Kentucky kids count

KENTUCKY KIDS COUNT 25 Years ANNIVERSARY

2015 COUNTY DATA BOOK

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

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COUNTY DATA BOOK

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

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

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Learn more about Kentucky Youth Advocates at kyyouth.org. Follow us on Facebook at facebook.com/KentuckyYouthAdvocates, and on Twitter @kyyouth. Please consider making a secure, online tax-deductible donation to help us continue our work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2015 Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* is the 25th annual report of both state and county data to measure and improve on child well-being. Many individuals and organizations devote significant time, energy, and ideas to the creation of this book. In particular, we would like to extend special thanks to Sarah Ehresman and Thomas Sawyer of the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville for their dedicated work collecting and processing some of the data featured in this book and online. Kentucky Youth Advocates also thanks graphic designer Rob Gorstein for his contributions.

The following Kentucky Youth Advocates staff members and student interns contributed to the production of this book: Deborah Abreu, Andrea Bennett, Terry Brooks, Olivia Cleary, Paul Colwell, Robyn Embry, Garett Gillan, Tara Grieshop-Goodwin, Mara Hafer, Elizabeth Harrison, Dale Ike, Mahak Kalra, Harper Kelly, Stephen Lin, Shannon Moody, Zak Roussel, Virginia Sherman, Sarah Slates, Terry Stock, Amy Swann, Patricia Tennen, DeWayne Westmoreland and Jessie Whitish.

Featured Photographs

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

KIDS COUNT Data Partners

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

Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Juvenile Services

Council on Postsecondary Education

Education Professional Standards Board

Governor's Office of Early Childhood

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
- Department for Community Based Services
  - Division of Child Care
  - Division of Family Support
  - Division of Protection and Permanency
- Department for Income Support
- Department for Medicaid Services
  - Division of Provider Operations
  - Division of Administration and Financial Management
- Department for Public Health
  - Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
  - Nutrition Services Branch
  - Vital Statistics Branch
- Office of Health Policy

Kentucky Department of Education
- Office of Knowledge, Information & Data Services
  - Division of Enterprise Data

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice

Louisville Metro, Youth Detention Services

Kentucky Youth Advocates Board of Directors

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

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FOREWORD: 25 YEARS OF KENTUCKY KIDS COUNT

1990. Nelson Mandela was released from jail. The Berlin Wall fell. Operation Desert Shield began in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Microsoft released Windows. The first web page was posted on this new concept called the world-wide web. Fox aired a new type of programming – it was called *The Simpsons*. *Home Alone* was setting the box office on fire. And Kentucky Youth Advocates released the first ever Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*.

Since 1990, we have collected state and local data to show how kids in Kentucky are faring because of our firmly held belief: What gets measured gets changed.

So, here we are 25 years later. What has changed for kids in Kentucky?

Fortunately, we have seen a series of governors who worked alongside members of the legislature to make a difference for Kentucky's youngest citizens.

In 1990, the General Assembly passed, and Governor Wallace Wilkinson signed, the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA). KERA was, at the time, the most sweeping educational reform act in the history of the nation. It totally revamped Kentucky's education system in the areas of finance, governance, and curriculum and introduced new supports for at-risk students.

In the early 1990's, Governor Brereton Jones fulfilled a major promise of KERA by championing funding for the creation of Family Resource and Youth Services Centers to help address the non-cognitive barriers to learning like poverty, poor health, and stress that keep children from being able to succeed in school. Today, those centers are the doorway to support for over 600,000 children and their families across the Commonwealth.

During his eight-year tenure (1996-2003), Governor Paul Patton oversaw important investments in children, including the creation of the Department for Juvenile Justice and the Kinship Care Program, which kept children who couldn't stay safely with their parents out of foster care and in the homes of grandparents and other relatives. Patton also ensured that 25 percent of Kentucky's Tobacco Settlement dollars were invested in children through things like a successful home visiting program for first-time parents called HANDS, immunizations and screenings, and

services to help young children with developmental delays get on track with their peers.

In 2006, Governor Ernie Fletcher supported measures of the legislature that literally saved children's lives, including an effort to reduce young children's exposure to lead poisoning and the adoption of a graduated driver's license. As a result of the graduated driver's license, we have seen a steady drop in the teen death rate as fewer teens die in car crashes.

And due to actions by Governor Steve Beshear and the General Assembly in the last eight years, Kentucky kids have won because of a fundamental reform of juvenile justice, a steady stream of actions to protect children from abuse, and dramatically increased access to health coverage.

There is no question that decisions made in Frankfort matter to children. Good public policy should ensure that a child's opportunity for success is not limited by the zip code she lives in, the color of her skin, or the structure of her family.

Current KIDS COUNT data reveals that much work remains. Over one in five Kentucky births are to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, making those infants more likely to be born preterm or at low birthweights. Almost one out of two fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level, making them less likely to graduate on time and more likely to struggle as adults. And one in four Kentucky children live in poverty, placing them at immediate risk and stifling opportunities for later success.

What can we do to move the needle for kids over the next 25 years? How can we all work together to enact our vision of Kentucky as the best place to be young?

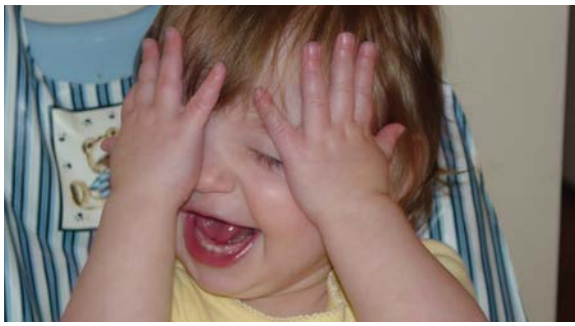
To answer this question, Kentucky Youth Advocates conducted a Big Ideas listening campaign during the summer of 2015, reaching out to legislators, community leaders, and advocates from all political perspectives. We heard three major themes that we hope will serve as cornerstones for Kentucky policy makers:

- Thriving communities launch strong families.
- Strong families launch successful kids.
- Successful kids launch a prosperous future for Kentucky.

Throughout this year's *County Data Book*, you will find research-based policy solutions that we can implement in order to build a better Kentucky for our children and grandchildren. Solutions will help ensure children are treated like kids; children are protected from harm and live in a loving family; families can earn enough to make ends meet and adequately provide for children; and communities abound with opportunities for quality education, good jobs, and to be healthy. These simple and concrete steps will move the needle for kids over the next 25 years.

As I write this, my five grandkids range in age from 5 to 14. When they can read the 50th Anniversary Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*, may they know that the preceding quarter of a century saw Kentucky leaders deliver on those "spots of hope" that await its children, its families, and its communities.

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



USING THE DATA BOOK AND KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

For 25 years, Kentucky Youth Advocates (KYA) has produced an annual Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* providing data on child well-being for professionals, policymakers, and community members working to improve the lives of children and families in the Commonwealth.

This year's Data Book ranks all Kentucky counties on overall child well-being and on each of the 16 indicators – or points of measurement – that make up our child well-being index. These 16 indicators span four domains critical to child well-being: economic security, education, health, and family and community strength. The four domains and 16 indicators of child well-being allow us to examine how Kentucky kids are faring, discuss why these outcomes matter, and explain what actions would improve the lives of children. County rankings on overall child well-being in this year's Data Book cannot be compared to the overall rankings in previous Data Books due to changes in our child well-being index.

Changes to This Year's Data Book

To mark the 25th anniversary of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT Project, KYA is releasing a companion publication on how state policy changes over the past 25 years have improved child well-being in Kentucky.

Readers can view last year's book for discussion of relevant research and data analysis, such as data across racial and ethnic categories, for each of the 16 indicators. KYA knows the importance of examining how child well-being outcomes differ by race and ethnicity and is releasing a report in early 2016 looking at how race, place, and income contribute to different opportunities for success.

Due to data availability issues, the data source used for the high rental cost burden indicator has changed. Because the new data source is not comparable to the previous source used, the county rankings in this year's book cannot be compared to the rankings in previous editions.

The KIDS COUNT Child Well-Being Index

An index of child well-being must take many factors into account. It should measure child well-being from birth through early adulthood, accounting for the distinct factors that make up well-being and considering the role of the places where children live, study, and play. In order to look at counties side-by-side, county data for each indicator must be collected and measured in a consistent and comparable way. In addition, the indicators need to have a common orientation. Our index has a negative orientation, meaning that for each indicator, the larger the data point is, child well-being worsens. One exception to this rule is median family income. In our index, the rank of 1 is the best ranking a county can achieve and the rank of 120 is the most undesirable ranking for counties. The difference in directional value for median family income is taken into account when calculating the rankings.

We have modeled our index for child well-being on the one created by the National KIDS COUNT project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The Kentucky KIDS COUNT index uses the same four domains of child well-being and the same methodology the National KIDS COUNT project uses to rank states (see Definitions and Data Sources for the methodology). However, the Kentucky index must factor in the availability of county data for Kentucky and the pressing issues facing Kentucky's children and families. Therefore, the 16 indicators we use in our index differ somewhat from those used by the National KIDS COUNT project (see page 13 for our full index).

We have organized the index into four domains (economic security, education, health, and family and community strength) in order to provide a more nuanced county-by-county assessment of child well-being than an overall ranking alone allows. The data points within the domains enable communities to identify areas of strength and areas that need improvement. For example, a county may rank above average in overall child well-being but need improvement in student academic proficiency.

Data for the 16 indicators of child well-being used in the Kentucky KIDS COUNT index come from both federal and state agencies and reflect the latest and best available at the time of this publication. For a complete description of the definitions and data sources for each indicator, see page 42. Because some indicators have relatively few incidents in a given year, we aggregate data for several years when calculating rates for these indicators. Also, because indicators derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey are based on sample data, and many Kentucky counties have small populations, five-year estimates provide a more accurate picture for these indicators.

