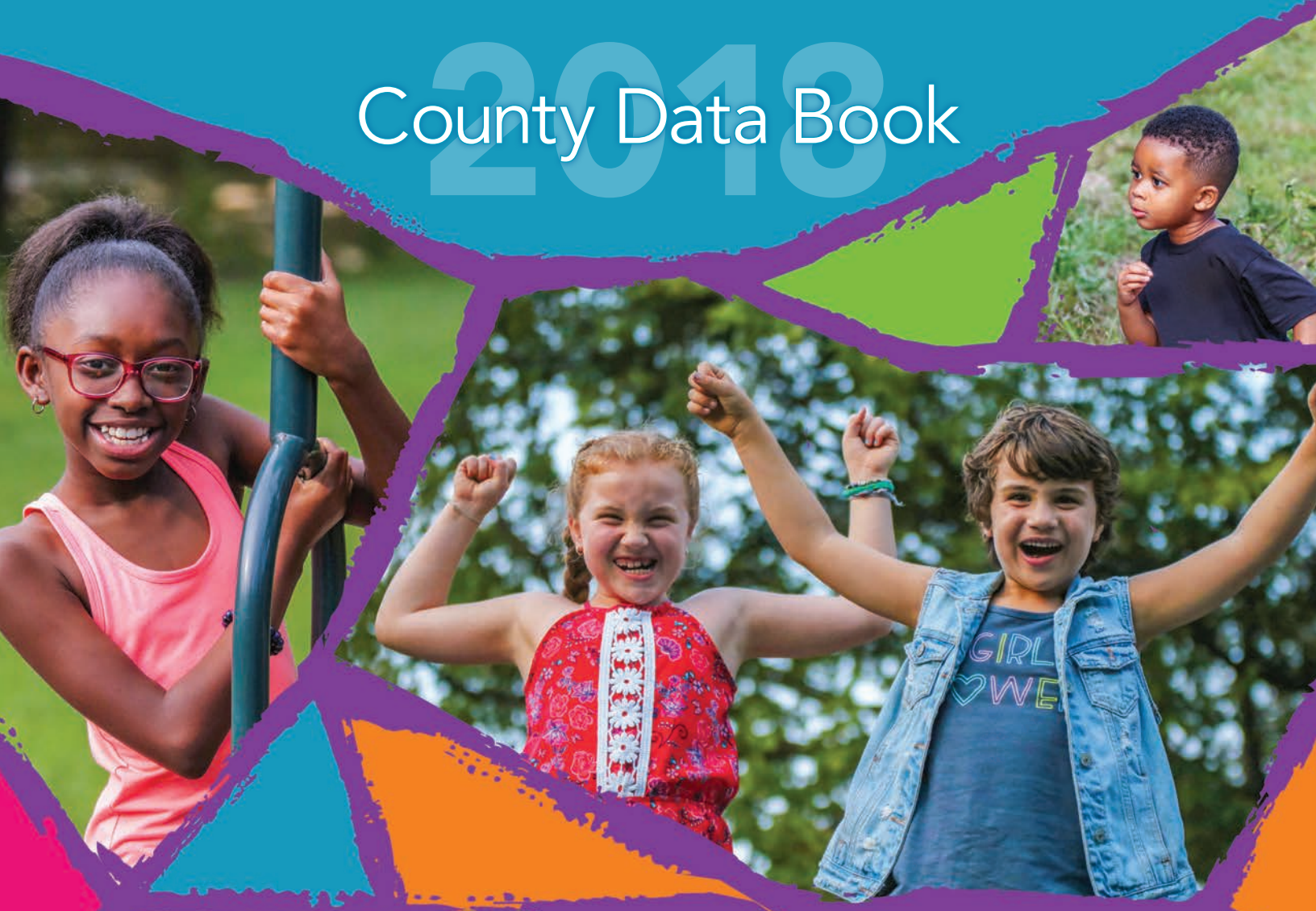
2018 County Data Book



Kentucky youth Advocates

Kentucky kids count

A PROJECT OF KENTUCKY YOUTH ADVOCATES AND THE KENTUCKY STATE DATA CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

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2018
COUNTY DATA BOOK

Content and research by Kentucky Youth Advocates. Data collection and processing by the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville and by Kentucky Youth Advocates.

Kentucky Youth Advocates thanks the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its funding of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project, and also thanks the book's sponsors. Any findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Casey Foundation or other supporters.

For additional copies, call (502) 895-8167 or place an order at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count/.

Learn more about Kentucky Youth Advocates at kyyouth.org.
Please consider making a secure, online tax-deductible donation to help us continue our work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2018 Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* is the 28th annual report of both state and county data to measure and improve on child well-being. Many individuals and organizations devote significant time, energy, and ideas to the creation oxf this book. In particular, we would like to extend special thanks to Matthew Ruther and Thomas Sawyer of the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville for their dedicated work collecting and processing some of the data featured in this book and online. Kentucky Youth Advocates also thanks graphic designer Rob Gorstein for his contributions.

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KIDS COUNT Data Partners

The following KIDS COUNT data partners make this project possible through special data runs, and Kentucky Youth Advocates is particularly grateful for their support:

Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Juvenile Services

Council on Postsecondary Education

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services

- Department for Community Based Services
  - Division of Child Care
  - Division of Family Support
  - Division of Protection and Permanency
- Department for Income Support
- Department for Medicaid Services
- Department for Public Health
  - Nutrition Services Branch
  - Vital Statistics Branch

Kentucky Department of Education

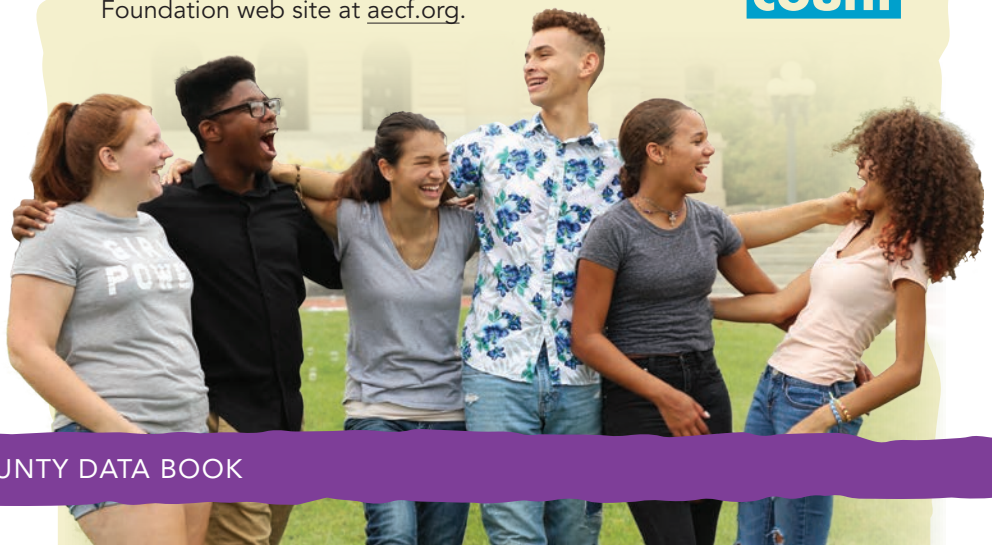
- Office of Education Technology
  - Division of School Data Services

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice

Louisville Metro, Youth Detention Services

Kentucky Youth Advocates Board of Directors

Kentucky KIDS COUNT is part of a nationwide initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich the local, state, and national discussion about how to secure better futures for all children. For more information on the KIDS COUNT initiative, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation web site at aecf.org.



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Foreword

Kids' issues are the COMMON GROUND

This past year, Kentucky Youth Advocates celebrated our 40th anniversary. That means four decades of collecting data, listening to families, and working with state leaders to find solutions to make Kentucky the best place in America to be young.

Core to our mission, we believe that children of every background and in every part of Kentucky deserve all the tools and opportunities that we as a commonwealth can provide. This book serves as an annual report card for how we are meeting that charge for our kids. And no, that wasn't a grammatical slip – they are *our* kids.

The newborn baby being cooed at by the store clerk, the 5th graders getting rowdy on the school bus, the teenager glued to her phone. Each and every one of them will grow up and become adults.

They will be the ones serving our country in the military. They will be the ones taking care of our loved ones in hospitals and nursing homes. They will be the ones teaching future generations of Kentuckians in our schools. They will be the ones working and paying taxes that help our state to afford the public infrastructure we all depend on – including state police and first responders, safe drinking water, and high quality schools, bridges and roads. They will be the ones voting and stepping up to represent us in town halls, on the school board, in the state capitol, and in Washington D.C.

The more we support all Kentucky children to grow up healthy, hopeful and contributing to the community, the brighter our future looks. In addition to being a moral obligation, it is in our best interest to set Kentucky's kids up for success.

So how are we doing? As you will see in this year's KIDS COUNT County Data Book, the report is mixed. We have made some headway in the percent of children living in poverty with improved rates in 93 out of 120 counties. And yet, nearly one in four Kentucky kids still lives in poverty. To put this in perspective, living in poverty equates to an annual income of $24,339 or less for a family of four.

We also continue to see the rate of children in out-of-home care rise, fueled by parents struggling with addiction. We have record numbers of children in foster care, and the number of children being raised by a relative outside of the foster care system nearly doubled from 53,000 children in 2013-2015 to 96,000 children in 2016-2018.

These pressing challenges call for smart policies, innovative solutions, and focused attention on our priorities.

As this book goes to print, we are preparing for a mid-term election. Once it is published, we will be gearing up for a 2019 gubernatorial race. We know that Kentucky's toxic political climate will not magically cool down over the next year. It's only going to heat up.

But I would suggest that if there is one thing we can all agree on, regardless of political party or persuasion, it's that we want the best for kids in Kentucky.

Our state leaders showed this to be true in 2018. When reflecting on the recent legislative session, it would be easy to only remember the impassioned debate around state pensions. Yet, in 2018 we saw elected officials work across the aisle to pass monumental child welfare reform and make critical investments in the state budget to help children impacted by abuse and neglect.

In future editions of this book, we hope to celebrate turning trendlines in children in out-of-home care, due to the good work done in 2018 and beyond.

It's easy to talk about Frankfort in a cynical tone. And we each have a right to dissent when such is justified. In the midst of partisan politics, protests, and pessimism, we can also dig deeper and focus on areas to agree on. There is no better common ground, common sense, and common good agenda than working to improve the lives of Kentucky's kids.

Terry I. Brooks, Ed.D.
Executive Director
Kentucky Youth Advocates

USING THE DATA BOOK AND KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

For 28 years, Kentucky Youth Advocates (KYA) has produced an annual Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* providing data on child well-being for professionals, policymakers, and community members working to improve the lives of children and families in the Commonwealth.

A Holistic Look at Child Well-Being

For optimal well-being children need strong families, good health, protection from harm, economic security, a high-quality education, and thriving communities. The County Data Book provides a snapshot on how Kentucky's youth are faring in these areas by looking at 17 key indicators. These indicators span childhood, from birth to adolescence, using the latest and strongest available data from federal and state agencies for Kentucky's communities. For a complete description of the definitions and data sources for each indicator, see page 48.

Data are portrayed as rates (which account for differences in population size), so each county can easily compare their situation to that of the state as a whole or surrounding counties. In addition to offering the most recent data, this Data Book shows whether outcomes have improved, worsened, or stayed the same since five years prior (or as close as possible). This information enables communities to see whether they are moving in the right direction on improving child well-being.

Supplemental County Profiles, available on our website at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count/, provide additional information for each county, including the baseline rates used for comparison and county rankings for the 17 indicators in the Data Book. The indicator-specific rankings represent a comparison between counties at a specific point in time, but a high rank does not necessarily mean a county is doing very well, or as well as desired, on that indicator; it simply means a county is doing better than most other counties.

For a more comprehensive look at how children and families are faring in a community, review the wealth of data available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Important Data Reminders

- Data are based on different timeframes (i.e., calendar year, school year, three-year aggregates, and five-year aggregates). Readers should check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the reported time period.
- When there are only a small number of incidents representing a particular indicator, the original data source or Kentucky Youth Advocates may choose to not provide (i.e. suppress) that data, either to protect confidentiality – individuals may be easy to identify when there are a very small number of incidents in a county – or because reporting a small number of intermittent incidents would create an inaccurate picture. When this occurs, rates cannot be calculated.
- Data are portrayed as rates to account for varying population sizes – that is, the data identifies the number of instances something occurred per a fixed number of people. Percentages and rates were calculated using standard mathematical formulas. Check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the denominator used in the rate calculation and whether the rate is per 100 or per 1,000.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center

The KIDS COUNT Data Center provides easy access to county and school district data for the approximately one hundred indicators tracked by the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project. To access the data, go to datacenter.kidscount.org/KY. Use the navigation tools on the left side of the page to choose the desired level of geography and hone in on topics of interest. The KIDS COUNT Data Center also contains national and state data provided by the National KIDS COUNT project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center allows users to:

- Rank states, Kentucky counties, and Kentucky school districts on key indicators of child well-being;
- Create a customized profile of data for a selected county or school district including any or all of the indicators in the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project;
- Generate customized maps for presentations and publications that show how children are faring across communities; and
- Embed automatically updated maps and graphs in websites or blogs.

KIDS COUNT data center datacenter.kidscount.org/ky

Hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families.

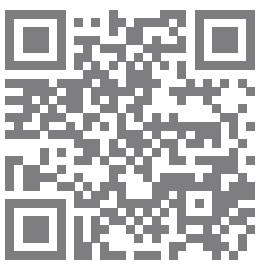
Compare Kentucky to other states, or compare Kentucky counties and school districts, on hundreds of statistics relevant to your community.

Search by characteristic


Search by age


Search by family nativity


Search by race and ethnicity



Create custom profiles, maps, line graphs and bar charts with the data that you find.

Post data visualizations on Facebook, add custom graphics to Tumblr and tweet about how the well-being of your state's children compares with the region and nation.

