Kentucky kids count

2008 County Data Book

A Project of Kentucky Youth Advocates and Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville

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2008 County Data Book

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KENTUCKY YOUTH ADVOCATES

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For additional copies, contact:
Kentucky Youth Advocates
11001 Bluegrass Parkway, Suite 100, Jeffersontown, KY 40299
Telephone: (502) 895-8167 Fax: (502) 895-8225
Web site: www.kyyouth.org

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KIDS COUNT Data Partners

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Council on Postsecondary Education

Covering Kentucky Kids and Families

Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Department for Community Based Services

- Division of Child Care
- Division of Child Support
- Division of Family Support
- Division of Protection and Permanency

Department for Medicaid Services

Department for Public Health

- Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Branch
- Kentucky Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Division of Adult and Child Health
- Nutrition Services Branch
- Vital Statistics Branch

Kentucky Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

Kentucky Department of Education

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Staff Contributors

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KIDS COUNT Consortium

The KIDS COUNT Consortium is a unique collaboration among researchers and children's advocates who have significant expertise in the aggregation and use of data to impact public policy. Since 1991, the Consortium has given advice on the KIDS COUNT project. The Consortium includes individuals from the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, and Kentucky Youth Advocates.

The members of the consortium are:

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

Ronald Crouch, Director, Kentucky State Data Center, University of Louisville

Lorraine Garkovich, Ph.D., Department of Community and Leadership Development, University of Kentucky

Tara Grieshop-Goodwin, Deputy Director, Kentucky Youth Advocates

Gary Hansen, Ph.D., Department of Community and Leadership Development, University of Kentucky

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KYA Board

Featured Artwork and Speeches

The photographs featured on the cover and section divider pages were taken by capitol photographers, Cathy Estep, the *Courier-Journal*, Jemisha Fields, Kentucky youth, and Larry Michalczyk, at the Jefferson County release of the 2007 Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book, the 4th annual Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol, and Step Up for Kids Day in Madison County. These events were part of ongoing initiatives by Kentucky Youth Advocates to engage youth voices in policy development and advocacy work.

The speeches were written and presented by the youth participants at the Jefferson County release and Children's Advocacy Day. Special thanks to the students at DuPont Manual High School, Eastern High School, Harlan Middle and High Schools, and St. Xavier High School, as well as teachers Jo Ann Borntrager, Laura Bowling, and Cathy Estep, for sharing their work from this project and allowing KYA to include it in this book.

Youth participants and leaders from Harlan Independent Middle and High Schools in Harlan County.

Youth participants from DuPont Manual, Eastern, and St. Xavier High Schools in Jefferson County.

Kentucky KIDS COUNT is part of a nationwide initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to build better futures for disadvantaged children. For more information on the KIDS COUNT initiative, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation web site at www.aecf.org.

Using the 2008 County Data Book

The Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book provides statistics for professionals, state policymakers, and community members who work to improve the lives of children in Kentucky. The indicators selected for this book represent various measurements of children's economic well-being, education, health, and safety.

The County Data Book presents a discussion of each indicator, including definitions and data sources, and the most current data for Kentucky and all 120 counties. Where available, data are disaggregated by race to identify systemic inequities in policies and programs that have created disparities among racial groups.

The data included in this book were provided by or available from state and federal agencies. Standard mathematical formulas were used to convert data to rates or percents. (See Important Data Reminders below.) The included graphs and maps were developed by Kentucky Youth Advocates and the Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Making Sense of the Data

There are several ways to gather meaning from the numbers presented in the KIDS COUNT book.

- For indicators with rates, which account for differences in population size, compare the rate for your county to the rate for the state as a whole and the rates for surrounding counties.
- Many indicators include data for different time periods. See if the number has increased or decreased over time.
- If the indicator also provides rates for different time periods, see how your county has changed over time, taking into account changes in the population.
- For indicators without rates, you can estimate the extent of participation in your county. For example, for KCHIP participation, calculate the percent of all KCHIP participants who live in your county (by dividing your county's number of participants by the statewide total number of participants). Compare that percent to the percent of Kentucky children who live in your county (by dividing your county's child population by the statewide child population). The percents will be similar if your county follows the statewide trend.
- Race is reported according to the categories used by the source.

Important Data Reminders

- Data are based on different time intervals (i.e., calendar year, fiscal year, academic year, and three-year averages). Readers should check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the reported time period.
- For counties where the incidence of an indicator is too small to be considered meaningful, no rates are reported. The same is true for raw numbers for some indicators.
- Indicators may be reported as either raw data, as rates, or both.
- Reported rates may vary. Readers should review each heading definition to interpret the rates (i.e., percent, which is rate per 100; or rate per 1,000 or 100,000).
- Percentages are rounded and, therefore, may not add up to 100.

Accessing County Profiles

Readers may also access specific county profiles on the Kentucky Youth Advocates website (www.kyyouth.org). The county profiles provide a snapshot of the data from all of the indicators for a single county.

Additional Web Resources

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, which funds Kentucky KIDS COUNT, offers data on the KIDS COUNT data web page, http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter. Data available on the site includes state-level data, legislative-district data, data for large cities, as well as county-level data submitted by Kentucky Youth Advocates available through CLIKS (Community-Level Information on Kids). Users can generate a number of reports, including profiles, graphs, maps, and rankings.

Letter to the Reader

For close to two decades, the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project has presented county-level information on how children are faring in Kentucky, with the understanding that childhood experiences have clear impacts on adulthood. That important period of development, from birth to age 18, shapes futures for individuals but also for our state. While we know that the first three years of life are critical for brain development, we also know that the school-aged years are critical times to develop civic and community connections.

Research shows that civic knowledge and community involvement are declining in the United States, as evidenced by poor voting rates amongst young adults. New findings indicate adults with low levels of engagement were once youth similarly detached from the community. In fact, studies suggest that the greatest predictor of an individual's civic non-involvement is past non-involvement.

Over the past year, Kentucky Youth Advocates has developed several initiatives, to actively engage youth in learning what the KIDS COUNT data shows for their community and to get them involved in advocating for needed change. We worked with middle and high school students in Harlan and Jefferson Counties to critically evaluate the data and identify specific statewide policies that could make a positive difference.

The students translated that analysis into heartfelt and informed speeches to release the 2007 KIDS COUNT book in Louisville in November 2007 and lead a rally of more than 400 advocates in the Capitol Rotunda at the annual Children's Advocacy Day in Frankfort in February 2008.

At Children's Advocacy Day, they met with their legislators, but rather than talking about their favorite subject or what sports they play, the youth brought issues and solutions to policymakers on how to make Kentucky a better place to be young.

Reflected one youth from Harlan, "Participating in this event was the most meaningful thing I have ever done in my leadership class for the past four years that I have been in it. Going to Frankfort and speaking with our legislators was more than just a chance to get out of school. It was a unique experience for all of us not only to tour the Capitol, but to participate in a working government . . . [and] take part in governing our future."

In celebration of their great achievements and our commitment to continue engaging youth in finding their voices and speaking for themselves, we chose to feature last year's youth participants on the cover and section divider pages of this year's KIDS COUNT book. The photos feature the youth in action, leading the rally at Children's Advocacy Day, talking to the media, touring the Capitol, and meeting with their legislators.

We hope you will feel as we did — inspired by their engagement to work to ensure all youth in Kentucky have the opportunities they need to lead Kentucky forward. We invite you to use this book in a similar way — to engage youth in your community in identifying areas of concern and getting involved in making Kentucky the best place to be young.

Terry Brooks
Executive Director

Tara Grieshop-Goodwin
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Kentucky Counties

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Essay: Place, Income, and Race Matter

The KIDS COUNT project was founded on two basic principles: all children deserve a bright future, and what gets measured gets changed. Through this work, we contribute to the shared aspiration that Kentucky thrive as a desirable place to live and raise families. What we have found repeatedly in measuring children's economic well-being, education, health, and safety over the years is that all Kentucky children and families do not have the same opportunities for success. Our goal is to understand how this happens and what works to ensure that our families, neighbors, and all state residents can together build a strong future for Kentucky by supporting our children.

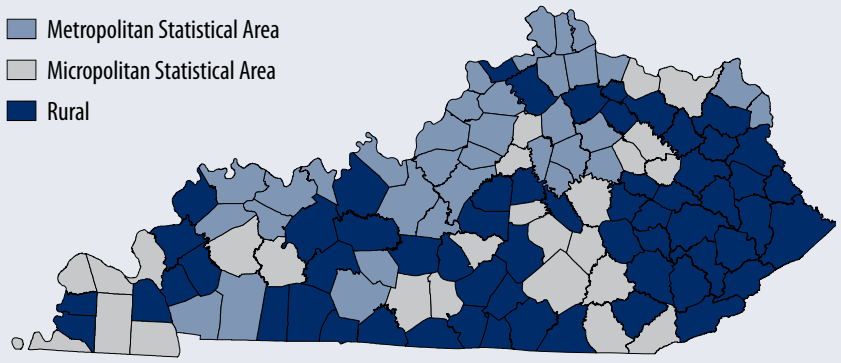
The experiences of Kentucky children vary greatly based on three factors: where they live, the income level of their household, and their race. These differences pose unequal barriers to some groups in their access to opportunities. Disparities, as we have come to understand, have less to do with individual choices, and more with inequities embedded within society that erect barriers to opportunities.[1] System policies and practices too often unintentionally work against some groups of families, creating social and economic obstacles to prosperity.[2] Even within income levels, racial disparities still persist, so that neither place nor income alone or together fully explain access to opportunity in the state.

As we strive to ensure opportunities for all children, we must take action to close the gaps for children of color, as well as children in rural areas and children living in poverty. The KIDS COUNT book begins the process of addressing two critical questions.

First, how do current policies impact these groups of children? For example, do our children have access to high-quality health care, regardless of the county or neighborhood in which they live? Do parents throughout the state have access to reasonably-priced goods and services? Are all youth charged with offenses given an opportunity to learn from mistakes, regardless of their income level or race? Do schools in Kentucky apply disciplinary actions inequitably across racial and economic groups and thus contribute inadvertently to troubling suspension and dropout rates?

Second, in what areas does state policy need to be changed to ensure all children have opportunities for success? What different strategies as a state can we take to reduce disparities? How can communities take an active role? What information can service providers collect and analyze to ensure they serve all children well?

Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Designations of Kentucky Counties



Source: 2003 U.S. Office of Management and Budget, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Throughout the book, we present data for each topic, where available, for different populations of youth. These numbers provide critical insight into where to focus our work. They are then paired with researched solutions on how to begin the challenging task of ensuring all youth have opportunities for success.

To begin, we will explore how three key data points – population by county, race, and child poverty – overlap to shape experiences of children in Kentucky.

Place Matters

Opportunities for children in Kentucky vary, based on the area in which they grow up. Whether metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural, each type of area has its unique strengths and challenges.

More than 1 million children lived in Kentucky in 2007, an increase of 9,155 since 2000 (see page 6). Most Kentucky children live in rural areas (56 percent), while 36 percent live in metropolitan areas (containing cities with populations of 50,000 or more), and 9 percent reside in micropolitan areas (containing cities of 10,000 or more).

Many differences in child outcomes appear when looking at key child well-being indicators by place:

- Rates of infant mortality were lower in micropolitan counties (6 per 1,000 live births) compared to metropolitan and rural counties (7 per 1,000).
- High school graduation rates were highest in micropolitan areas (86 percent), followed by rural counties (85 percent) and metropolitan areas (83 percent). While all areas showed improvement between 2003 and 2007, rates improved most in rural areas (7 percentage point increase).
- High school graduates were most successful at transitioning to work, school, or the military in metropolitan and micropolitan areas (96 percent). Fewer economic opportunities may have contributed to a slightly lower rate in rural areas (94 percent).

As is evident throughout the book, differences occur at the county and school district level as well, with wide variation in experiences and outcomes for youth. For instance, 46 out of 175 school districts in Kentucky

Essay: Place, Income, and Race Matter

still use corporal punishment in public schools. In other words, one in four students are vulnerable to the unintended consequences that go along with this type of discipline simply because of the school district they live in.

Income Matters

The United States is a land of opportunity where young people from a variety of backgrounds can become successful adults. Yet children whose parents are poor face additional and unnecessary obstacles to overcome. Low-income children across the nation fare worse on indicators of well-being, in areas such as economics, education, health, and social and emotional well-being.[3] In 2007, over 13 million children in the U.S. (18 percent) and 235,000 Kentucky children (24 percent) lived in poverty.[4]

Kentucky is one of the states faring poorest in the disparities between outcomes for higher-income and low-income children. Low-income Kentucky children fare worse than low-income children in other states in health status and social and emotional well-being.[5]

In 2005, the most recent year for which county-level data was available, 220,222 Kentucky children (23 percent) were living below the federal poverty line, a 2 percentage point increase from 2000 (see page 8). Child poverty levels increased in all but seventeen counties over that period, increasing by more than 10 percentage points in McCreary, Martin, and Nicholas Counties. The number of counties with one quarter or more of children living in poverty also increased over the five-year period, from 51 in 2000 to 67 in 2005.

Differences in income contribute to disparate child outcomes, such as the following:

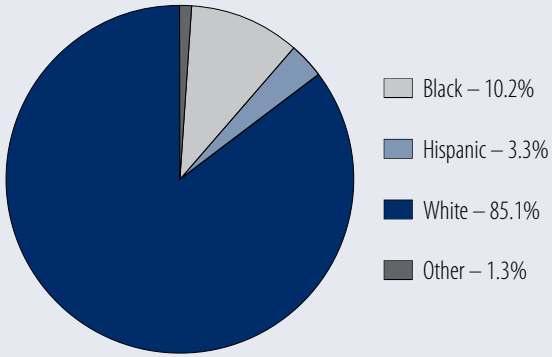
- The percent of babies born at low birthweight varied by income for most race groups. Statewide, 10 percent of births primarily funded by Medicaid (which provides a measure of a mother's income) were low weight, compared to 8 percent of births primarily funded through private insurance or other sources.
- Low-income students make up approximately half of the student population, yet they received a disproportionate number of disciplinary actions (74 percent for board violations and 63 percent for law violations).

Race Matters

In a nation where children of color now know that they too can become president, work remains in Kentucky to support children in realizing their dreams. Many youth of color face limited opportunities, due to a lack of resources in communities of color and inadvertent bias in systems. Historical factors, such as housing policies, have created neighborhoods with little investment where there are concentrations of people of color. Additionally, systems too often unintentionally treat youth differently or fail to serve all youth because they do not address cultural differences in delivering services.

White children comprise the largest portion of the child population in Kentucky at 85.1 percent. African-American children make up 10.2 percent of the child population, 3.3 percent are Hispanic, 1.2 percent are Asian, and 0.2 percent are American Indian.

Kentucky Children by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

While Hispanic children comprised only 3 percent of Kentucky children in 2007, they are the fastest growing child population in the state.[6] From 2000 to 2005, Kentucky was ranked ninth in the nation in percent change in the foreign-born population.[7]

In 2005, the counties with the largest populations of children of color, as a percentage of the total child population were Fulton (38 percent), Christian (36 percent), Jefferson (34 percent), and Fayette (30 percent) (see page 7).

Throughout the book, we find disparate outcomes among races. For example, young children of color face higher risk of lead poisoning because they are more likely to live in older homes. Or, while no substantial differences exist among races in rates of youth committing crime, youth of color are more likely to have cases sent for formal court processing and more likely to be detained.

Place, Income, and Race Intersect

The intersection of place, income, and race present different challenges in ensuring all children in Kentucky have opportunities to succeed in life. Disparate economic opportunities among geographic regions in Kentucky lead to higher child poverty rates in rural areas. In 2005, 34 percent of Kentucky children living in poverty lived in rural communities, compared to 18 percent living in metropolitan areas. With rural areas having the largest population of all children and the highest rate of child poverty, geographic disparities require immediate attention in Kentucky.

Metropolitan areas in Kentucky have the most ethnic diversity, while micropolitan areas have the least (93 percent of children are White). Sixty-two percent of Black children live in metropolitan areas, comprising 18 percent of Kentucky's metropolitan child population. In contrast, 59 percent of White children live in rural areas, making up 90 percent of the rural child population. Hispanic children are also more likely to live in rural

Kentucky Child Population Estimates by Race & Ethnicity, 2007

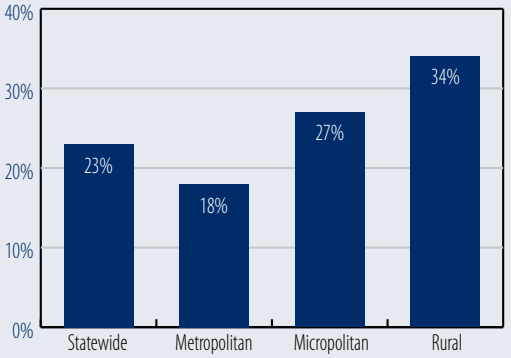
	Black		Hispanic		White		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Statewide	102,241	10	33,466	3	854,756	85	13,510	1
Metropolitan	63,862	18	14,847	4	273,637	76	7,149	2
Micropolitan	3,358	4	2,063	2	79,772	93	634	1
Rural	35,021	6	16,556	3	501,347	90	5,727	1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

areas (49 percent).

Unequal economic opportunities among races become evident in the poverty rates by racial group. In 2005, child poverty rates in Kentucky were higher among groups that have experienced systemic lack of access to opportunities, at 30 percent for Hispanic/Latino children and 32 percent for Black/African-American children, compared to 21 percent for non-Hispanic White children.[8] Though data is unavailable for Kentucky, national data show that youth of color experience similar rates of poverty in rural areas and urban areas, while rates are lower in suburban areas.[9]

Child Poverty Rates in Kentucky by Area, 2005



Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Exploring data not only by race but also geography provides additional information about areas of concern:

- Though rates of babies born at low birthweight were similar across geographic areas overall, rates were lowest among births to White women in metropolitan areas. Among Black women, rates were lowest in micropolitan and rural areas.
- Fewer than 200 child deaths occurred statewide in 2005, but differences appear by geography and race. Child death rates were lower among Black children than White children overall, yet the rate in micropolitan areas for Black children was substantially higher than for White children.
- Rates of births to teen mothers were substantially higher in micropolitan areas and lower in rural areas. This trend held for births to Black women and White women, while rates were slightly higher among Hispanic women in metropolitan areas.

All Kentucky children need opportunities for good outcomes in life, yet low-income children and children of color face many challenges to success. Lack of opportunity is not confined to one geographic region or another, and differences by income and race often intersect differently in metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural areas. Changes in state policy prove to be a successful tool for reducing disparities and improving outcomes for all children on large-scale issues. But they are certainly not the only solution. Local strategies play a critical role in addressing the unique needs of communities. The important step is to identify the gaps in opportunities for youth in Kentucky and work to close them by place and income, and by race, which transcends all. As a state that wants to continue building a strong future for our children and grandchildren, it is in everyone's interest to do so.

1 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities in Education." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed November 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Vandivere, S., O'Hare, W., Atienza, A., and Rivers, K. (2007). *States Ranked on the Basis of Child Well-Being For Children in Low-income Families*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed November 2008.
4 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed November 2008.
5 Vandivere, S., O'Hare, W., Atienza, A., and Rivers, K. (2007). *States Ranked on the Basis of Child Well-Being For Children in Low-income Families*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed November 2008.
6 Kentucky Youth Advocates (2007). *New Voices from the Bluegrass: A Portrait of Kentucky's Children in Immigrant Families*. Available at http://www.kyyouth.org. Accessed November 2008.
7 Ibid.
8 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed November 2008.
9 Churilla, A. (2008). *Urban and Rural Children Experience Similar Rates of Low-Income and Poverty*. Carsey Institute. Available at http://www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu/. Accessed November 2008.

Child population estimates

	2000		2007	
	Ages 0-17	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17	Ages 0-4
Kentucky	994,818	265,901	1,003,973	278,330
Adair	4,053	1,047	3,936	1,048
Allen	4,601	1,172	4,527	1,186
Anderson	5,077	1,429	5,262	1,296
Ballard	1,911	501	1,743	491
Barren	9,210	2,432	9,670	2,746
Bath	2,678	733	2,803	772
Bell	7,329	1,826	6,467	1,782
Boone	24,644	6,849	31,069	8,732
Bourbon	4,843	1,249	4,632	1,193
Boyd	10,840	2,726	10,259	2,922
Boyle	6,276	1,545	6,146	1,556
Bracken	2,115	550	2,086	562
Breathitt	4,106	940	3,500	875
Breckinridge	4,647	1,182	4,425	1,212
Bullitt	16,640	4,439	17,827	4,143
Butler	3,288	817	3,010	829
Caldwell	2,927	716	2,676	684
Calloway	6,406	1,676	6,533	1,794
Campbell	22,717	6,128	20,660	5,462
Carlisle	1,251	318	1,131	305
Carroll	2,570	676	2,588	769
Carter	6,583	1,719	6,484	1,732
Casey	3,786	972	3,736	973
Christian	20,459	7,129	25,517	7,329
Clark	8,223	2,149	8,323	2,239
Clay	6,232	1,394	5,350	1,306
Clinton	2,184	608	2,093	608
Crittenden	2,178	509	1,910	502
Cumberland	1,689	403	1,485	391
Daviess	23,620	6,171	23,078	6,554
Edmonson	2,745	698	2,584	621
Elliott	1,712	436	1,550	391
Estill	3,697	922	3,489	964
Fayette	55,533	16,146	61,198	19,075
Fleming	3,500	918	3,511	931
Floyd	10,034	2,508	9,278	2,660
Franklin	10,776	2,899	10,593	3,028
Fulton	1,928	503	1,526	383
Gallatin	2,247	591	2,234	663
Garrard	3,602	904	3,854	950
Grant	6,425	1,788	6,908	1,942
Graves	9,068	2,447	8,856	2,353
Grayson	5,876	1,509	5,894	1,611
Green	2,614	620	2,416	623
Greenup	8,699	2,141	7,956	2,078
Hancock	2,241	598	2,228	589
Hardin	25,963	6,739	25,392	7,539
Harlan	8,297	2,032	7,133	1,898
Harrison	4,497	1,130	4,319	1,137
Hart	4,488	1,146	4,422	1,201
Henderson	11,043	2,866	10,603	3,044
Henry	3,820	1,017	3,862	1,030
Hickman	1,162	283	988	240
Hopkins	11,240	2,844	10,594	2,888
Jackson	3,516	893	3,148	835
Jefferson	168,271	46,600	170,787	48,799
Jessamine	10,300	2,876	11,461	3,155
Johnson	5,628	1,437	5,389	1,501
Kenton	39,899	11,085	40,409	11,713
Knott	4,319	1,053	3,606	859
Knox	8,324	2,244	8,301	2,491
LaRue	3,348	845	3,068	815
Laurel	13,401	3,738	13,931	3,706
Lawrence	3,936	913	3,696	963
Lee	1,797	411	1,461	381
Leslie	3,051	758	2,545	670
Letcher	5,996	1,434	5,132	1,468
Lewis	3,570	898	3,243	880
Lincoln	5,997	1,580	6,159	1,668
Livingston	2,188	515	1,931	473
Logan	6,825	1,818	6,584	1,777
Lyon	1,275	304	1,240	296
McCracken	15,315	3,984	14,589	4,008
McCreary	4,729	1,152	4,384	1,157
McLean	2,405	653	2,201	563
Madison	15,512	4,505	18,019	5,122
Magoffin	3,570	939	3,159	864
Marion	4,596	1,216	4,593	1,329
Marshall	6,560	1,532	6,311	1,612
Martin	3,539	886	2,885	747
Mason	4,053	1,065	3,905	1,006
Meade	7,839	2,299	6,868	1,309
Menifee	1,634	383	1,478	367
Mercer	5,080	1,337	5,133	1,342
Metcalfe	2,471	638	2,417	666
Monroe	2,811	738	2,591	711
Montgomery	5,615	1,579	6,207	1,779
Morgan	3,118	747	2,902	747
Muhlenberg	7,206	1,903	6,795	1,814
Nelson	10,372	2,769	10,971	2,991
Nicholas	1,608	425	1,624	457
Ohio	5,704	1,439	5,502	1,606
Oldham	12,644	3,036	13,441	3,148
Owen	2,694	641	2,682	691
Owsley	1,194	268	1,013	285
Pendleton	4,084	971	3,729	874
Perry	7,161	1,717	6,770	1,947
Pike	16,285	4,174	14,138	3,665
Powell	3,524	900	3,169	912
Pulaski	13,156	3,317	13,603	3,782
Robertson	539	124	468	108
Rockcastle	4,054	993	3,745	1,004
Rowan	4,475	1,204	4,420	1,246
Russell	3,675	896	3,713	1,024
Scott	8,685	2,517	11,416	3,369
Shelby	8,391	2,288	10,155	2,946
Simpson	4,305	1,228	4,203	1,052
Spencer	3,171	854	4,335	1,075
Taylor	5,365	1,387	5,195	1,392
Todd	3,183	893	3,157	933
Trigg	2,886	737	2,883	734
Trimble	2,145	548	2,188	572
Union	3,957	975	3,524	828
Warren	21,398	5,935	23,863	6,980
Washington	2,757	635	2,704	722
Wayne	5,049	1,334	4,746	1,221
Webster	3,406	851	3,232	935
Whitley	9,245	2,277	9,054	2,351
Wolfe	1,831	470	1,832	552
Woodford	5,891	1,450	5,656	1,503

Child population estimates by race & ethnicity

2007

	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Kentucky	102,241	33,466	854,756	13,510
Adair	125	44	3,752	15
Allen	82	52	4,383	10
Anderson	166	70	5,006	20
Ballard	87	20	1,632	4
Barren	468	195	8,955	52
Bath	61	33	2,701	8
Bell	195	77	6,156	39
Boone	1,179	1,275	27,815	800
Bourbon	314	327	3,981	10
Boyd	311	114	9,789	45
Boyle	622	210	5,220	94
Bracken	35	15	2,032	4
Breathitt	35	23	3,405	37
Breckinridge	164	66	4,185	10
Bullitt	336	259	17,120	112
Butler	57	47	2,896	10
Caldwell	183	33	2,451	9
Calloway	371	214	5,855	93
Campbell	688	402	19,320	250
Carlisle	40	21	1,063	7
Carroll	98	189	2,280	21
Carter	39	69	6,350	26
Casey	63	139	3,528	6
Christian	6,683	2,153	16,222	459
Clark	467	210	7,593	53
Clay	133	39	5,169	9
Clinton	5	56	2,032	0
Crittenden	40	7	1,857	6
Cumberland	70	14	1,400	1
Daviess	1,677	482	20,743	176
Edmonson	64	33	2,480	7
Elliott	2	5	1,541	2
Estill	21	24	3,429	15
Fayette	11,307	5,092	42,591	2,208
Fleming	81	43	3,378	9
Floyd	105	74	9,056	43
Franklin	1,301	392	8,765	135
Fulton	551	21	943	11
Gallatin	48	120	2,055	11
Garrard	138	143	3,568	5

2007

	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Grant	51	146	6,644	67
Graves	597	713	7,478	68
Grayson	71	50	5,750	23
Green	75	50	2,286	5
Greenup	90	75	7,764	27
Hancock	30	50	2,142	6
Hardin	3,719	1,406	19,588	679
Harlan	214	67	6,788	64
Harrison	141	113	4,047	18
Hart	213	58	4,137	14
Henderson	1,040	215	9,278	70
Henry	150	173	3,506	33
Hickman	148	10	826	4
Hopkins	977	166	9,368	83
Jackson	6	12	3,124	6
Jefferson	45,829	7,560	113,083	4,315
Jessamine	504	258	10,555	144
Johnson	52	32	5,288	17
Kenton	2,801	1,159	35,932	517
Knott	48	25	3,522	11
Knox	130	67	8,074	30
LaRue	135	73	2,851	9
Laurel	188	140	13,472	131
Lawrence	23	16	3,646	11
Lee	12	8	1,436	5
Leslie	3	11	2,528	3
Letcher	38	16	5,046	32
Lewis	28	11	3,200	4
Lincoln	190	100	5,862	7
Livingston	21	34	1,864	12
Logan	628	118	5,817	21
Lyon	50	6	1,169	15
McCracken	2,389	278	11,763	159
McCreary	79	34	4,255	16
McLean	13	52	2,128	8
Madison	937	344	16,506	232
Magoffin	12	13	3,124	10
Marion	370	91	4,091	41
Marshall	65	93	6,132	21
Martin	6	17	2,857	5
Mason	367	61	3,434	43

2007

	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Meade	394	250	6,143	81
Menifee	38	20	1,414	6
Mercer	275	136	4,655	67
Metcalfe	55	27	2,331	4
Monroe	110	55	2,419	7
Montgomery	195	121	5,874	17
Morgan	25	10	2,864	3
Muhlenberg	333	91	6,362	9
Nelson	744	178	9,970	79
Nicholas	13	20	1,587	4
Ohio	67	129	5,295	11
Oldham	568	524	12,186	163
Owen	46	47	2,571	18
Owsley	1	2	1,010	0
Pendleton	35	28	3,642	24
Perry	147	48	6,513	62
Pike	135	116	13,795	92
Powell	39	36	3,092	2
Pulaski	299	282	12,940	82
Robertson	2	9	457	0
Rockcastle	14	26	3,692	13
Rowan	108	69	4,188	55
Russell	43	61	3,595	14
Scott	717	346	10,261	92
Shelby	1,002	1,240	7,848	65
Simpson	493	59	3,612	39
Spencer	148	86	4,091	10
Taylor	351	83	4,738	23
Todd	313	139	2,694	11
Trigg	350	41	2,472	20
Trimble	16	48	2,111	13
Union	621	72	2,818	13
Warren	2,707	1,410	19,279	467
Washington	255	112	2,323	14
Wayne	107	146	4,486	7
Webster	187	202	2,831	12
Whitley	84	80	8,846	44
Wolfe	18	12	1,801	1
Woodford	334	382	4,892	48

Children living in poverty (number & percent of all children)

	2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	203,547	21	220,222	23
Adair	1,234	31	1,347	35
Allen	1,089	24	1,107	25
Anderson	455	9	596	12
Ballard	375	20	380	22
Barren	1,872	21	2,388	27
Bath	794	30	873	33
Bell	3,057	42	3,097	47
Boone	1,637	7	2,652	10
Bourbon	917	19	1,129	25
Boyd	2,506	23	2,438	24
Boyle	983	16	1,158	20
Bracken	222	11	310	16
Breathitt	1,697	43	1,624	47
Breckinridge	756	17	1,106	26
Bullitt	1,888	12	2,035	13
Butler	604	19	763	25
Caldwell	595	21	622	23
Calloway	1,165	19	1,332	22
Campbell	2,799	12	3,552	17
Carlisle	228	19	252	22
Carroll	520	21	529	21
Carter	1,919	30	1,877	31
Casey	1,197	32	1,354	37
Christian	3,934	20	5,019	23
Clark	1,208	15	1,539	19
Clay	2,852	48	2,668	50
Clinton	691	32	762	37
Crittenden	670	31	554	30
Cumberland	507	30	529	34
Daviess	3,677	16	4,196	19
Edmonson	693	26	696	28
Elliott	521	31	635	40
Estill	1,214	33	1,326	39
Fayette	8,039	15	9,591	17
Fleming	859	25	938	28
Floyd	3,992	40	3,598	39
Franklin	1,377	13	1,694	17
Fulton	626	33	626	38
Gallatin	381	17	557	25
Garrard	707	20	820	22
Grant	964	15	1,207	19
Graves	1,986	23	2,150	25
Grayson	1,446	25	1,987	35
Green	602	24	670	28
Greenup	1,620	19	2,150	27
Hancock	402	18	363	17
Hardin	3,534	14	4,175	17
Harlan	3,336	40	3,139	43
Harrison	712	16	851	20
Hart	1,276	29	1,448	34
Henderson	1,921	18	2,095	20
Henry	616	16	750	20
Hickman	316	28	278	27
Hopkins	2,721	25	2,810	27
Jackson	1,287	37	1,277	40
Jefferson	30,604	19	31,043	19
Jessamine	1,417	14	1,902	18
Johnson	2,002	36	1,794	34
Kenton	4,877	12	5,819	15
Knott	1,717	40	1,485	40
Knox	3,466	43	3,610	46
LaRue	642	19	669	22
Laurel	3,882	29	3,753	28
Lawrence	1,580	41	1,730	48
Lee	739	42	714	46
Leslie	1,181	39	1,083	42
Letcher	2,147	36	1,845	36
Lewis	1,274	37	1,244	40
Lincoln	1,600	27	1,586	27
Livingston	244	11	410	21
Logan	1,424	21	1,515	24
Lyon	221	18	210	18
McCracken	3,318	22	3,595	25
McCreary	1,907	41	2,245	54
McLean	505	21	481	22
Madison	2,777	18	3,426	21
Magoffin	1,627	46	1,493	46
Marion	1,012	22	1,091	24
Marshall	765	12	1,020	17
Martin	1,591	45	1,750	58
Mason	949	24	950	25
Meade	1,087	14	1,144	16
Menifee	654	41	604	43
Mercer	884	18	1,001	20
Metcalfe	713	29	784	34
Monroe	767	27	842	33
Montgomery	1,032	19	1,320	23
Morgan	1,063	35	1,120	40
Muhlenberg	1,934	27	1,835	28
Nelson	1,607	16	1,731	17
Nicholas	230	14	402	26
Ohio	1,266	22	1,430	27
Oldham	631	5	733	6
Owen	460	17	614	23
Owsley	666	56	630	62
Pendleton	602	15	773	21
Perry	2,588	37	2,681	40
Pike	4,950	31	4,387	31
Powell	1,089	31	1,126	36
Pulaski	3,538	27	3,563	28
Robertson	167	31	150	30
Rockcastle	1,142	29	1,272	35
Rowan	928	21	1,164	28
Russell	1,123	31	1,222	34
Scott	974	11	1,291	13
Shelby	1,126	13	1,206	14
Simpson	598	14	825	20
Spencer	295	9	425	11
Taylor	1,260	24	1,287	26
Todd	702	22	756	25
Trigg	394	14	545	19
Trimble	319	15	419	20
Union	929	24	749	22
Warren	3,845	18	4,074	19
Washington	398	15	533	20
Wayne	1,743	35	1,716	38
Webster	685	20	669	21
Whitley	3,092	34	3,551	39
Wolfe	930	51	875	51
Woodford	472	8	692	12

Data Sources and Notes

Child population estimates

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and National Center for Health Statistics, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Child population estimates by race & ethnicity

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and National Center for Health Statistics, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

Children living in poverty (number & percent of all children)

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2005 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Data Note: Census 2000 data reflect income earned in the previous year, 1999. The poverty level for a family of four with two children in 1999 was $16,895. The child poverty universe only included children who lived in a household in which they were related to the head of that household. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates reflect data for the income year 2005. The poverty threshold for 2005 for a family of four with two children was $19,806.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The thing that surprised me was the poverty rate. So many children in our area are living in poverty.

— Erica McCoy, Eastern High School, Louisville KY,
Excerpted from an interview with the Louisville Courier-Journal following the Jefferson County release of the 2007 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Data Book, November 9, 2007.

My Grandpa once told me a story of when he was a little boy. It was the middle of the Great Depression, and he went with his father to apply for government aid. He remembered the woman clip clopping down the hall in her store bought shoes. Disdain was evident in her voice, as she told them, "People like you should be ashamed."

…I see my grandfather in the many faces...at Wayside Christian mission, a homeless shelter in Louisville. We work with the children and watch them leave when the parents obtain employment. We see the pride the children feel when they know they are leaving to have a home of their own….It breaks my heart to see the children when they come back, when the job ends, or the money isn't enough for their parents to provide for the families' needs. Enacting a state Earned Income Tax Credit would reduce child poverty by 25% and provides these families the opportunity to build and secure long-term wealth.

Government assistance should not come at the price of shame for the disadvantaged in our communities. For those who are our working poor, we should place the emphasis on the word "working" and assist them in their quest to pull their families from the grips of despair.

— Chris Head and Ben Scott, Saint Xavier High School, Louisville, KY,
speaking at Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol, February 7, 2008.



Seth Boone speaks at the 2007 Kids Count Annual Release

Median Household Income

Definition

Median household income is the income level at which half of households have incomes above the amount and half have incomes below the amount.

Data in context

All children do better when they live in families with adequate income to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, and health care. Median household income provides one measure of the ability of Kentucky's families to meet these needs. It also reflects one component of an area's economic health, showing the mid-point of household incomes.

The official definition of income includes most components of cash income, including employment, government payments, pensions, and interest. However, it does not include food stamps, Medicaid receipts, tax payments or credits, or capital gains or losses.

Kentucky ranks sixth in the nation in the growth in inequality between the top and bottom fifth of income levels over the past twenty years. The gap between Kentucky's richest and poorest families is 10th largest in the nation.[1]

Median income for families with children in the U.S. was $58,686 in 2007, up 4 percent from $56,319 in 2006.[2] Among families with children in Kentucky, median income also increased 2 percent from $47,604 in 2006 to $48,520 in 2007.[3] Kentucky's median income slipped slightly as a portion of the national median income, dropping from 85 to 83 percent.

County-level median household income data provide a comparison of income levels within the state. Data from 2005, the latest county-level data available, show 37 Kentucky counties with a median household income above the state median.

Robertson County was the only county to see negative income growth from 2000 to 2005, with a decline of 2 percent. Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Calloway, Clark, Gallatin, and Jefferson Counties all saw slower growth since 2000 with less than a 5 percent increase in median income. But even with this slower growth, the average median income for these counties was $38,640, three percent higher than the 2005 state median income of $37,377.

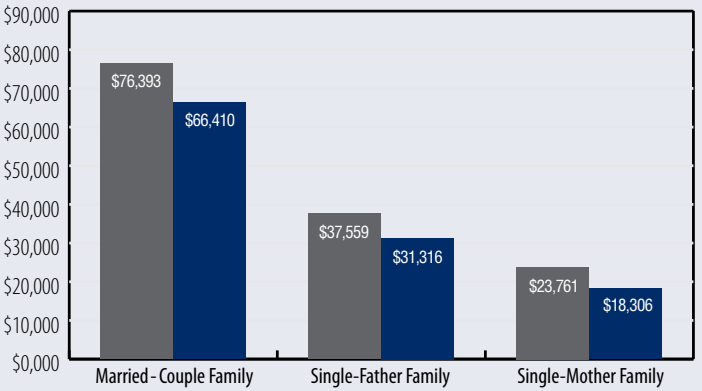
In contrast, Clay, Floyd, Harlan, Jackson, Knott, Lawrence, Leslie, Letcher, Livingston, Martin, Perry, Trigg, and Woodford Counties saw median household incomes increase by at least 20 percent from 2000 to 2005. Despite these increases, the average median household income for these counties was just $29,358, significantly below the state and national median incomes.

Median income varies significantly by race. In 2007, Black and Hispanic households in Kentucky had lower annual incomes than White, non-Hispanic households (64 and 88 percent of the income of White, non-Hispanic households, respectively), while Asian households had the highest median income relative to Whites (134 percent).[4]

All workers need opportunities for good jobs close to home or accessible by public transportation. Systemic factors like housing segregation with highly concentrated areas of unemployment create barriers for workers of color.[5] Discrimination in hiring and home loan pricing, in addition to vulnerability to economic downturns, creates barriers for families of color to achieve economic success.[6,7] These unequal opportunities have consequences; workers of color are most likely to earn wages that are below the poverty line.[8]

Establishing a state Earned Income Tax Credit and increasing financial support for low-income students to attend college will raise median income levels for all families. Communities should also enforce non-discrimination laws for employers and lenders, and implement culturally sensitive policies and procedures to ensure fair opportunities for all workers, thereby reducing racial disparities in income.[9,10]

Median Income of Families with Children under 18, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2005 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.
Data Note: Census 2000 data reflect income earned in the previous year, 1999. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates reflect data for the income year 2005. Households include all persons occupying a single residence, regardless of their relationships to one another.

1 Bernstein, J., McNichol, M., Nicholas, A. (2008). *Pulling Apart: A State by State Analysis of Income Trends*. Economic Policy Institute and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at http://www.epi.org. January 2008.
2 Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 and 2007 American Community Survey. Available at http://www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
3 Ibid.
4 Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey. Available at http://www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
5 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Family and Community Economic Success." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
6 Bocian, D., Ernst, K., and Li, W. (2006). *Unfair Lending Practices: The Effect of Race and Ethnicity on the Price of Subprime Mortgages*. Center for Responsible Lending. Available at http://www.responsiblelending.org. Accessed August 2008.
7 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Income Security." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Family and Community Economic Success." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.

Median household income

	2000	2005
Kentucky	$33,672	$37,377
Adair	$24,055	$26,903
Allen	$31,238	$34,121
Anderson	$45,433	$47,415
Ballard	$32,130	$36,575
Barren	$31,240	$34,450
Bath	$26,018	$28,317
Bell	$19,057	$21,300
Boone	$53,593	$56,262
Bourbon	$35,038	$36,102
Boyd	$32,749	$36,141
Boyle	$35,241	$35,734
Bracken	$34,823	$39,067
Breathitt	$19,155	$22,545
Breckinridge	$30,554	$32,494
Bullitt	$45,106	$49,464
Butler	$29,405	$32,338
Caldwell	$28,686	$32,639
Calloway	$30,134	$30,660
Campbell	$41,903	$46,573
Carlisle	$30,087	$33,119
Carroll	$35,925	$42,186
Carter	$26,427	$30,267
Casey	$21,580	$24,088
Christian	$31,177	$33,891
Clark	$39,946	$41,581
Clay	$16,271	$19,728
Clinton	$19,563	$23,282
Crittenden	$29,060	$32,299
Cumberland	$21,572	$24,055
Daviess	$36,813	$38,845
Edmonson	$25,413	$29,946
Elliott	$21,014	$24,521
Estill	$23,318	$25,026
Fayette	$39,813	$42,778
Fleming	$27,990	$30,471
Floyd	$21,168	$25,753
Franklin	$40,011	$44,446
Fulton	$24,382	$25,907
Gallatin	$36,422	$38,018
Garrard	$34,284	$38,796
Grant	$38,438	$43,996
Graves	$30,874	$33,826
Grayson	$27,639	$30,732
Green	$25,463	$28,028
Greenup	$32,142	$35,361
Hancock	$36,914	$42,450
Hardin	$37,744	$42,900
Harlan	$18,665	$23,031
Harrison	$36,210	$39,290
Hart	$25,378	$27,601
Henderson	$35,892	$39,796
Henry	$37,263	$39,749
Hickman	$31,615	$35,857
Hopkins	$30,868	$35,522
Jackson	$20,177	$24,120
Jefferson	$39,457	$40,973
Jessamine	$40,096	$41,980
Johnson	$24,911	$28,619
Kenton	$43,906	$48,673
Knott	$20,373	$24,716
Knox	$18,294	$21,847
LaRue	$32,056	$35,114
Laurel	$27,015	$31,657
Lawrence	$21,610	$25,948
Lee	$18,544	$21,024
Leslie	$18,546	$22,164
Letcher	$21,110	$25,549
Lewis	$22,208	$24,182
Lincoln	$26,542	$30,390
Livingston	$31,776	$41,562
Logan	$32,474	$37,066
Lyon	$31,694	$35,191
McCracken	$33,865	$37,758
McCreary	$19,348	$22,344
McLean	$29,675	$32,672
Madison	$32,861	$37,173
Magoffin	$19,421	$21,653
Marion	$30,387	$34,887
Marshall	$35,573	$38,436
Martin	$18,279	$22,368
Mason	$30,195	$32,825
Meade	$36,966	$41,380
Menifee	$22,064	$24,921
Mercer	$35,555	$37,468
Metcalfe	$23,540	$27,000
Monroe	$22,356	$25,424
Montgomery	$31,746	$34,069
Morgan	$21,869	$26,119
Muhlenberg	$28,566	$31,019
Nelson	$39,010	$45,691
Nicholas	$29,886	$32,914
Ohio	$29,557	$33,551
Oldham	$63,229	$68,011
Owen	$33,310	$37,139
Owsley	$15,805	$17,524
Pendleton	$38,125	$40,901
Perry	$22,089	$27,405
Pike	$23,930	$27,922
Powell	$25,515	$28,991
Pulaski	$27,370	$31,531
Robertson	$30,581	$30,013
Rockcastle	$23,475	$27,364
Rowan	$28,055	$31,980
Russell	$22,042	$25,398
Scott	$47,081	$50,148
Shelby	$45,534	$51,691
Simpson	$36,432	$40,388
Spencer	$47,042	$54,288
Taylor	$28,089	$32,381
Todd	$29,718	$34,157
Trigg	$33,002	$39,933
Trimble	$36,192	$41,521
Union	$35,018	$36,612
Warren	$36,151	$40,611
Washington	$33,136	$36,347
Wayne	$20,863	$24,040
Webster	$31,529	$36,620
Whitley	$22,075	$25,777
Wolfe	$19,310	$22,189
Woodford	$49,491	$59,375

Child Nutrition: Food Stamps

Definition

Children receiving food stamps is the number of children under 18 who received food stamps.

Data in context

Every child needs adequate and nutritious food to grow up healthy. Children living without adequate food or experiencing food shortages face more health and psychological issues than other children.[1] The Food Stamp Program exists to help those most in need buy the food necessary for good health.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Food Stamp Program through its Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The federal government spent $674 million in food stamp benefits in Kentucky for FY 2007.[2]

In Kentucky, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services administers the program through the Division of Family Support and determines eligibility, allotments, and the distribution of benefits. Households with gross income below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for food stamps, and the specific benefit amount is based on the household's income. Benefits are provided by coupons or an electronic card, much like an ATM card, and accepted at grocery stores. Kentucky's use of electronic cards for food stamps allows families to access this support more easily.

Nationally, the number of food stamp recipients has risen since FFY 2002, corresponding to increases in people living below the poverty line, wage stagnation, and better access to the program through the states' outreach efforts.[3] The Congressional Budget Office projects continued growth in the program, estimating that the FFY 2009 monthly caseload will average 28 million persons.[4] Though more people are using food stamps to make ends meet, the maximum monthly allotment for a family of four falls an estimated $46.20 short of the amount needed to purchase the minimal adequate diet.[5]

In 2006, 37 million individuals on average were eligible to receive food stamps each month, and roughly 68 percent of those qualified obtained them.[6] The majority of all food

stamp benefits go to households with children – nearly 80 percent of eligible households received food stamps.[7]

In 2007, an average of 248,676 Kentucky children received food stamps each month.[8] The average monthly benefit for all recipients was $210.70 per household.[9] Kentucky's food stamp participation has increased by 40 percent since 2000. Shelby County experienced the largest jump in recipients with a 220 percent change in participation since 2000. The number of participants more than doubled in Allen, Anderson, Boone, Bracken, Franklin, Grant, Harrison, Jessamine, Meade, Oldham, Scott, Simpson, Spencer, Trimble, and Woodford Counties since 2000.

Twelve counties, all located in Eastern Kentucky, saw decreases in the average monthly number of children receiving food stamps, corresponding with declining child populations in these counties.

Food stamps offer a temporary lifeline for families struggling to make ends meet. Systemic barriers like high prices for goods and services in poor neighborhoods, the relocation of jobs from low-income neighborhoods, and discriminatory hiring practices limit opportunities for families, especially families of color because of the interaction between poverty and race.[10] In 2006, more than one in three households with income below the poverty line and about one in five Black or Hispanic households across the U.S. experienced food insecurity, compared to 10.9 percent of all households.[11]

The majority of children (79 percent) receiving food stamps in Kentucky in 2007 were White. Black children represented 18 percent of child food stamp recipients, and Asian and Hispanic children represented a combined 3 percent that year. In addition to food stamps, families also need opportunities to train for good jobs, build assets, and access consumer goods and financial services at reasonable costs to achieve financial stability.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.

1 Food Research and Action Center. *Facts about Hunger*. Available at http://www.frac.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 USDA Food and Nutrition Service program data. *National Level Annual Summary: Participation and Costs, FS Benefits*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmain.htm. Accessed August 2008.
3 Wolkwitz, K. (2008). *Trends in Food Stamp Program Participation Rates: 2000 to 2006*. USDA Food and Nutrition Service. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
4 Congressional Budget Office. *Food Stamp Fact Sheet*. Available at http://www.cbo.gov/. Accessed August 2008.
5 Food Research and Action Center. *Food Stamp Participation in May 2008 Sets Another Record High*. Available at: http://www.frac.org. Accessed August 2008.
6 USDA Food and Nutrition Service (2008). *Trends in Food Stamp Program Participation Rates: 2000-2006*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
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9 USDA Food and Nutrition Service program data. *Annual State Level Data: Average Monthly Benefit Per Household*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmain.htm. Accessed August 2008.
10 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Rural Family Economic Success." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
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12 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Rural Family Economic Success." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.

Children receiving food stamps (average monthly number of children)

	2000	2007
Kentucky	177,569	248,676
Adair	760	997
Allen	516	1,081
Anderson	297	747
Ballard	303	383
Barren	1,367	2,323
Bath	755	1,029
Bell	2,754	3,283
Boone	1,058	3,012
Bourbon	569	1,037
Boyd	2,391	3,083
Boyle	766	1,316
Bracken	240	562
Breathitt	1,706	1,680
Breckinridge	733	1,147
Bullitt	1,504	2,854
Butler	618	835
Caldwell	542	726
Calloway	903	1,204
Campbell	2,379	3,501
Carlisle	152	219
Carroll	390	619
Carter	1,851	2,477
Casey	719	1,235
Christian	3,322	5,040
Clark	1,348	2,265
Clay	2,666	2,644
Clinton	602	835
Crittenden	380	449
Cumberland	412	493
Daviess	3,580	5,225
Edmonson	518	630
Elliott	659	713
Estill	1,200	1,419
Fayette	6,633	11,107
Fleming	642	869
Floyd	4,187	4,211
Franklin	1,085	2,239
Fulton	622	630
Gallatin	333	521
Garrard	529	914
Grant	800	1,866
Graves	1,308	2,126
Grayson	1,015	1,642
Green	434	609
Greenup	1,594	2,137
Hancock	219	397
Hardin	2,462	4,562
Harlan	3,594	3,305
Harrison	502	1,061
Hart	885	1,189
Henderson	1,763	2,534
Henry	524	807
Hickman	229	244
Hopkins	2,255	2,900
Jackson	1,036	1,254
Jefferson	27,036	40,270
Jessamine	1,175	2,440
Johnson	1,947	2,036
Kenton	4,611	7,174
Knott	1,902	1,583
Knox	3,391	3,868
LaRue	531	781
Laurel	3,274	4,659
Lawrence	1,432	1,417
Lee	799	793
Leslie	1,180	1,169
Letcher	2,303	2,183
Lewis	1,150	1,402
Lincoln	960	1,714
Livingston	277	411
Logan	911	1,472
Lyon	154	218
McCracken	3,066	3,667
McCreary	2,053	1,998
McLean	300	520
Madison	2,286	4,005
Magoffin	1,555	1,593
Marion	802	1,013
Marshall	754	1,226
Martin	1,580	1,449
Mason	872	1,209
Meade	583	1,207
Menifee	488	652
Mercer	589	1,022
Metcalfe	452	690
Monroe	588	795
Montgomery	1,080	1,644
Morgan	1,048	1,122
Muhlenberg	1,202	1,922
Nelson	1,259	2,049
Nicholas	328	465
Ohio	1,155	1,676
Oldham	371	971
Owen	444	646
Owsley	671	631
Pendleton	547	851
Perry	2,960	2,796
Pike	4,852	4,993
Powell	1,014	1,328
Pulaski	2,611	4,056
Robertson	110	132
Rockcastle	949	1,319
Rowan	928	1,363
Russell	940	1,265
Scott	936	2,029
Shelby	559	1,790
Simpson	378	940
Spencer	223	492
Taylor	900	1,277
Todd	420	796
Trigg	322	563
Trimble	245	537
Union	612	804
Warren	3,629	5,047
Washington	273	510
Wayne	1,440	1,718
Webster	532	689
Whitley	3,288	3,799
Wolfe	811	944
Woodford	302	695

Child Nutrition: WIC

Definition

WIC is the average monthly number of infants and children up to age 5 served by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

Data in context

All children need a healthy diet for a strong beginning in life. Women have specific needs during pregnancy, and nutrition has a significant impact on the pregnancy and the health of the unborn child.[1] For infants and children, poor nutrition is linked to negative health outcomes and psychological issues.[2]

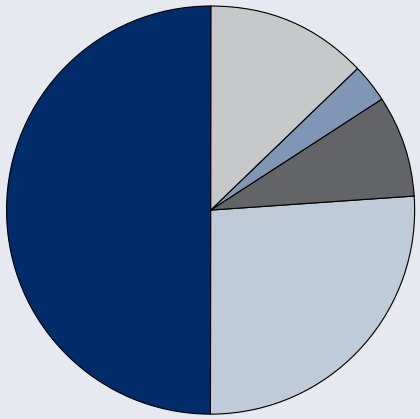
WIC serves pregnant women, postpartum women, breastfeeding women, infants, and children under five years old living in households at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line. Currently, WIC serves 45 percent of all infants (children under the age of one) born in the United States.[3]

All children benefit from access to adequate nutrition, especially in utero and during infancy. However, low-income neighborhoods often have limited options for parents to obtain healthy, affordable food. WIC participation can increase opportunities for healthy eating for all young children, their mothers, and pregnant women.

In Kentucky, 80 percent of all WIC participants are non-Hispanic White. Though total numbers of participation are much smaller, participation rates are slightly higher among Black/African-American and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders and substantially higher among Hispanic/Latinos than participation for other racial or ethnic groups.[4] Outreach efforts can help all families obtain adequate nutrition.

Participation in WIC provides mothers with healthy foods, educational materials on the best ways to care for and feed their new babies, and screening and referrals to other health and social services. WIC also encourages breastfeeding as the optimal means of feeding infants up to one year.[5] In addition to nutrition services, participation increases the chance of mothers accessing services like regular medical treatment and immunizations for their children.

Women, Infants & Children Receiving WIC in Kentucky, 2007



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

WIC participation is linked to improved birth outcomes, including reduced risk of low-weight birth. The costs of WIC are minimal: for less than $600, WIC provides the nutritious food needed during pregnancy to participating women.[6] However, it costs nearly $22,000 per pound to help low-birthweight babies achieve a normal weight.[7] WIC participation can also reduce infant mortality; one study found a significant reduction in rates among Medicaid recipients who participated in the program.[8]

A 2002 study of WIC participation found that the probability of women participating in WIC increased during the first 4 months of pregnancy.[9] Women who have participated in WIC during a previous pregnancy and women who are receiving Medicaid are more likely to participate in WIC.[10]

Between 2000 and 2007 in Kentucky, WIC participation grew by 15,724 children, an increase of 19 percent. Participation grew in 99 of Kentucky's counties since 2000. Martin County saw the largest percentage decline (19 percent), while participation in Scott County grew by 101 percent during this seven-year period.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health.

1 National Women's Health Information Center (2005). *Frequently Asked Questions About Pregnancy and a Healthy Diet*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's Health.
2 The Center on Hunger and Poverty, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University (2002). *The Consequences of Hunger and Food Insecurity for Children: Evidence from Recent Scientific Studies*. Available at http://www.centeronhunger.org. Accessed August 2008.
3 USDA Food and Nutrition Service. *WIC at a Glance*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health.
5 USDA Food and Nutrition Service. *How WIC Helps*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
6 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (2006). *History of WIC in Kentucky*. Available at http://chfs.ky.gov. Accessed August 2008.
7 Ibid.
8 Food Research and Action Center (2005). *WIC in the States: Thirty-One Years of Building a Healthier America*. Available at http://www.frac.org. Accessed August 2008.
9 Swann, C. (2003). *The Dynamics of Prenatal WIC Participation and the Role of Past Participation*. New York: State University of New York at Stony Brook.
10 Ibid.

Infants and children receiving WIC (average monthly number)

	2000	2007
Kentucky	84,399	100,123
Adair	341	422
Allen	417	553
Anderson	277	342
Ballard	181	172
Barren	716	1,108
Bath	353	379
Bell	1,243	1,336
Boone	1,195	1,679
Bourbon	342	427
Boyd	956	1,040
Boyle	399	564
Bracken	156	215
Breathitt	600	592
Breckinridge	341	457
Bullitt	736	1,069
Butler	335	393
Caldwell	296	351
Calloway	621	728
Campbell	1,081	1,404
Carlisle	160	152
Carroll	268	374
Carter	945	1,050
Casey	395	444
Christian	3,301	3,217
Clark	627	782
Clay	907	926
Clinton	381	457
Crittenden	216	236
Cumberland	233	265
Daviess	1,880	2,241
Edmonson	269	308
Elliott	237	295
Estill	496	506
Fayette	3,069	4,747
Fleming	487	461
Floyd	1,361	1,558
Franklin	716	882
Fulton	282	292
Gallatin	178	302
Garrard	343	447
Grant	707	836
Graves	819	1,024
Grayson	611	847
Green	245	352
Greenup	637	769
Hancock	175	195
Hardin	2,451	2,407
Harlan	1,332	1,252
Harrison	341	486
Hart	427	493
Henderson	776	988
Henry	276	307
Hickman	121	116
Hopkins	1,000	1,190
Jackson	461	491
Jefferson	10,358	12,754
Jessamine	680	1,099
Johnson	758	822
Kenton	1,745	2,014
Knott	619	528
Knox	1,229	1,223
LaRue	283	406
Laurel	1,210	1,371
Lawrence	434	492
Lee	280	271
Leslie	558	477
Letcher	700	652
Lewis	345	459
Lincoln	591	663
Livingston	200	233
Logan	475	613
Lyon	138	149
McCracken	1,411	1,370
McCreary	707	793
McLean	306	260
Madison	1,333	1,554
Magoffin	614	611
Marion	539	580
Marshall	579	680
Martin	599	483
Mason	407	436
Meade	533	526
Menifee	222	278
Mercer	418	524
Metcalfe	261	291
Monroe	285	334
Montgomery	567	846
Morgan	441	474
Muhlenberg	744	754
Nelson	775	933
Nicholas	231	231
Ohio	625	770
Oldham	369	611
Owen	166	233
Owsley	215	220
Pendleton	240	278
Perry	950	918
Pike	1,787	1,633
Powell	466	513
Pulaski	1,334	1,714
Robertson	66	96
Rockcastle	429	583
Rowan	499	593
Russell	424	537
Scott	378	760
Shelby	469	790
Simpson	267	392
Spencer	170	285
Taylor	538	599
Todd	308	399
Trigg	249	318
Trimble	142	191
Union	313	370
Warren	1,406	2,107
Washington	261	308
Wayne	689	768
Webster	268	354
Whitley	1,443	1,788
Wolfe	339	429
Woodford	307	460

Child Nutrition: School Meals

Definition

Children receiving free or reduced-price meals is the number and percent of children eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals.

Data in context

Children need proper nutrition for healthy development and success in school. Undernourished children have poorer health and miss more school than well-nourished children. Students who eat breakfast have much higher reading and math scores, attend school more regularly, and are more attentive with fewer behavioral problems.[1] Access to school meal programs can encourage healthy eating habits, which begin in childhood.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP), a federal meal program, operates in more than 101,000 schools (public and private, nonprofit) and residential child care programs.[2] In FFY 2007, the program provided nutritionally-balanced, low-cost or free lunches to more than 30.5 million children each school day.[3]

During the summer, NSLP and the Summer Food Service Program provide meals to children at eligible sites where 50 percent of the children participating are determined eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Once the site is eligible, the children can eat for free. While the participation rates have increased for the school-year program, only one in five eligible children participated in the summer nutrition programs during July 2007.[4]

A national survey of NSLP programs from 2000 to 2004 found that lunches consumed by NSLP participants, regardless of income level, were more nutrient dense than lunches consumed by non-participating children. School lunch participants had higher intakes of milk, meat, and beans. Low-income

children participating also had higher scores for fruit consumption.[5]

Schools that choose to take part in the lunch program receive cash subsidies and donated commodities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. To participate, schools must serve meals that meet federal nutritional requirements and offer free or reduced-price meals to eligible children. Since 1998, the program has included reimbursement for snacks served to children in after-school educational and enrichment programs for children through 18 years of age.

In Kentucky, any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the program. Children are eligible to receive free meals if their families have incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level. Children qualify for reduced-price meals, capped at 40 cents per meal, if their families have incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level. All school meals, including full-priced meals, are subsidized to some extent. Local schools set their own prices for paid meals, but they must operate their meal services as nonprofit programs.[6]

All of Kentucky's 175 school districts participate in the school meals program. For the 2008 school year, 53 percent of Kentucky children in public schools qualified to receive free or reduced-price meals, up from 48 percent in school year 2000.

In nearly three of four counties in Kentucky, half of all students qualify to receive free or reduced-price meals. The greatest increases in the percent of qualifying students occurred in Barren, Crittenden, Owen, and Shelby Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Division of Nutrition and Health Services.

1 Food Research and Action Center (2007). *School Breakfast Scorecard 2007*. Available at http://www.frac.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 USDA Food and Nutrition Service, National School Lunch Program (2008). *Fact Sheet*. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
3 Ibid.
4 Food Research and Action Center (2008). *Hunger Doesn't Take A Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report 2008*. Available at http://www.frac.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Cole, N., and Fox, M. (2008). *Diet Quality of American School-Age Children by School Lunch Participation Status: Data From The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey*. USDA Food and Nutrition Service. Available at http://www.fns.usda.gov. Accessed August 2008.
6 Ibid.