This book portrays data for the indicators as rates to account for varying population sizes – that is, the data identifies the number of instances something occurred per a fixed number of people. So, data in a small county may be presented as, for instance, the number of incidents per 1,000 people, which can be directly compared to data from a large county or the state, which is also presented in the same manner. We do not calculate rates for a county if there were fewer than six incidents for a given indicator.

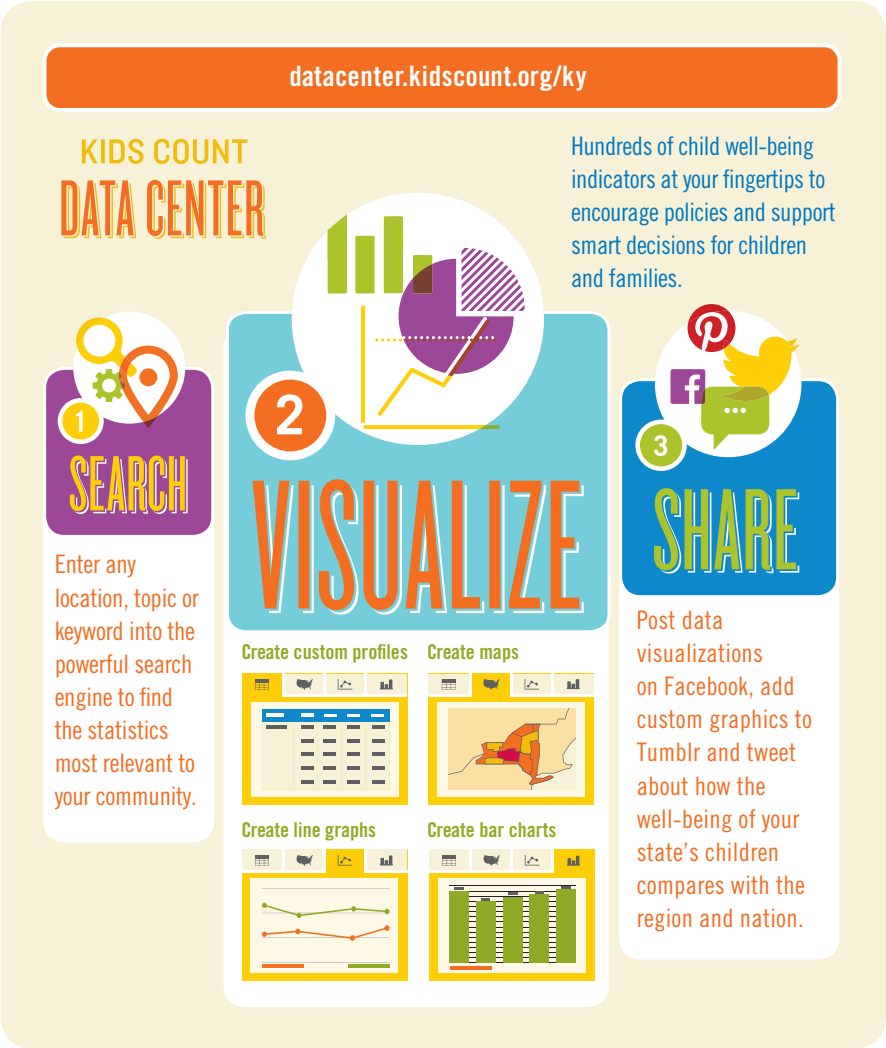
Important Data Reminders

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

The KIDS COUNT Data Center

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

- Rank states, Kentucky counties, and Kentucky school districts on key indicators of child well-being;
- Create a customized profile of data for a selected county or school district including any or all of the indicators in the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project;
- Generate customized maps for presentations and publications that show how children are faring across communities;
- Embed automatically updated maps and graphs in other websites or blogs; and,
- View and share data quickly and easily with the enhanced mobile site for smart phones (mobile.kidscount.org).



SIGNATURE SPONSOR

PASSPORT HEALTH PLAN

Passport Health Plan is pleased to sponsor the 25th Anniversary Edition of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. As the Commonwealth's only nonprofit community-based Medicaid health plan, we understand the importance of building healthier communities and we realize in order to be successful, we must start with our future – our children.

Our mission is to improve the health and quality of life of our members, and we are committed to helping all Kentuckians live healthier lives. Information compiled by Kentucky Youth Advocates and presented in this report demonstrates that healthy choices and access to quality healthcare are paramount to a child's success. At Passport, we work closely with our provider partners, schools, and community agencies to ensure that kids get the services they need.

We commend Kentucky Youth Advocates for their work on behalf of Kentucky's children, and we are pleased to partner with them on this endeavor. We look forward to the next 25 years of serving Kentucky's kids.

Together, we can make a difference.

Mark Carter
CEO, Passport Health Plan

DIAMOND SPONSOR

KOSAIR CHARITIES®
Protecting the Most Precious Gift of All

Since 1926, Kosair Charities' mission has been to protect the health and well-being of children in Kentucky and Southern Indiana by providing financial support for clinical services, research, pediatric healthcare education, and child advocacy.

As the largest children's charity in the history of this region, we understand the quality of a child's tomorrow depends on the child's health, medical treatment and the wellness support the child receives today. As we continue our 90-year-old mission, we strive to build community partnerships to provide financial support for medical care to individual children through one of our 90+ pediatric-focused grant recipients.

Data-driven decision-making is a vital component of supporting families and building healthy communities. We have experienced first-hand the power of information in bringing critical issues affecting children to the forefront of our shared community priorities. A few years ago, disturbing and startling statistics revealed Kentucky had the highest rate of child mortality in the country due to abuse and neglect, which prompted our launch of the Face It® Movement.

Face It® represents Kosair Charities' ten-year commitment to work with Kentucky Youth Advocates and other non-profits on a community-wide movement to put an end to child abuse and neglect in Louisville and the surrounding region. With the great strides made through legislative action, community support, and family involvement, we continue to work hard to ensure no child in our community is a victim of abuse or neglect.

As the gold standard for measuring child well-being across Kentucky, the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* data provides a primary resource to accomplish the great deal of work that needs to be done. We celebrate and congratulate the past 25 years of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project and believe the next 25 years of assessment data will enhance our work to reach the Face It Movement goal to be child abuse and neglect free.

Kosair Charities is proud to sponsor Kentucky Youth Advocates' 2015 KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. The valuable resources provided through Kentucky Youth Advocates' work is essential to each of us and to the children of the Commonwealth.

Happy 25th Anniversary,

Jerry Ward
Chairman of the Board, Kosair Charities

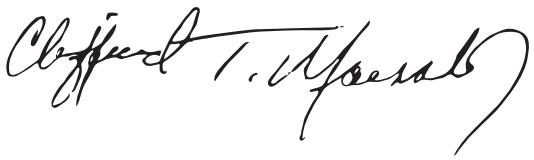
DIAMOND SPONSOR

Dear Readers,

Delta Dental of Kentucky is a Kentucky-based not-for-profit Dental Service Corporation that began operations in 1966 and currently serves over 690,000 members, with approximately 220,000 of these members being children. We have a vested interest in improving the oral health of our children in the Commonwealth. Statistics point to a wealth of advantages for those with healthy oral hygiene and early dental care. According to the American Dental Association, children with healthy teeth miss fewer school days and go less often to emergency rooms. And they become adults who have better job prospects and better overall health. Unfortunately the status of children's oral health in Kentucky is not good. Forty-three percent of Kentucky's children have severe early childhood decay before reaching the age of 5, and approximately 39 percent of these children have never visited a dentist A primary goal at Delta Dental of Kentucky is to improve the oral health of the children in Kentucky.

As a sponsor of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* and as a member of the Kentucky Oral Health Coalition (KOHC) through Kentucky Youth Advocates, we are taking additional steps to help accomplish that goal. We feel very strongly that the best way to change those statistics is through education. For over a decade we have sponsored our "Teeth on the Go" program, a curriculum that teaches children that with proper oral health their teeth can last a lifetime. By providing oral health education kits to Kentucky teachers, we have helped hundreds of teachers reach over 100,000 children. The Oral Health Literacy program being driven by KOHC is a perfect fit with our approach to making positive change for children and families.

The well-being of our children is the key to the future success of our families, communities, and businesses. The KIDS COUNT data is an excellent tool to show us how we are doing in the drive for improvement. Data is the power that helps determine the dialog of policymakers when deciding how to use our state resources, and the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* results in future years will be the report card of how we are doing. In 25 years from now we hope to see the Kentucky children's prospects for a brighter, healthier future become the reality that we know it can!