SIGNATURE SPONSOR

PASSPORT HEALTH PLAN

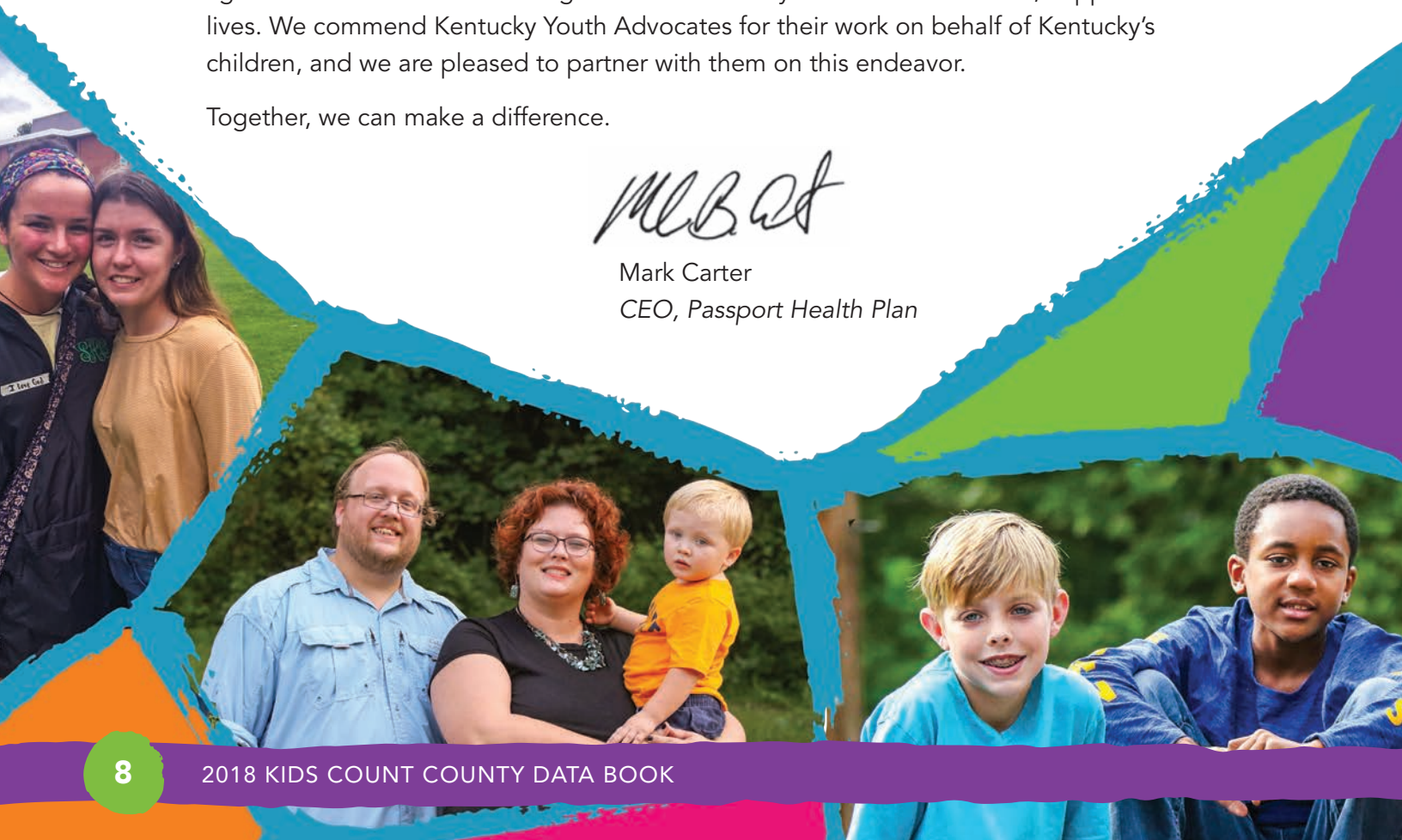
Passport Health Plan is pleased to sponsor the latest edition of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. As the Commonwealth's only nonprofit community-based Medicaid health plan, we understand the importance of utilizing quality data to help build healthier communities and we realize that in order to be successful, we must start with our future – our children.

At Passport, our mission is to improve the health and quality of life of our members, and we have been committed to helping all Kentuckians live healthier lives for two decades. The data compiled by Kentucky Youth Advocates and presented in this report demonstrates that healthy choices and access to quality healthcare are paramount to a child's success.

At Passport, we work closely with our provider partners, schools, and community agencies to ensure that all kids get the services they need to live healthier, happier lives. We commend Kentucky Youth Advocates for their work on behalf of Kentucky's children, and we are pleased to partner with them on this endeavor.

Together, we can make a difference.

Mark Carter
CEO, Passport Health Plan



PRESENTING SPONSOR

KOSAIR CHARITIES®

Since 1923, Kosair Charities has shown children their potential instead of their obstacles. By advancing child advocacy services, clinical research, childhood education, pediatric healthcare, and social services, our focus is on what children need to succeed. With the help of partner agencies, we are setting the stage for kids in our community to take flight.

Kosair Charities is proud to be a sponsor of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. We recognize families face an infinite number of challenges when raising a child, but are on the journey to find solutions. The Kentucky KIDS COUNT project makes navigating that journey much easier.

As we and our partner organizations work to help kids in our community become healthy and successful, we rely on Kentucky KIDS COUNT data. The KIDS COUNT data on child well-being highlights the progress we have all made for kids and identifies gaps where we still have work to do. We are honored to work alongside Kentucky Youth Advocates to elevate the futures of our kids and community.

Keith Inman
President, Kosair Charities

PRESENTING SPONSOR

DELTA DENTAL®

Since 1966, Delta Dental of Kentucky has served the Commonwealth through our dental benefit programs and philanthropic efforts. As a local, not-for-profit organization, our core mission is to provide oral health care advancements across Kentucky. We currently serve more than 700,000 members, approximately 220,000 of which are children, and have a vested interest in improving the oral health of all children in the state.

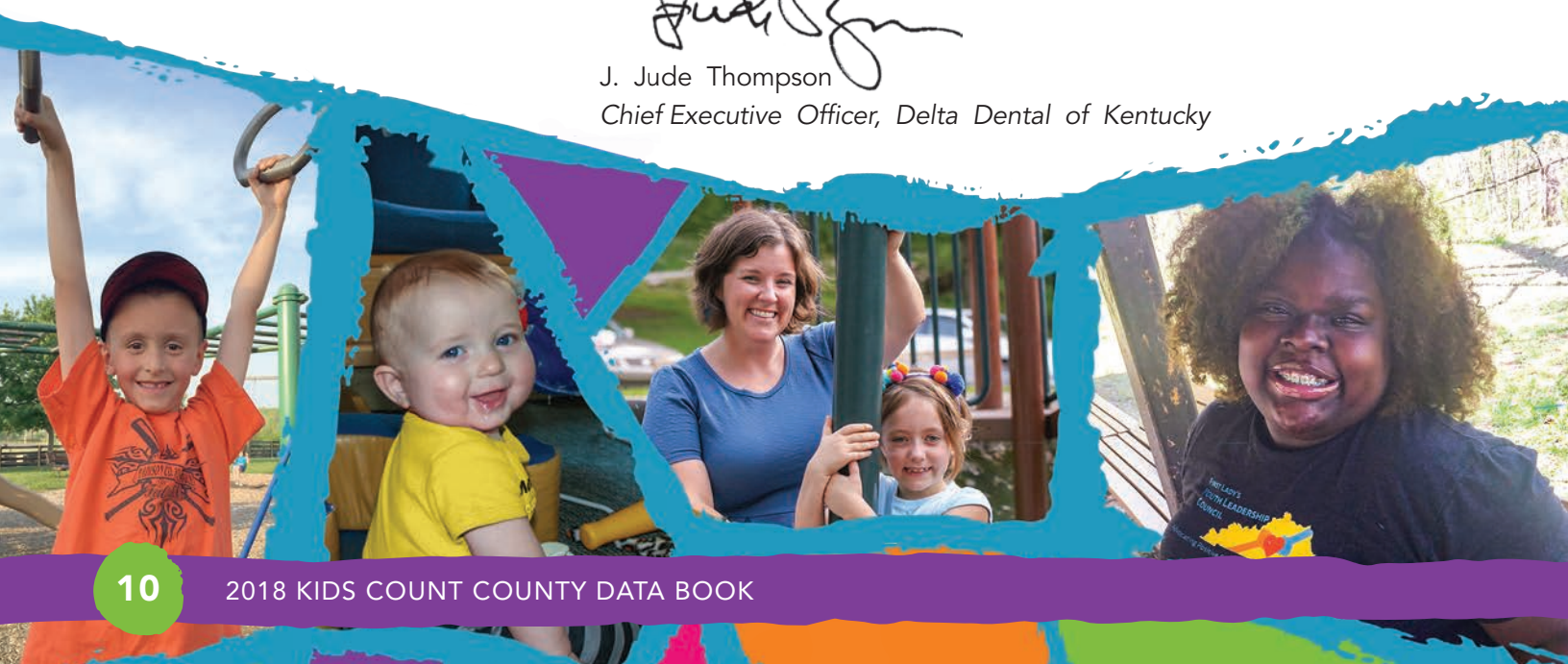
Statistics point to a wealth of advantages for those with good oral hygiene and early dental care. According to the American Dental Association, children with healthy teeth miss fewer school days and have a lower frequency of visits to the emergency room. Historically, this also translates into better overall health as adults. Unfortunately, the status of oral health among children in Kentucky is dire.

That is why Delta Dental of Kentucky is committed to contributing at least 75% of our corporate charitable funds to organizations that provide dental treatment or oral health education in our state.

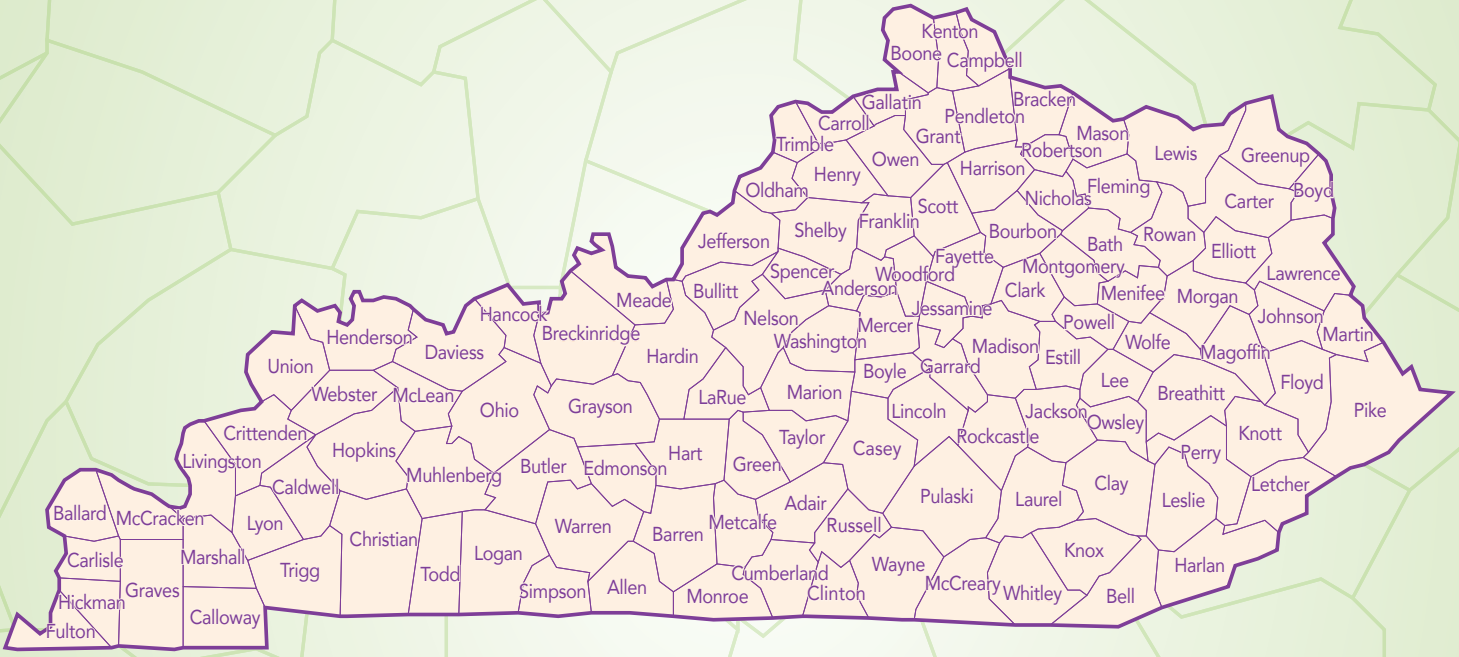
As a sponsor of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* and as a member of the Kentucky Oral Health Coalition through Kentucky Youth Advocates, we strongly feel that the best way to achieve our goals is through planning, prevention, collaboration and education. The KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* results will allow us to measure progress in our quest to improve the oral health of Kentuckians.

At Delta Dental of Kentucky, we believe that the well-being of Kentucky's children will allow for the future success of Kentucky families, communities and businesses. We are proud to support this publication and Kentucky Youth Advocates as the truly independent voice for children in Kentucky.

J. Jude Thompson
Chief Executive Officer, Delta Dental of Kentucky



KENTUCKY COUNTIES



Essay

PUTTING A PLUG
in the Abuse to Prison Pipeline

ALL CHILDREN DESERVE SAFE AND LOVING HOMES WITH STABLE CAREGIVERS who help them reach their full potential. Yet, 20 out of every 1,000 children in Kentucky experienced abuse and neglect in 2016, which is more than twice the national average.[1] Equally important are the untold numbers of children whose abuse or neglect go unreported. As Kentucky's independent voice for kids, Kentucky Youth Advocates knows the importance of giving voice to the voiceless and illuminating issues that may otherwise be overlooked.

Unfortunately, the experiences of kids who are traumatized by abuse are too often overlooked, resulting in behavioral issues, poor health outcomes, and subsequent involvement in the juvenile justice system, all of which are viewed as separate issues instead of interconnected outcomes of a shared root cause. This phenomenon, known as the abuse to prison pipeline, describes the disproportionate rates of youth involved in the juvenile justice system whose experiences with and responses to abuse are criminalized. And while boys share in this experience, it is girls' abuse histories that propel them into and through the juvenile justice system at alarmingly high rates.

Who are the youth in the abuse to prison pipeline?

The precise scale and scope of the abuse to prison pipeline is unknown, due to the underreporting of child maltreatment, the fact that our child welfare and juvenile justice systems lack integrated data systems, and the absence of a national survey of youth who have been involved in both systems. However, numerous studies have documented high rates of childhood abuse among youth in the juvenile justice system.

Youth who have had contact with both the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system are referred to as dually-involved or crossover youth. Studies matching up data across both systems have found anywhere between 9 percent and 29 percent of youth involved in the child welfare system are considered crossover youth.[2]

Other studies have surveyed youth in the juvenile justice system on their histories of maltreatment, in recognition that dually-involved youth often encounter the juvenile justice system after experiencing childhood abuse or neglect. Abused and neglected youth are substantially more likely to become involved in delinquent behavior than youth who have not experienced abuse or neglect,[3] and experiencing maltreatment increases a youth's risk of being arrested by 55 percent and the risk of committing a violent crime by 96 percent.[4]

Continued on next page

PROVIDER'S PERSPECTIVE

I have worked with many kids who have experienced abuse and later been charged with public or status offenses. Many of them start as runaways then later commit more serious offenses, such as assault. A major barrier we face is unfamiliarity with the symptoms of trauma—when a kid commits an offense, many people want to attribute it to them just being a "bad kid." The unfortunate reality is these kids often have pent up anger and resentment from the abuse they suffered, but they are unable to express those feelings in healthy ways. Typically, we can find resources that may help with the trauma they face, but the ultimate challenge is recognizing that trauma in the first place. Our goal is not only to address the offense they've allegedly committed, but also the underlying causes for that behavior. It is crucial that we educate responsible adults—teachers, parents, social service workers, etc.—on the symptoms and outcomes of abuse and the resulting trauma.

