2022 COUNTY DATA BOOK

Kentucky kids count

Kentucky youth Advocates

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

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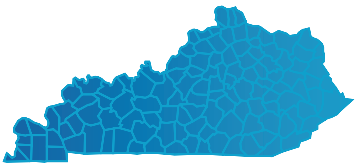

2022

COUNTY DATA BOOK

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

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

For hard copies of the book, call (502) 895-8167 or order at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count/.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2022 Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* is the 32nd annual report of both state and county data to measure and improve on child well-being. Everyone at Kentucky Youth Advocates and many other individuals and organizations devote significant time, energy, and ideas to the creation of this book.

We thank Matthew Ruther and Thomas Sawyer of the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville for their dedicated work processing some of the data featured in this book and online. We also thank graphic designer Rob Gorstein for his contributions.

The following Kentucky Youth Advocates staff members contributed to this project: Debbie Abreu, Tina Agonva, Terry Brooks, Karena Cash, Melissa Collins, Paul Colwell, Kelsey Dimar, Cortney Downs, Valerie Frost, Jami Garth, Tara Grieshop-Goodwin, Mahak Kalra, Clarissa Mobley, Shannon Moody, Carli Mosby-Smith, Amy Muth, Mara Powell, Sassa Rivera, Zak Roussel, Cynthia Schepers, Linda Stettenbenz, Patricia Tennen, Nikki Thornton, Sarah Vanover, Alicia Whatley, and Crystal Willis.

We also thank the many young people across Kentucky who shared their hopes and concerns which are featured throughout the book.

KIDS COUNT Data Partners

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

Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Juvenile Services

Council on Postsecondary Education

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services

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

Kentucky Center for Statistics

Kentucky Department of Education

- Office of Education Technology
  - Division of School Data Services

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice

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 website at aecf.org.

CONTENTS

KENTUCKY is at an inflection point **when it comes to kids**.

LET'S FACE IT. Kentucky's kids have withstood some hard knocks and they have shown their resilience.

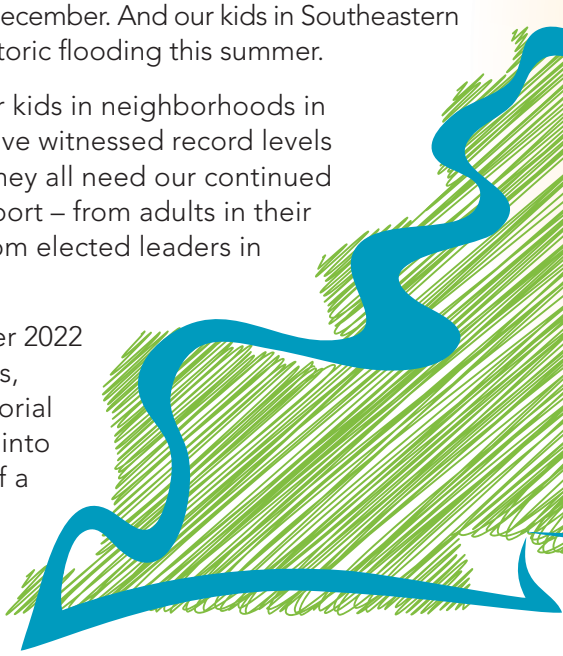
While the COVID-19 pandemic finally appears to be in the rear-view mirror, we continue to witness daily the impacts it has had on Kentucky's kids learning outcomes. The recent data from the Kentucky Department of Education confirms the setbacks that we feared – fewer 4th graders are reading at grade level and fewer 8th graders have reached proficiency in math.

But many parents and caregivers will tell you that – while it was a struggle – their kids made leaps and bounds when it comes to tech savviness. They learned how to complete assignments online to the point that it's now a normal part of doing homework. They adapted. They are rebounding. They are moving forward.

The past year brought additional trauma for our kids in Western Kentucky when a deadly tornado swept through their counties last December. And our kids in Southeastern Kentucky faced historic flooding this summer.

On top of that, our kids in neighborhoods in urban Louisville have witnessed record levels of gun violence. They all need our continued attention and support – from adults in their community and from elected leaders in Frankfort and DC.

With the November 2022 elections behind us, the 2023 gubernatorial race will soon kick into high gear ahead of a highly contested primary this May.



I have no question that the gubernatorial election in 2023 and the presidential election in 2024 will exacerbate an atmosphere of partisan rhetoric from every corner and minimize thoughtful policy discussions.

Our kids are depending on us to stand above the political fray.

We must ensure that this becomes a moment of affirmation rather than a turn to a radical ideology that dilutes the well-being of our children.

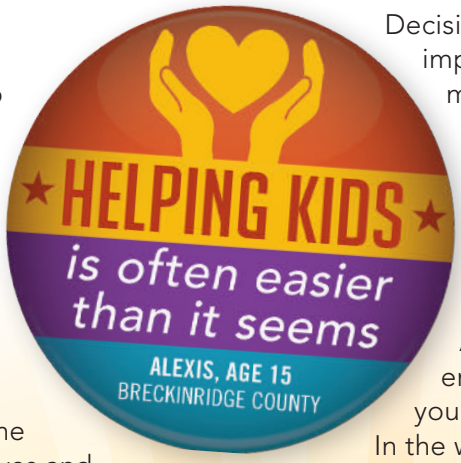
How can we do that?

One first step is to reach out to the youth and young people in our lives and invite them to confuse the rhetoric with their reality.

What do young people think the top priority for Kentucky's Governor should be?

What do kids need to be healthy, both physically and mentally?

What does a thriving life look like for our youth and what policy choices can we make to support them on that path?



Decisions made in Frankfort have a massive impact on opportunities for kids and we must engage them in helping to set those priorities.

In that spirit, we invited young people to weigh in on these questions. We share their voices, in their own words throughout this book.

As the rhetoric heats up, we encourage you to do the same with young people in your own community. In the words of 15-year-old Alexis from Breckinridge County, "Helping kids is often easier than it seems."

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

USING THE DATA BOOK AND KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

For 32 years, Kentucky Youth Advocates has produced an annual Kentucky KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* providing data on child well-being for professionals, policymakers, and community members working to improve the lives of children and families in the Commonwealth.

A Holistic Look at Child Well-Being

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

For the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic began, we include comprehensive data on the most recent school year for key educational milestones including kindergarten readiness, fourth grade reading, and eighth grade math scores. Due to changes in how assessments are made, fourth grade reading and eighth grade math scores are not directly comparable to past years. For a complete description of the definitions and data sources for each indicator, see page 46.

A Focus on Race and Ethnicity

This book provides county-level child population data by race and ethnicity. Readers can find state-level data by race and ethnicity for the book indicators at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count/data/. You can also find data by race and ethnicity available for your county and school district at kyyouth.org/race-equity/.

There are many different ways communities talk about racial identity. Throughout the book, terms used to categorize racial and ethnic groups may differ from those used by the data source. We use the term Latinx in lieu of Hispanic since it is more inclusive of languages spoken and is gender neutral. Similarly, Black is used instead of African-American to encompass all people who identify as Black, regardless of their ancestry or country of origin.

Using the Book and Supplemental Resources

County and school district data are portrayed as rates (to account for differences in population size) so each can be compared to the state as a whole or to surrounding areas. In addition to offering the most recent data, this Data Book shows whether outcomes have improved, worsened, or stayed the same since five years prior (or as close as possible). This information enables communities to see whether they are moving in the right direction on improving child well-being.

WANT DATA BY RACE FOR YOUR COUNTY?

Check out the list of data by race and ethnicity available for your county and school district at kyyouth.org/race-equity/. You can also find state-level data by race and ethnicity for the book indicators at kyyouth.org/kentucky-kids-count/data/.