Clifford T. Maesaka, Jr., DDS
President and CEO, Delta Dental of Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNTIES

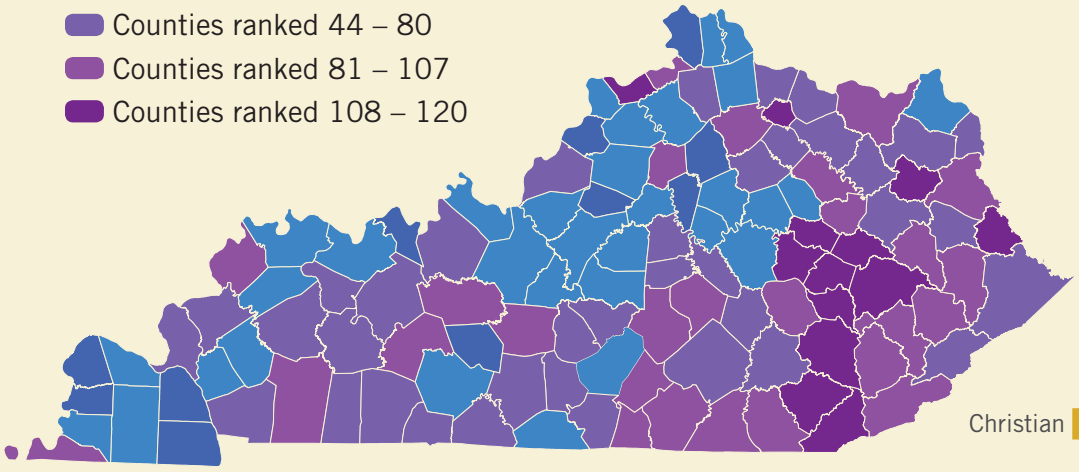
16 KEY INDICATORS OF CHILD WELL-BEING BY DOMAIN

KENTUCKY

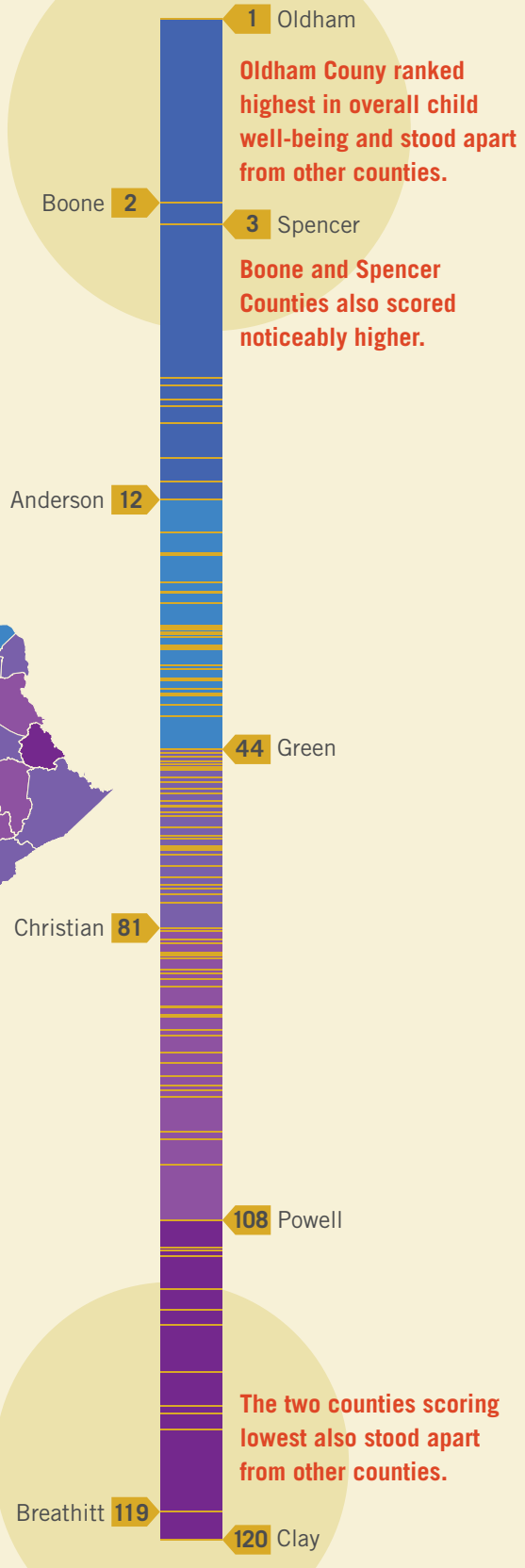
ECONOMIC SECURITY	Children in poverty 2009–13 **26%**	Children living in high-poverty areas 2009–13 **42%**	Median family income among households with children 2009–13 **$52,700**	High rental cost burden 2019–13 **49%**
EDUCATION	Kindergarteners not ready to learn SY 2014/15 **50%**	Fourth graders not proficient in reading SY 2014/15 **48%**	Eighth graders not proficient in math SY 2014/15 **56%**	High school students not graduating on time SY 2014/15 **12%**
HEALTH	Smoking during pregnancy 2011–13 **22.5%**	Low-birthweight babies 2011–13 **8.7%**	Children and young adults without health insurance 2009–13 **13%**	Teen births per 1,000 ages 15-19 2011–13 **40.6**
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	Births to mothers without a high school degree 2011–13 **16.8%**	Children in single-parent families 2009–13 **32%**	Children in out-of-home care per 1,000 ages 0-17 2012–14 **37.2**	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system per 1,000 ages 10-17 2012–14 **37.5**

Overall Child Well-Being: County Comparisons

The map below shows how Kentucky counties ranked, based on their scores for the 16 indicators that make up the Kentucky KIDS COUNT index of child well-being. (See page 6 for information about how the index was calculated). The five groupings were created using natural breaks to group together counties based on similar scores.



The bar to the right shows the range and distribution of the scores used to calculate the rankings. The scores show that gaps exist among counties even when ranked near one another. Many counties' scores are grouped near the middle, yet some gaps in the scores appear, with the highest-ranked counties scoring much higher.



CHILD WELL-BEING RANKINGS

	RANK
Adair	28
Allen	50
Anderson	12
Ballard	10
Barren	65
Bath	100
Bell	110
Boone	2
Bourbon	51
Boyd	73
Boyle	52
Bracken	54
Breathitt	119
Breckinridge	55
Bullitt	13
Butler	82
Caldwell	42
Calloway	5
Campbell	15
Carlisle	11
Carroll	111
Carter	59
Casey	89
Christian	81
Clark	41
Clay	120
Clinton	88
Crittenden	79
Cumberland	68
Daviess	16

	RANK
Edmonson	4
Elliott	114
Estill	109
Fayette	35
Fleming	71
Floyd	98
Franklin	83
Fulton	103
Gallatin	101
Garrard	74
Grant	48
Graves	37
Grayson	94
Green	44
Greenup	20
Hancock	6
Hardin	32
Harlan	104
Harrison	84
Hart	97
Henderson	22
Henry	40
Hickman	18
Hopkins	64
Jackson	106
Jefferson	56
Jessamine	26
Johnson	72
Kenton	24
Knott	85

CHILD WELL-BEING RANKINGS

	RANK
Knox	113
LaRue	30
Laurel	77
Lawrence	91
Lee	115
Leslie	90
Letcher	80
Lewis	93
Lincoln	96
Livingston	49
Logan	69
Lyon	33
McCracken	36
McCreary	107
McLean	60
Madison	31
Magoffin	99
Marion	29
Marshall	8
Martin	118
Mason	66
Meade	19
Menifee	105
Mercer	45
Metcalfe	47
Monroe	34
Montgomery	39
Morgan	57
Muhlenberg	62
Nelson	21

	RANK
Nicholas	70
Ohio	75
Oldham	1
Owen	27
Owsley	116
Pendleton	38
Perry	102
Pike	63
Powell	108
Pulaski	53
Robertson	112
Rockcastle	61
Rowan	67
Russell	95
Scott	9
Shelby	14
Simpson	58
Spencer	3
Taylor	78
Todd	76
Trigg	46
Trimble	43
Union	92
Warren	23
Washington	17
Wayne	86
Webster	25
Whitley	87
Wolfe	117
Woodford	7

CHILD POPULATION AGES 0-4 AND AGES 0-17

Nearly 1 in 4 Kentuckians are children.

Percentage of Kentucky Population Under Age 18: 2014

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates.

	2014	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Kentucky	**276,233**	**1,012,614**
Adair	1,061	4,030
Allen	1,257	4,865
Anderson	1,238	5,230
Ballard	426	1,801
Barren	2,695	10,216
Bath	805	3,091
Bell	1,788	5,990
Boone	9,084	34,547
Bourbon	1,135	4,535
Boyd	2,827	10,376
Boyle	1,551	6,029
Bracken	535	2,039
Breathitt	774	2,827
Breckinridge	1,122	4,556
Bullitt	4,053	18,002
Butler	746	2,939
Caldwell	751	2,836
Calloway	1,966	6,926
Campbell	5,646	20,238
Carlisle	283	1,105
Carroll	856	2,772
Carter	1,672	6,142
Casey	1,029	3,588
Christian	7,275	20,581
Clark	2,087	8,148
Clay	1,307	4,472
Clinton	573	2,319
Crittenden	524	2,090
Cumberland	376	1,441

	2014	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Daviess	6,521	23,849
Edmonson	556	2,330
Elliott	341	1,446
Estill	784	3,162
Fayette	19,401	65,477
Fleming	1,002	3,538
Floyd	2,519	8,394
Franklin	2,737	10,437
Fulton	401	1,316
Gallatin	558	2,198
Garrard	853	3,724
Grant	1,742	6,799
Graves	2,450	9,169
Grayson	1,662	6,240
Green	550	2,313
Greenup	1,953	7,935
Hancock	556	2,236
Hardin	7,373	27,144
Harlan	1,978	6,404
Harrison	1,075	4,323
Hart	1,141	4,531
Henderson	2,947	10,876
Henry	909	3,721
Hickman	194	939
Hopkins	2,743	10,574
Jackson	755	2,964
Jefferson	49,289	172,157
Jessamine	3,422	12,587
Johnson	1,512	5,265
Kenton	11,615	40,151

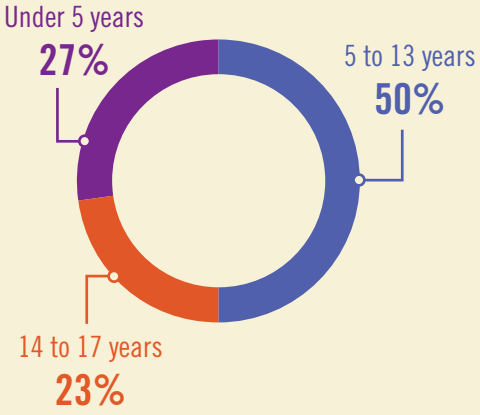
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates.