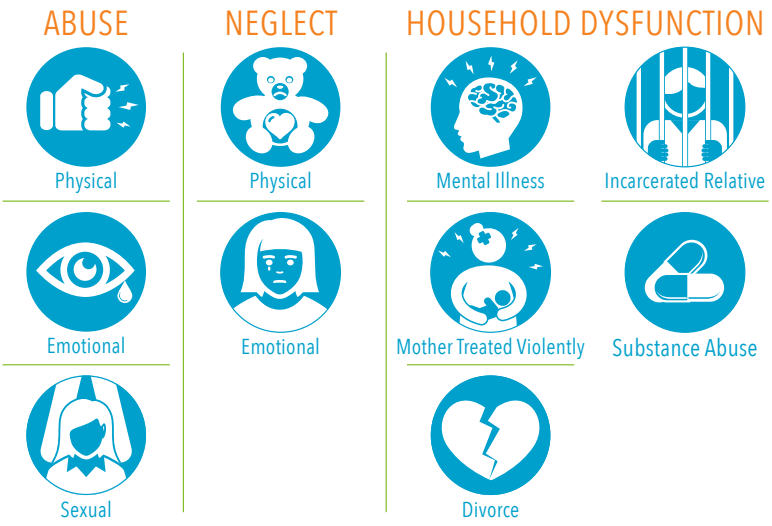
— Jordyn Fink
Court Designated Worker
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Continued from previous page

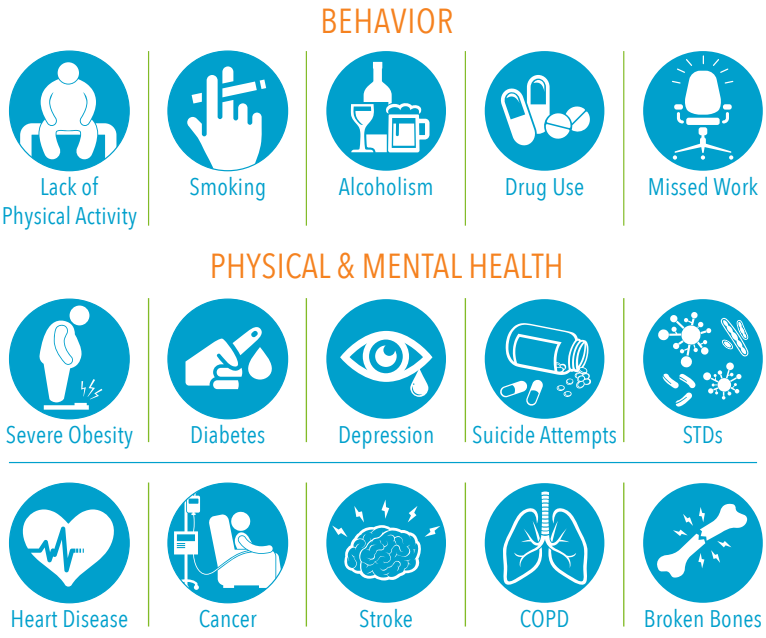
Child abuse and neglect are two types of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which are childhood events strongly associated with negative short-term and significant long-term effects on health and well-being. In a study of the prevalence of ACEs among juvenile justice involved youth in Florida, girls reported experiencing each of the 10 ACEs surveyed at higher rates than boys. Notably, 84 percent of girls and 81 percent of boys experienced family violence, 41 percent of girls and 26 percent of boys experienced physical abuse, and 31 percent of girls and 7 percent of boys experienced sexual abuse.[5] Similar studies in other states, including California, Oregon, and South Carolina, have similar findings, with youth involved in the juvenile justice system, especially girls, experiencing significantly high rates of abuse.

Another notable trend among justice-involved girls is that they experience sexual violence at an earlier age than other forms of abuse.[6] Also, among justice-involved youth, those who have been abused or neglected are typically arrested for the first time at a younger age than youth without a history of maltreatment.[7] This pattern further contributes to the likelihood of negative outcomes for youth involved in both systems,

The Three Types of ACEs Include

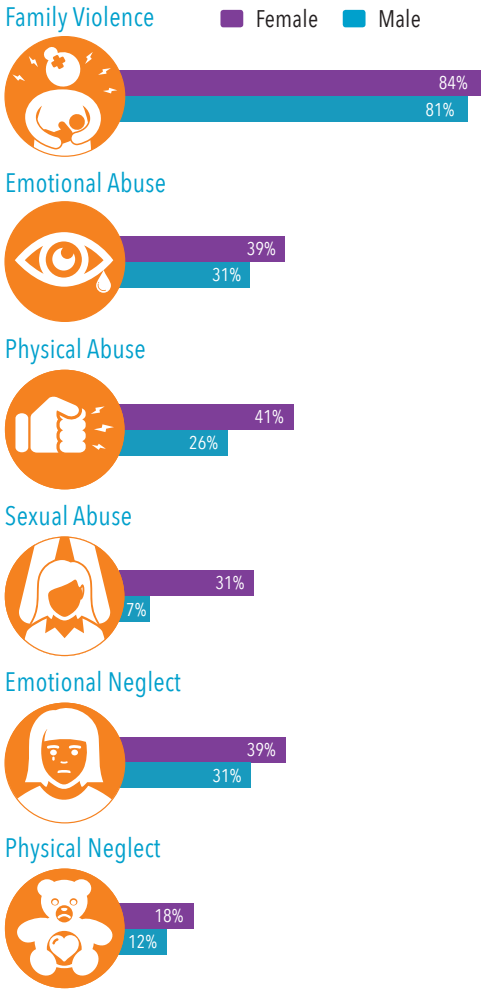


Possible Risk Outcomes



SOURCE: http://www.rwjf.org/en/about-rwjf/newsroom/infographics/the-truth-about-aces.html

Justice-involved girls have higher rates of adverse childhood experiences.



Prevalence of select adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in a population of 64,329 juvenile offenders in Florida.

SOURCE: Baglivio, M. T., Epps, N., Swartz, K., Huq, M. S., Sheer, A., and Hardt, N. S. (2014). "The Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences in the Lives of Juvenile Offenders." *Journal of Juvenile Justice.*

since younger offenders are three times more likely to become serious violent offenders than youth first arrested at an older age.[8]

In addition to girls being disproportionately impacted by the abuse to prison pipeline, youth of color are also overrepresented. Though the number of youth incarcerated in detention facilities has steadily fallen in the U.S. since 1999,[9] youth of color remain overrepresented.[10] This is due, in part, because Black youth receive harsher treatment than White youth, even when the offense and delinquency history are similar.[11] Nationally, for every 100,000 youth, 433 Black youth, 261 American Indian youth, 142 Hispanic youth, and 86 White youth were held in detention centers, correctional facilities, or residential facilities.[12]

What is the impact of the abuse to prison pipeline?

Experiencing abuse in childhood effectively compartmentalizes children's lives into life pre-trauma and life post-trauma; stripping them of the innocence afforded to those without exposure to such trauma.[13] Not surprisingly, they are more susceptible to poor outcomes across their lifespan.

Abuse and neglect can compromise youths' ability to regulate their emotions and behaviors, decrease the likelihood of academic achievement, and increase the likelihood of dropping out of high school.[14] Youth who have been abused or neglected are more likely to be diagnosed with oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety[15] and have been found to have higher rates of severe mental health issues than the general population. Physically, children who experience abuse and neglect are more susceptible to long term health problems, including heart disease and obesity,[16] and their life expectancies can be up to 20 years shorter.[17]

Given the high rates of justice-involved youth having a history of abuse or neglect, it is unsurprising that they also have rates of mental health problems. Some 80 percent of juvenile justice-involved girls and 67 percent of boys meet the criteria for at least one mental health issue,[18] and as many as 10 percent develop emotional disturbances "that substantially impact…their ability to function at home, school, and/or in the community."[19]

The impact of abuse on children is further compounded when the child-serving systems they encounter focus on their behavioral reactions to trauma and largely ignore the context behind the behavior. As a result, the unexamined reactions are both criminalized and worsened by repeated involvement in the juvenile justice system, leading to a cycle of abuse and incarceration.

One of the most glaring examples of this cycle is in the thousands of status offense cases heard in juvenile courts across the country every year. Status offenses are behaviors that only youth can be charged as committing. Repeatedly skipping school, running away, breaking curfew, underage drinking, and having one's parent file a beyond control petition are the most commonly charged status offenses.[20] They are also the most common reactions to abuse and neglect for youth. In 2017, nearly 400 Kentucky youth were placed in a Department of Juvenile Justice detention center due to a status offense.[21] Nationally, thousands of youth are placed in secure detention while awaiting their hearing or sentenced to incarceration for status offenses and technical violations, such as continuing to miss school when a court ordered them not to.[22]

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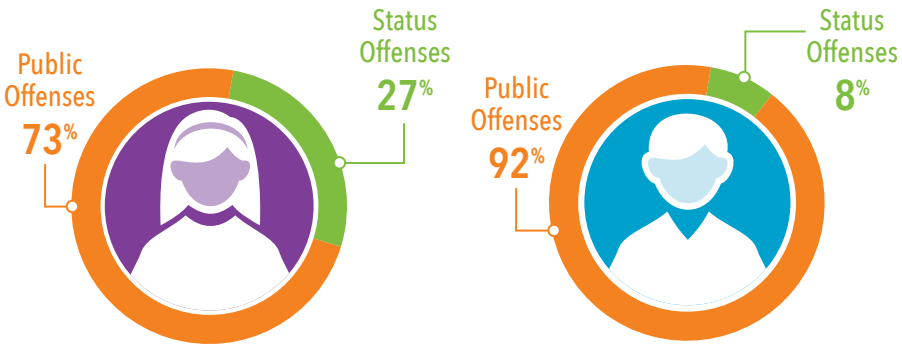
In Kentucky, nearly 30% of all girls' incarcerations are for things like running away or skipping school, despite an overall drop in the number of incarcerations for status offenses.



Youth incarcerations by gender and offense type in Kentucky, 2017

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice.

LAUREN'S STORY*

The abuse and neglect started when Lauren was a baby. Her mother suffered from severe and often untreated mental health issues, "…if she didn't take her meds it was bad. Once, when I was a baby, she stayed in bed the entire day. She didn't feed me or change my diaper…." Lauren's father was an alcoholic. She took on adult responsibilities from a very young age, acting as caretaker for her younger siblings.

Child Protective Services (CPS) got involved, but Lauren and her siblings were coerced into keeping quiet. "My CPS worker knew I was lying. She begged me to tell the truth and promised to help me, but I was terrified of the consequences. I wish she would have explained the services to me instead of just saying that she could help. I didn't know that kinship care was an option back then. All I knew was what my parents made me believe about CPS."

When she was 15, her father was charged with a DUI and stopped drinking, providing a newfound stability for Lauren and her siblings. However, having not "dealt with" the abuse she and her siblings experienced at home and being sexually assaulted by a neighbor, she "went wild." She began smoking and drinking heavily, which made her feel more outgoing. "I always had trouble making friends because abuse was such a secret and I couldn't relate to people my age."

At age 15, Lauren moved out, "Everyone knew I wasn't living at home and that my parents weren't involved but they never did anything about it. I used to brag about smoking and drinking and living with my boyfriend. I'm sure that people talked about it, I just wish they would have made sure that I had a guardian."

Lauren's substance use would worsen, resulting in multiple relapses, losing custody of the child she had at age 17, and incarceration as a juvenile. Now, in her mid-twenties, Lauren has begun to reconcile the experiences in her past and believes that greater intervention could have changed her outcomes. "Include kids in those conversations. Their opinions should matter when it comes to things like abuse and living situations."

**Name has been changed to protect confidentiality.*

Continued from previous page

How can we plug the abuse to prison pipeline?

When we consider the magnitude of the abuse to prison pipeline, a one-solution approach would clearly be ineffective in stemming the tide. Instead, comprehensive, preventive, culturally competent and, at times gender-specific, solutions spanning multiple systems should be considered. Moreover, increased access to equitable services, specifically in rural and low-income areas, is essential to the long-term success of any intervention that is implemented.

One proven approach is providing supportive services to parents and caregivers, especially during a child's formative years, as a means of primary prevention of child maltreatment. The Triple P Positive Parenting Program is a comprehensive, evidence-based parental and family support system. The program is designed to strengthen healthy parenting skills and modify unhealthy practices to reduce the risk factors for child abuse and neglect. Triple P has also been shown to increase parents understanding of common behavioral or emotional problems children may have and successfully normalize them.[23] In Kentucky, the HANDS (Health Access Nurturing Development Services) program provides voluntary home visitation services that start during pregnancy and continue through the child's first two years of life. HANDS has proven effective in helping new parents build healthy and safe environments optimal to their child's development.

On the juvenile justice side of the equation, using alternatives to secure detention has been effective in keeping youth from becoming dually involved, especially for low-level offenses. Nationally, anywhere between 7 percent and 13 percent of all juvenile arrests are for domestic violence against the parent/caretaker, despite more than half of those families having histories of child welfare involvement. In 2007, the Pima County Domestic Violence Alternative Center (DVAC) was created to address this specific issue. Youth and families are given access to health-related services and insurance, referred to a comprehensive and coordinated network of service providers, and ensured immediate intervention for youth with serious mental health problems. Between 2010 and 2013, there was an 89 percent reduction in detention referrals and a 359 percent increase in DVAC referrals.

At the federal level, we must reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), arguably the most comprehensive federal legislation governing juvenile justice systems. The JJDPA assists states with primary prevention efforts to effectively address the needs of youth and their families. The four core requirements for states to adhere to are: 1) decriminalizing status offenses, 2) removing juveniles from adult correctional facilities, 3) ensuring juveniles are never confined in any facility where they have contact with adult offenders, and 4) reducing the disproportionate number of youth of color involved in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, funding for gender-specific programming would be made available to organizations serving girls at risk of incarceration.

Conclusion

As we continue to think about disrupting the abuse to prison pipeline for juveniles, the use of a healing-centered and holistic approach is essential. Abuse and neglect don't happen in a vacuum, therefore healing and intervention cannot focus on just individual youth. Families and communities must also be included in protecting children and repairing the harm done to maltreated youth. Collective engagement across systems is critical to further understanding the scope of this issue and ultimately disrupting the pipeline to prison for this vulnerable population. Schools, medical facilities, advocacy organizations, the juvenile justice system, child welfare system, and mental and behavioral health systems each play integral parts in fostering the healthy well-being that all children deserve.

STATE DATA TRENDS

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
CHILDREN IN DEEP POVERTY (below 50% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 118,000	12% 2007-11	12% 2012-16	=
CHILDREN IN POVERTY (below 100% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 241,000	27.2% 2011	24.4% 2016	✓
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (below 200% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 478,000	48% 2007-11	48% 2012-16	=
CHILDREN LIVING IN FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 194,000	22.4% 2011	19.2% 2016	✓

EDUCATION

KINDERGARTENERS READY TO LEARN NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 21,581	49.0% SY 2013-14	51.4% SY 2017-18	✓
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN READING NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 85,204	47.8% SY 2012-13	54.6% SY 2017-18	✓
MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN MATH NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 70,730	40.7% SY 2012-13	47.0% SY 2017-18	✓
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME NUMBER OF TEENS: 44,811	86.1% SY 2012-13	90.3% SY 2017-18	✓

HEALTH

	BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 30,092	21.3% 2009-11	18.1% 2014-16	✓
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES NUMBER OF BABIES: 14,721	9.0% 2009-11	8.8% 2014-16	✓
CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 1,003,000	93.5% 2011	96.7% 2016	✓
YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 19-25) WITH HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER OF YOUNG ADULTS: 336,000	–	82% 2012-16	–
TEEN BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 13,262	45.9 2009-11	31.7 2014-16	✓

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

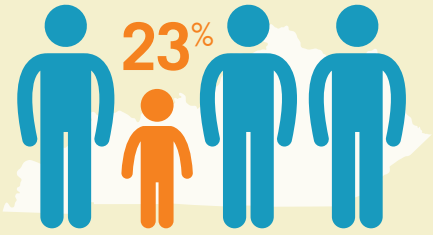
BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 23,582	18.7% 2009-11	14.3% 2014-16	✓
CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 44,204	35.3 2011-13	43.7 2015-17	✗
YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17) NUMBER OF YOUTH: 11,653	51.9 2010-12	25.6 2015-17	✓
CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 399,000	38% 2007-11	40% 2012-16	✗

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse – Baseline data not available for this indicator.

**Changes were not tested for statistical significance*

CHILD POPULATION AGES 0-4 AND AGES 0-17

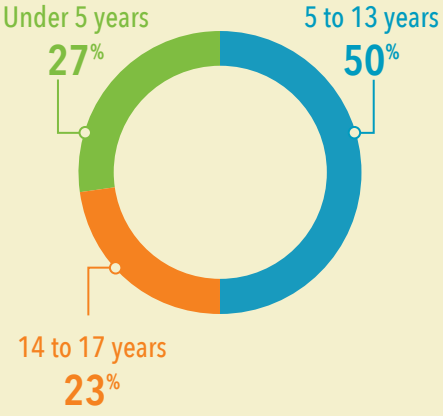
Nearly 1 in 4 Kentuckians are children.