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

Important Data Reminders

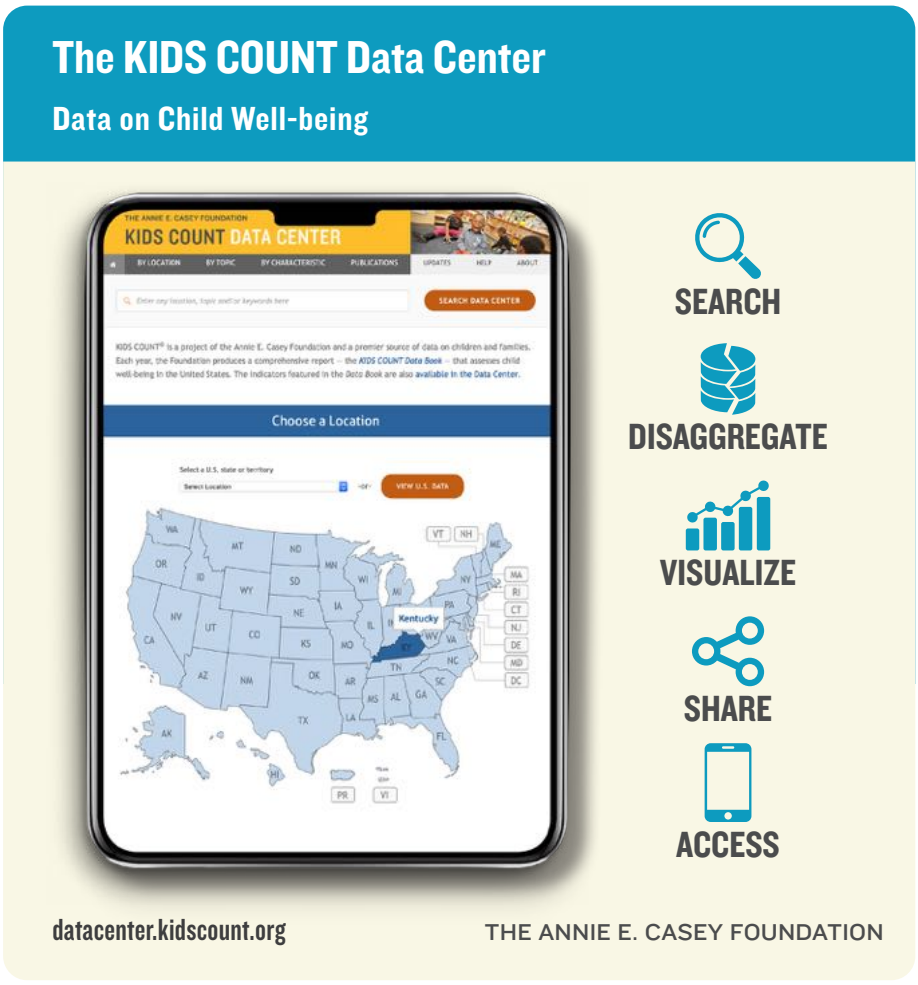
- Data are based on different timeframes (i.e., calendar year, school year, three-year aggregates, and five-year aggregates). Readers should check each indicator's definition to determine the reported time period.
- When there are only a small number of incidents representing a particular indicator, the original data source or Kentucky Youth Advocates may choose to not provide (i.e. suppress) that data, either to protect confidentiality – individuals may be easy to identify when there are a very small number of incidents in a county – or because reporting a small number of intermittent incidents would create an inaccurate picture. When this occurs, rates cannot be calculated.
- Data are portrayed as rates to account for varying population sizes – that is, the data identifies the number of instances something occurred per a fixed number of people. Percentages and rates were calculated using standard mathematical formulas. Readers should check each indicator's definition 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 focus in on topics of interest. The KIDS COUNT Data Center also contains national, state, and Congressional data provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center allows users to:

- Rank states, counties, and school districts on key indicators of child well-being
- Create a customized profile of data for a specific place using any or all of the available indicators
- Generate maps and charts for presentations and publications
- Embed automatically-updated data visualizations in websites or blogs



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KIDS COUNT AT AETNA BETTER HEALTH OF KENTUCKY, and tools like the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book* help us elevate our ability to identify and address specific issues children face in the communities we serve. The value of this county-by-county breakdown of economic security, education, health, families and community statistics is immeasurable, and has found a permanent place in our toolbox.

We are proud to be this year's signature sponsor of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. Data drives change, and taking an accurate measure of the needs of children across each Kentucky county helps everyone from health workers to policymakers improve the quality of life for children across our Commonwealth. We hope that, after reading this book, stakeholders across the state are both proud of progress made and excited at the many opportunities Kentuckians have to continue that good work. By working together using every tool at our disposal, we can affect meaningful and lasting change.

—Paige Mankovich
CEO, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky

—Kelly Pullen
Executive Director, SKY (Supporting Kentucky Youth)

PRESENTING SPONSOR

KOSAIR CHARITIES®

TEN YEARS AGO, AS KOSAIR CHARITIES COMMEMORATED 90 YEARS IN OUR COMMUNITY, we formed the Face It® Movement to end the scourge of child abuse and neglect in Kentucky. In 2023 we will celebrate a century of service, and while we reflect on how far we've come, it is as clear as ever just how much work remains. Kentucky Youth Advocates plays a key role in addressing child abuse through Face It.

The KIDS COUNT data on child well-being highlights our progress and helps us identify opportunities. Kosair Charities remains committed to our mission to enhance the health and well-being of children by delivering financial support for healthcare, research, education, social services, and child advocacy. And by doing so, we will create joy… one child, one family, one day at a time.

—Barry Dunn
President, Kosair Charities

What do Kentucky's Young People WANT FROM THEIR GOVERNOR?

KENTUCKIANS WILL DECIDE who they want for Governor in November of 2023. While kids cannot vote, they have a major stake in who gets chosen and what the Governor's priorities will be. As we look ahead to the 2023 Governor's race, we invited young people from across the Commonwealth to share their hopes and concerns with us. We weave their input throughout this book. Their resounding message? **LISTEN TO US.**

SAFETY AT SCHOOL

Top of mind for many students is the need to feel safe at school – whether that's being prepared to act quickly and effectively in the case of a school shooting or taking measures to improve the school climate. A recurring theme from young people was feeling threatened by too many guns in their community.

DATA **90.6%** OF KENTUCKY **HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS** THINK ADULTS AT THEIR SCHOOL WORK HARD TO MAKE SURE STUDENTS ARE SAFE

DATA FIREARM DEATHS INCREASED **83%** **FROM 3.6 TO 6.6 DEATHS PER 100,000** CHILDREN AGES 1-19 IN KENTUCKY BETWEEN 2013-2015 AND 2018-2020.

SOURCE: Kentucky School Report Card. America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files.

> "Providing care for those struggling with mental health issues such as classes about how to cope with emotions or something along those lines. Also, practicing the measures that would be taken in the case of a school shooting."
>
> – Jada, age 14, Daviess County

> "We need time for physical activity, the promotion of physical activity programs offered in-school, and a place to properly seek help in case of tutoring needs or emotional distress. This is a necessity in many high school age groups."
>
> – Mason, age 16, Floyd County

SAFE AND CONNECTED COMMUNITY SPACES

We asked youth what they thought would make their communities a safer and more welcoming place for kids and young people. Many young people – both rural and urban – expressed a desire to improve the physical environments they live in with things like sidewalks, protected bike paths, and less trash or garbage in their communities. They also talked about the need for spaces for them to be active or simply hang out with friends.

> I would love to see more walkable neighborhoods and outdoor activities that would draw kids outside and to allow them to interact with their communities.
>
> – **Clara, age 19,** Jefferson County

DATA **16.7% OF KENTUCKY CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD AMENITIES** LIKE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, LIBRARIES, PLAYGROUNDS AND SIDEWALKS

SOURCE: America's Health Rankings.

> Honestly kids need a place to hang out, like a park or an indoor place because we are not always welcome at the library or to walk around town.
>
> – **Saydee, age 13,** Hancock County

> Having places where kids and young people can come and spend time together.
>
> – **Christopher, age 16,** Johnson County

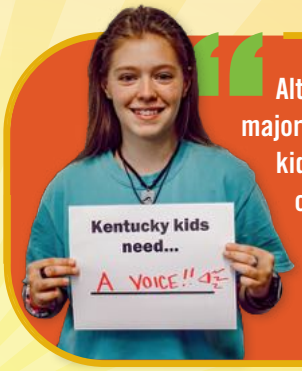
MORE SUPPORT FOR MENTAL HEALTH

When asked what state leaders should prioritize, many young people talked about the need to support their mental health.

> Mental health should be a big priority. As someone that has anxiety and it affects me everyday not just mentally but also physically, it is the best feeling knowing that people really care about me and the way I feel.
>
> – **Elizabeth, age 14,** Daviess County

DATA **15.9% OF KENTUCKY CHILDREN AND TEENS** STRUGGLED WITH ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION IN 2020

SOURCE: National KIDS COUNT.



> Although state leaders focus majorly on education for Kentucky kids, they should care a great deal of mental health and illnesses that show in school students.
>
> – **Kirsten, age 17** Graves County

> So many attempts are made to make kids feel more welcomed but they end up backfiring or have no effect. I'd say take the time to ask each kid what makes them feel the most unsafe. If I were asked this question I would say it's the lack of qualities or the over extension of certain things. For example not enough prioritization of a child's mental health but the extended amount of rules.
>
> – **Mikaela, age 15,** Hardin County

EDUCATION AS A PATHWAY TO OPPORTUNITY

When asked what state leaders should care most about, young people overwhelmingly identified education as a top priority. They want schools to be adequately funded and they want them to offer meaningful pathways to opportunity.

DATA

LESS THAN HALF OF KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES MET COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS STANDARDS IN 2020

SOURCE: Kentucky School Report Card, SY 2021-22.

> Whether this is through college or trade school or a good job, state leaders should make sure schools are educating kids in order to prepare them for the future. Schools tend to just give kids busy work and tell them to go to college which is not always the right path for them. This can lead to student debt and a lack of direction in their lives. Kids need to be educated for what to do after they graduate so that they are not thrust out into the world unprepared. They need to be able to think critically and form their own opinions that are not based on what society thinks or what everyone else thinks.
>
> – **Student, age 13,** Hancock County

> Leaders should know what resources (money and books) kids need to do well in school. This is a starting point.
>
> – **Timothy, age 15,** Jefferson County

CONNECTIONS TO CARING ADULTS

When asked what they need to be healthy, many youth acknowledged the importance of getting good sleep, drinking plenty of water, and exercising. They also understood the importance of having good friends and connections to caring, trusted adults in their lives.