Children attending public schools eligible for free or reduced-price meals (number and percent of enrolled students)

	1999-2000		2007-2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	307,674	48	355,992	53
Adair	1,547	61	1,522	59
Allen	1,275	42	1,665	53
Anderson	955	28	1,416	34
Ballard	661	43	800	52
Barren	2,811	40	3,973	54
Bath	1,205	65	1,273	67
Bell	4,310	75	4,276	77
Boone	2,537	19	4,940	25
Bourbon	1,534	41	1,922	51
Boyd	3,548	45	3,997	54
Boyle	1,587	35	2,040	44
Bracken	615	41	776	51
Breathitt	2,277	77	2,082	75
Breckinridge	1,803	55	2,036	64
Bullitt	3,523	32	5,185	41
Butler	1,317	58	1,137	56
Caldwell	1,000	47	1,089	56
Calloway	1,897	41	2,227	46
Campbell	4,560	37	4,997	43
Carlisle	445	49	428	50
Carroll	934	48	994	50
Carter	2,987	61	3,148	61
Casey	1,518	62	1,681	66
Christian	5,785	63	7,645	65
Clark	2,080	40	2,705	47
Clay	3,222	75	2,511	68
Clinton	1,114	69	1,191	71
Crittenden	595	41	737	54
Cumberland	794	66	719	68
Daviess	5,718	40	7,650	49
Edmonson	915	47	1,197	56
Elliott	884	72	814	71
Estill	1,450	52	1,628	63
Fayette	12,020	37	14,722	42
Fleming	1,327	54	1,411	59
Floyd	5,181	70	4,730	74
Franklin	2,390	35	3,249	47
Fulton	1,022	71	924	77
Gallatin	776	53	983	60
Garrard	1,088	46	1,452	53
Grant	1,659	39	2,486	50
Graves	2,638	44	3,728	56
Grayson	1,816	45	2,381	56
Green	914	54	1,005	60
Greenup	2,529	40	2,942	47
Hancock	518	33	700	43
Hardin	6,475	43	7,593	46
Harlan	4,851	75	4,034	74
Harrison	1,315	41	1,704	51
Hart	1,332	56	1,529	62
Henderson	2,784	38	3,284	47
Henry	1,233	45	1,489	50
Hickman	493	57	465	57
Hopkins	3,667	45	4,451	51
Jackson	2,004	84	1,915	80
Jefferson	47,557	49	56,458	58
Jessamine	2,569	40	3,764	45
Johnson	3,107	67	2,824	62
Kenton	7,720	36	9,393	44
Knott	2,235	71	1,788	73
Knox	4,355	76	4,282	77
LaRue	1,104	47	1,239	52
Laurel	4,843	53	5,893	60
Lawrence	2,070	71	1,608	63
Lee	1,039	77	836	77
Leslie	1,691	73	1,301	70
Letcher	2,943	67	2,650	68
Lewis	1,576	63	1,708	67
Lincoln	2,276	50	2,698	56
Livingston	641	42	637	47
Logan	2,027	43	2,532	52
Lyon	340	33	421	43
McCracken	4,196	44	5,414	49
McCreary	2,009	77	1,873	81
McLean	1,703	56	1,665	53
Madison	3,430	45	3,786	49
Magoffin	1,176	44	1,454	54
Marion	2,165	32	3,144	44
Marshall	2,221	66	2,291	73
Martin	2,853	82	2,694	83
Mason	738	45	940	56
Meade	2,018	47	2,410	48
Menifee	683	61	725	67
Mercer	1,153	31	1,587	42
Metcalfe	1,022	63	1,199	67
Monroe	1,311	60	1,384	64
Montgomery	2,102	52	2,495	54
Morgan	1,582	69	1,381	66
Muhlenberg	2,413	45	2,815	53
Nelson	2,604	41	3,492	46
Nicholas	611	53	688	58
Ohio	1,911	48	2,500	57
Oldham	1,170	14	1,952	16
Owen	774	40	1,094	55
Owsley	934	89	867	93
Pendleton	1,273	43	1,403	50
Perry	3,853	63	3,553	68
Pike	7,403	61	6,979	63
Powell	1,486	56	1,637	66
Pulaski	5,973	61	6,073	60
Robertson	195	51	408	54
Rockcastle	1,857	61	1,958	65
Rowan	1,625	52	1,810	55
Russell	1,652	59	1,943	66
Scott	1,673	30	2,665	34
Shelby	1,568	31	2,750	45
Simpson	1,063	36	1,431	47
Spencer	889	42	835	32
Taylor	1,820	46	2,082	53
Todd	1,021	49	1,274	57
Trigg	919	45	1,026	50
Trimble	664	44	854	51
Union	1,098	43	1,272	53
Warren	5,867	42	7,915	46
Washington	810	44	963	56
Wayne	2,739	76	2,709	72
Webster	1,092	44	1,160	51
Whitley	5,024	63	5,648	66
Wolfe	1,107	82	1,073	83
Woodford	696	18	1,111	27

Child Support

Definition

Child support is financial assistance for children from a noncustodial parent. *Total collections* is the amount of child support collected on behalf of families by the state's child support enforcement program. *Percent collected* is the ratio of the amount collected to the total current year obligation.

Data in context

All children need basic necessities, such as food and clothing, and child support payments provide a critical means for custodial parents to meet these needs. Child support reduces poverty rates by about 5 percent for children with a nonresident parent.[1] Second only to earnings, child support constitutes 31 percent of income for low-income families headed by single mothers.[2]

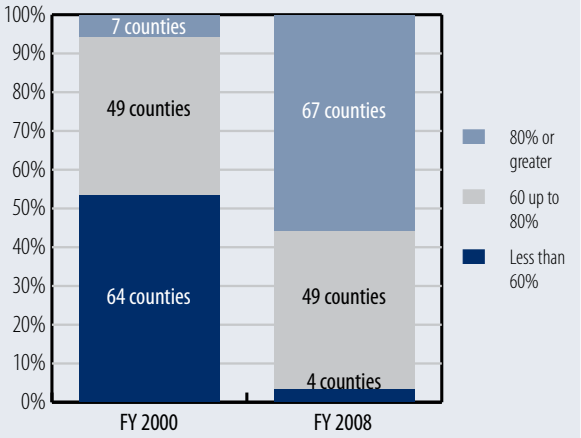
In addition to the monetary benefits, child support contributes to family self-sufficiency and economic stability. Even when controlling for other factors impacting employment, low-income parents who receive regular child support payments are more likely to find jobs quickly and keep jobs longer.[3] Regular child support payments help working families that have left welfare overcome financial crises without relying on government assistance again.[4]

Federal, state, and local governments work together to help families promote self-sufficiency and child well-being. Nationally, 20 million children received almost $25 billion in child support in 2007.[5] The Child Support Enforcement Program, a federal-state partnership, facilitates collections and has been increasingly effective at both collecting child support and keeping enforcement costs reasonable.[6]

However, late last year, a federal funding cut reduced state enforcement efforts by $6.7 billion over 10 years. An estimated $11 billion will be lost in child support payments due to the cut over that 10-year period.[7]

In Kentucky, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Support works to collect child support through services such as locating noncustodial parents, establishing paternity, establishing support orders, and collecting support payments. Recipients of Medicaid or benefits through the Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program are automatically enrolled for child support services.

Counties by Rate of Open Cases with a Court Order Established, FY 2000 and FY 2008



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

During FY 2008, Kentucky's child support program collected nearly $410 million in child support owed, a 70 percent increase over FY 2000 collections. The percent of child support successfully collected statewide increased as well, from 53 percent to 59 percent.

Collection rates exceeded 70 percent in Adair, Boone, LaRue, Livingston, McLean, and Oldham Counties in FY 2008. While collection rates for most counties range from 50 to 70 percent, eleven counties had rates below 50 percent: Clay, Fulton, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lee, Lewis, Magoffin, McCreary, Owsley, and Whitley Counties.

States can increase child support collections by working to establish paternity and establishing a court order for payment of child support.[8] States can also encourage noncustodial parents to pay child support by allowing families that receive welfare to keep a portion of the payment and setting reasonable obligations for noncustodial parents.[9,10]

States can also increase the likelihood that parents can pay child support by working to ensure greater economic opportunity for those with obligations. Low wages and unstable employment seriously impact noncustodial parents' ability to fulfill their commitments. Because parents of color are disproportionately impacted by low wages and unstable employment, they are less able than their White counterparts to provide this important form of family support.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Support.

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Child support (amount & percent collected)

	FY 2000		FY 2008	
	Total collections	Percent collected	Total collections	Percent collected
Kentucky	$240,645,454	53	$408,871,101	59
Adair	$404,159	47	$1,591,931	71
Allen	$898,777	62	$2,384,565	69
Anderson	$977,866	61	$2,208,657	69
Ballard	$619,137	56	$955,677	60
Barren	$2,478,530	63	$3,782,711	60
Bath	$531,838	49	$1,209,403	51
Bell	$1,388,299	46	$2,710,573	61
Boone	$9,230,333	72	$14,435,320	71
Bourbon	$967,532	49	$1,921,658	55
Boyd	$2,356,974	44	$3,750,250	53
Boyle	$1,587,692	54	$2,369,090	57
Bracken	$400,918	53	$811,369	57
Breathitt	$796,938	47	$1,763,603	52
Breckinridge	$1,123,232	63	$2,271,167	67
Bullitt	$1,566,393	45	$5,440,719	63
Butler	$593,314	59	$1,212,478	69
Caldwell	$603,250	47	$1,495,755	62
Calloway	$1,209,651	50	$2,349,575	60
Campbell	$8,342,622	62	$10,729,679	56
Carlisle	$296,532	53	$496,477	62
Carroll	$783,775	57	$1,804,274	63
Carter	$1,530,628	52	$2,416,116	53
Casey	$703,196	50	$1,515,408	62
Christian	$6,262,616	68	$9,631,402	64
Clark	$1,478,357	45	$3,586,662	55
Clay	$900,107	38	$1,376,322	38
Clinton	$321,806	43	$628,903	53
Crittenden	$530,124	59	$973,363	67
Cumberland	$187,696	38	$585,307	60
Daviess	$5,045,552	48	$8,931,680	60
Edmonson	$434,625	56	$703,666	63
Elliott	$223,454	44	$434,115	52
Estill	$640,725	49	$1,238,448	57
Fayette	$15,298,156	51	$20,922,214	53
Fleming	$678,980	56	$1,285,514	54
Floyd	$1,746,460	42	$4,021,329	57
Franklin	$2,807,516	53	$4,659,838	58
Fulton	$477,059	34	$1,366,340	50
Gallatin	$643,854	63	$943,992	61
Garrard	$608,785	54	$1,076,924	62
Grant	$1,842,235	64	$3,242,578	63
Graves	$2,118,484	59	$2,889,352	57
Grayson	$1,583,086	61	$2,920,732	62
Green	$392,422	56	$1,058,882	69
Greenup	$1,476,691	48	$2,341,848	52
Hancock	$375,613	53	$780,413	63
Hardin	$6,135,313	56	$10,155,139	65
Harlan	$2,026,406	61	$2,929,156	64
Harrison	$1,568,336	74	$2,130,981	63
Hart	$869,722	59	$1,736,297	62
Henderson	$3,513,095	59	$6,555,243	62
Henry	$1,280,607	65	$1,751,848	62
Hickman	$296,954	51	$392,863	58
Hopkins	$2,804,065	54	$5,309,291	62
Jackson	$500,526	42	$993,006	45
Jefferson	$52,399,932	47	$76,982,246	48
Jessamine	$1,795,157	55	$4,378,426	55
Johnson	$1,082,648	44	$1,922,828	55
Kenton	$12,503,155	58	$20,288,339	60
Knott	$748,190	43	$1,601,303	56
Knox	$1,264,836	40	$2,380,364	47
LaRue	$1,147,134	68	$1,694,725	71
Laurel	$1,649,943	39	$4,342,795	54
Lawrence	$502,983	39	$1,127,599	53
Lee	$423,412	47	$496,964	41
Leslie	$532,952	37	$987,115	59
Letcher	$1,006,719	47	$2,400,621	56
Lewis	$588,106	49	$953,793	44
Lincoln	$1,275,963	61	$2,250,047	58
Livingston	$731,910	67	$1,068,863	75
Logan	$1,836,870	61	$2,437,323	63
Lyon	$332,091	60	$426,166	54
McCracken	$2,876,182	40	$6,171,508	54
McCreary	$981,602	42	$1,279,382	42
McLean	$754,448	69	$1,314,979	71
Madison	$2,922,617	50	$5,587,314	58
Magoffin	$207,899	27	$1,210,833	49
Marion	$868,577	56	$1,543,512	55
Marshall	$1,199,711	51	$2,865,053	60
Martin	$592,051	41	$1,072,087	53
Mason	$1,060,607	54	$1,917,775	56
Meade	$1,759,025	58	$2,401,158	64
Menifee	$268,384	53	$514,664	57
Mercer	$1,046,874	56	$1,982,355	58
Metcalfe	$320,846	45	$830,691	63
Monroe	$311,557	44	$944,561	57
Montgomery	$1,462,111	63	$2,591,726	53
Morgan	$538,002	56	$1,128,741	69
Muhlenberg	$1,037,225	45	$2,197,148	55
Nelson	$1,977,781	62	$4,060,152	60
Nicholas	$591,430	68	$741,777	58
Ohio	$965,111	57	$1,740,042	59
Oldham	$1,621,701	65	$3,198,173	70
Owen	$652,144	62	$929,681	63
Owsley	$175,417	21	$274,831	36
Pendleton	$1,055,650	62	$1,952,380	68
Perry	$1,280,457	37	$2,570,578	57
Pike	$3,912,833	44	$5,223,231	52
Powell	$1,531,154	61	$1,597,056	57
Pulaski	$3,842,732	60	$6,533,175	59
Robertson	$95,071	62	$168,568	64
Rockcastle	$795,783	53	$1,574,735	54
Rowan	$794,404	50	$1,933,291	58
Russell	$831,709	55	$1,652,866	56
Scott	$1,894,228	57	$3,797,573	59
Shelby	$1,623,899	57	$3,126,080	60
Simpson	$1,521,671	57	$2,693,795	59
Spencer	$143,844	49	$866,864	62
Taylor	$1,067,377	51	$1,808,404	60
Todd	$359,125	49	$862,248	54
Trigg	$728,832	63	$1,224,092	66
Trimble	$521,596	58	$773,020	58
Union	$1,155,277	59	$2,443,617	65
Warren	$3,728,643	45	$8,591,381	62
Washington	$366,781	64	$643,103	66
Wayne	$740,259	51	$1,417,955	60
Webster	$944,735	59	$1,689,432	64
Whitley	$1,465,332	39	$3,191,753	44
Wolfe	$554,322	58	$1,017,002	58
Woodford	$1,215,418	61	$2,101,136	63

Children Receiving Cash Benefits: KTAP

Definition

Children receiving KTAP is the number of children who receive cash assistance at any point during the reported fiscal year. *Percent of child-only cases* is the percent of all KTAP cases with no adult recipients.

Data in context

All children benefit when they live in families with adequate resources to meet basic needs. The Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (KTAP) provides cash assistance to families with children that are unable to meet basic needs, while requiring work activities of parents to move families towards self-sufficiency.

KTAP is Kentucky's program through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant that Congress enacted in 1996 to replace the former welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The Social Security Act of 1935 established AFDC as a grants program to the states to provide welfare payments to needy children.[1]

KTAP provides financial support to assist needy families in caring for their children. In addition to financial help, the program promotes job preparation, work, and marriage to help parents reach self-sufficiency.[2] The program requires work participation by adult recipients and limits the length of time an adult recipient may receive benefits to five years. In Kentucky, the average monthly grant per family in June 2008 was $240.49.[3]

TANF also sets requirements for states to ensure a certain percentage of families are working and that the state spends an adequate level of state funding, called "maintenance of effort" (MOE), on programs for low-income families. Kentucky's MOE requires the state to spend an amount equal to or greater than 80 percent of FY 1994 expenditures, or $71.9 million.

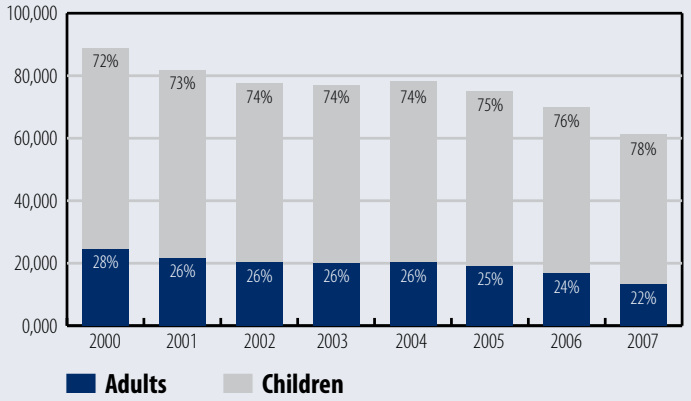
Nationally, an average of nearly 3 million children received TANF benefits each month in 2007, and the number has been declining steadily since 1994.[4] A number of factors have contributed to the decline in child, as well as overall, participation, including increased work supports, such as child care subsidies; an improving economy during much of that time; and welfare-to-work efforts.[5] Increases in the use of sanctions for adults who do not meet work requirements, as well as an overall increase in the number of non-parental caretakers, explain much of the growth in the child-only caseload.[6,7]

Parents need access to education and well-paying jobs to be self-sufficient. Years of "accumulated disadvantages" like unequal work opportunities and barriers to building family assets have contributed to economic disparities by race.[8] The majority of TANF recipients in Kentucky are White, though national data show disproportionately higher rates of TANF usage among non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic families than among non-Hispanic White families.[9,10]

In Kentucky, 37,853 children received KTAP in 2007, a 38 percent drop from the 60,768 child recipients in 2000. Most counties followed the state trend, with a decrease in the number of children enrolled in 107 of 120 counties. The number of children receiving KTAP dropped by 60 percent or more for Floyd, Greenup, Harlan, Knott, Lawrence, Martin, Magoffin, Perry, and Robertson Counties. In contrast, the number of child recipients increased by more than 50 percent in Boone, Franklin, Oldham, and Scott Counties.

While the overall number of children receiving KTAP declined statewide between 2000 and 2007, the percent of cases that only included child recipients increased from 39 percent in 2000 to 52 percent in 2007.

Average Monthly Number of TANF Recipients in Kentucky, 2000-2007



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Rate Calculation: ((total number of KTAP cases - number of adult recipients receiving Basic KTAP - number of cases with an unemployed parent in 2000) * 100) / (total number of KTAP cases in 2000)
((total number of KTAP cases - number of adult recipients receiving Basic KTAP - number of cases with an unemployed parent in 2007) * 100) / (total number of KTAP cases in 2007)

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Children receiving KTAP (number of children & percent of cases that are child-only)

	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent child-only cases	Number	Percent child-only cases
Kentucky	60,768	39	37,853	52
Adair	227	58	120	65
Allen	92	84	64	76
Anderson	79	31	67	66
Ballard	91	47	45	65
Barren	479	39	330	51
Bath	242	54	113	70
Bell	761	62	453	74
Boone	242	53	382	48
Bourbon	199	32	183	50
Boyd	912	31	543	53
Boyle	209	47	211	61
Bracken	76	45	74	42
Breathitt	616	62	290	74
Breckinridge	199	45	144	44
Bullitt	268	50	246	50
Butler	174	38	127	59
Caldwell	146	53	105	42
Calloway	335	28	159	56
Campbell	855	37	645	51
Carlisle	51	40	23	87
Carroll	84	69	51	78
Carter	387	47	262	58
Casey	140	70	110	73
Christian	879	32	435	49
Clark	490	40	299	54
Clay	889	70	541	80
Clinton	146	58	66	91
Crittenden	99	43	82	60
Cumberland	145	52	97	67
Daviess	1,121	39	925	47
Edmonson	153	49	87	62
Elliott	302	36	136	48
Estill	380	35	187	66
Fayette	3,068	27	1,571	45
Fleming	204	44	109	54
Floyd	1,782	29	693	59
Franklin	170	55	289	42
Fulton	319	38	177	47
Gallatin	70	56	55	65
Garrard	156	43	111	54
Grant	195	42	191	53
Graves	378	43	185	71
Grayson	229	60	152	64
Green	108	59	60	62
Greenup	368	52	142	77
Hancock	75	36	74	47
Hardin	792	37	412	58
Harlan	1,381	33	555	55
Harrison	111	54	129	44
Hart	204	49	128	60
Henderson	569	29	574	42
Henry	125	52	93	52
Hickman	77	38	33	57
Hopkins	739	29	440	46
Jackson	303	61	127	88
Jefferson	11,265	32	8,004	35
Jessamine	301	42	312	46
Johnson	646	34	333	56
Kenton	1,663	38	1,225	50
Knott	987	29	308	63
Knox	1,418	41	686	63
LaRue	107	43	102	52
Laurel	892	48	474	80
Lawrence	496	35	171	71
Lee	239	44	175	60
Leslie	531	35	269	42
Letcher	912	32	539	41
Lewis	227	56	132	47
Lincoln	251	43	211	53
Livingston	70	49	36	58
Logan	287	47	178	57
Lyon	45	52	29	67
McCracken	1,302	36	647	51
McCreary	731	46	344	68
McLean	115	38	73	50
Madison	768	34	445	53
Magoffin	706	32	268	70
Marion	227	50	141	55
Marshall	193	28	144	48
Martin	870	27	332	54
Mason	251	28	242	34
Meade	123	70	135	49
Menifee	176	29	126	42
Mercer	201	39	128	65
Metcalfe	146	54	63	82
Monroe	145	68	85	67
Montgomery	365	37	239	64
Morgan	346	40	154	63
Muhlenberg	351	48	322	56
Nelson	364	35	265	46
Nicholas	114	36	95	60
Ohio	226	40	179	59
Oldham	62	60	118	55
Owen	67	92	56	83
Owsley	362	46	165	71
Pendleton	138	44	92	62
Perry	1,324	32	521	43
Pike	1,744	36	863	64
Powell	235	47	170	67
Pulaski	760	50	700	49
Robertson	32	61	8	60
Rockcastle	209	55	99	79
Rowan	280	36	168	40
Russell	259	61	221	61
Scott	147	54	241	41
Shelby	205	53	270	51
Simpson	117	51	84	66
Spencer	40	62	43	61
Taylor	329	59	194	63
Todd	129	58	93	58
Trigg	77	59	62	80
Trimble	61	55	73	63
Union	192	33	122	58
Warren	1,099	46	841	55
Washington	81	58	55	47
Wayne	486	45	286	68
Webster	187	31	128	53
Whitley	889	47	423	82
Wolfe	246	64	174	67
Woodford	74	38	76	50

Children Receiving Cash Benefits: SSI

Definition

Children receiving Supplemental Security Income is the number of children with disabilities whose families received cash assistance through Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Data in context

All children need adequate economic resources to meet basic needs. Caring for a child with a physical or mental disability can impose a severe financial burden on a low-income family. Monthly SSI payments help vulnerable families of disabled children meet some of the added disability-related costs, such as lost wages due to having to remain home to care for the child, higher child care costs, and home modifications.[1] SSI ensures that low-income families are able to care for their disabled children in their own homes.[2]

Any child under the age of 18 may be considered disabled if the child has a physical or mental condition or a combination of conditions, resulting in "marked and severe functional limitations" and if the condition is medically determined to be at least 12 months in duration or to result in death.[3] Some children will continue to receive benefits as adults if their disabilities prevent them from working.[4]

Even though the Social Security Administration administers the program, U.S. Treasury general funds, not the Social Security trust funds, finance SSI. Income security programs directed to children, as well as tax programs (such as the dependent care credit) have declined as a portion of federal spending on children over the past four decades as spending on education, health, and nutrition programs has increased.

States can let the federal government manage their SSI allotment, though Kentucky is among several states that manage their own. This means that individuals must apply directly to Kentucky through the Cabinet

for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.

National data show that boys are more likely to receive SSI than girls.[5] Of children receiving this funding, two-thirds of the children have mental disorders, including 18 percent with mental retardation.[6] Approximately 22 percent of child recipients of SSI live with both parents, 66 percent of the children live with single parents, and the remaining 12 percent have other living arrangements, such as foster care, institutions, or with relatives.[7]

Disparate access to prenatal care among women of color contributes to higher rates of low-weight births,[8] and babies born at low birthweight face a higher risk of developmental disabilities.[9] These factors contribute to disproportionately high rates nationally of SSI receipt among youth of color.[10]

More than 1.1 million children nationally received SSI benefits in December 2007, approximately 16 percent of all SSI recipients.[11] More detailed data for December 2006 show child recipients received an average SSI payment of $538 a month.[12] About 29 percent of child recipients in 2006 had reported income in addition to their SSI benefits, including earned income, such as wages, or unearned income, such as child support.[13]

In Kentucky, nearly 29,000 children received SSI benefits in December 2007. SSI participation by children grew 28 percent from 2000 to 2007. In Bullitt, Hickman, and Spencer Counties, the number of participants more than doubled between 2000 and 2007. In total, 28 counties experienced greater than 50 percent growth in the number of children receiving SSI. Franklin County saw the largest decline in the number of participants, with a 15 percent drop from 2000 to 2007.

Data Source: U.S. Social Security Administration website.

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13 Ibid.

Children receiving SSI (number of children)

	December 2000 Number	December 2007 Number
Kentucky	22,681	29,050
Adair	98	95
Allen	89	94
Anderson	47	80
Ballard	33	46
Barren	199	242
Bath	83	103
Bell	318	358
Boone	224	331
Bourbon	70	99
Boyd	302	349
Boyle	163	195
Bracken	44	61
Breathitt	265	276
Breckinridge	73	139
Bullitt	135	329
Butler	47	74
Caldwell	62	80
Calloway	91	141
Campbell	368	377
Carlisle	30	30
Carroll	59	59
Carter	153	238
Casey	81	106
Christian	434	598
Clark	149	200
Clay	414	420
Clinton	58	61
Crittenden	34	32
Cumberland	48	50
Daviess	556	712
Edmonson	43	54
Elliott	44	72
Estill	131	141
Fayette	919	1,241
Fleming	71	76
Floyd	492	600
Franklin	318	270
Fulton	93	94
Gallatin	37	36
Garrard	70	109
Grant	99	158
Graves	234	325
Grayson	105	171
Green	46	63
Greenup	137	216
Hancock	36	35
Hardin	491	638
Harlan	377	355
Harrison	64	116
Hart	85	124
Henderson	226	337
Henry	56	105
Hickman	18	45
Hopkins	324	421
Jackson	115	118
Jefferson	3,970	5,472
Jessamine	129	254
Johnson	207	286
Kenton	616	823
Knott	197	173
Knox	344	419
LaRue	59	71
Laurel	319	410
Lawrence	113	157
Lee	72	107
Leslie	81	110
Letcher	226	229
Lewis	93	113
Lincoln	164	216
Livingston	30	47
Logan	98	124
Lyon	21	21
McCracken	354	447
McCreary	199	220
McLean	40	55
Madison	303	435
Magoffin	156	214
Marion	122	170
Marshall	80	117
Martin	179	198
Mason	88	106
Meade	67	131
Menifee	65	83
Mercer	91	117
Metcalfe	67	69
Monroe	75	70
Montgomery	137	205
Morgan	85	129
Muhlenberg	223	286
Nelson	141	253
Nicholas	41	42
Ohio	161	171
Oldham	56	104
Owen	33	60
Owsley	69	66
Pendleton	54	97
Perry	335	332
Pike	543	571
Powell	86	168
Pulaski	412	424
Robertson	10	18
Rockcastle	92	115
Rowan	124	123
Russell	114	132
Scott	114	174
Shelby	85	163
Simpson	56	76
Spencer	20	49
Taylor	175	162
Todd	43	61
Trigg	47	60
Trimble	27	52
Union	83	117
Warren	424	534
Washington	49	67
Wayne	171	162
Webster	95	98
Whitley	383	407
Wolfe	138	136
Woodford	61	77

Tax Credits: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

Definition

The *Earned Income Tax Credit* is the number and percent of all federal tax filers who filed for the credit.

Data in context

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), instituted in 1975, has a 30-year track record of supplementing the earnings of low-income working families. Experts credit it as the federal program that has been most responsible for lifting children out of poverty in the United States. The EITC also increases employment among single parents, reduces welfare dependency, and reduces family poverty.[1]

The federal EITC lifted 4.4 million people out of poverty in 2003, including 2.4 million children.[2] Without the EITC, the poverty rate among American children would be one-fourth higher.[3] Yet information gaps exist by race, with fewer Black and Hispanic families knowing about the EITC,[4] likely reducing the percent of children of color benefiting from the credit. Targeted outreach to communities of color could ensure all low-income working families benefit from the EITC.

Recipients with higher incomes are more likely to apply their EITC toward longer-term investments that help them build assets, including education, housing improvements, or savings; though many families use the refunds on housing, groceries, child care, transportation, and health care costs.[5] According to the Internal Revenue Service, 97 percent of the tax credit is spent in the recipients' local communities.[6]

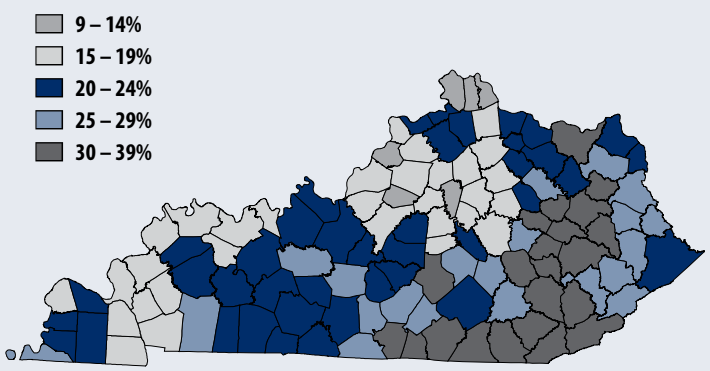
The federal EITC is a refundable tax credit, meaning that if the value of the credit exceeds the tax filer's tax liability, the taxpayer receives the difference between the two amounts. The refundable nature of the credit helps offset other taxes that low-income workers pay, such as payroll or sales taxes.

The EITC returns money directly to low-income Kentuckians, supplementing low wages. The total value of federal EITC claims by Kentucky taxpayers was $635 million for tax year 2005.[7] The average EITC value for a Kentucky taxpayer was $1,731 in tax year 2003, $1,775 in tax year 2004, and $1,821 in tax year 2005. The average and total value of the federal EITC in Kentucky continues to increase each year as more filers qualify and take advantage of the credit.

Of 1.74 million federal tax returns filed by Kentuckians in tax year 2005, 20 percent included an EITC claim. In all, 345,000 Kentucky tax filers received the EITC, and many more children and spouses benefited from the credit.

While about 20 percent of federal tax filers in Kentucky received the federal EITC, the proportion of EITC recipients varied from county to county. In 2005, 21 Kentucky counties had 30 percent or more of tax filers receiving the EITC, with a high of 39 percent in McCreary County. The rate of EITC returns was less than 15 percent in just 10 counties. Even in Oldham County, the state's wealthiest, nearly one in ten filers claimed the federal EITC.

EITC Filers as a Percentage of All Filers by County, 2005



Source: The Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive Website.

Several states have instituted a state-level, refundable EITC to further help working families meet basic needs and increase their opportunity to build assets to help weather financial challenges.[8] A refundable state EITC in Kentucky would begin paying benefits quickly – with little administrative cost and without requiring the creation of more governmental infrastructure. Implementing an EITC in Kentucky would give thousands of low-income working families additional funds to address their immediate needs and, for some, a few extra dollars to save for achieving long-term financial stability.

Data Source: The Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive website.
Rate Calculation: (number of filers claiming EITC in 2000 / total number of federal tax filers in 2000)
(number of filers claiming EITC in 2005 / total number of federal tax filers in 2005)

1 Greenstein, R. (2005). *The Earned Income Tax Credit: Boosting Employment, Aiding the Working Poor*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Maag, E. (2005). *Disparities in Knowledge of the EITC*. Tax Policy Center. Available at http://www.taxpolicycenter.org. Accessed September 2008.
5 Smeeding, T., Phillips, K., and O'Connor, M. (2002). "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Expectation, Knowledge, Use, and Economic and Social Mobility," In B. D. Meyer and D. Holtz-Eakin (Eds.), *Making Work Pay: The Earned Income Tax Credit and Its Impact on America's Families*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Publications.
6 Cunningham Group Consultants (2008). *The Federal Earned Income Tax Credit, Impact Analysis Report: Tax Year 2006*.
7 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. *EITC Participation for Tax Year 2005 and 2004*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed September 2008.
8 Smeeding, T., Phillips, K., and O'Connor, M. (2002). "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Expectation, Knowledge, Use, and Economic and Social Mobility," In B. D. Meyer and D. Holtz-Eakin (Eds.), *Making Work Pay: The Earned Income Tax Credit and Its Impact on America's Families. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Publications.*

Earned Income Tax Credit returns (number & percent of all filers)

	2000		2005	
	Total EITC returns	Percent of all filers	Total EITC returns	Percent of all filers
Kentucky	296,297	17	345,336	20
Adair	1,598	26	1,831	28
Allen	1,341	19	1,685	23
Anderson	1,051	13	1,426	16
Ballard	547	16	649	19
Barren	2,927	18	3,717	22
Bath	1,064	25	1,189	26
Bell	3,010	31	3,142	33
Boone	3,736	9	5,277	11
Bourbon	1,400	17	1,584	19
Boyd	3,531	17	3,949	20
Boyle	1,891	16	2,225	19
Bracken	728	19	821	22
Breathitt	1,423	30	1,540	33
Breckinridge	1,542	19	1,777	22
Bullitt	3,771	13	4,895	16
Butler	1,049	21	1,119	23
Caldwell	1,003	18	1,078	20
Calloway	2,038	15	2,624	19
Campbell	4,660	11	5,244	13
Carlisle	395	18	452	21
Carroll	903	20	1,001	22
Carter	2,653	24	3,091	28
Casey	1,591	26	1,765	30
Christian	6,140	20	8,184	29
Clark	2,297	16	2,672	18
Clay	2,159	32	2,239	35
Clinton	1,087	30	1,170	32
Crittenden	586	16	685	19
Cumberland	718	28	727	29
Daviess	6,098	15	7,298	18
Edmonson	1,000	21	1,153	24
Elliott	456	28	487	31
Estill	1,351	24	1,521	28
Fayette	14,797	13	17,962	15
Fleming	1,342	23	1,446	24
Floyd	3,951	27	3,904	28
Franklin	3,009	13	3,740	16
Fulton	708	24	755	28
Gallatin	525	18	701	20
Garrard	1,129	19	1,368	21
Grant	1,861	17	2,145	21
Graves	2,746	18	3,151	21
Grayson	2,028	22	2,332	25
Green	963	22	1,071	25
Greenup	2,651	18	3,080	21
Hancock	487	13	526	15
Hardin	6,548	16	8,245	20
Harlan	3,008	30	3,014	31
Harrison	1,299	16	1,506	19
Hart	1,633	24	1,788	26
Henderson	3,179	16	3,567	18
Henry	1,096	16	1,275	19
Hickman	402	20	368	21
Hopkins	3,717	19	3,918	20
Jackson	1,438	31	1,449	31
Jefferson	50,883	15	59,243	18
Jessamine	2,663	16	3,340	19
Johnson	1,953	26	2,178	27
Kenton	8,323	12	10,349	14
Knott	1,312	28	1,384	28
Knox	3,539	30	5,359	32
LaRue	985	18	1,204	21
Laurel	4,876	24	5,544	26
Lawrence	1,434	27	1,425	27
Lee	703	30	705	31
Leslie	1,131	30	1,158	30
Letcher	2,147	27	2,154	26
Lewis	1,410	29	1,629	33
Lincoln	1,988	22	2,447	26
Livingston	737	18	777	19
Logan	1,986	18	2,318	22
Lyon	429	14	493	16
McCracken	4,759	16	5,611	19
McCreary	1,994	37	2,005	39
McLean	711	18	765	19
Madison	4,737	17	5,804	19
Magoffin	1,261	31	1,352	33
Marion	1,492	20	1,621	22
Marshall	1,866	14	2,112	16
Martin	1,070	29	1,030	29
Mason	1,390	19	1,541	22
Meade	1,837	16	2,281	20
Menifee	589	27	665	30
Mercer	1,414	15	1,714	18
Metcalfe	1,034	26	1,171	29
Monroe	1,056	24	1,157	27
Montgomery	1,935	20	2,358	23
Morgan	1,251	28	1,341	30
Muhlenberg	2,489	20	2,840	23
Nelson	2,644	15	3,342	18
Nicholas	556	19	599	22
Ohio	1,818	20	2,148	23
Oldham	1,466	7	2,027	9
Owen	621	19	765	21
Owsley	500	35	484	36
Pendleton	921	16	1,189	19
Perry	2,971	27	3,203	29
Pike	5,319	23	5,309	24
Powell	1,369	26	1,540	30
Pulaski	5,085	22	5,797	24
Robertson	146	20	164	21
Rockcastle	1,492	25	1,689	28
Rowan	1,568	20	1,868	24
Russell	1,558	26	1,832	29
Scott	1,993	14	2,653	15
Shelby	1,910	13	2,343	15
Simpson	1,177	17	1,572	21
Spencer	618	12	782	13
Taylor	1,885	20	2,230	23
Todd	880	19	1,071	23
Trigg	852	16	996	18
Trimble	619	18	665	18
Union	1,085	17	1,124	19
Warren	6,369	16	8,365	19
Washington	817	17	938	20
Wayne	1,993	28	2,313	31
Webster	1,062	18	1,114	20
Whitley	3,444	29	3,856	31
Wolfe	772	31	755	34
Woodford	1,142	11	1,384	13

Tax Credits: Child and Dependent Care

Definition

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is the number and percent of federal tax filers who filed for a credit to deduct part of the cost of child care and/or dependent care.

Data in context

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit offers a nonrefundable federal tax credit to working families to deduct some of the cost of care from their taxes, thereby reducing the amount of income taxes owed. Eligible expenses include employment-related child care for children under the age of 13, as well as dependent care for disabled adults and the elderly.[1] According to the latest *Tax Expenditure Analysis* from the Office of the State Budget Director, Kentucky families will claim an estimated $7.6 million in 2008 for the tax credit.[2]

The credit encourages work by helping to offset employment-related expenses, particularly for low-income workers who necessarily pay a disproportionate amount of their take-home pay for dependent care when compared to those with higher incomes.[3] Families can claim up to $3,000 annually in expenses for one dependent and $6,000 for two or more dependents.[4] Families then deduct from their taxes a percent of their eligible expenses depending on their level of income. The lowest income families receive the greatest portion of their eligible expenses as a credit.[5] For example, a family who makes less than $15,000 a year can claim 35 percent of their child care expenses whereas a family who makes more than $43,001 annually can claim only 20 percent of their care-related expenses.[6]

Currently, twenty-eight states offer some form of child and dependent care tax credit or deduction in addition to the federal credit.[7] Seventeen states, including Kentucky, provide a credit or deduction as a percentage of the federal credit, with credits ranging from a low of 20 percent to a high of 110 percent of the federal credit.[8] Thirteen states who offer a child care credit also make the credit refundable.[9]

Kentucky allows working families to deduct 20 percent of the federal credit, up to a maximum of $210 for one dependent and $420 for two or more dependents.[10] The

credit is nonrefundable, and state eligibility requirements match the federal eligibility requirements.[11]

A nonrefundable credit means families who do not owe income taxes because their incomes are too low also do not receive any benefit from the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.[12] Kentucky's tax structure exempts single-headed families of three with incomes at or below $16,600 from paying state income taxes.[13] Similarly, two-parent families of four are exempt from income taxes with incomes below $19,900.[14] These families are not able to receive a portion of expenses back for employment-related expenses through the credit and, consequently, are not provided an additional incentive to work.

In Kentucky, the number of tax filers claiming the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is relatively low at 78,400 filers, with only a 3 percent change in the number of filers from 2003 to 2005. Carlisle, Floyd, Jackson, Martin, Menifee, and Robertson counties had the biggest negative change in participation rates while Adair, Cumberland, Harlan, McCreary, Morgan, Scott, Todd, and Wolfe counties saw the biggest growth in participation rates.

Making the credit fully refundable, meaning families with employment-related care expenses could claim the credit without regard to their federal income tax liability, would strengthen support for working families, especially those earning low wages. This would provide additional assistance to 1.6 million U.S. families, most with incomes below $30,000.[15]

Data Source: The Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive website.
Data Note: Data includes filers eligible due to care for disabled adults or the elderly.
Rate Calculation: (number of filers claiming CDCTC in 2003 / total number of federal tax filers in 2003)
(number of filers claiming CDCTC in 2005 / total number of federal tax filers in 2005)

1 Tax Policy Center (2007). *Reforming the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit*. Available at http://www.urban.org. Accessed September 2008
2 Office of the State Budget Director (2008). *Tax Expenditure Analysis: Fiscal Years 2008-2010*. Available at http://osbd.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
3 National Women's Law Center (2008). *The Expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit in the Family Tax Relief Act of 2008 Would Help Make Child Care More Affordable for Millions of Families*. Available at http://www.nwlc.org. Accessed September 2008.
4 Internal Revenue Service (2008). *Claiming the Child and Dependent Care Credit*. Available at http://www.irs.gov. Accessed September 2008.
5 National Women's Law Center (2008). *The Expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit in the Family Tax Relief Act of 2008 Would Help Make Child Care More Affordable for Millions of Families*. Available at http://www.nwlc.org. Accessed September 2008.
6 Ibid.
7 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2008). *Facts: About Tax Credits for Working Families —the Earned Income Credit and Child Tax Credit*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed September 2008.
8 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2000). *TANF Funds May Be Used to Create or Expand Refundable State Child Care Tax Credits*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed September 2008.
9 National Women's Law Center (2008). *The Expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit in the Family Tax Relief Act of 2008 Would Help Make Child Care More Affordable for Millions of Families*. Available at http://www.nwlc.org. Accessed September 2008.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Kentucky Department of Revenue (2008). *Individual Income Tax Changes: Personal Income Taxes: Filing Estimated Tax Procedures Revised*. Available at http://www.revenue.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
14 Ibid.
15 National Women's Law Center (2008). *Working Family Tax Credits*. Available at http://www.fairtaxes4all.org. Accessed September 2008.

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit returns (number & percent of all filers)

	2000		2005	
	Total CDCTC returns	Percent of all filers	Total CDCTC returns	Percent of all filers
Kentucky	76,453	4	78,400	5
Adair	197	3	246	4
Allen	265	4	283	4
Anderson	569	7	581	6
Ballard	124	4	142	4
Barren	715	4	745	4
Bath	192	4	195	4
Bell	129	1	128	1
Boone	2,794	6	3,037	6
Bourbon	418	5	394	5
Boyd	593	3	612	3
Boyle	478	4	439	4
Bracken	171	5	143	4
Breathitt	254	3	29	1
Breckinridge	25	1	292	4
Bullitt	1,772	6	1,900	6
Butler	139	3	149	3
Caldwell	198	4	212	4
Calloway	606	4	612	4
Campbell	1,715	4	1,668	4
Carlisle	45	2	36	2
Carroll	81	2	95	2
Carter	207	2	206	2
Casey	133	2	120	2
Christian	1,830	6	1,824	6
Clark	706	5	732	5
Clay	51	1	54	1
Clinton	99	3	102	3
Crittenden	118	3	116	3
Cumberland	56	2	66	3
Daviess	2,101	5	2,151	5
Edmonson	164	4	161	3
Elliott	29	2	33	2
Estill	113	2	96	2
Fayette	6,823	6	6,963	6
Fleming	212	4	213	4
Floyd	268	2	208	1
Franklin	1,319	6	1,260	6
Fulton	51	2	49	2
Gallatin	105	3	106	3
Garrard	252	4	241	4
Grant	403	4	384	4
Graves	569	4	545	4
Grayson	358	4	364	4
Green	174	4	186	4
Greenup	412	3	430	3
Hancock	108	3	96	3
Hardin	2,403	6	2,390	6
Harlan	52	1	66	1
Harrison	357	4	359	4
Hart	158	2	160	2
Henderson	1,057	5	976	5
Henry	298	4	284	4
Hickman	74	4	63	4
Hopkins	549	3	569	3
Jackson	118	3	80	2
Jefferson	16,769	5	17,071	5
Jessamine	975	6	984	5
Johnson	158	2	177	2
Kenton	3,451	5	3,561	5
Knott	30	1	31	1
Knox	291	3	284	2
LaRue	247	4	265	5
Laurel	625	3	674	3
Lawrence	71	1	69	1
Lee	48	2	47	2
Leslie	44	1	48	1
Letcher	41	1	41	1
Lewis	98	2	103	2
Lincoln	213	2	225	2
Livingston	90	2	90	2
Logan	362	3	323	3
Lyon	100	3	96	3
McCracken	1,217	4	1,333	5
McCreary	82	2	97	2
McLean	151	4	141	4
Madison	1,307	4	1,367	4
Magoffin	48	1	48	1
Marion	286	4	309	4
Marshall	450	3	502	4
Martin	24	1	19	1
Mason	260	4	225	3
Meade	598	5	539	5
Menifee	63	3	45	2
Mercer	406	4	400	4
Metcalfe	124	3	110	3
Monroe	165	4	169	4
Montgomery	534	5	548	5
Morgan	90	2	107	2
Muhlenberg	362	3	392	3
Nelson	832	5	917	5
Nicholas	117	4	112	4
Ohio	217	2	250	3
Oldham	1,697	8	1,799	8
Owen	134	4	134	4
Owsley	0	0	0	0
Pendleton	264	4	266	4
Perry	230	2	261	2
Pike	309	1	281	1
Powell	133	3	142	3
Pulaski	1,006	4	1,064	4
Robertson	27	4	12	2
Rockcastle	101	2	109	2
Rowan	313	4	298	4
Russell	236	4	268	4
Scott	1,052	7	1,257	7
Shelby	913	6	1,027	6
Simpson	325	5	350	5
Spencer	352	6	401	7
Taylor	386	4	393	4
Todd	148	3	178	4
Trigg	281	5	255	5
Trimble	127	4	127	3
Union	221	4	197	3
Warren	2,529	6	2,696	6
Washington	191	4	188	4
Wayne	277	4	278	4
Webster	115	2	123	2
Whitley	304	3	320	3
Wolfe	20	1	32	1
Woodford	609	6	634	6

EDUCATION

We are some of the top students in our schools, and it is no coincidence that our education began in a preschool setting. Preschool is crucial to the development of every aspect of a child's life: cognitive, social, and physical.

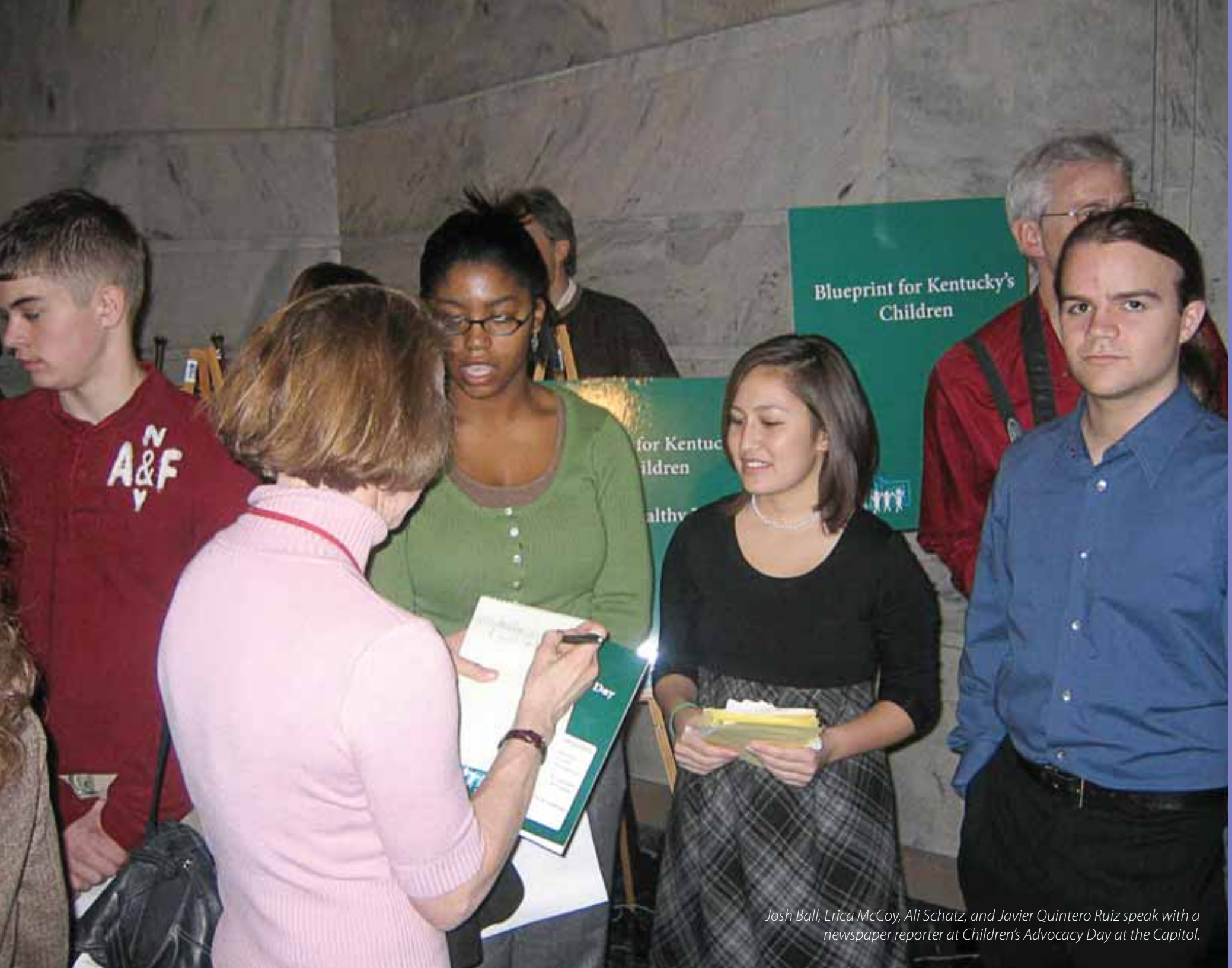
Research shows that all children, but especially those who are most vulnerable, benefit from a quality preschool education. Currently … thousands of children in low-income families do not have access to these programs.

Kentucky needs to make quality preschool available for all children and begin by increasing eligibility from 150% to 200% of the federal poverty level. Local community leaders [also] need to figure out the best way to offer preschool for more children by using existing facilities and programs.

It is absolutely vital that we provide this necessary service to all of our young children. Preschool provided a solid foundation for our education, and a diploma will provide a foundation for the rest of our lives. We need to ensure that the upcoming generations will be offered this critical opportunity to thrive.

—Ali Schatz, Eric McDowell, Chapin Fausel, and Julie Wilkins,
Eastern High School, Louisville, KY,
speaking at Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol, February 7, 2008.



Josh Ball, Erica McCoy, Ali Schatz, and Javier Quintero Ruiz speak with a newspaper reporter at Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol.

Births to Mothers with No High School Degree

Definition

Births to mothers with no high school degree is the percent of total births to women with less than a high school diploma.

Data in context

All children benefit from a strong start in life to become successful adults. High parental educational attainment is associated with a child's school readiness skills, academic achievement, and positive health outcomes.[1] National studies indicate a higher correlation of early prenatal care and higher rates of breastfeeding among mothers with higher educational attainment, as well as lower rates of smoking during pregnancy.[2,3] Additionally, mothers with higher education often have higher earning capacity and opportunity for career advancement, resulting in greater housing security and economic stability.[4]

In 2005, 77 percent of mothers who gave birth had at least a high school degree or equivalent in the states with a revised birth certificate comparable to Kentucky's.[5]

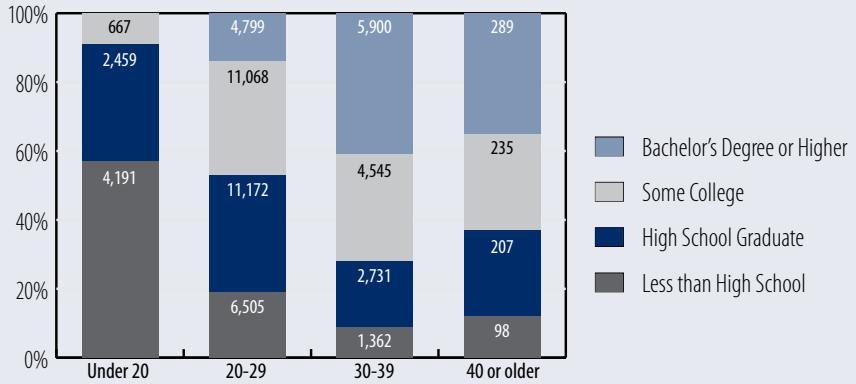
In Kentucky, births to White mothers accounted for 75 percent of all births to mothers without a high school degree.[6] Yet, unequal opportunities in the education system and a lack of community protective factors result in different rates by race: 1 in 4 Black mothers and more than 1 in 2 Hispanic mothers lacked a high school degree or equivalent when they gave birth in 2006, compared to approximately 1 in 5 White mothers.[7]

Rates of births to women without high school degrees vary widely by county, ranging from less than 12 percent in Calloway, Lyon, and Oldham Counties to 40 percent or more of births in Harlan, Hart, Henderson, Lawrence and Martin Counties. Kentucky's rate of births to mothers without a high school degree increased slightly between 2004 and 2006, from 22 to 23 percent. Among counties that followed the worsening state trend, Carter, Henderson, Letcher, Martin, McLean, and Union Counties each had increases greater than 10 percentage points. Carlisle, Carroll, Lyon, and Owsley Counties posted the greatest improvement in rates.

Strategies to increase the education level of parents must begin early by strengthening school readiness, addressing the needs of students who are at the highest risk of dropping out, addressing the reasons why students do not finish high school, and making it harder for students to drop out of school.[8]

Data also show a missed opportunity with older mothers: two out of three births to mothers without at least a high school degree were to women age 20 or older. Kentucky can improve maternal education with GED programs and adult and continuing education programs that meet the scheduling needs of moms, account for child care, and are accessible for families without reliable transportation.[9] Child care centers, schools and community organizations can promote adult and continuing education enrollment to the families they serve by ensuring that outreach efforts and program designs are culturally and linguistically competent to increase the educational attainment of all populations of women.[10]

Educational Attainment by Mother's Age at Birth of Child, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data are based on the mother's county of residence. Births to Kentucky residents that occurred in other states are not included, because those states use the old birth certificate. Births to mothers with a GED are counted with those who have completed high school. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate calculation: (number of births to women who are not high school graduates in 2004 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2004) (number of births to women who are not high school graduates in 2006 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2006)

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Births to mothers who are not high school graduates (number & percent of all live births)

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	11,602	22	12,939	23
Adair	45	23	51	24
Allen	56	28	58	23
Anderson	43	18	42	15
Ballard	14	14	12	21
Barren	135	24	132	27
Bath	48	32	46	30
Bell	110	29	110	28
Boone	160	12	189	14
Bourbon	49	20	65	25
Boyd	93	18	176	28
Boyle	59	20	80	23
Bracken	24	20	22	20
Breathitt	45	27	68	31
Breckinridge	63	26	66	28
Bullitt	103	15	136	17
Butler	39	23	41	25
Caldwell	26	21	38	25
Calloway	37	12	41	11
Campbell	161	19	179	20
Carlisle	18	29	10	17
Carroll	58	38	39	28
Carter	52	18	115	31
Casey	74	37	65	36
Christian	261	20	287	21
Clark	108	24	121	25
Clay	114	42	116	38
Clinton	37	29	38	28
Crittenden	29	31	35	30
Cumberland	22	31	21	25
Daviess	230	18	225	16
Edmonson	16	13	15	13
Elliott	29	38	29	32
Estill	69	34	49	27
Fayette	764	20	878	22
Fleming	47	25	51	28
Floyd	181	33	172	30
Franklin	118	19	118	18
Fulton	25	28	24	27
Gallatin	46	32	42	29
Garrard	31	19	40	21
Grant	74	21	83	21
Graves	145	31	157	32
Grayson	90	27	73	22
Green	17	14	15	13
Greenup	61	19	77	22
Hancock	20	17	23	24
Hardin	207	14	232	14
Harlan	108	31	172	40
Harrison	57	26	46	19
Hart	88	36	93	41
Henderson	127	29	317	53
Henry	44	22	42	21
Hickman	7	14	11	23
Hopkins	146	25	155	26
Jackson	72	38	58	31
Jefferson	1,830	19	2,130	21
Jessamine	130	22	140	19
Johnson	79	29	92	28
Kenton	357	19	412	21
Knott	65	37	63	32
Knox	209	39	192	37
LaRue	26	18	34	19
Laurel	227	31	222	28
Lawrence	45	30	86	40
Lee	26	34	22	29
Leslie	44	29	41	32
Letcher	81	25	119	36
Lewis	17	22	21	24
Lincoln	100	28	83	24
Livingston	20	23	24	22
Logan	101	27	80	22
Lyon	12	23	7	10
McCracken	141	17	165	20
McCreary	77	30	60	26
McLean	20	17	40	33
Madison	196	20	200	18
Magoffin	69	39	72	36
Marion	53	22	55	21
Marshall	47	14	56	19
Martin	49	34	72	45
Mason	50	26	70	26
Meade	34	16	52	20
Menifee	23	31	19	27
Mercer	49	18	49	20
Metcalfe	37	30	36	30
Monroe	43	27	38	28
Montgomery	77	22	101	25
Morgan	39	23	47	30
Muhlenberg	83	22	98	25
Nelson	94	16	74	12
Nicholas	23	22	21	25
Ohio	77	23	81	23
Oldham	61	11	63	11
Owen	21	17	28	21
Owsley	27	40	14	25
Pendleton	38	21	26	17
Perry	139	34	121	30
Pike	179	25	226	29
Powell	57	30	59	30
Pulaski	149	20	178	24
Robertson	6	35	5	28
Rockcastle	51	23	48	26
Rowan	33	16	37	13
Russell	64	30	65	33
Scott	126	20	117	18
Shelby	167	31	191	31
Simpson	46	22	47	22
Spencer	20	10	26	13
Taylor	63	23	53	17
Todd	67	34	61	34
Trigg	19	13	32	22
Trimble	25	27	23	27
Union	25	23	75	36
Warren	271	20	277	19
Washington	28	20	20	14
Wayne	87	32	80	35
Webster	54	30	73	39
Whitley	140	35	126	27
Wolfe	41	34	47	37
Woodford	46	17	51	18

Child Care

Definition

Regulated providers is the total number of licensed centers, licensed homes, and certified homes. *Regulated capacity* is the total number of spaces available for children at these regulated providers. *STAR-rated providers* is the number of licensed centers, licensed homes, and certified homes participating in Kentucky's voluntary Quality Rating System.

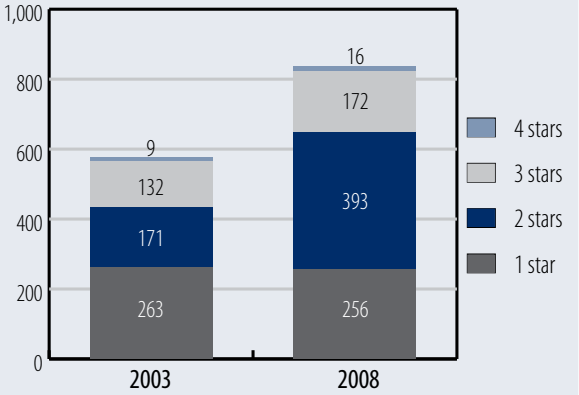
Data in context

All children need nurturing, stimulating environments to grow and learn in their early years. Child care allows parents to work or attend school while children learn and interact with others. Quality child care can also support the rapidly developing architecture of the human brain during the early years of life. During 2005, 61 percent of children under 6 in the United States spent time in care away from their home, either with a relative or non-relative caregiver in a home or with a pre-K program, preschool, or Head Start program.[1]

In Kentucky, licensed centers, which care for 13 or more children in a residential setting or 4 or more children in a non-residential setting, represented 71 percent of regulated providers as of July 2008, as well as most of regulated child care capacity statewide (97 percent).[2] Certified homes, which care for 4 to 6 children in a home, are the second most common type of regulated provider (25 percent of all providers) and offer 3 percent of the regulated capacity statewide.[3]

Child care providers participating in Kentucky's STARS for KIDS NOW voluntary Quality Rating System earn a rating of one to four stars based on components such as teacher-child ratios, family involvement, curriculum, and teacher training.[4] Participants are eligible for a one-time financial incentive, as well as technical assistance to continue increasing quality. As of June 30, 2008, only eleven providers received the highest rating (4 stars) statewide,

Child Care Providers Participating in STARS by Rating, 2003 and 2008



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care.

and those providers served Boone, Fayette, Grayson, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and McCracken Counties.[5] Statewide, 837 regulated child care providers were STAR-rated, serving all but 10 of Kentucky's 120 counties. Nearly all STAR-rated providers (83 percent) were licensed centers.[6]

Parents and caregivers often look to family members, friends, or neighbors to help care for their children for reasons such as convenience and affordability.[7] Research suggests that while families at all income levels use family, friend, and neighbor care, low-income families are more likely to utilize this type of care.[8] Home-based caregivers served a critical role for an estimated 88,000 Kentucky children in 2003 (27 percent of all children under age 6 in child care), yet many could use more supportive training to fully prepare children for future success.[9] Communities can offer "learning hubs" with shared resources, create neighborhood gathering sites where families and caregivers can interact, and provide training materials through home visitation programs to increase the quality of care.[10]

Improving child care quality can increase school readiness among all children, especially those who are more likely to begin kindergarten with less preparation and lag behind at the end of first grade (including low-income children, children of color, children whose parents are not native English speakers, and children with disabilities).[11] Kentucky can build on efforts of the KIDS NOW initiative to improve quality by concentrating public policy efforts on providers serving children receiving subsidies, continuing to highlight the benefits of participating in the program, focusing training and technical assistance towards programs serving children of color and those receiving subsidies, and continuing to focus on increasing the educational attainment of child care workers and directors.[12]

Data Source: Number of providers and capacity data from Kentucky Child Care Resource and Referral agencies. STARS data from Kentucky Division of Child Care.
Data Note: Number of providers and capacity reports July 2008 data. Capacity data is rounded to the nearest ten. STARS participation data reflect participation as of June 30, 2008.

