

Percent of children in each racial/ethnic group living in poverty, 2012-2016

Kentucky's future prosperity depends on all children living in a financially stable family where parents can provide for their children. Black and Hispanic communities have faced historical and ongoing discrimination in housing, employment, and financial services. This discrimination has compounded across generations and resulted in many families having less wealth and assets and being more racially and economically segregated.

	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic	Two or more races	White (non-Hispanic)
Kentucky	45%	34%	18%	40%	32%	22%
Ballard	38%					23%
Barren				53%	52%	28%
Boone				28%	26%	9%
Bourbon				33%		21%
Boyd					45%	25%
Boyle				42%		19%
Bullitt				42%		12%
Calloway				55%	40%	23%
Campbell				52%		17%
Christian	38%			17%	29%	22%
Daviess	56%		29%	50%		19%
Fayette	45%			50%	34%	12%
Franklin	37%					19%
Fulton	44%					32%
Graves				43%		18%
Hancock				48%		27%
Hardin	29%			29%		17%
Henderson	40%				67%	26%
Jefferson	44%		14%	34%	26%	13%
Kenton	61%			48%	44%	16%
McCracken	53%				35%	23%
Madison	54%			37%		21%
Marshall					27%	13%
Meade	30%					20%
Oldham				33%		6%
Pulaski				53%		30%
Scott	60%			40%	26%	10%
Shelby				45%		12%
Warren	56%		63%	45%	46%	15%
Webster				41%		30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, deriving from Tables B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001G, B17001H, and B17001I.

Data notes: Only geographies that had more than one racial group with reliable data are presented in this analysis. Blank cells reflect data suppression due to low reliability. Racial/ethnic categories reflect those used by the data source. The data for all racial groups, except White, may include individuals who also identify as Hispanic.

Percent of children in each racial/ethnic group living in poverty, 2011-2015

Kentucky's future prosperity depends on all children living in a financially stable family where parents can provide for their children. Black and Hispanic communities have faced historical and ongoing discrimination in housing, employment, and financial services. This discrimination has compounded across generations and resulted in many families having less wealth and assets and being more racially and economically segregated.

	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White (non-Hispanic)
Kentucky	44%	35%	17%	41%	51%	35%	23%
Ballard	42%						23%
Barren				34%		46%	28%
Boone				34%		28%	9%
Bourbon				28%			22%
Boyd						47%	29%
Boyle	48%			45%			17%
Breckinridge				45%			19%
Calloway				55%			19%
Campbell				50%		32%	16%
Christian	42%			34%		26%	20%
Clark				50%			18%
Daviess	53%		43%	44%		32%	19%
Fayette	43%			49%		37%	12%
Franklin	31%			70%		35%	17%
Fulton	65%						23%
Garrard				77%			33%
Hancock				54%			26%
Hardin	29%			27%		32%	20%
Harlan				69%			40%
Harrison				88%			23%
Henderson	65%					58%	23%
Henry				77%			27%
Hopkins				56%		46%	24%
Jefferson	45%		14%	36%		30%	14%
Jessamine						41%	26%
Kenton				51%		50%	17%
McCracken	61%					35%	21%
Madison				38%			20%
Marion	39%						27%
Marshall						26%	14%
Meade						35%	22%
Nelson				88%			21%
Pike	19%						29%
Pulaski				62%			34%
Russell				56%			33%
Scott	55%			47%		28%	10%
Shelby				49%			11%

Simpson				80%			29%
Taylor				57%			31%
Todd	53%						19%
Union				78%			29%
Warren	46%		59%	49%		54%	16%
Washington				54%			14%
Wayne				80%			36%
Webster				45%			23%
Woodford				75%			14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, deriving from Tables B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, and B17001I.

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Percent of children in each racial/ethnic group living in poverty, 2010-2014

Kentucky's future prosperity depends on all children living in a financially stable family where parents can provide for their children. Black and Hispanic communities have faced historical and ongoing discrimination in housing, employment, and financial services. This discrimination has compounded across generations and resulted in many families having less wealth and assets and being more racially and economically segregated.

	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White (non-Hispanic)
Kentucky	45%	38%	15%	41%	51%	34%	23%
Boone				34%		30%	9%
Boyd						44%	27%
Boyle	49%			41%			17%
Calloway				53%			18%
Campbell				44%		36%	15%
Christian	43%			39%		23%	21%
Daviess	55%			44%			21%
Fayette	43%			49%		33%	14%
Franklin	49%						17%
Fulton	56%						23%
Graves				28%			22%
Hardin	44%			34%			20%
Henderson	56%					52%	22%
Jefferson	44%		15%	37%			14%
Jessamine				56%			23%
Kenton	55%			46%		45%	17%
McCracken	66%			25%		46%	20%
Marion	39%						21%
Marshall						28%	14%
Muhlenberg						30%	32%
Oldham				40%			6%
Pulaski				49%			34%
Scott				47%			9%
Shelby				51%			9%
Todd	57%						22%
Warren	50%		57%	46%		43%	17%
Woodford	42%						13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, deriving from Tables B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, and B17001I.

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