Percentage of Kentucky Population Under Age 18: 2017

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates.

Child population by age groups: 2017



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates.

	2017	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Kentucky	**276,883**	**1,010,539**
Adair	1,079	3,972
Allen	1,304	4,934
Anderson	1,399	5,422
Ballard	430	1,734
Barren	2,852	10,347
Bath	880	3,154
Bell	1,586	5,668
Boone	8,819	34,416
Bourbon	1,112	4,510
Boyd	2,887	10,320
Boyle	1,592	6,012
Bracken	534	1,987
Breathitt	793	2,662
Breckinridge	1,178	4,650
Bullitt	4,151	17,766
Butler	772	2,905
Caldwell	723	2,796
Calloway	1,977	6,982
Campbell	5,412	19,452
Carlisle	338	1,123
Carroll	795	2,779
Carter	1,761	6,143
Casey	997	3,556
Christian	6,658	19,007
Clark	2,270	8,163
Clay	1,298	4,381
Clinton	632	2,326
Crittenden	532	2,058
Cumberland	424	1,453

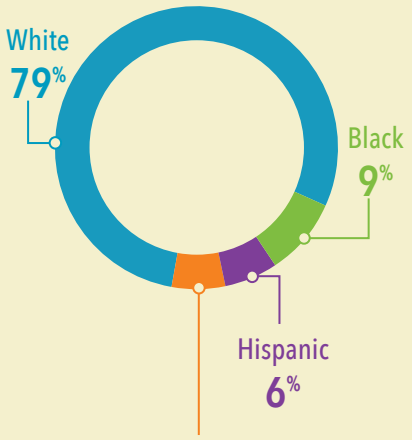
	2017	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Daviess	6,761	24,503
Edmonson	540	2,293
Elliott	346	1,381
Estill	832	3,115
Fayette	19,712	67,492
Fleming	946	3,512
Floyd	2,237	7,974
Franklin	2,930	10,611
Fulton	390	1,314
Gallatin	555	2,165
Garrard	1,026	3,895
Grant	1,749	6,619
Graves	2,461	8,926
Grayson	1,710	6,281
Green	573	2,330
Greenup	1,897	7,620
Hancock	603	2,281
Hardin	7,271	26,586
Harlan	1,755	6,064
Harrison	1,137	4,327
Hart	1,323	4,630
Henderson	2,845	10,687
Henry	935	3,780
Hickman	223	903
Hopkins	2,766	10,450
Jackson	867	3,088
Jefferson	49,022	171,882
Jessamine	3,491	13,128
Johnson	1,284	4,967
Kenton	11,171	39,547

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Population Estimates.

	2017	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Knott	845	3,110
Knox	1,966	7,269
LaRue	792	3,201
Laurel	3,633	13,970
Lawrence	1,002	3,748
Lee	373	1,341
Leslie	631	2,262
Letcher	1,273	4,821
Lewis	784	2,909
Lincoln	1,529	5,693
Livingston	506	1,898
Logan	1,811	6,459
Lyon	265	1,175
McCracken	3,977	14,586
McCreary	1,037	3,797
McLean	473	2,146
Madison	5,224	19,041
Magoffin	776	2,844
Marion	1,258	4,705
Marshall	1,746	6,544
Martin	516	2,270
Mason	1,088	4,019
Meade	1,458	6,388
Menifee	334	1,227
Mercer	1,194	4,696
Metcalfe	685	2,443
Monroe	696	2,416
Montgomery	1,814	6,622
Morgan	660	2,469
Muhlenberg	1,686	6,374

	2017	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Nelson	2,836	10,898
Nicholas	476	1,702
Ohio	1,426	5,877
Oldham	3,371	16,892
Owen	524	2,385
Owsley	274	961
Pendleton	872	3,292
Perry	1,840	6,060
Pike	3,183	12,159
Powell	847	2,992
Pulaski	3,744	14,451
Robertson	113	453
Rockcastle	903	3,629
Rowan	1,332	4,649
Russell	1,099	4,019
Scott	3,752	13,991
Shelby	3,009	11,059
Simpson	1,167	4,381
Spencer	1,026	4,284
Taylor	1,629	5,698
Todd	944	3,286
Trigg	803	3,133
Trimble	496	1,881
Union	772	2,780
Warren	8,320	29,322
Washington	771	2,828
Wayne	1,180	4,287
Webster	795	2,981
Whitley	2,787	9,084
Wolfe	457	1,684
Woodford	1,560	5,969

Child population by race/ethnicity: 2017



Multiracial & Other Races
6%

American Indian & Alaska Native 1,625
Asian.....17,343
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders...763
Two or More Races 41,444

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates.

Find county-level estimates for race/ethnicity at datacenter.kidscount.org/ky.

EXPLORE

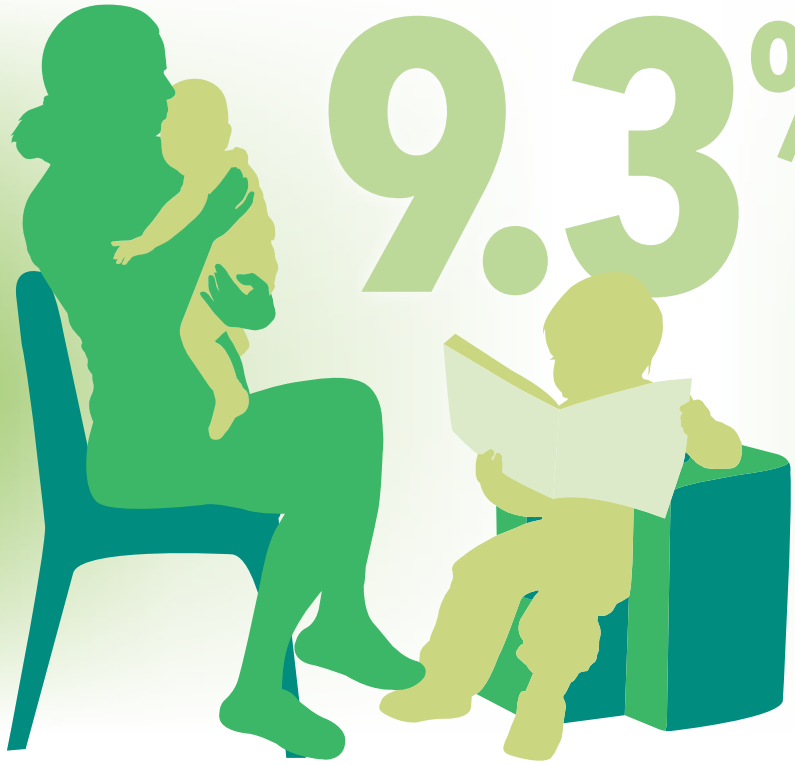
Find additional county-level data at datacenter.kidscount.org/ky for economic security indicators including:

- **Employment, income, and poverty**
- **Housing affordability**
- **Family supports and tax credits**

Economic Security

Children fare better when their families can pay their bills and buy what they need. In order to enter and remain in the workforce, parents need access to reliable childcare. They also need the ability to take time off to care for sick children or recover from childbirth, without losing their financial stability. Paid family leave and affordable child care make that possible.

Parents of nearly 1 in 10 young children in Kentucky have trouble working due to lack of child care options.



9.3%

Percent of parents of children ages 0-5 who had to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job because of problems with child care, 2016

SOURCE: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

How much does it cost a Kentucky parent to take unpaid leave to care for their children when they are sick or after giving birth?

5.8 days missed =
A MONTH OF RENT LOST

6.1 days missed =
A MONTH OF FOOD LOST

7.5 days missed =
A MONTH OF CHILD CARE LOST

1.4 days missed =
A MONTH OF GAS LOST

Number of days of work it takes to cover basic needs for a family earning the median household income in Madison County, Kentucky

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey Table 1800, Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Economic Security

	Children in deep poverty (below 50% of the federal poverty level)		Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		Children living in food insecure households	
	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011
Kentucky	12%	=	24.4%	✓	48%	=	19.2%	✓
Adair	12%	✗	36.7%	✓	57%	✗	22.4%	✗
Allen	7%	✓	28.0%	✓	51%	✓	17.9%	✓
Anderson	S	N/A	15.3%	✓	37%	✗	14.7%	✓
Ballard	8%	✓	24.3%	✓	48%	✓	21.5%	✗
Barren	12%	✓	30.4%	✓	58%	✗	19.9%	✓
Bath	12%	✓	34.4%	✓	67%	✓	22.4%	✓
Bell	28%	✗	47.4%	✓	71%	✗	28.6%	✓
Boone	3%	=	10.3%	✓	28%	✗	13.4%	=
Bourbon	13%	✗	27.3%	✓	46%	✗	18.1%	✓
Boyd	12%	✓	26.1%	✓	49%	=	21.8%	=
Boyle	6%	✓	23.2%	✓	45%	✓	17.2%	✓
Bracken	10%	✗	23.8%	✓	42%	✓	19.8%	✓
Breathitt	20%	✓	44.2%	✓	74%	✗	27.7%	✗
Breckinridge	8%	✓	26.2%	✓	48%	✓	18.2%	✓
Bullitt	4%	✓	14.4%	✓	32%	✓	14.8%	✓
Butler	15%	✓	27.4%	✓	69%	✗	22.6%	✗
Caldwell	16%	✗	33.6%	✗	47%	✓	20.1%	✓
Calloway	11%	✗	24.9%	✗	44%	✗	18.8%	✗
Campbell	11%	✗	16.7%	✓	37%	✗	16.5%	✓
Carlisle	S	N/A	25.3%	✓	60%	✗	21.5%	✗
Carroll	30%	✗	32.3%	✗	58%	✗	23.8%	✓
Carter	12%	✗	31.6%	✓	57%	✗	23.0%	=
Casey	14%	✓	36.6%	✓	64%	✓	21.5%	✓
Christian	12%	✓	27.0%	✓	58%	✓	19.4%	✓
Clark	8%	✓	24.8%	✓	45%	=	17.4%	✓
Clay	21%	✓	52.4%	✗	70%	✗	30.4%	✗
Clinton	S	N/A	36.7%	✓	65%	✓	21.1%	✓
Crittenden	12%	N/A	29.2%	✓	53%	=	19.9%	✗
Cumberland	S	N/A	38.1%	✓	52%	✓	19.9%	✓

	Children in deep poverty (below 50% of the federal poverty level)		Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		Children living in food insecure households	
	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011
Daviess	13%	✗	19.9%	✓	49%	✗	17.7%	✓
Edmonson	S	N/A	30.7%	✗	57%	✗	20.2%	✓
Elliott	30%	✗	37.0%	✓	73%	✗	30.2%	✗
Estill	21%	✓	39.1%	✓	72%	✗	25.3%	✓
Fayette	10%	=	22.3%	✗	44%	✗	16.0%	✓
Fleming	15%	✗	33.8%	✗	63%	✗	21.7%	✗
Floyd	25%	✗	38.4%	✗	64%	✓	28.9%	✗
Franklin	14%	✗	20.9%	✓	42%	✓	17.4%	✓
Fulton	18%	✓	46.7%	✗	61%	✓	22.9%	✓
Gallatin	S	N/A	23.9%	✓	54%	✗	17.3%	✓
Garrard	10%	=	24.4%	✓	47%	✓	19.8%	✓
Grant	20%	✗	22.0%	✓	58%	✗	19.9%	✓
Graves	11%	✓	30.0%	✗	45%	✓	18.6%	✓
Grayson	10%	✓	32.2%	✓	61%	✗	23.1%	✓
Green	7%	✓	28.7%	✓	48%	✓	18.2%	✓
Greenup	16%	✗	24.4%	✗	47%	✗	21.7%	✗
Hancock	15%	✗	17.4%	✓	47%	✗	20.2%	✗
Hardin	8%	✓	18.5%	✓	43%	✓	16.7%	✓
Harlan	20%	✓	44.1%	✗	68%	✗	29.5%	✗
Harrison	S	N/A	23.4%	✓	41%	✓	18.4%	✓
Hart	9%	✓	30.1%	✓	59%	=	19.8%	✓
Henderson	13%	✗	24.9%	✗	49%	✓	19.9%	✗
Henry	14%	✓	30.7%	✗	46%	✓	18.0%	✓
Hickman	S	N/A	32.9%	✗	66%	✗	18.8%	✗
Hopkins	12%	✓	24.3%	✓	47%	✓	18.6%	✓
Jackson	18%	✓	40.5%	✓	63%	✓	26.0%	✓
Jefferson	11%	✓	20.9%	✓	45%	=	16.8%	✓
Jessamine	14%	✗	21.2%	✓	45%	✓	18.4%	✓
Johnson	16%	✓	31.9%	✓	52%	✓	24.3%	✗
Kenton	11%	✗	18.2%	✓	40%	✗	16.7%	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

S = Data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.

Economic Security

	Children in deep poverty (below 50% of the federal poverty level)		Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		Children living in food insecure households	
	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	Change since 2007-11	2016	Change since 2011
Knott	20%	✗	47.0%	✗	67%	✗	30.6%	✗
Knox	24%	✗	46.5%	✗	75%	✗	28.4%	✓
LaRue	14%	✓	27.8%	✓	59%	✗	18.8%	✓
Laurel	20%	✗	31.6%	✓	59%	✗	22.4%	✓
Lawrence	8%	✓	33.7%	✓	58%	✓	22.8%	✓
Lee	30%	✗	52.6%	✗	68%	✓	29.6%	✓
Leslie	14%	N/A	38.9%	✗	52%	✗	28.4%	✗
Letcher	29%	✗	44.7%	✗	65%	✗	29.8%	✗
Lewis	19%	✓	37.5%	✓	61%	✓	25.8%	✓
Lincoln	18%	✗	31.6%	✓	60%	✓	21.8%	✓
Livingston	S	N/A	24.1%	✓	52%	✗	16.2%	✓
Logan	10%	✓	26.2%	✓	49%	✓	17.6%	✓
Lyon	S	N/A	22.8%	=	51%	✗	20.5%	✓
McCracken	15%	✗	25.6%	✓	47%	✗	19.5%	✗
McCreary	33%	✗	47.4%	✓	73%	✗	29.1%	✓
McLean	10%	✓	23.4%	✓	51%	✓	20.2%	✓
Madison	8%	✓	23.2%	✓	40%	✓	17.1%	✓
Magoffin	24%	✓	42.6%	✗	67%	✗	34.9%	✗
Marion	12%	✓	26.6%	✓	58%	✗	18.4%	✓
Marshall	7%	✓	19.2%	✓	42%	✗	16.1%	✓
Martin	16%	✓	44.0%	✓	70%	✗	26.0%	✓
Mason	8%	✓	27.8%	✓	51%	✗	20.8%	✓
Meade	10%	✗	18.0%	✓	47%	✓	17.6%	✓
Menifee	30%	✓	42.4%	✓	63%	✓	26.7%	✓
Mercer	12%	✗	20.6%	✓	48%	✗	18.7%	✓
Metcalfe	12%	✓	37.4%	✓	68%	✗	21.5%	✓
Monroe	19%	✓	35.0%	✓	65%	✗	22.4%	✓
Montgomery	12%	✓	25.5%	✓	60%	✗	22.7%	✓
Morgan	18%	✓	36.2%	✓	65%	✗	25.0%	✓
Muhlenberg	11%	✓	26.4%	✓	55%	✓	21.1%	✓
Nelson	9%	✓	16.4%	✓	40%	✓	16.5%	✓