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3 Ibid.
4 Kentucky Department of Education (2007). *STARS for KIDS NOW (Quality Rating System)*. Available at http://education.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
5 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care, July 2008.
6 Ibid.
7 Susman-Stillman, A., and Banghart, P. (2008). "Demographics of Family, Friend, and Neighbor Child Care in the United States." *Research Connections*. Available at http://www.researchconnections.org. Accessed September 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). *2006 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
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Regulated providers (number & capacity) and STAR-rated providers

	2008		
	Number of regulated providers	Regulated capacity (number of children)	STAR-rated providers
Kentucky	2,996	178,630	837
Adair	11	570	6
Allen	7	410	3
Anderson	16	830	6
Ballard	4	220	3
Barren	24	1,110	7
Bath	7	380	1
Bell	17	660	5
Boone	86	6,880	26
Bourbon	11	1,070	5
Boyd	26	1,980	11
Boyle	16	890	4
Bracken	5	140	1
Breathitt	3	130	2
Breckinridge	14	580	2
Bullitt	47	3,440	11
Butler	7	220	4
Caldwell	7	300	1
Calloway	30	2,110	16
Campbell	78	4,200	31
Carlisle	1	20	1
Carroll	3	250	1
Carter	14	380	3
Casey	6	300	3
Christian	63	2,700	33
Clark	35	2,520	18
Clay	5	290	4
Clinton	7	240	3
Crittenden	3	210	2
Cumberland	9	220	3
Daviess	67	5,290	13
Edmonson	3	140	1
Elliott	3	90	1
Estill	6	270	2
Fayette	225	16,740	51
Fleming	10	380	4
Floyd	13	430	4
Franklin	41	3,320	8
Fulton	2	60	2
Gallatin	5	140	1
Garrard	5	180	1

	2008		
	Number of regulated providers	Regulated capacity (number of children)	STAR-rated providers
Grant	21	750	5
Graves	25	1,340	15
Grayson	15	990	4
Green	5	210	3
Greenup	18	900	3
Hancock	2	70	0
Hardin	106	5,890	36
Harlan	12	320	9
Harrison	11	580	4
Hart	4	150	2
Henderson	25	1,650	8
Henry	17	760	6
Hickman	3	130	3
Hopkins	25	1,250	3
Jackson	5	80	2
Jefferson	658	43,200	108
Jessamine	26	1,810	8
Johnson	14	620	8
Kenton	159	9,200	59
Knott	11	430	3
Knox	36	1,130	9
LaRue	13	540	4
Laurel	23	1,030	8
Lawrence	2	150	1
Lee	3	150	1
Leslie	5	160	0
Letcher	9	450	2
Lewis	9	260	1
Lincoln	5	250	2
Livingston	2	60	0
Logan	8	330	1
Lyon	2	70	2
McCracken	40	3,020	13
McCreary	15	530	6
McLean	6	160	0
Madison	46	3,400	10
Magoffin	4	120	3
Marion	11	650	4
Marshall	13	680	8
Martin	3	90	3
Mason	14	760	0

	2008		
	Number of regulated providers	Regulated capacity (number of children)	STAR-rated providers
Meade	20	710	0
Menifee	2	100	1
Mercer	15	770	3
Metcalfe	2	130	2
Monroe	9	290	7
Montgomery	19	1,380	6
Morgan	9	260	2
Muhlenberg	13	630	0
Nelson	26	2,470	11
Nicholas	7	440	1
Ohio	7	340	5
Oldham	37	3,950	15
Owen	3	110	1
Owsley	2	150	2
Pendleton	11	330	2
Perry	18	720	8
Pike	15	1,130	7
Powell	12	380	1
Pulaski	46	2,160	14
Robertson	1	50	0
Rockcastle	7	170	3
Rowan	26	1,040	2
Russell	16	520	6
Scott	43	2,830	6
Shelby	33	1,650	7
Simpson	8	460	0
Spencer	8	820	2
Taylor	17	650	4
Todd	5	220	3
Trigg	7	360	6
Trimble	5	110	2
Union	10	460	3
Warren	67	4,540	13
Washington	13	510	3
Wayne	28	620	8
Webster	3	60	0
Whitley	27	980	4
Wolfe	4	150	2
Woodford	22	1,480	4

Child Care Subsidies

Definition

Child care subsidies is the number of children whose families receive financial assistance for child care by type of provider. *Licensed centers*, *licensed homes*, and *certified homes* are regulated by the state, while *registered providers* are not subject to licensing regulations but must meet requirements of the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP).

Data in context

Everyone benefits when children receive quality care. Child care subsidies allow low-income parents to work while ensuring children are cared for and educated in a safe environment. Parents who use child care subsidies are more likely to maintain employment and successfully transition off of welfare.[1] Children also benefit through improved school readiness skills.[2]

Families incur a major expense for child care, with annual fees exceeding the cost of tuition at many of Kentucky's public colleges and universities.[3,4] Annual fees for center-based child care in Kentucky in 2008 averaged $5,720 for a 4-year-old child and $6,240 for an infant.[5] Low-income families typically spend a greater portion of their earnings on child care than other families.[6] Subsidies help low-income families access a greater selection of child care, including care of a higher quality than they could otherwise afford, by paying some or all of the cost of care.[7] During FFY 2006, 63 percent of Kentucky families receiving subsidies paid a co-pay, which took 8 percent of family income, on average.[8]

Yet more work remains to ensure low-income children, including those receiving subsidies, have access to high-quality care. Challenges to finding quality care include a lack of options during non-traditional work hours, substantially higher costs for infant and toddler care, a limited number of high-quality providers who accept subsidies, and a lack of quality child care options in low-income communities.[9,10]

Nationally, child care subsidies served an average of 1.8 million children each month during FFY 2006, with the majority of children served at child care centers (57 percent).[11] Most families using child care subsidies received them to support employment (82 percent); other reasons for receiving subsidies include receiving training or education and families at risk of child abuse and neglect.[12]

In Kentucky, families can receive child care subsidies due to income eligibility, a teen parent attending school, parents participating in the Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (KTAP), parents working and pursuing education, foster parents, or families at risk of abuse or neglect.[13] Child care subsidies are generally intended for children 12 and under but are also available for children up to age 18 with special needs.[14] During FY 2008, nearly 80,000 Kentucky children received child care subsidies, an increase of more than 1,000 children from FY 2007.

Across the Commonwealth, child care subsidies are most frequently used for licensed child care centers (83 percent of children receiving subsidies), followed by registered providers (9 percent). Licensed centers, which have the largest capacity, served 95 percent or more of the children receiving child care subsidies in Allen, Barren, Hart, Lyon, Marion, Metcalfe, Robertson, and Trigg Counties.

The majority of Kentucky children served by child care subsidies in FY 2008 were White (62 percent), followed by Black (29 percent), and Hispanic children (4 percent). Most children attended licensed centers (Type I) in FY 2008, regardless of race. Nearly 1 in 4 Black children receiving subsidies in Kentucky attended child care at a provider's home (certified or registered provider), a higher rate than other racial groups.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care.
Data Note: If a child was cared for by both a licensed center and a licensed home during the fiscal year, he/she will be counted twice. Children may also appear in the count for more than one county, if they moved between counties during the fiscal year and received childcare subsidies in each location.

1 Matthews, H. (2006). *Child Care Assistance Helps Families Work: A Review of the Effects of Subsidy Receipt on Employment*. Center for Law and Social Policy. Available at http://www.clasp.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 Winsler, A. (2008). "School Readiness Gains Made by Ethnically Diverse Children in Poverty Attending Center-Based Childcare and Public School Pre-kindergarten Programs." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, vol. 23, no. 3.
3 Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education. *Kentucky Public Colleges and Universities – Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees (Annual Rates)*. Available at http://cpe.ky.gov.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Child Care Resource and Referral agencies, July 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Giannarelli, L., Adelman, S., and Schmidt, S. (2003). *Getting Help with Child Care Expenses*. Assessing the New Federalism Occasional Paper No. 62. The Urban Institute. Available at http://www.urban.org. Accessed September 2008.
7 Matthews, H. (2006). *Child Care Assistance Helps Families Work: A Review of the Effects of Subsidy Receipt on Employment*. Center for Law and Social Policy. Available at http://www.clasp.org. Accessed September 2008.
8 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau (2008). *FFY 2006 CCDF Data Tables*. Available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov. Accessed September 2008.
9 Paulsell, D., Cohen, J., Stieglitz, A., Lurie-Hurvitz, E., Fenichel, E., and Kisker, E. (2002). *Partnerships for Quality: Improving Infant-Toddler Child Care for Low-Income Families*. Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. Available at http://www.mathematica-mpr.com. Accessed September 2008.
10 National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies (2006). *Child Care in Thirteen Economically Disadvantaged Communities*. Available at http://www.naccrra.org. Accessed September 2008.
11 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau (2008). *FFY 2006 CCDF Data Tables*. Available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov. Accessed September 2008.
12 Ibid.
13 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services website. *How to Apply for Child Care*. http://chfs.ky.gov/dcbs/dcc/apply.html. Accessed September 2008.
14 Ibid.

Children receiving child care subsidies (number of children)

FY 2008

	Licensed centers	Licensed homes	Certified homes	Registered providers
Kentucky	66,143	1,284	4,935	7,386
Adair	368	4	17	17
Allen	75	0	0	0
Anderson	235	0	40	34
Ballard	68	0	1	6
Barren	281	0	3	0
Bath	152	1	7	11
Bell	336	4	75	45
Boone	1,714	2	122	72
Bourbon	390	7	16	72
Boyd	627	26	18	33
Boyle	362	1	37	132
Bracken	148	0	13	13
Breathitt	13	0	1	1
Breckinridge	123	0	26	23
Bullitt	990	3	49	63
Butler	101	10	0	15
Caldwell	79	0	0	22
Calloway	722	0	7	45
Campbell	1,331	39	133	68
Carlisle	17	0	0	2
Carroll	45	0	0	3
Carter	203	4	42	30
Casey	103	4	2	16
Christian	1,748	12	89	404
Clark	923	9	22	79
Clay	49	2	0	19
Clinton	134	0	9	5
Crittenden	62	0	0	5
Cumberland	72	13	14	18
Daviess	1,819	0	9	124
Edmonson	77	0	0	5
Elliott	24	0	0	2
Estill	248	4	1	32
Fayette	6,026	78	269	493
Fleming	147	36	36	12
Floyd	193	10	4	10
Franklin	882	1	71	146
Fulton	61	0	3	25
Gallatin	146	0	4	7
Garrard	176	1	26	43

FY 2008

	Licensed centers	Licensed homes	Certified homes	Registered providers
Grant	433	4	56	33
Graves	568	0	8	46
Grayson	289	25	4	24
Green	117	0	0	14
Greenup	269	0	19	32
Hancock	34	0	14	1
Hardin	2,325	6	136	219
Harlan	283	68	21	92
Harrison	238	0	2	22
Hart	69	0	0	3
Henderson	695	0	14	55
Henry	204	9	9	4
Hickman	56	0	0	5
Hopkins	533	10	4	59
Jackson	64	4	13	24
Jefferson	15,314	258	1,968	2,431
Jessamine	1,106	28	29	89
Johnson	266	0	8	10
Kenton	2,905	26	463	200
Knott	126	0	0	11
Knox	673	99	89	102
LaRue	255	11	24	20
Laurel	643	35	16	77
Lawrence	86	0	0	6
Lee	70	0	1	7
Leslie	11	0	0	4
Letcher	100	3	0	17
Lewis	65	6	5	14
Lincoln	216	7	27	75
Livingston	34	3	0	3
Logan	150	4	4	30
Lyon	43	2	0	0
McCracken	1,626	0	36	138
McCreary	257	6	7	56
McLean	41	0	0	5
Madison	1,777	34	37	230
Magoffin	80	0	7	8
Marion	309	3	3	9
Marshall	324	0	5	36
Martin	6	0	0	1
Mason	308	6	28	19

FY 2008

	Licensed centers	Licensed homes	Certified homes	Registered providers
Meade	265	7	13	49
Menifee	24	0	1	2
Mercer	397	4	4	74
Metcalfe	75	0	0	0
Monroe	26	4	0	0
Montgomery	446	0	13	56
Morgan	67	0	9	3
Muhlenberg	323	0	2	19
Nelson	636	0	9	28
Nicholas	85	0	3	16
Ohio	300	0	0	36
Oldham	548	0	14	21
Owen	25	0	2	17
Owsley	2	0	0	8
Pendleton	134	0	17	4
Perry	368	0	2	28
Pike	680	3	0	34
Powell	239	0	13	28
Pulaski	1,227	53	92	87
Robertson	19	0	0	0
Rockcastle	153	33	21	42
Rowan	493	30	7	21
Russell	385	22	31	14
Scott	673	12	77	100
Shelby	641	0	90	37
Simpson	132	14	0	3
Spencer	147	0	0	10
Taylor	254	33	22	25
Todd	201	35	8	22
Trigg	119	3	0	2
Trimble	19	4	16	0
Union	151	0	2	9
Warren	1,206	11	20	49
Washington	134	1	9	23
Wayne	408	20	72	62
Webster	31	0	9	0
Whitley	446	50	97	39
Wolfe	10	11	34	5
Woodford	416	6	3	30

Preschool

Definition

At risk is all participating 4-year-olds who meet income eligibility for the Kentucky Preschool Program. *Disabled* is all participating 3- and 4-year-olds who meet eligibility for the Kentucky Preschool Program due to developmental delay or disabilities. *Head Start* is participating 3- and 4-year-olds whose family income meets federal guidelines for poverty. *Percent* is the total number of children enrolled in these programs of all 3- and 4-year-olds.

Data in context

All families want their children to succeed in school, but many lack the necessary supports to provide a strong start. High-quality early childhood education programs, including state- and federally-funded preschool programs, build a solid foundation for young children, preparing them for future learning.[1] Preschool programs also foster positive long-term academic and social gains for children at risk of starting primary school behind their peers.[2]

Investments in early childhood programs yield greater returns than many publically-funded economic development projects.[3] Additionally, participants are more likely to graduate from high school,[4] increasing their potential earnings and tax contributions. Thirty-eight states offered public preschool programs in SY 2007, serving 22 percent of 4-year-olds and 3 percent of 3-year-olds.[5]

In Kentucky, children from low-income families and children with disabilities qualify for the federally-funded Head Start program until all Head Start funds are used, and the Kentucky Preschool Program serves remaining eligible children. Kentucky's preschool program serves approximately 29 percent of all 4-year-olds but only 11 percent of 3-year-olds.[6] During the 2006-07 school year, the majority of children served by the program were White (77 percent), 15 percent were African-American, 5 percent were Hispanic, 1 percent were Asian, and 1 percent were Native American.[7]

Head Start provides education, as well as health, nutrition, and social services, to low-income children and their families to promote school readiness.[8] In addition to the 16,368 children served by Head Start, Early Head Start served an additional 1,094 infants, toddlers, and pregnant women during the 2006-07 school year.[9] In Kentucky during the past

five years, most children served by Head Start were White (74 percent), 20 percent were Black, 2.3 percent were Hispanic, and 2.7 percent were Bi- or Multi-racial.[10]

The Kentucky Preschool Program served 1,138 children with limited English proficiency (LEP) in SY 2007.[11] Children with LEP face several risk factors that increase the potential benefits of preschool participation. However, national research indicates children in immigrant families are less likely to participate in early childhood programs, due to factors such as poverty, level of parental education, and language barriers.[12] Increasing access to quality early education for immigrant families through targeted outreach can strengthen future education outcomes and also help facilitate integration into American society.[13]

In December 2007, Kentucky served 34 percent of all 3- and 4-year-olds through Head Start and the Kentucky Preschool Program. Fewer than 20 percent of children were served by public preschool in Allen, Boone, Christian, Fayette, Trimble, and Woodford Counties. Rates exceeded 80 percent in Breathitt, Leslie, Owsley, and Robertson Counties.

Kentucky can strengthen its preschool program by expanding access to all 3- and 4-year-olds in families with income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line.[14] By delivering expanded services through a diverse model that includes existing community-based child care, programs can achieve cost savings, improve the overall quality of child care, and reduce the amount of time young children spend in transit to school sites out of their neighborhoods.[15]

Data Note: Data reflect enrollment on December 1, 2007.
Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Rate Calculation: (total number of students enrolled in preschool * 100) / (number of 3- and 4-year-olds)

1 Barnett, W. (2008). *Preschool Education and Its Lasting Effects: Research and Policy Implications*. National Institute for Early Education Research. Available at http://www.nieer.org. Accessed September 2008.
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8 Office of Head Start website. Available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov. Accessed September 2008.
9 Data obtained from the Kentucky Department of Education, Head Start Collaboration Office, July 2008.
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11 Kentucky Department of Education. *Kentucky Preschool Program 2007 Performance Report*. Available at http://www.education.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
12 Laosa, L., and Ainsworth, P. (2007). "Is Public Pre-K Preparing Hispanic Children to Succeed in School?" *Preschool Policy Brief*. National Institute for Early Education Research. Available at http://www.nieer.org. Accessed September 2008.
13 Ibid.
14 Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence (2007). *Strong Start Kentucky: Investing in Quality Early Care & Education to Ensure Future Success*. Available at http://www.prichardcommittee.org. Accessed August 2008.
15 Ibid.

Preschoolers enrolled in public schools (number & percent of all 3- & 4-year-olds)

December 2007

Kentucky Public Preschool

	At Risk	Disabled	Head Start	Percent
Kentucky	9,631	11,661	16,368	34
Adair	33	43	72	34
Allen	34	13	40	18
Anderson	20	194	37	47
Ballard	5	99	40	72
Barren	123	214	180	49
Bath	20	17	77	38
Bell	42	80	163	39
Boone	65	368	89	15
Bourbon	75	50	183	66
Boyd	32	71	320	35
Boyle	78	157	18	40
Bracken	2	62	20	38
Breathitt	15	220	60	81
Breckinridge	14	35	135	39
Bullitt	191	125	84	22
Butler	20	30	34	24
Caldwell	44	46	34	44
Calloway	58	122	105	39
Campbell	69	354	1,275	78
Carlisle	1	61	20	72
Carroll	13	21	105	44
Carter	95	53	138	42
Casey	23	35	72	32
Christian	190	144	109	15
Clark	52	100	190	36
Clay	34	55	212	55
Clinton	23	77	40	54
Crittenden	9	34	54	53
Cumberland	2	18	60	49
Daviess	300	387	370	40
Edmonson	40	72	31	54
Elliott	0	3	60	40
Estill	40	32	40	29
Fayette	524	332	326	16
Fleming	23	17	150	50
Floyd	17	87	250	31
Franklin	44	127	109	23
Fulton	4	34	55	65
Gallatin	33	28	15	31
Garrard	66	44	44	39

December 2007

Kentucky Public Preschool

	At Risk	Disabled	Head Start	Percent
Grant	46	44	234	42
Graves	120	141	116	40
Grayson	47	85	158	46
Green	0	0	80	31
Greenup	34	48	223	35
Hancock	41	27	36	45
Hardin	224	344	141	24
Harlan	97	95	271	61
Harrison	23	33	135	42
Hart	31	72	40	29
Henderson	155	74	98	26
Henry	78	43	53	41
Hickman	0	44	20	61
Hopkins	122	196	191	46
Jackson	15	66	85	49
Jefferson	2,827	917	1,690	28
Jessamine	112	92	64	21
Johnson	7	33	150	30
Kenton	309	608	498	30
Knott	17	105	130	72
Knox	73	116	300	51
LaRue	30	27	40	30
Laurel	117	131	134	25
Lawrence	51	28	40	33
Lee	0	5	80	55
Leslie	57	45	140	95
Letcher	7	59	200	46
Lewis	6	101	140	75
Lincoln	44	54	185	43
Livingston	23	27	37	47
Logan	50	184	145	57
Lyon	10	11	29	41
McCracken	61	160	302	33
McCreary	72	94	60	50
McLean	19	28	22	29
Madison	100	265	172	26
Magoffin	4	11	152	48
Marion	27	39	90	28
Marshall	41	82	60	28
Martin	0	14	139	51
Mason	34	77	154	65

December 2007

Kentucky Public Preschool

	At Risk	Disabled	Head Start	Percent
Meade	61	109	33	35
Menifee	5	4	63	46
Mercer	19	93	38	27
Metcalfe	22	46	40	41
Monroe	39	32	40	40
Montgomery	45	64	97	28
Morgan	1	42	63	36
Muhlenberg	36	105	181	45
Nelson	93	202	180	40
Nicholas	20	12	52	44
Ohio	83	85	116	47
Oldham	57	139	72	20
Owen	25	39	30	33
Owsley	3	2	90	83
Pendleton	29	96	20	42
Perry	111	121	170	49
Pike	6	66	528	40
Powell	14	29	130	48
Pulaski	237	157	120	34
Robertson	15	3	18	90
Rockcastle	40	36	65	34
Rowan	47	121	40	40
Russell	38	49	52	32
Scott	115	176	49	25
Shelby	104	77	62	20
Simpson	45	58	40	33
Spencer	20	98	15	29
Taylor	53	68	107	40
Todd	39	153	15	57
Trigg	28	44	50	42
Trimble	0	9	32	18
Union	40	58	100	55
Warren	274	292	618	43
Washington	21	32	75	40
Wayne	77	68	112	52
Webster	31	53	83	44
Whitley	96	87	177	35
Wolfe	0	0	108	47
Woodford	38	50	37	19

School Attendance

Definition

Attendance is a school district's average daily attendance and rate based on enrollment.

Data in context

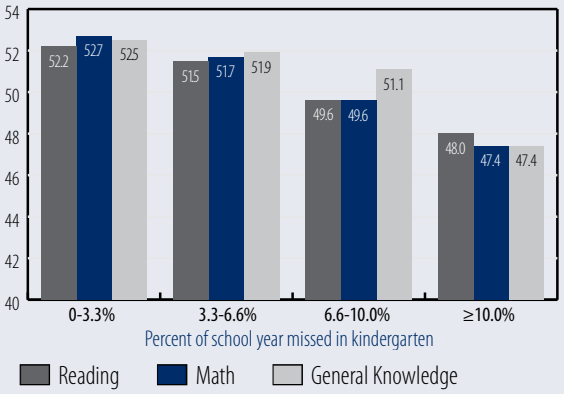
All students need to be both present and engaged to succeed in school and ensure a strong foundation for subsequent learning.[1] Students do better in school when they attend regularly.[2] Yet chronic absenteeism continues to be a national problem and serves as an early warning sign for academic problems, dropping out of school, and engaging in illegal activity.[3]

Research shows that all children, regardless of gender, income level, or ethnicity, suffer academically when they are chronically absent (meaning they miss nearly one month of school or more over the course of the school year).[4] However, regular attendance is especially critical for young children from families living in poverty, who have fewer resources to help make up for missed school time.[5] Among children living in poverty, chronic absence in kindergarten is directly linked to low academic achievement in the fifth grade.[6]

Most students who miss school frequently identify similar reasons for absenteeism, such as poor relationships with teachers, not feeling challenged, and the school lacking supports to help them succeed.[7] Attendance also suffers when families are struggling with lack of transportation, poorly paying jobs with inflexible work hours, housing instability, inadequate health care, and escalating community violence.[8]

Students of color and students from families living in poverty are more likely to attend under-resourced schools with fewer academic opportunities and poorer teacher quality,[9] contributing to disparities in attendance rates. In 2005 in the United States, students of color, except for Asian students, were more likely than White students to have missed three or more days in the previous month.[10] Absenteeism was notably higher among American Indian students, and much lower among Asian students.[11] Low-income students were also more likely to have missed school regularly than their peers.[12]

First Grade Academic Performance by Absenteeism in Kindergarten, U.S.



Source: Romero, M., and Lee, Y.-S. (2007). *A National Portrait of Chronic Absenteeism in the Early Grades*. National Center for Children in Poverty.

Kentucky combines attendance data with assessment results in calculating school accountability for the state and also uses school attendance to determine a school district's state funding.[13] In Kentucky, the average daily attendance rate was 94 percent in SY 2007. Average daily attendance in school districts ranged from 91 percent in Knott County, Lawrence County, and Providence Independent School Districts to 97 percent in Anchorage Independent and Fort Thomas Independent School Districts. Statewide annual attendance rates in Kentucky have remained between 93 and 95 percent since SY 1993.[14] Attendance rates are generally lower for high school students, with 12th graders having the lowest attendance rates of any grade (91 percent in SY 2007).[15]

Schools and communities can take steps to address student attendance. Schools reduce absenteeism when they work to set clear and realistic attendance policies, create a positive culture, foster relationships between adults and students, and intervene early and appropriately when a pattern of absences emerges.[16] School districts can also use student data tracking systems to identify chronically absent students and better understand what factors contribute to their absences.[17]

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

1 Chang, H., and Romero, M. (2008). *Present, Engaged, and Accounted For: The Critical Importance of Addressing Chronic Absence in the Early Grades*. National Center for Children in Poverty. Available at http://www.nccp.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (2004). *Increasing Student Attendance: Strategies from Research and Practices*. Available at http://www.nwrel.org. Accessed September 2008.
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9 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities in Education." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
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13 Kentucky Department of Education. *2007 CATS Interpretive Guide: Detailed Information on Using Your Score Reports*. Available at http://www.education.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
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School attendance (enrollment & average daily attendance rate per 100 students)

	SY 2003		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	650,227	94	668,337	94
Adair Co.	2,764	94	2,691	94
Allen Co.	3,107	95	3,140	94
Anderson Co.	3,716	95	3,911	94
Ballard Co.	1,429	95	1,403	95
Barren Co.	4,111	96	4,564	95
Caverna Ind.	794	95	787	93
Glasgow Ind.	1,990	95	2,052	95
Bath Co.	1,939	94	2,026	93
Bell Co.	3,146	92	3,187	93
Middlesboro Ind.	1,857	93	1,736	92
Pineville Ind.	664	95	566	95
Boone Co.	14,733	95	18,001	96
Walton Verona Ind.	1,078	97	1,323	96
Bourbon Co.	2,718	95	2,724	94
Paris Ind.	734	95	757	95
Boyd Co.	3,593	94	3,391	94
Ashland Ind.	3,348	95	3,274	95
Fairview Ind.	693	94	791	94
Boyle Co.	2,795	96	2,782	95
Danville Ind.	1,865	95	1,863	95
Bracken Co.	1,277	95	1,252	94
Augusta Ind.	265	94	289	94
Breathitt Co.	2,375	92	2,344	93
Jackson Ind.	597	94	420	96
Breckinridge Co.	2,732	96	2,716	95
Cloverport Ind.	293	97	300	96
Bullitt Co.	11,246	94	12,527	94
Butler Co.	2,187	95	2,155	94
Caldwell Co.	2,067	95	2,015	94
Calloway Co.	3,001	95	3,149	95
Murray Ind.	1,654	95	1,607	96
Campbell Co.	4,868	95	4,937	96
Bellevue Ind.	901	93	830	95
Dayton Ind.	1,133	94	1,017	95
Fort Thomas Ind.	2,306	96	2,413	97
Newport Ind.	2,675	93	2,087	95
Silver Grove Ind.	331	93	310	94
Southgate Ind.	184	95	149	96
Carlisle Co.	841	96	821	96
Carroll Co.	1,849	93	1,927	93
Carter Co.	4,920	93	4,992	92
Casey Co.	2,429	94	2,546	94
Christian Co.	9,794	94	9,812	95
Clark Co.	5,381	94	5,609	94

	SY 2003		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Clay Co.	4,099	92	3,783	92
Clinton Co.	1,591	94	1,690	93
Crittenden Co.	1,362	96	1,323	94
Cumberland Co.	1,175	94	1,127	94
Daviess Co.	10,534	96	11,092	96
Owensboro Ind.	4,094	95	4,143	95
Edmonson Co.	2,084	95	2,103	95
Elliott Co.	1,227	93	1,174	93
Estill Co.	2,645	94	2,516	94
Fayette Co.	34,196	94	35,559	94
Fleming Co.	2,495	95	2,430	94
Floyd Co.	6,971	92	6,658	92
Franklin Co.	5,892	95	6,048	94
Frankfort Ind.	894	95	890	94
Fulton Co.	799	95	663	95
Fulton Ind.	543	95	471	94
Gallatin Co.	1,461	93	1,583	94
Garrard Co.	2,510	92	2,643	94
Grant Co.	3,861	94	3,966	94
Williamstown Ind.	813	96	908	96
Graves Co.	4,578	96	4,765	96
Mayfield Ind.	1,512	96	1,550	95
Grayson Co.	4,165	95	4,309	95
Green Co.	1,658	95	1,727	95
Greenup Co.	3,274	94	3,195	93
Raceland Ind.	1,025	95	1,096	95
Russell Ind.	2,170	94	2,230	95
Hancock Co.	1,551	96	1,607	96
Hardin Co.	13,563	96	14,378	95
Elizabethtown Ind.	2,354	96	2,352	96
West Point Ind.	155	94	160	95
Harlan Co.	5,060	91	4,619	92
Harlan Ind.	875	94	818	95
Harrison Co.	3,204	95	3,255	95
Hart Co.	2,414	95	2,433	95
Henderson Co.	7,067	95	7,122	95
Henry Co.	2,170	95	2,156	95
Eminence Ind.	721	95	743	95
Hickman Co.	802	96	790	96
Hopkins Co.	7,203	95	7,181	95
Dawson Springs Ind.	693	95	678	95
Jackson Co.	2,400	93	2,320	92
Jefferson Co.	94,388	94	96,325	94
Anchorage Ind.	444	97	417	97
Jessamine Co.	7,005	93	7,497	93

	SY 2003		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Johnson Co.	3,788	96	3,782	93
Paintsville Ind.	841	95	875	94
Kenton Co.	12,510	95	13,537	95
Beechwood Ind.	1,004	96	1,031	96
Covington Ind.	4,577	93	4,201	94
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	2,260	95	2,406	95
Ludlow Ind.	1,035	94	948	95
Knott Co.	2,880	91	2,593	91
Knox Co.	4,852	93	4,907	92
Barbourville Ind.	684	93	613	93
LaRue Co.	2,405	96	2,463	96
Laurel Co.	8,971	94	9,383	93
East Bernstadt Ind.	469	96	495	96
Lawrence Co.	2,801	91	2,636	91
Lee Co.	1,300	94	1,180	93
Leslie Co.	2,246	92	1,963	92
Letcher Co.	3,608	93	3,388	92
Jenkins Ind.	585	91	621	92
Lewis Co.	2,479	94	2,529	94
Lincoln Co.	4,211	94	4,276	94
Livingston Co.	1,419	95	1,346	94
Logan Co.	3,352	95	3,593	96
Russellville Ind.	1,248	95	1,104	95
Lyon Co.	1,044	95	1,022	95
McCracken Co.	6,947	96	7,208	96
Paducah Ind.	3,140	94	3,043	95
McCreary Co.	3,533	93	3,496	92
McLean Co.	1,649	95	1,630	94
Madison Co.	9,553	94	10,575	94
Berea Ind.	1,075	94	1,092	93
Magoffin Co.	2,447	92	2,416	92
Marion Co.	3,058	96	3,189	95
Marshall Co.	4,819	96	4,868	95
Martin Co.	2,471	93	2,297	92
Mason Co.	2,817	94	2,880	94
Meade Co.	4,618	95	4,912	95
Menifee Co.	1,195	94	1,205	94
Mercer Co.	2,249	96	3,231	95
Burgin Ind.	441	95	470	95
Harrodsburg Ind.	960	^	**	**
Metcalfe Co.	1,633	95	1,712	94
Monroe Co.	2,046	95	2,060	95
Montgomery Co.	4,053	94	4,528	93
Morgan Co.	2,316	94	2,217	92
Muhlenberg Co.	5,158	95	5,304	95

	SY 2003		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Nelson Co.	4,822	95	4,825	95
Bardstown Ind.	1,973	95	2,264	94
Nicholas Co.	1,188	94	1,201	93
Ohio Co.	4,004	95	4,021	94
Oldham Co.	9,671	96	11,566	96
Owen Co.	1,951	94	1,966	95
Owsley Co.	869	92	819	92
Pendleton Co.	2,905	95	2,871	95
Perry Co.	4,697	92	4,465	92
Hazard Ind.	952	94	945	94
Pike Co.	10,402	94	10,039	94
Pikeville Ind.	1,246	95	1,298	95
Powell Co.	2,591	94	2,594	94
Pulaski Co.	7,827	94	7,950	95
Science Hill Ind.	482	96	466	96
Somerset Ind.	1,572	95	1,516	94
Robertson Co.	396	93	383	94
Rockcastle Co.	2,996	95	3,025	94
Rowan Co.	3,094	94	3,200	94
Russell Co.	2,836	95	3,009	94
Scott Co.	6,207	94	7,450	94
Shelby Co.	5,519	94	6,335	94
Simpson Co.	3,068	95	3,150	94
Spencer Co.	2,201	95	2,671	94
Taylor Co.	2,647	96	2,654	95
Campbellsville Ind.	1,239	94	1,122	94
Todd Co.	2,044	95	2,122	95
Trigg Co.	2,094	94	2,152	94
Trimble Co.	1,606	95	1,687	94
Union Co.	2,525	95	2,553	94
Warren Co.	11,476	95	12,502	95
Bowling Green Ind.	3,630	95	3,854	95
Washington Co.	1,870	96	1,833	96
Wayne Co.	2,698	94	2,554	95
Monticello Ind.	826	94	864	94
Webster Co.	1,986	95	1,920	95
Providence Ind.	427	93	335	91
Whitley Co.	4,686	93	4,766	93
Corbin Ind.	2,210	94	2,348	94
Williamsburg Ind.	802	94	793	94
Wolfe Co.	1,339	94	1,340	93
Woodford Co.	3,829	95	3,998	95

^ Data not available.

** District merged with Mercer County School District.

Student Achievement: CATS

Definition

2006-08 Goal is the school district's target score for the biennium on the Commonwealth Accountability Testing System (CATS). *2006-08 Score* is the result of CATS testing for the two years of the biennium and the percent of goal attained.

Data in context

Kentucky's future depends on preparing youth with a quality education and making sure they are successful in school. In an effort to improve academic achievement and accountability in the public school system, provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) passed by Congress in 2001 require each state to measure Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) toward academic achievement through indicators such as mathematics and reading scores and graduation rates for high schools.[1]

A primary goal of NCLB was to close achievement gaps created by limited educational opportunities for some subpopulations, including students of color, children with disabilities or those from low-income households. The elementary level has shown greater and more consistent progress than the secondary level in overall achievement gains and narrowing the gap for subpopulations.[2]

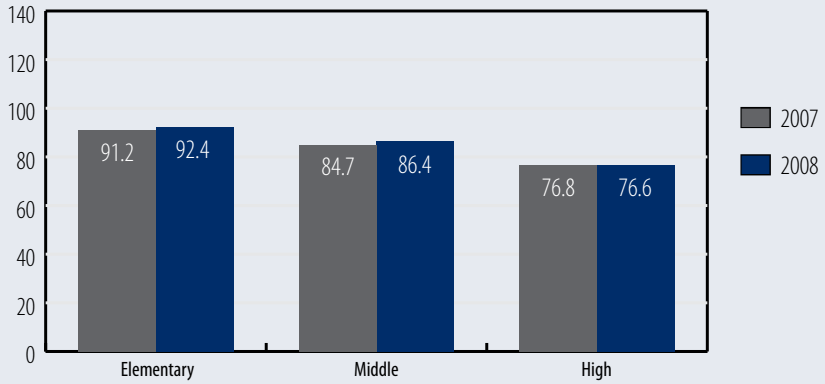
In the early 1990s Kentucky led the nation in education reform by implementing the Kentucky Education Reform Act, which included an accountability testing system known as CATS. Kentucky continues to use CATS as one component of the NCLB assessment of elementary and middle schools; the graduation rate is used as an additional accountability measure for high schools. The CATS test is administered each year, and accountability index scores are calculated by combining results over a two-year span.

Schools have a target to reach 100 or higher (Proficiency) in the biennium cycle that concludes in 2014.[3] Schools must also reduce the percent of their students scoring Novice (the lowest category of scores) each biennium so no more than 5 percent of their students fall in that category by 2014.[4] High schools must also have a dropout rate less than or equal to 5.3 percent or have reduced their percentage of dropouts by 0.5 percent while maintaining a dropout rate less than or equal to 6 percent.[5]

The total accountability index score for all students in elementary, middle, and high school levels in SY 2008 increased by 0.4 points from SY 2007,[6] for an overall index score of 82.0 for 2006-08. As a result, the state reached 96 percent of its 2006-08 biennial goal. School district overall scores ranged from 64.2 to 112.4. Of Kentucky's 175 school districts, 60 reached their improvement goal in the second year of the 2006-2008 biennium. Anchorage Independent, Corbin Independent, and Jackson Independent School Districts exceeded their goal by more than 10 percent. Covington Independent, Providence Independent, and Silver Grove Independent school districts scored below their goals by more than 12 percent. While over one third of school districts in Kentucky have reached their accountability index goals, many schools have work remaining to meet their goal by the 2014 deadline.

Several states have identified strategies to reduce achievement gaps and improve education outcomes for all children. They include community-based methods such as developing a state task force to identify best practices from high-performing schools as well as policies that can effectively close gaps. Addressing the needs for early childhood care and education, improving teacher quality, developing early intervention for college programs, and providing students with extra learning opportunities are other promising strategies.[7]

Total CATS Academic Indices by Elementary, Middle, and High School, 2007 and 2008



Source: Kentucky Department of Education, 2008 CATS Briefing Packet.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.
Rate Calculation: (2006-08 score * 100) / (2006–08 goal)

1 U.S. Department of Education (2001). *Executive Summary of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*. Available at http://www.ed.gov. Accessed September 2008.
2 The Education Trust. (2005). *Stalled in Secondary: A Look at Student Achievement Since the No Child Left Behind Act*. Available at www2.edtrust.org. Accessed September 2008.
3 Kentucky Department of Education (2008). *2008 CATS Briefing Packet*. Available at http://www.education.ky.gov. Accessed September 2008.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 National Governors Association Center for Best Practices. *Closing the Achievement Gap* (Policy Primer). Available at http://www.subnet.nga.org. Accessed September 2008.

CATS Scores (goal, score & percent of goal attained)

	2006-08 Goal	2006-08 Score	Percent
Kentucky	85.0	82.0	96
Adair Co.	82.9	82.0	99
Allen Co.	84.5	85.0	101
Anderson Co.	88.2	83.5	95
Ballard Co.	84.4	84.2	100
Barren Co.	86.9	83.3	96
Caverna Ind.	82.6	75.1	91
Glasgow Ind.	89.6	94.6	106
Bath Co.	81.9	78.6	96
Bell Co.	82.0	79.8	97
Middlesboro Ind.	81.7	81.8	100
Pineville Ind.	83.9	79.5	95
Boone Co.	88.6	89.5	101
Walton Verona Ind.	91.2	92.2	101
Bourbon Co.	84.8	81.7	96
Paris Ind.	84.0	78.9	94
Boyd Co.	85.9	83.9	98
Ashland Ind.	87.2	82.2	94
Fairview Ind.	82.2	79.1	96
Boyle Co.	87.5	88.8	101
Danville Ind.	86.4	80.8	94
Bracken Co.	84.1	77.8	93
Augusta Ind.	81.7	80.3	98
Breathitt Co.	79.8	86.8	109
Jackson Ind.	80.3	94.8	118
Breckinridge Co.	86.1	81.3	94
Cloverport Ind.	85.1	91.3	107
Bullitt Co.	83.3	77.2	93
Butler Co.	84.2	79.0	94
Caldwell Co.	86.0	84.5	98
Calloway Co.	86.7	85.8	99
Murray Ind.	91.1	91.9	101
Campbell Co.	85.6	85.0	99
Bellevue Ind.	83.2	78.1	94
Dayton Ind.	80.9	73.2	90
Fort Thomas Ind.	95.3	102.7	108
Newport Ind.	81.8	72.5	89
Silver Grove Ind.	83.3	66.1	79
Southgate Ind.	84.9	90.6	107
Carlisle Co.	87.5	85.3	97
Carroll Co.	82.8	78.0	94
Carter Co.	83.1	78.4	94
Casey Co.	83.4	79.4	95
Christian Co.	82.1	73.2	89
Clark Co.	86.0	79.8	93
Clay Co.	79.4	81.4	103
Clinton Co.	81.2	83.9	103
Crittenden Co.	88.1	82.8	94
Cumberland Co.	83.9	76.9	92
Daviess Co.	91.4	92.0	101
Owensboro Ind.	87.0	87.2	100
Edmonson Co.	85.3	83.0	97
Elliott Co.	81.6	71.8	88
Estill Co.	83.9	80.2	96
Fayette Co.	87.4	86.1	99
Fleming Co.	82.5	83.1	101
Floyd Co.	81.2	82.7	102
Franklin Co.	86.6	78.9	91
Frankfort Ind.	85.0	79.0	93
Fulton Co.	81.1	73.3	90
Fulton Ind.	82.7	76.9	93
Gallatin Co.	80.3	77.9	97
Garrard Co.	84.4	82.4	98
Grant Co.	85.7	82.2	96
Williamstown Ind.	86.3	93.2	108
Graves Co.	87.0	93.6	108
Mayfield Ind.	84.7	81.8	97
Grayson Co.	84.4	81.8	97
Green Co.	84.0	85.0	101
Greenup Co.	82.0	76.4	93
Raceland Ind.	85.1	79.8	94
Russell Ind.	88.1	86.9	99
Hancock Co.	88.9	97.5	110
Hardin Co.	84.6	80.0	95
Elizabethtown Ind.	89.1	90.3	101
West Point Ind.	77.2	71.0	92
Harlan Co.	79.3	77.2	97
Harlan Ind.	85.2	86.3	101
Harrison Co.	88.0	81.2	92
Hart Co.	83.1	83.8	101
Henderson Co.	84.7	82.9	98
Henry Co.	83.7	76.4	91
Eminence Ind.	83.7	85.4	102
Hickman Co.	85.2	86.4	101
Hopkins Co.	84.6	81.7	97
Dawson Springs Ind.	86.0	85.8	100
Jackson Co.	82.2	75.1	91
Jefferson Co.	83.2	78.5	94
Anchorage Ind.	98.1	112.4	115
Jessamine Co.	85.7	81.5	95
Johnson Co.	86.2	91.0	106
Paintsville Ind.	89.1	92.3	104
Kenton Co.	87.5	83.6	96
Beechwood Ind.	91.9	98.9	108
Covington Ind.	78.3	64.2	82
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	87.2	82.0	94
Ludlow Ind.	87.7	84.5	96
Knott Co.	80.9	76.1	94
Knox Co.	79.7	71.8	90
Barbourville Ind.	82.7	82.1	99
LaRue Co.	83.8	83.2	99
Laurel Co.	85.0	83.8	99
East Bernstadt Ind.	83.5	86.5	104
Lawrence Co.	82.0	73.7	90
Lee Co.	83.9	78.4	93
Leslie Co.	81.9	78.1	95
Letcher Co.	81.2	77.9	96
Jenkins Ind.	80.4	71.2	89
Lewis Co.	81.9	79.1	97
Lincoln Co.	83.4	80.5	97
Livingston Co.	84.6	77.9	92
Logan Co.	85.1	85.9	101
Russellville Ind.	85.1	77.8	91
Lyon Co.	84.9	84.8	100
McCracken Co.	87.8	91.1	104
Paducah Ind.	85.5	79.9	93
McCreary Co.	80.2	78.7	98
McLean Co.	89.3	90.0	101
Madison Co.	85.6	85.5	100
Berea Ind.	85.4	79.4	93
Magoffin Co.	81.5	85.7	105
Marion Co.	85.2	88.2	104
Marshall Co.	86.1	87.7	102
Martin Co.	80.9	75.1	93
Mason Co.	86.5	88.0	102
Meade Co.	86.8	85.6	99
Menifee Co.	83.2	77.2	93
Mercer Co.	85.0	81.6	96
Burgin Ind.	83.8	80.7	96
Metcalfe Co.	83.9	76.8	92
Monroe Co.	84.2	85.4	101
Montgomery Co.	85.8	78.5	91
Morgan Co.	84.0	79.9	95
Muhlenberg Co.	87.3	87.9	101
Nelson Co.	84.8	78.3	92
Bardstown Ind.	83.7	80.5	96
Nicholas Co.	81.1	74.1	91
Ohio Co.	85.7	87.4	102
Oldham Co.	92.9	97.0	104
Owen Co.	85.6	77.8	91
Owsley Co.	80.1	73.2	91
Pendleton Co.	84.7	80.8	95
Perry Co.	82.8	80.0	97
Hazard Ind.	85.5	89.6	105
Pike Co.	83.6	89.1	107
Pikeville Ind.	90.2	94.0	104
Powell Co.	84.6	78.2	92
Pulaski Co.	83.6	84.7	101
Science Hill Ind.	91.3	93.7	103
Somerset Ind.	86.5	84.5	98
Robertson Co.	81.4	77.7	95
Rockcastle Co.	87.7	91.2	104
Rowan Co.	85.0	85.0	100
Russell Co.	85.8	89.5	104
Scott Co.	85.6	86.9	102
Shelby Co.	85.6	80.7	94
Simpson Co.	86.3	80.0	93
Spencer Co.	82.6	78.0	94
Taylor Co.	85.8	83.2	97
Campbellsville Ind.	86.1	76.7	89
Todd Co.	83.6	80.8	97
Trigg Co.	84.3	87.0	103
Trimble Co.	85.6	76.9	90
Union Co.	85.5	76.0	89
Warren Co.	87.4	87.1	100
Bowling Green Ind.	86.6	89.7	104
Washington Co.	83.4	83.6	100
Wayne Co.	84.3	86.6	103
Monticello Ind.	83.0	74.7	90
Webster Co.	84.3	84.8	101
Providence Ind.	78.7	68.3	87
Whitley Co.	82.9	85.1	103
Corbin Ind.	87.6	98.5	112
Williamsburg Ind.	87.8	90.3	103
Wolfe Co.	83.3	79.3	95
Woodford Co.	86.8	84.6	97

Student Achievement: NCLB

Definition

Students scoring proficient or above is the percentage of all students, students enrolled in the free or reduced lunch program, and students with a disability who performed at or above proficiency on the Kentucky Core Content Test in reading and math.

Data in context

All children need a high-quality education and the opportunity to perform at their highest academic level. In response to the need for increased accountability in the education system, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) was signed into law in 2002. This historic legislation gave the federal government unprecedented authority in developing academic achievement standards that states must meet in order to secure federal funding for public K-12 schools. NCLB seeks to have all children achieving at their state's proficiency level in reading, language arts, math, and science by 2014.[1]

Under NCLB, each state must set academic standards and yearly goals for improving achievement. All public schools and districts must show adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward their statewide objectives for all students, as well as every subgroup of students, which includes the five largest ethnic groups, English learners, students with disabilities, and low-income students.[2]

These subgroups face significant barriers to academic success, creating an achievement gap between them and their counterparts. Students of color and students from families living in poverty are more likely to attend under-resourced schools with fewer academic opportunities and poorer teacher quality.[3] These challenges mean African-American and Hispanic students are about four years behind other young people by the time they reach the twelfth grade.[4]

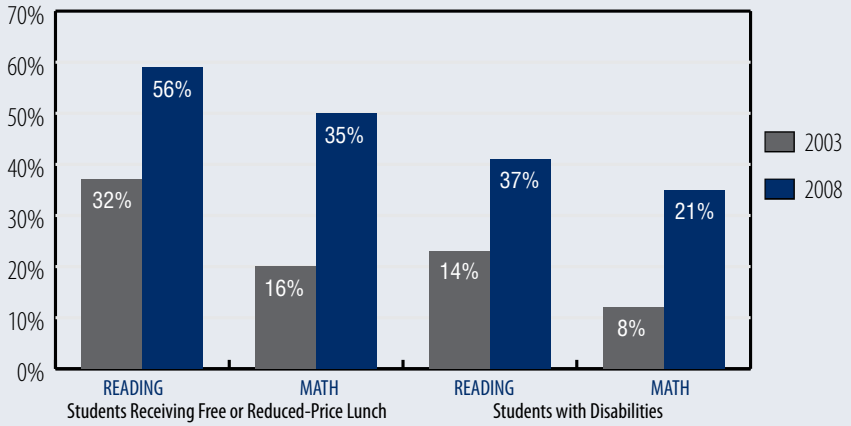
While this gap has begun to close in recent years, the need for improvement remains. Achievement gaps between African-American and White students in Kentucky narrowed at the elementary school grade levels in math and reading from 2002 to 2006.[5] During the same time period, however, the gap in percentages of students reaching proficiency in middle school math widened.[6]

Students with disabilities also disproportionately lack educational opportunities. Even with disabilities identified at an earlier age, two-thirds of secondary school students with learning disabilities had the reading level of three or more grade levels behind in 2003.[7] However, the 2007 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) suggests that the achievement gap is closing; students with disabilities are making significant improvement in both reading and math and in most cases have made gains that far outpace the gains made by students who do not have disabilities.[8]

Statewide, the percentages of students receiving free or reduced-price lunch and students with disabilities who score proficient or higher on reading and math are much lower than the percentages for all students. Among students receiving free or reduced-price lunch, Jackson Independent has the highest percentage of students scoring proficient or better in reading and math, while Berea Independent, Covington Independent, Frankfort Independent, and Union County School Districts scored among the lowest in both subjects. Trigg County School District had the greatest percentages of students with disabilities scoring proficient or above in reading and math, while Christian County, Covington Independent, and Henry County School Districts were among the lowest percentages in both subjects.

While NCLB has posed some challenges for educators, the legislation has focused increased attention on closing achievement gaps. Best practices for closing achievement gaps not only focus on curriculum, instruction, and assessment but also incorporate culture, community engagement, and parent involvement.[9]

Percentage of Students Performing at or above Proficiency Level, 2003 and 2008



Source: Kentucky Department of Education, NCLB data files.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

1 Virella, K. (2007). *No Child Left Behind: Advocates for Educational Justice Disagree about How to Change It*. Connect for Kids. Available at: http://www.connectforkids.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities in Education." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
4 National Governors Association Center for Best Practices. *Closing the Achievement Gap* (Policy Primer). Available at http://www.subnet.nga.org. Accessed September 2008.
5 Kober, N., Chudowsky, N., and Chudowsky, V. (2008). *Has Student Achievement Increased Since 2002? State Test Score Trends Through 2006–07*. Center on Education Policy. Available at http://www.cep-dc.org. Accessed September 2008.
6 Ibid.
7 National Center for Learning Disabilities (2006). *Why Students with Learning Disabilities Need No Child Left Behind*. Available at http://www.ncld.org. Accessed September 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 National Education Association (2007). *C.A.R.E.: Strategies for Closing the Achievement Gaps*. Available at http://www.nea.org. Accessed September 2008.

Students scoring proficient or above (percent of all students, free & reduced-price lunch recipients, and students with disabilities)

SY 2008

	Reading			Math		
	All students	Free/reduced-price lunch recipients	Students with disabilities	All students	Free/reduced-price lunch recipients	Students with disabilities
Kentucky	68	59	41	60	50	35
Adair Co.	65	53	29	60	49	26
Allen Co.	72	64	55	66	57	55
Anderson Co.	68	55	37	60	46	30
Ballard Co.	74	69	*	58	49	*
Barren Co.	73	64	34	62	52	27
Caverna Ind.	60	56	*	49	48	*
Glasgow Ind.	77	66	*	69	54	*
Bath Co.	66	57	*	53	42	*
Bell Co.	71	69	59	57	55	42
Middlesboro Ind.	65	58	49	55	50	49
Pineville Ind.	70	64	*	44	39	*
Boone Co.	76	64	46	71	55	39
Walton Verona Ind.	77	60	*	73	57	*
Bourbon Co.	67	58	41	60	52	30
Paris Ind.	60	55	*	47	39	*
Boyd Co.	76	69	55	57	47	41
Ashland Ind.	70	61	44	56	45	35
Fairview Ind.	63	58	*	55	51	*
Boyle Co.	75	60	47	67	48	34
Danville Ind.	66	55	37	55	43	33
Bracken Co.	66	54	*	53	46	*
Augusta Ind.	66	*	*	58	*	*
Breathitt Co.	73	70	67	68	66	66
Jackson Ind.	82	79	*	75	73	*
Breckinridge Co.	67	63	38	58	52	32
Cloverport Ind.	75	*	*	73	*	*
Bullitt Co.	65	55	32	55	45	25
Butler Co.	71	66	43	53	48	37
Caldwell Co.	72	64	36	61	51	23
Calloway Co.	72	62	43	61	52	37
Murray Ind.	78	60	*	69	51	*
Campbell Co.	69	59	40	68	56	38
Bellevue Ind.	65	65	*	56	54	*
Dayton Ind.	55	55	*	40	38	*
Fort Thomas Ind.	86	*	*	82	*	*
Newport Ind.	57	53	*	53	51	*
Silver Grove Ind.	50	*	*	33	*	*
Southgate Ind.	70	*	*	70	*	*
Carlisle Co.	70	62	*	68	64	*
Carroll Co.	66	56	47	60	50	42
Carter Co.	63	56	32	56	49	28
Casey Co.	68	60	51	57	48	46
Christian Co.	59	51	26	51	42	19
Clark Co.	64	53	37	54	43	26
Clay Co.	64	59	45	59	55	44
Clinton Co.	74	69	*	60	51	*
Crittenden Co.	70	62	*	60	51	*
Cumberland Co.	68	61	*	50	42	*
Daviess Co.	81	73	50	71	61	42
Owensboro Ind.	76	72	55	70	66	55
Edmonson Co.	71	65	56	65	60	58
Elliott Co.	61	57	*	43	39	*
Estill Co.	66	59	31	52	46	21
Fayette Co.	72	57	39	68	52	36
Fleming Co.	68	62	53	61	56	49
Floyd Co.	70	68	65	65	63	68
Franklin Co.	65	52	32	55	40	24
Frankfort Ind.	62	49	*	45	33	*
Fulton Co.	61	56	*	50	42	*
Fulton Ind.	63	59	*	49	45	*
Gallatin Co.	63	60	*	53	50	*
Garrard Co.	69	60	43	63	52	45
Grant Co.	69	64	41	67	61	39
Williamstown Ind.	72	61	*	67	59	*
Graves Co.	79	73	57	75	69	56
Mayfield Ind.	65	61	*	55	48	*
Grayson Co.	62	55	37	62	56	34
Green Co.	72	68	66	63	61	69
Greenup Co.	66	59	38	52	47	31
Raceland Ind.	66	55	*	52	46	*
Russell Ind.	70	57	44	68	50	47
Hancock Co.	81	75	*	71	62	*
Hardin Co.	63	53	33	52	41	25
Elizabethtown Ind.	74	60	45	63	46	34
West Point Ind.	52	*	*	42	*	*
Harlan Co.	65	63	57	54	49	46
Harlan Ind.	74	65	*	64	52	*
Harrison Co.	64	56	42	58	49	36
Hart Co.	73	67	63	69	64	63
Henderson Co.	72	64	49	62	55	43
Henry Co.	63	53	28	50	38	14
Eminence Ind.	72	*	*	54	*	*
Hickman Co.	72	63	*	63	55	*
Hopkins Co.	69	59	46	59	50	41
Dawson Springs Ind.	70	68	*	63	56	*
Jackson Co.	59	55	37	49	46	38
Jefferson Co.	63	51	30	55	42	25
Anchorage Ind.	96	*	*	95	*	*
Jessamine Co.	67	57	37	62	51	32
Johnson Co.	78	74	70	70	68	67
Paintsville Ind.	78	66	*	70	60	*
Kenton Co.	69	57	30	63	50	26
Beechwood Ind.	86	*	*	80	*	*
Covington Ind.	47	45	23	40	38	17
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	68	63	43	55	49	31
Ludlow Ind.	74	68	*	53	46	*
Knott Co.	62	58	39	52	48	35
Knox Co.	54	50	34	47	44	33
Barbourville Ind.	67	59	*	46	36	*
LaRue Co.	70	64	48	67	60	40
Laurel Co.	73	65	49	66	58	42
East Bernstadt Ind.	70	58	*	59	46	*
Lawrence Co.	61	55	*	47	41	*
Lee Co.	58	54	*	48	44	*
Leslie Co.	70	66	58	53	49	42
Letcher Co.	64	58	50	59	53	50
Jenkins Ind.	57	53	*	43	37	*
Lewis Co.	61	55	36	56	49	41
Lincoln Co.	69	64	47	59	56	38
Livingston Co.	61	50	*	52	43	*
Logan Co.	71	62	46	65	57	39
Russellville Ind.	58	46	*	43	31	*
Lyon Co.	73	62	*	54	42	*
McCracken Co.	79	69	50	71	60	43
Paducah Ind.	65	56	44	56	47	33
McCreary Co.	66	64	55	58	56	53
McLean Co.	78	75	58	69	64	46
Madison Co.	73	61	50	63	52	37
Berea Ind.	59	45	*	48	36	*
Magoffin Co.	69	67	65	70	68	60
Marion Co.	74	67	46	67	59	50
Marshall Co.	75	68	48	64	57	41
Martin Co.	63	57	43	50	46	27
Mason Co.	69	60	*	63	52	*
Meade Co.	73	67	38	64	54	30
Menifee Co.	62	59	35	45	43	30
Mercer Co.	72	64	62	60	52	49
Burgin Ind.	74	*	*	53	*	*
Metcalfe Co.	60	57	*	56	52	*
Monroe Co.	69	63	45	62	56	41
Montgomery Co.	66	54	33	56	45	26
Morgan Co.	69	63	*	57	51	*
Muhlenberg Co.	72	65	52	70	64	54
Nelson Co.	64	54	31	54	46	22
Bardstown Ind.	68	60	*	57	48	*
Nicholas Co.	59	50	*	51	39	*
Ohio Co.	71	64	38	62	57	23
Oldham Co.	82	59	49	76	51	45
Owen Co.	62	53	*	57	46	*
Owsley Co.	56	*	*	42	*	*
Pendleton Co.	69	63	33	65	56	34
Perry Co.	66	62	57	59	55	52
Hazard Ind.	72	56	*	60	44	*
Pike Co.	72	68	55	64	60	50
Pikeville Ind.	80	67	*	69	53	*
Powell Co.	64	57	34	52	45	25
Pulaski Co.	71	65	34	63	57	29
Science Hill Ind.	85	73	*	74	59	*
Somerset Ind.	73	59	*	52	35	*
Robertson Co.	57	49	*	48	42	*
Rockcastle Co.	76	71	61	73	69	56
Rowan Co.	71	61	30	63	55	24
Russell Co.	75	71	51	69	64	42
Scott Co.	75	61	47	68	51	41
Shelby Co.	65	49	37	57	42	33
Simpson Co.	71	62	31	56	46	18
Spencer Co.	67	56	31	54	42	18
Taylor Co.	67	60	31	63	57	32
Campbellsville Ind.	60	54	*	56	50	*
Todd Co.	64	58	*	60	52	*
Trigg Co.	76	71	76	70	66	74
Trimble Co.	64	54	*	50	39	*
Union Co.	59	49	38	45	36	27
Warren Co.	74	63	41	64	51	33
Bowling Green Ind.	74	57	34	68	51	33
Washington Co.	70	60	36	59	53	34
Wayne Co.	73	68	58	65	61	57
Monticello Ind.	58	53	*	47	39	*
Webster Co.	70	63	35	59	52	31
Providence Ind.	56	*	*	36	*	*
Whitley Co.	70	67	59	62	59	57
Corbin Ind.	82	73	48	73	64	38
Williamsburg Ind.	80	75	*	65	61	*
Wolfe Co.	68	65	*	63	59	*
Woodford Co.	72	48	44	59	38	31

Out-of-School Suspensions

Definition

Suspensions for *law violations* is the number and rate per 100 students removed from school because they broke the law. Suspensions for *board violations* is the number and rate per 100 students removed from school because they violated school or board of education rules.

Data in context

All students benefit from a safe and comfortable learning environment. Successful schools provide a rigorous course of study to help all students achieve while keeping students safe with clearly communicated, consistently enforced, and fairly applied discipline methods.

While test scores, graduation rates, and parent involvement are often used as indicators of a successful school, the rate of suspensions can provide an indication of the health of a school. Schools with lower suspension rates often reveal an inviting environment with respectful interactions among staff and students and strong relationships among all stakeholders.[1]

When a student interferes with the learning of other students or jeopardizes the safety of others, school administrators can take action, ranging from parent conferences to out-of-school suspensions and expulsion. In SY 2007, out-of-school suspensions were the most widely used disciplinary action for both law and board policy violations.[2] Out-of-school suspensions were used 80,065 times, decreasing for the third consecutive year.[3] The three most common reasons for disciplinary action in SY 2007 were for board violations, including disturbing class, fighting, and defiance of authority.[4] Board violations made up 93 percent of all suspensions.[5] Law violations, which include carrying a weapon, vandalism, and drug possession, accounted for 7 percent of suspensions.[6]

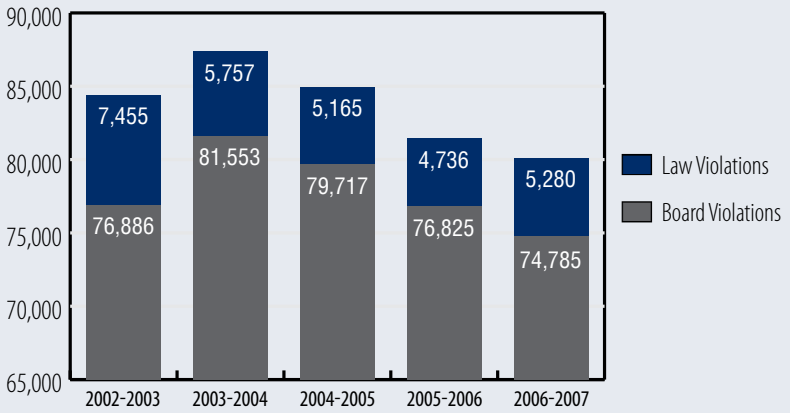
Students depend on fair and equitably-applied discipline, yet Kentucky data for SY 2007 reflect notable differences in suspension rates by race, income, and gender. Between SY 2006 and SY 2007, total disciplinary actions (including suspensions, expulsions, and corporal punishment) decreased for the second consecutive year for White, non-Hispanic students.[7] Yet disciplinary actions increased over the same time period for non-Hispanic Black students, who were 2.6 times more likely to be suspended for board violations and 11.7 times more likely to be suspended for law violations than their peers.[8] Despite making up approximately half of students, low-income students accounted for 74 percent of disciplinary actions for board violations and 63 percent of disciplinary actions for law violations.[9] Male students were almost four times as likely to be disciplined as females.[10]

Among the 107 districts with 6 or more suspensions for law violations, Barren County, Campbellsville Independent, Cumberland County, Martin County, Union County, and Wayne County School Districts had rates more than twice the state rate. Eighteen districts had no suspensions for law violations that year.