> We need adults in all of our schools trained to help us and at least one adult that we can form relationships with and trust to tell anything.
>
> – **Clara, age 19,** Jefferson County

DATA

96% OF KENTUCKY YOUTH AGES 14-17 HAVE AT LEAST ONE ADULT MENTOR IN THE COMMUNITY TO RELY ON FOR SUPPORT OR GUIDANCE

SOURCE: National KIDS COUNT.

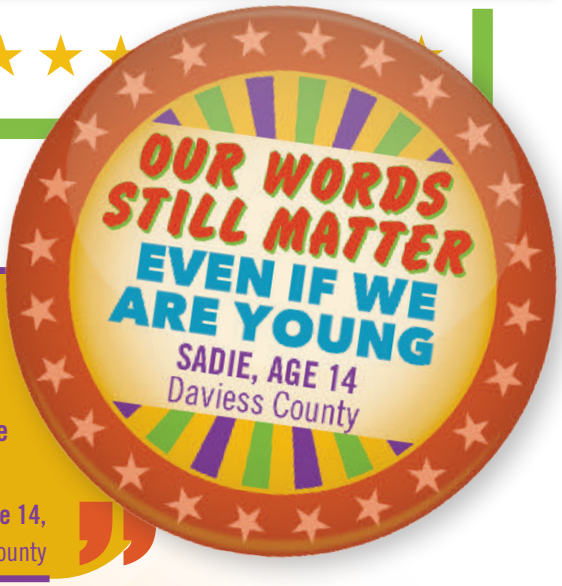
> At least for me, it'd be nice to have adults check in and ask what I feel is best for me. I feel like a lot of adults assume the best for adults and it doesn't always end up being what will benefit a child.
>
> – **Mikaela, age 15,** Hardin County

> Kids need more encouragement, support, and investment in children's futures. A lot of the time kids are directionless and unsure of their futures. It would help if there were more opportunities for kids to think about their future and work on their passions/hobbies. Kids can feel that people are invested in their futures which might also help with the declining mental state of kids currently.
>
> – **Student, age 13,** Hancock County

> Not every teen will talk about what's going on but it's good to check up on everyone.
>
> – **Aubrey, age 14,** Daviess County

THINK AHEAD TO LIFE IN 10 YEARS

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE FOR YOU TO BE THRIVING AND LIVING THE LIFE OF YOUR DREAMS?



I will live in the semi country, in a "barn house" with tons of animals, and be a zoologist.

– Amiyah, age 16, Jefferson County

In 10 years, I would like to have a job, have my own house, and have my own car. I will be able to take care of myself.

– TaNyia, age 14, Jefferson County

I'd like to live a flexible career in the military that maintains my physical and mental health, offering benefits not available in the civilian sphere.

– Mason, age 16, Floyd County

I want a stable job and a livable home, to have two cats roaming around my house, a park near me where I can experience nature, and to never have to think about having to choose to spend my paycheck on my rent or my groceries.

– Clara, age 19, Jefferson County

A thriving life looks like achieving a solid education, a content social life, having opportunities to travel, and thinking of settling down.

– Lila, age 17, Graves County

Being either a pharmacist or a doctor and helping people out.

– Delaney, age 17, Daviess County

Being a travel RN, married and kids.

– Alexis, age 15, Breckinridge County

I wish to be happy with myself in whatever I am doing. I would like to be out helping people and actually doing something and not being stuck behind a desk all day.

– Elizabeth, age 14, Daviess County

Having a financially stable household and continuing to make life better for my future children.

– Christopher, age 16, Johnson County

State Data Trends

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
CHILDREN IN POVERTY (below 100% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 190,000	25.3% 2015	19.4% 2020	✓
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (below 200% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 434,000	48% 2011-15	44% 2016-20	✓
CHILDREN LIVING IN FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 162,100	—	16.1% 2020	—
HIGH RENTAL COST BURDEN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 217,000	48% 2011-15	43% 2016-20	✓

EDUCATION

	BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
KINDERGARTENERS READY TO LEARN NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 22,088	50.1% SY 2016-17	44% SY 2021-22	✗
FOURTH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING NUMBER OF CHILDREN 20,186	—	46% SY 2021-22	—
EIGHTH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN MATH NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 18,467	—	36% SY 2021-22	—
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME NUMBER OF TEENS: 43,107	89.8% SY 2016-17	89.9% SY 2021-22	✓

HEALTH

	BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 24,732	19% 2013-15	15.7% 2018-20	✓
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES NUMBER OF BABIES: 13,823	8.7% 2013-15	8.7% 2018-20	=
CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 975,000	95.7% 2015	95.7% 2020	=
TEEN BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19) NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 10,244	34.6 2013-15	24.5 2018-20	✓

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 20,460	14.6% 2013-15	13% 2018-20	✓
CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 54,837	41.1 2014-16	53.7 2019-21	✗
CHILDREN EXITING FOSTER CARE TO REUNIFICATION NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 6,146	38% 2014-16	33% 2019-21	✗
YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) NUMBER OF YOUTH: 8,010	26.4 2014-16	13.7 2019-21	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

– Baseline data is not comparable or data overlaps with latest timeframe.

*Changes were not tested for statistical significance

Child Population Ages 0-19 by Race/Ethnicity

	2021							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Kentucky	**1,131,474**	**1,467**	**21,130**	**107,390**	**77,057**	**1,069**	**49,877**	**873,484**
Adair	4,571	14	19	171	208	0	140	4,019
Allen	5,146	4	21	67	197	0	118	4,739
Anderson	6,074	14	58	132	246	2	229	5,393
Ballard	1,748	2	8	61	49	2	86	1,540
Barren	11,472	14	66	429	728	14	464	9,757
Bath	3,486	3	17	37	99	0	84	3,246
Bell	5,595	4	23	144	143	6	200	5,075
Boone	38,506	36	1,026	1,980	2,764	92	1,572	31,036
Bourbon	4,979	6	29	241	655	1	221	3,826
Boyd	11,283	28	61	221	327	5	415	10,226
Boyle	7,373	7	109	486	469	4	401	5,897
Bracken	2,167	3	2	24	67	0	77	1,994
Breathitt	3,159	3	37	37	89	11	70	2,912
Breckinridge	5,059	9	29	102	174	5	196	4,544
Bullitt	19,318	32	127	370	881	10	694	17,204
Butler	3,037	2	2	60	217	0	78	2,678
Caldwell	3,118	7	17	170	108	1	101	2,714
Calloway	8,867	24	132	389	412	6	391	7,513
Campbell	21,769	20	210	909	870	6	808	18,946
Carlisle	1,191	4	4	10	42	0	73	1,058
Carroll	3,069	2	5	51	375	0	132	2,504
Carter	6,554	8	20	63	168	0	91	6,204
Casey	3,982	5	10	26	212	1	78	3,650
Christian	22,233	75	251	4,969	2,541	65	1,446	12,886
Clark	8,960	11	60	442	539	10	394	7,504
Clay	4,615	2	11	113	79	4	90	4,316
Clinton	2,204	9	7	23	127	3	56	1,979
Crittenden	2,188	7	1	12	65	2	64	2,037
Cumberland	1,379	0	6	41	46	0	57	1,229
Daviess	27,578	10	816	1,401	1,868	18	1,544	21,921
Edmonson	2,537	5	12	116	74	1	80	2,249
Elliott	1,403	0	2	4	37	7	20	1,333

	2021							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Estill	3,321	7	4	17	76	1	71	3,145
Fayette	78,624	89	3,424	14,131	10,239	26	4,810	45,905
Fleming	4,052	1	10	49	106	0	105	3,781
Floyd	8,694	8	30	147	192	1	116	8,200
Franklin	12,335	28	252	1,627	850	1	764	8,813
Fulton	1,510	1	14	402	84	0	114	895
Gallatin	2,269	12	13	34	212	3	117	1,878
Garrard	4,158	7	13	98	160	0	147	3,733
Grant	7,252	8	28	64	375	7	141	6,629
Graves	9,612	14	53	426	1,304	3	545	7,267
Grayson	6,668	12	12	48	141	3	161	6,291
Green	2,613	9	8	37	94	0	71	2,394
Greenup	8,373	24	43	74	154	0	169	7,909
Hancock	2,415	3	8	31	80	0	58	2,235
Hardin	30,112	59	505	3,500	2,630	100	2,325	20,993
Harlan	6,615	6	24	127	139	6	144	6,169
Harrison	4,710	10	17	72	200	1	143	4,267
Hart	5,169	8	20	133	177	2	157	4,672
Henderson	11,002	11	67	948	605	18	637	8,716
Henry	3,943	13	12	90	223	6	201	3,398
Hickman	915	0	5	93	36	0	51	730
Hopkins	11,327	18	67	734	442	5	745	9,316
Jackson	3,244	7	6	17	38	0	37	3,139
Jefferson	189,828	109	7,146	51,714	19,036	68	11,148	100,607
Jessamine	14,089	13	208	702	978	27	663	11,498
Johnson	5,514	11	22	28	80	3	86	5,284
Kenton	43,240	41	525	2,518	2,855	55	2,255	34,991
Knott	3,263	2	4	29	62	2	44	3,120
Knox	7,812	11	31	112	210	3	158	7,287
LaRue	3,738	4	14	90	229	2	157	3,242
Laurel	15,689	24	114	137	380	1	401	14,632
Lawrence	4,277	1	13	26	106	2	74	4,055
Lee	1,488	6	2	20	33	0	24	1,403
Leslie	2,385	4	4	9	36	4	44	2,284
Letcher	5,055	4	21	38	90	0	74	4,828