	Children in deep poverty (below 50% of the federal poverty level)			Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)			Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)			Children living in food insecure households	
	2012-16	Change since 2007-11		2016	Change since 2011		2012-16	Change since 2007-11		2016	Change since 2011
Nicholas	S	N/A		30.3%	✓		66%	✗		25.2%	✗
Ohio	15%	✓		29.2%	✓		56%	✓		22.7%	✓
Oldham	3%	=		6.0%	✓		17%	✗		11.2%	✓
Owen	10%	N/A		25.0%	✓		61%	✗		16.8%	✓
Owsley	13%	N/A		55.9%	✓		64%	✓		27.4%	✓
Pendleton	9%	✓		21.1%	✓		36%	✓		17.4%	✓
Perry	15%	✓		38.8%	✗		57%	✓		25.3%	✓
Pike	16%	✗		41.6%	✗		58%	✗		26.0%	✗
Powell	12%	✓		40.7%	✓		50%	✓		22.3%	✓
Pulaski	19%	✗		27.3%	✓		53%	✓		21.0%	✓
Robertson	S	N/A		33.7%	✓		64%	✗		25.7%	✓
Rockcastle	16%	✓		32.8%	✓		62%	✗		21.3%	✓
Rowan	14%	✓		28.5%	✓		57%	✗		21.1%	✓
Russell	17%	✗		37.0%	✗		57%	✗		24.5%	✗
Scott	5%	✓		13.8%	✓		32%	✓		14.3%	✓
Shelby	9%	✗		15.7%	✓		40%	✗		14.7%	✓
Simpson	S	N/A		24.6%	✓		50%	✗		19.7%	✗
Spencer	7%	N/A		10.7%	✓		32%	✗		13.0%	✓
Taylor	17%	✓		28.9%	✓		69%	✗		23.8%	✗
Todd	5%	N/A		27.8%	✓		57%	✓		17.0%	✓
Trigg	S	N/A		24.8%	✓		56%	✗		20.3%	✓
Trimble	S	N/A		21.2%	✓		37%	✗		17.7%	✓
Union	9%	✓		23.1%	✓		52%	✓		21.0%	✗
Warren	10%	=		22.7%	✓		50%	✗		17.6%	✓
Washington	5%	✓		22.6%	✓		43%	✗		16.1%	✓
Wayne	17%	✓		37.7%	✓		68%	✓		23.1%	✓
Webster	8%	=		23.7%	✓		56%	✗		21.1%	✗
Whitley	20%	✗		38.1%	✗		68%	✗		23.6%	✓
Wolfe	35%	✓		43.4%	✓		72%	=		31.9%	✓
Woodford	12%	✗		17.0%	✗		42%	✗		17.2%	=

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

S = Data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.

EXPLORE

Find additional county and school district data at datacenter.kidscount.org/ky for education indicators including:

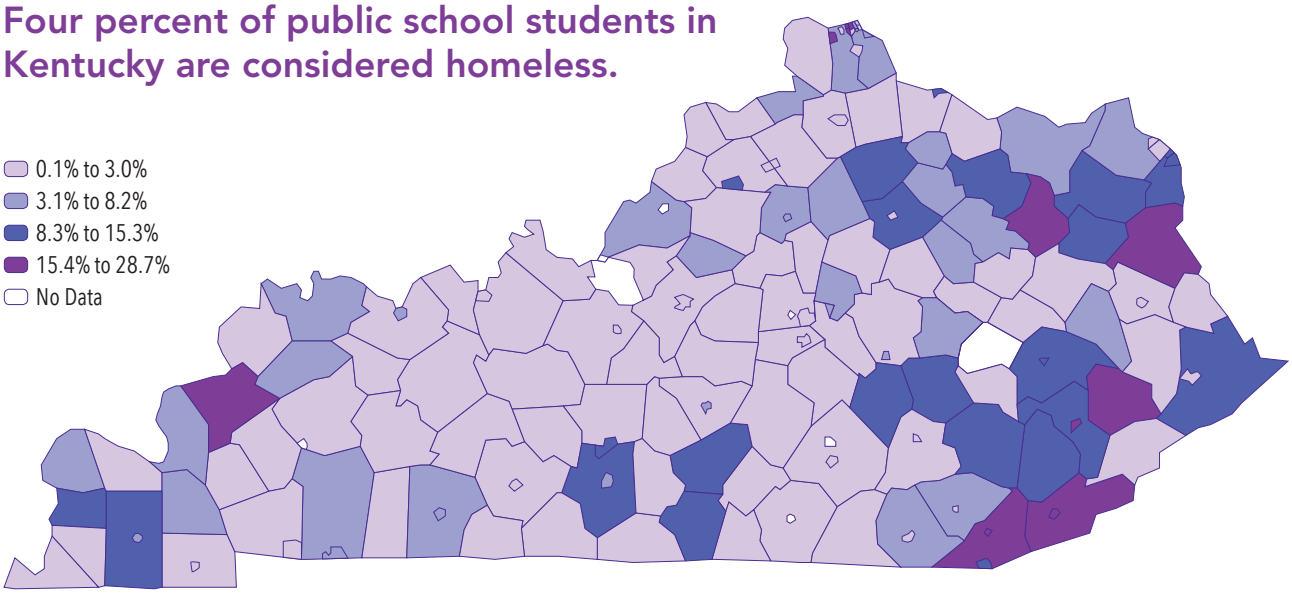
- Early childhood care, education, and school preparedness
- Student and school district demographics
- Attendance, absenteeism, and discipline
- School district funding and student ratios
- Academic proficiency and graduation rates
- Young adult college and career readiness and transitions

Education

All children need a safe and stable place to call home. Students experiencing homelessness are much more likely to repeat a grade, be suspended, or drop out of high school. Addressing poverty, domestic violence, and a lack of affordable housing can decrease the prevalence of homeless students.

The number of Kentucky students experiencing homelessness would fill up 370 school buses.

Four percent of public school students in Kentucky are considered homeless.



Percent of Students Experiencing Homelessness, School Year 2016-2017

Note: The federal McKinney-Vento Act defines homelessness as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card: Programs.

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Elementary school students proficient in reading		Middle school students proficient in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2017-18	Change since 2013-14	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13
Kentucky	**51.4%**	✓	**54.6%**	✓	**47.0%**	✓	**90.3%**	✓
Adair County	49.0%	✓	47.5%	✗	49.8%	✓	98.0%	✓
Allen County	64.6%	✓	58.9%	✓	51.8%	✓	92.3%	✓
Anderson County	45.9%	✗	54.8%	✓	39.3%	✗	94.9%	✗
Ballard County	47.0%	✗	50.9%	✗	51.8%	✓	95.1%	✓
Barren County	64.5%	✓	57.2%	✓	50.2%	✗	91.2%	✓
Caverna Independent	45.8%	✓	34.0%	✓	45.8%	✓	90.4%	✓
Glasgow Independent	55.1%	✓	51.1%	✓	63.5%	✓	90.1%	✗
Bath County	33.3%	✗	53.2%	✓	41.3%	✓	93.8%	✓
Bell County	45.0%	✓	53.3%	✓	47.1%	✓	96.9%	✓
Middlesboro Independent	44.8%	✓	51.3%	✓	37.6%	✓	94.7%	✓
Pineville Independent	50.0%	✗	52.4%	✓	38.3%	✓	94.7%	✓
Boone County	55.2%	✗	57.4%	✓	51.5%	✗	94.0%	✓
Walton-Verona Independent	62.8%	✗	61.1%	✓	56.7%	✓	99.2%	✗
Bourbon County	59.7%	✓	49.8%	✗	46.3%	✓	89.1%	✗
Paris Independent	48.4%	✓	34.4%	✓	22.5%	✗	98.3%	✓
Boyd County	45.5%	✓	55.1%	✓	40.9%	✓	93.6%	✗
Ashland Independent	47.8%	✓	60.7%	✓	42.6%	✗	92.4%	✗
Fairview Independent	22.5%	✗	38.8%	✗	18.5%	✗	87.8%	✗
Boyle County	64.0%	✓	78.7%	✓	70.7%	✓	98.7%	✓
Danville Independent	32.0%	✗	48.6%	✓	44.2%	✓	96.0%	✓
Bracken County	35.7%	✗	49.8%	✓	44.8%	✓	97.5%	✓
Augusta Independent	86.4%	✓	46.1%	✓	19.1%	✗	95.0%	✗
Breathitt County	43.4%	✗	50.5%	✓	33.5%	✗	91.1%	✓
Jackson Independent	42.9%	✗	53.4%	✗	45.6%	✗	95.0%	✗
Breckinridge County	52.6%	✓	65.7%	✓	59.3%	✓	93.1%	✓
Cloverport Independent	31.3%	✗	50.0%	✓	37.0%	✗	89.3%	✓
Bullitt County	47.8%	✗	53.4%	✓	44.5%	✓	89.0%	✓
Butler County	43.6%	✓	38.4%	✗	44.3%	✓	93.7%	✓

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Elementary school students proficient in reading		Middle school students proficient in math		High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2017-18	Change since 2013-14	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13
Caldwell County	50.8%	✓	57.0%	✓	54.3%	✓	94.7%	✓
Calloway County	49.0%	✓	63.7%	✓	58.3%	✓	96.7%	✓
Murray Independent	59.8%	✗	74.5%	✓	71.1%	✓	95.7%	✓
Campbell County	51.6%	✗	65.6%	✓	47.9%	✗	97.2%	✓
Bellevue Independent	28.9%	✗	50.0%	✓	41.6%	✓	100.0%	✓
Dayton Independent	55.9%	✓	39.3%	✗	54.0%	✓	80.3%	✗
Fort Thomas Independent	74.9%	✗	76.8%	✓	80.0%	✓	95.9%	✓
Newport Independent	34.2%	✓	31.9%	✓	38.1%	✓	97.7%	✓
Silver Grove Independent	38.5%	✗	36.4%	✓	25.0%	✓	**	N/A
Southgate Independent	35.3%	✗	47.6%	✗	38.6%	✓	~	~
Carlisle County	63.2%	✓	54.2%	✓	42.0%	✓	94.6%	✗
Carroll County	43.7%	✓	33.8%	✗	34.7%	✗	94.0%	✓
Carter County	61.3%	✓	58.6%	✓	56.7%	✓	99.3%	✓
Casey County	33.5%	✗	54.4%	✓	61.6%	✓	98.3%	✓
Christian County	43.1%	✗	42.0%	✗	37.6%	✓	90.9%	✓
Clark County	55.6%	✗	57.5%	✓	54.9%	✓	98.5%	✓
Clay County	26.9%	✗	58.3%	✓	42.6%	✓	83.3%	✓
Clinton County	40.4%	✓	40.4%	✓	30.4%	✓	96.7%	✓
Crittenden County	55.4%	✓	45.7%	✗	38.9%	✗	90.3%	✓
Cumberland County	40.7%	✗	56.5%	✓	33.2%	✗	98.7%	✓
Daviess County	56.0%	✗	59.4%	✓	48.9%	✗	94.1%	✓
Owensboro Independent	44.0%	✗	50.2%	✓	44.6%	✓	83.7%	✗
Edmonson County	62.2%	✓	65.2%	✓	59.5%	✓	90.6%	✓
Elliott County	41.0%	✓	52.5%	✓	37.9%	✓	98.5%	✓
Estill County	66.7%	✓	43.8%	✓	47.8%	✓	92.0%	✗
Fayette County	53.2%	✓	54.0%	✓	50.3%	✓	86.7%	✓
Fleming County	38.8%	✗	53.6%	✓	66.7%	✓	95.3%	✓
Floyd County	61.8%	✓	71.9%	✓	52.3%	✓	96.8%	✓
Franklin County	44.7%	✗	46.8%	✗	42.4%	✓	89.4%	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

** = Data suppressed by the source. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.
~ = School district has no high school.

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Elementary school students proficient in reading		Middle school students proficient in math		High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2017-18	Change since 2013-14	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13
Frankfort Independent	48.9%	✓	40.1%	✓	52.1%	✓	88.1%	✓
Fulton County	48.8%	✗	53.9%	✓	60.3%	✓	88.9%	✗
Fulton Independent	28.0%	✗	39.1%	✓	28.8%	✓	81.0%	✓
Gallatin County	26.7%	✗	49.7%	✓	40.4%	✓	91.2%	✓
Garrard County	54.2%	✓	56.8%	✓	28.7%	✗	88.2%	✗
Grant County	38.9%	✗	44.3%	✓	42.0%	✓	88.7%	✗
Williamstown Independent	69.5%	✓	48.8%	✗	37.6%	✓	96.7%	✓
Graves County	62.7%	✓	66.8%	✓	62.8%	✓	91.5%	✗
Mayfield Independent	60.8%	✓	50.7%	✓	38.5%	✓	95.0%	✓
Grayson County	53.7%	✓	60.5%	✓	51.2%	✓	93.1%	✓
Green County	48.9%	✓	65.0%	✓	40.2%	✓	92.9%	✗
Greenup County	69.9%	✓	54.8%	✓	47.3%	✓	95.3%	✓
Raceland-Worthington Independent	35.2%	✗	56.8%	✓	54.8%	✓	95.8%	✗
Russell Independent	68.2%	✗	69.5%	✓	59.8%	✓	99.3%	✓
Hancock County	56.8%	✗	60.5%	✓	51.7%	✓	94.7%	✗
Hardin County	51.2%	✓	52.2%	✓	44.0%	✓	90.4%	✓
Elizabethtown Independent	47.9%	✗	55.7%	✓	53.4%	✓	95.1%	✓
West Point Independent	**	N/A	29.3%	✓	52.6%	✓	~	~
Harlan County	40.4%	✗	58.6%	✓	46.6%	✓	95.6%	✓
Harlan Independent	53.1%	✓	70.9%	✓	50.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Harrison County	56.6%	✓	48.2%	✓	43.4%	✓	95.5%	✓
Hart County	36.2%	✗	54.1%	✓	45.2%	✗	98.4%	✓
Henderson County	47.5%	✓	61.3%	✓	66.3%	✓	88.4%	✗
Henry County	70.9%	✓	46.9%	✓	47.3%	✓	96.5%	✓
Eminence Independent	50.9%	✓	47.9%	✓	37.1%	✓	80.4%	✗
Hickman County	69.2%	✓	53.0%	✓	39.6%	✓	93.9%	✗
Hopkins County	58.9%	✓	60.6%	✓	49.5%	✓	88.8%	✓
Dawson Springs Independent	46.7%	✗	37.7%	✗	31.4%	✗	96.3%	✗
Jackson County	43.2%	✗	60.4%	✓	30.1%	✓	89.4%	✓

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Elementary school students proficient in reading		Middle school students proficient in math		High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2017-18	Change since 2013-14	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13
Jefferson County	54.9%	✓	46.5%	✓	37.8%	✓	81.6%	✓
Anchorage Independent	93.0%	✓	89.1%	✓	85.5%	✗	~	~
Jessamine County	48.0%	✗	53.5%	✓	44.0%	✓	94.1%	✓
Johnson County	48.4%	✓	65.7%	✓	57.8%	✓	95.2%	✗
Paintsville Independent	52.7%	✗	72.3%	✓	58.7%	✓	94.6%	✓
Kenton County	57.4%	✓	63.9%	✓	53.6%	✓	93.9%	✓
Beechwood Independent	82.5%	✓	72.0%	✗	68.6%	✓	96.4%	✗
Covington Independent	48.1%	✓	49.6%	✓	25.7%	✓	84.1%	✓
Erlanger-Elsmere Independent	33.3%	✗	46.7%	✓	36.1%	✓	93.2%	✓
Ludlow Independent	40.9%	✗	55.5%	✓	26.3%	✗	94.8%	✓
Knott County	61.5%	✓	61.3%	✓	42.4%	✓	96.3%	✓
Knox County	28.2%	✗	51.5%	✓	42.9%	✓	88.2%	✓
Barbourville Independent	26.8%	✗	62.4%	✓	63.1%	✓	100.0%	✓
LaRue County	41.0%	✗	59.4%	✓	53.9%	✗	98.5%	✗
Laurel County	50.5%	✓	69.0%	✓	64.5%	✓	87.1%	✓
East Bernstadt Independent	43.9%	✗	67.6%	✓	49.0%	✓	~	~
Lawrence County	46.8%	✓	55.4%	✓	40.3%	✓	97.7%	✓
Lee County	19.2%	✗	49.5%	✓	43.9%	✓	92.7%	✓
Leslie County	59.8%	✓	61.2%	✓	53.8%	✓	99.0%	✗
Letcher County	41.8%	✗	54.3%	✓	51.2%	✓	97.2%	✓
Jenkins Independent	31.6%	✗	50.0%	✓	29.0%	✗	86.7%	✗
Lewis County	48.6%	✓	44.5%	✓	43.5%	✓	95.9%	✗
Lincoln County	42.2%	✗	49.9%	✓	37.4%	✗	92.6%	✓
Livingston County	53.2%	✓	51.3%	✓	52.0%	✓	93.3%	✗
Logan County	43.8%	✗	56.5%	✓	54.9%	✗	90.8%	✗
Russellville Independent	49.3%	✓	39.4%	✓	40.4%	✓	88.5%	✓
Lyon County	46.8%	✗	57.7%	✓	62.4%	✓	98.4%	✓
McCracken County	58.6%	✓	68.5%	✓	59.3%	✓	92.9%	✓
Paducah Independent	51.2%	✓	50.8%	✓	36.5%	✓	81.3%	✗

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~ = School district has no high school.