The rate of suspensions for board violations was less than 1 per 100 in Hancock and Ohio County School Districts. Rates were triple the state rate in Christian County, Covington Independent, Paducah Independent, and Providence Independent School Districts.

There are a number of effective disciplinary alternatives to out-of-school suspensions and expulsion, including smaller and more personalized learning environments, school-based violence prevention programs, individual and group counseling, in-school suspension, conflict resolution workshops, and participation in community-based intervention programs.[11] To achieve the overall goal of academic success, schools must implement disciplinary measures in an equitable way while reducing the likelihood of students repeating negative behavior.

Suspensions for Law and Board Violations, SY 2003-2007



Source: Kentucky Department of Education, NCLB data files.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education.
Data Note: Students may have received more than one out-of-school suspension during the school year. Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.
Rate Calculation: (number of out-of-school suspensions for law violations during school year 2000 * 100) / (number of students during school year 2000)
(number of out-of-school suspensions for board violations during school year 2007 * 100) / (number of students during school year 2007)

1 Christle, C., Nelson, M., and Jolivette, K. (2004). *School Characteristics Related to the Use of Suspension*. Issues Briefs, no. 12. Available at http://www.kysafeschools.org. Accessed October 2008.
2 May, D. and Chen, Y. (2007). *Kentucky 2007: Safe Schools Data Project*. Kentucky Center for School Safety. Available at: http://www.kysafeschools.org. Accessed October 2008.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Ibid.
11 University of California, Los Angeles Institute for Democracy, Education and Access website. *Suspension and Expulsion At-A-Glance*. Available at http://idea.gseis.ucla.edu/publications/suspension/index.html. Accessed October 2008.

Suspensions for law and board violations (number & rate per 100 students)

	SY 2007			
	Law violations		Board violations	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	5,280	0.8	74,785	11.7
Adair Co.	5	*	433	16.9
Allen Co.	25	0.8	251	8.3
Anderson Co.	32	0.8	544	14.2
Ballard Co.	2	*	130	9.6
Barren Co.	93	2.1	293	6.7
Caverna Ind.	5	*	111	15.1
Glasgow Ind.	5	*	208	10.8
Bath Co.	2	*	272	13.9
Bell Co.	20	0.7	123	4.1
Middlesboro Ind.	0	*	295	18.7
Pineville Ind.	0	*	41	7.5
Boone Co.	256	1.5	1,547	9.0
Walton Verona Ind.	5	*	121	9.5
Bourbon Co.	18	0.7	396	14.9
Paris Ind.	2	*	133	18.3
Boyd Co.	24	0.7	153	4.7
Ashland Ind.	20	0.7	256	8.4
Fairview Ind.	1	*	32	4.1
Boyle Co.	19	0.7	389	14.4
Danville Ind.	4	*	172	10.0
Bracken Co.	17	1.4	215	18.1
Augusta Ind.	0	*	31	11.0
Breathitt Co.	1	*	287	13.1
Jackson Ind.	0	*	25	6.2
Breckinridge Co.	3	*	100	3.8
Cloverport Ind.	0	*	1	*
Bullitt Co.	74	0.6	1,074	8.9
Butler Co.	21	1.0	400	19.2
Caldwell Co.	15	0.8	492	25.4
Calloway Co.	15	0.5	178	5.9
Murray Ind.	6	0.4	134	8.7
Campbell Co.	17	0.4	195	4.2
Bellevue Ind.	6	0.8	141	17.7
Dayton Ind.	0	*	53	5.6
Fort Thomas Ind.	8	0.3	71	3.0
Newport Ind.	4	*	585	29.8
Silver Grove Ind.	1	*	43	16.2
Southgate Ind.	0	*	27	18.9
Carlisle Co.	4	*	20	2.6
Carroll Co.	6	0.3	94	5.1
Carter Co.	29	0.6	893	18.5
Casey Co.	19	0.8	150	6.2
Christian Co.	11	0.1	3,141	35.6
Clark Co.	42	0.8	772	14.4
Clay Co.	6	0.2	268	7.5
Clinton Co.	3	*	36	2.2
Crittenden Co.	9	0.7	49	3.9
Cumberland Co.	55	5.1	160	14.8
Daviess Co.	69	0.6	553	5.1
Owensboro Ind.	15	0.4	394	10.2
Edmonson Co.	3	*	55	2.8
Elliott Co.	2	*	152	13.3
Estill Co.	15	0.6	362	15.1
Fayette Co.	427	1.3	5,378	16.0
Fleming Co.	9	0.4	373	15.7
Floyd Co.	39	0.6	670	10.7
Franklin Co.	91	1.6	1,805	31.4
Frankfort Ind.	2	*	131	15.7
Fulton Co.	2	*	17	2.7
Fulton Ind.	4	*	127	30.5
Gallatin Co.	7	0.5	381	25.0
Garrard Co.	14	0.6	757	30.0
Grant Co.	31	0.8	527	13.9
Williamstown Ind.	0	*	63	7.3
Graves Co.	17	0.4	120	2.6
Mayfield Ind.	5	*	128	9.0
Grayson Co.	0	*	109	2.7
Green Co.	4	*	99	5.9
Greenup Co.	24	0.8	276	9.1
Raceland Ind.	2	*	26	2.5
Russell Ind.	4	*	151	7.0
Hancock Co.	1	*	12	0.8
Hardin Co.	69	0.5	1,749	13.0
Elizabethtown Ind.	1	*	337	15.0
West Point Ind.	0	*	10	6.8
Harlan Co.	7	0.2	810	18.7
Harlan Ind.	1	*	76	9.3
Harrison Co.	34	1.1	332	10.7
Hart Co.	3	*	242	10.4
Henderson Co.	95	1.4	658	9.7
Henry Co.	20	0.9	141	6.7
Eminence Ind.	1	*	38	6.3
Hickman Co.	0	*	46	6.1
Hopkins Co.	43	0.6	1,223	17.7
Dawson Springs Ind.	0	*	102	15.7
Jackson Co.	1	*	238	10.7
Jefferson Co.	1,442	1.6	12,932	14.1
Anchorage Ind.	0	*	0	*
Jessamine Co.	28	0.4	995	13.9
Johnson Co.	26	0.7	228	6.2
Paintsville Ind.	1	*	8	1.1
Kenton Co.	138	1.1	1,224	9.5
Beechwood Ind.	1	*	41	4.1
Covington Ind.	19	0.5	2,106	56.2
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	7	0.3	545	24.2
Ludlow Ind.	1	*	100	10.9
Knott Co.	15	0.6	257	10.6
Knox Co.	64	1.4	940	20.0
Barbourville Ind.	3	*	23	3.7
LaRue Co.	15	0.6	187	7.7
Laurel Co.	91	1.0	608	6.8
East Bernstadt Ind.	0	*	4	*
Lawrence Co.	7	0.3	190	7.6
Lee Co.	4	*	269	23.4
Leslie Co.	4	*	41	2.2
Letcher Co.	18	0.6	268	8.2
Jenkins Ind.	5	*	139	24.3
Lewis Co.	14	0.6	334	13.9
Lincoln Co.	20	0.5	410	10.1
Livingston Co.	16	1.2	147	11.3
Logan Co.	18	0.5	65	1.9
Russellville Ind.	4	*	169	15.7
Lyon Co.	0	*	41	4.3
McCracken Co.	7	0.1	621	9.1
Paducah Ind.	1	*	1,308	46.7
McCreary Co.	7	0.2	827	26.5
McLean Co.	13	0.8	58	3.7
Madison Co.	65	0.6	1,000	9.8
Berea Ind.	11	1.1	135	13.3
Magoffin Co.	9	0.4	338	14.7
Marion Co.	1	*	304	9.8
Marshall Co.	33	0.7	256	5.5
Martin Co.	146	6.7	130	6.0
Mason Co.	33	1.2	448	16.2
Meade Co.	24	0.5	431	9.0
Menifee Co.	3	*	50	4.6
Mercer Co.	13	0.4	229	7.2
Burgin Ind.	3	*	14	3.3
Metcalfe Co.	9	0.5	98	5.9
Monroe Co.	11	0.6	108	5.5
Montgomery Co.	38	0.9	604	14.0
Morgan Co.	13	0.6	266	12.4
Muhlenberg Co.	21	0.4	184	3.6
Nelson Co.	24	0.5	330	7.1
Bardstown Ind.	1	*	217	10.0
Nicholas Co.	15	1.3	310	26.8
Ohio Co.	0	*	35	0.9
Oldham Co.	144	1.3	177	1.6
Owen Co.	3	*	262	13.7
Owsley Co.	6	0.8	51	6.5
Pendleton Co.	25	0.9	655	23.9
Perry Co.	2	*	463	10.8
Hazard Ind.	6	0.7	60	6.6
Pike Co.	15	0.2	357	3.7
Pikeville Ind.	6	0.5	67	5.5
Powell Co.	36	1.5	311	12.6
Pulaski Co.	64	0.8	479	6.3
Science Hill Ind.	0	*	1	*
Somerset Ind.	7	0.5	194	13.3
Robertson Co.	0	*	50	13.5
Rockcastle Co.	10	0.4	186	6.4
Rowan Co.	42	1.4	401	12.9
Russell Co.	6	0.2	99	3.4
Scott Co.	53	0.7	994	13.8
Shelby Co.	82	1.4	455	7.7
Simpson Co.	8	0.3	378	12.7
Spencer Co.	25	1.0	190	7.4
Taylor Co.	12	0.5	168	6.6
Campbellsville Ind.	19	1.7	98	8.9
Todd Co.	4	*	144	7.2
Trigg Co.	7	0.3	267	13.0
Trimble Co.	18	1.1	340	21.2
Union Co.	54	2.3	189	8.0
Warren Co.	34	0.3	616	5.1
Bowling Green Ind.	6	0.2	389	10.8
Washington Co.	17	1.0	135	7.8
Wayne Co.	42	1.7	198	8.1
Monticello Ind.	2	*	102	12.6
Webster Co.	6	0.3	237	12.8
Providence Ind.	4	*	186	66.2
Whitley Co.	40	0.9	317	7.0
Corbin Ind.	2	*	83	3.5
Williamsburg Ind.	7	0.9	44	5.8
Wolfe Co.	1	*	23	1.8
Woodford Co.	31	0.8	644	16.7

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Corporal Punishment in Schools

Definition

Corporal punishment is the number and rate per 100 students of disciplinary actions by public school districts using physical force with the intention of causing students to experience pain, but not injury.

Data in context

All children need nurturing and supportive environments to succeed academically in school. Proper discipline by teachers and school officials is warranted given that children need boundaries and supervision. While some educators believe that corporal punishment is an effective way to deter students from misbehavior, many believe it leads to harmful consequences.

Research indicates that corporal punishment is not as effective as placing a child in "time out" or removing some of their privileges.[1] Negative consequences of using corporal punishment include impairments in student cognitive functioning, lower performance on school tasks, internal feelings of helplessness, low self-worth and self-esteem, and an increased likelihood of dropping out of school.[2]

Beyond the context of the school itself, the impact of corporal punishment can be profound. For instance, corporal punishment of children is related to decreased internalization of moral rules, increased aggression, more antisocial behavior, increased criminality, decreased mental health outcomes, increased adult abusive behaviors, and increased risk of being victimized by abusive relationships in adulthood.[3] Corporal punishment teaches children that it is acceptable to use physical aggression as a means to get people to change behavior.[4]

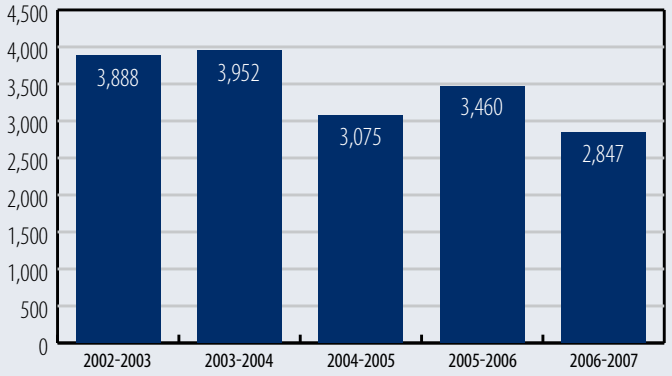
Corporal punishment in schools has been legal since 1977, based on the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Ingraham v. Wright*.[5] However, states are increasingly passing bans on corporal punishment.[6] Currently 21 states still allow it, and 13 states, including Kentucky, actively use it.[7]

All students have the right to be free from violence and to be treated equally; however, national data shows schools disproportionately use corporal punishment on certain groups of students including students with disabilities, males, low-income students, and African-American students.[8] In Kentucky, the rate of use of corporal punishment among low-income students was 0.33 per 100 compared to 0.09 among students with higher incomes.[9] The use of corporal punishment was lower among Black students (0.08 per 100 students) than among White students (0.25 per 100).[10]

Corporal punishment in Kentucky school districts decreased by 53 percent between 2000 and 2007. Out of 175 school districts, 46 used corporal punishment in 2007. School districts that used corporal punishment most frequently were Bell, Clinton, Fulton, and McCreary Counties. Of school districts that allow corporal punishment, Allen, Carter, Clark, and Magoffin County school districts had the lowest rates in 2007 (less than 0.5 per 100 students).

Within the context of the educational setting, school districts and educators can maintain discipline in schools with effective approaches to prevent misbehavior.[11] Effective disciplinary systems establish clear guidelines, promote student success, seek student input on policies, and apply consistent enforcement while ensuring the dignity of all students.[12] As school districts evaluate their use of corporal punishment, they can make efforts to stop the practice with students who are particularly vulnerable, such as special education students and students with mental and physical disabilities.[13]

Corporal Punishment Incidents in Kentucky, SY 2003-2007



Source: Kentucky Department of Education.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education.
Data Note: Students may have been disciplined by corporal punishment more than once throughout the school year. Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.
Rate Calculation: (number of corporal punishment incidents during school year 2000 * 100) / (number of students during school year 2000) (number of corporal punishment incidents during school year 2007 * 100) / (number of students during school year 2007)

1 National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (2006). "NAPNAP Position Statement on Corporal Punishment." *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*, vol. 20, no. 6.
2 Ibid.
3 Gershoff, E. (2002). "Corporal Punishment by Parents and Associated Child Behaviors and Experiences: A Meta-Analytic and Theoretical Review." *Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 128, no. 4.
4 Greydanus, D., Pratt, H., Spates, C., Blake-Dreher, A., Greydanus-Gearhart, M., and Patel, D. (2003). "Corporal Punishment in Schools: Position Paper for the Society for Adolescent Medicine." *Journal of Adolescent Health*. vol. 32.
5 McClure, T. E. & May, D. C. (2008). "Dealing with Misbehavior at Schools in Kentucky: Theoretical and Contextual Predictors of Use of Corporal Punishment." *Youth & Society*, vol. 38, no. 3.
6 American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (2008). *Corporal Punishment in Schools*. Available at http://www.aacp.org. Accessed August 2008.
7 Center for Effective Discipline website. *U.S.: Statistics on Corporal Punishment and Paddling by State and Race*. Discipline at School (NCACPS). Available at http://www.stophitting.com. Accessed October 2008.
8 Human Rights Watch and American Civil Liberties Union (2008). *A Violent Education: Corporal Punishment of Children in US Public Schools*. Available at: http://www.hrw.org. Accessed October 2008.
9 Data obtained from Kentucky Department of Education, August 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
10 Ibid.
11 Center for Effective Discipline website. *School Corporal Punishment Alternatives*. Available at http://www.stophitting.com. Accessed October 2008.
12 Ibid.
13 Human Rights Watch and American Civil Liberties Union (2008). *A Violent Education: Corporal Punishment of Children in US Public Schools*. Available at: http://www.hrw.org. Accessed October 2008.

Corporal punishment (number & rate per 100 students)

	SY 2000		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	5,328	0.8	2,847	0.5
Adair Co.	0	*	0	*
Allen Co.	2	*	16	0.5
Anderson Co.	0	*	0	*
Ballard Co.	0	*	0	*
Barren Co.	0	*	0	*
Caverna Ind.	0	*	0	*
Glasgow Ind.	0	*	0	*
Bath Co.	21	1.1	166	8.5
Bell Co.	422	13.8	352	11.7
Middlesboro Ind.	0	*	0	*
Pineville Ind.	0	*	0	*
Boone Co.	0	*	0	*
Walton Verona Ind.	0	*	0	*
Bourbon Co.	0	*	0	*
Paris Ind.	0	*	0	*
Boyd Co.	0	*	0	*
Ashland Ind.	0	*	0	*
Fairview Ind.	0	*	3	*
Boyle Co.	0	*	0	*
Danville Ind.	0	*	0	*
Bracken Co.	0	*	0	*
Augusta Ind.	0	*	0	*
Breathitt Co.	30	1.3	21	1.0
Jackson Ind.	0	*	0	*
Breckinridge Co.	111	4.1	83	3.1
Cloverport Ind.	0	*	0	*
Bullitt Co.	0	*	0	*
Butler Co.	28	1.3	30	1.4
Caldwell Co.	63	3.1	54	2.8
Calloway Co.	0	*	0	*
Murray Ind.	0	*	0	*
Campbell Co.	0	*	0	*
Bellevue Ind.	0	*	0	*
Dayton Ind.	0	*	0	*
Fort Thomas Ind.	0	*	0	*
Newport Ind.	0	*	0	*
Silver Grove Ind.	0	*	0	*
Southgate Ind.	0	*	0	*
Carlisle Co.	37	4.3	0	*
Carroll Co.	0	*	0	*
Carter Co.	4	*	8	0.2
Casey Co.	0	*	0	*
Christian Co.	85	1.0	1	*
Clark Co.	5	*	7	0.1

	SY 2000		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Clay Co.	0	*	0	*
Clinton Co.	154	10.6	88	5.5
Crittenden Co.	0	*	11	0.9
Cumberland Co.	51	4.4	0	*
Daviess Co.	0	*	0	*
Owensboro Ind.	0	*	0	*
Edmonson Co.	18	1.0	0	*
Elliott Co.	32	2.6	40	3.5
Estill Co.	0	*	0	*
Fayette Co.	0	*	0	*
Fleming Co.	36	1.5	39	1.7
Floyd Co.	279	3.9	185	3.0
Franklin Co.	0	*	0	*
Frankfort Ind.	0	*	0	*
Fulton Co.	183	21.7	33	5.2
Fulton Ind.	35	7.1	20	4.8
Gallatin Co.	0	*	0	*
Garrard Co.	0	*	0	*
Grant Co.	0	*	0	*
Williamstown Ind.	0	*	0	*
Graves Co.	35	0.8	0	*
Mayfield Ind.	2	*	46	3.2
Grayson Co.	47	1.2	30	0.7
Green Co.	0	*	0	*
Greenup Co.	110	3.4	44	1.5
Raceland Ind.	10	1.0	15	1.5
Russell Ind.	0	*	0	*
Hancock Co.	1	*	0	*
Hardin Co.	0	*	0	*
Elizabethtown Ind.	0	*	0	*
West Point Ind.	5	*	0	*
Harlan Co.	449	8.7	116	2.7
Harlan Ind.	0	*	0	*
Harrison Co.	0	*	0	*
Hart Co.	72	3.2	0	*
Henderson Co.	0	*	0	*
Henry Co.	0	*	0	*
Eminence Ind.	0	*	0	*
Hickman Co.	19	2.4	9	1.2
Hopkins Co.	0	*	1	*
Dawson Springs Ind.	0	*	0	*
Jackson Co.	0	*	0	*
Jefferson Co.	1	*	0	*
Anchorage Ind.	0	*	0	*
Jessamine Co.	0	*	0	*

	SY 2000		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Johnson Co.	191	5.1	44	1.2
Paintsville Ind.	24	3.1	0	*
Kenton Co.	0	*	0	*
Beechwood Ind.	0	*	0	*
Covington Ind.	1	*	0	*
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	0	*	0	*
Ludlow Ind.	0	*	0	*
Knott Co.	52	1.7	4	*
Knox Co.	0	*	0	*
Barbourville Ind.	0	*	0	*
LaRue Co.	18	0.8	0	*
Laurel Co.	0	*	0	*
East Bernstadt Ind.	0	*	0	*
Lawrence Co.	103	3.7	4	*
Lee Co.	0	*	0	*
Leslie Co.	0	*	0	*
Letcher Co.	0	*	0	*
Jenkins Ind.	0	*	0	*
Lewis Co.	39	1.6	25	1.0
Lincoln Co.	123	3.1	106	2.6
Livingston Co.	0	*	0	*
Logan Co.	2	*	1	*
Russellville Ind.	20	1.5	0	*
Lyon Co.	0	*	0	*
McCracken Co.	0	*	0	*
Paducah Ind.	0	*	0	*
McCreary Co.	759	22.7	458	14.7
McLean Co.	0	*	0	*
Madison Co.	0	*	0	*
Berea Ind.	0	*	0	*
Magoffin Co.	3	*	11	0.5
Marion Co.	0	*	0	*
Marshall Co.	3	*	0	*
Martin Co.	22	0.9	18	0.8
Mason Co.	0	*	0	*
Meade Co.	0	*	0	*
Menifee Co.	0	*	0	*
Mercer Co.	0	*	0	*
Burgin Ind.	0	*	0	*
Harrodsburg Ind.	16	1.7	**	**
Metcalfe Co.	0	*	0	*
Monroe Co.	27	1.3	11	0.6
Montgomery Co.	18	0.5	0	*
Morgan Co.	56	2.5	19	0.9
Muhlenberg Co.	0	*	0	*

	SY 2000		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Nelson Co.	0	*	0	*
Bardstown Ind.	0	*	0	*
Nicholas Co.	0	*	0	*
Ohio Co.	0	*	0	*
Oldham Co.	0	*	0	*
Owen Co.	0	*	0	*
Owsley Co.	0	*	47	6.0
Pendleton Co.	0	*	0	*
Perry Co.	237	5.1	80	1.9
Hazard Ind.	198	19.5	7	0.8
Pike Co.	315	3.0	372	3.9
Pikeville Ind.	0	*	0	*
Powell Co.	0	*	0	*
Pulaski Co.	111	1.5	92	1.2
Science Hill Ind.	5	*	0	*
Somerset Ind.	0	*	0	*
Robertson Co.	2	*	0	*
Rockcastle Co.	1	*	4	*
Rowan Co.	0	*	0	*
Russell Co.	24	0.9	0	*
Scott Co.	0	*	0	*
Shelby Co.	0	*	0	*
Simpson Co.	0	*	0	*
Spencer Co.	0	*	0	*
Taylor Co.	0	*	0	*
Campbellsville Ind.	24	1.9	0	*
Todd Co.	18	0.9	0	*
Trigg Co.	273	13.9	0	*
Trimble Co.	0	*	0	*
Union Co.	0	*	0	*
Warren Co.	86	0.8	0	*
Bowling Green Ind.	0	*	0	*
Washington Co.	0	*	0	*
Wayne Co.	15	0.6	2	*
Monticello Ind.	48	5.6	51	6.3
Webster Co.	29	0.0	0	*
Providence Ind.	0	*	0	*
Whitley Co.	21	0.5	56	1.2
Corbin Ind.	0	*	0	*
Williamsburg Ind.	1	*	17	2.2
Wolfe Co.	96	7.2	0	*
Woodford Co.	0	*	0	*

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.
** District merged with Mercer County School District.

Graduation Rate

Definition

High school graduation is the number and rate of students graduating within four years of entering high school and students with an Individual Education Plan (IEP) for graduation in more than four years.

Data in context

All young people need a strong education to succeed in today's economy, and graduating from high school is a critical step. High school graduates earn an average annual salary of $29,448, compared to $19,915 for workers without high school diplomas.[1] High school graduates contribute about twice as much in taxes, are less likely to access public assistance, are much less likely to serve time in prison, and have better health outcomes and life expectancies than young adults who do not complete high school.[2]

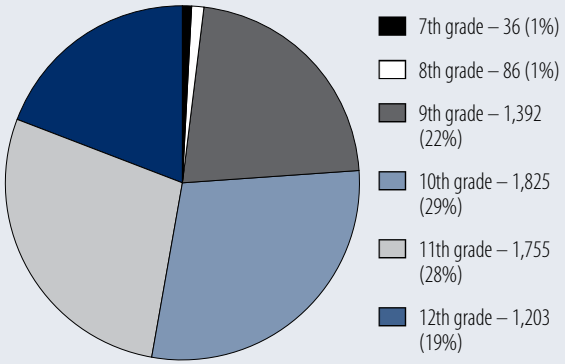
In Kentucky, 8 percent of youth in 2007 were not attending school and did not have a high school degree, compared to 7 percent nationally.[3] Though the rate has improved since 2000, Kentucky ranks 36th among all states on this measure.[4]

Recent studies have shown that the national graduation rate is lower than previously thought, with only 7 out of 10 high school students leaving with a diploma.[5] Young people in the United States today are less likely than their parents to have completed high school, a fact that distinguishes us from all other industrialized countries.[6]

States currently use many different methods to calculate graduation rates. Along with 32 other states, Kentucky counts the percentage of students leaving school with a high school diploma, and tends to undercount dropouts.[7] For instance, Kentucky's reported SY 2005 graduation rate was estimated to be inflated by about 11 percentage points.[8] According to new requirements under the Federal No Child Left Behind Act, all fifty states must adopt a uniform formula by 2012, which will track students over the course of their high school careers and give policymakers a more accurate picture of educational outcomes.[9]

Kentucky's official graduation rate increased from 79 percent in SY 2003 to 84 percent for SY 2007. Graduation rates improved in 75 percent of Kentucky's school districts with high schools between SY 2003 and 2007, led by Dayton Independent and Breathitt County School Districts. While nine school districts reported a 100 percent graduation rate, eight school districts reported that at least one quarter of their students did not graduate.

Students Dropping Out by Grade, 2007



Source: Kentucky Department of Education, 1993-2007 Nonacademic Briefing Packet.

Dropout rates are influenced by multiple factors at the community, school, family, and individual levels.[10] Students who struggle academically and who are disengaged from their teachers and peers are at risk of dropping out.[11] Disproportionate access to quality schools means students who are low-income and students of color are disproportionately impacted.[12] For example, 8 percent of non-Hispanic White youth ages 16 to 19 were not attending school and had no high school degree in 2006 in Kentucky, compared to 10 percent of Black/African-American youth.[13]

Research shows that regardless of individual risk factors, high schools with smaller enrollments, better interpersonal relationships among students and adults, teachers who are more supportive of students, and a rigorous and focused curriculum have lower dropout rates.[14] Quality data systems that can identify at-risk students early offer schools an opportunity to intervene to keep students in school.[15] Kentucky can also take concrete steps to encourage graduation by pairing efforts to support at-risk students with the expectation that they stay in school until they reach age 18 or graduate.[16]

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located. For the rate calculation, dropouts from the graduating class include students from the class that dropped out at any point during the four years.
Rate Calculation: (Number of on-time high school graduates in school year 2003 * 100) / (Total number of high school graduates in school year 2003 + dropouts from graduating class)
(Number of on-time high school graduates in school year 2007 * 100) / (Total number of high school graduates in school year 2007 + dropouts from graduating class)

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2 Dynarski, M., Clarke, L., Cobb, B., Finn, J., Rumberger, R., and Smink, J. (2008). *Dropout Prevention: A Practice Guide* (NCEE 2008–4025). Available at http://ies.ed.gov. Accessed September 2008.
3 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed October 2008.
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11 Jerald, C. (2006). *Identifying Potential Dropouts: Key Lessons for Building an Early Warning Data System*. Achieve, Inc. Available at http://www.achieve.org. Accessed October 2008.
12 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities in Education." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed October 2008.
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14 Jerald, C. (2006). *Identifying Potential Dropouts: Key Lessons for Building an Early Warning Data System*. Achieve, Inc. Available at http://www.achieve.org. Accessed October 2008.
15 Ibid.
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High school graduation (number & percent of all students)

	SY 2003		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	36,379	79	38,364	84
Adair Co.	141	66	165	83
Allen Co.	194	74	202	88
Anderson Co.	227	88	253	90
Ballard Co.	66	83	83	92
Barren Co.	235	80	237	78
Caverna Ind.	41	79	40	85
Glasgow Ind.	109	79	115	83
Bath Co.	89	67	92	77
Bell Co.	173	69	182	82
Middlesboro Ind.	83	67	98	73
Pineville Ind.	28	85	29	74
Boone Co.	899	91	1,031	91
Walton Verona Ind.	74	99	80	100
Bourbon Co.	168	90	180	90
Paris Ind.	48	91	53	100
Boyd Co.	229	86	223	89
Ashland Ind.	184	86	198	83
Fairview Ind.	43	88	60	97
Boyle Co.	178	82	212	92
Danville Ind.	98	85	111	94
Bracken Co.	77	92	73	79
Augusta Ind.	16	100	20	100
Breathitt Co.	110	50	137	86
Jackson Ind.	28	82	16	100
Breckinridge Co.	173	79	188	92
Cloverport Ind.	22	100	20	100
Bullitt Co.	627	81	656	81
Butler Co.	141	89	153	92
Caldwell Co.	146	85	124	87
Calloway Co.	189	90	207	95
Murray Ind.	118	99	132	96
Campbell Co.	303	85	308	89
Bellevue Ind.	47	85	67	96
Dayton Ind.	36	54	64	100
Fort Thomas Ind.	180	97	186	98
Newport Ind.	142	87	114	81
Silver Grove Ind.	15	94	12	100
Southgate Ind.	*	*	*	*
Carlisle Co.	58	88	51	81
Carroll Co.	89	70	113	90
Carter Co.	273	84	270	89
Casey Co.	134	82	155	88
Christian Co.	475	75	481	80
Clark Co.	280	69	348	80
Clay Co.	190	58	217	76
Clinton Co.	64	74	96	85
Crittenden Co.	98	90	75	82
Cumberland Co.	76	72	73	76
Daviess Co.	737	91	738	93
Owensboro Ind.	223	84	222	84
Edmonson Co.	138	84	139	86
Elliott Co.	76	78	69	85
Estill Co.	142	74	145	92
Fayette Co.	1,672	75	1,928	79
Fleming Co.	137	79	148	83
Floyd Co.	395	75	377	85
Franklin Co.	336	78	339	80
Frankfort Ind.	68	80	77	93
Fulton Co.	51	85	56	88
Fulton Ind.	37	86	34	94
Gallatin Co.	50	74	70	74
Garrard Co.	142	74	139	79
Grant Co.	212	79	199	78
Williamstown Ind.	41	77	60	92
Graves Co.	250	79	309	85
Mayfield Ind.	80	84	75	74
Grayson Co.	270	78	231	84
Green Co.	107	91	120	95
Greenup Co.	193	77	198	85
Raceland Ind.	70	99	68	96
Russell Ind.	158	95	152	92
Hancock Co.	83	98	95	96
Hardin Co.	876	80	913	83
Elizabethtown Ind.	167	85	139	87
West Point Ind.	*	*	*	*
Harlan Co.	327	75	241	67
Harlan Ind.	51	75	57	86
Harrison Co.	211	88	216	92
Hart Co.	140	84	156	78
Henderson Co.	424	74	433	86
Henry Co.	137	81	116	81
Eminence Ind.	18	86	28	97
Hickman Co.	45	82	36	84
Hopkins Co.	432	84	424	83
Dawson Springs Ind.	32	80	31	79
Jackson Co.	130	84	127	82
Jefferson Co.	4,610	69	4,817	73
Anchorage Ind.	*	*	*	*
Jessamine Co.	342	72	366	78
Johnson Co.	211	84	199	93
Paintsville Ind.	57	77	68	92
Kenton Co.	753	91	856	90
Beechwood Ind.	81	99	68	99
Covington Ind.	194	89	161	89
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	94	87	117	90
Ludlow Ind.	64	93	63	94
Knott Co.	153	72	130	82
Knox Co.	225	63	242	81
Barbourville Ind.	44	100	40	100
LaRue Co.	152	80	149	90
Laurel Co.	440	72	490	84
East Bernstadt Ind.	*	*	*	*
Lawrence Co.	164	76	161	81
Lee Co.	70	78	73	81
Leslie Co.	147	79	107	78
Letcher Co.	201	77	193	86
Jenkins Ind.	38	97	47	100
Lewis Co.	143	81	138	85
Lincoln Co.	240	71	257	80
Livingston Co.	87	89	95	86
Logan Co.	195	78	219	94
Russellville Ind.	85	89	78	89
Lyon Co.	64	86	71	93
McCracken Co.	415	91	433	91
Paducah Ind.	159	70	144	78
McCreary Co.	175	76	252	70
McLean Co.	114	85	108	86
Madison Co.	449	88	562	89
Berea Ind.	61	86	61	92
Magoffin Co.	144	72	121	89
Marion Co.	172	84	171	86
Marshall Co.	276	83	289	85
Martin Co.	151	79	121	74
Mason Co.	165	86	191	89
Meade Co.	323	81	307	88
Menifee Co.	98	74	68	85
Mercer Co.	152	94	203	93
Burgin Ind.	21	84	28	97
Harrodsburg Ind.	50	86	**	**
Metcalfe Co.	55	73	96	89
Monroe Co.	118	84	113	86
Montgomery Co.	203	79	232	85
Morgan Co.	150	78	140	84
Muhlenberg Co.	348	83	357	88
Nelson Co.	304	87	313	89
Bardstown Ind.	103	74	99	92
Nicholas Co.	69	85	80	82
Ohio Co.	244	89	252	91
Oldham Co.	612	93	736	96
Owen Co.	92	74	118	82
Owsley Co.	53	79	46	87
Pendleton Co.	185	91	198	84
Perry Co.	200	68	247	89
Hazard Ind.	77	88	68	97
Pike Co.	583	84	636	85
Pikeville Ind.	79	83	67	84
Powell Co.	125	68	157	83
Pulaski Co.	503	79	477	85
Science Hill Ind.	*	*	*	*
Somerset Ind.	91	85	105	88
Robertson Co.	14	82	23	82
Rockcastle Co.	185	77	203	93
Rowan Co.	171	80	179	86
Russell Co.	135	70	180	90
Scott Co.	332	77	403	86
Shelby Co.	305	78	328	81
Simpson Co.	167	87	216	86
Spencer Co.	131	89	161	94
Taylor Co.	204	90	162	92
Campbellsville Ind.	76	76	67	91
Todd Co.	127	85	116	82
Trigg Co.	109	78	126	83
Trimble Co.	92	87	110	89
Union Co.	147	81	166	82
Warren Co.	693	87	741	89
Bowling Green Ind.	208	87	215	88
Washington Co.	140	84	124	94
Wayne Co.	145	74	157	88
Monticello Ind.	48	81	52	87
Webster Co.	139	84	141	84
Providence Ind.	24	89	**	**
Whitley Co.	209	79	253	80
Corbin Ind.	158	91	154	97
Williamsburg Ind.	46	84	53	95
Wolfe Co.	84	76	66	99
Woodford Co.	245	86	262	91

* No high school in the district.

** District merged with county school district.

Successful Transition after High School Graduation

Definition

Successful transition is the number and percent of recent high school graduates enrolled in post-secondary education institutions or employment, including active military service, six months after high school graduation.

Data in context

All young adults need preparation and supports from communities and schools to become independent adults. The efforts of schools, teachers, community-based programs, and parents to engage and educate youth ensures they develop the tools to be successful in college, on the job, or in the military.

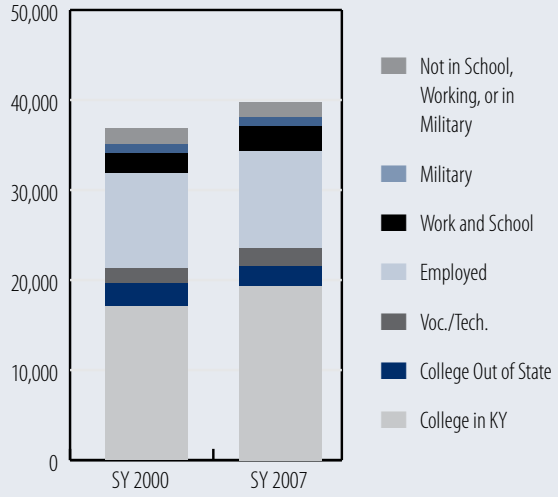
Educational attainment is important in predicting successful youth transition to adulthood. Projections through 2014 suggest that more new job openings will occur for occupations requiring a college degree than occupations requiring less education.[1] Furthermore, real wages are decreasing for those with a high school degree alone, meaning people without further education will find it harder to make ends meet.[2]

In 2007, the labor force participation rate for youth without a high school degree was only 56 percent, as compared to 77 percent among youth who graduated high school and were not enrolled in college.[3] Increasingly, preparation for college or vocational training is important as job skill requirements increase.

Not all students, however, have access to schools and supports that challenge students and prepare them for college. Research indicates that students of color are less likely to have qualified, experienced teachers and are more likely to receive harsher school discipline than White students.[4,5] Students of color are also underrepresented in advanced placement courses that help prepare students for college.[6]

In Kentucky, 96 percent of high school graduates in 2007 successfully transitioned to work, school, or the military after graduation. Two out of three graduating students reported that they were attending college, vocational/technical school, or attending school and working (66 percent).[7] More than one quarter (27 percent) were employed and not attending school, and 2 percent were in the military.[8]

Work or Education among Kentucky High School Graduates Six Months after Graduation



Source: Kentucky Department of Education.

Kentucky's rate of successful student transitions improved from 95 to 96 percent between the 2000 and 2007 school years, an increase of 2,919 students. Twenty-two districts reported that all students had a successful transition in SY 2007. Barbourville Independent and Jenkins Independent had the largest increases in the rate of successful transitions. However, in 16 school districts, more than one in ten students did not successfully transition into adulthood. Owsley County School District had the lowest rate (79 percent) and reported a decline of 12 percentage points over the seven-year period, while Gallatin County School District saw the largest decline with 14 percentage points.

Unemployed youth and those without education beyond high school are at risk for earning low wages, being imprisoned, and needing public assistance as adults.[9] Schools can build a solid foundation for transition from high school by ensuring students have a rigorous and engaging high school experience.[10] Youth input must be sought in school and after-school programming to meet the developmental needs of this generation while providing them with safe places, caring adults, and relevant learning experiences in order to succeed.[11] Creating small learning environments also strengthens students' chances for a successful transition.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district in the county in which they are located.
Rate Calculation: (number of school year 2000 public high school graduates who were in post-secondary school, employed, in the military, or involved in any combination of these successful transitions six months after graduation * 100) / (total number of public high school graduates in school year 2000)
(number of school year 2007 public high school graduates who were in post-secondary school, employed, in the military, or involved in any combination of these successful transitions six months after graduation * 100) / (total number of public high school graduates in school year 2007)

1 Crosby, O., and Moncarz, R. (2006). "The 2004-14 Job Outlook for College Graduates." *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, vol. 50, no. 3. Available at http://www.bls.gov. Accessed September 2008.
2 Education Trust (2001). "Youth at the Crossroads: Facing High School and Beyond." *Thinking K-16*, vol. 5, no. 1. Available at http://www.edtrust.org. Accessed September 2008.
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10 Education Trust (2001). "Youth at the Crossroads: Facing High School and Beyond." *Thinking K-16*, vol. 5, no. 1. Available at http://www.edtrust.org. Accessed September 2008.
11 America's Promise Alliance. (2008). *The Five Promises*. Available online at http://www.americaspromise.org. Accessed September 2008.
12 Ibid.

Successful transition after high school graduation (number & percent of all graduates)

	SY 2000		SY 2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	35,115	95	38,034	96
Adair Co.	117	91	167	88
Allen Co.	202	100	199	97
Anderson Co.	184	100	256	100
Ballard Co.	84	91	80	96
Barren Co.	230	93	221	89
Caverna Ind.	58	94	36	90
Glasgow Ind.	118	97	115	97
Bath Co.	110	91	92	96
Bell Co.	199	82	180	96
Middlesboro Ind.	126	98	100	91
Pineville Ind.	53	96	28	90
Boone Co.	672	97	1,031	99
Walton Verona Ind.	61	100	80	100
Bourbon Co.	174	95	168	92
Paris Ind.	21	91	53	100
Boyd Co.	223	94	222	97
Ashland Ind.	211	99	196	98
Fairview Ind.	45	98	56	93
Boyle Co.	146	94	197	92
Danville Ind.	66	99	110	99
Bracken Co.	66	89	72	92
Augusta Ind.	24	100	20	100
Breathitt Co.	105	86	129	93
Jackson Ind.	20	95	15	94
Breckinridge Co.	189	90	187	98
Cloverport Ind.	20	95	20	100
Bullitt Co.	683	96	694	98
Butler Co.	107	96	143	93
Caldwell Co.	126	93	118	92
Calloway Co.	196	92	211	100
Murray Ind.	83	100	128	97
Campbell Co.	283	96	304	96
Bellevue Ind.	47	98	67	100
Dayton Ind.	75	97	64	100
Fort Thomas Ind.	173	100	187	100
Newport Ind.	103	86	112	94
Silver Grove Ind.	11	100	12	100
Southgate Ind.	*	*	*	*
Carlisle Co.	59	100	51	98
Carroll Co.	118	98	112	97
Carter Co.	287	95	256	92
Casey Co.	152	98	146	92
Christian Co.	455	99	458	92
Clark Co.	266	96	338	93
Clay Co.	166	89	202	92
Clinton Co.	88	93	95	98
Crittenden Co.	116	96	73	97
Cumberland Co.	67	91	68	92
Daviess Co.	696	94	704	94
Owensboro Ind.	195	91	218	96
Edmonson Co.	122	93	136	94
Elliott Co.	57	76	62	90
Estill Co.	124	89	138	93
Fayette Co.	1,578	97	1,913	96
Fleming Co.	149	90	148	97
Floyd Co.	389	93	360	94
Franklin Co.	352	98	353	97
Frankfort Ind.	45	98	76	99
Fulton Co.	66	96	50	88
Fulton Ind.	31	94	30	88
Gallatin Co.	70	95	58	81
Garrard Co.	104	92	139	97
Grant Co.	159	92	185	91
Williamstown Ind.	29	100	60	100
Graves Co.	271	98	318	96
Mayfield Ind.	75	95	73	96
Grayson Co.	231	96	235	98
Green Co.	101	92	115	94
Greenup Co.	166	89	193	94
Raceland Ind.	62	98	60	88
Russell Ind.	153	99	150	98
Hancock Co.	116	98	92	97
Hardin Co.	842	95	947	97
Elizabethtown Ind.	162	100	140	97
West Point Ind.	*	*	*	*
Harlan Co.	250	85	226	92
Harlan Ind.	66	96	52	91
Harrison Co.	183	88	215	99
Hart Co.	152	93	147	92
Henderson Co.	475	100	421	96
Henry Co.	115	94	124	98
Eminence Ind.	24	100	27	96
Hickman Co.	51	100	34	94
Hopkins Co.	404	97	422	98
Dawson Springs Ind.	27	93	31	84
Jackson Co.	126	100	124	91
Jefferson Co.	4,763	98	4,946	98
Anchorage Ind.	*	*	*	*
Jessamine Co.	304	97	365	94
Johnson Co.	196	92	201	98
Paintsville Ind.	54	93	63	93
Kenton Co.	734	98	838	96
Beechwood Ind.	73	100	67	97
Covington Ind.	187	97	148	90
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	112	90	115	94
Ludlow Ind.	55	95	62	97
Knott Co.	181	93	133	92
Knox Co.	226	86	243	98
Barbourville Ind.	34	69	39	98
LaRue Co.	138	98	150	96
Laurel Co.	398	96	463	92
East Bernstadt Ind.	*	*	*	*
Lawrence Co.	157	93	149	91
Lee Co.	71	82	66	88
Leslie Co.	113	94	101	85
Letcher Co.	203	92	176	90
Jenkins Ind.	34	74	47	100
Lewis Co.	126	94	140	97
Lincoln Co.	164	84	278	98
Livingston Co.	80	91	96	100
Logan Co.	187	96	213	96
Russellville Ind.	75	90	74	95
Lyon Co.	49	100	72	99
McCracken Co.	458	98	425	98
Paducah Ind.	166	94	137	91
McCreary Co.	162	91	267	80
McLean Co.	106	95	106	95
Madison Co.	439	99	559	97
Berea Ind.	57	95	60	98
Magoffin Co.	142	83	122	98
Marion Co.	205	99	169	96
Marshall Co.	276	97	319	98
Martin Co.	127	87	110	89
Mason Co.	150	95	182	94
Meade Co.	293	92	309	99
Menifee Co.	57	89	67	99
Mercer Co.	135	97	198	97
Burgin Ind.	27	93	28	100
Harrodsburg Ind.	40	100	**	**
Metcalfe Co.	77	93	96	93
Monroe Co.	130	98	100	89
Montgomery Co.	214	92	224	96
Morgan Co.	134	89	131	90
Muhlenberg Co.	323	97	339	94
Nelson Co.	283	96	326	96
Bardstown Ind.	105	98	99	98
Nicholas Co.	61	90	80	99
Ohio Co.	207	94	254	98
Oldham Co.	538	99	743	99
Owen Co.	110	92	122	100
Owsley Co.	48	91	37	79
Pendleton Co.	134	92	192	87
Perry Co.	228	89	241	95
Hazard Ind.	66	100	68	99
Pike Co.	690	94	631	97
Pikeville Ind.	83	95	68	100
Powell Co.	140	97	140	89
Pulaski Co.	381	98	479	95
Science Hill Ind.	*	*	*	*
Somerset Ind.	71	95	106	96
Robertson Co.	21	100	21	91
Rockcastle Co.	154	96	203	100
Rowan Co.	182	99	179	98
Russell Co.	139	92	175	97
Scott Co.	313	96	399	99
Shelby Co.	255	98	326	97
Simpson Co.	167	97	198	88
Spencer Co.	91	95	151	93
Taylor Co.	152	95	162	100
Campbellsville Ind.	101	96	64	96
Todd Co.	107	96	120	100
Trigg Co.	89	91	119	94
Trimble Co.	91	99	108	97
Union Co.	168	94	160	92
Warren Co.	645	98	705	94
Bowling Green Ind.	227	99	212	97
Washington Co.	121	98	121	97
Wayne Co.	147	90	158	100
Monticello Ind.	37	93	51	98
Webster Co.	116	94	138	98
Providence Ind.	32	97	**	**
Whitley Co.	205	99	260	99
Corbin Ind.	165	98	158	100
Williamsburg Ind.	50	96	49	92
Wolfe Co.	93	100	66	100
Woodford Co.	213	95	262	98

* District contains no high school.

** District merged with county school district.

Teacher Quality

Definition

Courses taught by highly qualified teachers is the number and percent of all courses requiring a highly qualified teacher that are taught by a teacher who meets the highly qualified criteria for the subject matter.

Data in context

All children benefit from qualified, talented teachers. Research shows that students who have high-quality teachers not only learn more, but they also see increased gains in achievement after several consecutive years of good teachers.[1] The federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) places major emphasis on teacher quality as a significant factor in improving student achievement. Three essential criteria constitute the highly qualified standard: a bachelor's degree or beyond in the subject area taught, full state teacher certification, and demonstrated knowledge in the subjects taught.[2]

In practice, hiring high-quality teachers for all children proves to be an especially difficult challenge for low-performing schools to overcome. Low-performing schools have trouble retaining and recruiting good teachers because of possible sanctions as a result of federal and state accountability goals.[3] Children in low-income families and children of color disproportionately attend low-performing schools and therefore have teachers with the least preparation and the weakest academic backgrounds, contributing to lower student performance.[4]

Due to a pay structure that rewards continued education, Kentucky outpaces the nation in its percentage of teachers with master's degrees or higher (70.6 percent in SY 2004, compared to 48.1 percent nationally), though research is inconclusive on the connection between advanced degrees and higher quality teaching.[5] Kentucky ranked 9th among states in 2007 for policies that ensure accountability, incentives and capacity building to improve the

teaching profession.[6] Kentucky is a leader on a number of measures, as one of four states that ban or cap the number of out-of-field teachers, and one of sixteen states that offer incentives to teachers working in targeted teaching assignments.[7] However, Kentucky is one of 25 states that do not offer incentives to teachers working in targeted schools, which could help recruit high-quality teachers to low-performing schools.[8]

In Kentucky, the great majority of courses were taught by highly qualified teachers during SY 2008 (99 percent), an increase of six percentage points from SY 2004. Kentucky has notably narrowed the gap between schools in high-poverty areas and low-poverty areas (a difference of only 0.1 percentage points in SY 2008 compared to more than 3 percentage points in SY 2006).[9]

District rates vary for meeting the NCLB goal of having 100 percent of critical courses taught by highly qualified teachers. Over half of Kentucky districts (88 districts) reported that highly qualified teachers taught all of their courses during SY 2008. Another 50 districts reported that teachers failing to meet the designation taught only 1 or 2 percent of courses. In contrast, fewer than 90 percent of courses were taught by highly qualified teachers in Raceland Independent (82 percent) and Simpson County (89 percent) School Districts.

A number of districts demonstrated exemplary improvement in the percent of courses taught by highly qualified teachers between SY 2004 and SY 2008. Rates improved by at least 20 percentage points in Adair, Bath, Christian, Clinton, Fulton, Gallatin, Hardin, and Hart County School Districts. Ten districts posted a decrease in the percent of courses taught by highly qualified teachers.

Data Source: Kentucky Education Professional Standards Board.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.
Rate Calculation: (number of courses taught by a highly qualified teacher in SY 2004 * 100) / (total number of courses requiring a highly qualified teacher in SY 2004)
(number of courses taught by a highly qualified teacher in SY 2008 * 100) / (total number of courses requiring a highly qualified teacher in SY 2008)

1 Haskins, R., and Loeb, S. (2007). "A Plan to Improve the Quality of Teaching in American Schools." *The Future of Children*, a collaboration of The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and The Brookings Institution (Policy Brief). Available at http://futureofchildren.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 U.S. Department of Education (2006). *Highly Qualified Teachers for Every Child*. Available at http://www.ed.gov. Accessed September 2008.
3 Sunderman, G., and Kim J. (2005). *Teacher Quality: Equalizing Educational Opportunities and Outcomes*. Cambridge, MA: The Civil Rights Project at Harvard University.
4 Murnane, J., and Steele, J. (2007) "What is the Problem? The Challenge of Providing Effective Teachers for All Children." *Excellence in the Classroom*, vol. 17 no. 1.
5 Smith-Mello, M., Childress, M., Watts, A., Schirmer, M., and Dunavent, B. (2008). "Children at the Economic Margins Key to Sustaining Progress." *Foresight*, no. 51. Available at http://www.kltprc.net. Accessed August 2008.
6 Quality Counts 2008. (2008) "Kentucky – State Highlights 2008." *Education Week*. Available at http://www.edweek.org. Accessed September 2008.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Education Professional Standards Board. *2005-2006 Highly Qualified (HQ) Summary Report and 2007-2008 Highly Qualified (HQ) Summary Report*. Available at http://www.kyepsb.net. Accessed August 2008.

Courses taught by highly-qualified teachers (number & percent of all courses)

	SY 2004		SY 2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	144,416	93	174,451	99
Adair Co.	953	78	984	98
Allen Co.	1,029	98	950	98
Anderson Co.	930	97	857	99
Ballard Co.	307	93	363	98
Barren Co.	1,216	91	1,382	98
Caverna Ind.	246	81	213	99
Glasgow Ind.	1,299	100	865	100
Bath Co.	418	73	575	100
Bell Co.	970	96	930	99
Middlesboro Ind.	297	99	447	100
Pineville Ind.	173	96	191	96
Boone Co.	5,422	99	6,573	99
Walton Verona Ind.	268	100	287	100
Bourbon Co.	787	98	439	94
Paris Ind.	271	97	282	100
Boyd Co.	889	95	1,026	99
Ashland Ind.	1,518	99	1,277	98
Fairview Ind.	167	100	222	100
Boyle Co.	478	93	576	100
Danville Ind.	286	84	340	91
Bracken Co.	268	92	231	100
Augusta Ind.	67	88	54	100
Breathitt Co.	681	94	995	100
Jackson Ind.	100	98	93	100
Breckinridge Co.	449	97	513	99
Cloverport Ind.	140	100	112	100
Bullitt Co.	1,831	82	2,591	100
Butler Co.	519	94	540	99
Caldwell Co.	223	91	391	95
Calloway Co.	605	93	581	100
Murray Ind.	338	97	532	99
Campbell Co.	659	97	1,194	99
Bellevue Ind.	335	99	231	100
Dayton Ind.	4	100	422	100
Fort Thomas Ind.	672	99	789	100
Newport Ind.	427	92	589	100
Silver Grove Ind.	120	99	68	100
Southgate Ind.	103	93	76	100
Carlisle Co.	316	88	346	100
Carroll Co.	511	87	510	99
Carter Co.	1,767	95	1,606	98
Casey Co.	366	85	435	99
Christian Co.	1,429	76	3,893	99
Clark Co.	1,580	99	1,675	100
Clay Co.	795	96	587	100
Clinton Co.	436	76	826	100
Crittenden Co.	391	97	242	98
Cumberland Co.	330	86	381	100
Daviess Co.	2,802	97	2,949	99
Owensboro Ind.	883	97	1,252	98
Edmonson Co.	787	98	615	97
Elliott Co.	390	96	339	98
Estill Co.	1,203	98	925	99
Fayette Co.	8,662	94	9,285	98
Fleming Co.	353	96	683	100
Floyd Co.	1,448	87	1,540	94
Franklin Co.	952	81	1,086	98
Frankfort Ind.	252	85	231	94
Fulton Co.	194	78	290	100
Fulton Ind.	87	85	86	96
Gallatin Co.	328	74	613	100
Garrard Co.	502	90	585	98
Grant Co.	1,173	98	1,286	98
Williamstown Ind.	199	95	237	100
Graves Co.	878	100	1,302	100
Mayfield Ind.	333	96	381	100
Grayson Co.	834	92	828	97
Green Co.	630	85	496	100
Greenup Co.	709	89	963	100
Raceland Ind.	313	100	266	82
Russell Ind.	561	98	516	100
Hancock Co.	408	98	547	95
Hardin Co.	1,989	74	2,980	95
Elizabethtown Ind.	553	93	523	100
West Point Ind.	59	92	40	100
Harlan Co.	1,516	97	867	97
Harlan Ind.	282	96	178	100
Harrison Co.	844	98	741	98
Hart Co.	546	80	718	100
Henderson Co.	1,619	95	1,106	96
Henry Co.	482	90	308	92
Eminence Ind.	203	89	161	91
Hickman Co.	126	90	133	100
Hopkins Co.	1,701	94	1,325	95
Dawson Springs Ind.	233	91	278	99
Jackson Co.	585	88	446	99
Jefferson Co.	^	^	21,829	99
Anchorage Ind.	313	100	280	100
Jessamine Co.	1,213	94	1,498	100
Johnson Co.	963	100	836	100
Paintsville Ind.	318	100	284	98
Kenton Co.	3,346	100	4,426	100
Beechwood Ind.	427	100	389	97
Covington Ind.	824	83	1,416	93
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	899	99	771	100
Ludlow Ind.	320	85	162	100
Knott Co.	916	97	775	100
Knox Co.	1,552	97	1,684	98
Barbourville Ind.	331	98	207	100
LaRue Co.	778	95	659	100
Laurel Co.	2,251	92	2,254	99
East Bernstadt Ind.	207	100	150	100
Lawrence Co.	1,239	100	856	100
Lee Co.	766	98	473	100
Leslie Co.	898	93	704	99
Letcher Co.	974	93	904	100
Jenkins Ind.	^	^	206	100
Lewis Co.	433	94	515	97
Lincoln Co.	1,886	95	1,401	100
Livingston Co.	370	98	344	99
Logan Co.	795	94	1,029	100
Russellville Ind.	350	86	268	99
Lyon Co.	179	83	268	93
McCracken Co.	1,783	99	2,011	100
Paducah Ind.	1,396	99	1,380	100
McCreary Co.	644	91	590	100
McLean Co.	680	96	701	99
Madison Co.	1,812	96	3,017	100
Berea Ind.	356	96	312	100
Magoffin Co.	574	81	564	98
Marion Co.	757	97	568	98
Marshall Co.	1,318	95	1,391	99
Martin Co.	571	99	525	100
Mason Co.	956	98	786	100
Meade Co.	1,185	91	966	97
Menifee Co.	488	82	491	97
Mercer Co.	353	93	1,017	100
Burgin Ind.	123	98	133	100
Harrodsburg Ind.	266	87	**	**
Metcalfe Co.	530	91	372	100
Monroe Co.	350	90	337	100
Montgomery Co.	1,291	100	1,740	100
Morgan Co.	420	91	676	100
Muhlenberg Co.	2,499	97	1,908	100
Nelson Co.	2,005	100	1,735	100
Bardstown Ind.	465	91	688	100
Nicholas Co.	436	97	444	100
Ohio Co.	1,244	97	949	97
Oldham Co.	1,902	91	1,852	99
Owen Co.	448	94	417	100
Owsley Co.	386	97	333	99
Pendleton Co.	351	88	487	95
Perry Co.	1,427	98	977	99
Hazard Ind.	299	100	303	100
Pike Co.	2,359	98	2,288	100
Pikeville Ind.	278	100	298	100
Powell Co.	724	99	689	99
Pulaski Co.	1,573	74	1,408	90
Science Hill Ind.	150	98	192	100
Somerset Ind.	598	94	536	99
Robertson Co.	180	91	251	100
Rockcastle Co.	239	100	735	100
Rowan Co.	861	97	849	100
Russell Co.	1,070	90	1,142	99
Scott Co.	1,928	97	2,010	97
Shelby Co.	1,476	91	1,318	96
Simpson Co.	862	90	886	89
Spencer Co.	412	96	660	95
Taylor Co.	535	90	580	100
Campbellsville Ind.	332	98	449	100
Todd Co.	466	96	552	99
Trigg Co.	464	89	592	100
Trimble Co.	285	75	298	93
Union Co.	469	94	455	91
Warren Co.	1,799	88	2,230	97
Bowling Green Ind.	1,276	96	1,383	100
Washington Co.	535	94	475	95
Wayne Co.	1,598	100	1,029	100
Monticello Ind.	171	84	274	97
Webster Co.	705	96	639	100
Providence Ind.	70	100	**	**
Whitley Co.	1,923	99	1,520	100
Corbin Ind.	594	93	660	98
Williamsburg Ind.	335	92	320	97
Wolfe Co.	355	92	163	100
Woodford Co.	926	97	925	99

^ Data are missing.

** School district merged with county school district.

School Finance

Definition

Spending per pupil is the total amount of current expenses per pupil, excluding facility expenditures, debt service, or fund transfers. *Local revenue per pupil* is the amount of revenue from local sources that school districts collect. *Percent of total revenue* is local revenue per pupil as a percent of total revenue per pupil, which includes state and federal sources.

Data in context

All students need to attend schools with sufficient resources to ensure a fair opportunity to succeed academically. Yet spending varies among schools, districts, and states, impacting children's opportunities for learning.

In SY 2006, the national average for per-pupil expenditures on public elementary and secondary education was $9,138, with 44 percent of total elementary-secondary school system revenue coming from local sources.[1] Per-student spending for K-12 education nationwide increased by 29 percent from 1989-90 to 2004-2005, with the costs of interest on debt increasing the most.[2]

Kentucky's comparable spending in 2006 was $7,662 per student, ranking 39th of all states for elementary-secondary per-pupil expenditures in 2005-2006.[3] While Kentucky's per-pupil expenditures are on the rise,[4] they still lag behind six of the seven surrounding states and the national average.[5]

Resources are a critical element in school quality. The Kentucky Supreme Court's ruling in *Rose v. Council for Better Education* stated that the funding system must be adequate, substantially uniform, and provide an equal opportunity for all children in Kentucky.[6] In response to this ruling, Kentucky adopted a school funding formula that supplements school revenues with funding from the state budget.[7]

Funding streams vary greatly from district to district, leading to wide differences in per-pupil expenditures. Districts raise money and allocate resources, such as

personnel, instructional materials, and transportation to schools.[8] In addition to state and federal dollars, school districts depend primarily on property taxes to generate local revenue. Districts may also enact a formula-based utilities tax, and in some districts, a coal severance tax adds to the district funding.

A good education serves as insurance for supporting oneself financially, and is particularly important to poor students, English Language Learners, and students of color. School districts with high populations of these students need to provide extra supports, yet they often receive less funding.[9] Kentucky has narrowed this funding gap over the past decade and actually spends more per pupil in school districts with high populations of students of color and students living in poverty.[10]

Kentucky's per-pupil expenditure was $8,313 in SY 2007. The majority of districts (62 percent) fell within 10 percent of the state per-pupil expenditure, yet some districts varied greatly. Per-pupil expenditure was more than a third higher than the state average in Anchorage Independent, Covington Independent, Newport Independent, Owsley County, and Providence Independent School Districts. In contrast, four school districts spent only 81-82 percent of the state average per student, including Boone, Bullitt, Oldham, and Warren County School Districts.

The state average for local revenue per student in SY 2007 was $3,340, an increase of 8.5 percent from the previous year. Local revenue accounted for 37 percent of total revenue statewide, but ranged greatly among school districts. Local revenue accounted for only 9 percent of total revenue in Monticello Independent School District ($806 per pupil) compared to 83 percent of total revenue in Anchorage Independent School District ($12,244 per pupil).