CHILD POPULATION AGES 0-4 AND AGES 0-17

	2014	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Knott	898	3,239
Knox	2,131	7,555
LaRue	752	3,181
Laurel	3,677	14,146
Lawrence	1,030	3,656
Lee	364	1,443
Leslie	696	2,362
Letcher	1,389	5,041
Lewis	872	3,173
Lincoln	1,526	5,802
Livingston	528	1,920
Logan	1,718	6,495
Lyon	335	1,293
McCracken	3,868	14,303
McCreary	1,133	3,968
McLean	614	2,244
Madison	4,965	18,415
Magoffin	718	2,956
Marion	1,239	4,741
Marshall	1,584	6,228
Martin	682	2,588
Mason	1,121	4,049
Meade	1,654	7,152
Menifee	336	1,280
Mercer	1,286	4,712
Metcalfe	668	2,358
Monroe	624	2,402
Montgomery	1,879	6,654
Morgan	614	2,506
Muhlenberg	1,642	6,524

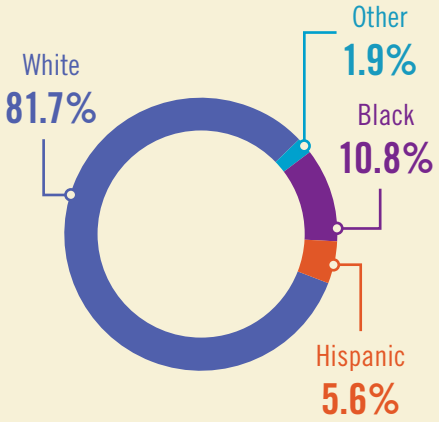
	2014	
	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-17
Nelson	2,993	11,192
Nicholas	403	1,597
Ohio	1,542	5,872
Oldham	2,913	16,661
Owen	522	2,473
Owsley	256	945
Pendleton	827	3,261
Perry	1,822	5,929
Pike	3,580	13,208
Powell	864	2,964
Pulaski	3,654	14,462
Robertson	74	436
Rockcastle	931	3,710
Rowan	1,332	4,562
Russell	1,125	3,981
Scott	3,467	13,231
Shelby	3,164	10,826
Simpson	1,131	4,300
Spencer	924	4,208
Taylor	1,583	5,576
Todd	918	3,406
Trigg	746	3,068
Trimble	492	2,079
Union	801	3,043
Warren	7,623	27,073
Washington	717	2,752
Wayne	1,135	4,399
Webster	874	3,050
Whitley	2,463	8,499
Wolfe	440	1,708
Woodford	1,393	5,827

Child population by age groups: 2014



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates.

Child population by race/ethnicity: 2014



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics 2014 Bridged-Race Population Estimates, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates. Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

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

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Children fare better when their families can pay their bills and buy what they need. Robust local economies strengthen Kentucky's financial health, and those economies rely upon stable working families. Economic security refers to a family's ability to meet its needs in a way that promotes the health and well-being of parents and addresses the physical, emotional, and educational needs of children. A family's earnings and its poverty status, the level of poverty in its neighborhood, and the affordability of housing can all affect how a child grows, learns, and ultimately succeeds as an adult.

Policy solutions to increase economic security:

- Expand working families' access to quality child care by increasing the eligibility levels of the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP).
- Provide children and families opportunities to keep more of their income, reach higher educational goals, and improve health outcomes by enacting a state earned income tax credit.
- Increase access to employment, workforce, and technical or educational training for parents to improve the economic outcomes of the entire family.

GOAL VIBRANT COMMUNITIES FOR ALL CHILDREN

When more than 20 percent of an area's households are poor, the problems of poverty are amplified. Concentrated poverty puts an entire neighborhood at risk and doubles the burden of poverty on poor households in the area. Regardless of household income, all residents living in high-poverty areas are more likely to struggle to meet their children's basic needs.

More than 2 in every 5 Kentucky children live in a high-poverty area.

Percentage of Children Living in Areas Where At Least 20 Percent of Population Lives in Poverty: 2009-2013

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.

Children growing up in high-poverty areas often lack access to high-performing schools, quality health care, and safe outdoor spaces.

High-poverty areas are much more likely to have high rates of crime, violence, and unemployment.

Families living in high-poverty areas are more likely to have trouble paying their housing costs and neighborhood conditions can lead to lower property values — making wealth accumulation difficult.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Children in poverty: 2009-13	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2009-13	Median family income among households with children: 2009-13	High rental cost burden: 2009-13
	Percent	Percent	Currency	Percent
Kentucky	26%	42%	$52,700	49%
Adair	25%	40%	$42,900	41%
Allen	25%	64%	$49,200	35%
Anderson	18%	0%	$65,100	39%
Ballard	22%	23%	$55,800	50%
Barren	29%	51%	$42,500	56%
Bath	37%	100%	$36,600	67%
Bell	45%	87%	$30,300	51%
Boone	12%	4%	$82,900	42%
Bourbon	25%	32%	$46,300	47%
Boyd	29%	38%	$52,800	54%
Boyle	27%	45%	$43,500	46%
Bracken	23%	29%	$48,300	56%
Breathitt	44%	100%	$24,600	61%
Breckinridge	25%	54%	$44,500	47%
Bullitt	14%	22%	$65,000	45%
Butler	34%	83%	$45,100	49%
Caldwell	31%	50%	S	52%
Calloway	18%	30%	$62,300	58%
Campbell	18%	15%	$70,400	47%
Carlisle	31%	42%	$40,400	28%
Carroll	47%	80%	$34,000	43%
Carter	29%	49%	$45,900	49%
Casey	37%	87%	$40,200	50%
Christian	28%	32%	$40,000	49%
Clark	22%	25%	$54,900	48%
Clay	49%	100%	$25,400	58%
Clinton	29%	69%	$27,800	38%
Crittenden	26%	79%	$53,600	42%
Cumberland	35%	69%	$38,600	42%

S = data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

Median family income data were rounded to the nearest 100.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Children in poverty: 2009-13	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2009-13	Median family income among households with children: 2009-13	High rental cost burden: 2009-13
	Percent	Percent	Currency	Percent
Daviess	23%	20%	$54,400	45%
Edmonson	15%	8%	$51,100	49%
Elliott	38%	100%	S	66%
Estill	43%	100%	$23,400	58%
Fayette	23%	38%	$61,900	51%
Fleming	26%	71%	$43,500	47%
Floyd	40%	89%	$35,200	51%
Franklin	26%	28%	$48,000	53%
Fulton	30%	35%	$37,700	47%
Gallatin	34%	77%	$40,300	48%
Garrard	31%	48%	$48,600	59%
Grant	24%	45%	$52,000	48%
Graves	26%	29%	$51,100	56%
Grayson	36%	83%	$39,700	43%
Green	30%	88%	$47,900	56%
Greenup	25%	48%	$60,400	52%
Hancock	22%	0%	$55,000	37%
Hardin	26%	25%	$50,900	41%
Harlan	40%	94%	$32,900	44%
Harrison	34%	64%	$55,300	51%
Hart	35%	95%	$33,900	57%
Henderson	26%	30%	$53,000	48%
Henry	27%	25%	$49,700	50%
Hickman	33%	0%	$45,200	50%
Hopkins	31%	41%	$47,400	42%
Jackson	47%	100%	$29,600	51%
Jefferson	25%	33%	$57,300	48%
Jessamine	25%	7%	$51,800	45%
Johnson	33%	72%	$42,000	49%
Kenton	21%	20%	$63,300	45%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Children in poverty: 2009-13	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2009-13	Median family income among households with children: 2009-13	High rental cost burden: 2009-13
	Percent	Percent	Currency	Percent
Knott	30%	82%	$51,100	36%
Knox	47%	100%	$27,400	54%
LaRue	29%	9%	$38,600	51%
Laurel	30%	65%	$41,400	45%
Lawrence	31%	100%	$42,400	51%
Lee	54%	100%	$23,500	56%
Leslie	24%	80%	$38,600	42%
Letcher	34%	91%	$47,700	52%
Lewis	41%	100%	$27,200	44%
Lincoln	36%	70%	$41,000	54%
Livingston	23%	29%	$53,800	48%
Logan	34%	61%	$44,500	52%
Lyon	39%	0%	$40,500	28%
McCracken	25%	27%	$56,700	43%
McCreary	35%	100%	$45,400	62%
McLean	30%	35%	$39,700	37%
Madison	25%	51%	$54,000	52%
Magoffin	36%	100%	$37,200	59%
Marion	21%	31%	$47,400	51%
Marshall	16%	0%	$57,200	46%
Martin	53%	100%	$21,600	67%
Mason	27%	37%	$44,000	45%
Meade	26%	23%	$47,000	45%
Menifee	42%	100%	S	67%
Mercer	24%	51%	$56,200	52%
Metcalfe	25%	53%	$38,600	35%
Monroe	36%	100%	$42,300	56%
Montgomery	33%	80%	$37,700	41%
Morgan	43%	100%	$45,800	47%
Muhlenberg	30%	46%	$46,000	49%
Nelson	28%	37%	$47,800	57%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Children in poverty: 2009-13	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2009-13	Median family income among households with children: 2009-13	High rental cost burden: 2009-13
	Percent	Percent	Currency	Percent
Nicholas	S	0%	$47,500	39%
Ohio	31%	51%	$45,300	43%
Oldham	9%	8%	$101,800	46%
Owen	23%	29%	$66,300	46%
Owsley	39%	100%	$38,200	33%
Pendleton	24%	36%	$58,600	34%
Perry	32%	87%	$42,200	42%
Pike	32%	86%	$42,700	51%
Powell	36%	100%	$50,300	70%
Pulaski	31%	65%	$41,700	56%
Robertson	S	100%	S	58%
Rockcastle	34%	82%	$41,800	48%
Rowan	37%	100%	$50,200	46%
Russell	32%	100%	$42,300	50%
Scott	19%	16%	$70,600	42%
Shelby	16%	23%	$62,400	42%
Simpson	28%	44%	$54,400	47%
Spencer	8%	0%	$71,600	27%
Taylor	35%	76%	$38,800	50%
Todd	25%	81%	$49,500	45%
Trigg	26%	0%	$53,400	55%
Trimble	21%	57%	$66,800	37%
Union	31%	46%	$40,700	52%
Warren	25%	31%	$61,000	52%
Washington	19%	0%	$48,600	53%
Wayne	31%	65%	$31,500	49%
Webster	18%	0%	$54,700	44%
Whitley	35%	82%	$35,800	53%
Wolfe	59%	100%	$32,300	72%
Woodford	19%	0%	$74,300	42%

S = data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

Median family income data were rounded to the nearest 100.