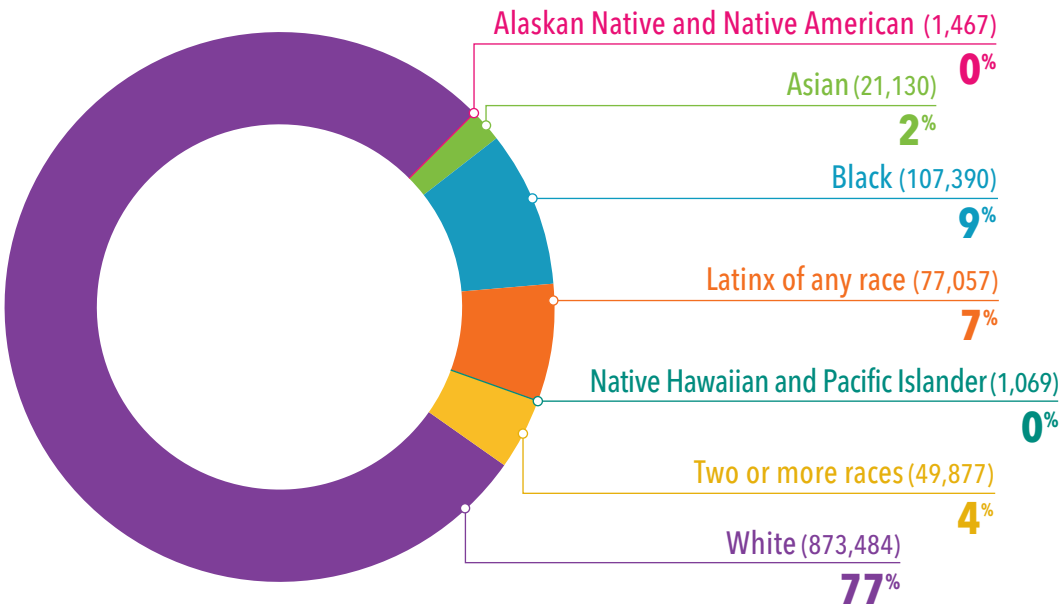
Child Population Ages 0-19 by Race/Ethnicity

	2021							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Lewis	3,211	4	1	24	50	0	72	3,060
Lincoln	6,350	9	21	100	220	1	175	5,824
Livingston	2,010	10	10	19	89	3	48	1,831
Logan	7,254	7	23	379	394	4	305	6,142
Lyon	1,409	2	11	35	63	0	45	1,253
McCracken	16,306	30	156	2,282	823	40	921	12,054
McCreary	4,130	8	8	77	117	0	73	3,847
McLean	2,349	4	9	18	111	1	59	2,147
Madison	24,491	40	290	1,054	1,050	11	980	21,066
Magoffin	2,792	4	6	13	49	0	40	2,680
Marion	5,158	9	37	296	259	0	231	4,326
Marshall	7,057	4	39	42	233	0	132	6,607
Martin	2,372	3	4	12	35	0	45	2,273
Mason	4,282	14	76	239	170	2	275	3,506
Meade	7,357	25	62	331	499	26	309	6,105
Menifee	1,273	1	3	95	51	4	23	1,096
Mercer	5,577	3	45	142	300	6	220	4,861
Metcalfe	2,657	0	9	46	97	0	69	2,436
Monroe	2,830	2	5	60	165	0	62	2,536
Montgomery	7,102	11	44	110	387	1	198	6,351
Morgan	2,725	2	18	32	42	1	41	2,589
Muhlenberg	7,103	9	41	309	264	0	190	6,290
Nelson	11,922	14	75	587	472	6	527	10,241
Nicholas	2,073	1	5	15	77	0	30	1,945
Ohio	6,219	6	16	68	409	0	107	5,613
Oldham	18,842	19	411	470	1,103	8	644	16,187
Owen	2,722	5	7	23	106	0	51	2,530
Owsley	956	2	0	6	31	0	14	903
Pendleton	3,709	6	14	60	90	3	104	3,432
Perry	6,997	9	49	103	165	3	150	6,518
Pike	13,189	7	84	106	256	7	215	12,514
Powell	3,420	3	10	39	70	0	61	3,237
Pulaski	15,849	25	133	153	839	13	425	14,261
Robertson	527	0	0	5	20	0	12	490
Rockcastle	3,746	11	5	22	71	0	76	3,561

	2021							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Rowan	6,710	6	45	132	244	0	163	6,120
Russell	4,497	3	33	38	346	0	111	3,966
Scott	15,943	33	180	900	1,224	11	726	12,869
Shelby	11,796	30	114	741	1,866	11	668	8,366
Simpson	5,076	12	25	408	233	12	230	4,156
Spencer	4,887	4	20	70	205	3	127	4,458
Taylor	6,956	9	44	367	278	13	356	5,889
Todd	3,598	4	10	231	284	9	123	2,937
Trigg	3,364	5	11	242	143	2	178	2,783
Trimble	2,044	4	10	18	105	5	66	1,836
Union	3,100	7	13	582	112	8	138	2,240
Warren	37,905	48	2,836	3,989	3,325	211	1,806	25,690
Washington	3,050	1	23	146	209	3	132	2,536
Wayne	4,348	5	14	66	324	0	114	3,825
Webster	3,289	10	9	71	390	8	94	2,707
Whitley	10,792	9	34	106	275	6	210	10,152
Wolfe	1,629	8	0	9	25	0	27	1,560
Woodford	6,593	5	45	279	764	1	252	5,247

DATA SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Population Estimates.

Child population ages 0-19 by race/ethnicity: 2021



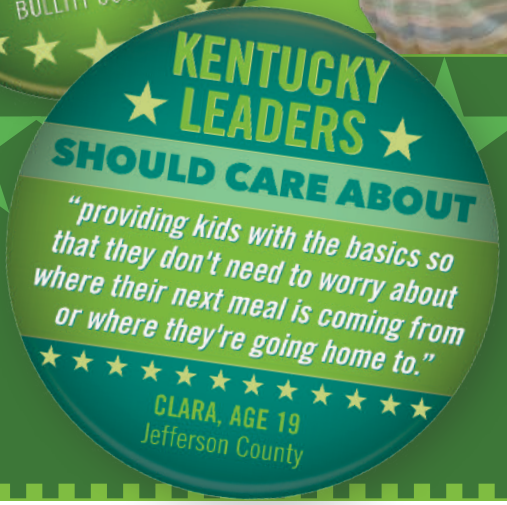
NOTE: Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Population Estimates.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

ALL CHILDREN

and their families deserve the resources to help them thrive. This means they need access to:

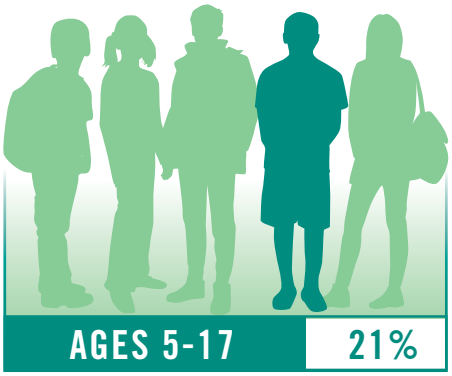
- Healthy food to eat
- Safe, stable, and affordable housing and reliable transportation
- Quality, affordable child care so parents and caregivers can go to work knowing their children are safe, learning, and cared for
- A stable job that provides enough income to meet the family's basic needs



A DEEPER LOOK — Young children in poverty

Growing up in poverty during the early years can reduce a child's opportunity to be healthy and develop the foundational skills they need to succeed later in life. The addition of a new baby to a household can push families who are financially on the edge into poverty. With over 1 in 4 Kentucky kids under the age of 5, it's important to make sure they get a strong start.

Young children are more likely to live in poverty due in part to the higher expenses, such as child care, and because parents tend to earn less earlier in their careers, when their children are younger.



Percent of children in poverty by age, 2021

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey Estimates.

While there are a variety of public supports available for young children in Kentucky, some serve only a fraction of eligible children:

WIC

Nutrition assistance, breastfeeding support, and health referrals for pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and toddlers

35% of eligible infants and children participate

CCAP

Child care assistance for working caregivers

10.4% of eligible infants and children participate

SNAP

Nutrition assistance for families

75% of eligible Kentuckians participate

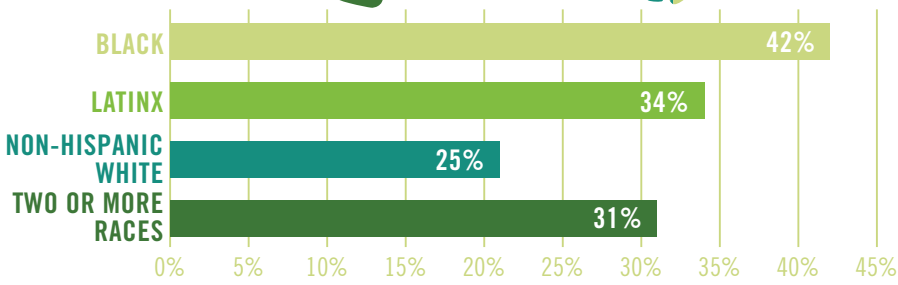
KCHIP/ Medicaid

Health insurance for children

94% of eligible children participate

SOURCE: USDA Food and Nutrition Service, NAEYC, and Urban Institute Analysis of 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).