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.
Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

1 U.S. Census Bureau (2008). *Public Education Finances, 2006*. Available at http://www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
2 Planty, M., Hussar, W., Snyder, T., Provasnik, S., Kena, G., Dinkes, R., KewalRamani, A., and Kemp, J. (2008). *The Condition of Education 2008* (NCES 2008-031). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
3 U.S. Census Bureau (2008). *Public Education Finances, 2006*. Available at http://www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
4 Data from National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data. Available at http://nces.ed.gov/ccd. Accessed September 2008.
5 U.S. Census Bureau (2008). *Public Education Finances, 2006*. Available at http://www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
6 *Rose v. Council for Better Education*, 790 S.W.2d 186 (Ky. 1989).
7 Odden, A., Fermanich, M., and Picus, L. (2004). *A State-of-the-Art Approach to School Finance Adequacy in Kentucky*. Lawrence O. Picus and Associates. Available at http://www.kde.state.ky.us Accessed September 2008.
8 Odden, A. (2005). *Redesigning School Finance: Moving the Money to the School*. North Central Regional Educational Lab. Available at http://www.ncrel.org. Accessed August 2008.
9 Arroyo, C. (2008) *The Funding Gap*. The Education Trust Fund. Available at http://www.edtrust.org. Accessed September 2008.
10 Ibid.

Spending per pupil and local revenue per pupil (amount & percent of total revenue)

	SY 2007		
	Spending per pupil	Local revenue per pupil	Percent of total revenue
Kentucky	8,313	3,340	37
Adair Co.	8,634	1,691	19
Allen Co.	7,385	1,869	23
Anderson Co.	7,177	2,859	35
Ballard Co.	8,588	2,680	29
Barren Co.	7,947	2,604	30
Caverna Ind.	9,486	2,499	25
Glasgow Ind.	7,834	3,184	36
Bath Co.	7,652	1,427	17
Bell Co.	9,001	1,346	14
Middlesboro Ind.	9,213	2,231	23
Pineville Ind.	8,328	1,067	13
Boone Co.	6,836	4,972	61
Walton Verona Ind.	7,732	4,702	50
Bourbon Co.	8,171	2,749	31
Paris Ind.	8,572	2,723	31
Boyd Co.	8,862	2,796	30
Ashland Ind.	8,135	2,296	28
Fairview Ind.	7,643	1,344	16
Boyle Co.	7,831	2,564	31
Danville Ind.	9,960	4,459	43
Bracken Co.	7,005	1,564	19
Augusta Ind.	9,598	2,066	20
Breathitt Co.	10,113	1,461	14
Jackson Ind.	7,764	1,257	14
Breckinridge Co.	8,389	2,711	29
Cloverport Ind.	9,182	1,206	12
Bullitt Co.	6,794	2,800	35
Butler Co.	8,282	1,521	17
Caldwell Co.	8,124	1,941	22
Calloway Co.	7,693	2,908	34
Murray Ind.	7,391	3,368	35
Campbell Co.	8,383	4,583	52
Bellevue Ind.	8,193	3,055	35
Dayton Ind.	9,071	1,750	19
Fort Thomas Ind.	7,793	5,252	61
Newport Ind.	12,056	4,065	38
Silver Grove Ind.	9,450	3,987	38
Southgate Ind.	10,374	6,294	59
Carlisle Co.	8,375	1,938	22
Carroll Co.	9,478	4,448	44
Carter Co.	8,035	1,320	15
Casey Co.	7,930	1,524	17
Christian Co.	7,945	2,119	25
Clark Co.	7,320	2,932	37

	SY 2007		
	Spending per pupil	Local revenue per pupil	Percent of total revenue
Clay Co.	9,163	1,400	14
Clinton Co.	9,567	2,129	21
Crittenden Co.	8,310	2,063	24
Cumberland Co.	8,109	1,884	20
Daviess Co.	7,961	2,924	34
Owensboro Ind.	9,656	3,707	35
Edmonson Co.	8,286	1,606	19
Elliott Co.	9,128	1,193	13
Estill Co.	8,229	1,460	17
Fayette Co.	8,747	6,090	63
Fleming Co.	7,792	1,516	19
Floyd Co.	8,826	1,857	21
Franklin Co.	7,384	3,742	45
Frankfort Ind.	9,236	3,742	35
Fulton Co.	9,334	2,175	21
Fulton Ind.	11,061	3,172	28
Gallatin Co.	8,185	3,433	37
Garrard Co.	7,801	2,555	29
Grant Co.	7,303	2,407	28
Williamstown Ind.	8,259	2,274	25
Graves Co.	7,359	1,891	25
Mayfield Ind.	8,882	2,150	23
Grayson Co.	7,308	1,812	23
Green Co.	7,694	1,605	20
Greenup Co.	8,189	2,188	25
Raceland Ind.	7,876	1,627	20
Russell Ind.	7,086	2,735	36
Hancock Co.	7,936	3,311	37
Hardin Co.	7,599	2,618	31
Elizabethtown Ind.	7,538	2,830	33
West Point Ind.	9,498	2,403	23
Harlan Co.	8,440	1,483	17
Harlan Ind.	8,113	1,346	16
Harrison Co.	7,203	1,974	26
Hart Co.	8,971	1,905	21
Henderson Co.	7,731	2,831	33
Henry Co.	7,950	2,506	30
Eminence Ind.	7,712	2,036	24
Hickman Co.	9,266	2,510	26
Hopkins Co.	7,937	2,185	26
Dawson Springs Ind.	8,493	1,265	15
Jackson Co.	9,213	1,122	12
Jefferson Co.	9,817	5,974	55
Anchorage Ind.	12,954	12,244	83
Jessamine Co.	7,890	3,796	42

	SY 2007		
	Spending per pupil	Local revenue per pupil	Percent of total revenue
Johnson Co.	8,586	1,716	19
Paintsville Ind.	9,051	3,788	38
Kenton Co.	7,311	4,229	52
Beechwood Ind.	7,184	4,977	61
Covington Ind.	12,556	4,450	35
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	7,764	3,415	42
Ludlow Ind.	7,008	2,348	30
Knott Co.	8,763	2,416	25
Knox Co.	9,120	1,432	15
Barbourville Ind.	7,733	1,392	17
LaRue Co.	7,196	1,816	22
Laurel Co.	7,613	2,150	26
East Bernstadt Ind.	7,838	879	11
Lawrence Co.	9,673	1,620	18
Lee Co.	9,062	1,384	15
Leslie Co.	8,960	1,857	19
Letcher Co.	9,438	2,084	21
Jenkins Ind.	8,713	1,555	16
Lewis Co.	8,092	1,311	15
Lincoln Co.	8,810	1,560	17
Livingston Co.	8,881	3,097	34
Logan Co.	7,604	2,048	25
Russellville Ind.	8,809	2,509	26
Lyon Co.	7,612	3,792	45
McCracken Co.	7,222	3,253	40
Paducah Ind.	9,732	3,415	33
McCreary Co.	9,160	1,079	12
McLean Co.	7,671	2,039	24
Madison Co.	7,897	2,920	34
Berea Ind.	8,435	2,576	26
Magoffin Co.	9,263	1,669	17
Marion Co.	8,044	2,473	29
Marshall Co.	7,489	3,042	38
Martin Co.	9,189	2,229	22
Mason Co.	7,806	2,783	32
Meade Co.	7,108	1,996	25
Menifee Co.	8,900	1,204	13
Mercer Co.	8,017	2,705	32
Burgin Ind.	6,967	2,824	37
Harrodsburg Ind.			
Metcalfe Co.	8,003	1,849	21
Monroe Co.	8,741	1,805	19
Montgomery Co.	7,446	2,316	27
Morgan Co.	9,274	1,703	18
Muhlenberg Co.	8,308	3,106	33

	SY 2007		
	Spending per pupil	Local revenue per pupil	Percent of total revenue
Nelson Co.	7,449	3,061	37
Bardstown Ind.	8,237	3,744	35
Nicholas Co.	7,197	1,676	21
Ohio Co.	8,177	2,023	23
Oldham Co.	6,744	3,966	49
Owen Co.	8,377	2,294	26
Owsley Co.	12,320	1,788	14
Pendleton Co.	7,293	2,233	26
Perry Co.	8,727	1,927	21
Hazard Ind.	7,991	2,107	24
Pike Co.	8,451	2,640	30
Pikeville Ind.	8,980	4,395	48
Powell Co.	7,944	1,318	16
Pulaski Co.	7,969	2,369	28
Science Hill Ind.	7,399	1,514	19
Somerset Ind.	8,244	3,298	39
Robertson Co.	9,319	1,565	16
Rockcastle Co.	8,228	1,302	16
Rowan Co.	8,097	2,289	27
Russell Co.	8,835	2,396	26
Scott Co.	7,522	4,071	47
Shelby Co.	7,887	4,351	48
Simpson Co.	7,265	2,503	32
Spencer Co.	7,224	2,883	35
Taylor Co.	7,531	2,055	27
Campbellsville Ind.	9,745	2,544	25
Todd Co.	8,157	1,880	21
Trigg Co.	7,780	2,897	35
Trimble Co.	7,198	2,197	27
Union Co.	8,564	2,746	29
Warren Co.	6,847	3,264	41
Bowling Green Ind.	8,670	3,353	35
Washington Co.	8,004	2,387	26
Wayne Co.	8,890	1,705	18
Monticello Ind.	8,429	806	9
Webster Co.	8,336	2,136	26
Providence Ind.	11,654	1,689	14
Whitley Co.	8,924	1,252	13
Corbin Ind.	7,065	1,719	22
Williamsburg Ind.	8,617	1,568	18
Wolfe Co.	9,168	1,148	12
Woodford Co.	6,914	3,782	49

College Success

Definition

Students with academic needs is the percent of students who enter Kentucky public postsecondary institutions underprepared in one or more subjects after graduating from high school within the previous two years. *Six-year college graduation rate* is the percent of entering college freshmen who graduate from a four-year college within six years.

Data in context

Higher educational attainment benefits both the greater public and individuals. States with higher rates of college graduates benefit from increased tax revenues, greater workplace productivity, increased volunteerism and voter participation, and decreased reliance on government support.[1] Graduating from college is an increasingly important milestone. College graduates enjoy a higher likelihood of employment, higher personal income, better health, and improved quality of life.[2]

To succeed in college, students need to be prepared for the rigors of college-level work. While about 70 percent of U.S. high school graduates go on to college within two years of graduating,[3] about half of those who do have not received the preparation they need from their high schools for college-level courses.[4] In Kentucky, 46 percent of students who entered college in 2004 had developmental needs in one or more subjects. Nationally, about 57 percent of students beginning college as full-time freshmen will graduate within six years.[5] Kentucky falls far below this national average, with a 46 percent six-year college graduation rate.[6]

School systems are critical links to information about college requirements and needed preparation for students and their parents. However, students of color and low-income students have less access to college preparatory courses or high-quality college counseling.[7] For instance, while African-American students made up 10 percent of students in Kentucky public schools in 2005, they made up only 2 percent of students taking the AP Calculus test.[8]

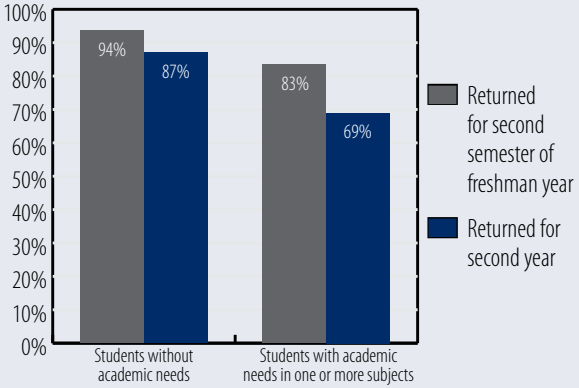
Colleges have a vested interest in eliminating the achievement gaps that exist among the students they admit. When colleges lack a concerted effort to support students in overcoming gaps in preparation, their graduation rates suffer, and too often disparities emerge. Freshmen of color and those from low-income families are far less likely to complete degrees than their peers.[9] In Kentucky, one-third of African-American and Latino students who enrolled as first-time, full-time freshmen in 1999 graduated within six years, compared to 47 percent of White freshmen.[10]

In 16 Kentucky counties, two-thirds or more of students entered college underprepared in one or more subject in 2004, compared to one-fourth or less of freshmen from Fulton, Marshall, and Oldham Counties. Less than one in four students from Knox, Lyon, and McCreary Counties who attended college graduated within six years, while six counties saw over two-thirds of students graduate within that time frame.

Preparation for college success should begin in the early grades of the K-12 system with support extending well into a student's post-high school experience.[11] The Pathways to College Network recommends the following model:

- Create a culture of high expectations for all students by collecting and disaggregating data for high-risk populations and ensuring that these students are taught by highly qualified teachers;
- Increase academic rigor and support by offering a college preparatory curriculum to all middle and high school students;
- Build social supports such as K-12/higher education transition programs for families;
- Use data to benchmark progress and make resource allocation decisions; and
- Establish P-16 alignment including early college opportunities and curricular articulation regarding admissions standards.[12]

Percent of Students Remaining in College of Those Entering in Fall of 2004



Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education, Kentucky High School Feedback Report.

Data Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education Comprehensive Database.

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7 Venezia, A., Kirst, M., and Antonio, A. (2003). *Betraying the College Dream: How Disconnected K-12 Postsecondary Education Systems Undermine Student Aspirations*. Stanford Institute of Higher Education Research. Available at http://www.stanford.edu. Accessed October 2008.
8 The Education Trust (2006). *EdWatch Online 2006 State Summary Reports*. Available at http://www.edtrust.org. Accessed August 2008.
9 Haycock, Kati. (2006). *Promise Abandoned: How Policy Changes and Institutional Practices Restrict College Opportunities*. The Education Trust. Available at http://www.edtrust.org . Accessed October 2008.
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11 Greene, J., and Forster, G. (2003). *Public High School Graduation and College Readiness Rates in the United States*. (Education Working Paper No. 3) Manhattan Institute for Policy Research. Available at http://www.manhattan-institute.org. Accessed October 2008.
12 Pathways to College Network (2008). *College Readiness for All Toolbox*. Available at http://www.pathwaystocollege.net. Accessed October 2008.

College preparation & outcomes
(percent of students entering with academic needs and graduating within six years)

	2004 Students with academic needs	2006 Six-year college graduation rate
Kentucky	46	46
Adair	63	50
Allen	51	51
Anderson	47	49
Ballard	52	56
Barren	44	47
Bath	55	48
Bell	71	27
Boone	36	47
Bourbon	54	31
Boyd	54	48
Boyle	50	46
Bracken	49	86
Breathitt	76	46
Breckinridge	31	61
Bullitt	39	37
Butler	63	37
Caldwell	45	61
Calloway	37	51
Campbell	38	48
Carlisle	63	73
Carroll	55	50
Carter	62	62
Casey	36	37
Christian	58	61
Clark	56	33
Clay	66	29
Clinton	55	50
Crittenden	44	45
Cumberland	38	47
Daviess	38	57
Edmonson	36	50
Elliott	71	35
Estill	33	36
Fayette	42	52
Fleming	56	44
Floyd	74	27
Franklin	46	49
Fulton	21	43
Gallatin	28	33
Garrard	43	42
Grant	46	58
Graves	41	60
Grayson	51	33
Green	55	55
Greenup	46	39
Hancock	35	69
Hardin	49	52
Harlan	71	46
Harrison	48	46
Hart	50	54
Henderson	53	56
Henry	50	36
Hickman	44	90
Hopkins	45	51
Jackson	67	48
Jefferson	41	43
Jessamine	39	49
Johnson	56	55
Kenton	40	50
Knott	68	43
Knox	56	20
LaRue	63	60
Laurel	54	45
Lawrence	71	41
Lee	50	37
Leslie	86	29
Letcher	74	50
Lewis	58	45
Lincoln	48	29
Livingston	50	43
Logan	44	39
Lyon	42	14
McCracken	33	66
McCreary	74	24
McLean	51	58
Madison	52	40
Magoffin	71	46
Marion	27	63
Marshall	23	55
Martin	50	44
Mason	53	31
Meade	46	58
Menifee	58	33
Mercer	63	55
Metcalfe	66	48
Monroe	59	61
Montgomery	56	41
Morgan	65	35
Muhlenberg	56	60
Nelson	48	51
Nicholas	62	69
Ohio	41	58
Oldham	25	46
Owen	58	37
Owsley	50	33
Pendleton	52	59
Perry	70	41
Pike	52	39
Powell	61	32
Pulaski	49	58
Robertson	57	100
Rockcastle	55	47
Rowan	52	42
Russell	57	48
Scott	43	48
Shelby	34	46
Simpson	33	49
Spencer	51	30
Taylor	35	40
Todd	50	54
Trigg	37	46
Trimble	43	44
Union	51	44
Warren	49	47
Washington	36	61
Wayne	62	62
Webster	51	42
Whitley	42	27
Wolfe	70	31
Woodford	46	49

HEALTH

Fellow Kentuckians, we have a serious issue at hand that needs to be dealt with now: the problem of uninsured children in Kentucky. When children do not have health insurance, they can't get the medical care they need. They can't go to the dentist. They can't get medicine.

We all know when children are healthy, they are better students and have a better life. As students ourselves, we know how difficult it can be to catch up at school after too many absences. Poor health negatively impacts every aspect of a child's life.

Luckily, some children in Kentucky have access to a great health program called Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP). Unfortunately, not every child who is eligible to sign up for KCHIP actually does. We need to reach out to families so that they know that KCHIP exists and make adjustments to help families enroll their children.

We don't need to let kids in Kentucky get too sick before they get treated. The most important thing is that kids have health coverage. Wouldn't everyone in Kentucky agree with that?

—Morgan Doss, Taylor Lankford, Madison Ball, and Katlyn Estep,
Harlan Independent Middle School, Harlan, KY,
speaking at Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol, February 7, 2008




Morgan Doss speaks at Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol.

Births

Definition

Births is the total number of births in Kentucky between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006 and the percent change between the two time periods.

Data in context

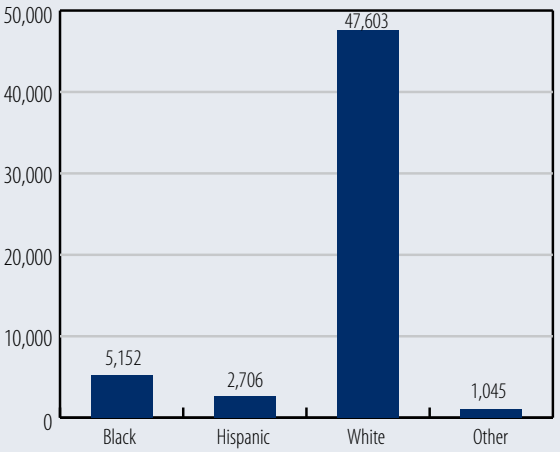
The population in the United States has been steadily growing, with the largest growth in American history so far occurring in the 1990s. [1] Understanding the national and state birth rates aids communities in preparing for change and growth. The birth rate must continue to be monitored, because it indicates future needs for schools, health and child care, and other services for children and families.[2]

In 2005, there were 4,138,349 children born in the United States, an increase of one percent (26,297 births) from 2004.[3] The 2005 birth rate remained steady at 14 live births per 1,000 women.[4] This number continues to climb, but still does not reach the high number of babies born in 1990 at approximately 4,158,000 births, which is the most recent peak.[5]

Nationally, the number of births vary by race and ethnicity. In 2005, the number of births increased by 2 percent for American Indian or Alaska Native women and by 1 percent for Asian or Pacific Islander women.[6] Births to non-Hispanic White women decreased slightly but still account for the vast majority of births nationwide.[7] Births increased by 1 percent for non-Hispanic Black women and by 3 percent among women of Hispanic origin.[8]

Nationally, births to Hispanic women accounted for 59 percent of the growth in the Hispanic population between 2000 and 2007.[9] The overall growth in Hispanic population has offset population declines that many counties, especially those in rural areas, would have otherwise experienced.[10]

Kentucky Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute..

Kentucky experienced an overall increase in births of 1.3 percent between 2004 and 2006.[11] Births to Hispanic mothers account for less than 5 percent of all births statewide, but this group showed the greatest increase (27 percent).[12] Births to Black mothers increased by 9 percent and accounted for 9 percent of all births.[13] Births to White mothers constitute the majority of births (84 percent), but the number of births decreased slightly (-1 percent) during this time frame.[14]

Across Kentucky, 44 counties experienced a decline in the number of births between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. The number of births decreased by more than 15 percent in Meade and Whitley Counties. Increases in the number of births were greatest in Gallatin (35 percent) and Scott (24 percent) Counties.

In 2006, Medicaid was the principal source of payment for 44 percent of Kentucky births, up slightly from 42 percent in 2004.[15] Thirty-five percent of births were to single mothers in 2006, with no change since 2004.[16]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data for 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio.
Rate Calculation: (number of births between 2004-2006 – number of births between 1999-2001) * 100 / (number of births between 1999-2001)

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2 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2006). *America's Children: Key National Indicators on Well-Being, 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
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4 Ibid.
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7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Johnson, K., and Lichter, D. (2008). *Population Growth in New Hispanic Destinations*. Carsey Institute. Available at http://www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu. Accessed October 2008.
10 Ibid.
11 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, September 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
16 Ibid.

Births (number & percent change over time)

	1999-2001 Number	2004-2006 Number	Percent change
Kentucky	164,550	168,275	2
Adair	630	632	0
Allen	722	694	-4
Anderson	752	769	2
Ballard	284	255	-10
Barren	1,468	1,623	11
Bath	483	477	-1
Bell	1,107	1,135	3
Boone	4,146	4,687	13
Bourbon	723	762	5
Boyd	1,617	1,803	12
Boyle	940	958	2
Bracken	322	354	10
Breathitt	497	564	13
Breckinridge	664	738	11
Bullitt	2,177	2,259	4
Butler	486	502	3
Caldwell	387	410	6
Calloway	1,006	1,062	6
Campbell	3,684	3,186	-14
Carlisle	202	191	-5
Carroll	423	445	5
Carter	1,080	1,101	2
Casey	595	562	-6
Christian	4,765	4,135	-13
Clark	1,285	1,350	5
Clay	918	853	-7
Clinton	385	377	-2
Crittenden	307	323	5
Cumberland	242	244	1
Daviess	3,978	4,005	1
Edmonson	403	360	-11
Elliott	242	244	1
Estill	581	579	0
Fayette	10,778	11,774	9
Fleming	542	561	4
Floyd	1,609	1,683	5
Franklin	1,859	1,888	2
Fulton	295	256	-13
Gallatin	324	439	35
Garrard	517	531	3
Grant	1,172	1,221	4
Graves	1,457	1,435	-2
Grayson	956	992	4
Green	369	376	2
Greenup	1,201	1,204	0
Hancock	364	340	-7
Hardin	4,393	4,744	8
Harlan	1,222	1,197	-2
Harrison	704	675	-4
Hart	684	714	4
Henderson	1,786	1,852	4
Henry	650	595	-8
Hickman	154	137	-11
Hopkins	1,808	1,816	0
Jackson	550	545	-1
Jefferson	29,687	30,019	1
Jessamine	1,653	1,951	18
Johnson	942	917	-3
Kenton	6,903	6,689	-3
Knott	548	558	2
Knox	1,370	1,600	17
LaRue	504	511	1
Laurel	2,356	2,279	-3
Lawrence	593	637	7
Lee	252	234	-7
Leslie	467	434	-7
Letcher	882	981	11
Lewis	482	472	-2
Lincoln	986	1,069	8
Livingston	290	312	8
Logan	1,120	1,084	-3
Lyon	172	184	7
McCracken	2,523	2,466	-2
McCreary	677	720	6
McLean	412	362	-12
Madison	2,943	3,157	7
Magoffin	599	570	-5
Marion	753	774	3
Marshall	928	954	3
Martin	549	486	-11
Mason	691	672	-3
Meade	920	756	-18
Menifee	237	221	-7
Mercer	821	786	-4
Metcalfe	400	403	1
Monroe	447	447	0
Montgomery	1,024	1,102	8
Morgan	463	479	3
Muhlenberg	1,216	1,158	-5
Nelson	1,603	1,763	10
Nicholas	292	282	-3
Ohio	885	1,056	19
Oldham	1,609	1,646	2
Owen	379	402	6
Owsley	173	186	8
Pendleton	592	526	-11
Perry	1,221	1,189	-3
Pike	2,333	2,314	-1
Powell	556	592	6
Pulaski	2,210	2,299	4
Robertson	75	64	-15
Rockcastle	604	606	0
Rowan	777	764	-2
Russell	580	607	5
Scott	1,568	1,942	24
Shelby	1,444	1,694	17
Simpson	682	620	-9
Spencer	502	564	12
Taylor	854	873	2
Todd	544	551	1
Trigg	406	432	6
Trimble	295	321	9
Union	605	545	-10
Warren	3,617	4,192	16
Washington	399	406	2
Wayne	728	747	3
Webster	547	569	4
Whitley	1,531	1,278	-17
Wolfe	326	355	9
Woodford	908	832	-8

Adequate Prenatal Care

Definition

Adequate prenatal care is the number and percent of pregnant women who received early prenatal care (care in the first thirteen weeks of pregnancy) and regular prenatal care (10 or more prenatal care visits).

Data in context

All children need a healthy start in life, and that begins with their mother's access to early and frequent prenatal care. Women who are able to receive early and regular prenatal care have healthier pregnancies and healthier babies.[1]

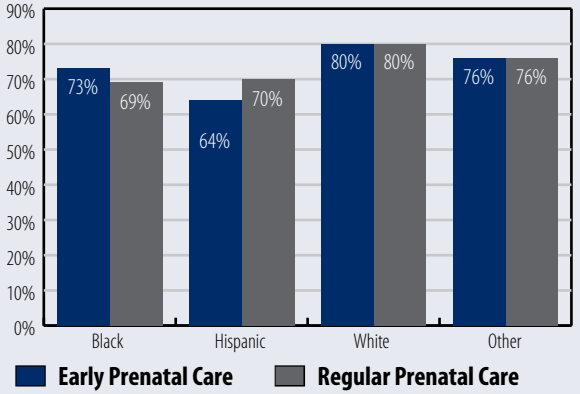
Early prenatal care promotes healthy births by detecting and treating pre-existing medical conditions, such as diabetes and anemia.[2] During prenatal care visits, health professionals identify and treat potential health problems before they become serious, and also monitor the progress of the pregnancy.[3] Babies of mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at a low birthweight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do receive care.[4]

The public health field has pushed to ensure that preconception care is available for all women who could potentially become pregnant. By shifting to this model of care, the use of contraceptives, pregnancy planning, and steps to improve overall health are emphasized before the pregnancy happens.[5]

Nationally, the percent of women receiving prenatal care services early in their pregnancies stayed stagnant, after consistent improvements from 1990 to 2003. Data from comparable states indicate that in 2005, only 70.2 percent of women in the United States began using prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy and 7.7 percent of women received late or no prenatal care.[6]

The rate of women in Kentucky who receive adequate prenatal care decreased between the reported years from 68 percent to 66 percent. Rates dropped by 15 percentage points or more in Gallatin, Lewis, and Metcalfe Counties. Rates in 46 counties improved over time with the greatest improvements seen in Carlisle, Carroll, Robertson, and Trimble Counties. In 2006 the range of women who received adequate care varied greatly from fewer than half in Knott, Letcher, Owsley and Perry Counties to 86 percent in Ballard County.

Percent of Births to Mothers Receiving Early and Regular Prenatal Care by Race, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Inequities in access to health care contribute to racial disparities in accessing early prenatal care. In Kentucky, White women were most likely (68 percent) and Hispanic women least likely (51 percent) to receive adequate prenatal care services.[7] Disparities also appear in access to adequate prenatal care among Kentucky births to foreign-born mothers, though Kentucky births to foreign-born mothers show strong birth outcomes.[8]

To access early and frequent prenatal care, pregnant women need adequate health care coverage and options for quality care in their community. Health care providers can increase the use of prenatal care by becoming Medicaid providers for low-income mothers, becoming culturally competent in their practices, offering patient-focused care, and promoting messages about preconception health.[9] Universal health coverage for pregnant women would increase their exposure to educational materials about their pregnancy, provide access to critical prenatal care, and ensure continuity of care and a medical home.[10]

Primary care physicians can also discuss ways to improve women's health prior to conception and provide risk assessments, health screenings, and medical interventions to prevent pregnancy complications.[11] By focusing on preconception care, opportunities for discussion to help women prepare for healthy pregnancies could include genetics, overall health, environmental toxins, and lifestyle choices.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate Calculation: (number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy and making 10 or more visits in 2004 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2004)
(number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy and making 10 or more visits in 2006 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2006)

1 March of Dimes. *During Your Pregnancy: Prenatal Care*. Available at www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
2 Child Trends. *Late or No Prenatal Care*. Available at http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org. Accessed August 2008.
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5 Trust for America's Health (2008). *Healthy Women, Healthy Babies*. Available at http://www.healthyamericans.org. Washington DC. Accessed August 2008.
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8 Bryan, J., and Grieshop-Goodwin, T. (2008). *Ensuring a Healthy Start: Prenatal Care and Birth Outcomes among Newborn Kentuckians*. Kentucky Youth Advocates Available at http://www.kyyouth.org. Accessed August 2008.
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12 Correa-de-Araujo, R. (2005). *Disparities in Preconception Health Care: An Overview*. Available at: http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.

Births to mothers receiving early and regular prenatal care (number & percent of all live births)

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	37,229	68	36,919	66
Adair	141	72	146	69
Allen	131	65	134	54
Anderson	158	66	208	76
Ballard	84	85	49	86
Barren	368	66	319	65
Bath	117	78	109	71
Bell	216	58	261	67
Boone	1,256	79	961	71
Bourbon	179	70	172	65
Boyd	339	59	351	57
Boyle	219	74	245	72
Bracken	98	76	71	65
Breathitt	107	64	122	57
Breckinridge	155	62	128	54
Bullitt	534	77	620	77
Butler	115	67	109	67
Caldwell	83	68	97	64
Calloway	239	76	304	85
Campbell	834	77	580	67
Carlisle	42	68	50	82
Carroll	95	58	96	70
Carter	204	61	214	59
Casey	116	59	108	60
Christian	733	58	739	56
Clark	339	77	350	75
Clay	142	54	167	57
Clinton	90	71	81	60
Crittenden	52	55	77	65
Cumberland	52	73	52	61
Daviess	851	64	831	61
Edmonson	87	71	82	70
Elliott	51	68	57	63
Estill	110	54	90	51
Fayette	2,717	71	2,743	71
Fleming	132	72	113	63
Floyd	302	54	329	58
Franklin	396	65	453	72
Fulton	59	66	48	54
Gallatin	101	70	75	55
Garrard	115	71	134	71
Grant	278	73	255	64
Graves	348	73	347	70
Grayson	236	70	221	68
Green	84	68	84	71
Greenup	257	60	205	59
Hancock	78	65	60	63
Hardin	831	56	896	56
Harlan	237	64	259	62
Harrison	156	70	170	75
Hart	154	63	112	50
Henderson	364	58	346	59
Henry	139	68	149	76
Hickman	36	73	34	74
Hopkins	394	66	333	55
Jackson	98	52	104	56
Jefferson	7,111	73	7,312	71
Jessamine	414	72	490	70
Johnson	176	62	210	66
Kenton	1,675	75	1,278	66
Knott	73	42	58	30
Knox	292	55	330	64
LaRue	84	56	93	53
Laurel	459	64	530	68
Lawrence	119	58	114	53
Lee	46	62	39	53
Leslie	67	46	61	51
Letcher	89	27	60	18
Lewis	137	76	49	58
Lincoln	229	65	238	68
Livingston	63	70	85	77
Logan	239	67	214	60
Lyon	36	68	51	73
McCracken	658	79	662	80
McCreary	184	72	174	76
McLean	69	57	71	58
Madison	641	64	683	64
Magoffin	85	48	112	58
Marion	163	65	187	73
Marshall	264	81	233	78
Martin	88	54	101	63
Mason	155	77	173	66
Meade	125	55	161	62
Menifee	54	73	52	80
Mercer	190	68	164	67
Metcalfe	94	74	70	57
Monroe	111	71	78	57
Montgomery	251	73	282	73
Morgan	104	65	107	69
Muhlenberg	253	67	243	62
Nelson	387	67	444	76
Nicholas	79	76	54	72
Ohio	212	62	213	60
Oldham	416	75	441	79
Owen	93	74	91	69
Owsley	23	37	24	45
Pendleton	132	72	96	64
Perry	167	41	157	40
Pike	473	62	444	57
Powell	129	69	140	74
Pulaski	577	77	547	73
Robertson	9	56	12	67
Rockcastle	137	61	108	58
Rowan	169	80	202	73
Russell	157	72	140	71
Scott	419	67	478	74
Shelby	322	60	393	65
Simpson	140	69	135	62
Spencer	151	75	144	74
Taylor	167	61	220	70
Todd	93	49	103	57
Trigg	100	69	99	69
Trimble	84	71	73	85
Union	87	54	124	59
Warren	950	71	899	61
Washington	105	74	107	74
Wayne	177	66	168	73
Webster	107	55	95	51
Whitley	263	67	288	62
Wolfe	78	67	81	67
Woodford	179	66	184	68

Low and Very Low Birthweight Babies

Definition

Low birthweight babies is the number and percent of infants born weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. *Very low birthweight babies* is the number of infants weighing less than 3 lbs. 4 oz.

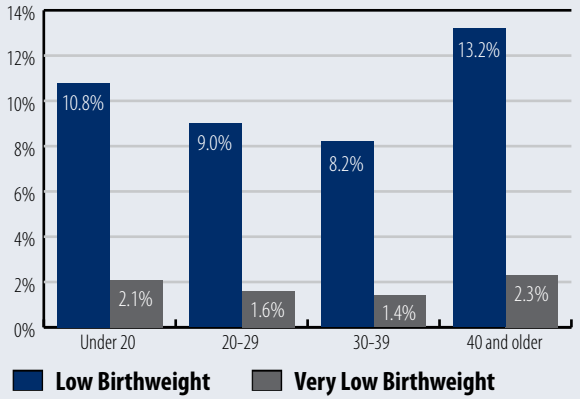
Data in context

Every child needs a healthy beginning to life. Children born at a low birthweight face increased risk for serious health problems as newborns; poor educational outcomes; long-term physical, behavioral, and developmental disabilities; and even death.[1] They are also 26 times more likely than those born at normal weights to die within the first year of life.[2] Children born at very low birthweight have the highest risk of health problems such as cerebral palsy, blindness, deafness, and mental retardation.[3] Children born at low birthweight are 34 percent less likely to graduate from high school by age 19, even when compared to siblings who were raised in the same environment.[4]

Cigarette smoking by a mother during pregnancy is the "single most important known cause" of low birthweight.[5] Mothers who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to deliver a low birthweight baby than non-smokers. In 2006, 11.9 percent of babies born to smokers were low birthweight compared to 7.5 percent of babies born to non-smokers.[6]

The two major reasons babies may be born at low birthweight are prematurity and growth-restriction during development, which may be due to the smaller size of parents or something that slowed the baby's growth while in the womb.[7] The causes of preterm labor are not thoroughly understood, but certain risk factors have been identified, including previously delivering a premature baby; being pregnant with twins, triplets or more; and having abnormalities of the uterus or cervix.[8] Factors beyond smoking that may contribute include birth defects, chronic health problems in the mother, alcohol or drug use, infections in the mother, infections in the fetus, placental problems, and inadequate maternal weight gain.[9]

Percent of Babies Born at Low Birthweight and Very Low Birthweight by Mother's Age, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Low-weight birth rates reflect racial disparities in health status and receipt of care. All pregnant women need quality prenatal care to ensure healthy pregnancy outcomes, yet women of color are more likely to face barriers to accessing quality prenatal care. In Kentucky in 2006, Black women had the highest rates of low weight births (14 percent), followed by White women (9 percent). Hispanic women had the best rates (7 percent) among the major race categories, despite being least likely to access prenatal care. The rates of very low weight births improved for all racial groups from 2004 to 2006.

Kentucky's rate of low weight births increased slightly from 8 percent from 1999-2001 to 9 percent from 2004-2006, following national trends.[10] This rate varied from 4 percent in Lyon County to 19 percent in Todd County during 2004-2006. The majority of counties did worse in this indicator over time, with the biggest increases in Carlisle, Logan, and Todd Counties and the biggest improvements in Bracken and Ohio Counties. The number of very low birthweight babies also increased from 2,606 to 3,412.

Improving access to prenatal care would work to reduce racial disparities in rates of low birthweight babies.[11] Health plans across the country have taken many innovative approaches, such as collecting race data, offering their provider members trainings, and offering community programs like immunizations for children.[12] Kentucky can also decrease the incidence of low-weight births with tobacco prevention programs for youth and smoking cessation programs for pregnant women.[13]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999–2001 and 2004–2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate Calculation: (number of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. between 1999–2001 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1999–2001)
(number of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. between 2004– 2006 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2004–2006)

1 March of Dimes Quick Reference Fact Sheets (2008). *Low Birthweight*. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
2 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2007). *2007 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
3 Lucile Packard Children's Hospital. *High-Risk Newborn: Very Low Birthweight*. Available at http://www.lpch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/hrnewborn/vlbw.html. Accessed August 2008.
4 Shore, R. (2003). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Preventing Low Birth Weight*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S., and Munson, M. (2007). "Births: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
7 March of Dimes Quick Reference Fact Sheets (2008). *Low Birthweight*. http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S., and Munson, M. (2007). "Births: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
11 National Women's Health Information Center (2006). *Prenatal Care: Frequently Asked Questions*. Available at http://www.womenshealth.gov. Accessed September 2008.
12 National Institute for Health Care Management Foundation (2007). *Reducing Health Disparities among Children: Strategies and Programs for Health Plans*. Available at http://www.nihcm.org. Accessed August 2008.
13 Shore, R. (2003). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Preventing Low Birth Weight*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.

Infants weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. at birth (number & percent of all live births) and number of infants weighing less than 3 lbs. 4 oz.

	1999-2001			2004-2006		
	Low Birthweight		Very Low Birthweight	Low Birthweight		Very Low Birthweight
	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number
Kentucky	13,696	8	2,606	15,758	9	3,412
Adair	61	10	11	72	11	7
Allen	60	8	12	66	10	11
Anderson	50	7	11	78	10	11
Ballard	30	11	2	24	9	2
Barren	116	8	31	160	10	37
Bath	34	7	5	37	8	8
Bell	99	9	19	114	10	27
Boone	259	6	58	295	6	52
Bourbon	64	9	14	80	10	13
Boyd	134	8	22	191	11	30
Boyle	81	9	13	98	10	20
Bracken	40	12	14	22	6	3
Breathitt	48	10	9	48	9	4
Breckinridge	46	7	7	67	9	10
Bullitt	157	7	30	196	9	35
Butler	43	9	6	36	7	9
Caldwell	24	6	1	46	11	5
Calloway	73	7	9	79	7	14
Campbell	257	7	49	267	8	39
Carlisle	8	4	2	24	13	4
Carroll	39	9	9	36	8	6
Carter	93	9	18	102	9	18
Casey	39	7	6	50	9	13
Christian	457	10	104	715	17	426
Clark	118	9	14	132	10	25
Clay	120	13	25	87	10	13
Clinton	32	8	4	39	10	5
Crittenden	10	3	3	23	7	4
Cumberland	21	9	3	21	9	1
Daviess	330	8	53	345	9	62
Edmonson	26	6	6	24	7	4
Elliott	18	7	4	26	11	3
Estill	72	12	14	57	10	7
Fayette	838	8	149	982	8	182
Fleming	42	8	6	53	9	10
Floyd	139	9	20	197	12	25
Franklin	153	8	39	157	8	26
Fulton	29	10	3	31	12	14
Gallatin	27	8	2	45	10	5
Garrard	52	10	4	60	11	7
Grant	87	7	9	109	9	21
Graves	112	8	13	130	9	33
Grayson	66	7	12	89	9	15
Green	22	6	3	33	9	6
Greenup	110	9	17	112	9	28
Hancock	30	8	6	18	5	4
Hardin	363	8	83	393	8	75
Harlan	114	9	25	133	11	29
Harrison	62	9	10	72	11	16
Hart	46	7	10	48	7	6
Henderson	200	11	33	209	11	50
Henry	57	9	9	58	10	8
Hickman	16	10	2	10	7	5
Hopkins	178	10	32	166	9	31
Jackson	41	7	7	48	9	9
Jefferson	2,665	9	595	2,918	10	601
Jessamine	98	6	12	174	9	29
Johnson	60	6	8	88	10	14
Kenton	513	7	86	508	8	82
Knott	54	10	5	65	12	11
Knox	122	9	20	148	9	33
LaRue	46	9	10	32	6	8
Laurel	228	10	39	187	8	34
Lawrence	60	10	13	91	14	10
Lee	15	6	1	23	10	2
Leslie	47	10	7	45	10	4
Letcher	86	10	13	105	11	14
Lewis	47	10	10	42	9	12
Lincoln	90	9	14	96	9	13
Livingston	26	9	4	28	9	5
Logan	83	7	15	175	16	108
Lyon	10	6	2	8	4	1
McCracken	226	9	54	217	9	43
McCreary	60	9	11	55	8	3
McLean	36	9	4	46	13	12
Madison	232	8	57	318	10	50
Magoffin	49	8	9	63	11	5
Marion	67	9	8	65	8	4
Marshall	78	8	16	85	9	21
Martin	61	11	12	54	11	6
Mason	52	8	13	62	9	12
Meade	67	7	8	57	8	5
Menifee	23	10	3	22	10	4
Mercer	62	8	11	60	8	13
Metcalfe	38	10	1	43	11	5
Monroe	26	6	7	36	8	7
Montgomery	77	8	11	119	11	30
Morgan	26	6	4	38	8	13
Muhlenberg	100	8	26	110	9	22
Nelson	121	8	11	159	9	27
Nicholas	41	14	8	36	13	4
Ohio	86	10	14	65	6	10
Oldham	111	7	24	131	8	18
Owen	33	9	8	24	6	3
Owsley	11	6	0	23	12	4
Pendleton	48	8	18	46	9	5
Perry	124	10	23	112	9	17
Pike	191	8	37	260	11	39
Powell	48	9	7	57	10	10
Pulaski	166	8	33	216	9	35
Robertson	1	*	1	7	11	0
Rockcastle	52	9	8	42	7	4
Rowan	53	7	5	61	8	10
Russell	39	7	8	40	7	8
Scott	114	7	19	156	8	30
Shelby	120	8	21	156	9	25
Simpson	61	9	12	58	9	31
Spencer	36	7	5	34	6	9
Taylor	62	7	13	64	7	19
Todd	40	7	8	104	19	73
Trigg	37	9	6	53	12	15
Trimble	16	5	2	20	6	5
Union	65	11	12	47	9	7
Warren	277	8	36	349	8	83
Washington	28	7	5	25	6	4
Wayne	57	8	9	56	7	7
Webster	61	11	19	64	11	10
Whitley	136	9	30	209	16	118
Wolfe	30	9	1	24	7	2
Woodford	58	6	12	67	8	11

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Preterm Births

Definition

Preterm births is the number and percent of births before 37 weeks of pregnancy.

Data in context

All newborn babies need to start life healthy to ensure future growth and development. The length of gestation is one of the most important predictors of a child's health and survival.[1] Preterm labor can happen to any pregnant woman; only about half of women who experience preterm labor fall into any known risk group.[2] Babies who are born preterm face a higher risk of needing hospitalization, having long-term health problems, and of dying than babies who are born during the 38- to 42-week period of gestation.[3]

The preterm birth rate continues to rise, increasing 2 percent in 2005 to 13 percent of all U.S. births.[4] The growing number of multiple births has added to the increased rate of preterm births, although the rate for preterm births of single babies is also on the rise.[5]

The issue of preterm births is complex and has many related causes, such as maternal stress, neighborhood and environmental concerns, medical conditions, infertility treatments, and other biological factors.[6] Women in disadvantaged communities are exposed to many of these issues that in combination can increase the chances of preterm birth.[7]

Nationally, American Indian, Hispanic, and White women have seen the greatest increases in preterm births between 2001 and 2003.[8] Despite improvements in preterm birth rates in the 1990s among African-American women, they continue to face a higher risk than women of other races.[9] Rates of preterm births in Kentucky were 12 percent among births to White women, higher for Black women at 16 percent, and lowest among Hispanic women at 9 percent.

Kentucky's rate of preterm births increased from 11 to 12 percent between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. Estill and Hancock Counties showed the greatest decrease between the time periods, improving by 5 percentage points. Lawrence County saw the largest increase over time and has the highest county rate at 24 percent.

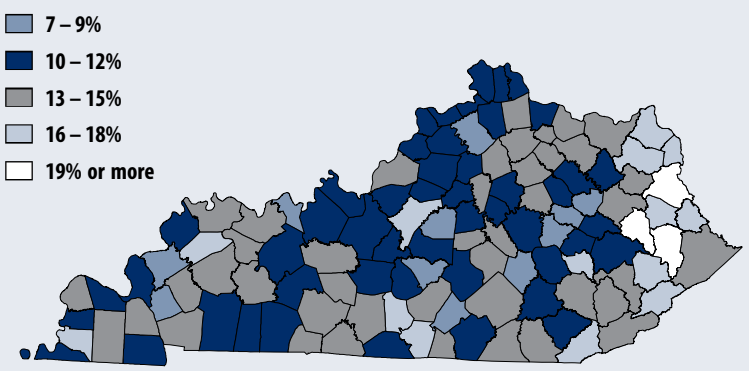
Strengthening neighborhood protective factors, including environmental quality and community resources, can help address the problem of preterm births for all women, as well as reduce disparities among racial groups. Health insurance coverage also plays a critical role in women accessing early and regular prenatal care. During these visits the health care provider and patient can discuss ways to ensure a healthy pregnancy, such as addressing health problems, including high blood pressure and diabetes.[10] Policymakers could improve outcomes for this indicator by extending Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility to reach currently uninsured pregnant women. Kentucky can also use the Maternal and Child Health Block Grants to provide services to uninsured mothers.[11]

Proven solutions to reduce preterm births and specifically target disparities include:

- Addressing the impact of physically demanding workplaces to lessen the trauma to pregnant women;
- Employing poverty reduction strategies like the refundable earned income tax credit to allow low-income working families to keep more of their earnings and thus afford necessities like health insurance; and
- Implementing housing desegregation policies and addressing neighborhoods' proximity to environmental toxins that contribute to poor pregnancy outcomes.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999–2001 and 2004–2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.

Percent of Babies Born Preterm, 2004-2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Rate Calculation: (number of births with gestation under 37 weeks between 1999–2001 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1999–2001)
(number of births with gestation under 37 weeks between 2004–2006 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2004–2006)

1 Behrman, R., and Butler, A., eds. (2007). *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences, and Prevention*. Committee on Understanding Premature Birth and Assuring Healthy Outcomes. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
2 March of Dimes (2006). *Pregnancy & Newborn: Preterm Labor*. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
3 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S., and Munson, M. (2007). "Births: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 6. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed August 2008.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Behrman, R., and Butler, A., eds. (2007). *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences, and Prevention*. Committee on Understanding Premature Birth and Assuring Healthy Outcomes. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 March of Dimes (2007). *Quick Reference: Preterm Birth*. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
11 Behrman, R., and Butler, A., eds. (2007). *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences, and Prevention*. Committee on Understanding Premature Birth and Assuring Healthy Outcomes. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
12 Ibid.

Preterm births (number & percent of all live births)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	18,194	11	20,928	12
Adair	60	10	95	15
Allen	69	10	88	13
Anderson	76	10	94	12
Ballard	26	9	33	13
Barren	85	6	244	15
Bath	47	10	47	10
Bell	113	10	181	16
Boone	381	9	468	10
Bourbon	78	11	112	15
Boyd	190	12	304	17
Boyle	110	12	128	13
Bracken	46	14	37	10
Breathitt	66	13	62	11
Breckinridge	56	8	81	11
Bullitt	221	10	281	12
Butler	56	12	51	10
Caldwell	24	6	59	14
Calloway	86	9	112	11
Campbell	356	10	330	10
Carlisle	15	7	18	10
Carroll	46	11	51	11
Carter	126	12	181	16
Casey	49	8	61	11
Christian	572	12	502	12
Clark	164	13	179	13
Clay	128	14	127	15
Clinton	38	10	48	13
Crittenden	13	4	30	9
Cumberland	17	7	38	16
Daviess	461	12	503	13
Edmonson	41	10	47	13
Elliott	34	14	31	13
Estill	83	14	51	9
Fayette	1,280	12	1,419	12
Fleming	53	10	79	14
Floyd	164	10	312	19
Franklin	189	10	205	11
Fulton	37	13	31	12
Gallatin	38	12	50	11
Garrard	67	13	71	13
Grant	123	11	139	11
Graves	152	10	183	13
Grayson	78	8	136	14
Green	27	7	46	12
Greenup	152	13	216	18
Hancock	52	14	31	9
Hardin	510	12	505	11
Harlan	136	11	160	13
Harrison	91	13	101	15
Hart	29	4	80	11
Henderson	223	13	241	13
Henry	76	12	68	11
Hickman	18	12	22	16
Hopkins	253	14	271	15
Jackson	45	8	59	11
Jefferson	3,457	12	3,752	13
Jessamine	153	9	237	12
Johnson	110	12	147	16
Kenton	705	10	681	10
Knott	84	15	93	17
Knox	140	10	171	11
LaRue	61	12	57	11
Laurel	265	11	253	11
Lawrence	82	14	152	24
Lee	24	10	24	10
Leslie	46	10	61	14
Letcher	120	14	154	16
Lewis	60	12	73	15
Lincoln	118	12	134	13
Livingston	36	12	33	11
Logan	111	10	117	11
Lyon	13	8	16	9
McCracken	262	10	307	12
McCreary	96	14	96	13
McLean	44	11	54	15
Madison	307	11	330	10
Magoffin	70	12	108	19
Marion	86	11	74	10
Marshall	101	11	136	14
Martin	78	14	83	17
Mason	75	11	90	13
Meade	88	10	82	11
Menifee	30	13	19	9
Mercer	93	11	87	11
Metcalfe	26	7	64	16
Monroe	28	6	53	12
Montgomery	126	12	123	11
Morgan	38	8	61	13
Muhlenberg	143	12	147	13
Nelson	180	11	278	16
Nicholas	45	15	43	15
Ohio	122	14	110	10
Oldham	161	10	189	12
Owen	38	10	34	9
Owsley	15	9	30	16
Pendleton	59	10	66	13
Perry	153	13	163	14
Pike	231	10	310	13
Powell	70	13	55	9
Pulaski	238	11	302	13
Robertson	4	*	9	14
Rockcastle	68	11	43	7
Rowan	80	10	82	11
Russell	65	11	55	9
Scott	134	9	268	14
Shelby	176	12	205	12
Simpson	76	11	78	13
Spencer	53	11	65	12
Taylor	86	10	81	9
Todd	52	10	62	11
Trigg	46	11	60	14
Trimble	22	7	36	11
Union	80	13	53	10
Warren	409	11	545	13
Washington	44	11	37	9
Wayne	87	12	89	12
Webster	78	14	89	16
Whitley	171	11	161	13
Wolfe	39	12	43	12
Woodford	110	12	119	14

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Teen Births

Definition

Teen births is the number of births to teens ages 15-19 and the rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19.

Data in context

All newborns need a strong start in life, and babies thrive when mothers are healthy and have a strong social support network, sufficient financial resources, and access to the education system.[1] Teen pregnancy jeopardizes the health and well-being of newborns and puts enormous pressure on youth to grow up quickly. Teen pregnancy can mean serious long-term social and economic consequences for a family and a community. Teen mothers face significant barriers to completing high school and earning adequate incomes, and they are also more likely to rely on public assistance.[2]

Even when accounting for maternal differences, such as income and marital status, children of teenage mothers fare poorer academically, socially, and behaviorally, and they are more likely to initiate sex earlier and become teen parents themselves.[3,4] Children born to teen mothers face a higher risk of prematurity, low birthweight, and infant mortality.[5]

In 2004, the public costs of teen births, including increases in public health, child welfare, and incarceration costs, and decreases in tax revenue, were estimated at $148 million for Kentucky.[6]

In 2005, the national teen birth rate declined to the lowest rate in 65 years at 41 births per 1,000, though the rate of decline slowed significantly.[7] However, preliminary data for 2006 indicate the teen birth rate increased slightly for the first time in 15 years.[8]

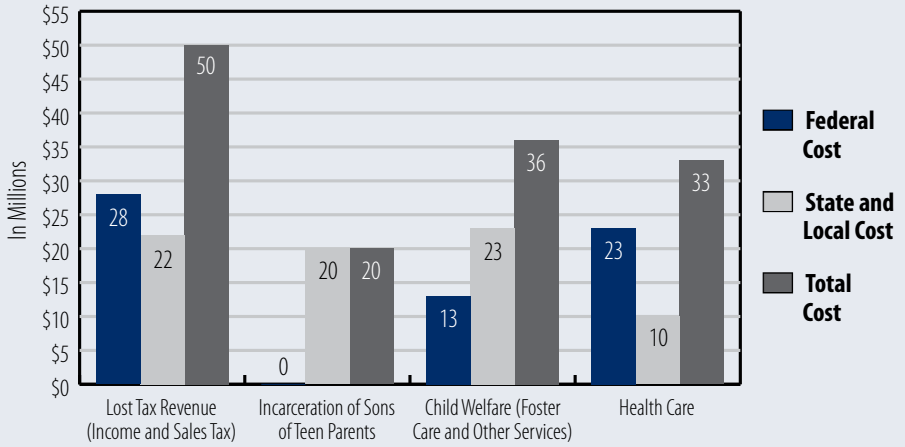
Young women are more likely to delay sex and parenting when they live in neighborhoods with protective factors, such as economic resources, quality schools, and access to quality health care. In communities of color, due to the disproportionate impact of poverty, racial inequities limit social and economic opportunities that would otherwise promote adolescent reproductive health.[9] Most teen births in Kentucky are to White women, though disparities in protective factors mean teen birth rates remain higher among Black and Hispanic teens.

Following national trends, older youth in Kentucky were more likely to have teen births in 2005. Birth rates for teens ages 18-19 were 86 per 1,000 compared to 24 per 1,000 for teens ages 15-17.[10]

Kentucky's teen birth rate dropped from 54 per 1,000 during 1999-2001 to 51 per 1,000 during 2004-2006. Rates were less than half the state rate in Calloway, Oldham, Rowan, and Woodford Counties and were highest in Knox and Owsley Counties. Between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006, the majority of counties (66 in total) saw their rates of teen births decrease, while 33 counties saw rates increase by 5 percentage points or more.

Communities can reduce teen births by educating youth about sex and risky sexual behaviors, as well as ensuring young women have protective factors, such as strong connections with their community and school and plans for their futures.[11] Such work is critical for young women of color to help them overcome housing practices where families have been concentrated with limited economic resources and disparate treatment in the education system.[12] Better access to health and reproductive health services is also essential to women of color, due in part to the lack of health insurance or other resources to secure proper care.[13]

Selected Annual Costs for Children of Teen Parents in Kentucky, 2004



Source: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of female teens in 2000 from U.S. Census Bureau and number in 2005 from Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio.
Rate Calculation: (average yearly number of births to teens ages 15-19 between 1999-2001 * 1,000) / (number of female teens ages 15-19 in 2000)
(average yearly number of births to teens ages 15-19 between 2004-2006 * 1,000) / (number of female teens ages 15-19 in 2005)

1 Logan, C., Moore, K., Manlove, J., Mincieli, L, and Cottingham, S. (2007). *Conceptualizing a "Strong Start": Antecedents of Positive Child Outcomes at Birth and Into Early Childhood*. Washington DC: Child Trends.
2 Child Trends DataBank (2006). *Teen Births*. Available at http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org. Accessed August 2008.
3 Terry-Human, E., Manlove, J., and Moore, K. (2005). *Playing Catch Up: How Children Born to Teen Mothers Fare*. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. Available at http://www.teenpregnancy.org. Accessed September 2008.
4 Child Trends DataBank (2006). *Teen Births*. Available at http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Hoffman, S. (2006). *By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing*. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. Available at http://www.teenpregnancy.org. Accessed August 2008.
7 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S. and Munson, M. (2007). "Births: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 6. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed August 2008.
8 Hamilton B., Martin J., and Ventura S. (2007). "Births: Preliminary Data for 2006." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 7. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed September 2008.
9 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Adolescent Reproductive Health." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
10 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. Kids Count Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed October 2008.
11 Kirby, D. (2007). *Emerging Answers 2007: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. Available at http://www.teenpregnancy.org. Accessed September 2008.
12 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Adolescent Reproductive Health." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
13 Ibid.

Births to teens 15-19 (number & rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	22,808	54	20,566	51
Adair	105	53	100	50
Allen	103	52	95	57
Anderson	97	57	86	44
Ballard	34	49	29	40
Barren	215	56	202	56
Bath	74	72	76	78
Bell	212	66	187	65
Boone	337	38	331	33
Bourbon	84	46	91	49
Boyd	219	47	249	58
Boyle	135	46	142	52
Bracken	47	56	46	54
Breathitt	91	52	69	43
Breckinridge	91	47	91	54
Bullitt	275	43	226	33
Butler	95	64	61	44
Caldwell	68	54	64	56
Calloway	130	27	115	24
Campbell	453	46	390	41
Carlisle	35	60	22	47
Carroll	77	69	71	79
Carter	181	61	155	57
Casey	100	64	74	50
Christian	566	83	531	74
Clark	212	65	182	60
Clay	164	60	148	63
Clinton	68	73	48	59
Crittenden	47	49	42	48
Cumberland	44	59	39	68
Daviess	553	54	480	52
Edmonson	72	60	58	54
Elliott	42	57	41	58
Estill	111	67	100	78
Fayette	1,093	39	1,100	41
Fleming	77	56	63	45
Floyd	279	62	269	71
Franklin	241	51	221	48
Fulton	50	59	48	71
Gallatin	52	69	74	88
Garrard	61	43	59	40
Grant	180	73	150	65
Graves	202	56	189	55
Grayson	160	64	126	57
Green	55	53	59	57
Greenup	172	49	135	39
Hancock	54	65	43	53
Hardin	582	56	533	54
Harlan	245	68	231	77
Harrison	106	57	111	65
Hart	102	54	105	61
Henderson	292	61	269	67
Henry	100	68	76	49
Hickman	28	62	19	41
Hopkins	316	69	321	75
Jackson	111	74	83	66
Jefferson	3,768	56	3,118	49
Jessamine	156	35	221	47
Johnson	152	59	109	49
Kenton	796	53	752	51
Knott	95	42	94	49
Knox	288	83	293	99
LaRue	71	50	66	51
Laurel	381	70	326	66
Lawrence	93	55	95	60
Lee	41	51	45	70
Leslie	70	55	58	53
Letcher	164	59	144	68
Lewis	109	68	84	62
Lincoln	154	68	158	70
Livingston	42	43	37	44
Logan	171	60	171	70
Lyon	18	36	18	38
McCracken	339	55	292	52
McCreary	136	68	139	81
McLean	75	77	49	52
Madison	393	39	339	33
Magoffin	111	70	98	78
Marion	113	61	103	57
Marshall	137	50	122	48
Martin	98	66	81	68
Mason	86	57	107	68
Meade	158	57	98	36
Menifee	49	60	33	46
Mercer	113	62	101	58
Metcalfe	63	64	59	62
Monroe	67	53	64	61
Montgomery	145	67	148	68
Morgan	74	55	58	46
Muhlenberg	210	67	166	60
Nelson	201	51	209	52
Nicholas	47	72	46	75
Ohio	127	51	144	64
Oldham	84	18	96	18
Owen	56	52	68	68
Owsley	26	57	35	101
Pendleton	86	56	79	51
Perry	194	61	171	61
Pike	371	54	330	56
Powell	103	67	104	87
Pulaski	407	77	344	66
Robertson	14	75	12	48
Rockcastle	108	67	83	54
Rowan	106	27	76	21
Russell	96	62	109	68
Scott	182	47	200	49
Shelby	182	53	168	48
Simpson	123	79	98	68
Spencer	49	42	39	30
Taylor	139	53	120	48
Todd	69	57	52	45
Trigg	62	56	51	44
Trimble	47	59	29	34
Union	95	46	96	50
Warren	497	39	429	36
Washington	52	46	49	46
Wayne	123	64	155	82
Webster	95	62	69	51
Whitley	279	66	212	50
Wolfe	80	100	60	89
Woodford	77	31	62	24

Repeat Births to Teens

Definition

Repeat births to teens is the number of babies born to females ages 15 to 19 who were already mothers and the percent of all births to females ages 15 to 19.

Data in context

Every child born in Kentucky needs the opportunity for a safe and healthy start in life. Likewise, all teens in Kentucky need quality education and independent living skills as they enter adulthood. Teen mothers face challenges in providing for their children as they learn to become a parent for their newborn. The arrival of a subsequent infant can exacerbate those challenges, particularly for those without a strong social or family network to rely upon.