EDUCATION

The quality of our state's future workforce depends on the educational achievement of our children. Early academic success paves the road to higher education, better paying jobs, and stable careers, ultimately contributing to a more prosperous Commonwealth. Education begins at home, starting in infancy, and continues throughout childhood and adolescence with instruction and support from the schools, family, and community. The entire state benefits when we help kids grow into educated young adults who contribute to the community.

Policy solutions to improve education:

- Develop a seamless system of continuous learning from birth to age eight in order to ensure effective transitions from child care to preschool, and on to elementary school.
- Expand access to early childhood education by increasing preschool eligibility levels and encourage collaboration between school districts and child care centers for delivery of preschool.
- Improve educational outcomes for youth placed in juvenile justice, child welfare, and behavioral health residential settings by reforming system-wide funding and accountability processes.
- Encourage school districts to utilize knowledge on socio-emotional competence with students in preschool through grade 12 to help build resiliency and prevent bullying.

GOAL

COLLEGE AND/OR CAREER READINESS FOR ALL YOUTH

With a rigorous K-12 education, Kentucky's high school graduates should be prepared to attend vocational/technical training or college in order to secure good-paying jobs and stable careers.

12%
OF HIGH SCHOOLERS DID NOT GRADUATE ON TIME

56%
OF 8TH GRADERS WERE NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH

48%
OF 4TH GRADERS WERE NOT PROFICIENT IN READING

50%
OF INCOMING KINDERGARTENERS WERE NOT PREPARED FOR SCHOOL

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2014-2015.

High School Graduation

A high school diploma is essential to achieve economic self-sufficiency. High school graduates earn more than those without diplomas and contribute more in taxes.

Math Proficiency

Math proficiency in 8th grade is a key indicator of a child's readiness for higher education. Those with a solid grasp of math in 8th grade are more likely to be employed later.

Reading Proficiency

A child struggling with reading proficiency by the start of 4th grade is less likely to graduate on time and more likely to struggle economically as an adult.

School Readiness

Children who start formal education with strong school readiness skills tend to maintain that advantage throughout their elementary school years.

EDUCATION

	Kindergarteners not ready to learn: SY 2014/15	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2014/15	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2014/15	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2014/15
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Kentucky	50%	48%	56%	12%
Adair	62%	50%	61%	1%
Allen	63%	42%	40%	12%
Anderson	44%	52%	59%	4%
Ballard	52%	49%	40%	6%
Barren	53%	47%	50%	15%
Bath	56%	49%	54%	7%
Bell	57%	54%	69%	8%
Boone	41%	41%	46%	9%
Bourbon	52%	53%	52%	12%
Boyd	53%	44%	57%	8%
Boyle	55%	40%	50%	6%
Bracken	59%	51%	63%	6%
Breathitt	52%	72%	63%	28%
Breckinridge	50%	50%	57%	5%
Bullitt	50%	46%	63%	14%
Butler	57%	53%	58%	10%
Caldwell	43%	48%	43%	10%
Calloway	48%	29%	44%	4%
Campbell	44%	43%	43%	7%
Carlisle	33%	56%	61%	7%
Carroll	54%	66%	68%	5%
Carter	50%	42%	52%	1%
Casey	60%	42%	56%	6%
Christian	55%	56%	67%	12%
Clark	36%	45%	54%	6%
Clay	68%	55%	62%	19%
Clinton	61%	46%	69%	9%
Crittenden	53%	43%	60%	17%
Cumberland	59%	42%	41%	8%

EDUCATION

	Kindergarteners not ready to learn: SY 2014/15	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2014/15	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2014/15	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2014/15
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Daviess	50%	43%	53%	9%
Edmonson	42%	36%	29%	8%
Elliott	53%	63%	75%	8%
Estill	51%	62%	54%	7%
Fayette	47%	45%	52%	15%
Fleming	54%	58%	44%	5%
Floyd	56%	37%	49%	6%
Franklin	52%	55%	74%	21%
Fulton	52%	62%	81%	2%
Gallatin	54%	57%	77%	11%
Garrard	56%	47%	63%	11%
Grant	51%	48%	63%	13%
Graves	42%	45%	53%	7%
Grayson	55%	51%	55%	12%
Green	46%	46%	65%	6%
Greenup	44%	47%	59%	4%
Hancock	45%	47%	44%	7%
Hardin	50%	49%	58%	10%
Harlan	56%	51%	58%	12%
Harrison	48%	57%	56%	16%
Hart	59%	51%	57%	4%
Henderson	44%	43%	30%	9%
Henry	47%	53%	77%	3%
Hickman	41%	47%	63%	2%
Hopkins	42%	49%	47%	13%
Jackson	46%	49%	73%	12%
Jefferson	48%	52%	64%	21%
Jessamine	54%	42%	62%	13%
Johnson	55%	35%	55%	3%
Kenton	49%	46%	53%	8%

	Kindergarteners not ready to learn: SY 2014/15	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2014/15	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2014/15	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2014/15
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Knott	69%	44%	54%	11%
Knox	68%	60%	65%	11%
LaRue	51%	42%	47%	2%
Laurel	58%	38%	50%	15%
Lawrence	55%	51%	67%	7%
Lee	69%	42%	53%	5%
Leslie	66%	57%	60%	0%
Letcher	43%	49%	50%	8%
Lewis	45%	64%	65%	3%
Lincoln	63%	53%	64%	5%
Livingston	56%	52%	68%	2%
Logan	55%	48%	50%	10%
Lyon	58%	46%	39%	4%
McCracken	44%	45%	61%	9%
McCreary	60%	51%	67%	11%
McLean	63%	42%	57%	11%
Madison	47%	44%	55%	7%
Magoffin	54%	47%	70%	3%
Marion	44%	44%	54%	10%
Marshall	40%	34%	55%	7%
Martin	57%	50%	64%	9%
Mason	52%	47%	52%	13%
Meade	61%	50%	39%	7%
Menifee	58%	56%	78%	4%
Mercer	47%	49%	66%	6%
Metcalfe	51%	51%	41%	10%
Monroe	39%	31%	78%	1%
Montgomery	43%	42%	30%	11%
Morgan	62%	30%	60%	13%
Muhlenberg	60%	45%	63%	11%
Nelson	45%	48%	61%	8%

	Kindergarteners not ready to learn: SY 2014/15	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2014/15	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2014/15	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2014/15
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Nicholas	58%	55%	46%	9%
Ohio	61%	60%	44%	6%
Oldham	35%	36%	34%	4%
Owen	30%	55%	66%	10%
Owsley	44%	75%	77%	10%
Pendleton	60%	56%	58%	9%
Perry	55%	45%	54%	8%
Pike	50%	43%	56%	9%
Powell	73%	45%	47%	7%
Pulaski	59%	40%	42%	6%
Robertson	33%	75%	95%	12%
Rockcastle	57%	41%	57%	7%
Rowan	48%	57%	51%	1%
Russell	60%	46%	39%	11%
Scott	48%	43%	58%	14%
Shelby	44%	49%	59%	9%
Simpson	57%	57%	63%	6%
Spencer	52%	45%	50%	7%
Taylor	57%	62%	53%	1%
Todd	61%	57%	61%	4%
Trigg	50%	47%	57%	10%
Trimble	61%	50%	67%	10%
Union	50%	51%	64%	10%
Warren	46%	49%	45%	9%
Washington	59%	50%	68%	1%
Wayne	53%	56%	53%	10%
Webster	58%	63%	45%	11%
Whitley	49%	46%	43%	6%
Wolfe	66%	50%	79%	9%
Woodford	48%	42%	51%	10%

HEALTH

Health impacts every aspect of a child's life and is one of the most important components of overall child well-being. A healthy start in life begins during pregnancy and early infancy. For optimal health, children need access to health coverage that allows them to receive high quality care addressing their physical, behavioral, oral, and vision health needs. Children also thrive in environments where they have clean air to breathe, opportunities for physical activity, and access to healthy food.

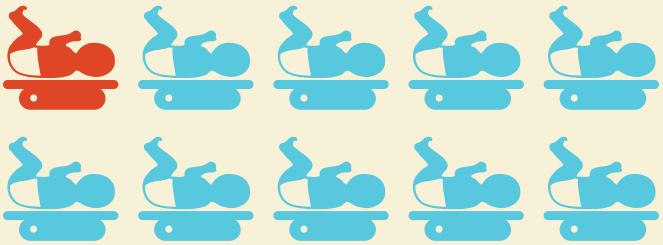
Policy solutions to improve health outcomes:

- Ensure families and children have health coverage to promote access to high-quality and integrated care, including primary, behavioral, and oral health care.
- Reduce maternal smoking during pregnancy, low-weight and preterm births, and childhood hospitalizations due to asthma attacks by enacting policies that provide smoke-free indoor air in workplaces and public places.
- Increase families' resources to purchase healthy foods by doubling SNAP (food stamp) benefits for fruits and vegetables, including from farmers' markets.