Due to historic and ongoing barriers to opportunity, young children of color ages 0-5 are more likely to live in poverty than their non-Hispanic White peers.



Percent of children ages 0-5 in poverty, 2020

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

SOLUTIONS

- **Align the processes to apply for and verify** continued eligibility for public supports so families are not providing the same information for every program they apply for.
- **Ensure administrators of safety net programs** refer families to other supports they may be eligible for.
- **Adopt a refundable state Earned Income Tax Credit** (EITC) to make work pay for low-income families and boost young children out of poverty.

Economic Security

	Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		High rental cost burden		Children living in food insecure households[Δ]
	2020	Change since 2015	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2020
Kentucky	**19.4%**	✓	**44%**	✓	**43%**	✓	**16.1%**
Adair	33.3%	✓	51%	✓	44%	✓	18.2%
Allen	23.1%	✓	53%	✗	47%	✗	17.2%
Anderson	13.1%	✓	48%	✗	57%	✗	15.3%
Ballard	22.4%	✓	56%	✗	25%	✓	19.2%
Barren	25.2%	✓	58%	=	49%	✓	23.8%
Bath	33.3%	✓	63%	✓	33%	✓	22.1%
Bell	38.3%	✓	60%	✓	57%	✓	26.1%
Boone	8.0%	✓	25%	✓	39%	✓	8.7%
Bourbon	21.6%	✓	46%	✗	40%	✓	14.5%
Boyd	21.9%	✓	44%	✓	40%	✓	19.9%
Boyle	18.3%	✓	45%	✓	45%	✓	16.0%
Bracken	19.9%	✓	43%	✓	36%	✓	15.1%
Breathitt	37.0%	✓	70%	✓	59%	✗	30.7%
Breckinridge	22.6%	✓	50%	=	40%	✗	16.9%
Bullitt	11.2%	✓	31%	✓	36%	✓	12.2%
Butler	22.2%	✓	49%	✓	37%	✓	17.9%
Caldwell	23.3%	✓	43%	✓	48%	✓	21.1%
Calloway	17.6%	✓	45%	✗	48%	✓	16.5%
Campbell	11.5%	✓	27%	✓	48%	✗	10.2%
Carlisle	23.3%	✓	54%	✓	50%	✗	13.6%
Carroll	23.9%	✓	58%	✗	39%	✓	21.6%
Carter	23.4%	✓	57%	✗	47%	✗	22.8%
Casey	32.9%	✓	65%	✗	40%	✗	20.9%
Christian	21.8%	✓	55%	✓	48%	✓	22.2%
Clark	20.9%	✓	45%	✗	45%	✓	18.2%
Clay	47.5%	✓	72%	✗	49%	✓	29.4%
Clinton	31.7%	✓	70%	✗	35%	✓	19.7%
Crittenden	26.9%	✓	43%	✓	34%	✓	16.7%
Cumberland	31.0%	✓	49%	✓	37%	✓	13.9%

	Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		High rental cost burden		Children living in food insecure households[Δ]
	2020	Change since 2015	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2020
Daviess	16.0%	✓	42%	✓	41%	✓	16.1%
Edmonson	22.0%	✓	55%	✗	29%	✓	19.4%
Elliott	35.5%	✓	59%	✓	41%	✓	26.7%
Estill	28.8%	✓	65%	✓	40%	✓	25.8%
Fayette	16.3%	✓	39%	✓	47%	✓	15.2%
Fleming	23.9%	✓	52%	✓	36%	✓	20.3%
Floyd	40.9%	✓	56%	✓	50%	✓	25.9%
Franklin	18.3%	✓	39%	✓	35%	✓	16.9%
Fulton	38.4%	✓	67%	✗	57%	✗	28.1%
Gallatin	19.6%	✓	49%	✓	36%	✗	14.9%
Garrard	18.3%	✓	45%	✓	51%	=	15.8%
Grant	18.1%	✓	45%	✓	42%	✓	14.8%
Graves	24.0%	✓	54%	✗	49%	✓	18.7%
Grayson	25.2%	✓	66%	✗	51%	✗	22.0%
Green	26.0%	✓	53%	✗	40%	✓	20.5%
Greenup	17.6%	✓	46%	=	46%	✓	20.3%
Hancock	18.9%	✓	40%	✓	45%	✗	14.7%
Hardin	14.3%	✓	37%	✓	34%	✓	16.2%
Harlan	36.5%	✓	67%	✗	53%	✗	31.6%
Harrison	18.6%	✓	40%	✓	38%	✓	16.6%
Hart	27.6%	✓	55%	✓	46%	✓	19.2%
Henderson	18.9%	✓	50%	✗	43%	✓	19.2%
Henry	17.9%	✓	51%	✓	50%	✓	17.9%
Hickman	33.7%	✗	63%	✓	27%	✓	21.2%
Hopkins	23.6%	✓	57%	✗	38%	✓	21.1%
Jackson	33.8%	✓	49%	✓	41%	✓	24.0%
Jefferson	15.4%	✓	42%	✓	43%	✓	18.5%
Jessamine	15.6%	✓	40%	✓	36%	✓	13.5%
Johnson	28.0%	✓	46%	✓	52%	✓	19.5%
Kenton	13.6%	✓	33%	✓	40%	✓	12.2%

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

S = Data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression. Δ = Comparable baseline data not available for this indicator.

Economic Security

	Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		High rental cost burden		Children living in food insecure households[Δ]
	2020	Change since 2015	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2020
Knott	35.5%	✓	77%	✗	44%	✓	28.9%
Knox	36.1%	✓	68%	✓	43%	✓	23.9%
LaRue	19.5%	✓	46%	✓	34%	✓	17.7%
Laurel	25.1%	✓	55%	✓	47%	=	19.4%
Lawrence	29.7%	✓	65%	✗	63%	✗	20.9%
Lee	40.7%	✓	76%	✗	57%	✓	27.6%
Leslie	31.8%	✓	65%	✗	58%	✗	29.6%
Letcher	28.8%	✓	59%	✓	53%	✓	27.8%
Lewis	32.1%	✓	74%	✗	47%	✗	24.0%
Lincoln	22.8%	✓	58%	✓	45%	✓	18.0%
Livingston	20.1%	✓	42%	✓	39%	✓	17.8%
Logan	21.1%	✓	50%	✓	38%	✓	17.0%
Lyon	18.8%	✓	56%	✗	45%	✓	17.2%
McCracken	21.2%	✓	37%	✓	45%	✗	17.0%
McCreary	40.9%	✓	66%	✓	41%	✓	21.6%
McLean	18.0%	✓	55%	✓	42%	✓	14.2%
Madison	16.9%	✓	35%	✓	45%	✓	15.4%
Magoffin	38.6%	✓	47%	✓	57%	✓	32.6%
Marion	20.4%	✓	48%	✓	56%	✗	21.3%
Marshall	14.8%	✓	48%	✗	55%	✗	12.3%
Martin	37.2%	✓	74%	✗	45%	✓	22.2%
Mason	22.8%	✓	43%	✓	39%	✗	19.4%
Meade	15.3%	✓	36%	✓	32%	✓	14.8%
Menifee	35.4%	✓	63%	✓	25%	✓	24.3%
Mercer	18.6%	✓	38%	✓	42%	✓	14.4%
Metcalfe	33.6%	✓	56%	✓	35%	✓	22.0%
Monroe	32.1%	✓	55%	✓	55%	✗	20.2%
Montgomery	20.5%	✓	46%	✓	33%	✓	18.6%
Morgan	30.2%	✓	51%	✓	46%	✓	19.9%
Muhlenberg	21.9%	✓	45%	✓	39%	✓	18.2%
Nelson	13.6%	✓	27%	✓	35%	✓	12.4%