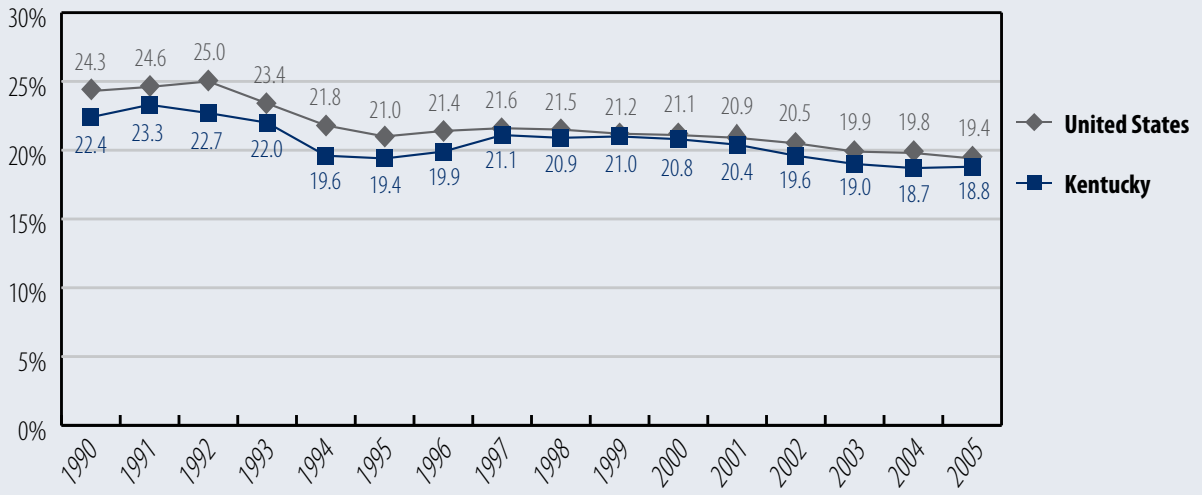
The likelihood that a teen mother will finish high school and achieve financial self-sufficiency diminishes with the arrival of each subsequent infant.[1] In addition to economic challenges, subsequent births by a teenage mother increase risks of poorer educational outcomes and behavioral problems for her children.[2]

Young women are more likely to have a second adolescent pregnancy within 18 months of a first birth when they do not return to school within 6 months of the first birth or they marry or cohabitate with a male partner.[3]

The likelihood of a first birth to a teen is much lower than the likelihood that a teen who already has a child will have a second child during her teen years.[4] Nationally, 19.4 percent of births to teens in 2005 were to women who were already mothers, down from more than 24 percent in the early 1990s.[5] Kentucky's rate has consistently been lower than the national rate across that time and was 18.8 percent in 2005.[6]

In Kentucky, 19 percent of teen mothers had subsequent births before the age of twenty during 2004-2006, an improvement from 21 percent during 1999-2001. McLean and Trigg Counties showed the greatest improvement between the time periods. Allen and Oldham Counties also showed improvement, and the rates for those counties are less than half the state rate. In contrast, rates in Crittenden (29 percent) and Magoffin (32 percent) Counties increased over time and are highest in the state.

Percent of Teen Births to Young Women Who Are Already Mothers, 1990-2005



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Though differences in access to protective factors contribute to disparities by race in teen births, rates of repeat births are more consistent across racial and ethnic groups in Kentucky.[7] In 2006, 20 percent of teen births to Black women, 23 percent to Hispanic women, and 19 percent to White women were repeat teen births.[8]

Kentucky can reduce the number of repeat teen births with efforts to support young women during and after their first pregnancy. Programs can decrease the chance of a second teen birth by building a strong relationship between the teen and the person working with her during the first pregnancy and maintaining that relationship at least until her child turns two years old and she turns 18.[9] Teen mothers should also be encouraged to live with a parent or adult other than a boyfriend who can provide financial and emotional support.[10] Efforts should also focus on encouraging teen mothers to complete their educations and supporting them with child care while they pursue their education or job training.[11]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999–2001 and 2004–2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate Calculation: (number of births to teens ages 15-19 who were already mothers between 1999-2001 * 100) / (number of births to teens ages 15-19 between 1999-2001)
(number of births to teens ages 15-19 who were already mothers between 2004-2006 * 100) / (number of births to teens ages 15-19 between 2004-2006)

1 Klerman, L. (2004). *Another Chance: Preventing Additional Births to Teen Mothers. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy*. Available at http://www.teenpregnancy.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Ibid.
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4 Child Trends DataBank. *Teen Births*. Available at http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org. Accessed October 2008.
5 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed October 2008.
6 Ibid.
7 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, September 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
8 Ibid.
9 Klerman, L. (2004). *Another Chance: Preventing Additional Births to Teen Mothers*. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. Available at http://www.teenpregnancy.org. Accessed August 2008.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid.

Repeat births to teens 15-19 (number & percent of all births to teens ages 15-19)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	4,775	21	3,916	19
Adair	22	21	26	26
Allen	15	15	9	9
Anderson	19	20	20	23
Ballard	8	24	1	*
Barren	35	16	35	17
Bath	16	22	17	22
Bell	56	26	39	21
Boone	52	15	44	13
Bourbon	18	21	20	22
Boyd	42	19	41	16
Boyle	29	21	32	23
Bracken	10	21	7	15
Breathitt	15	16	10	15
Breckinridge	11	12	16	18
Bullitt	49	18	35	16
Butler	14	15	13	22
Caldwell	15	22	9	14
Calloway	24	18	18	16
Campbell	101	22	62	16
Carlisle	14	40	5	*
Carroll	12	16	16	23
Carter	40	22	34	22
Casey	23	23	15	21
Christian	138	24	115	22
Clark	49	23	31	17
Clay	40	24	25	17
Clinton	8	12	10	21
Crittenden	9	19	12	29
Cumberland	5	*	5	*
Daviess	108	20	115	24
Edmonson	10	14	10	17
Elliott	9	21	7	17
Estill	20	18	21	21
Fayette	226	21	194	18
Fleming	20	26	10	16
Floyd	55	20	58	22
Franklin	54	22	42	19
Fulton	10	20	11	23
Gallatin	9	17	12	16
Garrard	13	21	8	14
Grant	31	17	28	19
Graves	39	19	41	22
Grayson	27	17	21	17
Green	12	22	7	12
Greenup	29	17	24	18
Hancock	14	26	4	*
Hardin	118	20	88	17
Harlan	55	22	47	20
Harrison	19	18	22	20
Hart	15	15	21	20
Henderson	69	24	57	21
Henry	19	19	14	18
Hickman	8	29	2	*
Hopkins	72	23	66	21
Jackson	26	23	16	19
Jefferson	861	23	581	19
Jessamine	39	25	47	21
Johnson	23	15	21	19
Kenton	175	22	147	20
Knott	17	18	20	21
Knox	75	26	69	24
LaRue	16	23	11	17
Laurel	86	23	63	19
Lawrence	16	17	15	16
Lee	4	*	12	27
Leslie	11	16	7	12
Letcher	33	20	31	22
Lewis	21	19	18	21
Lincoln	33	21	29	18
Livingston	2	*	3	*
Logan	37	22	31	18
Lyon	2	*	3	*
McCracken	84	25	53	18
McCreary	28	21	33	24
McLean	21	28	7	14
Madison	77	20	63	19
Magoffin	19	17	31	32
Marion	22	19	27	26
Marshall	18	13	27	22
Martin	17	17	18	22
Mason	15	17	16	15
Meade	31	20	15	15
Menifee	11	22	8	24
Mercer	25	22	18	18
Metcalfe	10	16	15	25
Monroe	13	19	17	27
Montgomery	29	20	30	20
Morgan	18	24	11	19
Muhlenberg	48	23	31	19
Nelson	32	16	42	20
Nicholas	9	19	9	20
Ohio	28	22	23	16
Oldham	12	14	8	8
Owen	12	21	13	19
Owsley	3	*	4	*
Pendleton	16	19	14	18
Perry	40	21	29	17
Pike	79	21	53	16
Powell	19	18	27	26
Pulaski	94	23	68	20
Robertson	1	*	0	*
Rockcastle	28	26	19	23
Rowan	24	23	12	16
Russell	18	19	21	19
Scott	37	20	37	19
Shelby	42	23	31	18
Simpson	32	26	17	17
Spencer	10	20	3	*
Taylor	27	19	30	25
Todd	15	22	10	19
Trigg	19	31	9	18
Trimble	5	*	6	21
Union	17	18	22	23
Warren	110	22	86	20
Washington	12	23	9	18
Wayne	19	15	26	17
Webster	18	19	15	22
Whitley	56	20	53	25
Wolfe	19	24	12	20
Woodford	9	12	12	19

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Smoking during Pregnancy

Definition

Smoking during pregnancy is the number and percent of births to mothers who reported smoking at any point while pregnant.

Data in context

All children need a healthy start in life, and this begins during pregnancy. The problems associated with smoking while pregnant are well-documented, and the consequences are far-reaching. The U.S. Surgeon General found a causal relationship between cigarette smoke and fetal growth problems, low birthweight, preterm delivery, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and other infant problems.[1] Babies born to mothers who smoked had a substantially higher rate of infant mortality than babies born to mothers who did not smoke (10.69 per 1,000 and 5.96 per 1,000, respectively, in 2005).[2]

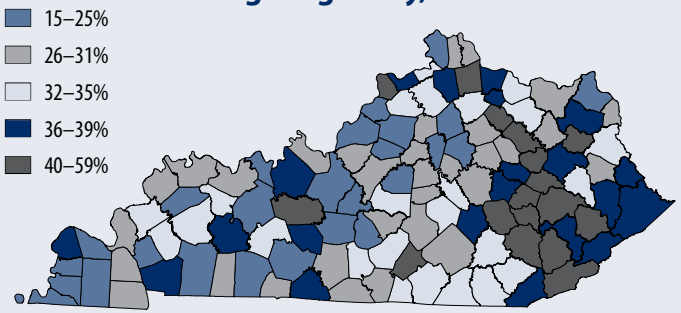
Chemicals including nicotine, cyanide, and carbon monoxide pass through the placenta into the fetal blood supply and constrict the oxygen flow to a growing infant's body.[3] The risk of respiratory infections and allergic immune responses in infants also increases when a pregnant woman smokes.[4]

If a woman stops smoking at any point in her pregnancy, even during the third trimester, the baby's health can improve.[5] In Kentucky, of those who smoked during the three months prior to pregnancy, 11 percent successfully quit for the duration of their pregnancy.[6]

Women experience many barriers to quitting smoking during pregnancy. Lacking health insurance limits access to early and frequent prenatal care, smoking cessation programming, and medical information about the consequences of smoking during pregnancy.[7] Disproportionate tobacco marketing to youth perpetuates tobacco use, and low-income people and people of color sometimes use tobacco as a coping mechanism for dealing with persistent poverty and racism.[8,9] Rates of smoking in Kentucky vary significantly by race with 29 percent of White women reporting smoking compared to 19 percent of Black women and 3 percent of Hispanic women.[10]

Among the 11 states with a revised birth certificate that is directly comparable to Kentucky's, 12 percent of women smoked during their pregnancy in 2005.[11] Kentucky's rate of women smoking during pregnancy was more than twice that at 26 percent.[12]

Percent of Women Reporting Smoking during Pregnancy, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Kentucky data show no improvement from 2004 to 2006 in the percent of births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy. Rates improved in just over a third of counties, led by Carlisle County. Rates range from a low of 15 percent in Fayette County to more than 50 percent of births in Menifee and Owsley Counties.

Successful strategies to end smoking during pregnancy include:

- Fund the tobacco cessation treatment and counseling program under Medicaid, authorized by the Kentucky General Assembly in 2005, and offer similar services within other health insurance plans to increase the likelihood of quitting prior to or early in the pregnancy;[13]
- Raise the tobacco tax to capitalize on pregnant women's responsiveness to cost of cigarettes;[14,15]
- Offer incentives for pediatric and prenatal health providers to deliver smoking prevention interventions;[16] and
- Prevent youth from starting to smoke by offering universal prevention and intervention efforts, including increasing the volume and reach of state-sponsored anti-tobacco marketing campaigns and banning cigarette vending machines.[17,18]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate Calculation: (number of women who reported smoking during pregnancy in 2004 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2004)
(number of women who reported smoking during pregnancy in 2006 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2006)

1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. (2004). *The Health Consequences Of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
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4 Ibid.
5 March of Dimes (2008). *Quick Reference: Fact Sheets: Smoking During Pregnancy*. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com. Accessed August 2008.
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10 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, September 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
11 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S., and Munson, M. (2007). "Births: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
12 Annie E. Casey Foundation website. KIDS COUNT Data Center. Available at http://www.kidscount.org. Accessed August 2008.
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14 Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (2007). *Raising Cigarette Taxes Reduces Smoking, Especially Among Kids (And the Cigarette Companies Know It)*. Available at http://www.tobaccofreekids.org. Accessed September 2008.
15 Ringel, J., and Evans, W. (2001). "Cigarette Taxes and Smoking during Pregnancy." *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 91, no. 11. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.
16 Pbert, L., Fletcher, K., Flint, A., Young, M., Druker, S., and DiFranza, J. (2006). "Smoking Prevention and Cessation Intervention Delivery by Pediatric Providers, as Assessed with Patient Exit Interviews." *Pediatrics*, vol. 118, no. 3. Elk Grove, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics.
17 Emery, S., Wakefield, M., Terry-McElrath, Y., Saffer, H., Szczypka, G., O'Malley, P., Johnston, L., Chaloupka, F., and Flay, B. (2005). "Televised State-Sponsored Anti-Tobacco Advertising and Youth Smoking Beliefs and Behavior in the United States, 1999-2000." *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, vol. 159, no. 7. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association.
18 Kandel, D., Kiros, G., Schaffran, C., and Hu, M. (2004). "Racial/Ethnic Differences in Cigarette Smoking Initiation and Progression to Daily Smoking: A Multilevel Analysis," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 94, no. 1. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

Births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy (number & percent of all live births)

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	13,810	26	14,734	26
Adair	56	29	74	35
Allen	55	27	92	37
Anderson	67	27	88	31
Ballard	30	30	20	36
Barren	141	25	131	27
Bath	62	40	66	43
Bell	151	41	155	39
Boone	230	17	255	19
Bourbon	70	28	84	31
Boyd	161	32	167	30
Boyle	79	26	108	31
Bracken	41	34	41	37
Breathitt	68	41	91	42
Breckinridge	92	38	80	36
Bullitt	178	25	213	27
Butler	65	38	53	34
Caldwell	48	39	53	35
Calloway	79	25	94	26
Campbell	262	32	265	30
Carlisle	19	31	11	18
Carroll	60	38	52	38
Carter	100	35	122	36
Casey	61	31	52	29
Christian	217	18	263	20
Clark	124	28	149	31
Clay	127	46	145	48
Clinton	26	21	46	34
Crittenden	20	21	37	32
Cumberland	16	23	24	28
Daviess	311	24	351	26
Edmonson	32	26	42	36
Elliott	35	46	42	48
Estill	70	34	69	38
Fayette	612	16	592	15
Fleming	76	41	62	34
Floyd	190	34	210	37
Franklin	183	30	192	30
Fulton	20	23	22	25
Gallatin	52	37	48	34
Garrard	52	31	63	32
Grant	127	35	156	39
Graves	130	27	105	21
Grayson	127	38	133	41
Green	40	33	28	24
Greenup	93	28	75	23
Hancock	28	24	19	22
Hardin	354	24	396	25
Harlan	133	39	179	44
Harrison	80	36	76	32
Hart	53	22	55	24
Henderson	133	30	129	31
Henry	62	31	69	35
Hickman	13	27	11	25
Hopkins	195	33	199	34
Jackson	93	49	85	45
Jefferson	1,809	19	1,832	18
Jessamine	145	25	197	27
Johnson	75	27	98	31
Kenton	488	26	584	30
Knott	67	38	82	41
Knox	203	38	182	35
LaRue	40	27	44	25
Laurel	254	35	269	34
Lawrence	55	36	56	32
Lee	36	47	33	44
Leslie	62	41	51	40
Letcher	143	44	118	38
Lewis	30	38	25	31
Lincoln	129	36	111	32
Livingston	28	32	30	27
Logan	87	25	90	25
Lyon	17	31	16	23
McCracken	209	25	199	24
McCreary	105	43	81	35
McLean	31	27	39	33
Madison	237	24	284	26
Magoffin	66	37	68	35
Marion	65	26	84	33
Marshall	89	27	82	28
Martin	54	37	55	38
Mason	54	28	91	34
Meade	60	28	69	28
Menifee	30	40	42	59
Mercer	92	33	74	30
Metcalfe	35	28	43	35
Monroe	34	21	41	30
Montgomery	104	30	126	31
Morgan	46	28	61	39
Muhlenberg	135	36	151	39
Nelson	172	30	175	29
Nicholas	37	35	37	44
Ohio	86	26	86	24
Oldham	84	15	87	16
Owen	42	34	45	34
Owsley	34	50	31	53
Pendleton	53	30	62	41
Perry	146	35	153	38
Pike	241	33	273	36
Powell	78	41	76	39
Pulaski	205	27	228	30
Robertson	3	*	7	39
Rockcastle	81	36	71	38
Rowan	65	31	88	31
Russell	73	34	81	41
Scott	155	25	157	24
Shelby	130	24	138	23
Simpson	56	28	68	31
Spencer	48	24	48	24
Taylor	96	35	98	31
Todd	47	25	48	27
Trigg	42	30	55	38
Trimble	28	30	40	48
Union	38	34	50	30
Warren	267	20	267	18
Washington	30	21	33	22
Wayne	85	32	77	33
Webster	50	27	39	22
Whitley	122	35	152	32
Wolfe	51	42	54	42
Woodford	52	19	63	22

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Breastfeeding

Definition

Breastfeeding initiation is the number and percent of babies who were being breastfed at hospital discharge.

Data in context

Breastfeeding provides the best nutrition for infants and is associated with many positive outcomes for both baby and mother. Babies who are breastfed have fewer ear and respiratory infections, are at less risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and obesity, and score higher on cognitive development tests than non-breastfed babies.[1] Women who breastfeed have decreased postpartum bleeding, increased time between pregnancies, lower risk of osteoporosis, earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, and decreased risk of breast cancer.[2]

While the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends breastfeeding if possible, there are many societal and institutional barriers to both initiation and continuation of breastfeeding.[3] Health care settings often have policies that create barriers, such as early hospital discharge, lack of timely routine follow-up and postpartum home visits, lack of guidance and encouragement from health care professionals, promotion of infant formula through distribution of hospital discharge packs, and coupons for free or discounted formula. New families may also face societal obstacles including absence of workplace facilities and support for breastfeeding and media portrayal of bottle feeding as the norm.[4]

Kentucky has the second lowest rate in the nation of babies who were ever breastfed and the third lowest rate of babies breastfeeding at six months of age.[5] Despite the proven health benefits of breastfeeding initiation and continuation through the baby's first year of life, only about half of all newborns in Kentucky are being breastfed upon discharge from the hospital after birth. Kentucky's rate did improve from 48 percent in 2004 to 52 percent in 2006.

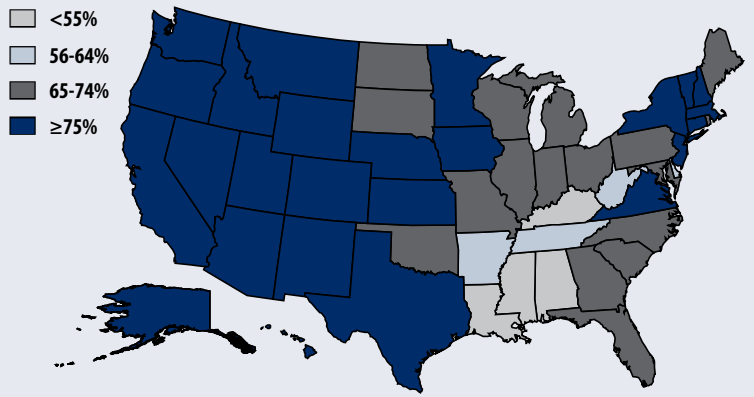
Numerous factors, such as family beliefs, professional advice, and birthing facility practices, lead to disparities in breastfeeding rates.[6] Nationally, breastfeeding rates increased substantially among non-Hispanic Black infants from 36 percent in 1993–1994 to 65 percent in 2005–2006, yet the rate in Kentucky remains lower than that of White and Hispanic infants.[7,8] From 1999–2006, national breastfeeding rates also differed by income, with 74 percent of infants from higher income families being breastfed compared to 57 percent of infants from lower income families.[9]

Breastfeeding initiation rates for Kentucky counties range from 19 percent to 74 percent in 2006. Breastfeeding initiation was highest in Anderson, Fayette, Oldham, and Woodford Counties where more than 2 in 3 babies were breastfed. The counties with the lowest rates were Knott and Martin Counties.

The Kentucky Department of Public Health has developed a set of state and local strategies to increase breastfeeding that support the national priorities outlined in the Healthy People 2010 initiative.[10]

Health care professionals can increase breastfeeding education and support to mothers before and after delivery.[11] Hospitals can develop a written breastfeeding policy and ensure all staff know how to implement it, offer the support of skilled lactation consultants, and stop the practice of handing out commercial infant formula.[12,13] Communities can develop breastfeeding peer networks, increase the number of lactation consultants in communities by offering continuing education to local health department staff, use the federal Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program to promote breastfeeding, and encourage the creation of family friendly work environments that allow women to breastfeed or pump at the workplace.[14]

Percent of Children Ever Breastfed by State among Children Born in 2005



Source: Provisional data from National Immunization Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data from 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.
Rate Calculation: (number of babies breastfed at hospital discharge in 2004 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2004)
(number of babies breastfed at hospital discharge in 2006 * 100) / (total number of live births in 2006)

1 Gartner, L.M., Morton, J., Lawrence, R.A., Naylor, A.J., O'Hare, D., Schanler, R.J., Eidelman, A.I., and the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Breastfeeding (2005). "Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk." *Pediatrics*, vol. 115, no. 2. Elk Grove, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008). *Breastfeeding Report Card – United States*, 2008. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed August 2008.
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7 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, September 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
8 McDowell M., Wang, C., and Kennedy-Stephenson, J. (2008). "Breastfeeding in the United States: Findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys 1999– 2006." *NCHS Data Brief*, no 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
9 Ibid.
10 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health. *Healthy Kentuckians 2010*. Available at http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dph/hk2010.htm. Accessed August 2008.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 UNICEF (2008). *The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding*. Available at http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/index_24806.html. Accessed September 2008.
14 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health. *Healthy Kentuckians 2010*. Available at http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dph/hk2010.htm. Accessed August 2008.

Breastfeeding initiation
(number of babies being breastfed at hospital discharge & percent of all live births)

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	26,905	48	29,172	52
Adair	78	39	93	43
Allen	107	53	138	55
Anderson	160	65	191	67
Ballard	46	46	27	47
Barren	273	49	270	55
Bath	54	35	46	29
Bell	119	31	125	32
Boone	870	52	895	66
Bourbon	139	54	140	52
Boyd	245	42	264	42
Boyle	144	47	177	51
Bracken	41	32	41	37
Breathitt	52	31	54	25
Breckinridge	114	46	109	47
Bullitt	382	54	429	56
Butler	66	38	68	41
Caldwell	47	38	59	40
Calloway	195	61	228	63
Campbell	402	35	434	49
Carlisle	28	45	35	57
Carroll	58	35	54	40
Carter	107	31	151	40
Casey	86	43	99	55
Christian	508	38	596	53
Clark	222	50	239	50
Clay	63	23	69	23
Clinton	38	30	50	37
Crittenden	59	62	60	51
Cumberland	24	34	29	34
Daviess	645	48	732	53
Edmonson	52	42	56	47
Elliott	21	27	29	32
Estill	82	40	78	43
Fayette	2,801	72	2,878	72
Fleming	75	40	79	43
Floyd	152	27	154	27
Franklin	380	61	407	64
Fulton	33	37	34	39
Gallatin	63	41	60	42
Garrard	88	53	113	58
Grant	160	41	186	46
Graves	247	52	264	53
Grayson	135	40	141	43
Green	61	49	52	43
Greenup	153	35	183	52
Hancock	54	45	43	44
Hardin	808	54	880	56
Harlan	99	26	91	21
Harrison	111	49	123	52
Hart	128	52	121	54
Henderson	173	27	140	23
Henry	110	54	114	58
Hickman	25	50	21	46
Hopkins	272	45	293	48
Jackson	57	30	70	37
Jefferson	5,566	57	6,158	62
Jessamine	363	62	466	65
Johnson	97	34	110	34
Kenton	1,002	43	1,060	54
Knott	35	20	38	19
Knox	167	31	179	34
LaRue	89	59	106	60
Laurel	319	43	346	43
Lawrence	42	20	67	31
Lee	24	31	26	34
Leslie	45	30	37	29
Letcher	99	29	69	21
Lewis	26	14	31	36
Lincoln	158	44	165	47
Livingston	32	35	57	51
Logan	167	45	197	55
Lyon	32	59	32	46
McCracken	387	46	416	50
McCreary	65	25	76	33
McLean	47	39	51	42
Madison	552	55	639	58
Magoffin	49	27	55	28
Marion	112	45	121	47
Marshall	167	51	170	57
Martin	27	16	32	20
Mason	79	39	97	37
Meade	122	54	111	43
Menifee	21	28	25	35
Mercer	142	50	148	60
Metcalfe	49	39	54	44
Monroe	67	42	57	42
Montgomery	152	44	185	46
Morgan	68	40	53	34
Muhlenberg	162	43	179	46
Nelson	277	47	307	52
Nicholas	30	29	25	30
Ohio	167	49	176	49
Oldham	378	68	402	74
Owen	55	44	70	52
Owsley	18	26	12	21
Pendleton	87	45	73	48
Perry	113	27	82	21
Pike	221	29	250	32
Powell	69	36	67	35
Pulaski	340	45	340	45
Robertson	9	53	7	39
Rockcastle	96	42	78	42
Rowan	92	43	141	49
Russell	69	32	88	44
Scott	380	60	400	60
Shelby	308	58	336	56
Simpson	84	41	101	46
Spencer	121	60	116	62
Taylor	126	46	155	50
Todd	101	51	104	58
Trigg	83	57	76	54
Trimble	37	31	39	47
Union	41	25	61	29
Warren	738	55	892	60
Washington	72	51	84	56
Wayne	102	38	65	28
Webster	72	36	85	45
Whitley	153	38	189	40
Wolfe	37	31	35	27
Woodford	186	68	191	68

Health Insurance for Children: KCHIP

Definition

Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP) data is the monthly average number of children enrolled in the program.

Data in context

All children need access to quality health care services to ensure healthy growth and development. KCHIP is Kentucky's federally funded State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) providing health insurance coverage to working families living between 101 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Since 1997 when SCHIP legislation was enacted by Congress, the percentage and number of low-income children who are uninsured has fallen by more than one-third.[1] In some states, parents have reported improvements in their children's school performance after they had been enrolled in SCHIP for a year.[2]

Families living up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line receive the same benefit coverage as families receiving traditional Medicaid. Families with incomes between 151 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level are limited to fewer services and are required to pay a premium of $20 per month.[3]

While KCHIP enrollment in Kentucky gradually increased during the early years of the program from 1998 to 2001, it has since has become somewhat stagnant.[4] This is partly due to fewer outreach efforts since its creation and the enactment of policies that have posed barriers to some families, such as required monthly premiums and face–to-face interviews currently required for enrollment.[5]

Currently, over 60,000 Kentucky children may be eligible for KCHIP but are uninsured.[6] Kentucky's governor announced upcoming steps to remove barriers to enrollment such as transportation issues or non-flexible work schedules by eliminating the requirement for families to conduct face-to-face interviews.[7] The governor's plans also include expanding outreach efforts with the hopes of enrolling over 35,000 additional children in KCHIP by 2010.[8] Kentucky can also decrease the amount of

time eligible children are uninsured by allowing them to enroll temporarily while their applications for coverage are being processed, and by permitting children to remain enrolled for an entire year, regardless of changes in financial circumstances.[9]

In 2007, average monthly KCHIP enrollment was 54,349, a 21 percent increase from 2000 (45,063 children). Since 2000, KCHIP enrollment experienced the sharpest decline (20 percent or more) in Fulton, Harlan, Knott, Lee, Letcher, Martin, and Owsley Counties; however, many of these counties also experienced population declines in 2007. Counties reflecting the most significant increase in the number of KCHIP recipients from 2000 to 2007 include Boone, Oldham, Simpson, Spencer, and Woodford.

State programs such as KCHIP have been proven to help reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health care coverage.[10] In 2007, 71,965 KCHIP enrollees were White (8 percent of all White children), 9,160 were Black (9 percent), and 2,847 were Hispanic (10 percent).[11] These programs play an especially important role for children of color, who are more likely to live in families with parents working in low-wage jobs that do not offer health care benefits or small businesses that cannot afford to cover employee health insurance.[12] As with most families enrolled in KCHIP, if private health insurance is offered, the premiums are not affordable.[13]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services.
Data Note: Children counted as receiving KCHIP during the reported year may also have received Medicaid at a different point during the year.

1 Ku, L., Lin, M., and Broaddus, M. (2007) *Improving Children's Health: A Chartbook about the Roles of Medicaid and SCHIP*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (2008). *KCHIP's Most Frequently Asked Questions*. Available at: http://chfs.ky.gov/dms/kchipfaq.htm. Accessed August 2008.
4 Cohen Ross, D., Horn, A., and Marks, C. (2008). *Health Coverage for Children and Families in Medicaid and SCHIP: States Face New Hurdles*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Available at: http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7740.pdf. Accessed August 2008.
5 Kentucky Voices for Health (2008). *Better Health Coverage for Kentucky's Children: Small Changes Mean Big Improvement*. Available at http://www.kyequaljustice.org. August 2008.
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7 Vos, S. (2008) "Beshear Cuts Red Tape for Kids' Health Insurance." *Lexington Herald-Leader*, September 4, 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Cohen Ross, D., Horn, A., and Marks, C. (2008). *Health Coverage for Children and Families in Medicaid and SCHIP: States Face New Hurdles*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Available at: http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7740.pdf. Accessed August 2008.
10 Families USA (2007). *SCHIP and Children's Health Coverage: Leveling the Playing Field for Minority Children*. Available at http://www.familiesusa.org. Accessed August 2008.
11 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services, August 2008.
12 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Health and Wellness." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
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Children enrolled in KCHIP (average monthly number of children)

	2001	2007
Kentucky	44,979	54,349
Adair	339	416
Allen	200	314
Anderson	181	198
Ballard	104	128
Barren	409	641
Bath	178	188
Bell	597	614
Boone	401	664
Bourbon	185	246
Boyd	476	473
Boyle	265	303
Bracken	90	101
Breathitt	336	359
Breckinridge	262	358
Bullitt	561	795
Butler	182	259
Caldwell	167	184
Calloway	252	428
Campbell	463	542
Carlisle	51	94
Carroll	114	124
Carter	436	497
Casey	272	344
Christian	712	779
Clark	325	427
Clay	491	496
Clinton	297	322
Crittenden	117	122
Cumberland	145	162
Daviess	860	1,180
Edmonson	188	272
Elliott	134	158
Estill	235	246
Fayette	1,516	2,063
Fleming	218	279
Floyd	864	925
Franklin	298	369
Fulton	73	76
Gallatin	84	100
Garrard	196	208

	2001	2007
Grant	264	351
Graves	420	643
Grayson	358	405
Green	154	215
Greenup	439	445
Hancock	91	110
Hardin	869	1,038
Harlan	779	627
Harrison	193	193
Hart	264	337
Henderson	395	514
Henry	126	200
Hickman	53	77
Hopkins	642	598
Jackson	256	312
Jefferson	6,151	7,070
Jessamine	414	550
Johnson	469	521
Kenton	859	1,117
Knott	364	332
Knox	599	731
LaRue	178	221
Laurel	817	1,168
Lawrence	325	364
Lee	169	165
Leslie	278	303
Letcher	520	491
Lewis	192	258
Lincoln	338	469
Livingston	111	149
Logan	252	373
Lyon	58	82
McCracken	496	677
McCreary	397	497
McLean	113	157
Madison	596	686
Magoffin	296	322
Marion	205	231
Marshall	276	434
Martin	244	230
Mason	159	216

	2001	2007
Meade	296	364
Menifee	135	162
Mercer	196	262
Metcalfe	150	162
Monroe	204	274
Montgomery	290	423
Morgan	250	260
Muhlenberg	484	514
Nelson	373	483
Nicholas	93	117
Ohio	349	391
Oldham	184	336
Owen	133	178
Owsley	105	94
Pendleton	131	172
Perry	584	592
Pike	1,289	1,231
Powell	173	208
Pulaski	906	1,173
Robertson	26	42
Rockcastle	259	263
Rowan	272	301
Russell	295	370
Scott	293	347
Shelby	182	382
Simpson	148	249
Spencer	103	166
Taylor	348	422
Todd	199	250
Trigg	125	150
Trimble	117	127
Union	158	166
Warren	976	1,271
Washington	135	135
Wayne	443	570
Webster	156	211
Whitley	719	846
Wolfe	120	134
Woodford	127	222

Health Insurance for Children: Medicaid

Definition

Children enrolled in Medicaid is the monthly average number of children enrolled in the Kentucky Medicaid program during the reported year.

Data in context

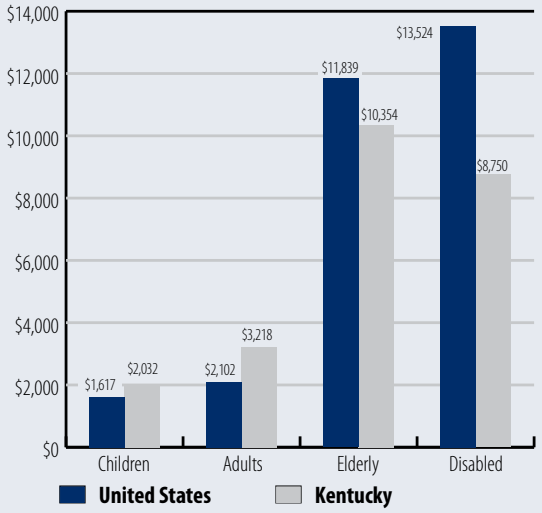
Kentucky's future depends on our children, and they need to be healthy to fulfill that promise. However, some families' incomes prohibit them from affording health insurance to provide care for their children.[1] Medicaid, a jointly funded federal and state program, covers health care costs for children living at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Medicaid continues to be a vital safety net by providing comprehensive health care coverage for approximately 28 million children of low-income families in the United States.[2]

In addition to receiving immediate care for an illness, children need preventive health care such as well-child visits to receive immunizations or to check for health problems that might jeopardize the child's development. Children covered by Medicaid are much more likely than uninsured children to receive such preventive health care.[3]

In Kentucky, eligible families living in Jefferson County and surrounding areas receive Medicaid through *Passport Health Plan* – a Medicaid managed care program established in 1997.[4] The remaining counties receive Medicaid through the state plan administered by the Department of Medicaid Services, now called *KyHealth Choices*. *KyHealth Choices* is the end result of program restructuring that took place in 2006 after the Congressional passage of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005.

An equally important program for children enrolled in Medicaid is EPSDT (Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment). EPSDT is a federally mandated program covering children under the age of 18 who receive Medicaid. With an emphasis on preventive care, EPSDT is a comprehensive health care plan that provides early and periodic medical, vision, hearing, and dental screenings and immunizations.[5]

Medicaid Payments by Enrollee in the United States and Kentucky, FFY 2005



Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

In 2007, 43 percent of children in Kentucky were covered by Medicaid at some point during the year.[6] On average, 346,798 children were enrolled in Medicaid each month, compared to 326,096 children in 2006. Statewide, Medicaid enrollment grew by nearly a third (over 83,000 children) from 2000 to 2007. Over that seven year period, the number of children receiving Medicaid more than doubled in Boone and Shelby Counties.

Medicaid is particularly important to communities of color, who due to several factors – including language and cultural barriers and unequal socioeconomic conditions – are disproportionately more likely than Whites to rely on Medicaid to access health care services.[7,8] In Kentucky, 64 percent of Black youth and 39 percent of White youth received Medicaid at some point during 2007. This presents an opportunity to reduce disparities in health outcomes by improving the quality of care for children enrolled in public health insurance programs.[9]

A number of children in Kentucky remain uninsured, despite being eligible for Medicaid or the Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP).[10] Simplifying enrollment and eligibility procedures would not only improve health care coverage but also have a positive impact on children's health. For example, policies that provide continuous 12-month coverage can reduce hospitalizations.[11] Kentucky's Governor has announced plans to reduce the number of uninsured children by eliminating face-to-face interview requirements, as well as increasing retention and outreach efforts, for Medicaid and KCHIP.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services.
Data Note: Children counted as receiving Medicaid during the reported year may also have received KCHIP at a different point during the year.

1 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2007). *Improving Children's Health: A Chartbook about the Roles of Medicaid and SCHIP*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2007). *Enrolling Uninsured Low-income Children in Medicaid and SCHIP*. Available at http://www.kff.org. Accessed August 2008.
3 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2007). *Improving Children's Health: A Chartbook about the Roles of Medicaid and SCHIP*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed August 2008.
4 Passport Health Plan website. http://www.passporthealthplan.com. Accessed August 2008.
5 The Commonwealth Fund. *EPSDT: An Overview*. Available at http://www.commonwealthfund.org. Accessed August 2008.
6 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
7 Brown, R., Ojeda, V., Wyn, R., and Levan, R. (2000). *Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Access to Health Insurance and Health Care*. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at http://www.kff.org. Accessed August 2008.
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9 Horn, I., and Beal, A. (2004). *Child Health Disparities: Framing a Research Agenda*. The Commonwealth Fund. Available at http://www.commonwealthfund.org. Accessed September 2008.
10 Kentucky Voices for Health (2008). *Better Health Coverage for Kentucky's Children: Small Changes Mean Big Improvement*. Available at http://www.kyequaljustice.org. August 2008.
11 Ku, L. (2007). *New Research Shows Simplifying Medicaid Can Reduce Children's Hospitalizations*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at http://www.cbpp.org. Accessed August 2008.
12 Vos, S. (2008) "Beshear Cuts Red Tape for Kids' Health Insurance." *Lexington Herald-Leader*, September 4, 2008.

Children enrolled in Medicaid (average monthly number of children)

	2000	2007
Kentucky	263,531	346,798
Adair	1,407	1,605
Allen	989	1,628
Anderson	699	1,083
Ballard	464	567
Barren	2,285	3,381
Bath	1,101	1,434
Bell	3,885	4,220
Boone	2,176	4,372
Bourbon	989	1,491
Boyd	3,546	4,320
Boyle	1,317	1,921
Bracken	487	797
Breathitt	2,253	2,280
Breckinridge	1,269	1,689
Bullitt	2,668	4,045
Butler	914	1,219
Caldwell	809	1,034
Calloway	1,521	1,971
Campbell	3,262	4,655
Carlisle	281	376
Carroll	612	912
Carter	2,633	3,378
Casey	1,292	1,776
Christian	4,164	5,733
Clark	2,012	2,938
Clay	3,277	3,475
Clinton	1,059	1,299
Crittenden	539	668
Cumberland	628	742
Daviess	5,567	7,673
Edmonson	815	980
Elliott	867	892
Estill	1,465	1,830
Fayette	10,154	15,523
Fleming	999	1,269
Floyd	5,311	5,585
Franklin	1,969	2,974
Fulton	780	895
Gallatin	503	777
Garrard	911	1,272
Grant	1,316	2,477
Graves	2,225	3,275
Grayson	1,766	2,548
Green	748	915
Greenup	2,411	3,096
Hancock	409	572
Hardin	4,726	6,530
Harlan	4,352	4,298
Harrison	987	1,466
Hart	1,430	1,723
Henderson	2,631	3,665
Henry	793	1,150
Hickman	323	353
Hopkins	3,271	3,876
Jackson	1,481	1,697
Jefferson	38,706	55,145
Jessamine	2,140	3,319
Johnson	2,690	2,837
Kenton	6,701	10,213
Knott	2,222	2,099
Knox	4,314	4,995
LaRue	783	1,163
Laurel	5,120	6,296
Lawrence	1,833	1,954
Lee	951	1,052
Leslie	1,522	1,502
Letcher	3,037	2,928
Lewis	1,551	1,819
Lincoln	1,803	2,347
Livingston	514	592
Logan	1,528	2,177
Lyon	294	357
McCracken	4,157	4,954
McCreary	2,599	2,832
McLean	586	816
Madison	3,769	5,449
Magoffin	1,972	2,157
Marion	1,175	1,438
Marshall	1,277	1,851
Martin	1,942	1,902
Mason	1,120	1,608
Meade	1,260	1,758
Menifee	693	850
Mercer	1,027	1,531
Metcalfe	783	1,072
Monroe	955	1,107
Montgomery	1,792	2,324
Morgan	1,380	1,492
Muhlenberg	2,313	2,827
Nelson	2,016	2,991
Nicholas	511	734
Ohio	1,820	2,440
Oldham	801	1,563
Owen	646	898
Owsley	810	814
Pendleton	773	1,109
Perry	3,798	3,814
Pike	6,693	6,851
Powell	1,389	1,820
Pulaski	4,439	6,032
Robertson	166	193
Rockcastle	1,490	1,904
Rowan	1,481	1,917
Russell	1,535	1,849
Scott	1,620	2,698
Shelby	1,213	2,660
Simpson	812	1,327
Spencer	509	767
Taylor	1,608	1,932
Todd	785	1,115
Trigg	608	826
Trimble	500	757
Union	894	1,189
Warren	5,585	7,651
Washington	614	747
Wayne	2,081	2,396
Webster	773	1,082
Whitley	4,559	5,292
Wolfe	1,065	1,254
Woodford	680	1,093

Uninsured Children

Definition

Number uninsured is the estimate of the number of children under the age of 18 who do not have health insurance. *Eligible uninsured* is the number and percent of children who are uninsured but eligible for insurance coverage through Medicaid or the Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP).

Data in context

Children must receive adequate health insurance coverage to have productive lives. Children who are sick and do not have health coverage are vulnerable to falling behind developmentally and in school. They also suffer from preventable health problems.[1] Uninsured children are less likely to receive care for childhood illnesses such as sore throats, earaches, and asthma and are more likely to miss school days.[2] More than 50 percent of all uninsured kids are reported as not having a "well-child" check in the previous year, which is more than double the rate for children with health insurance.[3]

Public health insurance programs such as Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) provide a safety net for the nation's most vulnerable populations, including low-income children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. However, a significant portion of the U.S. population remains uninsured, and the numbers are growing. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, 45.7 million Americans (15.3 percent) were uninsured in 2007.[4] This represented an improvement in the percent of people without health insurance (15.8 percent in 2006), which can be attributed to an increase in the number of people receiving government health insurance.[5] The percent of Americans receiving employer-sponsored health insurance coverage has eroded over time.[6]

The percentage of uninsured children nationally also dropped from 11.7 percent in 2006 to 11.0 percent in 2007, though 8.15 million children remain without health insurance.[7] Children are at greater risk than adults of being uninsured because as a group they are more likely to be poor. While about a third of adults under age 65 come from low-income families, over 40 percent of children come from low-income families.[8]

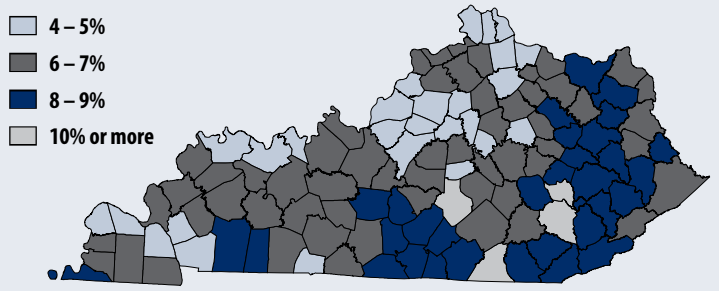
More than 90,000 children in Kentucky are estimated to be uninsured, 67 percent of whom are eligible for either Medicaid or KCHIP.[9] More than 10 percent of all children in Casey, McCreary, and Owsley Counties are estimated to be eligible for coverage through Medicaid or KCHIP yet remain uninsured. Counties with the lowest percentage of children who are uninsured but eligible for coverage include Anderson, Boone, Bullitt, Campbell, Hancock, Kenton, Nelson, Oldham, Spencer, and Woodford.

Due to existing racial health disparities, communities of color fare worse in the area of health coverage in the United States. Studies have identified health insurance coverage as the single largest factor explaining racial disparities in whether an individual received a regular source of medical care.[10] Nationally, Asian, Black, and Hispanic children were much more likely to be uninsured (11.7, 12.2, and 20.0 percent, respectively) than White, non-Hispanic children (7.3 percent).[11]

Kentucky continues to do better than the national average in the number of uninsured children;[12] however, health access issues are still keeping eligible children from getting health coverage. Policymakers can reduce the number of uninsured children, as well as address health disparities, by addressing financial and procedural barriers that low-income families face when applying for Medicaid or KCHIP. Kentucky's Governor recently announced plans to remove one barrier, the face-to-face interview requirement, and to expand outreach and retention efforts for Medicaid and KCHIP.[13]

Data Source: Covering Kentucky Kids and Families.
Data Note: Estimates are based on May 2008 enrollment data. For technical information on how the estimates were derived, see the 2008 Kentucky Voices for Health report, *Better Health Coverage for Kentucky's Children: Small Changes Mean Big Improvement.*

Percent of Children Who Lack Health Insurance But Are Eligible for Medicaid or KCHIP, 2008



Source: Covering Kentucky Kids and Families.

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13 Vos, S. (2008). "Beshear Cuts Red Tape for Kids' Health Insurance." *Lexington Herald-Leader*, September 4, 2008.

Estimates of uninsured children (number & percent of all children under 18)

	May 2008		
	Number uninsured	Number eligible uninsured	Percent eligible uninsured
Kentucky	93,422	62,593	6
Adair	594	398	9
Allen	399	267	6
Anderson	322	215	4
Ballard	149	100	5
Barren	920	617	6
Bath	325	217	8
Bell	942	631	9
Boone	1,844	1,235	4
Bourbon	456	306	6
Boyd	956	641	6
Boyle	482	323	5
Bracken	174	117	5
Breathitt	534	358	9
Breckinridge	434	291	6
Bullitt	1,088	729	4
Butler	306	205	6
Caldwell	246	165	6
Calloway	640	429	6
Campbell	1,207	809	4
Carlisle	124	83	7
Carroll	271	182	7
Carter	776	520	8
Casey	789	528	13
Christian	2,931	1,964	8
Clark	684	458	5
Clay	848	568	10
Clinton	315	211	9
Crittenden	198	132	7
Cumberland	196	131	8
Daviess	1,796	1,204	5
Edmonson	256	171	6
Elliott	203	136	8
Estill	370	248	7
Fayette	5,648	3,784	6
Fleming	387	260	7
Floyd	1,188	796	8
Franklin	831	557	5
Fulton	187	125	8
Gallatin	222	149	6
Garrard	365	245	6
Grant	609	408	6
Graves	945	633	7
Grayson	613	411	7
Green	296	198	8
Greenup	739	495	6
Hancock	125	84	4
Hardin	2,354	1,577	6
Harlan	1,034	693	9
Harrison	365	245	5
Hart	592	397	8
Henderson	899	602	5
Henry	353	236	6
Hickman	106	71	7
Hopkins	1,053	706	6
Jackson	434	291	8
Jefferson	13,120	8,790	5
Jessamine	944	633	5
Johnson	609	408	7
Kenton	2,827	1,894	4
Knott	457	306	8
Knox	1,212	812	9
LaRue	281	189	6
Laurel	1,537	1,030	7
Lawrence	419	281	7
Lee	221	148	9
Leslie	331	222	8
Letcher	603	404	7
Lewis	410	275	8
Lincoln	685	459	7
Livingston	178	119	6
Logan	601	403	6
Lyon	102	69	5
McCracken	1,239	830	5
McCreary	739	495	11
McLean	204	137	6
Madison	1,701	1,140	6
Magoffin	476	319	9
Marion	414	278	6
Marshall	481	322	5
Martin	405	272	8
Mason	384	257	6
Meade	696	467	6
Menifee	200	134	8
Mercer	466	312	6
Metcalfe	320	214	8
Monroe	336	225	8
Montgomery	587	393	6
Morgan	371	248	8
Muhlenberg	722	484	7
Nelson	752	504	4
Nicholas	148	99	6
Ohio	545	365	6
Oldham	730	489	4
Owen	277	185	7
Owsley	181	121	11
Pendleton	296	199	5
Perry	885	593	8
Pike	1,545	1,035	7
Powell	364	244	7
Pulaski	1,402	939	7
Robertson	47	32	6
Rockcastle	431	289	7
Rowan	566	379	7
Russell	451	302	8
Scott	986	661	6
Shelby	808	541	5
Simpson	354	237	5
Spencer	280	188	4
Taylor	561	376	7
Todd	377	252	8
Trigg	242	162	5
Trimble	215	144	6
Union	347	232	6
Warren	2,218	1,486	6
Washington	246	165	6
Wayne	632	423	8
Webster	325	217	6
Whitley	1,218	816	8
Wolfe	268	180	9
Woodford	331	222	4

Dental Care

Definition

Dental services is the number and percent of Kentucky children enrolled in Medicaid or the Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP) who received any dental care.

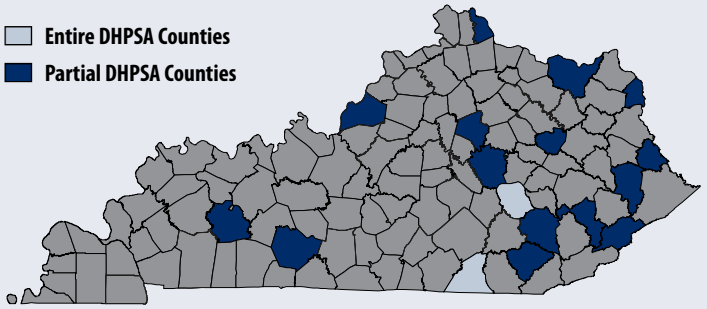
Data in context

Adequate oral health is a proven necessity in a child's overall well-being. Poor oral health negatively affects a child's ability to learn and play, and leads to lower school performance and attendance.[1] Poor oral health as a child can also turn into serious health outcomes in adulthood, resulting in a higher risk of stroke, heart disease and preterm, low-weight births.[2] Tooth decay affects nearly 6 in 10 children nationally, and 25 percent of children live with untreated decay in their permanent teeth.[3]

Barriers to obtaining dental care disproportionately affect low-income children and children of color, who are less likely to have health insurance or to have had a recent dental visit, and are more likely to have untreated tooth decay.[4] Medicaid has increased access to health care services for low-income children, yet relatively few enrolled children obtain dental services.[5] Too few dentists accept Medicaid due to low reimbursement rates, making it difficult to find a participating provider.[6] In Kentucky, children of color covered by Medicaid or KCHIP were less likely to have accessed dental care in 2007; African-American children in Kentucky represented 14 percent of the Medicaid/KCHIP population but only 10 percent of children receiving dental services.[7]

Kentucky expanded Medicaid benefits for children in 2006 to include two cleanings per year instead of one. While reimbursement rates remain relatively low, Kentucky also issued a moderate increase for dentists serving the Medicaid and KCHIP populations, and physicians and primary care centers are now reimbursed for applying fluoride varnish to Medicaid-eligible children up to age four. Reimbursement rate increases in other states have improved provider enrollment and patient utilization of services, though Kentucky's impact has not yet been determined.[8]

Kentucky Dental Health Profession Shortage Areas, December 2006



Source: University of Louisville Health Sciences Center, Kentucky Dental Provider Workforce Analysis: 1998-2006.

Most recently, the General Assembly passed legislation to require dental examinations or screenings for children entering kindergarten in public schools.

The number of children receiving dental care through Medicaid or KCHIP increased by 12 percent from 2003 to 2007, yet a slightly smaller percentage of children accessed services (down to 41 percent from 42 percent) due to increased enrollment in those programs. The percent of enrolled children accessing dental services dropped in 29 counties, including Breckinridge, Grayson, Henry, Marion, Nelson, and Washington Counties where rates decreased by over 15 percentage points. The percent of KCHIP and Medicaid recipients who accessed dental care grew by more than 15 percentage points in Knox and Monroe Counties.

A number of issues contribute to the challenge of accessing dental services for Kentucky families. Several counties lack a sufficient number of dentists to serve the population, including Jackson and McCreary Counties, as well as parts of 15 other counties.[9] Kentucky parents also report challenges in taking their children to the dentist during regular hours if they face transportation challenges or work in jobs without flexible work hours.[10]

To ensure access to adequate dental care, the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends children have a "dental home" by 12 months of age.[11] Recommendations to improve access to dental services for KCHIP and Medicaid recipients include increased promotion of provider participation, an expanded supply of dental care providers, improved dental benefits and data collection, and increased oral health education and patient support.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: Data refer to the total number of children receiving dental services, including the Passport region.
Rate Calculation: (number of children receiving KCHIP with a dental visit + number of children receiving Medicaid with a dental visit at any point in 2003) * 100 / (average monthly number of children enrolled in KCHIP and Medicaid in 2003)
(number of children receiving KCHIP with a dental visit + number of children receiving Medicaid with a dental visit at any point in 2007) * 100 / (average monthly number of children enrolled in KCHIP and Medicaid in 2007)

1 Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (2008). *Filling An Urgent Need: Improving Children's Access To Dental Care In Medicaid and SCHIP*. Available at http://www.kff.org. Accessed August 2008.
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Dental services for children enrolled in Medicaid and KCHIP (number who received dental services & percent of members utilizing dental services)

	2003		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	148,136	42	165,997	41
Adair	836	47	1,026	51
Allen	547	36	884	46
Anderson	423	43	605	47
Ballard	276	41	327	47
Barren	1,253	40	1,847	46
Bath	559	40	853	53
Bell	2,741	56	2,625	54
Boone	1,042	34	1,921	38
Bourbon	643	48	985	57
Boyd	2,093	47	2,523	53
Boyle	878	45	1,138	51
Bracken	295	41	375	42
Breathitt	1,271	46	1,315	50
Breckinridge	831	45	595	29
Bullitt	1,459	38	1,109	23
Butler	545	40	698	47
Caldwell	529	48	572	47
Calloway	837	39	1,153	48
Campbell	1,742	38	1,605	31
Carlisle	203	47	241	51
Carroll	244	30	207	20
Carter	1,617	45	1,928	50
Casey	981	54	1,169	55
Christian	1,963	34	2,099	32
Clark	1,225	46	1,796	53
Clay	1,653	40	2,085	53
Clinton	657	46	853	53
Crittendent	323	45	339	43
Cumberland	433	50	408	45
Daviess	3,138	41	4,009	45
Edmonson	562	48	719	57
Elliott	539	49	548	52
Estill	909	47	1,103	53
Fayette	4,282	30	6,527	37
Fleming	571	43	721	47
Floyd	3,213	47	3,327	51
Franklin	1,007	37	1,389	42
Fulton	377	36	367	38
Gallatin	198	29	285	32
Garrard	566	44	766	52
Grant	604	28	1,198	42
Graves	1,333	41	1,795	46
Grayson	1,187	46	853	29
Green	460	46	516	46
Greenup	1,642	50	1,869	53
Hancock	238	44	315	46
Hardin	2,457	36	2,066	27
Harlan	2,687	49	2,519	51
Harrison	544	41	839	51
Hart	717	38	1,012	49
Henderson	1,459	42	1,845	44
Henry	465	40	316	23
Hickman	148	37	195	45
Hopkins	1,957	47	2,049	46
Jackson	499	25	683	34
Jefferson	18,742	35	13,122	21
Jessamine	1,299	45	1,906	49
Johnson	1,611	48	1,751	52
Kenton	3,031	33	4,043	36
Knott	1,422	51	1,339	55
Knox	2,668	50	3,752	66
LaRue	463	39	388	28
Laurel	3,147	47	3,994	54
Lawrence	1,080	46	1,077	46
Lee	527	43	569	47
Leslie	1,095	55	963	53
Letcher	1,593	44	1,634	48
Lewis	880	45	957	46
Lincoln	1,216	51	1,512	54
Livingston	323	45	305	41
Logan	1,049	44	1,209	47
Lyon	202	54	207	47
McCracken	2,113	39	2,504	44
McCreary	1,585	47	1,736	52
McLean	383	45	526	54
Madison	2,147	44	2,743	45
Magoffin	1,201	50	1,382	56
Marion	607	39	384	23
Marshall	795	42	1,173	51
Martin	1,138	48	1,083	51
Mason	664	41	745	41
Meade	749	42	601	28
Menifee	288	30	376	37
Mercer	592	42	915	51
Metcalfe	499	46	714	58
Monroe	549	41	799	58
Montgomery	1,032	45	1,416	52
Morgan	879	49	956	55
Muhlenberg	1,436	45	1,587	48
Nelson	1,191	42	869	25
Nicholas	307	44	451	53
Ohio	1,139	46	1,272	45
Oldham	425	34	435	23
Owen	379	41	504	47
Owsley	385	39	406	45
Pendleton	411	35	488	38
Perry	2,234	48	2,270	52
Pike	4,180	49	4,075	50
Powell	891	50	1,056	52
Pulaski	3,145	49	3,879	54
Robertson	91	41	106	45
Rockcastle	795	42	1,102	51
Rowan	810	42	1,145	52
Russell	911	45	1,105	50
Scott	772	34	1,320	43
Shelby	658	34	718	24
Simpson	591	46	637	40
Spencer	205	30	226	24
Taylor	832	39	919	39
Todd	461	40	567	42
Trigg	354	46	474	49
Trimble	311	43	255	29
Union	496	41	649	48
Warren	3,121	40	4,183	47
Washington	396	47	237	27
Wayne	1,272	45	1,501	51
Webster	441	38	581	45
Whitley	3,069	54	3,850	63
Wolfe	573	44	726	52
Woodford	427	42	511	39

Childhood Asthma

Definition

Asthma hospitalizations is the number and rate of inpatient hospitalizations due to an asthma attack.

Data in context

Asthma is the most common chronic illness among children and youth in the United States, having detrimental effects on a child's physical, emotional, and psychological development.[1] Asthma afflicts more than 5 million school-aged children in the U.S. and is the third-ranking cause of hospitalization among those younger than 15 years of age.[2] On average, in a classroom of 30 children, about 3 are likely to have asthma, and it is one of the leading causes of school absenteeism.[3] As of 2006, 9.9 million children (14 percent) have ever been diagnosed with asthma.[4] Students miss 14 million days of school each year as a result of asthma.[5]

Asthma is commonly described as a disease of the airways that causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and coughing. Asthma is a complex disease that is difficult to diagnose and for which no cure exists. Steps to keep asthma under control include taking medication and avoiding contact with environmental "triggers," including cockroaches, dust mites, mold, smoke, and certain chemicals.[6] Because of its complexity, however, combating asthma requires an approach that is long-term and multifaceted. Consistent treatment and monitoring are essential, as well as education, ongoing medical care, and changing behaviors that may trigger an episode.

In 2003, 10 percent of children in Kentucky were reported to currently have asthma, and the state had the highest rate in the nation of asthma attacks.[7] Families living in poverty face risk factors including poor housing, neighborhoods lacking resources, and a greater exposure to pesticides and toxins in older schools and the environment beyond.[8] Children of color are also more likely to encounter barriers to access quality health care to treat and control their asthma, such as a limited number of providers serving in poor communities.[9]

Rates of childhood asthma have increased for all groups since 1980; however, the condition disproportionately affects children of color and children from low-income families in the United States.[10] In 2006, 17 percent of non-Hispanic Black children were ever told they had asthma compared to 13 percent each of Hispanic and non-Hispanic White children.[11]

The rate of asthma hospitalizations dropped slightly in Kentucky from 24 per 10,000 in 2000-2002 to 22 per 100,000 in 2005-2007. Rates more than doubled in Fleming, Hickman, Jackson, Livingston, Montgomery, and Simpson Counties between the two time periods. Clinton, Mason, and Owsley Counties showed the greatest drops in rate of hospitalizations. Despite statewide improvement, rates were more than three times the state rate in Bell, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Johnson, Lawrence, and Perry Counties.

Kentucky can reduce disparities in asthma care and avoid hospitalizations by expanding health insurance coverage for children, addressing barriers such as lack of medical practitioners and transportation to those offices in rural areas, and improving the quality of air in schools where children spend much of their day. Schools can also address asthma within a coordinated school health program by establishing management and support systems; providing asthma education and appropriate mental health services for students with asthma; and coordinating school, family and community efforts to better manage asthma symptoms and reduce school absences.[12]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health, Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Branch. Number of children in 2001 and 2006 from Kentucky State Data Center.
Data Note: Data reflect the number of hospitalizations rather than the number of children hospitalized due to asthma.
Rate Calculation: (average number of hospitalizations due to asthma among children under 18 between 2000 and 2002 * 10,000) / (total number of children under 18 in 2001)
(average number of hospitalizations due to asthma among children under 18 between 2005 and 2007 * 10,000) / (total number of children under 18 in 2006)

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Asthma hospitalizations (number & rate per 10,000 children ages 0-17)

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	7,075	24	6,654	22
Adair	38	31	29	25
Allen	5	*	24	18
Anderson	18	12	14	9
Ballard	8	14	9	17
Barren	72	26	68	24
Bath	9	11	9	11
Bell	261	122	480	237
Boone	69	9	52	6
Bourbon	20	14	15	11
Boyd	107	34	80	25
Boyle	44	24	31	17
Bracken	9	14	15	24
Breathitt	46	38	38	35
Breckinridge	22	16	20	15
Bullitt	43	9	64	12
Butler	12	12	9	10
Caldwell	18	21	15	18
Calloway	51	27	74	39
Campbell	31	5	14	2
Carlisle	16	43	13	37
Carroll	7	9	8	10
Carter	45	23	36	19
Casey	27	24	13	11
Christian	113	18	58	9
Clark	21	9	23	9
Clay	95	52	103	61
Clinton	89	136	28	43
Crittenden	12	19	20	35
Cumberland	24	49	10	22
Daviess	302	43	134	19
Edmonson	13	16	10	13
Elliott	11	22	8	17
Estill	19	17	27	25
Fayette	222	13	142	8
Fleming	10	9	31	30
Floyd	188	64	132	46
Franklin	37	11	38	12
Fulton	77	134	79	165
Gallatin	9	13	5	*
Garrard	9	8	8	7

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Grant	28	14	13	6
Graves	353	130	300	111
Grayson	49	28	28	16
Green	15	19	13	18
Greenup	50	19	49	20
Hancock	14	21	<5	*
Hardin	156	20	173	23
Harlan	244	101	102	46
Harrison	8	6	14	11
Hart	35	26	31	23
Henderson	94	29	103	32
Henry	18	16	19	16
Hickman	17	50	38	123
Hopkins	76	23	44	14
Jackson	6	6	19	19
Jefferson	795	16	1,292	25
Jessamine	26	8	25	8
Johnson	124	75	141	87
Kenton	114	10	84	7
Knott	54	43	28	25
Knox	64	26	47	19
LaRue	19	19	22	24
Laurel	78	19	67	16
Lawrence	192	163	102	90
Lee	16	30	9	20
Leslie	33	37	51	64
Letcher	125	73	69	43
Lewis	13	12	23	23
Lincoln	28	15	33	18
Livingston	6	9	15	25
Logan	16	8	30	15
Lyon	6	16	5	*
McCracken	62	9	63	15
McCreary	23	38	16	49
McLean	23	35	7	44
Madison	42	8	66	6
Magoffin	53	84	66	44
Marion	25	19	30	31
Marshall	36	32	30	33
Martin	88	22	43	17
Mason	26	19	42	6

	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Meade	24	10	26	12
Menifee	<5	*	8	18
Mercer	24	16	17	11
Metcalfe	22	30	19	26
Monroe	54	65	48	60
Montgomery	9	5	28	15
Morgan	20	22	29	33
Muhlenberg	138	65	108	52
Nelson	38	12	47	15
Nicholas	8	17	11	22
Ohio	42	25	28	17
Oldham	27	7	34	9
Owen	5	*	6	7
Owsley	23	65	7	22
Pendleton	8	7	<5	*
Perry	179	85	157	75
Pike	332	71	163	37
Powell	<5	*	14	14
Pulaski	91	23	54	13
Robertson	<5	*	<5	*
Rockcastle	14	12	22	19
Rowan	23	17	10	8
Russell	34	31	18	16
Scott	39	14	52	16
Shelby	29	11	54	19
Simpson	11	8	28	22
Spencer	10	10	9	7
Taylor	35	22	40	26
Todd	9	9	8	8
Trigg	11	13	13	15
Trimble	<5	*	13	20
Union	22	19	12	11
Warren	135	21	85	12
Washington	7	8	10	12
Wayne	29	19	19	13
Webster	34	34	19	19
Whitley	63	23	57	21
Wolfe	30	56	23	42
Woodford	17	10	16	9

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Childhood Lead Poisoning

Definition

Number and rate of screenings refers to the total number and percent of children under age 6 who were screened for elevated blood lead levels. *Confirmed cases* include the total number of children with blood lead levels greater than or equal to 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (µg/dL).