GOAL A STRONG START FOR A LIFETIME OF GOOD HEALTH

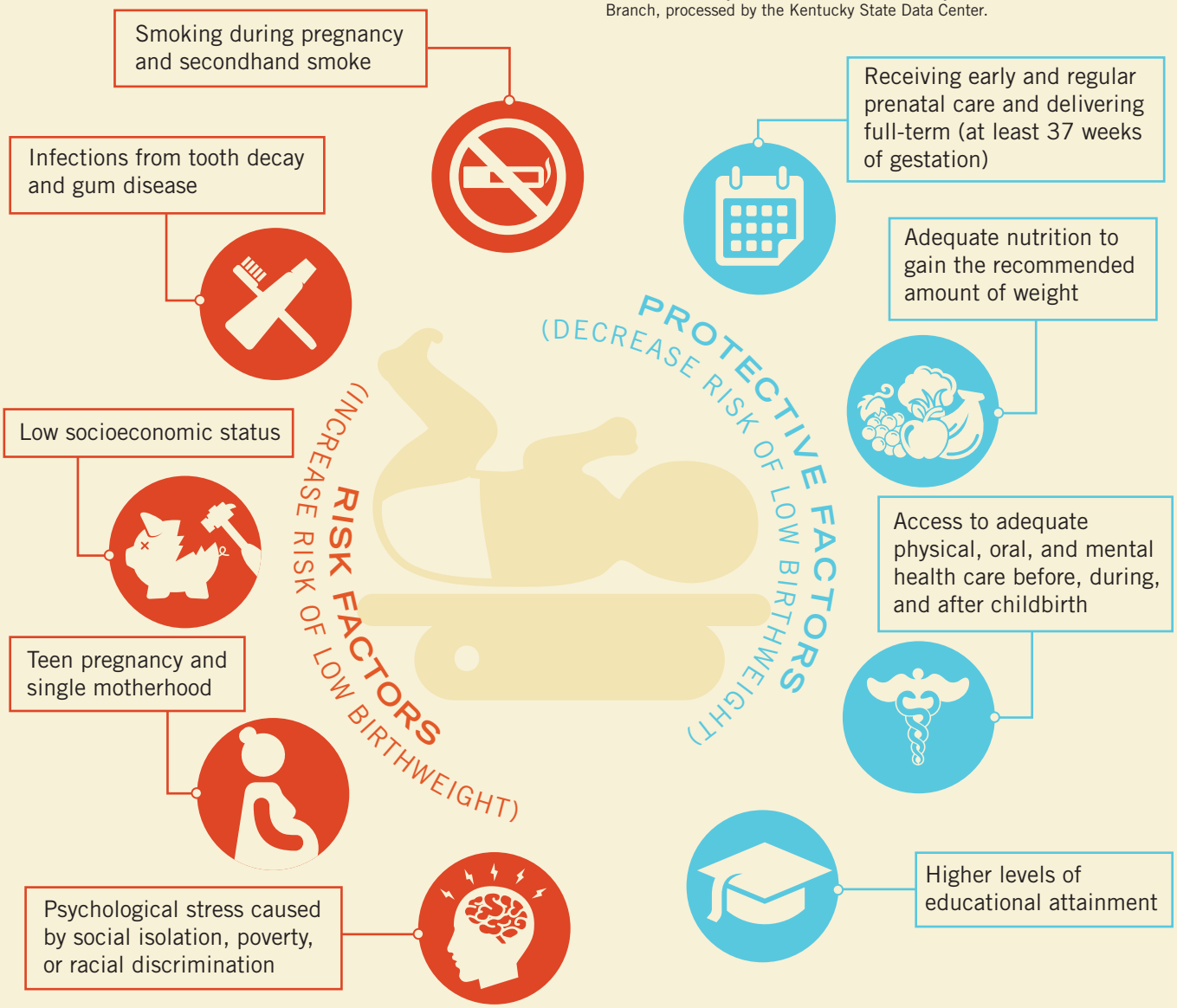
Babies born at low birthweights enter the world at risk for lifelong physical, cognitive and behavioral disabilities and are at increased risk of dying within their first year of life. Several maternal health, socioeconomic, and environmental factors contribute to the likelihood of low infant birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds).

Nearly 1 in every 10 Kentucky babies are born at a low birthweight.



Percentage of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5.5 Pounds: 2011-2013.

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.



HEALTH

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2011-13	Low-birthweight babies: 2011-13	Children and young adults without health insurance: 2009-13	Teen births: 2011-13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Kentucky	22.5%	8.7%	13%	40.6
Adair	24.8%	7.2%	20%	31.1
Allen	23.1%	9.5%	19%	51.9
Anderson	24.1%	8.2%	8%	38.8
Ballard	22.4%	8.6%	10%	48.2
Barren	24.1%	7.3%	14%	50.8
Bath	34.9%	9.1%	13%	60.7
Bell	37.3%	10.0%	21%	69.8
Boone	18.6%	6.0%	9%	22.9
Bourbon	25.2%	9.7%	15%	39.5
Boyd	29.9%	10.6%	14%	49.2
Boyle	28.8%	8.7%	13%	37.4
Bracken	33.4%	9.9%	11%	40.8
Breathitt	38.2%	10.4%	17%	65.2
Breckinridge	25.0%	8.4%	20%	32.2
Bullitt	18.2%	8.2%	8%	31.3
Butler	24.8%	9.9%	8%	46.5
Caldwell	28.2%	7.7%	12%	58.5
Calloway	21.0%	7.0%	12%	19.0
Campbell	28.7%	7.6%	12%	24.0
Carlisle	22.6%	8.0%	16%	38.7
Carroll	31.7%	7.9%	22%	63.5
Carter	31.3%	10.9%	18%	49.6
Casey	32.0%	10.2%	23%	59.3
Christian	16.8%	9.7%	16%	58.7
Clark	28.3%	8.9%	13%	52.0
Clay	41.9%	12.9%	14%	65.6
Clinton	27.8%	7.6%	13%	69.1
Crittenden	23.7%	7.7%	28%	61.5
Cumberland	27.0%	7.7%	16%	51.7

S = data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

HEALTH

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2011-13	Low-birthweight babies: 2011-13	Children and young adults without health insurance: 2009-13	Teen births: 2011-13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Daviess	19.5%	7.6%	11%	46.0
Edmonson	21.5%	6.4%	14%	31.6
Elliott	42.9%	11.8%	16%	39.8
Estill	37.4%	10.1%	18%	52.4
Fayette	13.0%	8.5%	13%	25.8
Fleming	27.0%	9.1%	19%	39.3
Floyd	34.5%	11.3%	19%	71.3
Franklin	22.9%	10.1%	14%	34.9
Fulton	30.0%	10.4%	16%	84.2
Gallatin	30.1%	9.7%	21%	50.2
Garrard	28.9%	10.6%	14%	42.1
Grant	35.8%	6.6%	12%	49.1
Graves	20.2%	6.6%	14%	52.9
Grayson	27.7%	8.5%	16%	53.9
Green	25.2%	7.9%	13%	47.1
Greenup	26.2%	10.1%	11%	29.3
Hancock	17.6%	6.4%	8%	52.3
Hardin	17.6%	7.5%	11%	42.2
Harlan	39.1%	11.1%	16%	78.3
Harrison	35.3%	10.0%	16%	42.5
Hart	19.9%	8.6%	17%	54.5
Henderson	22.2%	9.6%	13%	51.6
Henry	24.5%	7.9%	10%	51.8
Hickman	25.0%	7.5%	S	24.3
Hopkins	29.0%	8.7%	17%	56.6
Jackson	38.4%	9.6%	16%	62.3
Jefferson	13.3%	9.0%	12%	36.5
Jessamine	23.2%	6.4%	11%	31.3
Johnson	31.0%	10.5%	13%	68.0
Kenton	27.8%	6.8%	12%	33.7

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2011-13	Low-birthweight babies: 2011-13	Children and young adults without health insurance: 2009-13	Teen births: 2011-13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Knott	34.5%	10.2%	15%	55.5
Knox	35.4%	9.6%	16%	70.3
LaRue	22.0%	6.0%	13%	38.1
Laurel	31.9%	9.1%	15%	49.5
Lawrence	33.6%	13.2%	19%	40.4
Lee	50.9%	14.6%	22%	50.8
Leslie	39.7%	12.1%	15%	68.0
Letcher	32.4%	11.5%	14%	67.3
Lewis	31.0%	9.9%	21%	24.0
Lincoln	31.2%	10.0%	18%	52.2
Livingston	30.8%	11.5%	15%	45.8
Logan	22.2%	8.3%	15%	46.2
Lyon	29.9%	7.9%	S	55.7
McCracken	20.7%	8.8%	11%	49.2
McCreary	34.4%	10.4%	13%	84.4
McLean	29.1%	10.1%	12%	63.4
Madison	22.8%	9.0%	13%	26.2
Magoffin	32.2%	8.0%	13%	80.2
Marion	31.5%	9.5%	9%	40.9
Marshall	23.7%	6.0%	11%	39.8
Martin	36.7%	12.3%	16%	55.6
Mason	31.9%	6.5%	12%	50.3
Meade	25.0%	6.4%	10%	33.1
Menifee	36.6%	6.1%	10%	55.0
Mercer	27.9%	10.2%	13%	47.6
Metcalfe	27.4%	9.0%	20%	73.0
Monroe	23.6%	7.3%	8%	40.9
Montgomery	23.8%	8.0%	13%	50.3
Morgan	29.1%	7.4%	13%	46.0
Muhlenberg	29.6%	6.3%	13%	53.3
Nelson	23.0%	9.3%	9%	34.9