	Children in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level)		Children in low-income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level)		High rental cost burden		Children living in food insecure households[Δ]
	2020	Change since 2015	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2016-20	Change since 2011-15	2020
Nicholas	26.8%	✓	53%	✓	36%	✓	18.6%
Ohio	21.5%	✓	61%	=	29%	✓	18.1%
Oldham	4.5%	✓	15%	✓	34%	✓	4.0%
Owen	19.9%	✓	50%	✓	41%	✓	13.4%
Owsley	44.0%	✓	63%	✗	38%	✓	25.0%
Pendleton	20.1%	✓	36%	✓	52%	✗	15.3%
Perry	29.5%	✓	49%	✓	47%	✗	22.3%
Pike	27.7%	✓	58%	✗	53%	✗	23.8%
Powell	30.6%	✓	49%	✗	57%	✗	20.5%
Pulaski	26.5%	✓	49%	✓	50%	✓	19.8%
Robertson	23.6%	✓	44%	✓	S	N/A	17.6%
Rockcastle	28.2%	✓	51%	✓	43%	✓	20.2%
Rowan	28.8%	✓	53%	=	47%	✗	20.5%
Russell	26.6%	✓	53%	✓	37%	✓	19.3%
Scott	10.3%	✓	28%	✓	33%	✓	11.5%
Shelby	11.8%	✓	43%	✗	38%	✓	11.1%
Simpson	18.8%	✓	45%	✓	37%	✓	15.3%
Spencer	8.2%	✓	25%	✓	20%	✓	8.4%
Taylor	22.5%	✓	44%	✓	47%	✓	18.1%
Todd	24.8%	✓	49%	✓	37%	✓	16.6%
Trigg	27.1%	✗	45%	✓	31%	✓	19.6%
Trimble	16.0%	✓	40%	✗	29%	✓	15.1%
Union	21.7%	✗	50%	✓	27%	✓	19.2%
Warren	23.7%	✗	44%	✓	46%	✓	16.8%
Washington	17.5%	✓	32%	✓	28%	✓	15.3%
Wayne	32.9%	✓	60%	✓	32%	✓	20.6%
Webster	19.3%	✓	51%	=	29%	✓	20.3%
Whitley	28.7%	✓	51%	✓	38%	✓	18.5%
Wolfe	41.0%	✓	74%	✗	65%	✓	27.8%
Woodford	10.9%	✓	32%	✓	44%	✗	12.2%

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

S = Data is suppressed when the estimate is unreliable. N/A = No change calculated due to data suppression. Δ = Comparable baseline data not available for this indicator.

EDUCATION

ALL CHILDREN

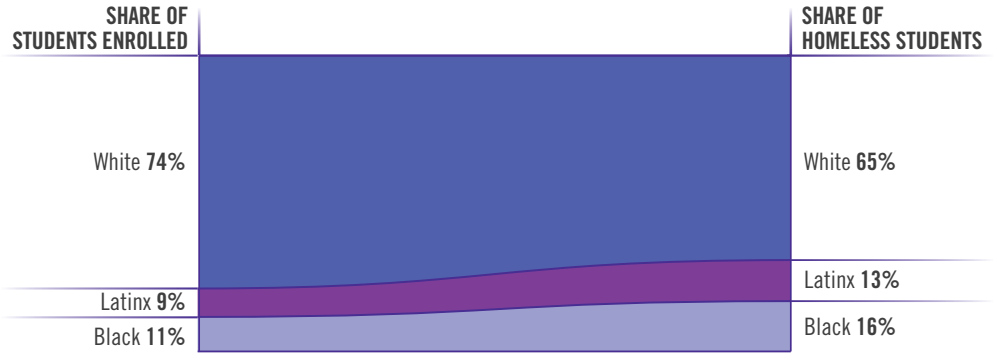
deserve to learn and grow in an encouraging environment. This means children need:

- Access to quality education regardless of race, income, ability-level, or geographic location
- Access to highly trained teachers and effective responses for challenging behaviors in school
- Trauma-informed learning environments that help children feel safe, connected, and supported
- Supportive pathways to entering adulthood, whether that's traditional college, vocational school, or directly into the workforce

A DEEPER LOOK Student Homelessness

Every Kentucky student can succeed academically when provided safe and supportive school environments and access to sufficient resources including safe, affordable housing. Yet, over 21,000 students were identified as homeless in the most recent school year, which is likely an undercount due to challenges districts face in identifying students.

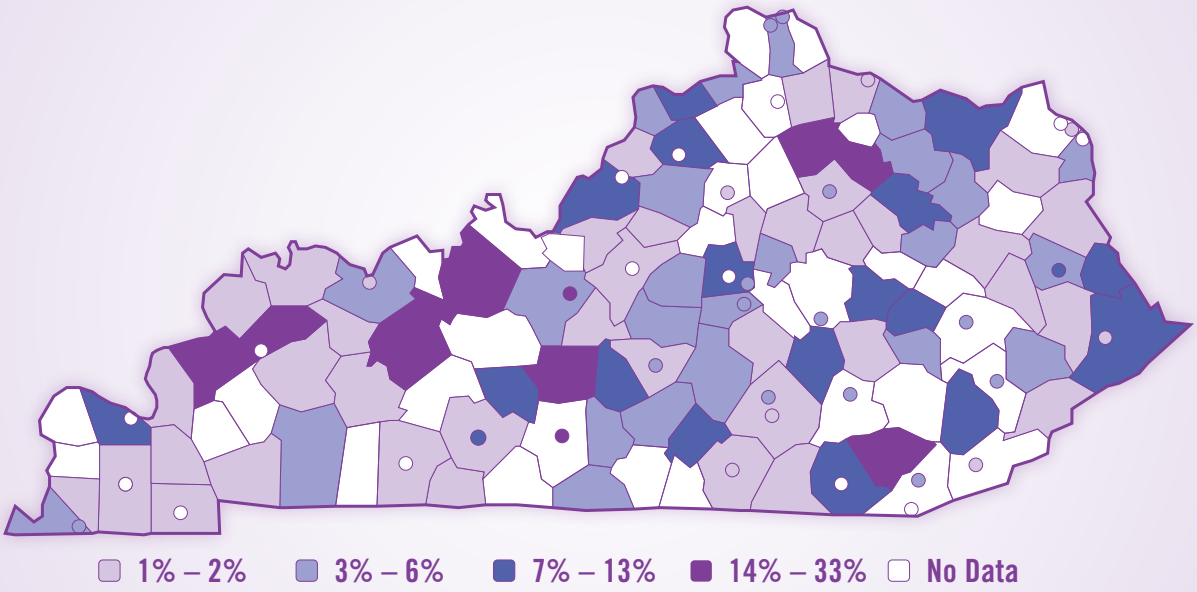
Students of color are more likely to be identified as homeless than their White peers, largely due to long-standing societal barriers and discriminatory practices.



Share of students identified as homeless by race, SY 2021-2022

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card.

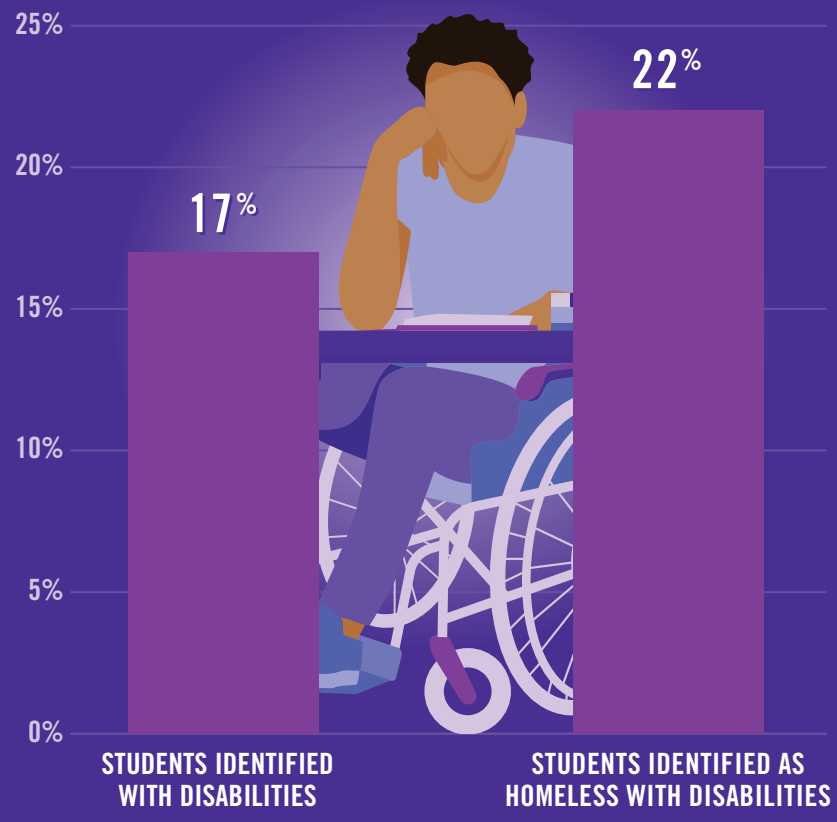
Students experience homelessness all across the Commonwealth, but students living in some rural counties in Kentucky are impacted at disproportionate rates.



Percent of students identified as homeless by school district, SY 2021-2022

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card.

Students that experience homelessness are more likely to have a disability compared to all students.



SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card, SY 2021-2022.

SOLUTIONS

- **Help families avoid evictions and foreclosures** by increasing access to financial and legal assistance and implement policies to make evictions less traumatic for families when they must occur.
- **Ensure youth who are experiencing homelessness** have access to vital documents such as an ID.
- **Develop strategies to address the disproportionate risk for homelessness** among youth with disabilities and other groups including pregnant and parenting, LGBTQ+, and Black and Latinx youth.