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Elementary school students proficient in reading		Middle school students proficient in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2017-18	Change since 2013-14	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13	2017-18	Change since 2012-13
McCreary County	62.8%	✓	55.6%	✓	39.7%	✓	96.9%	✓
McLean County	44.6%	✓	61.7%	✓	54.4%	✓	94.4%	✓
Madison County	53.9%	✓	59.4%	✓	50.7%	✓	93.9%	✓
Berea Independent	46.6%	✓	43.8%	✓	33.2%	✗	94.3%	✗
Magoffin County	54.3%	✓	61.2%	✓	40.3%	✓	94.3%	✓
Marion County	62.4%	✓	55.8%	✓	49.3%	=	95.0%	✓
Marshall County	50.2%	✗	56.0%	✗	37.3%	✗	94.2%	✓
Martin County	48.3%	✓	46.7%	✓	27.5%	✗	94.5%	✓
Mason County	48.5%	✓	47.1%	✓	53.8%	✓	94.2%	✓
Meade County	43.1%	✗	62.3%	✓	61.4%	✓	93.4%	✗
Menifee County	23.0%	✗	37.2%	✓	31.6%	✓	92.3%	✓
Mercer County	37.8%	✓	51.4%	✓	42.5%	✓	96.5%	✗
Burgin Independent	42.4%	✗	63.3%	✓	57.7%	✓	93.9%	✓
Metcalfe County	48.9%	✗	38.4%	✗	35.1%	✗	89.2%	✓
Monroe County	79.7%	✓	79.9%	✓	39.3%	✓	98.7%	✓
Montgomery County	36.8%	✗	58.9%	✓	52.9%	✓	91.0%	✗
Morgan County	25.0%	✗	66.8%	✓	33.8%	✗	93.5%	✓
Muhlenberg County	39.2%	✓	60.7%	✓	50.8%	✓	89.2%	✓
Nelson County	54.7%	✗	48.3%	✓	38.6%	✓	93.7%	✓
Bardstown Independent	57.7%	✗	53.4%	✓	38.0%	✓	89.7%	✓
Nicholas County	**	N/A	46.4%	✓	33.0%	✓	98.7%	✓
Ohio County	50.6%	✓	52.7%	✓	49.0%	✗	95.5%	✓
Oldham County	67.3%	✗	64.9%	✓	63.5%	✓	96.1%	✗
Owen County	64.1%	✗	50.9%	✓	51.6%	✓	94.4%	✓
Owsley County	37.5%	✗	34.7%	✓	19.0%	✗	96.2%	✓
Pendleton County	42.1%	✓	49.0%	✓	32.0%	✗	94.9%	✓
Perry County	46.4%	✓	58.7%	✓	49.5%	✓	93.5%	✓
Hazard Independent	57.4%	✓	59.7%	✓	46.7%	✗	95.9%	=
Pike County	46.2%	✗	66.1%	✓	54.7%	✓	95.2%	✓

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn 2017-18	Change since 2013-14	Elementary school students proficient in reading 2017-18	Change since 2012-13	Middle school students proficient in math 2017-18	Change since 2012-13	High school students graduating on time 2017-18	Change since 2012-13
Pikeville Independent	79.8%	✓	73.3%	✓	65.8%	✓	98.6%	✓
Powell County	47.0%	✓	54.7%	✓	38.0%	✓	92.4%	✗
Pulaski County	44.8%	✓	68.8%	✓	61.6%	✓	97.7%	✓
Science Hill Independent	35.5%	✗	68.2%	✓	33.6%	✗	~	~
Somerset Independent	53.3%	✓	65.2%	✓	68.5%	✓	90.0%	✓
Robertson County	50.0%	✓	61.3%	✓	46.3%	✓	94.1%	✗
Rockcastle County	42.4%	✓	61.8%	✓	42.4%	✓	94.8%	✓
Rowan County	40.5%	✓	53.1%	✓	56.5%	✓	93.9%	✓
Russell County	41.2%	✓	59.9%	✓	55.6%	✓	96.5%	✓
Scott County	44.2%	✗	53.0%	✗	48.0%	✓	92.8%	✓
Shelby County	53.5%	✗	46.2%	✗	34.9%	✗	92.8%	✓
Simpson County	51.7%	✗	54.1%	✓	51.0%	✓	94.9%	✓
Spencer County	65.5%	✓	63.8%	✓	56.4%	✓	96.4%	✓
Taylor County	52.0%	✓	61.7%	✓	34.3%	✗	98.9%	✗
Campbellsville Independent	38.0%	✗	51.4%	✓	39.8%	✓	95.7%	✓
Todd County	44.5%	✓	51.4%	✓	28.0%	✗	91.0%	✗
Trigg County	53.6%	✓	53.6%	✓	36.5%	✗	93.7%	✓
Trimble County	40.3%	✗	37.2%	✗	27.4%	✗	92.3%	✓
Union County	54.3%	✓	45.9%	✗	42.9%	✗	93.1%	✓
Warren County	48.5%	✗	54.7%	✓	53.7%	✓	97.6%	✓
Bowling Green Independent	61.6%	✓	57.0%	✓	53.1%	✓	89.7%	✗
Washington County	53.1%	✗	55.3%	✓	57.0%	✓	99.2%	✓
Wayne County	40.7%	✗	49.9%	✓	42.3%	✓	93.9%	✓
Webster County	40.6%	✗	47.9%	✓	43.9%	✓	80.3%	✗
Whitley County	46.0%	✗	71.4%	✓	65.3%	✓	96.6%	✓
Corbin Independent	50.3%	✗	60.4%	✓	58.9%	✗	95.8%	✓
Williamsburg Independent	50.0%	✓	55.8%	✓	26.2%	✗	87.3%	✗
Wolfe County	40.8%	✓	48.9%	✓	44.9%	✓	91.1%	✗
Woodford County	62.9%	✓	63.5%	✓	64.4%	✓	97.2%	=

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

** = Data suppressed by the source. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.
~ = School district has no high school.

EXPLORE

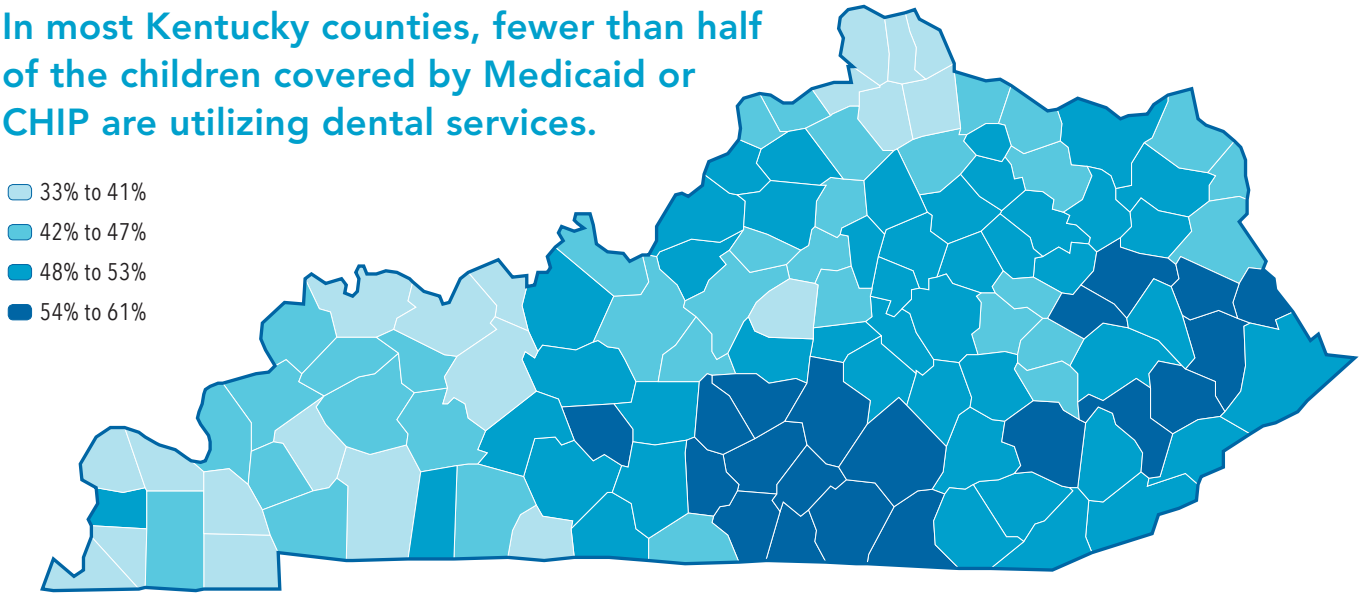
Find additional county-level data at datacenter.kidscount.org/ky for health indicators including:

- Prenatal care, births to teens, and birth outcomes
- Infant, child, and teen mortality
- Health insurance coverage
- Childhood obesity, lead poisoning, and asthma

Health

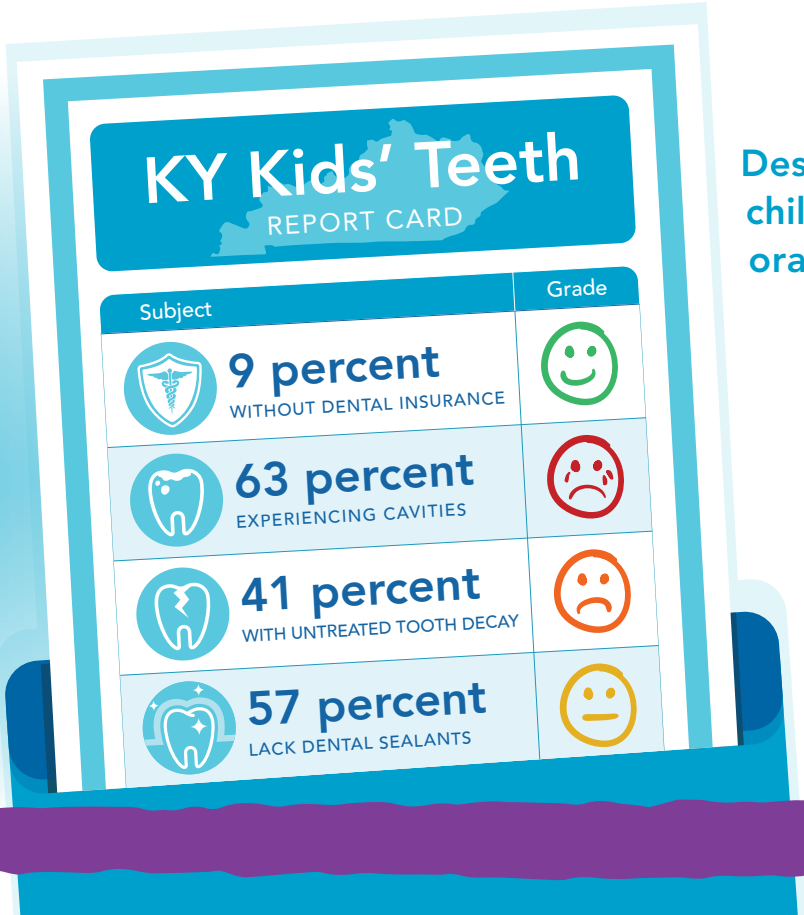
Oral health is an integral component of healthy child development and learning, and affects job prospects later in life. Tooth decay is the single most common chronic disease in children. Dental sealants are a cost-effective preventive measure to delay the onset of tooth decay during childhood.

In most Kentucky counties, fewer than half of the children covered by Medicaid or CHIP are utilizing dental services.



Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP Who Received Dental Services, 2017

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services.



Despite Kentucky's high rate of children with dental insurance, oral health outcomes remain poor.

SOURCE: Making Smiles Happen: 2016 Oral Health Study of Kentucky's Youth.