HEALTH

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2011-13	Low-birthweight babies: 2011-13	Children and young adults without health insurance: 2009-13	Teen births: 2011-13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Nicholas	33.9%	11.9%	23%	45.8
Ohio	24.7%	9.0%	11%	63.3
Oldham	9.8%	9.3%	7%	11.5
Owen	31.8%	7.4%	16%	47.0
Owsley	42.9%	15.0%	20%	48.0
Pendleton	32.4%	8.5%	9%	42.9
Perry	35.6%	11.5%	18%	74.8
Pike	31.3%	10.3%	13%	53.2
Powell	32.3%	8.1%	10%	85.1
Pulaski	27.1%	7.4%	15%	57.5
Robertson	46.5%	14.1%	14%	45.9
Rockcastle	27.7%	12.9%	11%	45.7
Rowan	31.0%	11.0%	17%	21.1
Russell	36.0%	10.0%	21%	65.3
Scott	18.1%	7.2%	7%	30.8
Shelby	20.6%	7.2%	13%	35.6
Simpson	26.0%	10.6%	13%	49.1
Spencer	15.9%	7.0%	7%	27.4
Taylor	28.8%	8.8%	15%	49.4
Todd	22.2%	9.3%	22%	34.6
Trigg	27.5%	6.0%	20%	48.8
Trimble	31.3%	9.8%	15%	43.6
Union	26.5%	10.7%	22%	44.7
Warren	15.9%	8.2%	14%	22.6
Washington	25.2%	8.4%	12%	34.3
Wayne	29.0%	7.5%	15%	70.5
Webster	22.4%	5.5%	19%	51.7
Whitley	34.2%	10.4%	15%	67.4
Wolfe	37.7%	11.6%	11%	84.2
Woodford	17.5%	8.8%	8%	21.9

S = data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Both family and community shape the developing child. In the best circumstances, the child has nurturing role models and positive opportunities to become a healthy, productive member of society. Stable families, caring professionals, and supportive communities provide that foundation. But as important as strong family relationships are to a child's success, families are not immune from problems in their communities. When communities provide safe surroundings and foster interventions that help families resolve challenges, children are most likely to thrive.

Policy solutions to strengthen families:

- Promote healthy family development and a strong start for children by ensuring the HANDS home visiting program is fully utilized and funded.
- Keep families safe and together by ensuring adequate funding for high-quality family preservation services.
- When children must be removed from their home for safety reasons, prioritize placement in family-based settings with relatives or foster families, with necessary supports.
- Respond to youth behavior in ways that treat kids like kids, such as ending the automatic shackling of children in courtrooms and the charging of young children in the court system.

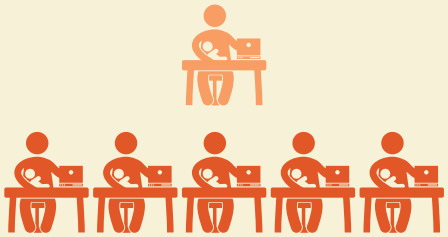
GOAL

PATHWAYS TO OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL FAMILIES

Parental well-being is critical to children's success; conversely, parents' ability to succeed in education and employment is affected by how well their children are doing. This connection between parent and child well-being necessitates two-generation approaches that focus on advancing parents as workers, supporting parents as parents, and ensuring healthy child development.

Mothers with more education earn more, have better access to child care, and are more likely to create learning environments in their homes and neighborhoods.

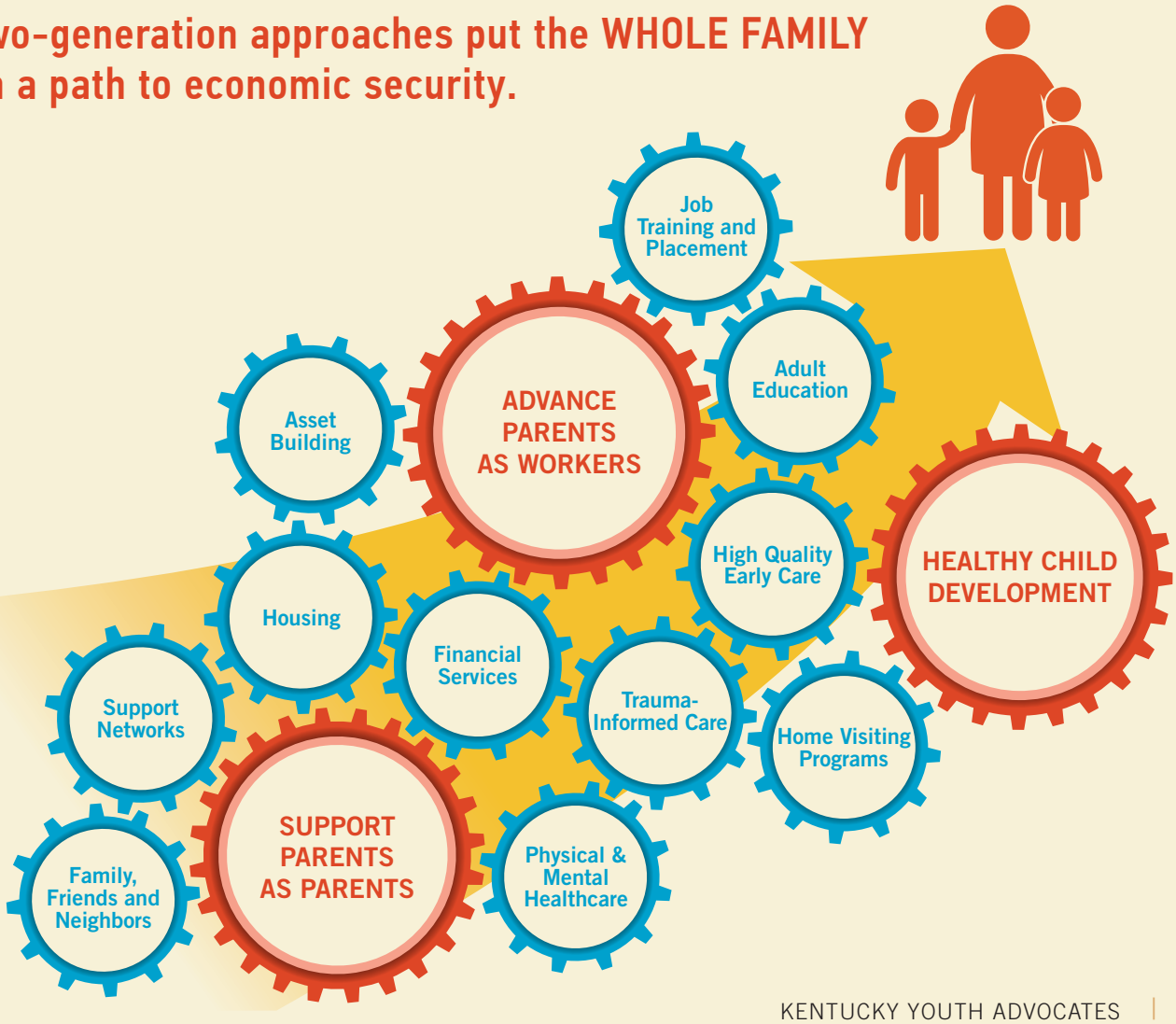
Nearly 1 in 6 births are to Kentucky moms without a high school degree.



Percentage of Births to Mothers Without a High School Degree: 2011-2013.

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Two-generation approaches put the WHOLE FAMILY on a path to economic security.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2011-13	Children living in single-parent families: 2009-13	Children in out-of-home care: 2012-14	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2012-14
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Kentucky	16.8%	32%	37.2	37.5
Adair	14.2%	21%	25.0	27.0
Allen	19.3%	27%	54.6	22.1
Anderson	10.6%	30%	63.5	27.6
Ballard	8.6%	16%	17.2Δ	24.3
Barren	23.7%	27%	38.1	28.3
Bath	24.9%	32%	40.1	32.9
Bell	29.9%	39%	17.0	34.1
Boone	11.0%	21%	8.0	13.5
Bourbon	18.3%	33%	25.9	25.5
Boyd	12.4%	28%	85.5	39.2
Boyle	16.8%	41%	62.2	27.6
Bracken	12.6%	25%	58.0	23.4
Breathitt	22.3%	40%	31.5	65.6
Breckinridge	24.2%	24%	37.2	51.4
Bullitt	10.6%	31%	25.6	33.0
Butler	23.0%	27%	63.5	55.2
Caldwell	15.1%	35%	5.6	19.1
Calloway	10.0%	23%	31.7	37.6
Campbell	14.9%	30%	77.9	40.8
Carlisle	10.8%	21%	**	*
Carroll	25.9%	48%	52.0	55.0
Carter	18.0%	21%	53.2	59.4
Casey	31.1%	21%	21.9	17.9
Christian	15.1%	27%	21.9	88.8
Clark	18.7%	27%	50.8	67.4
Clay	31.0%	36%	125.5	14.0
Clinton	26.8%	35%	44.6Δ	11.9
Crittenden	28.1%	16%	26.0Δ	38.5
Cumberland	26.1%	40%	7.3Δ	35.9

S= data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

* Rate not calculated for fewer than 6 events.

