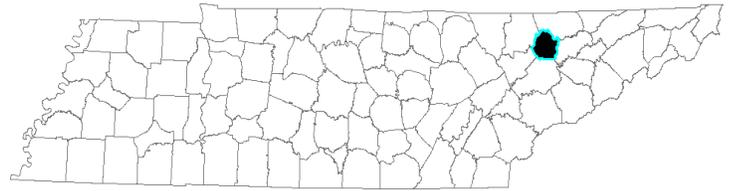
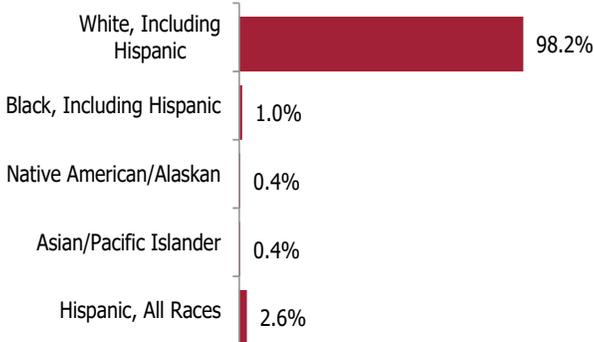


Union



TCCY Index Rank 88

Child Population by Race/Ethnicity



HEALTH



Low birth-weight babies
10.7%
Rank: 79

Children without health insurance
5.0%
Rank: 83

Child and teen deaths
45 per 100,000
Rank: 70

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING



Rank: 92

Child Poverty
28.7%
Rank: 75

Median Household Income
\$40,357
Rank: 64

Fair Market Rent
\$1,057
Rank: 74

FAMILY and COMMUNITY



Rank: 67

School suspension rate
3.7%
Rank: 64

Teen pregnancy
17.1 per 1,000
Rank: 76

Substantiated Abuse and Neglect
4.7 per 1,000
Rank: 28

EDUCATION



Rank: 86

Third to eighth grade reading proficiency
24.3%
Rank: 86

Third to eighth grade math proficiency
21.1%
Rank: 89

High school graduation rate
92.0%
Rank: 62

Union County

Published 10/2019

| Demographics  | Union County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------|---|-------------|
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Total population (state comparison is number not rate) | 19,430 | NA | 6,715,862 | 0.3% | 67 |
| Population under 18 years of age | 4,236 | 21.8% | 22.4% | 97.5% | 33 |
| Economic Well-Being  | Union County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Youth unemployment | 20 | 8.7% | 12.0% | 72.5% | 22 |
| Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate) | \$30,686 | NA | \$45,517 | 67.4% | 85 |
| Children receiving Families First grants (TANF) | 173 | 4.1% | 3.2% | 128.3% | 69 |
| Children receiving SNAP | 1,856 | 43.8% | 31.8% | 137.9% | 79 |
| Children under five receiving WIC | 615 | 56.4% | 29.6% | 190.6% | 90 |
| Education  | Union County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| School age special education services | 463 | 13.2% | 11.9% | 110.9% | 55 |
| TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group) | 16 | 24.84 | 23.4 | 106.1% | 47 |
| Cohort high school dropouts | 9 | 4.3% | 5.5% | 78.2% | 60 |
| Event high school dropouts | 22 | 2.2% | 2.6% | 84.6% | 78 |
| Economically disadvantaged students | 1,261 | 34.7% | 34.7% | 100.0% | 39 |
| School expulsions (per 1,000 students) | 0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0% | 1 |
| Chronic absenteeism | 611 | 17.4% | 13.6% | 127.9% | 79 |
| Health  | Union County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 15.31 | 13.5 | 113.3% | 52 |
| Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy | 39 | 19.9% | 12.7% | 156.7% | 45 |
| Children on TennCare (Medicaid) | 2,970 | 61.1% | 48.4% | 126.3% | 77 |
| Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees | 5,293 | 27.2% | 21.8% | 125.0% | 75 |
| Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid) | 129 | 65.8% | 52.3% | 125.9% | 52 |
| Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured | 155 | 5.1% | 5.5% | 92.7% | 48 |
| Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) | 2 | 10.20 | 7.4 | 137.8% | 75 |
| Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births) | 0 | 0.00 | 4.6 | 0.0% | 1 |
| Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14) | 0 | 0.00 | 22.4 | 0.0% | 1 |
| Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19) | 2 | 183.50 | 52.5 | 349.5% | 93 |
| Adequate prenatal care | 121 | 61.7% | 57.4% | 107.5% | 44 |
| Children under age six screened for lead poisoning | 215 | 16.3% | 17.7% | 92.3% | 58 |
| Public school students measured as overweight/obese | NA | 39.7% | 39.2% | 101.3% | 29 |
| Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17) | <5 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 0.0% | 1 |
| Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents) | 2 | 10.3 | 239.2 | 4.3% | 92 |
| Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents) | 2 | 10.3 | 49.0 | 21.0% | 86 |
| Family & Community  | Union County | | Tennessee Rate | County Rate as a percentage of State Rate | County Rank |
| | Number | Rate | | | |
| Reported child abuse cases | 233 | 5.5% | 4.9% | 113.3% | 46 |
| Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children) | 51 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 281.0% | 91 |
| Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children) | 40 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 168.7% | 73 |
| Juvenile court referrals | 185 | 4.4% | 4.3% | 102.5% | 46 |
| Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents) | 119 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 74.4% | 63 |
| Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents) | 85 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 122.2% | 80 |
| Births to unmarried females | 69 | 35.2% | 43.6% | 80.7% | 7 |
| Regulated child care spaces (state is number not rate) | 249 | NA | 307,218 | 0.1% | 85 |

Union County

At 88th, Union County ranks near the bottom of Tennessee counties in child well-being. The county's best rankings include a below average rate of students suspended from school and an average rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect. The county's biggest opportunities for improvement are low percentages of 3rd to 8th grade students demonstrating proficiency on TNReady reading and math tests.

An additional strength is an above average high school graduation rate.

Additional challenges include high rates of babies born at a low birthweight and 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.

- 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.
- 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, as well as improving outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP, WIC and/or TennCare benefits to be sure they are aware of these services. Additionally, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to nutritionally sound diets for women in their childbearing years. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can help reach these vulnerable populations.
- 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.