Education

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders proficient in reading	Eighth graders proficient in math	High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2021-22	Change since 2016-17	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	Change since 2016-17
Kentucky	**44%**	✗	**46%**	**36%**	**89.9%**	✓
Adair County	25%	✗	36%	45%	94.2%	✗
Allen County	60%	✓	35%	43%	92.8%	✓
Anchorage Independent	82%	✗	81%	77%	~	~
Anderson County	51%	✗	44%	37%	92.3%	✗
Ashland Independent	34%	✗	45%	35%	91.8%	✗
Augusta Independent	*	N/A	16%	*	100.0%	✓
Ballard County	48%	✗	56%	31%	89.5%	✗
Barbourville Independent	51%	✗	44%	25%	87.8%	✗
Bardstown Independent	57%	✗	46%	39%	90.9%	✓
Barren County	52%	✗	49%	39%	95.2%	✓
Bath County	31%	✓	41%	20%	91.0%	✗
Beechwood Independent	74%	✗	79%	54%	94.5%	✗
Bell County	41%	✓	37%	26%	88.1%	✗
Bellevue Independent	84%	✓	12%	23%	95.8%	✗
Berea Independent	32%	✗	25%	32%	84.2%	✗
Boone County	48%	✗	58%	53%	92.3%	✗
Bourbon County	47%	✓	39%	28%	95.4%	✓
Bowling Green Independent	42%	✗	44%	52%	96.6%	✓
Boyd County	41%	✗	48%	24%	91.4%	✗
Boyle County	55%	✗	70%	49%	94.6%	✗
Bracken County	38%	✗	55%	43%	88.5%	✗
Breathitt County	34%	✗	33%	20%	89.9%	✓
Breckinridge County	53%	✓	54%	41%	87.9%	✗
Bullitt County	41%	✗	54%	39%	91.5%	✓
Burgin Independent	45%	✓	71%	40%	100.0%	✓
Butler County	40%	✗	34%	40%	91.6%	✓
Caldwell County	54%	✗	53%	45%	97.4%	✓
Calloway County	43%	✗	65%	40%	93.6%	✗
Campbell County	52%	✓	61%	55%	97.2%	✗

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders proficient in reading	Eighth graders proficient in math	High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2021-22	Change since 2016-17	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	Change since 2016-17
Campbellsville Independent	49%	✓	28%	33%	75.8%	✗
Carlisle County	64%	✓	61%	27%	85.4%	✗
Carroll County	47%	✓	19%	21%	87.0%	✗
Carter County	42%	✗	46%	36%	98.3%	✗
Casey County	32%	✗	40%	29%	91.3%	✗
Caverna Independent	44%	✗	32%	14%	80.4%	✗
Christian County	34%	✗	37%	28%	90.2%	✗
Clark County	50%	✗	38%	39%	94.4%	✗
Clay County	36%	✓	50%	39%	85.8%	✓
Clinton County	36%	✓	30%	22%	96.8%	✗
Cloverport Independent	38%	✗	68%	38%	85.7%	✗
Corbin Independent	45%	✗	58%	56%	95.8%	✗
Covington Independent	24%	✗	42%	15%	78.8%	✓
Crittenden County	44%	✗	50%	28%	85.6%	✓
Cumberland County	30%	✗	49%	32%	97.2%	✗
Danville Independent	30%	✗	29%	24%	86.7%	✗
Daviess County	50%	✗	48%	38%	92.1%	✓
Dawson Springs Independent	34%	✗	29%	25%	93.3%	✗
Dayton Independent	39%	✗	30%	16%	98.1%	✓
East Bernstadt Independent	61%	✗	55%	*	~	~
Edmonson County	47%	✗	63%	50%	91.8%	✗
Elizabethtown Independent	49%	✗	52%	39%	92.7%	✗
Elliott County	21%	✗	31%	*	86.8%	✗
Eminence Independent	42%	✓	34%	28%	64.7%	✗
Erlanger-Elsmere Independent	29%	✗	31%	23%	93.3%	✓
Estill County	36%	✗	30%	27%	92.0%	✗
Fairview Independent	34%	✓	29%	*	90.9%	✓
Fayette County	42%	✗	50%	40%	88.2%	✓

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Education

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders proficient in reading	Eighth graders proficient in math	High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2021-22	Change since 2016-17	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	Change since 2016-17
Fleming County	38%	✗	38%	49%	94.0%	✗
Floyd County	50%	✗	39%	29%	88.2%	✗
Fort Thomas Independent	87%	✓	77%	61%	96.9%	✗
Frankfort Independent	48%	✓	33%	61%	92.1%	✓
Franklin County	33%	✗	39%	23%	91.4%	✓
Fulton County	41%	✗	48%	12%	100.0%	✓
Fulton Independent	23%	✗	45%	18%	100.0%	=
Gallatin County	18%	✗	36%	41%	94.2%	✗
Garrard County	39%	✗	39%	32%	93.7%	✗
Glasgow Independent	52%	✗	51%	42%	96.0%	✓
Grant County	39%	✓	31%	41%	88.7%	✓
Graves County	56%	✗	61%	44%	93.0%	✓
Grayson County	45%	✓	53%	45%	91.9%	✓
Green County	64%	✓	49%	39%	87.1%	✗
Greenup County	55%	✗	41%	31%	94.3%	✗
Hancock County	32%	✗	36%	48%	87.2%	✗
Hardin County	42%	✗	46%	26%	89.5%	✗
Harlan County	34%	✗	38%	34%	85.8%	✗
Harlan Independent	43%	✗	60%	37%	86.8%	✗
Harrison County	45%	✗	35%	39%	91.2%	✗
Hart County	41%	✗	37%	33%	97.1%	✓
Hazard Independent	47%	✗	47%	38%	87.5%	✗
Henderson County	45%	✗	52%	51%	89.4%	✗
Henry County	60%	✗	35%	33%	85.1%	✗
Hickman County	76%	✓	42%	15%	95.3%	✗
Hopkins County	52%	✗	47%	34%	88.0%	✓
Jackson County	45%	✓	59%	9%	86.5%	✗
Jackson Independent	48%	✓	48%	42%	95.8%	✗
Jefferson County	43%	✗	36%	25%	84.7%	✓

	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders proficient in reading	Eighth graders proficient in math	High school students graduating on time	
School Year	2021-22	Change since 2016-17	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	Change since 2016-17
Jenkins Independent	24%	✓	*	*	87.5%	✗
Jessamine County	36%	✗	48%	33%	93.7%	✓
Johnson County	37%	=	50%	36%	94.2%	✗
Kenton County	55%	✓	63%	44%	93.6%	✓
Knott County	44%	✗	41%	31%	87.3%	✗
Knox County	31%	✗	39%	34%	79.6%	✗
LaRue County	35%	✗	53%	40%	98.2%	✗
Laurel County	56%	✓	67%	46%	80.1%	✗
Lawrence County	42%	✗	44%	29%	86.7%	✗
Lee County	27%	✗	28%	18%	83.6%	✗
Leslie County	58%	✓	34%	46%	92.6%	✗
Letcher County	15%	✗	38%	31%	92.9%	✗
Lewis County	36%	✓	44%	42%	94.0%	✗
Lincoln County	29%	✗	47%	23%	91.4%	✗
Livingston County	41%	✗	47%	44%	94.5%	✓
Logan County	45%	✗	36%	47%	88.7%	✗
Ludlow Independent	45%	✗	38%	27%	94.5%	✗
Lyon County	50%	✗	49%	57%	100.0%	✓
Madison County	43%	✗	51%	46%	92.9%	✗
Magoffin County	47%	✗	24%	26%	89.2%	✗
Marion County	44%	✗	48%	18%	93.2%	✓
Marshall County	50%	✗	48%	32%	91.8%	✗
Martin County	38%	✗	30%	25%	94.6%	✗
Mason County	27%	✗	40%	36%	95.3%	✓
Mayfield Independent	54%	✓	50%	32%	92.6%	✗
McCracken County	59%	✗	57%	43%	92.1%	✗
McCreary County	38%	✗	55%	25%	91.1%	✓
McLean County	33%	✗	39%	42%	91.2%	✗

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Education

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn 2021-22	Change since 2016-17	Fourth graders proficient in reading 2021-22	Eighth graders proficient in math 2021-22	High school students graduating on time 2021-22	Change since 2016-17
Meade County	35%	✗	53%	43%	96.1%	✓
Menifee County	41%	✓	43%	25%	87.1%	✗
Mercer County	40%	✓	42%	33%	97.4%	✓
Metcalfe County	36%	✗	33%	14%	83.5%	✗
Middlesboro Independent	34%	✗	36%	25%	92.0%	✓
Monroe County	72%	✓	65%	27%	92.6%	✗
Montgomery County	35%	✗	47%	32%	88.8%	✗
Morgan County	30%	✓	39%	39%	97.6%	✓
Muhlenberg County	39%	✗	40%	34%	87.0%	✗
Murray Independent	53%	✗	60%	71%	89.9%	✗
Nelson County	51%	✗	26%	24%	95.8%	✓
Newport Independent	33%	✗	38%	16%	90.4%	✗
Nicholas County	73%	✓	28%	49%	82.4%	✗
Ohio County	42%	✗	42%	41%	89.2%	✗
Oldham County	66%	✗	59%	58%	97.3%	✓
Owen County	52%	✗	43%	27%	93.8%	✗
Owensboro Independent	41%	✗	46%	42%	89.7%	✓
Owsley County	20%	✗	30%	44%	84.2%	✗
Paducah Independent	41%	✗	56%	25%	84.8%	✓
Paintsville Independent	38%	✗	33%	29%	97.7%	✓
Paris Independent	26%	✓	30%	*	86.0%	✗
Pendleton County	37%	✗	57%	22%	98.7%	✓
Perry County	34%	✗	41%	33%	92.5%	✗
Pike County	44%	✗	52%	36%	86.6%	✗
Pikeville Independent	76%	✗	65%	72%	93.6%	✗
Pineville Independent	45%	✓	55%	17%	82.6%	✗
Powell County	29%	✗	28%	32%	86.2%	✗
Pulaski County	36%	✗	60%	54%	94.2%	✗
Raceland-Worthington Independent	63%	✓	49%	37%	81.2%	✗