** County does not have a sitting case manager. See definition on page 43 for more information.

Δ County utilizes split team case managing system. See definition on page 43 for more information.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2011-13	Children living in single-parent families: 2009-13	Children in out-of-home care: 2012-14	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2012-14
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Daviess	13.1%	32%	31.9	36.3
Edmonson	12.5%	18%	83.5	13.6
Elliott	29.2%	36%	108.8	8.7
Estill	19.5%	42%	59.2	32.1
Fayette	15.3%	36%	52.3	45.3
Fleming	26.4%	26%	66.2	20.2
Floyd	26.3%	35%	32.1	21.3
Franklin	13.1%	40%	24.8	48.7
Fulton	20.4%	34%	80.1Δ	37.6
Gallatin	25.4%	33%	26.8	31.0
Garrard	14.3%	24%	48.3	26.8
Grant	18.1%	26%	26.8	38.3
Graves	22.5%	25%	71.2	30.5
Grayson	17.3%	22%	77.2	89.0
Green	17.1%	27%	23.4	29.0
Greenup	11.8%	29%	34.1	23.1
Hancock	10.1%	34%	26.2	13.9
Hardin	10.3%	34%	39.9	54.3
Harlan	27.5%	30%	15.0	14.3
Harrison	17.9%	32%	44.8	25.0
Hart	40.8%	27%	31.1	40.1
Henderson	16.0%	32%	24.5	48.8
Henry	15.3%	33%	47.2	6.2
Hickman	15.8%	33%	**	52.7
Hopkins	18.4%	39%	19.7	43.2
Jackson	25.3%	37%	30.7	8.6
Jefferson	15.7%	40%	25.8	44.7
Jessamine	13.8%	27%	18.4	72.3
Johnson	21.8%	27%	78.1	9.1
Kenton	17.4%	34%	51.7	37.1

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2011-13	Children living in single-parent families: 2009-13	Children in out-of-home care: 2012-14	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2012-14
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Knott	28.1%	30%	63.2	13.6
Knox	26.4%	33%	33.0	43.7
LaRue	16.1%	36%	48.0	48.7
Laurel	22.2%	31%	29.2	44.3
Lawrence	20.9%	25%	38.6	12.3
Lee	27.2%	26%	33.8	52.4
Leslie	27.6%	28%	32.5Δ	*
Letcher	21.9%	25%	34.2	37.2
Lewis	21.9%	34%	17.5	36.1
Lincoln	22.1%	33%	36.6	24.6
Livingston	13.6%	35%	25.8Δ	10.8
Logan	17.4%	36%	40.9	35.8
Lyon	14.2%	32%	65.3	27.2
McCracken	13.8%	33%	30.1	68.3
McCreary	21.6%	22%	96.5	27.9
McLean	14.5%	35%	12.5	31.5
Madison	12.3%	32%	50.0	28.7
Magoffin	28.4%	33%	50.5	19.8
Marion	15.4%	31%	25.2	23.4
Marshall	14.0%	24%	55.2	29.3
Martin	29.0%	43%	56.5	35.6
Mason	19.1%	36%	60.7	46.2
Meade	7.5%	30%	38.7	51.1
Menifee	19.5%	30%	85.8	28.9
Mercer	14.0%	29%	35.9	34.8
Metcalfe	23.3%	18%	33.7	19.0
Monroe	18.8%	28%	23.9	35.5
Montgomery	14.6%	38%	32.8	30.2
Morgan	18.2%	26%	20.2	16.5
Muhlenberg	17.7%	32%	14.8	43.0
Nelson	10.3%	30%	15.0	23.9

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2011-13	Children living in single-parent families: 2009-13	Children in out-of-home care: 2012-14	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2012-14
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Nicholas	27.9%	28%	29.6	22.6
Ohio	20.0%	34%	45.1	45.4
Oldham	7.0%	17%	12.5	3.6
Owen	18.1%	27%	18.5	19.3
Owsley	19.0%	32%	116.8Δ	96.2
Pendleton	12.2%	26%	27.3	52.4
Perry	22.2%	39%	66.0	40.2
Pike	19.9%	29%	19.1	12.3
Powell	21.0%	46%	54.2	85.5
Pulaski	17.6%	32%	30.0	21.1
Robertson	23.9%	S	92.1	27.4
Rockcastle	15.8%	25%	36.2	18.3
Rowan	13.2%	27%	48.5	59.2
Russell	21.6%	30%	38.0	32.1
Scott	12.6%	27%	39.6	21.3
Shelby	22.3%	28%	34.6	22.4
Simpson	14.6%	28%	36.2	32.7
Spencer	7.2%	26%	33.7	10.2
Taylor	15.7%	37%	31.5	25.2
Todd	31.6%	26%	30.7	24.2
Trigg	24.5%	34%	30.3	13.9
Trimble	13.8%	17%	74.6	*
Union	12.1%	36%	37.3	64.5
Warren	15.2%	29%	53.3	56.0
Washington	10.5%	32%	19.2	7.6
Wayne	25.5%	30%	25.6	33.0
Webster	19.4%	20%	22.1	23.4
Whitley	19.9%	35%	47.1	29.7
Wolfe	24.0%	38%	16.2	55.6
Woodford	15.7%	29%	27.4	17.8

S= data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable.

* Rate not calculated for fewer than 6 events.

** County does not have a sitting case manager. See definition on page 43 for more information.

Δ County utilizes split team case managing system. See definition on page 43 for more information.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Overall Rank allows for the comparison of overall child well-being levels across counties from the best (1) to the worst (120). Overall rank for each county was derived using the following method. First, the county numerical values for each indicator were converted into standard scores. Standard scores were calculated by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. The standard scores were then summed to get a total overall standard score for each county. Finally, the counties were ranked by their total overall standard score in sequential order from best to worst. Each indicator was given the same weight in calculating the total overall standard score.

Economic Security

Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty line. A family's poverty status is determined using inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, the poverty line in 2013 for a family with two adults and two children was $23,624. The report does not determine the poverty status of children living in group quarters or of children under the age of 15 who are living with unrelated caregivers, such as children in foster care. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Children living in high-poverty areas is calculated by determining the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts in which 20 percent or more of the population have incomes below the poverty line. Poverty status is determined by using the inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, the poverty line in 2013 for a family with two adults and two children was $23,624. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Median family income among households with children looks not at the average of all incomes, but at the point on a continuum of incomes at which half of all households earn more than the amount, and half of all households earn less. For the purposes of this report, only the incomes of families with own children under age 18 living at home are considered. "Own children" refers to a householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The data reflect 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

High rental cost burden is the estimated percentage of renter occupied housing units in which 30 percent or more of monthly household income was spent on gross rent (the cost of rent and utilities). **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Education

Kindergarteners not ready to learn is the percentage of all screened incoming public school kindergarteners who do not meet readiness-to-learn standards. The standards include adaptive, cognitive, motor, communication, and social-emotional skills. The Kentucky Department of Education chose the BRIGANCE Kindergarten Screen as its school-readiness screener. However, BRIGANCE scores are not used to determine school eligibility; all Kentucky children who meet the legal age requirement are entitled to enter public school. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive countywide percentage. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2014-2015.**

Fourth graders not proficient in reading is the percentage of tested public school fourth graders, for whom the district is accountable, who did not earn a score of "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) reading test. The assessment for fourth grade consists of multiple-choice, extended-response, and short answer items. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive countywide percentage. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2014-2015, School Report Card: Accountability.**

Eighth graders not proficient in math is the percentage of tested public school eighth graders, for whom the district is accountable, who did not earn a score of "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) math test. The assessment for eighth grade consists of multiple-choice, extended-response, and short answer items. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive countywide percentage. Data were suppressed for the Silver Grove Independent Schools in Campbell County, so it is not included in the Campbell County percentage. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2014-2015, School Report Card: Accountability.**

High school students not graduating on time is the percentage of high school students who did not graduate within four years. The percentage is derived using the four-year cohort method, which tracks students over a four-year period and controls for student population changes within the cohort. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive countywide percentage. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2014-2015.**

Health

Smoking during pregnancy is the percentage of births to mothers who reported smoking at any point during pregnancy. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 data as of May 21, 2015. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2011-2013.**

Low-birthweight babies is the percentage of all infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 data as of May 21, 2015. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2011-2013.**

Children and young adults without health insurance is the percentage of children and young adults under age 26 without any health insurance. The data represent health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the year. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Teen births is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15-19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 data as of May 21, 2015. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2011-2013. Teen population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011-2013 estimates, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.**

Family and Community

Births to mothers without a high school degree is the percentage of all live births to women with no high school degree or its equivalent. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 data as of May 21, 2015. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2011-2013.**

Children in single-parent families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent. Single-parent families may include cohabiting couples or a parent and child living with another relative. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Children in out-of-home care is the number of children under age 18 per 1,000 children in this age group who lived in out-of-home care due to abuse or neglect. Out-of-home care includes placements in licensed foster homes with relatives or unrelated caregivers, or institutional placements such as group homes or residential treatment facilities. Data are collected to reflect the county of the case manager's office, which usually corresponds with the county in which a family is being served. In the small counties in which a case manager is not present, the county is served by a case manager from another county, as is the case for Carlisle and Hickman Counties. Some counties operate under a "split team" managing system, in which cross-county case managing occurs, as is the case for Ballard, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Fulton, Lee, Livingston and Owsley Counties. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2012, 2013, and 2014 data. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, 2012-2014. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 estimates, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.**

Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system is the number of children between ages 10-17 per 1,000 children in this age range booked into a secure juvenile detention facility. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2012, 2013, and 2014 data. A child may have been booked more than once during those years. **SOURCES: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice and Louisville Metro Youth Detention Services, 2012-2014. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 estimates, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.**

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