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Young adults (ages 19-25) with health insurance[Δ]	Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	2014-16	Change since 2009-11
Kentucky	**18.1%**	✓	**8.8%**	✓	**96.7%**	✓	**82%**	**31.7**	✓
Adair	25.6%	✓	9.5%	✗	96.2%	✓	85%	23.8	✓
Allen	23.9%	✗	11.4%	✗	96.3%	✓	72%	29.0	✓
Anderson	20.5%	✓	7.0%	✓	97.1%	✓	88%	37.1	✓
Ballard	14.1%	✓	8.2%	✓	96.3%	✓	87%	35.1	✓
Barren	20.7%	✓	7.8%	✗	96.3%	✓	80%	48.1	✓
Bath	25.4%	✓	9.0%	✓	95.4%	✓	64%	52.9	✓
Bell	32.4%	✓	10.5%	✗	97.0%	✓	74%	62.7	✓
Boone	11.8%	✓	6.9%	✓	97.8%	✓	87%	18.8	✓
Bourbon	24.1%	✓	8.3%	✓	95.2%	✓	71%	25.1	✓
Boyd	26.7%	✓	10.0%	✓	97.3%	✓	78%	42.8	✓
Boyle	23.1%	✓	7.7%	=	97.0%	✓	78%	30.1	✓
Bracken	28.3%	✓	8.8%	✓	95.8%	✓	88%	32.9	✓
Breathitt	32.8%	✓	10.5%	✗	96.6%	✓	77%	52.5	✓
Breckinridge	21.4%	✓	8.1%	✓	94.8%	✓	76%	32.4	✓
Bullitt	16.0%	✓	7.2%	✓	97.1%	✓	89%	22.3	✓
Butler	22.3%	✓	6.9%	✓	95.1%	✓	79%	43.1	✓
Caldwell	23.3%	✓	9.2%	✓	96.2%	✓	70%	53.6	✓
Calloway	13.6%	✓	6.7%	✓	95.9%	✓	88%	18.5	✓
Campbell	16.9%	✓	8.2%	✓	97.6%	✓	85%	25.4	✓
Carlisle	13.8%	✓	5.5%	✓	95.3%	✓	72%	37.8	✗
Carroll	28.3%	✗	7.9%	✓	96.1%	✓	74%	60.9	✓
Carter	27.6%	✓	7.7%	✓	96.5%	✓	70%	53.2	✗
Casey	25.3%	✓	8.6%	✓	95.4%	✓	74%	51.1	✓
Christian	13.5%	✓	9.3%	✗	96.1%	✓	80%	35.2	✓
Clark	23.7%	✓	9.7%	✓	97.1%	✓	81%	39.1	✓
Clay	39.5%	✓	10.9%	✓	96.6%	✓	69%	58.3	✓
Clinton	28.8%	✗	9.2%	✓	96.0%	✓	82%	31.6	✓
Crittenden	18.7%	✓	8.1%	✓	95.9%	✓	80%	45.3	✓
Cumberland	26.2%	✓	7.8%	✓	95.8%	✓	61%	33.9	✓

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Young adults (ages 19-25) with health insurance[Δ]	Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	2014-16	Change since 2009-11
Daviess	13.4%	✓	7.5%	✓	97.1%	✓	85%	37.7	✓
Edmonson	25.3%	✓	7.3%	✓	95.5%	✓	82%	35.1	✓
Elliott	32.7%	✓	10.0%	✓	96.5%	✓	78%	79.5	✗
Estill	33.0%	✗	7.0%	✓	96.4%	✓	72%	43.4	✓
Fayette	9.9%	✓	8.5%	✓	96.1%	✓	87%	18.2	✓
Fleming	25.1%	✓	7.2%	✓	95.3%	✓	63%	30.6	✓
Floyd	28.3%	✓	10.0%	✓	96.7%	✓	71%	58.8	✓
Franklin	19.7%	✓	9.5%	✓	96.5%	✓	78%	32.7	✓
Fulton	23.7%	✗	10.5%	✗	97.3%	✓	66%	29.9	✓
Gallatin	28.4%	✓	9.0%	✓	95.3%	✓	74%	36.6	✓
Garrard	25.4%	✓	9.8%	✓	95.8%	✓	71%	40.4	✓
Grant	29.5%	✓	7.9%	✓	96.5%	✓	83%	45.7	✓
Graves	17.7%	✗	7.3%	✓	95.9%	✓	75%	38.5	✓
Grayson	25.4%	✓	9.2%	✗	96.0%	✓	70%	43.3	✓
Green	19.5%	✓	8.9%	✗	94.8%	✓	76%	42.7	✗
Greenup	21.7%	✓	7.0%	✓	97.0%	✓	82%	41.3	✗
Hancock	12.8%	✓	7.6%	✓	97.0%	✓	93%	55.6	✓
Hardin	15.4%	✓	8.0%	✗	97.1%	✓	79%	31.4	✓
Harlan	33.8%	✓	10.0%	✓	97.1%	✓	82%	57.2	✓
Harrison	29.4%	✓	7.6%	✓	96.0%	✓	73%	31.0	✓
Hart	18.1%	✓	8.3%	✓	95.6%	✓	75%	39.2	✓
Henderson	21.2%	✗	11.0%	✗	96.8%	✓	81%	37.8	✓
Henry	23.1%	✓	7.8%	✗	95.2%	✓	68%	30.2	✓
Hickman	16.7%	✓	7.6%	✓	95.7%	✓	64%	26.0	✓
Hopkins	22.8%	✓	8.6%	✓	96.7%	✓	77%	44.3	✓
Jackson	36.7%	✓	10.2%	✗	96.1%	✓	76%	59.5	✗
Jefferson	10.0%	✓	9.3%	✗	97.5%	✓	83%	27.6	✓
Jessamine	19.6%	✓	9.3%	✗	96.0%	✓	86%	27.7	✓
Johnson	24.7%	✓	9.8%	✓	96.5%	✓	71%	34.8	✓
Kenton	19.5%	✓	8.8%	✗	97.4%	✓	86%	27.1	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

Δ = Baseline data not available for this indicator.

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Young adults (ages 19-25) with health insurance[Δ]	Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	2014-16	Change since 2009-11
Knott	31.8%	✓	9.3%	✗	96.3%	✓	77%	40.6	✓
Knox	32.5%	✓	10.8%	✗	97.2%	✓	75%	56.3	✓
LaRue	17.7%	✓	7.8%	✗	96.2%	✓	89%	36.2	✓
Laurel	26.3%	✓	8.6%	✗	97.0%	✓	75%	48.3	✓
Lawrence	24.8%	✓	9.8%	✓	96.7%	✓	74%	52.4	✗
Lee	42.5%	✓	8.1%	✓	97.0%	✓	57%	49.6	✗
Leslie	34.9%	✓	10.6%	✗	96.3%	✓	73%	53.1	✓
Letcher	30.8%	✓	11.8%	✗	96.3%	✓	78%	47.2	✓
Lewis	30.9%	✗	8.0%	✓	95.8%	✓	83%	38.2	✓
Lincoln	25.9%	✓	8.9%	=	96.1%	✓	68%	46.5	✓
Livingston	15.5%	✓	6.5%	✓	96.2%	✓	90%	33.2	✓
Logan	18.2%	✓	6.7%	✓	96.4%	✓	75%	28.6	✓
Lyon	21.2%	✓	7.7%	✓	95.7%	✓	82%	20.0	✓
McCracken	13.3%	✓	9.2%	✗	96.8%	✓	81%	37.9	✓
McCreary	28.3%	✓	11.5%	✗	96.5%	✓	71%	59.6	✓
McLean	17.6%	✓	11.7%	✗	95.8%	✓	85%	35.8	✓
Madison	18.6%	✓	8.6%	✓	97.0%	✓	85%	18.9	✓
Magoffin	31.9%	✗	12.3%	✗	95.8%	✓	76%	63.9	✓
Marion	25.5%	✓	7.5%	✓	96.7%	✓	84%	40.1	✓
Marshall	17.5%	✓	8.0%	✗	96.3%	✓	85%	33.8	✓
Martin	34.0%	✓	12.2%	✓	96.1%	✓	88%	44.1	✓
Mason	27.5%	✓	8.2%	✓	96.7%	✓	77%	35.7	✓
Meade	20.2%	✓	8.0%	✓	96.7%	✓	79%	23.5	✓
Menifee	33.5%	✓	9.0%	✓	95.1%	✓	84%	59.6	✗
Mercer	20.4%	✓	7.6%	✗	96.0%	✓	77%	32.3	✓
Metcalfe	23.4%	✓	7.3%	✓	95.6%	✓	71%	47.9	✓
Monroe	26.1%	✓	8.9%	✓	94.6%	✓	86%	35.9	✓
Montgomery	23.0%	✓	10.0%	✗	96.2%	✓	69%	51.6	✓
Morgan	29.4%	✓	11.6%	✗	95.5%	✓	75%	42.9	✗
Muhlenberg	21.1%	✓	8.3%	✗	96.3%	✓	84%	41.0	✓
Nelson	17.6%	✓	7.5%	✓	96.9%	✓	81%	30.6	✓

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Young adults (ages 19-25) with health insurance[Δ]	Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2016	Change since 2011	2012-16	2014-16	Change since 2009-11
Nicholas	30.3%	✓	9.2%	✓	96.0%	✓	83%	49.1	✓
Ohio	18.9%	✓	8.7%	✓	96.9%	✓	82%	49.2	✓
Oldham	8.1%	✓	6.8%	✓	97.3%	✓	91%	7.9	✓
Owen	25.7%	✓	10.0%	✗	96.0%	✓	78%	24.7	✓
Owsley	42.7%	✓	7.6%	✓	96.6%	✓	81%	57.5	✓
Pendleton	25.6%	✓	7.9%	✓	96.1%	✓	81%	44.3	✓
Perry	33.4%	✓	10.5%	✓	97.0%	✓	76%	57.8	✓
Pike	25.7%	✓	11.1%	✓	96.0%	✓	80%	40.7	✓
Powell	32.6%	✓	9.1%	✓	96.7%	✓	82%	63.3	✓
Pulaski	23.2%	✓	8.2%	✓	96.7%	✓	77%	44.7	✓
Robertson	36.4%	✓	9.1%	✗	96.6%	✓	93%	40.0	✓
Rockcastle	27.5%	✓	10.5%	✓	96.6%	✓	87%	39.1	✓
Rowan	26.8%	✓	9.4%	✓	96.8%	✓	86%	13.8	✓
Russell	27.6%	✓	9.1%	✗	95.0%	✓	70%	58.7	✓
Scott	15.0%	✓	9.0%	✗	96.9%	✓	84%	22.9	✓
Shelby	14.1%	✓	7.5%	✗	95.4%	✓	74%	19.9	✓
Simpson	19.8%	✓	9.7%	✓	96.6%	✓	74%	29.9	✓
Spencer	14.0%	✓	11.8%	✗	96.5%	✓	91%	22.9	✓
Taylor	24.3%	✓	9.5%	✗	96.4%	✓	78%	34.8	✓
Todd	19.0%	✓	8.7%	✗	94.3%	✓	64%	31.5	✗
Trigg	19.2%	✓	7.0%	✓	95.6%	✓	82%	37.1	✓
Trimble	22.4%	✓	6.2%	✓	96.7%	✓	73%	33.3	✓
Union	17.6%	✓	10.9%	✗	96.1%	✓	75%	40.2	✓
Warren	10.7%	✓	8.9%	✗	96.6%	✓	84%	18.7	✓
Washington	22.0%	✓	8.6%	✗	94.8%	✓	83%	23.8	✓
Wayne	28.1%	✗	9.0%	✗	96.3%	✓	72%	50.5	✓
Webster	17.6%	✓	9.9%	✗	95.0%	✓	89%	43.4	✓
Whitley	29.7%	✓	10.9%	✗	97.0%	✓	79%	42.2	✓
Wolfe	33.1%	✓	12.2%	✓	96.7%	✓	80%	62.5	✗
Woodford	12.7%	✓	7.5%	✓	96.1%	✓	85%	16.2	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

Δ = Baseline data not available for this indicator.

EXPLORE

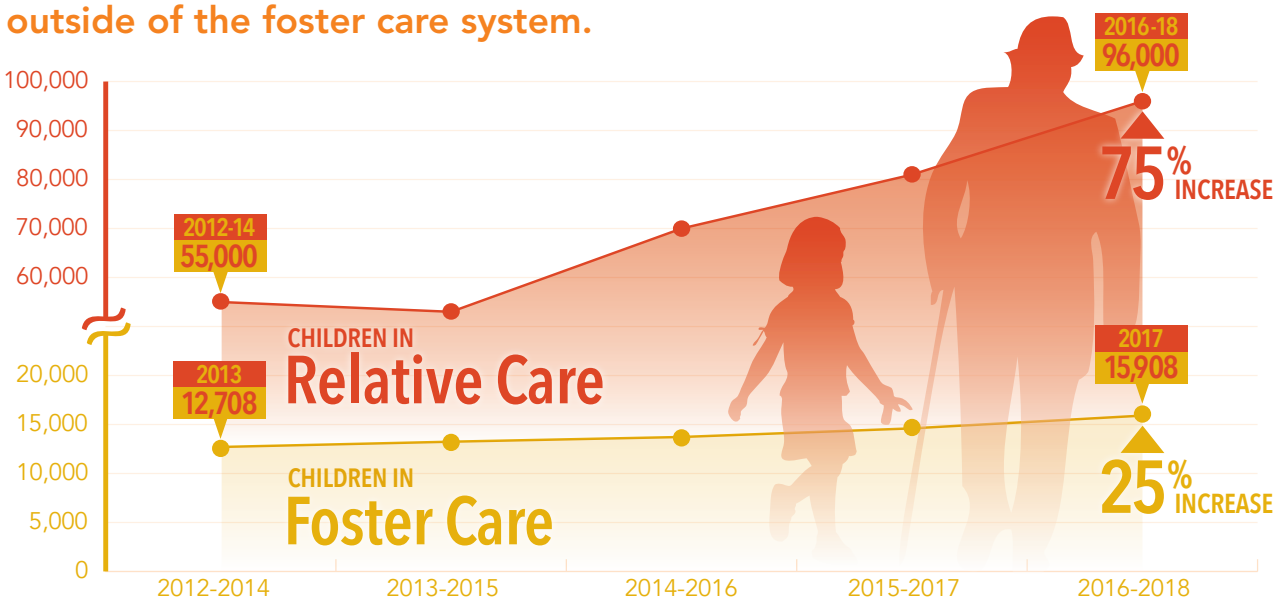
Find additional county-level data at datacenter.kidscount.org/ky for family and community indicators including:

- Child population demographics
- Family structure
- Juvenile justice system involvement
- Child protection and foster care system involvement

Family & Community

All children need safe homes and loving families to thrive. When children cannot remain in their parents' care – due to parental substance abuse or incarceration, the military deployment or death of a parent, or experiencing child maltreatment – grandparents and other relatives often step up to raise them. This has become even more true as the addiction crisis permeates Kentucky.

The number of Kentucky children in foster care has reached a record high, with even steeper growth in the number of children being raised by relatives outside of the foster care system.

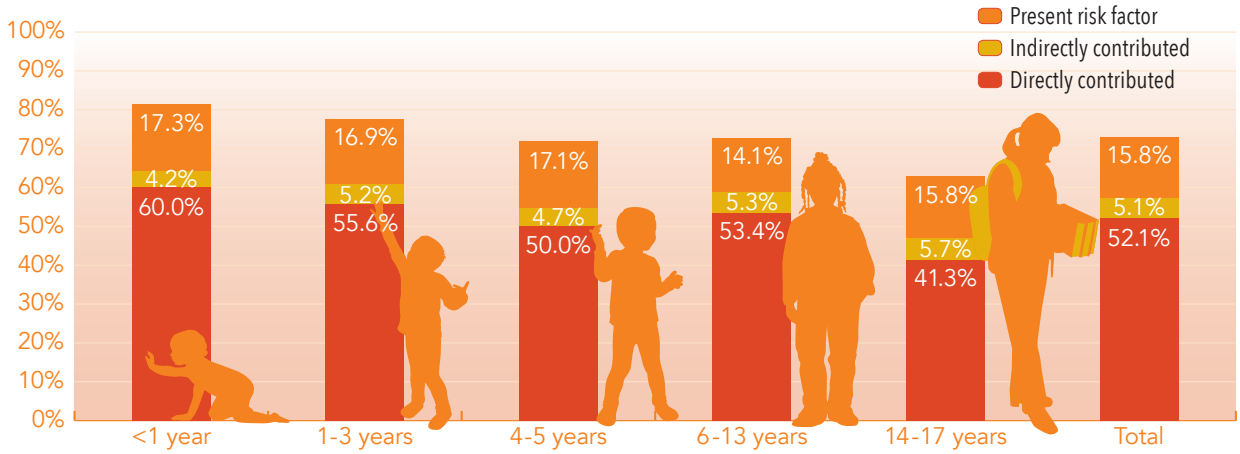


Number of Kentucky Children in Foster Care, 2013 to 2017, and in Relative Care, 2012-2014 to 2016-2018

Note: Relative care data exclude children living with relatives licensed as foster parents.

SOURCES: Kentucky Department for Community Based Services and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Substance abuse is a major factor for over half of children being removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect, especially infants and toddlers.



Percent of Kentucky Children in Out-of-Home Care Due to Child Abuse or Neglect in Which Substance Abuse Directly or Indirectly Contributed to the Maltreatment, or Was a Risk Factor Present in the Household, by Age Group, September 2017-August 2018

SOURCE: Kentucky Department for Community Based Services.

