Together we can advance racial equity for Kentucky kids.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Alaskan Native and Native American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Two or more races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All other races</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1,021,936</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>18,872</td>
<td>91,803</td>
<td>74,779</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>69,033</td>
<td>759,219</td>
<td>5,736</td>
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<td>Adair</td>
<td>4,042</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>3,506</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>4,947</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>4,369</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>5,584</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>4,851</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballard</td>
<td>1,611</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>10,683</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>8,792</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3,042</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>4,605</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>35,831</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>2,954</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>2,642</td>
<td>27,301</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Indicator about high housing cost burden replaces indicator on children living in deep poverty

Wealth gap due to lack of opportunities and discriminatory practices have resulted in differences in income by race

Overall, 45% of Kentucky kids live in low-income households, but the number is higher for Black (69%) and Latinx (58%) children

17.9% of Kentucky kids live in a food insecure household, while 45% of Kentucky kids live in a household with a high rental cost burden
During the first year of the pandemic, Kentucky’s Black families were more than twice as likely as White families to be at risk of not being able to pay for housing.

- **Asian**: 25%
- **Black**: 40%
- **Latinx**: 30%
- **White**: 18%
- **All other races**: 28%

Policy Solutions Related to Housing and Meeting Basic Needs

- Continued assistance for housing and utility costs
- Protect current state and federal funding for safety net programs
- Permanently authorize the expanded Child Tax Credit
Education Data Highlights

- Data is unavailable for kindergarten readiness, 4th grade reading, and 8th grade math. Instead, using the proportion of public school students experiencing homelessness, students with an Individualized Education Plan due to a disability, and an out-of-school suspension rate.

- 9 out of 10 high schoolers graduated on time in the most recent school year.

- Rates of graduating on time are lower for most youth of color. In addition, high schools have prepared only about one in four Black and Latinx students to succeed in college or careers.
Rates of graduating on time are lower for most youth of color, and high schools have prepared only about one in four Black and Latinx students to succeed in college or careers.

**Note:** College and career readiness standards are defined by the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

**Source:** Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Cards.
Policy Solutions Related to College and Career Readiness

- Require districts to assess individual student/family needs for success
- Assist youth of color in securing financial support for college
Black youth are suspended more often as early as Kindergarten and disparities grow during middle school and high school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>All students</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All other races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st – 5th Grade</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th – 8th Grade</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th – 12th Grade</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate of suspensions per 100 students, SY 2018-19

NOTE: Data reflects the 2018-19 school year before the pandemic impacted data collection and reporting.
SOURCE: Kentucky Center for Statistics’ Longitudinal Data System, Department of Education data.
Policy Solutions Related to Out-of-School Suspensions

- Utilize alternative responses to student behavior that do not exclude children from the classroom
- Intentionally connect with parents and caregivers throughout the year
The percentage of children under age 19 who are insured remains high at over 95% and 100 of 120 counties have improved rates of children having health coverage.

Coverage gap still exists for Latinx children with only 91% insured, as compared to Black (97%) and White (96%) children.
Kentucky’s maternal death rate among Black mothers far exceeds the rate among White mothers.

- Black mothers: 42.1 deaths per 100,000 live births
- White mothers: 17.2 deaths per 100,000 live births

Rate of deaths of mothers within one year of giving birth per 100,000 live births, 2018.

Policy Solutions Related to Investments in Health Care and Early Supports

- Continue investments in Medicaid/KCHIP and conduct outreach to Latinx population
- Extend Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum
- Strengthen access to quality care and close gaps in use of programs like HANDS
Though the rate of youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system continues to fall, Black youth continue to be overrepresented at a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 compared to 4.8 for Latinx youth and 2.7 for White youth.

The rate of children in foster care has gone up significantly from 39.2 per 1,000 children in 2013-2015 to 53.7 in 2018-2020.
The incarceration of Black male youth far exceeds the rates experienced by other races and genders.

Strengthen young people’s access to community-based services and use them as alternatives to detention.

Communities that are most impacted by juvenile incarceration should be included in conversations about how to remedy that.

Create and use age-appropriate responses to children’s behavior in schools.
Removals from home occur at a higher rate for Black children compared to children of other races and ethnicities.

**Rate of out-of-home care per 1,000 children ages 0-17, 2020**

- **Total**: 17.8
- **Black**: 21.6
- **Latinx**: 11.4
- **White**: 16.8

**SOURCE:** Kentucky Department for Community Based Services. Child population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census.
Policy Solutions Related to Reducing the Number of Kids in Foster Care

- Create, offer and/or fund the expansion of primary prevention programs, resources, and supportive services
- Engage families and youth of color who are directly impacted by the child welfare system
- Prioritize relative placements and support for kinship caregivers
And more! Check out...

- Ways to take action with this data in the “Call to Action” section of the book
- County profiles
- Interactive Data Dashboard
- Additional data by race/ethnicity on the KIDS COUNT Data Center
- More info on the race equity page on our website

All available at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count
Thank you to the 2021 Kentucky KIDS COUNT sponsors!

PASSPORT HEALTH PLAN
BY MOLINA HEALTHCARE

KOSAIR CHARITIES

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