (state is dollars not rate)	\$165,000	NA	\$244,900	67.4%	42
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	759	3.4%	1.7%	202.1%	86
Children receiving SNAP	7,568	34.0%	26.0%	130.9%	79
Children under five receiving WIC	2,571	41.9%	26.4%	158.8%	79

Education



	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	1,609	13.3%	11.8%	112.5%	60
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	132	36.10	33.9	106.3%	52
Cohort high school dropouts	69	7.9%	6.5%	121.5%	88
Event high school dropouts	62	1.8%	2.0%	90.0%	84
Economically disadvantaged students	9,126	75.6%	62.1%	121.8%	68
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	0	0.0	1.0	0.0%	1
Chronic absenteeism	2,006	16.7%	13.0%	128.5%	84
Young adult college enrollment/completion rate	NA	53.9%	56.9%	94.7%	45

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)	*	*	10.5	*	NA
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	129	10.6%	10.9%	97.2%	12
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	15,387	57.9%	50.9%	113.8%	50
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	26,418	27.0%	22.4%	120.6%	69
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	850	69.7%	58.8%	118.6%	55
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	722	5.5%	6.5%	84.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	8	6.39	7.0	91.4%	55
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	4	4.12	3.7	110.3%	57
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	*	*	18.7	NA	NA
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	*	*	61.7	NA	NA
Adequate prenatal care	895	75.0%	72.9%	102.9%	65
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	972	13.4%	16.8%	79.4%	60
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	40.8%	39.7%	102.8%	30
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	137	32.5	18.6	175.4%	68
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	352	357.9	184.4	194.1%	3
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	62	63.0	50.3	125.4%	2

Family & Community



	Madison County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	994	4.4%	4.5%	99.8%	21
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	53	2.1	2.9	73.1%	34
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	69	2.7	5.2	52.7%	13
Juvenile court referrals	120	0.5%	2.1%	25.2%	15
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

Madison County

At 95th, Madison County is ranked at 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 9.3 percent. The county ranked in the bottom five in 3rd- to 8th-grade students rated proficient on TNReady math and reading tests and in high school graduation rates.

Additional challenges include almost a third of children living in poverty and a high percentage of births to unmarried females.

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.
- 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 3rd- to 8th-grade math proficiency.
- 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.
- 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.
- Babies born to single mothers are at significantly greater risk of living in poverty than those born to two-parent households, especially when the single mom is a teen. 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.