Family and Community

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in out-of-home care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)		Children living in high-poverty areas	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2015-17	Change since 2011-13	2015-17	Change since 2010-12	2012-16	Change since 2007-11
Kentucky	**14.3%**	✓	**43.7**	✗	**25.6**	✓	**40%**	✗
Adair	12.6%	✓	33.7	✗	6.9	✓	70%	✗
Allen	19.2%	✓	55.2	✗	20.4	✓	24%	✓
Anderson	7.0%	✓	68.6	✗	21.1	✓	0%	✓
Ballard	8.6%	✓	31.5	✗	30.5	✗	0%	=
Barren	21.7%	✓	54.6	✗	22.1	✓	62%	✗
Bath	28.0%	✗	44.1	✗	10.7	✓	44%	✓
Bell	22.9%	✓	21.7	✗	40.8	✗	100%	✗
Boone	8.6%	✓	10.8	✗	11.9	✓	7%	✗
Bourbon	12.5%	✓	51.4	✗	21.6	✓	62%	✗
Boyd	10.5%	✓	102.9	✗	18.2	✓	38%	✗
Boyle	14.1%	✓	67.2	✗	13.2	✓	23%	✓
Bracken	12.5%	✓	93.6	✗	8.6	✓	28%	✓
Breathitt	16.2%	✓	38.1	✗	24.3	✓	100%	✗
Breckinridge	22.4%	✓	65.3	✗	34.1	✓	9%	✓
Bullitt	8.4%	✓	26.9	✗	30.7	✓	0%	✓
Butler	21.9%	✓	80.9	✗	22.5	✓	55%	✓
Caldwell	15.0%	✓	28.5	✗	18.1	✓	46%	✓
Calloway	8.1%	✓	39.6	✗	12.9	✓	35%	✗
Campbell	9.8%	✓	93.5	✗	26.7	✓	19%	✗
Carlisle	10.2%	✓	32.1	N/A	12.6	✓	37%	✓
Carroll	21.7%	✓	78.4	✗	30.3	✓	100%	✗
Carter	15.3%	✓	55.6	✗	23.2	✓	42%	✗
Casey	30.7%	✓	30.9	✗	11.0	✓	83%	✗
Christian	14.4%	✓	37.3	✗	62.2	✓	40%	✓
Clark	13.1%	✓	64.9	✗	34.4	✓	30%	=
Clay	26.7%	✓	91.4	✓	9.2	✓	100%	=
Clinton	19.3%	✓	47.6	✓	14.7	✓	59%	✓
Crittenden	27.9%	✗	50.6	✗	28.3	✓	79%	✗
Cumberland	17.8%	✓	26.8	✗	22.0	✓	100%	✗

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in out-of-home care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)		Children living in high-poverty areas	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2015-17	Change since 2011-13	2015-17	Change since 2010-12	2012-16	Change since 2007-11
Daviess	12.8%	✓	35.8	✗	44.4	✓	22%	✗
Edmonson	11.8%	✓	103.2	✗	8.9	✓	92%	✗
Elliott	22.5%	✓	118.2	✓	*	N/A	100%	=
Estill	15.5%	✓	64.3	✓	20.1	✓	92%	✓
Fayette	12.9%	✓	54.2	✗	33.1	✓	29%	✓
Fleming	27.5%	✗	54.3	✓	11.5	✗	77%	✗
Floyd	21.5%	✓	30.6	✗	10.3	✓	100%	✗
Franklin	12.0%	✓	50.6	✗	57.3	✗	22%	✗
Fulton	10.6%	✓	33.1	✗	25.7	✓	100%	=
Gallatin	17.2%	✓	36.3	✗	26.6	✓	0%	✓
Garrard	14.1%	✓	73.5	✗	20.9	✓	60%	✗
Grant	16.9%	✓	45.8	✗	31.2	✓	28%	✗
Graves	19.3%	✓	93.0	✓	32.1	✓	41%	✓
Grayson	15.7%	✓	78.5	✗	21.0	✓	81%	✗
Green	12.1%	✓	26.8	✗	9.1	✓	85%	✗
Greenup	10.2%	✓	26.6	✗	6.7	✓	33%	✗
Hancock	9.8%	✓	20.0	✗	11.2	✓	35%	✗
Hardin	8.6%	✓	64.5	✗	31.5	✓	26%	✗
Harlan	25.6%	✓	20.2	✓	13.1	✗	100%	✗
Harrison	13.3%	✓	68.4	✗	21.5	✓	64%	✗
Hart	35.6%	✓	38.3	✗	21.1	✓	69%	✗
Henderson	14.3%	✓	24.8	✓	55.1	✓	35%	✗
Henry	14.9%	✓	42.0	✓	8.3	✓	48%	✗
Hickman	13.0%	✓	*	N/A	18.6	✓	0%	=
Hopkins	15.7%	✓	21.9	✗	38.4	✓	35%	✓
Jackson	25.0%	✓	50.5	✗	11.4	✓	100%	=
Jefferson	13.8%	✓	30.2	✗	30.5	✓	29%	=
Jessamine	11.2%	✓	23.2	✗	51.1	✓	32%	✗
Johnson	16.1%	✓	54.6	✓	4.6	✓	88%	✗
Kenton	13.3%	✓	54.7	✗	24.5	✓	20%	✗

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

* = Rate not calculated for fewer than 6 events. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.

Family and Community

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in out-of-home care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)		Children living in high-poverty areas	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2015-17	Change since 2011-13	2015-17	Change since 2010-12	2012-16	Change since 2007-11
Knott	25.6%	✓	84.5	✓	8.4	✓	100%	✗
Knox	23.1%	✓	43.0	✗	25.4	✓	100%	=
LaRue	11.8%	✓	39.2	✗	36.9	✓	0%	✓
Laurel	19.5%	✓	38.5	✗	31.8	✓	53%	✓
Lawrence	16.2%	✓	37.9	✗	4.9	✓	46%	✓
Lee	18.4%	✓	26.1	✗	44.2	✓	100%	=
Leslie	20.4%	✓	28.1	✗	*	N/A	100%	✗
Letcher	21.9%	✓	22.8	✓	20.7	✓	93%	✗
Lewis	19.9%	✗	16.0	✗	18.4	✓	100%	=
Lincoln	20.1%	✓	42.6	✗	22.8	✓	62%	✓
Livingston	13.8%	✓	10.1	N/A	15.5	✗	41%	✗
Logan	15.4%	✓	47.5	✗	31.4	✓	32%	✓
Lyon	9.7%	✓	102.1	✓	*	N/A	0%	=
McCracken	11.1%	✓	31.1	✗	53.1	✓	27%	✗
McCreary	12.4%	✓	84.6	✓	8.0	✓	100%	=
McLean	12.1%	✓	22.1	✗	16.6	✓	73%	✗
Madison	10.7%	✓	51.5	✗	20.7	✓	46%	✗
Magoffin	23.9%	✓	67.3	✗	14.0	✓	100%	=
Marion	12.5%	✓	34.9	✗	24.4	✓	73%	✗
Marshall	9.2%	✓	52.7	✗	23.8	✓	0%	=
Martin	24.4%	✓	63.8	✗	8.8	✓	100%	=
Mason	14.7%	✓	58.4	✗	20.1	✓	37%	✓
Meade	10.8%	✓	67.3	✗	25.8	✓	5%	✓
Menifee	20.1%	✓	64.5	✓	*	N/A	100%	✗
Mercer	8.9%	✓	42.4	✗	13.6	✓	49%	✗
Metcalfe	17.5%	✓	43.7	✗	14.0	✓	78%	✗
Monroe	14.5%	✓	33.7	✗	12.7	✓	84%	✗
Montgomery	14.7%	✓	52.8	✗	20.9	✓	91%	✗
Morgan	18.3%	✓	56.8	✗	5.9	✓	87%	✗
Muhlenberg	14.1%	✓	23.8	✗	13.8	✓	44%	✓
Nelson	8.4%	✓	11.5	✓	15.7	✓	0%	✓

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in out-of-home care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)		Children living in high-poverty areas	
	2014-16	Change since 2009-11	2015-17	Change since 2011-13	2015-17	Change since 2010-12	2012-16	Change since 2007-11
Nicholas	28.1%	✓	49.6	✗	*	N/A	100%	✗
Ohio	17.0%	✓	57.7	✗	25.0	✓	81%	✗
Oldham	5.9%	✓	15.8	✗	3.3	✓	0%	✓
Owen	13.6%	✓	72.6	✗	13.1	✓	0%	=
Owsley	17.4%	✓	113.7	✗	56.4	✗	100%	=
Pendleton	10.4%	✓	19.8	✗	30.1	✓	35%	✗
Perry	19.6%	✓	50.0	✓	18.2	✓	87%	=
Pike	15.4%	✓	30.8	✗	5.4	✓	70%	✓
Powell	19.9%	✓	40.5	✗	54.9	✓	100%	=
Pulaski	13.0%	✓	35.9	✗	18.3	✓	74%	✓
Robertson	17.1%	✓	37.6	✓	0.0	N/A	100%	=
Rockcastle	13.2%	✓	78.0	✗	11.7	✓	63%	✓
Rowan	10.7%	✓	79.4	✗	21.8	✓	47%	✓
Russell	18.4%	✓	39.5	✗	14.8	✓	75%	=
Scott	11.1%	✓	36.9	✓	19.6	✓	16%	=
Shelby	15.4%	✓	52.2	✓	20.6	✓	22%	✓
Simpson	11.6%	✓	40.6	✗	22.8	✓	62%	✗
Spencer	7.3%	✓	39.1	✗	11.6	✓	0%	=
Taylor	11.6%	✓	36.1	✓	10.5	✓	88%	✗
Todd	29.9%	✓	40.0	✗	14.5	✓	35%	✓
Trigg	28.5%	✗	28.1	✗	15.4	✓	63%	✗
Trimble	15.9%	✓	41.3	✗	*	N/A	63%	✗
Union	12.5%	✓	42.2	✗	43.2	✓	33%	✗
Warren	13.3%	✓	63.6	✗	19.8	✓	42%	✗
Washington	12.3%	✗	36.3	✓	10.5	✓	22%	✗
Wayne	20.5%	✓	33.4	✗	27.9	✓	76%	✓
Webster	22.8%	✓	25.7	✗	35.6	✗	48%	✗
Whitley	18.3%	✓	48.3	✓	11.0	✓	100%	✗
Wolfe	20.3%	✓	11.4	✓	55.6	✓	100%	=
Woodford	12.3%	✓	23.4	✓	16.8	✓	17%	✗

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

* = Rate not calculated for fewer than 6 events. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Economic Security

CHILDREN IN DEEP POVERTY is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the federal poverty line. A family's poverty status is determined using inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, 50 percent of the poverty threshold in 2016 for a family with two adults and two children was $12,170. The report does not determine the poverty status of children living in group quarters or of children under the age of 15 who are living with unrelated caregivers, such as children in foster care. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table B17024.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on June 25, 2018.*

CHILDREN IN POVERTY is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty line. The data reflect model-based estimates which combine data from administrative records, population estimates, and estimates from the American Community Survey to produce single-year data for all counties. For context, the poverty threshold in 2016 for a family with two adults and two children was $24,339. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.** *The data are as of June 26, 2018.*

CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty line. A family's poverty status is determined using inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, 200 percent of the poverty threshold in 2016 for a family with two adults and two children was $48,678. The report does not determine the poverty status of children living in group quarters or of children under the age of 15 who are living with unrelated caregivers, such as children in foster care. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table B17024.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on June 25, 2018.*

CHILDREN LIVING IN FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households that at times lack access to enough food for a healthy life and experience limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. The data reflect model-based estimates derived from: Current Population Survey data on children under 18 years old in food insecure households; data from the American Community Survey on median family incomes for households with children, child poverty rates, home ownership, and racial and ethnic demographics among children; and unemployment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. **SOURCE: Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap project.** *The data are as of June 27, 2018.*

Education

KINDERGARTENERS READY TO LEARN is the percentage of all screened incoming public school Kindergarteners who meet readiness-to-learn standards. The standards include adaptive, cognitive, motor, communication, and social-emotional skills. The Kentucky Department of Education chose the BRIGANCE Kindergarten Screen as its school-readiness screener. BRIGANCE scores are not used to determine school eligibility; all Kentucky children who meet the legal age requirement are entitled to enter public school. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, Supplemental Data.** *The data are as of June 28, 2018.*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN READING is the percentage of tested elementary school students, for whom the district is accountable, who earned a score of "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) reading test. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, Accountable Students (100 Days).** *The data are as of October 10, 2018.*

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN MATH is the percentage of tested middle school students, for whom the district is accountable, who earned a score "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) math test. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, Accountable Students (100 Days).** *The data are as of October 10, 2018.*

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME is the percentage of high school students who graduated within four years. The percentage is derived using the four-year cohort method, which tracks students over a four-year period and controls for student population changes within the cohort. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card.** *The data are as of September 26, 2018.*

Health

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY is the percentage of births to mothers who reported smoking at any point during pregnancy. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of August 28, 2018.*

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES is the percentage of all infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of August 28, 2018.*

CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE is the percentage of children under age 19 covered by any health insurance. The data reflect model-based estimates enhanced by administrative data to produce single-year data for all counties. Primary data included in the model derive from, but are not limited to, inputs such as the American Community Survey, federal tax returns, the Supplementary Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid/CHIP participation, and population estimates. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on June 28, 2018.*

YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 19-25) WITH HEALTH INSURANCE is the percentage of young adults ages 19 to 25 covered by any health insurance. The data represent health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the year. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table S2701.** *The data are as of June 28, 2018.*

TEEN BIRTHS is the number of births to teenagers ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. The denominator for the rate calculation is the summation of the population estimates for the same three-year time period.

SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Teen population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. *The data are as of August 28, 2018.*

Family and Community

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE is the percentage of all live births to women with no high school degree or its equivalent. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of August 28, 2018.*

CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE is the number of children under age 18 per 1,000 children in this age group who lived in out-of-home care due to abuse or neglect. Out-of-home care includes placements in licensed foster homes with relatives or unrelated caregivers, or institutional placements such as group homes or residential treatment facilities. Data are collected to reflect the county of the case manager's office, which usually corresponds with the county in which a family is being served. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. The denominator for the rate calculation is the population estimate for the midpoint year of the three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.** *The data are as of August 10, 2018.*

YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM is the number of children per 1,000 children ages 10 to 17 booked into a secure juvenile detention facility. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. A child may have been booked more than once during those years. The denominator for the rate calculation is the population estimate for the midpoint year of the three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice and Louisville Metro Youth Detention Services, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of October 8, 2018.*

CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS is calculated by determining the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts in which 20 percent or more of the population have incomes below the poverty line. Poverty status is determined by using the inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, the poverty threshold in 2016 for a family with two adults and two children was $24,339. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Tables B09001 and S1701.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on June 29, 2018.*

ENDNOTES

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FEATURED PHOTOGRAPHS

The photographs featured on the cover and throughout the book were provided by residents of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to celebrate the children in their lives. Photographers include:

Tina Agonva

Ashley Black

Angie Boggs

Boys & Girls Clubs of Kentuckiana

Holly Carter

Rosemary Conder

Jana Costner

Kelly Dollinger

Janell Early

Michelle Elison

Harper Kelly

Mary Lewis

Trista Myrick

Pastor Edward Palmer

Courtney Rasche

Matthew Richardson

Julia Richerson

Zak Roussel

Hannah Schramka

Caroline Schultz

Vinod Soni

Tracy Wells

Jessie Whitish

KIDS COUNT in YOUR Community

We know that what gets measured gets changed. With support from UnitedHealthcare and local partners, Kentucky Youth Advocates is holding KIDS COUNT Conversations in five cities throughout Fall 2018. These forums will help community leaders use local data to inform action for kids in their area.

Would you like to bring us to your community?
Contact us at kidscount@kyyouth.org.

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