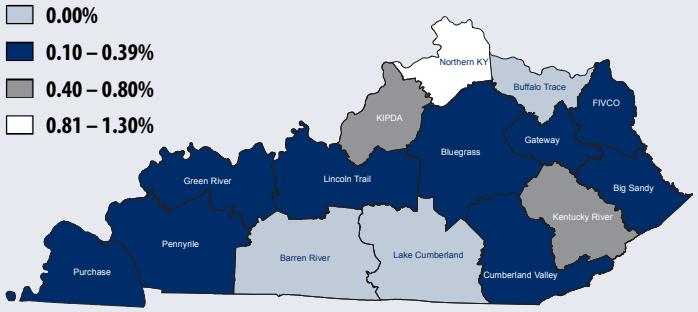
Data in context

High levels of lead exposure can result in serious health consequences that will follow a child well into adulthood. According to Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services, a child experiences lead poisoning if two capillary blood tests or one venous blood test for lead returns a result of 20 µg/dL or higher.[1] However, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a level of 10 µg/dL or higher is considered a "level of concern."[2] Symptoms associated with lead poisoning include abdominal pain, vomiting, constipation, change in appetite, and irritability.[3]

Young children under the age of six are especially vulnerable to exposure to lead due to the early development of their brains and central nervous system. For young children, even low levels of exposure can result in reduced IQ, learning disabilities, attention deficit disorders, behavioral problems, stunted growth, impaired hearing, and kidney damage.[4] Higher levels of lead exposure may result in mental retardation, a comatose state, or death.[5] Pregnant women with elevated lead levels also face a high risk of lead passing through the placenta and exposing their baby.[6]

A child can be exposed to lead from household sources, such as chips of lead paint, most commonly found in homes built before 1978. Other sources include drinking water passing through contaminated plumbing materials, or soil contaminated from vehicle emissions before leaded gasoline was banned.[7] Poor housing quality and/or pre-1950s housing greatly increases the risks for lead exposure, and low-income and African-American children are disproportionately affected.[8]

Percent of Tested Children under Age Six with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels by Area Development District, 2007



Source: Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health.

Immigrant, refugee, and internationally-adopted children also face an elevated risk for lead poisoning due to possible exposure in their native countries or if they continue to use traditional remedies or cosmetics.[9] Health departments can reduce lead exposure by providing language appropriate information regarding the importance of screening and prevention.

In 2006, more than 3.2 million children nationally were tested for elevated blood lead levels, and 1.2 percent had confirmed elevated levels.[10] Comparable Kentucky data show that the confirmed elevated lead levels of tested children under 6 decreased from 0.8 percent in 2005 to 0.5 percent in 2006.[11] However, many low-income children receiving Medicaid who face a higher risk of exposure still do not receive the recommended screenings.[12]

Statewide, the rate of young children screened increased from 8 per 100 in 2000 to 12 per 100 in 2007. Nearly three out of four counties saw an increase in the screening rates between the time periods. Across the state, the number of children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels dropped in half between 2000 and 2007 despite increased screenings.

As part of the Healthy People 2010 initiative, the CDC has set the goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health problem by 2010. Key elements of this strategy include identification and control of lead paint hazards, identification and care for children with elevated blood lead levels, surveillance of elevated blood lead levels in children to monitor progress, and further research to improve childhood lead poisoning prevention methods.[13]

Data Sources: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health, Kentucky Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program; and University of Louisville Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology. Number of children in 2000 from the U.S. Decennial Census. Number of children in 2007 from the Kentucky State Data Center.
Data Note: Confirmed case refers to a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 µg/dL resulting from one venous sample or two capillary samples taken within twelve weeks of one another. The statewide total includes files with missing county information.
Rate Calculation: (number of children under age 6 who were screened for an elevated blood lead level in 2000 * 100) / (total number of children under age 6 in 2000)
(number of children under age 6 who were screened for an elevated blood lead level in 2007 * 100) / (total number of children under age 6 in 2007)

1 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Department for Public Health website. *What Is Child Lead Poisoning?* Available at http://chfs.ky.gov. Accessed August 2008.
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8 Brown, M. J. (2008). "Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention: Getting the Job Done by 2010." (Direct from CDC Environmental Health Services Branch.) *Journal of Environmental Health*, vol. 70, no. 6.
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Lead screenings (number & rate per 100 children under 6) and confirmed cases among children under 6

	2000			2007		
	Screenings		Confirmed cases	Screenings		Confirmed cases
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
Kentucky	24,327	8	234	40,529	12	109
Adair	164	13	0	152	12	0
Allen	125	9	<6	175	12	0
Anderson	19	1	0	73	5	<6
Ballard	70	12	0	122	21	0
Barren	257	9	0	347	11	0
Bath	82	9	0	184	20	0
Bell	356	16	3	641	31	<6
Boone	155	2	0	268	3	<6
Bourbon	38	3	3	253	18	<6
Boyd	139	4	0	477	14	<6
Boyle	79	4	0	21	1	0
Bracken	45	7	0	109	16	0
Breathitt	76	7	0	34	3	0
Breckinridge	18	1	0	243	17	0
Bullitt	83	2	<6	385	8	0
Butler	16	2	0	68	7	0
Caldwell	206	23	0	101	12	0
Calloway	87	4	<6	250	12	0
Campbell	311	4	10	442	7	12
Carlisle	47	12	<6	86	24	0
Carroll	85	10	0	118	13	<6
Carter	172	8	0	245	12	0
Casey	179	15	0	97	8	0
Christian	55	1	<6	399	4	<6
Clark	36	1	0	67	3	0
Clay	353	21	0	345	22	0
Clinton	193	27	<6	110	15	0
Crittenden	129	21	<6	81	14	<6
Cumberland	101	21	0	102	21	0
Daviess	85	1	0	1,220	15	<6
Edmonson	15	2	0	55	7	0
Elliott	49	9	0	92	19	0
Estill	23	2	0	174	15	<6
Fayette	286	1	<6	461	2	<6
Fleming	235	21	<6	225	20	0
Floyd	625	21	<6	853	27	0
Franklin	76	2	0	313	9	0
Fulton	109	18	<6	212	45	<6
Gallatin	68	9	0	72	9	0
Garrard	16	1	0	95	8	0
Grant	413	19	<6	395	17	<6
Graves	190	7	<6	437	15	<6
Grayson	11	1	<6	65	3	<6
Green	130	17	0	92	12	0
Greenup	114	4	<6	102	4	<6
Hancock	16	2	0	108	15	0
Hardin	82	1	<6	845	9	7
Harlan	540	22	<6	609	27	<6
Harrison	90	6	0	247	18	<6
Hart	11	1	0	144	10	0
Henderson	9	0	0	629	17	<6
Henry	109	9	<6	96	8	0
Hickman	53	15	0	79	27	<6
Hopkins	51	1	0	850	25	<6
Jackson	171	16	<6	372	38	0
Jefferson	7,745	14	131	8,495	15	32
Jessamine	<6	*	0	309	8	<6
Johnson	457	27	<6	466	26	0
Kenton	392	3	7	963	7	12
Knott	102	8	0	35	3	0
Knox	346	13	0	415	14	0
LaRue	18	2	0	80	8	0
Laurel	103	2	0	307	7	0
Lawrence	44	4	0	78	7	0
Lee	143	28	0	7	2	0
Leslie	182	20	<6	78	10	0
Letcher	332	19	0	46	3	<6
Lewis	290	26	<6	270	26	0
Lincoln	115	6	<6	67	3	0
Livingston	127	20	<6	138	25	0
Logan	6	0	0	102	5	0
Lyon	97	26	0	46	13	0
McCracken	169	3	<6	830	17	0
McCreary	265	19	<6	175	13	0
McLean	20	3	0	141	20	0
Madison	59	1	<6	582	9	<6
Magoffin	266	24	<6	383	37	0
Marion	141	10	<6	211	13	0
Marshall	338	18	<6	161	8	0
Martin	334	31	<6	221	25	0
Mason	12	1	0	134	11	0
Meade	12	0	0	130	8	0
Menifee	92	20	<6	184	42	0
Mercer	92	6	0	123	8	0
Metcalfe	18	2	0	90	11	0
Monroe	150	17	<6	179	21	0
Montgomery	41	2	0	446	21	<6
Morgan	83	9	<6	244	27	0
Muhlenberg	17	1	0	105	5	0
Nelson	75	2	<6	277	8	0
Nicholas	16	3	0	62	11	0
Ohio	16	1	0	393	21	0
Oldham	116	3	<6	237	6	0
Owen	20	3	0	93	11	0
Owsley	43	12	0	7	2	0
Pendleton	28	2	0	39	4	<6
Perry	494	24	<6	128	5	0
Pike	755	15	<6	1,104	25	<6
Powell	147	14	0	270	24	0
Pulaski	742	19	6	283	6	0
Robertson	23	17	0	36	27	0
Rockcastle	<6	*	0	241	20	0
Rowan	22	2	0	283	19	0
Russell	219	20	<6	123	10	0
Scott	21	1	0	127	3	<6
Shelby	111	4	<6	121	3	<6
Simpson	7	0	0	93	7	0
Spencer	46	4	0	58	4	0
Taylor	250	15	0	130	8	0
Todd	83	8	0	186	17	0
Trigg	166	19	<6	107	12	0
Trimble	42	6	0	64	9	0
Union	27	2	0	248	24	<6
Warren	301	4	<6	540	6	0
Washington	12	2	0	100	12	0
Wayne	337	21	0	143	10	0
Webster	<6	*	0	312	28	<6
Whitley	118	4	0	255	9	<6
Wolfe	208	36	0	38	6	<6
Woodford	21	1	0	63	3	0

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Infant Mortality

Definition

Infant mortality is the total number and rate per 1,000 of infants who died before their first birthday.

Data in context

Infant mortality is one of the most accurate measures of the quality of health in a society. The prevalence of infant mortality is associated with health indicators such as maternal health, quality of health care, access to care, and socioeconomic conditions.[1]

There are many causes of infant mortality, but the leading cause is birth defects, which are responsible for one out of every five infant deaths.[2] The other leading causes include low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, maternal complications, and umbilical cord complications.[3] Early infant deaths, which occur in the first month of life, are most often due to preterm birth (before the 37th week of gestation) or low birthweight.[4]

In 2005, the infant mortality rate for the nation was 6.87 deaths per 1,000, and for Kentucky it was 6.64 deaths per 1,000.[5] Kentucky's rate improved from 2000 to 2005, and the state now ranks 21st in the nation on this indicator.[6]

Infant mortality rates can be improved through increased access to quality prenatal and newborn care.[7] Health coverage helps mothers access early and frequent prenatal care services, which is critical in ensuring healthy outcomes. Risk of infant mortality is higher for births to unmarried, and often under-resourced, mothers; male babies; preterm or low-weight births; births to women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester; and multiple births.[8] Infants born to women in their late twenties or early thirties face a lower risk of infant mortality than children born to teenage mothers or women over age 40.[9]

Protective factors, such as access to education, sufficient income, and neighborhood safety, improve health outcomes, yet communities of color are less likely to have these protections.[10] The infant mortality rate varies substantially by race and ethnicity both nationally and in Kentucky.[11] While congenital malformations were the leading cause of infant death for nearly all racial and ethnic categories, preterm and/or low-weight births were the leading cause of infant mortality for infants born to Black mothers in Kentucky.[12] Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) accounted for a higher proportion of deaths among Black and White children compared with other groups.[13] Kentucky can reduce disparities in infant mortality rates by ensuring prevention efforts reach all racial and ethnic groups and focusing on each group's highest risks.[14]

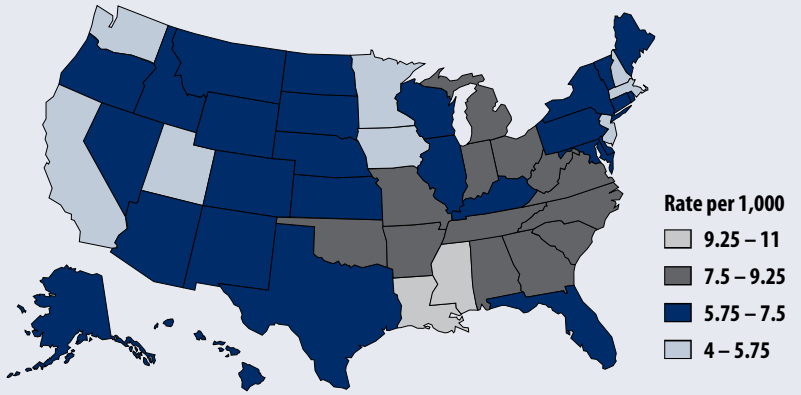
In Kentucky among counties with a rate calculated, rates ranged from 4 per 1,000 births in McCracken, Madison, and Oldham Counties to 16 per 1,000 in Butler County. The greatest increase in the number of infant deaths between the two time periods occurred in Campbell and Kenton Counties. Adair, Hardin, and McCracken showed the largest decreases in infant deaths.

Strategies to prevent infant mortality in Kentucky include the following:

- Promote universal access to adequate early and frequent prenatal care and infant care, including the Healthy Start program, Medicaid and KCHIP, and childhood immunizations;
- Increase reach of public health campaigns such as Back to Sleep and Folic Acid to all families, with a special emphasis on those who are disproportionately affected by infant mortality;
- Offer intensive home visiting programs for high risk, first time pregnant mothers;
- Focus efforts on reducing teen births; and
- Fund ongoing research on the causes of infant mortality.[15,16]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. Data on live births for the rate calculation for 2006 are preliminary and exclude births to Kentucky mothers that occurred in Ohio.
Rate Calculation: (number of deaths among infants during the first year of life between 1999-2001 * 1,000) / (total number of live births between 1999-2001)
(number of deaths among infants during the first year of life between 2004-2006 * 1,000) / (total number of live births between 2004-2006)

Infant Mortality Rates, 2005



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

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2 Mathews, T., and MacDorman, M. (2008). "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 57, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Kung, H., Hoyert, D., Xu, J. and Murphy, S.(2008). "Deaths: Final Data for 2005." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 56, no. 10. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics .
6 Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2008). *2008 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
7 Department for Health and Human Services (2006). *Fact Sheet: Preventing Infant Mortality*. Available at http://www.hhs.gov. Accessed August 2008.
8 Mathews, T., and MacDorman, M. (2008). "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 57, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics..
9 Ibid.
10 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Health and Wellness." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed September 2008.
11 Mathews, T., and MacDorman, M. (2008). "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 57, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
12 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, September 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
13 Ibid.
14 Mathews, T., and MacDorman, M. (2008). "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 57, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
15 Department for Health and Human Services (2006). *Fact Sheet: Preventing Infant Mortality*. Available at http://www.hhs.gov. Accessed August 2008.
16 Donovan, E., Ammerman, R., Besl, J., Atherton, H., Khoury, M., Altaye, M., Putnam F., and Van Ginkel, J. (2007). "Intensive Home Visiting Is Associated With Decreased Risk of Infant Death." *Pediatrics*, vol. 119, no. 6. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics.

Infant mortality (number & rate per 1,000 live births)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	1,079	7	1,223	7
Adair	13	21	1	*
Allen	3	*	5	*
Anderson	4	*	5	*
Ballard	0	*	2	*
Barren	6	4	15	9
Bath	4	*	4	*
Bell	5	*	8	7
Boone	18	4	28	6
Bourbon	2	*	5	*
Boyd	11	7	12	7
Boyle	6	6	10	10
Bracken	4	*	1	*
Breathitt	8	16	2	*
Breckinridge	3	*	10	14
Bullitt	12	6	22	10
Butler	3	*	8	16
Caldwell	1	*	2	*
Calloway	3	*	5	*
Campbell	19	5	38	12
Carlisle	0	*	0	*
Carroll	5	*	0	*
Carter	7	6	9	8
Casey	2	*	6	11
Christian	24	5	26	6
Clark	8	6	13	10
Clay	9	10	6	7
Clinton	2	*	1	*
Crittenden	1	*	2	*
Cumberland	3	*	4	*
Daviess	27	7	27	7
Edmonson	2	*	1	*
Elliott	2	*	2	*
Estill	5	*	6	10
Fayette	87	8	90	8
Fleming	0	*	3	*
Floyd	8	5	17	10
Franklin	15	8	12	6
Fulton	1	*	2	*
Gallatin	1	*	1	*
Garrard	4	*	1	*
Grant	5	*	7	6
Graves	6	4	10	7
Grayson	7	7	7	7
Green	2	*	4	*
Greenup	11	9	11	9
Hancock	1	*	4	*
Hardin	47	11	33	7
Harlan	12	10	9	8
Harrison	5	*	7	10
Hart	5	*	4	*
Henderson	14	8	22	12
Henry	4	*	5	*
Hickman	0	*	2	*
Hopkins	8	4	13	7
Jackson	2	*	7	13
Jefferson	209	7	215	7
Jessamine	7	4	14	7
Johnson	6	6	7	8
Kenton	37	5	77	12
Knott	2	*	4	*
Knox	11	8	14	9
LaRue	5	*	1	*
Laurel	13	6	17	7
Lawrence	1	*	6	9
Lee	2	*	2	*
Leslie	5	*	3	*
Letcher	7	8	7	7
Lewis	1	*	4	*
Lincoln	6	6	4	*
Livingston	1	*	3	*
Logan	3	*	7	6
Lyon	1	*	1	*
McCracken	20	8	10	4
McCreary	5	*	4	*
McLean	1	*	2	*
Madison	18	6	12	4
Magoffin	4	*	5	*
Marion	5	*	3	*
Marshall	2	*	6	6
Martin	8	15	4	*
Mason	7	10	3	*
Meade	8	9	4	*
Menifee	1	*	2	*
Mercer	2	*	3	*
Metcalfe	3	*	5	*
Monroe	2	*	2	*
Montgomery	10	10	14	13
Morgan	5	*	1	*
Muhlenberg	6	5	6	5
Nelson	6	4	8	5
Nicholas	1	*	3	*
Ohio	6	7	5	*
Oldham	8	5	7	4
Owen	5	*	3	*
Owsley	1	*	0	*
Pendleton	2	*	6	11
Perry	7	6	12	10
Pike	23	10	16	7
Powell	4	*	5	*
Pulaski	10	5	12	5
Robertson	0	*	0	*
Rockcastle	4	*	2	*
Rowan	0	*	9	12
Russell	5	*	2	*
Scott	8	5	5	*
Shelby	9	6	10	6
Simpson	7	10	5	*
Spencer	0	*	5	*
Taylor	5	*	4	*
Todd	9	17	1	*
Trigg	3	*	4	*
Trimble	0	*	3	*
Union	5	*	2	*
Warren	30	8	32	8
Washington	1	*	2	*
Wayne	5	*	2	*
Webster	8	15	4	*
Whitley	5	*	18	14
Wolfe	4	*	1	*
Woodford	7	8	6	7

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

SAFETY

Child abuse and neglect impacts children like us and our younger siblings, in profound ways that will stay with us forever.

Child abuse can be reduced by supporting families through parenting skills programs, understanding child development, support programs for parents, and assistance in housing and transportation.

Certain factors such as being abused or neglected during childhood can evolve into being admitted into the juvenile justice system, where there are noted disparities in treatment by race.

When authorities within the system apply culturally informed criteria to their decisions for corrective measures, disparities are shown to decrease without any compromise to community safety.

—Javier Quintero Ruiz, Eastern High School, Louisville, KY,
speaking at the Jefferson County release of the 2007 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Data Book,
November 9, 2007.

Participants of Children's Advocacy Day at the Capitol gather in the Capitol rotunda.

Child Abuse and Neglect: An Overview

Definition

Substantiated victims is the number of children determined by the Department for Community Based Services (DCBS) to have been victims of abuse or neglect. *Change in victimization rate* is the change in the rate of children confirmed as victims between the reported time periods. *Percent of repeat victims* is the percent of substantiated victims who experienced a second substantiated incident of abuse or neglect within twelve months.

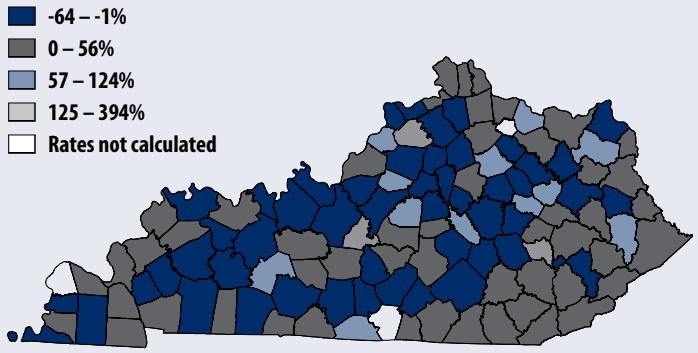
Data in context

Children need safe environments and nurturing relationships to grow and thrive. Abuse and neglect can impede a child's development, including physical growth, behavioral and mental health, and brain functioning.[1] Nationally, the direct costs of abuse and neglect, such as operating judicial and child welfare systems and hospitalizing injured children, exceeded $33 billion in 2007.[2] This is in addition to the indirect costs of long-term consequences, such as special education, juvenile and adult crimes, and lost productivity.

Successful outcomes are needed for all child victims of abuse and neglect. Research indicates no differences among races in rates of abuse or neglect; however, unequal treatment in the child welfare system means children of color are overrepresented and involved for longer periods.[3] Black and Hispanic children are disproportionately more likely to be part of investigations, confirmed as victims, and placed into foster care. Once in care, they typically stay longer than children of other races and ethnicities.[4]

States and communities can implement cultural competency training for caseworkers to minimize inappropriate involvement of children of color in the child welfare system and offer financial support for relative placements to shorten the duration of stay in foster care for those in substantiated cases.[5] Addressing parental risk factors such as mental illness and substance abuse can help keep all families together while reducing the likelihood of maltreatment.[6]

Percent Change in Victimization Rates by County, 2003-2007



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

In FFY 2006, approximately 905,000 children experienced abuse or neglect in the United States.[7] That year, more than 3.5 million children were part of child abuse and neglect investigations as a result of approximately 3.3 million referrals to Child Protective Service agencies.[8] An estimated 1,530 children died as a result of abuse or neglect that year.[9] Children under age 4 face the greatest risk of death from abuse and neglect, with infant boys having the highest rates of maltreatment fatalities.[10]

More than 84,000 Kentucky children were involved in 50,724 referrals for abuse or neglect in 2007.[11] Statewide, a total of 15,518 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect, an increase of 823 children from 2003. As part of Kentucky's differential response system, which engages families in prevention in low-risk cases, an additional 24,933 children were determined to be part of Families in Need of Services, and no perpetrator was named or substantiation made.[12]

The rate of Kentucky children victimized by abuse or neglect increased by 5 percent between 2003 and 2007. The victimization rate improved by more than 50 percent in Bullitt, Nicholas, and Russell Counties. However, the rates of child victims more than doubled in Garrard, Henry, LaRue, Mason, Menifee, Oldham, and Owsley Counties.

Most child victims in Kentucky in 2007 had no history of maltreatment. Of children experiencing maltreatment in 2007, 7 percent experienced a second incident within six months. More than a quarter of counties had no repeat victims, while more than 1 in 3 child victims experienced a second incident in Gallatin and Martin Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Rate Calculation: ((number of substantiated victims in 2007 * 1,000 / population 0-17 in 2007) – (number of substantiated victims in 2003 * 1,000 / population 0-17 in 2003) * 100)) / (number of substantiated victims in 2003 * 1,000 / population 0-17 in 2003)

1 Child Welfare Information Gateway (2008). *Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov. Accessed July 2008.
2 Wang, C., and Holton, J. (2007). *Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States*. Chicago, IL: Prevent Child Abuse America.
3 Hill, R. (2006). *Synthesis of Research on Disproportionality: An Update*. Washington, DC: Casey-CSSP Alliance for Racial Equity in Child Welfare .
4 Hill, R. (2007). *An Analysis Of Racial/Ethnic Disproportionality and Disparity at the National, State, and County Levels*. Washington, DC: Casey-CSSP Alliance for Racial Equity in Child Welfare.
5 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006)."Unequal Opportunities within the Child Welfare System." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
6 Johnson, K., and Theberge, S. (2007). *Reducing Disparities Beginning in Early Childhood*. New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty.
7 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (2008). *Child Maltreatment 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Ibid.
11 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, July 2008.
12 Ibid.

Child victims of substantiated abuse (number, percent change in rate, & percent of repeat victims)

	2003 Number of substantiated victims	2007 Number of substantiated victims	Percent change in victimization rate	2007 Percent of repeat victims
Kentucky	14,695	15,518	5	7
Adair	81	49	-39	15
Allen	63	86	37	8
Anderson	66	36	-47	0
Ballard	4	7	*	0
Barren	304	285	-11	3
Bath	64	57	-12	0
Bell	120	147	31	4
Boone	105	134	12	9
Bourbon	43	68	63	6
Boyd	161	165	6	7
Boyle	70	78	12	5
Bracken	17	24	43	0
Breathitt	82	109	43	10
Breckinridge	59	47	-18	0
Bullitt	146	68	-55	6
Butler	26	46	87	0
Caldwell	27	18	-31	0
Calloway	65	83	24	3
Campbell	127	162	35	3
Carlisle	45	25	-41	0
Carroll	74	46	-39	12
Carter	125	200	61	5
Casey	46	48	7	0
Christian	201	145	-32	0
Clark	90	79	-14	9
Clay	120	137	25	5
Clinton	25	27	9	0
Crittenden	28	40	53	9
Cumberland	3	21	*	0
Daviess	477	560	18	14
Edmonson	63	77	26	0
Elliott	41	41	7	0
Estill	71	47	-33	0
Fayette	740	884	13	4
Fleming	62	66	8	7
Floyd	208	326	62	20
Franklin	179	159	-10	11
Fulton	45	34	-13	27
Gallatin	18	19	5	36
Garrard	27	58	111	3
Grant	81	63	-24	10
Graves	152	108	-28	0
Grayson	52	58	11	8
Green	59	50	-9	5
Greenup	103	76	-23	3
Hancock	31	27	-12	6
Hardin	290	250	-12	6
Harlan	104	137	41	5
Harrison	22	25	15	0
Hart	38	48	27	9
Henderson	225	216	-3	5
Henry	16	78	394	0
Hickman	7	9	44	0
Hopkins	154	110	-26	11
Jackson	55	51	-1	6
Jefferson	2,703	2,959	8	4
Jessamine	170	114	-38	0
Johnson	296	245	-17	13
Kenton	421	527	23	2
Knott	117	126	18	5
Knox	68	91	31	0
LaRue	25	93	278	10
Laurel	252	282	11	3
Lawrence	73	111	56	5
Lee	52	59	31	11
Leslie	64	79	35	0
Letcher	204	256	35	12
Lewis	37	56	53	11
Lincoln	92	78	-16	0
Livingston	22	22	8	0
Logan	45	32	-29	0
Lyon	27	24	-10	14
McCracken	224	236	7	4
McCreary	115	122	9	2
McLean	49	46	-1	0
Madison	192	138	-34	8
Magoffin	123	120	3	9
Marion	73	85	17	0
Marshall	56	85	54	0
Martin	146	182	41	38
Mason	27	56	110	0
Meade	61	44	-19	7
Menifee	13	26	114	11
Mercer	91	59	-35	0
Metcalfe	74	71	-3	16
Monroe	35	64	89	0
Montgomery	71	50	-34	5
Morgan	44	30	-29	21
Muhlenberg	101	71	-28	10
Nelson	81	80	-5	5
Nicholas	18	7	-61	0
Ohio	120	97	-19	11
Oldham	39	90	124	9
Owen	26	25	-4	15
Owsley	19	58	225	27
Pendleton	41	56	48	17
Perry	271	176	-33	16
Pike	306	396	38	6
Powell	42	76	89	3
Pulaski	227	181	-22	14
Robertson	10	5	*	0
Rockcastle	90	83	-3	11
Rowan	114	87	-24	14
Russell	53	19	-64	0
Scott	81	87	-10	0
Shelby	223	133	-47	8
Simpson	37	48	33	12
Spencer	15	34	98	0
Taylor	71	78	12	2
Todd	37	54	44	0
Trigg	22	33	49	9
Trimble	36	28	-21	0
Union	61	63	12	6
Warren	344	366	-2	6
Washington	22	39	81	0
Wayne	53	60	18	3
Webster	34	42	25	10
Whitley	205	249	24	4
Wolfe	45	61	32	4
Woodford	82	54	-32	5

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Physical Abuse

Definition

Investigations is the number of allegations of physical abuse referred to, and investigated by, the Department for Community Based Services for the reported year. *Percent substantiated* is the percent of investigations for physical abuse where the Department for Community Based Services determined that physical abuse occurred.

Data in context

All children need to be safe from physical harm to grow and develop properly. Physical abuse, however, interrupts a child's brain development, causes pain and injury, and may have negative effects on overall physical health by leaving the child more susceptible to disease.[1] In addition to visible harm, physical abuse can cause child victims to have difficulty trusting others, performing in school, and socializing with peers.[2] Child abuse and neglect can also lead victims to engage in high-risk behaviors and delinquency during adolescence.[3]

Nationwide, 16 percent of approximately 905,000 child victims experienced physical abuse in FFY 2006.[4] In FFY 2006, parents were the most frequent perpetrators of child physical abuse (76.8 percent).[5] Teachers, police officers, and lawyers were most likely to report physical abuse that year.[6] Many professions obligate personnel to report suspected child abuse or neglect, and Kentucky law requires all citizens to report suspected abuse.

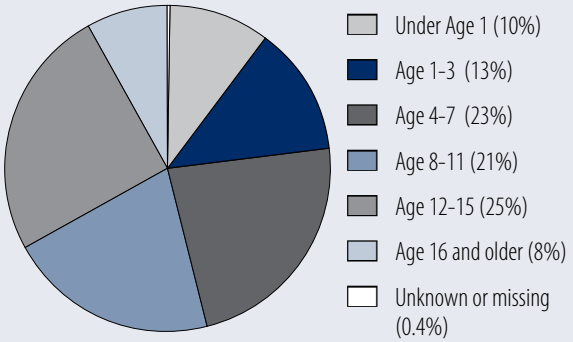
Although the violence of physical abuse is harmful, this type of maltreatment alone was not the primary cause of child maltreatment fatalities in FFY 2006, accounting for only 22.4 percent of all such deaths.[7] Neglect and multiple types of maltreatment were the most common causes (41.1 and 31.4 percent, respectively).[8]

Investigations with physical abuse reported decreased by 2,049 in Kentucky from 2003 to 2007. The percent of substantiated investigations with physical abuse reported also declined during this time statewide, by 5 percentage points. This type of abuse impacted fewer victims (35 percent decrease from 2003 to 2007) and affected a smaller portion of all child victims (from 20 percent to 12 percent).[9]

The majority of Kentucky counties mirrored the state trends of declining investigations and substantiations of physical abuse. Nine counties saw decreases of more than 50 percent in the number of investigations of physical abuse, including Bullitt, Fulton, Knott, Madison, McCreary, McCracken, Mercer, Nicholas, and Trimble. During that time, however, Henry and Owsley Counties saw substantial increases of physical abuse investigations.

All Kentucky counties had at least one substantiated investigation of physical abuse in 2007. That year, more than 50 percent of investigations were substantiated in Hickman and Trigg Counties. However, rates of substantiated investigations for physical abuse declined in 82 counties from 2003 to 2007.

Demographic Characteristics of U.S. Victims of Physical Abuse, FFY 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Research indicates families do best when they possess multiple protective traits to reduce the impact of risk factors. Communities can help families develop protective factors by offering concrete supports such as housing and transportation; cultivating supportive relationships through neighborhood gatherings; teaching parenting skills through classes, home visitation, and tip sheets; and providing additional services during times of crisis, such as illness or lost employment.[10]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Rate Calculation: (number of investigations with physical abuse substantiated in 2003 * 100) / (number of investigations of physical abuse in 2003)
(number of investigations with physical abuse substantiated in 2007 * 100) / (number of investigations of physical abuse in 2007)

1 Child Welfare Information Gateway (2008). *Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov. Accessed July 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (2008). *Child Maltreatment 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, July 2008.
10 Child Welfare Information Gateway (2007). *Building on Strengths: Enhancing Protective Factors for Children and Families*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov. Accessed August 2008.

Investigations of child physical abuse (number & percent substantiated)

	2003		2007	
	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated
Kentucky	12,422	24	10,373	19
Adair	61	20	34	18
Allen	56	34	57	25
Anderson	41	37	33	6
Ballard	2	50	5	40
Barren	173	27	145	17
Bath	50	16	27	22
Bell	124	20	78	17
Boone	102	25	151	15
Bourbon	69	7	51	12
Boyd	185	16	141	9
Boyle	71	14	72	17
Bracken	13	46	29	21
Breathitt	98	16	83	10
Breckinridge	30	10	52	12
Bullitt	138	21	48	46
Butler	18	56	40	25
Caldwell	13	31	16	13
Calloway	63	24	50	26
Campbell	168	16	90	30
Carlisle	41	41	29	34
Carroll	67	43	38	21
Carter	102	18	94	11
Casey	61	30	33	24
Christian	200	19	155	22
Clark	56	27	36	28
Clay	104	22	85	9
Clinton	40	18	32	13
Crittenden	35	23	21	10
Cumberland	5	0	8	25
Daviess	413	19	363	11
Edmonson	41	29	39	15
Elliott	13	31	17	12
Estill	51	27	41	17
Fayette	550	28	460	16
Fleming	39	23	44	9
Floyd	166	16	160	14
Franklin	118	19	133	11
Fulton	33	33	14	36
Gallatin	24	33	24	17
Garrard	40	15	31	35
Grant	94	12	54	19
Graves	75	36	83	25
Grayson	60	22	62	18
Green	25	36	21	38
Greenup	108	19	81	16
Hancock	26	15	33	18
Hardin	288	18	245	14
Harlan	93	23	93	12
Harrison	57	11	48	10
Hart	32	19	42	17
Henderson	144	24	74	31
Henry	19	26	71	15
Hickman	9	22	7	57
Hopkins	144	31	121	17
Jackson	40	23	36	17
Jefferson	2,482	30	2,312	21
Jessamine	124	24	81	14
Johnson	172	17	125	18
Kenton	373	18	352	21
Knott	105	15	46	13
Knox	75	21	68	13
LaRue	33	33	48	21
Laurel	174	27	204	19
Lawrence	61	23	45	20
Lee	30	10	25	16
Leslie	54	28	65	11
Letcher	111	20	96	20
Lewis	25	24	36	14
Lincoln	106	18	77	12
Livingston	17	29	14	36
Logan	26	23	17	47
Lyon	14	43	14	36
McCracken	165	27	81	25
McCreary	84	26	12	25
McLean	31	55	33	27
Madison	262	15	118	17
Magoffin	85	26	44	18
Marion	65	23	54	13
Marshall	27	41	31	48
Martin	114	18	63	24
Mason	21	10	45	29
Meade	54	33	74	14
Menifee	25	4	18	6
Mercer	84	23	33	18
Metcalfe	34	18	38	13
Monroe	48	29	31	10
Montgomery	57	21	36	22
Morgan	32	19	20	25
Muhlenberg	71	14	43	23
Nelson	109	22	102	12
Nicholas	27	19	8	13
Ohio	50	42	44	16
Oldham	58	22	52	33
Owen	41	22	23	9
Owsley	8	0	47	30
Pendleton	35	37	20	20
Perry	162	16	140	9
Pike	197	18	189	13
Powell	51	20	34	18
Pulaski	213	21	161	16
Robertson	6	33	8	13
Rockcastle	46	15	35	46
Rowan	76	16	75	12
Russell	48	29	24	17
Scott	69	25	64	22
Shelby	253	23	163	10
Simpson	54	26	29	28
Spencer	10	0	13	46
Taylor	62	21	43	9
Todd	19	47	31	29
Trigg	11	36	17	65
Trimble	48	23	20	10
Union	42	48	44	14
Warren	296	25	158	27
Washington	23	17	20	15
Wayne	55	11	32	6
Webster	27	37	14	29
Whitley	117	26	155	23
Wolfe	33	18	32	9
Woodford	47	28	47	26

Sexual Abuse

Definition

Investigations is the number of allegations of sexual abuse referred to, and investigated by, the Department for Community Based Services for the reported year. *Percent substantiated* is the percent of investigations for sexual abuse where the Department for Community Based Services determined that the sexual abuse occurred.

Data in context

Children need to build safe, appropriate relationships with caring adults to thrive and learn to trust others. Sexual abuse occurs when a parent or other caregiver either has inappropriate physical contact with the child or commits a non-physical offense, such as exposure to sexually explicit materials. In most cases, sexual abuse takes place within immediate or extended families.[1]

Although children are resilient, the consequences of sexual abuse can be significant. Victims of sexual abuse experience varying amounts of violence and emotional trauma, depending on the type and duration of abuse and the relationship with the perpetrator.[2,3] Sexual abuse can lead to emotions such as guilt, sadness, anxiety, or depression. Additional psychological and behavioral problems can include eating disorders, disrupted sleep, or a regression to habits from earlier childhood, such as thumb sucking or bedwetting.[4] A lead indicator of sexual abuse is a child who demonstrates sexual knowledge beyond their age or developmental stage, shows an inordinate interest in sex, or acts out sexually.[5]

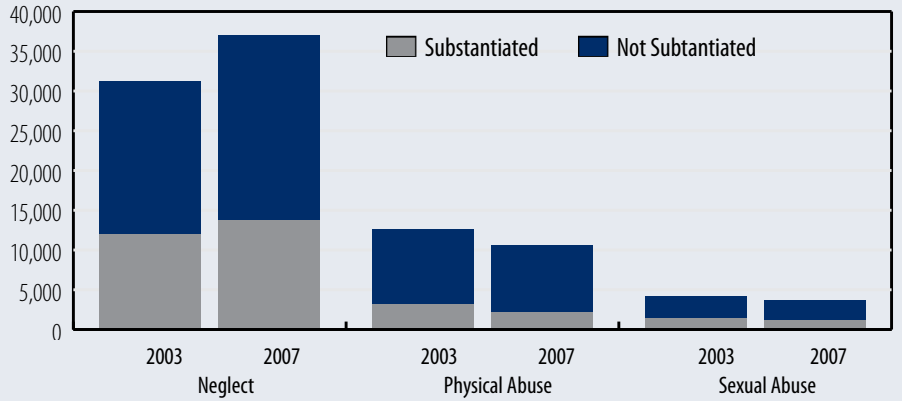
As adults, some victims of child sexual abuse continue to experience depression and anxiety; they often suffer from chemical dependency and abusive relationships as well.[6]

Sexual abuse can be difficult to substantiate for several reasons. Many victims feel shame and confusion about what took place, particularly if the perpetrator is a relative or other trusted person, and may be pressured not to speak about it. In addition, others may not notice or recognize the physical effects of the abuse on the victim.

Of all child victims nationwide in FFY 2006, 8.8 percent experienced sexual abuse, a decline of 0.5 percentage points from the prior year.[7,8] Investigations for reported sexual abuse decreased by 426 in Kentucky from 2003 to 2007. Just over half of all counties mirrored this trend, with the largest decreases in Barren, Jefferson, Kenton, and Shelby Counties. Meanwhile, the number of investigations with sexual abuse reported increased by 110 in Perry County, more than doubling.

Statewide, the number of investigations with sexual abuse substantiated decreased from 2003 to 2007, and the rate of substantiation decreased by four percentage points to 26 percent.[9] Sixty-five Kentucky counties saw declines in the number of investigations for sexual abuse and sixty counties saw declines in the rate of substantiated investigations for sexual abuse. In contrast, the number of investigations with substantiated sexual abuse more than doubled in Fulton, Knox, Mason, Muhlenberg, and Owen Counties. Eight counties had no investigations with sexual abuse substantiated in 2007.

Kentucky Child Abuse Investigations by Type of Abuse Reported and Substantiation, 2003 and 2007



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Rate Calculation: (number of investigations with sexual abuse substantiated in 2003 * 100) / (number of investigations of sexual abuse in 2003)
(number of investigations with sexual abuse substantiated in 2007 * 100) / (number of investigations of sexual abuse in 2007)

1 Goldman, J., Salus, M., Wolcott, D., and Kennedy, K. (2003). *A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
2 Ibid.
3 Child Welfare Information Gateway (2007). *Long-Term Consequences of Abuse & Neglect*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov. Accessed September 2007.
4 American Psychological Association (2001). *What Are the Effects of Child Sexual Abuse?* Available at http://www.apa.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (2008). *Child Maltreatment 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
8 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (2007). *Child Maltreatment 2005*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
9 Data obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, July 2008.

Investigations of child sexual abuse (number & percent substantiated)

	2003		2007	
	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated
Kentucky	3,974	30	3,548	26
Adair	25	60	15	27
Allen	21	43	31	26
Anderson	26	31	14	14
Ballard	4	75	1	0
Barren	84	33	44	27
Bath	16	44	11	45
Bell	33	27	24	25
Boone	31	26	50	26
Bourbon	16	25	9	22
Boyd	41	34	54	17
Boyle	26	23	24	17
Bracken	7	14	7	29
Breathitt	21	19	33	21
Breckinridge	20	25	10	0
Bullitt	29	41	20	25
Butler	10	40	5	20
Caldwell	4	25	8	25
Calloway	16	19	16	25
Campbell	57	21	36	22
Carlisle	23	17	7	57
Carroll	17	29	11	45
Carter	30	27	25	28
Casey	6	17	19	16
Christian	50	30	50	20
Clark	24	38	26	15
Clay	31	19	38	18
Clinton	12	8	7	43
Crittenden	8	0	11	27
Cumberland	0	*	8	13
Daviess	130	31	98	38
Edmonson	14	21	18	28
Elliott	2	0	9	11
Estill	7	0	15	13
Fayette	200	23	172	25
Fleming	15	40	13	31
Floyd	62	27	60	20
Franklin	40	28	41	17
Fulton	7	14	11	45
Gallatin	6	0	7	29
Garrard	15	27	17	12
Grant	33	52	15	7
Graves	28	50	29	21
Grayson	14	14	15	13
Green	11	55	15	47
Greenup	27	26	32	9
Hancock	10	20	9	56
Hardin	93	39	76	26
Harlan	26	31	34	21
Harrison	15	20	7	14
Hart	27	11	26	15
Henderson	48	27	27	41
Henry	9	22	21	5
Hickman	5	20	1	0
Hopkins	42	43	38	16
Jackson	20	40	20	35
Jefferson	597	37	480	31
Jessamine	54	20	30	30
Johnson	68	25	50	30
Kenton	183	25	125	24
Knott	34	35	19	21
Knox	22	9	31	35
LaRue	5	0	22	36
Laurel	58	40	67	31
Lawrence	14	36	13	15
Lee	3	0	13	8
Leslie	27	22	36	22
Letcher	30	43	29	28
Lewis	8	0	10	20
Lincoln	47	26	22	32
Livingston	13	38	4	25
Logan	12	25	13	31
Lyon	5	40	6	0
McCracken	68	25	59	27
McCreary	43	21	8	25
McLean	3	33	2	50
Madison	65	43	62	19
Magoffin	39	26	31	55
Marion	26	27	7	43
Marshall	23	48	22	36
Martin	31	26	27	37
Mason	11	9	15	27
Meade	22	27	16	38
Menifee	2	0	3	0
Mercer	22	9	18	17
Metcalfe	18	33	11	9
Monroe	6	33	13	46
Montgomery	22	32	14	0
Morgan	8	38	8	0
Muhlenberg	19	11	21	33
Nelson	38	11	28	25
Nicholas	5	20	3	33
Ohio	24	38	16	31
Oldham	23	26	25	36
Owen	7	14	8	75
Owsley	0	*	7	0
Pendleton	14	14	10	60
Perry	47	30	157	8
Pike	59	17	89	26
Powell	16	13	32	16
Pulaski	68	29	56	30
Robertson	2	50	1	100
Rockcastle	12	58	18	56
Rowan	32	25	18	6
Russell	21	43	12	8
Scott	27	41	29	31
Shelby	121	30	49	39
Simpson	10	10	8	25
Spencer	4	100	5	20
Taylor	26	27	8	50
Todd	8	63	6	50
Trigg	7	43	8	25
Trimble	21	38	26	27
Union	9	33	12	17
Warren	70	29	56	39
Washington	4	0	8	38
Wayne	24	33	4	25
Webster	10	10	13	23
Whitley	35	34	65	15
Wolfe	9	33	15	13
Woodford	19	37	9	22

* County had no investigations for sexual abuse.

Neglect

Definition

Investigations is the number of allegations of child neglect referred to, and investigated by, the Department for Community Based Services for the reported year. *Percent substantiated* is the percent of investigations for neglect where the Department for Community Based Services determined that neglect occurred.

Data in context

All children require basic food, shelter, and supervision to survive, as well as emotional support to learn to relate to others and thrive. Without these basic necessities, a child's development can be severely hindered. Neglect can occur in many forms, including physical, educational, or emotional neglect.[1] Children who have been neglected may experience cognitive delays, difficulty trusting others, and slowed or ceased physical growth.[2,3] In the most severe cases, children can die from lack of care.

Too often, barriers prevent parents from meeting their children's basic needs. Many characteristics of neglect coincide with conditions of living in poverty, making it difficult to distinguish safety issues from well-meaning parents who have limited resources to provide for their children. And because families of color are disproportionately affected by poverty, confusion between poverty and neglect has the potential to negatively impact children and families of color.[4] To achieve racial equity, child welfare services can collect and analyze data by race and communicate about findings to raise awareness of disparities and efforts to address them.[5] Kentucky's Race, Community and Child Welfare Initiative currently targets 11 counties where African-American children are overrepresented in the foster care population. Family Resource Centers also provide a valuable connection for families to community services such as education, health care, job training, and mental health treatment.[6]

Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment, affecting 64 percent of all child victims in the United States in FFY 2006.[7] National data indicate that among Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White children, between 50 and 55 percent of child victims experience neglect.[8] Children age three and younger experienced neglect more frequently than older children in FFY 2006.[9]

In Kentucky, 87 percent of child victims were subject to neglect in 2007, an increase from 80 percent in 2003. During that time, investigations with neglect reported increased by more than 18 percent. From 2003 to 2007, Campbell and Jessamine Counties saw the greatest decreases in the number of investigations with neglect reported, while the number more than tripled in Butler, Henry, and Mason Counties.

Statewide, the percentage of substantiated investigations with neglect reported decreased slightly from 2003 to 2007 (1 percentage point). Neglect was substantiated in less than one third of the investigations in 42 counties; in only three counties was neglect substantiated in more than 70 percent of investigations where it was reported. While the rate of investigations with neglect reported and substantiated decreased in 69 counties, it increased by more than 25 percentage points in nine counties. The number of substantiated investigations more than doubled in Cumberland, Henry, LaRue, Oldham, and Owsley Counties from 2003 to 2007.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Rate Calculation: (number of investigations with neglect substantiated in 2003 * 100) / (number of investigations of neglect in 2003) (number of investigations with neglect substantiated in 2007 * 100) / (number of investigations of neglect in 2007)

1 Goldman, J., Salus, M., Wolcott, D., and Kennedy, K. (2003). *A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
2 Child Welfare Information Gateway (2008). *Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov. Accessed July 2008.
3 Block, R., Krebs, N., and the Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect and the Committee on Nutrition (2005). "Failure to Thrive as a Manifestation of Child Neglect." *Pediatrics*, vol. 116, no. 5.
4 Center for the Study of Social Policy (2006). *Places to Watch: Promising Practices to Address Racial Disproportionality in the Child Welfare System*. Available at http://www.cssp.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Goldman, J., Salus, M., Wolcott, D., and Kennedy, K. (2003). *A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
7 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (2008). *Child Maltreatment 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.

Investigations of child neglect (number & percent substantiated)

	2003		2007	
	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated	Number of investigations	Percent substantiated
Kentucky	31,090	38	36,803	37
Adair	172	34	101	40
Allen	107	48	184	40
Anderson	90	53	68	49
Ballard	5	0	14	36
Barren	545	47	675	38
Bath	152	38	161	30
Bell	261	39	423	32
Boone	210	38	350	31
Bourbon	152	23	126	49
Boyd	473	26	736	20
Boyle	170	33	234	27
Bracken	41	32	64	25
Breathitt	272	27	428	23
Breckinridge	100	52	110	37
Bullitt	221	52	85	54
Butler	33	42	134	29
Caldwell	39	62	46	30
Calloway	135	39	187	35
Campbell	454	22	276	49
Carlisle	71	38	77	14
Carroll	138	34	100	35
Carter	399	26	543	36
Casey	84	38	94	38
Christian	478	32	393	27
Clark	159	45	148	47
Clay	258	41	421	32
Clinton	71	27	86	26
Crittenden	64	33	110	32
Cumberland	17	18	42	48
Daviess	969	41	1,281	39
Edmonson	107	49	148	46
Elliott	72	57	135	29
Estill	195	33	181	22
Fayette	1,720	35	2,399	33
Fleming	113	45	181	34
Floyd	792	24	1,042	30
Franklin	351	46	395	36
Fulton	81	42	66	39
Gallatin	45	24	49	27
Garrard	63	30	91	51
Grant	198	30	148	36
Graves	254	47	187	46
Grayson	150	27	126	38
Green	85	58	95	46
Greenup	336	26	387	16
Hancock	43	65	76	20
Hardin	622	34	573	38
Harlan	284	30	433	29
Harrison	86	16	129	15
Hart	99	29	158	27
Henderson	408	45	356	52
Henry	29	31	176	39
Hickman	13	38	11	45
Hopkins	244	48	260	34
Jackson	92	47	94	43
Jefferson	4,273	47	5,582	46
Jessamine	414	33	236	43
Johnson	857	31	792	29
Kenton	822	40	1,105	40
Knott	287	38	339	36
Knox	185	32	183	40
LaRue	69	25	149	51
Laurel	514	38	709	33
Lawrence	174	36	289	36
Lee	115	43	177	32
Leslie	172	30	264	25
Letcher	540	34	548	45
Lewis	72	44	132	39
Lincoln	227	30	288	22
Livingston	45	38	28	71
Logan	60	67	70	36
Lyon	37	59	35	54
McCracken	409	42	344	62
McCreary	209	47	164	73
McLean	83	52	142	28
Madison	479	29	334	34
Magoffin	313	37	326	32
Marion	131	42	145	54
Marshall	89	45	118	55
Martin	420	32	430	40
Mason	39	44	166	24
Meade	77	56	143	19
Menifee	49	24	61	43
Mercer	231	33	98	55
Metcalfe	116	56	158	42
Monroe	77	29	182	29
Montgomery	123	51	178	24
Morgan	114	32	138	20
Muhlenberg	159	55	117	51
Nelson	179	32	184	36
Nicholas	38	37	17	29
Ohio	183	54	179	49
Oldham	55	36	200	36
Owen	62	27	56	36
Owsley	42	43	120	46
Pendleton	79	35	150	32
Perry	580	43	565	29
Pike	940	31	1,287	29
Powell	152	20	206	35
Pulaski	646	30	720	23
Robertson	17	41	6	50
Rockcastle	131	60	139	52
Rowan	260	38	254	31
Russell	108	31	63	25
Scott	210	29	150	46
Shelby	440	35	300	35
Simpson	79	29	72	57
Spencer	36	39	51	53
Taylor	191	28	175	41
Todd	42	57	71	61
Trigg	35	43	30	73
Trimble	50	40	47	47
Union	119	39	132	45
Warren	668	41	658	51
Washington	72	28	66	53
Wayne	112	43	119	50
Webster	66	38	70	53
Whitley	430	43	602	36
Wolfe	114	37	227	26
Woodford	151	42	124	34

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Definition

Number in out-of-home care is children who were removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect during the reported year. *Percent in foster homes* is the percent of all children in out-of-home care who were placed in Department for Community Based Services or private foster homes.

Data in context

All children need safe environments and caring adults to thrive. In some cases, however, a child may not be able to remain in his or her home safely and must be moved to another setting. Ideally, a child can be placed with relatives; however, in a case where that is not possible or appropriate, the child is placed in a foster home. Children with extensive treatment needs may be placed in a residential facility and older youth may be placed in an independent living arrangement to develop life skills for adulthood.

Being removed from one's home is traumatic, and out-of-home care placements play a very important role in helping children deal with the transition. Unfortunately, many children currently or previously in out-of-home care suffer from poor physical health[1] and mental health issues.[2] Some children are moved from one setting to another, making continuity of health care a serious issue for children in foster care.[3] Similarly, academic progress can be hampered by repeated changes in schools.

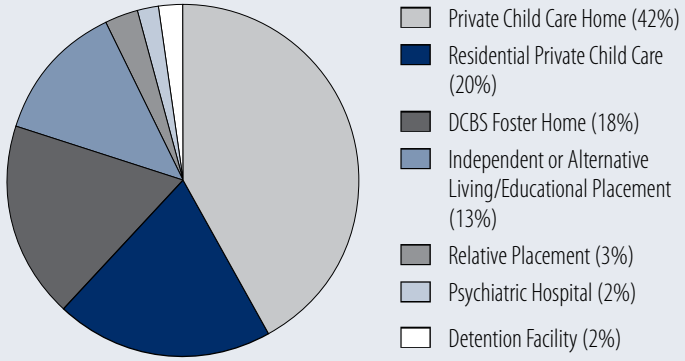
Detailed data from December 30, 2007, provide a point-in-time look at this population to supplement the data presented on the number of children served throughout the year. Most of the 7,275 children in foster care were ages 6-18 (62 percent), 26 percent were under age 6, and 12 percent were ages 18-21 (854 young adults) in 2007.[4]

The number of Kentucky children in out-of-home care increased by 8 percent from 2003 to 2007. The number of children in out-of-home care more than doubled in Cumberland, Grayson, LaRue, Magoffin, and Owsley Counties during that time. Meanwhile, Pulaski County saw the largest decrease in the number of children in out-of-home care (177 fewer children).

All children need safe, permanent homes to maximize their opportunities in life; however, some children receive differential treatment from the child welfare system at critical points in the decision-making process. State and national data indicate that even when other variables are held constant, children of color are less likely to receive in-home support services and more likely to be placed in foster care than White children.[5,6]

White children represented 75 percent of all children in out-of-home care in Kentucky in 2007.[7] While the number of children in out-of-home care increased for all racial groups, children of color represented a larger portion of the population than in 2003, growing from 22 to 25 percent of the total out-of-home care population.[8] In 2007, the proportion of White children among the out-of-home care population ranged from less than 63 percent in seven counties to 100 percent in 23 counties.[9] Black children represented more than one third of all children in out-of-home care in Christian, Fayette, Fulton, Jefferson, and McCracken Counties.[10]

Kentucky Youth Ages 18-21 in Out-of-Home Care by Placement Type, 2007



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

Strategies to support children in out-of-home care include more placement options, expanded services to help youth gain vital skills for success in school and the workforce, and medical passports to help providers easily access the records of children in foster care.[11]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Data Note: For children who had more than one placement in out-of-home care during the reported year, only the first placement type is reported. Some child victims are directly placed into the custody of relatives by the courts without entering the foster care system; the figures here underestimate placements with relatives. Other placements for children, such as hospitals, are not reflected in this data; this includes 17 records in 2003 and 26 in 2007 for such placement types.
Rate Calculation: (number of children in foster care in 2003 * 100) / (number of children in all types of out-of-home care in 2003)
(number of children in foster care in 2007 * 100) / (number of children in all types of out-of-home care in 2007)

1 Houshyar, S. (2008). *Addressing the Health Care Needs of Foster Care Children*. Washington, DC: First Focus.
2 Casey Family Programs (2005). *Improving Family Foster Care: Findings from the Northwest Foster Care Alumni Study*. Available at http://www.casey.org. Accessed August 2008.
3 Houshyar, S. (2008). *Addressing the Health Care Needs of Foster Care Children*. Washington, DC: First Focus.
4 Demographic profile of children in out-of-home care on December 30, 2007 obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
5 Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (2007). *Race, Community and Child Welfare*. Available at http://chfs.ky.gov/dcbs. Accessed August 2008.
6 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunity within the Child Welfare System." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
7 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Ibid.
11 Houshyar, S. (2008). *Addressing the Health Care Needs of Foster Care Children*. Washington, DC: First Focus.

Children in out-of-home care (number & percent in foster homes)

	2003		2007	
	Number in out-of-home care	Percent in foster homes	Number in out-of-home care	Percent in foster homes
Kentucky	11,387	67	12,338	66
Adair	29	79	25	84
Allen	27	70	49	76
Anderson	35	40	57	26
Ballard	12	50	10	40
Barren	178	81	97	78
Bath	21	57	39	77
Bell	52	46	62	47
Boone	54	44	68	46
Bourbon	52	58	68	46
Boyd	198	72	276	69
Boyle	95	42	93	37
Bracken	21	90	17	82
Breathitt	21	81	24	71
Breckinridge	39	56	83	60
Bullitt	90	61	117	53
Butler	52	83	45	84
Caldwell	18	56	8	88
Calloway	77	61	81	53
Campbell	505	85	490	76
Carlisle	3	100	3	0
Carroll	16	50	18	61
Carter	95	75	88	76
Casey	18	44	5	80
Christian	138	70	105	49
Clark	77	66	94	73
Clay	135	60	185	65
Clinton	67	82	37	70
Crittenden	16	56	14	79
Cumberland	1	100	6	83
Daviess	329	71	327	76
Edmonson	29	86	60	50
Elliott	22	86	30	63
Estill	84	60	50	48
Fayette	833	62	1,006	72
Fleming	55	85	49	82
Floyd	46	76	94	80
Franklin	144	51	91	49
Fulton	39	64	37	57
Gallatin	7	43	8	63
Garrard	25	44	61	49
Grant	50	56	30	63
Graves	120	74	132	68
Grayson	48	52	172	65
Green	20	95	18	89
Greenup	44	55	122	60
Hancock	16	63	15	60
Hardin	322	71	340	64
Harlan	84	51	128	42
Harrison	24	58	11	27
Hart	29	93	46	83
Henderson	114	63	97	69
Henry	10	40	19	58
Hickman	8	38	16	63
Hopkins	115	70	110	45
Jackson	47	38	45	62
Jefferson	1,556	70	1,808	73
Jessamine	116	74	63	52
Johnson	303	69	319	59
Kenton	420	53	490	59
Knott	31	71	36	67
Knox	86	48	64	58
LaRue	11	82	35	63
Laurel	278	55	216	56
Lawrence	43	65	45	71
Lee	23	30	48	35
Leslie	47	34	46	41
Letcher	114	92	71	89
Lewis	18	78	16	63
Lincoln	106	42	59	61
Livingston	20	55	13	62
Logan	65	85	81	72
Lyon	14	50	18	67
McCracken	185	64	199	65
McCreary	119	54	132	51
McLean	29	55	12	42
Madison	203	66	213	59
Magoffin	25	88	82	80
Marion	62	92	72	75
Marshall	71	66	75	77
Martin	23	87	42	88
Mason	39	62	38	74
Meade	47	68	62	56
Menifee	27	96	16	81
Mercer	78	60	63	56
Metcalfe	18	100	29	93
Monroe	20	90	33	85
Montgomery	39	77	36	81
Morgan	36	97	31	74
Muhlenberg	59	61	66	73
Nelson	30	87	26	58
Nicholas	5	60	10	20
Ohio	97	67	76	72
Oldham	46	37	45	36
Owen	11	64	9	33
Owsley	4	0	24	42
Pendleton	49	49	29	17
Perry	139	71	190	70
Pike	78	91	115	83
Powell	30	47	41	80
Pulaski	362	61	185	49
Robertson	9	100	14	79
Rockcastle	110	40	88	50
Rowan	74	82	83	82
Russell	53	79	37	76
Scott	80	56	118	61
Shelby	194	79	172	70
Simpson	41	88	49	84
Spencer	9	33	25	48
Taylor	72	89	74	80
Todd	18	56	23	61
Trigg	19	47	19	84
Trimble	14	36	38	47
Union	13	62	26	58
Warren	357	84	478	78
Washington	18	100	14	100
Wayne	17	76	35	89
Webster	20	55	19	89
Whitley	217	67	164	62
Wolfe	35	91	44	64
Woodford	29	59	61	52

Kinship Care

Definition

Number in kinship care is children who lived in subsidized care of non-parental relatives during the reported year due to abuse or neglect in their home of origin. *Percent living with grandparents* is the percent of all children in kinship care who lived with grandparents as primary caregivers.

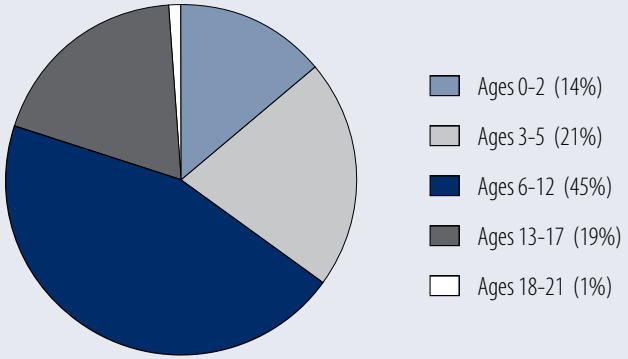
Data in context

All children need nurturing homes with loving adults to thrive. Yet not all children have a safe home of origin. When suitable, child victims of abuse or neglect who cannot remain safely with their parents are placed with relatives to maintain family connections and cultural ties. There are many formal and informal arrangements involving relative caregivers. In kinship care, a guardian receives financial assistance to help with the cost of caring for a related child.

Kinship care offers many benefits to the child. Research indicates that children in kinship care are more likely to be kept together with their siblings, have greater stability in residential placements and schools, and report a better experience in non-parental care, compared to children in non-relative foster care.[1] Placement with relatives is often less traumatic for children who have already suffered through abuse or neglect.[2] In addition, it allows children to maintain cultural practices and stay connected with the valued network of extended family. One concern, however, is national research suggesting that while children in foster care are eligible for Medicaid and efforts are made to enroll them consistently, children in relative placements are less likely to be insured than children who are in traditional foster care.[3]

In 2005, nearly 24 percent of children in out-of-home care nationwide lived with relatives.[4] More than 2.4 million grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren in the United States in 2006, and 37 percent of these had been responsible for the grandchildren for 5 years or more.[5]

Kentucky Children in the Kinship Care Program by Age, May 2008



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

In May 2008, 8,842 Kentucky children were in the Kinship Care Program, a 9 percent increase from the year before. Of these children, 64 percent lived with grandparents. At least 75 percent of children in kinship care lived with grandparents in 25 Kentucky counties. Meanwhile, fewer than one-third of children in kinship care lived with grandparents in Adair, Clinton, and Elliott Counties.

Children ages 6 to 12 represented the largest group of Kentucky children in kinship care arrangements in May 2008 (45 percent).[6] LaRue County had the largest percentage of children under age one in kinship care (24 percent). Among youth ages 18 to 21, 70 counties had no youth in kinship care, while Jefferson County had the most (45 young adults).

Research indicates no differences among races in rates of abuse or neglect; however, Black children are more likely to be placed in foster care than White or Hispanic children.[7] When out-of-home care is warranted, kinship care offers a sustained family connection for children of all races while ensuring safety. In May 2008, 74 percent of children in kinship care in Kentucky were White; 24 percent were Black or African American, 1 percent were Hispanic, and less than 1 percent were of another race or ethnicity. While racial disparities exist in the child welfare system, offering financial support to willing relative caregivers can help achieve permanency for all children.[8]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Data Note: Number of children in kinship care and percent living with grandparents reflect data as of May 2007 and 2008. Some child victims are directly placed by the courts into the custody of relatives without entering the foster care system. The figures here underestimate placements with relatives and only refer to those non-parental relatives receiving monthly payments subsidizing care of such children. Data also do not reflect 50 additional children who are in state custody and moving toward permanent custody with relatives.

1 Conway, T., and Huston, R. (2007). *Is Kinship Care Good for Kids?* Washington, DC: Center for the Study of Law and Social Policy.
2 Ibid.
3 Houshyar, S. (2008). *Addressing the Health Care Needs of Foster Care Children*. Washington, DC: First Focus.
4 Child Welfare League of America (2008). *The Nation's Children 2008*. Available at http://www.cwla.org. Accessed August 2008.
5 Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 American Community Survey. Available at www.census.gov. Accessed August 2008.
6 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
7 Hill, R. (2006). *Synthesis of Research on Disproportionality: An Update*. Washington, DC: Casey-CSSP Alliance for Racial Equity in the Child Welfare System.
8 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunity within the Child Welfare System." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.

Children receiving Kinship Care (number & percent living with grandparents)

	May 2007		May 2008	
	Number receiving Kinship Care	Percent living with grandparents	Number receiving Kinship Care	Percent living with grandparents
Kentucky	8,086	64	8,842	64
Adair	17	41	19	32
Allen	29	52	28	57
Anderson	34	59	30	53
Ballard	14	79	12	75
Barren	47	57	39	59
Bath	30	73	43	77
Bell	112	69	100	71
Boone	99	53	98	54
Bourbon	52	58	59	59
Boyd	49	59	57	56
Boyle	32	69	58	60
Bracken	13	62	9	44
Breathitt	81	62	102	61
Breckinridge	34	65	30	60
Bullitt	76	70	86	72
Butler	21	71	16	69
Caldwell	20	75	16	50
Calloway	13	85	20	90
Campbell	113	71	113	65
Carlisle	7	57	7	57
Carroll	19	58	16	44
Carter	76	68	100	69
Casey	14	43	21	38
Christian	40	53	54	70
Clark	62	53	69	55
Clay	32	31	34	41
Clinton	8	38	7	29
Crittenden	8	88	16	88
Cumberland	6	67	7	71
Daviess	190	67	179	61
Edmonson	25	64	22	68
Elliott	18	33	22	32
Estill	24	83	33	70
Fayette	544	69	607	66
Fleming	35	71	46	76
Floyd	107	64	116	64
Franklin	66	61	50	56
Fulton	8	75	7	71
Gallatin	18	78	24	79
Garrard	27	56	36	75
Grant	43	70	47	70
Graves	24	38	28	46
Grayson	78	68	63	81
Green	34	82	35	77
Greenup	28	68	36	72
Hancock	0	*	4	100
Hardin	101	50	95	52
Harlan	79	77	89	73
Harrison	19	79	20	85
Hart	28	46	34	68
Henderson	39	56	32	44
Henry	32	56	26	58
Hickman	1	0	1	0
Hopkins	43	60	54	61
Jackson	47	51	37	51
Jefferson	2,150	65	2,334	64
Jessamine	47	53	67	67
Johnson	51	69	52	69
Kenton	216	57	284	64
Knott	104	54	118	59
Knox	73	67	68	68
LaRue	15	47	17	47
Laurel	121	58	124	56
Lawrence	28	68	38	76
Lee	21	48	30	73
Leslie	44	48	45	58
Letcher	110	75	137	75
Lewis	12	75	13	69
Lincoln	45	64	39	72
Livingston	14	100	16	81
Logan	18	44	18	44
Lyon	4	75	4	75
McCracken	39	46	51	63
McCreary	90	39	87	41
McLean	21	67	18	61
Madison	135	60	172	62
Magoffin	60	55	81	44
Marion	26	81	25	80
Marshall	6	50	16	56
Martin	41	83	47	79
Mason	33	70	31	77
Meade	51	33	51	39
Menifee	15	80	13	77
Mercer	45	67	47	70
Metcalfe	29	83	24	92
Monroe	7	71	10	80
Montgomery	39	67	35	66
Morgan	35	63	43	67
Muhlenberg	42	57	43	53
Nelson	47	68	50	62
Nicholas	18	67	20	65
Ohio	53	75	51	71
Oldham	21	71	22	73
Owen	26	81	27	67
Owsley	17	29	14	43
Pendleton	42	60	38	61
Perry	222	69	226	69
Pike	116	68	147	68
Powell	44	73	51	73
Pulaski	112	63	121	69
Robertson	0	*	0	*
Rockcastle	75	69	78	68
Rowan	30	50	49	65
Russell	15	80	14	64
Scott	63	54	88	56
Shelby	34	71	37	68
Simpson	11	73	15	60
Spencer	34	53	31	45
Taylor	43	63	52	62
Todd	14	50	15	87
Trigg	21	76	19	79
Trimble	18	44	15	47
Union	10	40	7	71
Warren	123	80	138	70
Washington	11	73	26	73
Wayne	45	62	68	60
Webster	10	70	15	80
Whitley	153	71	141	70
Wolfe	27	89	29	86
Woodford	28	79	31	74

* County had no children receiving Kinship Care.

Children Exiting Out-of-Home Care

Definition

Children exiting out-of-home care is the number of children who exited foster care to any type of placement. *Percent reunified with family* is the percent of children exiting foster care who were legally returned to the custody of their parent or caregiver or were legally placed in the permanent custody of relatives. *Percent adopted* is the percent of children who exited the foster care system through adoption.

Data in context

All children need safe, permanent homes to develop lifelong connections to families. Some children exit out-of-home care to rejoin parents who have demonstrated increased capacity to provide care; other children exit to become part of a new permanent family through adoption. Youth ages 18 to 21 can exit foster care through emancipation, or "aging out," and choosing not to receive services and oversight any more.

During FFY 2006, approximately 303,000 children entered foster care and 289,000 exited foster care nationwide.[1] More than half of the children who exited foster care that year were reunified with parents or primary caretakers (53 percent), 11 percent were living with relatives, and 17 percent were adopted.[2] On September 30, 2006, approximately 129,000 children were waiting to be adopted.[3]

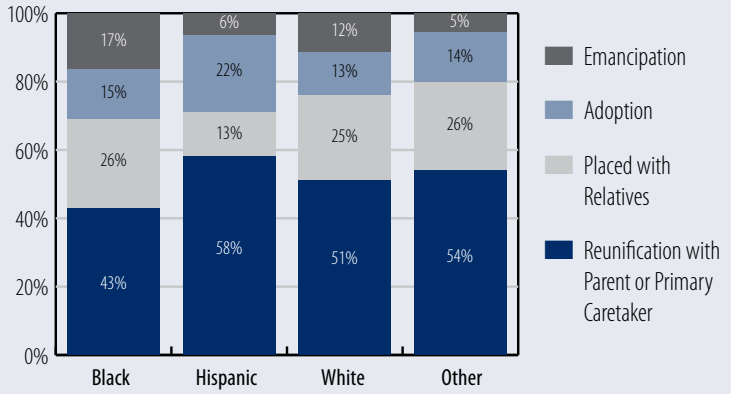
In 2007, nearly 5,400 Kentucky children entered the foster care system. While the number of Kentucky children in foster care increased greatly from 2003 to 2007, the number of children exiting increased by only 0.2 percent. The average length of stay in out-of-home care improved slightly in Kentucky in recent years, decreasing from 26.1 months for children in foster care on December 31, 2003, to 24.9 months for children as of December 31, 2007.[4]

While out-of-home placements offer children much-needed safety and care, it is important for all children to move toward permanent outcomes with loving families. Yet national data indicate that despite similar rates of abuse across races, children of color remain in out-of-home care for longer periods and are reunified with family less often than White children.[5] The percentage of Kentucky children exiting care who were Black or African-American increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2003 to 2007, indicating progress on reducing overrepresentation of children of color in foster care.[6] However, the percentage of White youth exiting care decreased by 2.4 percentage points.[7]

Of children who entered Kentucky's foster care system in 2007, some 583 had a previous experience in out-of-home care in the past 12 months (10.8 percent).[8] This figure includes a number of youth ages 18-21 who chose to re-enter, a positive move given the tuition assistance benefits and independent living support older youth in care receive.[9]

Youth aging out of the foster care system face unique challenges, including disruptions in placements, which affect continuity in schooling and health care. Nationally, older youth in foster care are more likely to live in group settings that are not homes, compared with younger children in foster care.[10] This means they may lack social connections and a supportive network for life after foster care. In 2007, 645 youth were emancipated because of their age, representing 12 percent of exits from foster care that year and a 43 percent increase in the number of emancipated youth from 2003.[11] Promising strategies include training in independent living skills for youth aging out to learn topics such as money management and how to gain employment, which leads to health insurance and building social support networks.[12]

Kentucky Children Exiting Out-of-Home Care by Exit Placement and Race, 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.
Data Note: The number of children exiting foster care and placed in the custody of relatives is underestimated because some children are directly placed by the courts in the custody of relatives without entering the foster care system.
Rate Calculation: (number of children who exited foster care through reunification with parent, caregiver, or relative in 2003 * 100) / (number of children who exited foster care in 2003)
(number of children who exited foster care through adoption in 2003 * 100) / (number of children who exited foster care in 2003)
(number of children who exited foster care through reunification with parent, caregiver, or relative in 2007 * 100) / (number of children who exited foster care in 2007)
(number of children who exited foster care through adoption in 2007 * 100) / (number of children who exited foster care in 2007)

1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2006). *The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2006 Estimates as of January 2008 (14)*. Available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov. Accessed August 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
5 Annie. E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunity within the Child Welfare System." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
6 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
10 Wertheimer, R. (2002). "Youth who 'Age Out' of Foster Care: Troubled Lives, Troubling Prospects." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Publication #2002-59. Available at http://www.childtrends.org. Accessed August 2008.
11 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008.
12 Wertheimer, R. (2002). "Youth who 'Age Out' of Foster Care: Troubled Lives, Troubling Prospects." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Publication #2002-59. Available at http://www.childtrends.org. Accessed August 2008.

Children exiting out-of-home care (number, percent reunified with family, & percent adopted)

	2003			2007		
	Number	Percent reunified with family	Percent adopted	Number	Percent reunified with family	Percent adopted
Kentucky	**5,284**	**78**	**13**	**5,294**	**75**	**13**
Adair	20	95	0	13	100	0
Allen	7	86	0	19	79	11
Anderson	24	83	13	29	86	0
Ballard	4	25	75	6	83	0
Barren	90	90	6	62	81	6
Bath	10	70	0	14	86	0
Bell	36	89	8	35	100	0
Boone	29	83	7	39	87	0
Bourbon	16	75	13	30	80	0
Boyd	45	73	4	87	74	16
Boyle	58	88	0	36	81	0
Bracken	6	83	17	8	63	38
Breathitt	14	79	14	9	78	0
Breckinridge	18	89	6	42	90	2
Bullitt	65	85	3	36	78	0
Butler	20	95	0	17	71	24
Caldwell	15	93	0	2	0	0
Calloway	41	59	27	48	73	4
Campbell	89	22	69	147	23	56
Carlisle	4	100	0	5	100	0
Carroll	2	0	100	7	57	0
Carter	44	82	11	38	76	16
Casey	12	92	0	3	100	0
Christian	54	63	35	44	80	7
Clark	43	84	12	39	72	18
Clay	84	83	11	117	87	9
Clinton	25	48	48	24	50	50
Crittenden	9	89	0	11	100	0
Cumberland	0	*	*	0	*	*
Daviess	177	83	7	145	77	13
Edmonson	18	94	6	41	93	0
Elliott	15	87	0	11	91	0
Estill	50	78	16	27	74	22
Fayette	322	66	25	332	72	18
Fleming	22	68	32	27	67	30
Floyd	34	97	0	51	100	0
Franklin	100	91	2	53	87	11
Fulton	16	56	31	13	92	8
Gallatin	3	100	0	5	80	0
Garrard	15	67	27	23	96	0
Grant	29	93	0	26	92	0
Graves	35	77	14	47	53	43
Grayson	19	95	0	40	95	0
Green	16	100	0	3	67	33
Greenup	18	56	6	42	81	0
Hancock	5	80	0	3	67	0
Hardin	99	78	9	124	68	19
Harlan	32	72	6	59	85	5
Harrison	12	100	0	5	100	0
Hart	16	75	25	15	40	47
Henderson	56	77	20	37	59	35
Henry	1	0	0	3	100	0
Hickman	5	60	0	3	67	33
Hopkins	53	64	30	65	69	25
Jackson	27	96	0	22	59	32
Jefferson	764	70	19	654	66	19
Jessamine	64	84	8	30	80	10
Johnson	107	81	6	293	60	6
Kenton	232	80	6	193	82	0
Knott	18	94	0	8	75	0
Knox	56	80	16	31	87	3
LaRue	9	67	33	27	89	0
Laurel	132	92	1	89	70	12
Lawrence	23	100	0	13	92	0
Lee	12	100	0	36	100	0
Leslie	27	100	0	33	97	0
Letcher	31	45	48	28	50	50
Lewis	9	100	0	5	100	0
Lincoln	57	88	0	26	73	12
Livingston	14	79	0	9	89	0
Logan	39	97	0	31	84	6
Lyon	9	78	0	6	83	0
McCracken	68	72	18	71	75	8
McCreary	83	94	0	84	90	4
McLean	17	76	6	2	100	0
Madison	58	74	14	60	57	22
Magoffin	19	89	0	36	89	0
Marion	20	80	15	31	97	0
Marshall	21	57	19	25	40	24
Martin	11	82	0	15	93	0
Mason	23	100	0	23	91	0
Meade	34	97	3	33	94	0
Menifee	11	73	27	8	63	25
Mercer	37	84	14	35	77	17
Metcalfe	14	100	0	21	81	14
Monroe	6	100	0	9	78	11
Montgomery	19	79	16	12	42	25
Morgan	12	75	17	15	60	33
Muhlenberg	52	98	0	24	96	0
Nelson	24	96	0	10	100	0
Nicholas	8	63	38	8	100	0
Ohio	54	65	30	46	76	15
Oldham	17	88	0	16	88	0
Owen	5	100	0	4	100	0
Owsley	3	100	0	15	93	0
Pendleton	32	94	3	21	90	0
Perry	61	90	2	71	87	0
Pike	37	76	0	52	94	0
Powell	25	96	0	14	100	0
Pulaski	170	84	9	124	89	6
Robertson	1	100	0	1	100	0
Rockcastle	50	94	0	37	86	0
Rowan	42	93	5	41	85	5
Russell	25	84	16	29	83	17
Scott	36	97	3	42	86	2
Shelby	87	57	37	65	31	57
Simpson	14	93	7	16	75	19
Spencer	8	88	0	15	80	20
Taylor	38	89	5	44	75	23
Todd	4	75	0	18	100	0
Trigg	9	89	0	10	90	0
Trimble	8	50	0	16	88	0
Union	8	100	0	9	89	0
Warren	148	65	23	209	65	26
Washington	15	73	27	8	88	0
Wayne	12	92	0	22	95	0
Webster	11	91	0	7	71	0
Whitley	124	86	10	85	82	9
Wolfe	11	82	18	15	100	0
Woodford	10	80	20	19	79	16

* County had no children exiting out-of-home care.

Youth Charged with Offenses

Definition

Public offenses is the number and rate of youth charged with an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult. *Status offenses* is the number and rate of youth charged with an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

Data in context

All youth need engaging educational experiences, safe neighborhoods, and guidance from caring adults to become productive adults. Protective factors like educational success and a safe and supportive community reduce delinquency among youth, while exposure to violence and limited employment opportunities increase risk.[1] While some adolescents will engage in delinquent behavior, appropriate and consistently-applied discipline is needed to ensure youth have opportunities to learn from mistakes and become successful contributing adults.[2]

Nationally, the number of juvenile cases involving violations of criminal law declined by 7 percent between 1995 and 2004.[3] In Kentucky, more than 50,000 charges for public and status offenses were filed in 2007 involving nearly 28,000 youth, with youth often charged with multiple offenses from the same incident.[4] Public offenses are actions considered a crime if committed by an adult, and status offenses are actions not considered a crime if committed by an adult and include charges such as truancy or running away.

Habitual truant and beyond control, both status offenses, were the most common charges in 2007, accounting for 18 percent of all charges.[5] Twice as many young males were charged with public offenses as females, and more males than females were charged with status offenses, though the difference in number is notably smaller.[6]

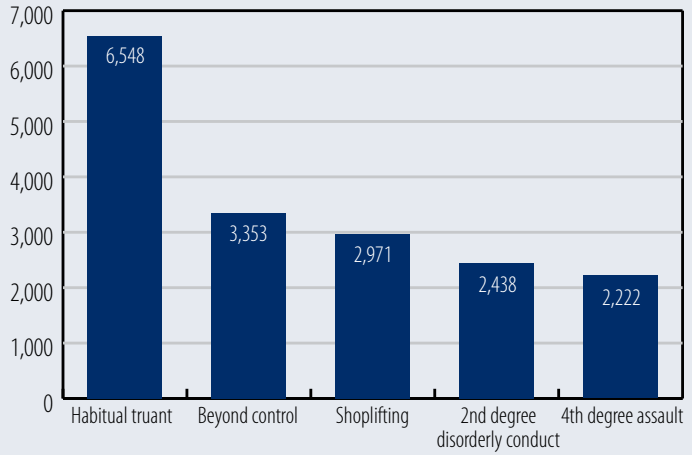
Neighborhoods with concentrated poverty often lack protective factors for youth. They also tend to have higher levels of police surveillance, making the activities of poor youth, who are disproportionately likely to be youth of color, more visible to law enforcement.[7] Low-income youth are more likely to be involved with the juvenile justice system, and their families often lack the resources to secure attorneys with low caseloads and adequate training and experience.[8]

Evidence shows that racial bias, though likely unintentional, contributes to disparities in contact with the juvenile justice system among youth of color.[9] Disparities among racial groups appear at arrest and are compounded through the juvenile justice process.[10] In Kentucky, African-American youth accounted for only 20 percent of youth charged with offenses in 2007, but they made up 25 percent of youth referred for formal court involvement and 63 percent of all confined youth.[11]

In Kentucky, more than 20,000 youth were charged with public offenses in 2007, a rate of 372 charges per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 19. Edmonson County had the lowest rate at 78 per 10,000, and Henderson County had the highest rate at 844 per 10,000. During the same year, 9,820 youth were charged with status offenses, a rate of 176 per 10,000 youth. Among counties with rates calculated, Allen, Clay, Lawrence, Marshall, and Spencer Counties had rates less than a third of the state rate, but rates were more than triple the state rate in Gallatin, Harlan, and Lincoln Counties.

Kentucky can reduce youth involvement with the juvenile justice system, a critical step given the higher likelihood of recidivism among court-involved youth, while maintaining public safety.[12] Proven strategies include courts working with schools to reduce the number of referrals for minor misbehavior and jurisdictions addressing underlying causes of status offenses.[13] Jurisdictions can also reduce racial disparities by thoroughly analyzing data to identify decision points where disparities appear and eliminating unintended bias.[14]

Top Five Juvenile Charges, 2007



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Designated Worker Database.

Data Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Designated Worker database.
Data Note: Data do not include all charges added by the court after cases begin the formal court process. Counts reflect youth, rather than charges. Youth may be counted more than once if they were charged for offenses in more than one county.
Rate Calculation: (number of youth charged with public offenses in 2007 * 10,000) / (total number of youth ages 10-19 in 2007) (number of youth charged with status offenses in 2007 * 10,000) / (total number of youth ages 10-19 in 2007)

1 Arya, N., and Augarten, I. (2008). "Critical Condition: African-American Youth in the Justice System." *Race and Ethnicity Series Policy Brief*, vol. 2. Campaign for Youth Justice. Available at http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org. Accessed September 2008.
2 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Juvenile Justice." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed September 2008.
3 Stahl, A. (2008). "Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 2004." *OJJDP Fact Sheet*, no. 1. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Available at http://www.ncjrs.gov. Accessed October 2008.
4 Data obtained from Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Designated Worker Database, September 2008.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Juvenile Justice." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed October 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed September 2008.
10 Snyder, H., and Sickmund, M. (2006). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
11 Data obtained from Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Designated Worker Database, September 2008 and from the Department of Juvenile Justice, November 2008.
12 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed September 2008.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.

Youth charged with public and status offenses (number & rate per 10,000)

	2007			
	Public offenses		Status offenses	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	20,744	372	9,820	176
Adair	89	369	86	357
Allen	60	244	12	49
Anderson	87	293	19	64
Ballard	37	378	15	153
Barren	219	424	113	219
Bath	35	245	18	126
Bell	154	424	92	253
Boone	658	410	224	140
Bourbon	83	317	68	260
Boyd	204	352	106	183
Boyle	111	289	28	73
Bracken	22	192	12	105
Breathitt	61	278	82	374
Breckinridge	33	136	92	380
Bullitt	288	280	312	303
Butler	57	331	2	*
Caldwell	79	503	40	255
Calloway	114	243	56	119
Campbell	654	544	282	235
Carlisle	20	318	4	*
Carroll	88	657	52	388
Carter	75	203	55	149
Casey	74	363	52	255
Christian	581	453	227	177
Clark	112	248	92	203
Clay	88	274	18	56
Clinton	59	542	7	64
Crittenden	37	327	8	71
Cumberland	43	513	13	155
Daviess	637	510	251	201
Edmonson	12	78	4	*
Elliott	15	172	9	103
Estill	74	391	25	132
Fayette	995	291	999	292
Fleming	38	195	27	139
Floyd	121	245	108	219
Franklin	271	463	65	111
Fulton	55	633	16	184
Gallatin	87	713	87	713
Garrard	54	244	60	271

	2007			
	Public offenses		Status offenses	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Grant	148	418	68	192
Graves	186	381	40	82
Grayson	164	521	38	121
Green	26	183	17	120
Greenup	120	257	92	197
Hancock	47	381	17	138
Hardin	480	336	171	120
Harlan	117	287	265	650
Harrison	112	468	110	460
Hart	32	133	33	137
Henderson	480	844	98	172
Henry	58	278	45	216
Hickman	24	415	3	*
Hopkins	235	400	63	107
Jackson	38	220	15	87
Jefferson	4,844	529	909	99
Jessamine	264	407	88	136
Johnson	82	284	44	152
Kenton	953	447	411	193
Knott	105	444	37	156
Knox	142	330	124	288
LaRue	31	177	53	303
Laurel	270	371	142	195
Lawrence	40	185	11	51
Lee	26	303	8	93
Leslie	26	180	1	*
Letcher	149	512	101	347
Lewis	55	302	48	264
Lincoln	109	337	63	557
Livingston	24	212	0	*
Logan	95	268	49	138
Lyon	46	612	13	173
McCracken	413	515	128	160
McCreary	165	659	106	423
McLean	42	343	13	106
Madison	331	291	329	289
Magoffin	43	261	52	316
Marion	62	258	32	133
Marshall	142	388	18	49
Martin	32	197	64	395
Mason	94	418	28	124

	2007			
	Public offenses		Status offenses	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Meade	124	305	70	172
Menifee	20	217	12	130
Mercer	68	244	42	151
Metcalfe	58	437	41	309
Monroe	43	306	21	149
Montgomery	102	325	105	334
Morgan	44	262	31	185
Muhlenberg	100	265	84	222
Nelson	148	251	90	152
Nicholas	29	340	39	457
Ohio	79	273	27	93
Oldham	263	327	77	96
Owen	61	408	24	161
Owsley	23	428	16	297
Pendleton	87	393	62	280
Perry	109	291	81	216
Pike	149	179	214	257
Powell	74	441	15	89
Pulaski	215	293	155	211
Robertson	19	629	5	*
Rockcastle	42	204	17	83
Rowan	81	227	43	121
Russell	84	400	31	148
Scott	164	270	93	153
Shelby	207	395	40	76
Simpson	82	357	19	83
Spencer	81	355	7	31
Taylor	155	495	56	179
Todd	42	260	30	186
Trigg	43	261	10	61
Trimble	49	399	13	106
Union	79	308	30	117
Warren	477	331	209	145
Washington	30	190	19	120
Wayne	99	373	30	113
Webster	48	275	13	74
Whitley	210	387	154	283
Wolfe	28	299	19	203
Woodford	70	217	60	186

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Youth and the Juvenile Justice System

Definition

Youth successfully diverted is the number of youth directed to an alternative program instead of formal adjudication. *Youth referred by petition* is the number of youth referred to the court system for formal processing. *Youth detained* is the number of youth detained in Kentucky juvenile detention centers.

Data in context

All youth need strong connections to caring adults and school, as well as preparation for their future, to succeed. Without strong connections, youth are more likely to become involved with the juvenile justice system. Youth who are detained face greater risk of poor education, work, and health outcomes, as well as incarceration.[1]

In Kentucky, youth charged with minor offenses are typically eligible to participate in a diversion program monitored by court-designated workers.[2] Kentucky's diversion program seeks to educate youth, hold them accountable, and deter them from returning to the juvenile justice system.[3] During 2007, 9,644 youth successfully completed diversion, representing approximately one in three youth.[4] The number of youth successfully diverted was highest in the two most populous counties (Fayette and Jefferson), as well as Boone, Campbell, and Daviess Counties.

Charges are petitioned to the court when diversion is not appropriate or has not worked.[5] In Kentucky, 19,927 youth were referred by petition in 2007 for a number of reasons. Ten percent were petitioned for unsuccessful diversion, 27 percent at the request of the County Attorney, and another 16 percent at the request of the Judge.[6]

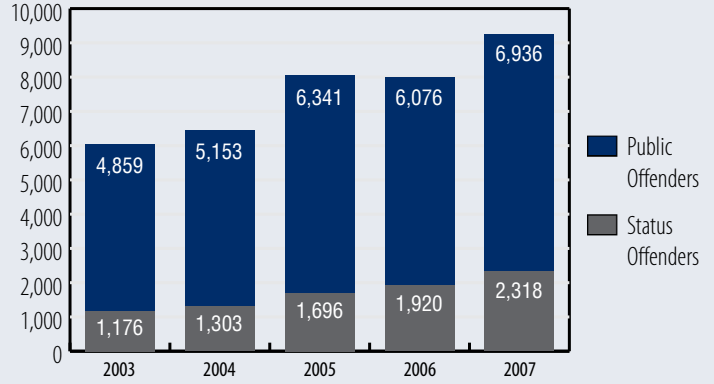
A significant portion of juvenile justice spending nationally is used for detention.[7] Despite evidence that adolescent brains are still developing, making rehabilitation a realistic goal for youth, systems too often rely on detention rather than alternative options.[8] Kentucky's rate of detained and committed youth in custody (127 per 100,000 youth) was slightly higher than the U.S. rate (125 per 100,000 youth) in 2006.[9] In Kentucky, a higher percentage of youth are in custody for nonviolent offenses (72 percent) compared to the national rate (66 percent).[10] In 2007, more than 11,000 Kentucky youth were detained, including 2,340 status offenders.[11] The number of youth detained represents an increase of 12 percent from 2006. Among counties with the largest detention populations, Jefferson County had a slight decrease in the number of youth detained between 2006 and 2007 (down 3 percent), while Fayette County had a 39 percent increase and Kenton County had a 17 percent increase.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) prohibits states from using secure detention for status offenders, youth charged with actions not considered a crime for adults, unless the youth has violated a court order.[12] Yet, youth charged with status offenses in Kentucky are detained at the second highest rate in the nation.[13]

The JJDPA also requires states to work to prevent and reduce disproportionate minority contact at all stages of the juvenile justice process, yet disparate treatment still occurs.[14] Even with the same type of offense and similar histories with the juvenile justice system, African-American youth are formally charged and incarcerated at rates notably higher than for White youth.[15] Kentucky data reflect these disparities, with African-American youth less likely to be diverted and more likely to be petitioned and detained than White youth.[16] When comparing rates of detention between youth of color and white youth, Kentucky shows greater racial disparity than the nation as a whole.[17]

Proven strategies exist for reducing both disparities and unnecessary detention without compromising public safety. Disparities can be reduced by collecting and analyzing data by race to determine decision points where disparities occur, and then addressing any unintended bias in the underlying policies.[18] Kentucky can reduce the use of detention by increasing the use of effective community-based services to address underlying causes of problem behavior.[19]

Youth Detained in Kentucky, 2003-2007



Source: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice.

Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts; Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, Division of Juvenile Services; and Louisville Metro, Youth Detention Services.

Date Note: Counts reflect youth rather than complaints, though youth may be counted more than once if they were charged with offenses in more than one county. Youth detained counts youth each time they are booked into a facility.

1 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Administrative Office of the Courts website (2007). *Court Designated Workers*. Available at http://courts.ky.gov. Accessed October 2008.
3 Ibid.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, September 2008.
5 Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts website (2007). *Court Designated Workers*. Available at http://courts.ky.gov. Accessed October 2008.
6 Data obtained from Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, September 2008.
7 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
8 Ibid.
9 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2008). 2008 *National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
10 Ibid.
11 Data obtained from Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, November 2008.
12 Snyder, H., and Sickmund, M. (2006). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Available at http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov. Accessed October 2008.
13 Personal correspondence with Department of Juvenile Justice, August 2007.
14 National Council on Crime and Delinquency (2007). *And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Youth of Color in the Justice System*. Available at http://www.nccd.crc.org. Accessed October 2008.
15 Ibid.
16 Data obtained from Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, September 2008, and Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, November 2008.
17 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2008). *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
18 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
19 Ibid.

Juvenile justice (number of youth successfully diverted, referred by petition, & detained)

	2007		
	Youth successfully diverted	Youth referred by petition	Youth detained
Kentucky	9,644	19,927	11,299
Adair	51	118	46
Allen	10	55	70
Anderson	38	70	49
Ballard	15	39	15
Barren	120	196	65
Bath	9	38	33
Bell	85	141	98
Boone	417	490	174
Bourbon	41	123	33
Boyd	83	200	227
Boyle	38	82	65
Bracken	15	20	4
Breathitt	54	83	40
Breckinridge	59	52	10
Bullitt	99	456	182
Butler	29	27	23
Caldwell	64	54	37
Calloway	90	79	46
Campbell	276	549	415
Carlisle	6	21	26
Carroll	57	75	61
Carter	28	85	72
Casey	57	63	29
Christian	201	549	408
Clark	27	153	84
Clay	55	42	10
Clinton	31	37	3
Crittenden	23	24	14
Cumberland	20	33	8
Daviess	304	498	375
Edmonson	6	8	4
Elliott	3	15	11
Estill	50	52	19
Fayette	584	1,076	733
Fleming	27	30	4
Floyd	94	141	55
Franklin	111	253	80
Fulton	16	53	16
Gallatin	38	110	21
Garrard	31	75	12

	2007		
	Youth successfully diverted	Youth referred by petition	Youth detained
Grant	58	160	53
Graves	91	129	92
Grayson	86	124	56
Green	16	30	22
Greenup	59	99	76
Hancock	35	24	5
Hardin	248	372	300
Harlan	141	207	38
Harrison	76	153	46
Hart	24	36	38
Henderson	237	363	222
Henry	32	58	21
Hickman	5	20	17
Hopkins	138	173	119
Jackson	9	32	13
Jefferson	1,265	5,002	2,051
Jessamine	91	238	174
Johnson	51	70	26
Kenton	199	902	716
Knott	52	89	17
Knox	80	142	116
Larue	33	42	35
Laurel	117	247	145
Lawrence	9	42	15
Lee	9	21	3
Leslie	11	16	11
Letcher	109	128	62
Lewis	35	49	56
Lincoln	68	103	56
Livingston	14	11	6
Logan	68	67	48
Lyon	35	23	10
McCracken	188	277	431
McCreary	71	144	120
McLean	22	32	23
Madison	215	330	207
Magoffin	18	77	32
Marion	33	59	37
Marshall	82	73	44
Martin	41	55	10
Mason	42	73	55

	2007		
	Youth successfully diverted	Youth referred by petition	Youth detained
Meade	89	86	72
Menifee	1	24	14
Mercer	13	87	26
Metcalfe	34	43	8
Monroe	14	43	11
Montgomery	69	102	98
Morgan	11	51	50
Muhlenberg	80	109	102
Nelson	34	196	43
Nicholas	27	34	14
Ohio	25	80	37
Oldham	155	171	37
Owen	30	36	36
Owsley	11	29	9
Pendleton	57	81	30
Perry	47	134	89
Pike	134	220	109
Powell	32	58	65
Pulaski	132	202	93
Robertson	12	11	1
Rockcastle	22	30	14
Rowan	30	86	56
Russell	62	44	23
Scott	88	158	90
Shelby	88	168	69
Simpson	31	63	60
Spencer	44	49	22
Taylor	99	114	74
Todd	26	43	30
Trigg	25	28	28
Trimble	24	31	11
Union	29	71	30
Warren	268	413	277
Washington	20	31	22
Wayne	61	55	13
Webster	23	39	26
Whitley	133	221	159
Wolfe	11	35	32
Woodford	32	100	18

Youth under Department of Juvenile Justice Supervision

Definition

Youth committed is the number and rate of youth assigned to the custody and control of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). *Youth probated* is the number and rate of youth assigned to DJJ for formal supervision.

Data in context

Youth need strong connections to family, community, and school to move successfully into adulthood. Courts must hold youth who commit offenses accountable yet allow them to learn from mistakes and become productive contributing adults.

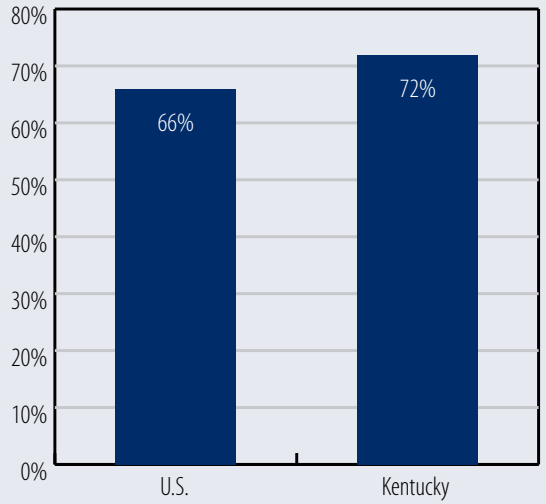
Emerging research has found that youth brain development continues past age 18, meaning young people have limited capacity to think through consequences, manage impulses, and withstand peer pressure.[1] The research also found that most youth offenders will mature out of their unlawful behavior, yet juvenile justice systems maintain measures that are not effective at reducing recidivism, such as detention or transfer of youth to adult court, which may actually increase the likelihood of reoffending.[2] For example, analysis of youth leaving detention facilities consistently shows rates of rearrest within 2 or 3 years ranging from 50 to 80 percent, including youth who had not committed serious offenses prior to being detained.[3]

In Kentucky, judicial discretion and probation were the most common dispositions of cases in 2007, and confinement (commitment to a DJJ facility) was the least common.[4]

The number of youth committed nationwide declined by 17 percent from 1999 (77,928 youth) to 2006 (64,558 youth).[5] During that same time period, the number of committed youth in Kentucky dropped by 2 percent.[6]

Though no substantial differences in crime exist, youth of color are much more likely to be detained, formally charged, and placed in a locked facility.[7] Overrepresentation of youth of color accumulates during the course of the justice process, resulting in the highest rates of disproportionality at the points of commitment and incarceration.[8] In 2007, Black/African-American youth represented 10 percent of the child population in Kentucky but 28 percent of commitment dispositions and 63 percent of confinement dispositions.[9]

Percent of Youth in Custody for Non-violent Offenses, 2006



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation (2008). *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book.*

In 2007, the greatest percentage of youth under DJJ supervision (61 percent) remained at home in the care of a parent or guardian.[10] The next most common placement was DJJ Youth Development Centers (12 percent), followed by day treatment (9 percent).[11]

In Kentucky in 2007, 670 youth were committed to DJJ at a rate of 12 per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 19. Of counties with rates calculated, rates were half the state rate in Boone and Daviess Counties but more than three times the state rate in Lewis, Simpson, and Todd Counties. The rate of kids probated dropped slightly from 25 per 10,000 in 2006 to 24 per 10,000 in 2007. Rates were less than 15 per 10,000 in Barren, Boone, Boyd, Hopkins, and Jefferson Counties, while rates were 100 per 10,000 or greater in Christian, Fulton, Grayson, Harrison, and Morgan Counties.

Kentucky can achieve the best outcomes for public safety and youth by working to keep young people from becoming deeply involved with the juvenile justice system.[12] This includes monitoring data to identify and address points in the process where racial disparities appear.[13] Supporting youth in becoming responsible and building healthy relationships with peers, as well as building skills to finish school and enter the workforce, increase the chance youth will learn from their mistakes and become contributing members of society.[14]

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice.
Data Note: Data do not include out-of-state youth.
Rate Calculation: (number of youth committed in 2007 * 10,000) / (total number of youth ages 10-19 in 2007)
(number of youth probated in 2007 * 10,000) / (total number of youth ages 10-19 in 2007)

1 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, November 2008.
5 Sickmund, M., Sladky, T., and Kang, W. (2008). *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook*. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Available at http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov. Accessed October 2008.
6 Ibid.
7 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
8 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2006). "Unequal Opportunities for Juvenile Justice." *Race Matters Toolkit*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed October 2008.
9 Data from National Center for Health Statistics and from Department of Juvenile Justice, November 2008.
10 Data obtained from Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, October 2008.
11 Ibid.
12 Nelson, D. (2008). "A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform." *2008 National KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
13 Ibid.
14 Steinberg, L., Chung, H., and Little, M. (2004). "Reentry of Young Offenders from the Justice System: A Developmental Perspective." *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, vol. 1, no. 1. Available at http://humanservices.vermont.gov. Accessed November 2008.

Youth committed & probated (number & rate per 10,000 youth ages 10-19)

	2007			
	Youth Committed		Youth Probated	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	670	12	1,334	24
Adair	1	*	10	41
Allen	4	*	10	41
Anderson	2	*	21	71
Ballard	2	*	5	*
Barren	3	*	7	14
Bath	2	*	2	*
Bell	4	*	10	28
Boone	9	6	15	9
Bourbon	6	23	4	*
Boyd	6	10	7	12
Boyle	7	18	6	16
Bracken	0	*	4	*
Breathitt	1	*	11	50
Breckinridge	2	*	6	25
Bullitt	7	7	27	26
Butler	1	*	7	41
Caldwell	4	*	4	*
Calloway	8	17	20	43
Campbell	13	11	19	16
Carlisle	3	*	3	*
Carroll	2	*	9	67
Carter	5	*	16	43
Casey	5	*	7	34
Christian	20	16	128	100
Clark	5	*	11	24
Clay	1	*	0	*
Clinton	0	*	2	*
Crittenden	4	*	0	*
Cumberland	1	*	2	*
Daviess	8	6	27	22
Edmonson	1	*	0	*
Elliott	0	*	5	*
Estill	0	*	6	32
Fayette	50	15	76	22
Fleming	0	*	4	*
Floyd	4	*	1	*
Franklin	6	10	18	31
Fulton	3	*	11	127
Gallatin	0	*	2	*
Garrard	2	*	1	*

	2007			
	Youth Committed		Youth Probated	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Grant	0	*	4	*
Graves	6	12	14	29
Grayson	6	19	38	121
Green	1	*	3	*
Greenup	1	*	4	*
Hancock	0	*	10	81
Hardin	27	19	49	34
Harlan	6	15	17	42
Harrison	3	*	24	100
Hart	4	*	4	*
Henderson	19	33	23	40
Henry	4	*	3	*
Hickman	1	*	4	*
Hopkins	11	19	7	12
Jackson	3	*	3	*
Jefferson	107	12	96	10
Jessamine	8	12	18	28
Johnson	3	*	3	*
Kenton	29	14	72	34
Knott	1	*	6	25
Knox	2	*	4	*
LaRue	3	*	2	*
Laurel	7	10	3	*
Lawrence	0	*	2	*
Lee	1	*	0	*
Leslie	0	*	0	*
Letcher	1	*	13	45
Lewis	7	38	11	60
Lincoln	4	*	9	28
Livingston	0	*	3	*
Logan	7	20	5	*
Lyon	1	*	2	*
McCracken	28	35	43	54
McCreary	2	*	4	*
McLean	1	*	6	49
Madison	24	21	36	32
Magoffin	3	*	0	*
Marion	1	*	3	*
Marshall	4	*	17	46
Martin	0	*	1	*
Mason	4	*	13	58

	2007			
	Youth Committed		Youth Probated	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Meade	8	20	19	47
Menifee	2	*	1	*
Mercer	3	*	3	*
Metcalfe	0	*	1	*
Monroe	4	*	4	*
Montgomery	8	25	8	25
Morgan	1	*	17	101
Muhlenberg	4	*	6	16
Nelson	6	10	12	20
Nicholas	0	*	1	*
Ohio	0	*	12	41
Oldham	4	*	4	*
Owen	2	*	3	*
Owsley	0	*	1	*
Pendleton	1	*	6	27
Perry	2	*	18	48
Pike	2	*	1	*
Powell	5	*	12	71
Pulaski	5	*	2	*
Robertson	0	*	2	*
Rockcastle	5	*	3	*
Rowan	1	*	1	*
Russell	4	*	7	33
Scott	8	13	13	21
Shelby	5	*	9	17
Simpson	9	39	6	26
Spencer	0	*	2	*
Taylor	2	*	3	*
Todd	10	62	3	*
Trigg	2	*	7	43
Trimble	1	*	0	*
Union	6	23	6	23
Warren	12	8	26	18
Washington	0	*	2	*
Wayne	0	*	2	*
Webster	4	*	2	*
Whitley	1	*	1	*
Wolfe	0	*	4	*
Woodford	1	*	1	*

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Child Deaths

Definition

Child deaths is the number of deaths among children ages 1-14 and the rate per 100,000 children.

Data in context

The loss of a child is a tragedy both for the family and the community. The child death rate is the most powerful measure of child well-being, capturing not only the health of children but also the risks they face and how well the community protects them from those risks.

In 2005, Kentucky ranked 38th among the 50 states on child deaths.[1] Recent changes to Kentucky law are likely to reduce child fatalities.

Unintentional injuries, specifically motor vehicle crashes, are the leading cause of death among children ages 1-14.[2] Motor vehicle crashes account for a greater portion of child deaths in Kentucky than nationally.[3] The Kentucky General Assembly has taken action in recent years to reduce those deaths with passage of a booster seat law in 2008 to help protect children ages 4 to 7 years old in car crashes and passage of laws in 2006 to strengthen the seat belt law and require children to wear helmets when riding on all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Communities can reduce injuries by providing education about these laws.

Other major causes of accidental injury include drowning and fire and fire-related injuries.[4] Smoke alarms can reduce the risk of death from a residential fire by half, yet a study has found that smoke detectors in 75 percent of U.S. households did not work, usually due to old batteries. [5] Drowning accounted for 33 child deaths in Kentucky from 2004-2006.[6] States can prevent drowning deaths among older children by passing laws to increase boating safety and requiring children to wear life jackets at all times.[7]

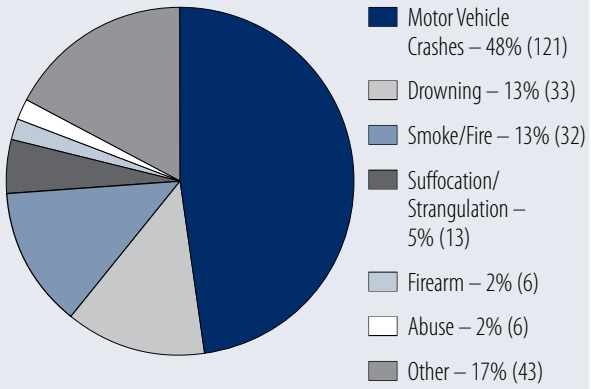
Child abuse and neglect led to a small but clearly preventable number of child deaths (6 deaths from 2004-2006).[8] Kentucky can reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect through preventative interventions: parenting education, support groups, improved training for social workers and health care providers, and ways to track long-term abuse within families.[9]

Between 2004 and 2006, 509 children ages 1-14 lost their lives. Rates of child deaths in Graves, Hopkins, and Knox Counties were more than twice the state rate of 22 deaths per 100,000 children. Many of Kentucky's more populated counties have child death rates much lower than the state rate: Boone (10), Campbell (12), and Daviess and Madison (both with 15).

Structural conditions in communities, such as poor housing quality, contribute to racial disparities in child deaths.[10] Disparities in access to education and health care further contribute to growing risks faced by populations of color.[11]

Child death rates in Kentucky during 2004-2006 were 21 per 100,000 for White children and slightly higher among Black children at 26 per 100,000. Rates were highest among Hispanic children at 29 per 100,000, and a greater proportion of Hispanic children died from natural causes than White and Black children.

Injury Deaths by Type among Children Ages 1-14, 2004-2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Kentucky can reduce deaths among children by supporting parents and caregivers by ensuring they have the appropriate information on protecting their children from injuries and presenting the information in a culturally-appropriate way.[12] This includes expanding programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect, as well as addressing leading causes of unintentional injury.[13]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of children in 2000 from the U.S. Decennial Census. Number of children in 2004 from Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: County reflects the child's residence.
Rate Calculation: (average number of deaths among children ages 1–14 between 1999–2001 * 100,000) / (number of children ages 1–14 in 2000)
(average number of deaths among children ages 1–14 between 2004–2006 * 100,000) / (number of children ages 1–14 in 2005)

1 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2008). *2008 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. WISQARS data online. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed August 2008.
3 Ibid.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, July 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
5 Shore, R. (2003). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Child Death Rate*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
6 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, July 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
7 Shore, R. (2003). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Child Death Rate*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
8 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, July 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
9 Shore, R. (2003). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Child Death Rate*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
10 Ibid.
11 Healthy People 2010. *Maternal, Infant and Child Health*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Health Resources and Services Administration. Available at http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/pdf/Volume2/16MICH.pdf. Accessed August 2008.
12 Shore, R. (2003). KIDS COUNT *Indicator Brief: Reducing the Child Death Rate*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
13 Ibid.

Child deaths (number & rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	536	23	509	22
Adair	2	*	5	*
Allen	2	*	2	*
Anderson	6	49	1	*
Ballard	1	*	3	*
Barren	3	*	6	28
Bath	2	*	3	*
Bell	3	*	2	*
Boone	6	10	7	10
Bourbon	5	*	1	*
Boyd	6	24	2	*
Boyle	4	*	2	*
Bracken	0	*	3	*
Breathitt	8	86	5	*
Breckinridge	1	*	5	*
Bullitt	6	15	7	17
Butler	2	*	1	*
Caldwell	3	*	1	*
Calloway	2	*	3	*
Campbell	4	*	6	12
Carlisle	1	*	1	*
Carroll	3	*	3	*
Carter	4	*	2	*
Casey	3	*	4	*
Christian	20	41	17	29
Clark	4	*	6	31
Clay	3	*	4	*
Clinton	1	*	1	*
Crittenden	2	*	4	*
Cumberland	1	*	1	*
Daviess	16	29	8	15
Edmonson	1	*	1	*
Elliott	1	*	1	*
Estill	1	*	2	*
Fayette	24	18	30	22
Fleming	3	*	2	*
Floyd	8	35	7	32
Franklin	5	*	5	*
Fulton	2	*	0	*
Gallatin	0	*	1	*
Garrard	2	*	2	*

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Grant	1	*	4	*
Graves	8	38	10	48
Grayson	5	*	2	*
Green	1	*	3	*
Greenup	4	*	5	*
Hancock	2	*	0	*
Hardin	19	32	13	22
Harlan	7	37	4	*
Harrison	1	*	4	*
Hart	2	*	3	*
Henderson	6	24	8	32
Henry	3	*	1	*
Hickman	1	*	0	*
Hopkins	3	*	13	53
Jackson	2	*	1	*
Jefferson	88	22	65	17
Jessamine	6	25	7	27
Johnson	3	*	1	*
Kenton	12	13	19	21
Knott	1	*	1	*
Knox	4	*	11	58
LaRue	1	*	2	*
Laurel	6	19	8	25
Lawrence	2	*	0	*
Lee	1	*	1	*
Leslie	1	*	3	*
Letcher	2	*	3	*
Lewis	1	*	2	*
Lincoln	1	*	3	*
Livingston	1	*	0	*
Logan	3	*	5	*
Lyon	0	*	0	*
McCracken	10	28	7	21
McCreary	3	*	2	*
McLean	1	*	0	*
Madison	4	*	6	15
Magoffin	0	*	0	*
Marion	2	*	1	*
Marshall	4	*	3	*
Martin	3	*	3	*
Mason	0	*	3	*

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Meade	5	*	1	*
Menifee	0	*	3	*
Mercer	3	*	2	*
Metcalfe	1	*	1	*
Monroe	4	*	4	*
Montgomery	4	*	6	43
Morgan	3	*	3	*
Muhlenberg	2	*	6	38
Nelson	12	49	5	*
Nicholas	1	*	0	*
Ohio	3	*	2	*
Oldham	7	24	4	*
Owen	0	*	1	*
Owsley	1	*	1	*
Pendleton	5	*	0	*
Perry	3	*	5	*
Pike	13	35	10	30
Powell	2	*	1	*
Pulaski	9	30	10	32
Robertson	0	*	0	*
Rockcastle	2	*	3	*
Rowan	2	*	1	*
Russell	2	*	2	*
Scott	6	29	4	*
Shelby	2	*	5	*
Simpson	1	*	0	*
Spencer	1	*	0	*
Taylor	4	*	2	*
Todd	2	*	3	*
Trigg	1	*	1	*
Trimble	1	*	2	*
Union	2	*	0	*
Warren	11	22	10	19
Washington	2	*	1	*
Wayne	2	*	4	*
Webster	3	*	3	*
Whitley	11	51	7	33
Wolfe	1	*	0	*
Woodford	6	43	2	*

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Teen Deaths

Definition

Teen deaths is the number of deaths among youth ages 15-19 and the rate per 100,000 teens.

Data in context

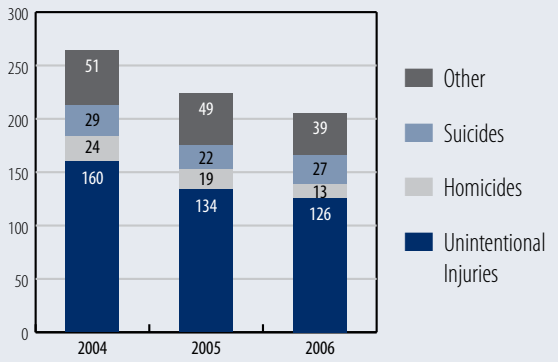
Teen years are a period of transition into adulthood for youth and can include increased exposure to health and safety risks. For some youth, ineffective or absent safety laws, under-resourced environments, and violence silence their opportunities. The most prevalent causes of teen deaths – motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and homicide – are also the most preventable.[1]

In 2005, Kentucky ranked 36th in the nation for deaths among teens with a rate of 83 per 100,000 compared to 65 deaths per 100,000 nationally.[2] Kentucky's teen death rate increased while the national teen death rate declined, though significant improvements in 2006 to Kentucky's graduated driver's license and seat belt laws have already saved teen lives. The graduated driver's license, for example, is credited with reducing teen deaths from motor vehicle crashes from 36 to 26 in the same three-month time span from 2006 to 2007.[3]

Of counties with rates calculated, Christian, Daviess, and Madison Counties had the lowest rates of teen deaths between 2004 and 2006. Death rates were more than double the state rate in Butler, Casey, Jackson, Letcher, Lincoln, Logan, McCreary, Magoffin, Martin, Morgan, and Woodford Counties.

Teen death rates for White youth are higher than those for Black youth (84 per 100,000 and 76 per 100,000, respectively). Though the number of deaths among Hispanic youth accounts for less than 4 percent of all Kentucky teen deaths, the rate of 148 per 100,000 is notably higher than the state rate, primarily due to a high rate of unintentional injuries. Most teen deaths among all races result from unintentional injuries, led by motor vehicle crashes, which accounted for 42 percent of all teen deaths in Kentucky between 2004 and 2006.[4] While the disparities in the data are not fully understood, encouraging safe driving practices among all teens is important.

Teen Deaths by Cause, 2004 to 2006



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Suicide was the second leading cause of death among teens in Kentucky, with factors such as family history of suicide, depression or other mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, and access to lethal methods increasing the risk of suicide.[5,6] Although teen suicide occurs less frequently, the rate is increasing after many years of decline,[7] accounting for 11 percent of Kentucky teen deaths from 2004 to 2006.[8] Suicide was more prevalent among White youth than youth of color in Kentucky, accounting for 12 percent of all deaths among White youth in 2004-2006, as compared to 8 percent of deaths among Hispanic youth and 5 percent of deaths among Black youth. This data points to the need for greater supports and mental health services for all youth.

Exposure to domestic violence in the home, school disengagement, social alienation, and lack of employment opportunities are among the leading predictors for youth violence.[9] Homicide is the third leading cause of teen deaths and can be prevented by providing youth with safe environments and connection to their community.[10] In Kentucky, 8 percent of teen deaths resulted from homicide. While the number of deaths by homicide is highest among White youth (28 deaths), the higher proportion of Black youth living in under-resourced neighborhoods contributes to higher rates (31 per 100,000 among Black youth, or 26 deaths). Successful prevention strategies include parent- and family-based programs to reduce violence in the home, teaching conflict resolution skills to youth, and mentoring programs to provide adult role models for at-risk youth.[11]

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of youth in 2000 from the U.S. Decennial Census. Number of youth in 2005 from Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1999-2001 and 2004-2006. Data are reported by youth's county of residence.
Rate Calculation: (average number of deaths among youth ages 15-19 between 1999-2001 * 100,000) / (number of youth ages 15-19 in 2000) (average number of deaths among youth ages 15-19 between 2004-2006 * 100,000) / (number of youth ages 15-19 in 2005)

1 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Teen Death Rate*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
2 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2007). *2007 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-*Being. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
3 Governor Ernie Fletcher's Communications Office (October 17, 2007), "Graduated Drivers' License Law Reducing Teenage Fatalities." Press release. Available at http://migration.kentucky.gov/Newsroom/agovernor/20071017license.htm. Accessed October 2008.
4 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
5 Ibid.
6 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control website. *Suicide Prevention: Youth Suicide*. Available at http://www.cdc.gov. Accessed September 2008.
7 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). "Suicide Trends Among Youth and Adults Aged 10-24 Years – United States 1990-2004." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 56, no. 35.
8 Data obtained from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, July 2008, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.
9 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2008). *Understanding Youth Violence Fact Sheet*. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/YVFactSheet.pdf Accessed August 2008.
10 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Teen Death Rate*. Available at http://www.aecf.org. Accessed August 2008.
11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2005). *Youth Violence Fact Sheet*. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/yvfacts.htm. Accessed August 2008.

Teen deaths (number & rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	655	76	694	83
Adair	3	*	1	*
Allen	3	*	3	*
Anderson	4	*	3	*
Ballard	2	*	2	*
Barren	3	*	10	139
Bath	3	*	3	*
Bell	3	*	5	*
Boone	9	49	5	*
Bourbon	1	*	2	*
Boyd	7	70	6	66
Boyle	4	*	5	*
Bracken	0	*	1	*
Breathitt	5	*	3	*
Breckinridge	3	*	4	*
Bullitt	7	53	10	71
Butler	2	*	6	212
Caldwell	2	*	4	*
Calloway	6	66	7	79
Campbell	8	41	12	63
Carlisle	2	*	0	*
Carroll	2	*	1	*
Carter	3	*	7	129
Casey	4	*	9	297
Christian	15	97	9	55
Clark	10	152	6	94
Clay	3	*	5	*
Clinton	3	*	4	*
Crittenden	1	*	5	*
Cumberland	2	*	0	*
Daviess	10	48	8	41
Edmonson	1	*	1	*
Elliott	2	*	1	*
Estill	5	*	3	*
Fayette	36	65	34	63
Fleming	3	*	2	*
Floyd	8	86	4	*
Franklin	6	61	4	*
Fulton	3	*	0	*
Gallatin	1	*	1	*
Garrard	2	*	4	*
Grant	5	*	5	*
Graves	14	185	6	83
Grayson	7	140	2	*
Green	0	*	3	*
Greenup	5	*	6	84
Hancock	1	*	3	*
Hardin	25	106	14	61
Harlan	2	*	8	127
Harrison	7	182	4	*
Hart	3	*	3	*
Henderson	4	*	5	*
Henry	1	*	2	*
Hickman	2	*	0	*
Hopkins	3	*	6	68
Jackson	1	*	7	270
Jefferson	96	71	92	70
Jessamine	9	101	11	117
Johnson	3	*	5	*
Kenton	11	36	18	58
Knott	4	*	3	*
Knox	4	*	5	*
LaRue	3	*	3	*
Laurel	11	100	14	139
Lawrence	8	227	1	*
Lee	2	*	3	*
Leslie	5	*	4	*
Letcher	6	104	8	174
Lewis	4	*	3	*
Lincoln	4	*	8	172
Livingston	2	*	3	*
Logan	3	*	9	181
Lyon	2	*	0	*
McCracken	8	63	7	60
McCreary	8	186	9	226
McLean	1	*	0	*
Madison	6	32	9	47
Magoffin	1	*	6	239
Marion	5	*	3	*
Marshall	3	*	7	127
Martin	2	*	6	241
Mason	3	*	4	*
Meade	10	174	2	*
Menifee	0	*	2	*
Mercer	7	180	4	*
Metcalfe	2	*	4	*
Monroe	4	*	2	*
Montgomery	2	*	3	*
Morgan	0	*	6	236
Muhlenberg	6	91	4	*
Nelson	7	84	7	85
Nicholas	5	*	1	*
Ohio	4	*	1	*
Oldham	9	94	4	*
Owen	3	*	1	*
Owsley	1	*	2	*
Pendleton	2	*	4	*
Perry	10	152	5	*
Pike	12	82	14	112
Powell	5	*	2	*
Pulaski	10	90	9	82
Robertson	0	*	0	*
Rockcastle	2	*	2	*
Rowan	6	82	8	116
Russell	1	*	3	*
Scott	6	78	8	98
Shelby	4	*	9	122
Simpson	3	*	3	*
Spencer	1	*	4	*
Taylor	3	*	6	119
Todd	1	*	5	*
Trigg	2	*	4	*
Trimble	3	*	2	*
Union	5	*	1	*
Warren	7	28	13	56
Washington	2	*	4	*
Wayne	5	*	6	152
Webster	2	*	2	*
Whitley	6	70	12	141
Wolfe	1	*	1	*
Woodford	5	*	9	180

* Rates were not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 occurrences.

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KENTUCKY YOUTH ADVOCATES

Kentucky Youth Advocates
11001 Bluegrass Parkway, Suite 100
Jeffersontown, KY 40299
Telephone: (502) 895-8167
Fax: (502) 895-8225
http://www.kyyouth.org