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn 2021-22	Kindergarteners ready to learn Change since 2016-17	Fourth graders proficient in reading 2021-22	Eighth graders proficient in math 2021-22	High school students graduating on time 2021-22	High school students graduating on time Change since 2016-17
Robertson County	66%	✓	44%	14%	90.9%	✗
Rockcastle County	35%	✗	44%	32%	92.5%	✗
Rowan County	42%	✓	46%	29%	95.2%	✗
Russell County	41%	✓	51%	45%	94.8%	✗
Russell Independent	61%	✗	51%	53%	98.9%	✓
Russellville Independent	40%	✗	22%	22%	91.3%	✓
Science Hill Independent	53%	✗	58%	38%	~	~
Scott County	45%	✗	48%	40%	89.3%	✗
Shelby County	37%	✗	38%	37%	87.5%	✗
Simpson County	37%	✗	56%	39%	94.5%	✓
Somerset Independent	52%	✓	65%	46	88.2%	✓
Southgate Independent	27%	✗	54%	*	~	~
Spencer County	49%	✗	53%	22%	95.8%	✓
Taylor County	54%	✓	38%	43%	96.2%	✗
Todd County	39%	✗	41%	20%	96.4%	✗
Trigg County	59%	✓	40%	52%	93.2%	✓
Trimble County	38%	✗	29%	17%	91.4%	✗
Union County	49%	✗	26%	20%	91.7%	✓
Walton-Verona Independent	60%	✓	59%	38%	99.4%	✓
Warren County	46%	✗	44%	45%	96.2%	✓
Washington County	33%	✗	43%	56%	97.8%	✗
Wayne County	45%	✓	37%	30%	94.3%	✗
Webster County	32%	✗	41%	38%	89.4%	✓
Whitley County	40%	✗	60%	43%	90.2%	✗
Williamsburg Independent	29%	✗	43%	28%	93.3%	✓
Williamstown Independent	66%	✓	38%	34%	96.4%	✓
Wolfe County	29%	✗	18%	27%	92.3%	✗
Woodford County	51%	✓	58%	40%	95.4%	✗

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HEALTH

ALL CHILDREN

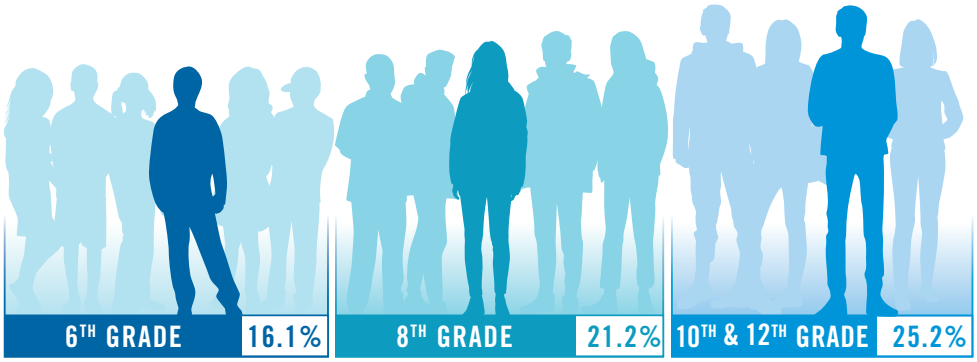
deserve to grow up healthy and hopeful with access to:

- Comprehensive health care coverage including medical, dental, vision, and behavioral health care
- Quality and equitable maternal health care that promotes the health and well-being of mother and baby
- Recommended immunizations throughout childhood and adolescence
- Mental health care that encourages healthy social and emotional development

A DEEPER LOOK Mental Health

The pandemic highlighted the rising crisis in mental health for children and youth. In addition to experiencing mental health challenges, children still contend with the conditions that were making life harder well before the coronavirus — such as poverty, community violence, discrimination, and hunger. Addressing this mental health crisis will require a holistic approach to childhood well-being, reducing the stigma associated with mental health challenges and increasing access to the support children need to thrive.

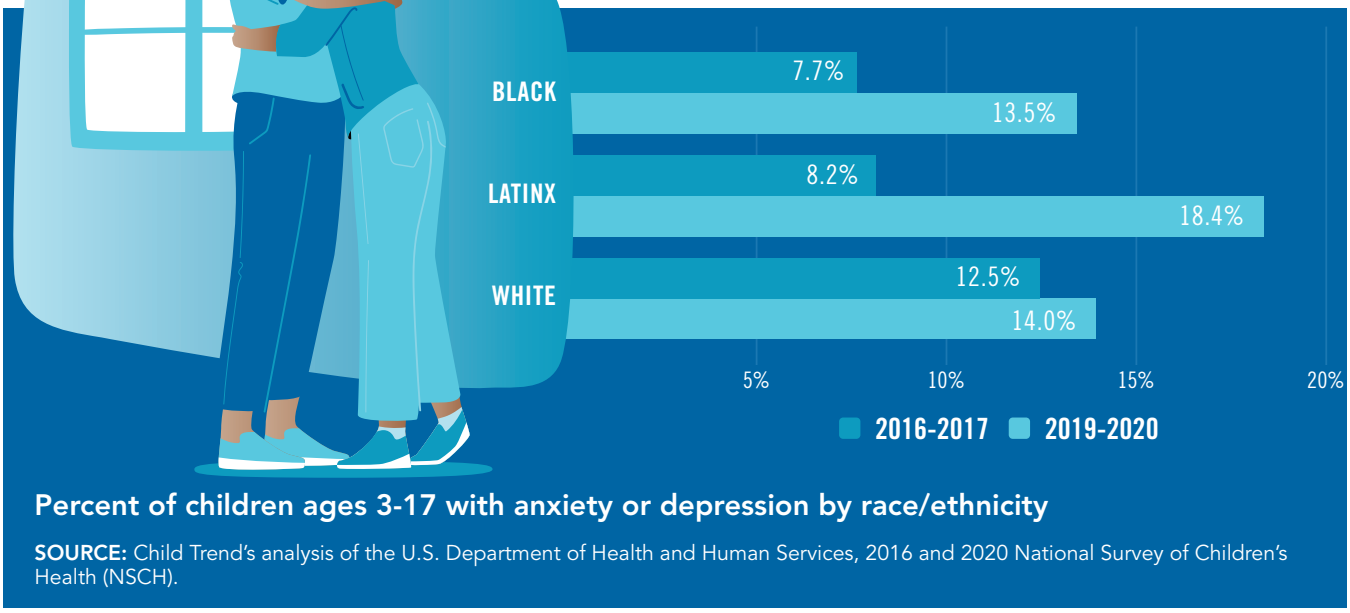
Older youth are more likely to report psychological stress, however nearly 1 in 6 sixth graders said they deal with depression and anxiety.



The percent of students in Kentucky who report being in serious psychological stress, 2021

SOURCE: 2021 KIP survey, analysis provided by Reach Evaluation. Note: The state's largest school district did not participate in the survey.

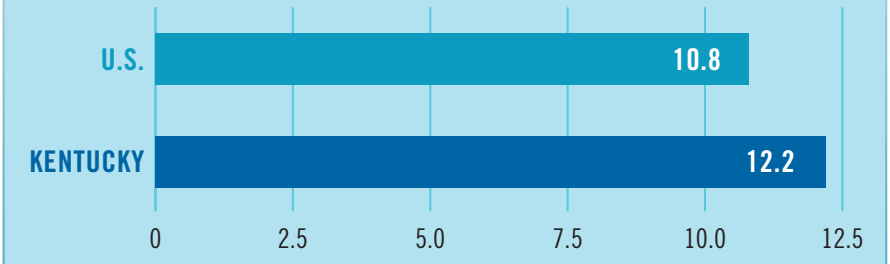
Factors like language barriers, acculturation stress, concerns with immigration status, and stigma around mental health could contribute to greater increases in anxiety and depression in Latinx children.



Percent of children ages 3-17 with anxiety or depression by race/ethnicity

SOURCE: Child Trend's analysis of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016 and 2020 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH).

Youth suicide is preventable, but Kentucky continues to outpace the U.S.



Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 adolescents ages 15-19, 2018-2020

SOURCE: Data from the United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings, 2022 Health of Women and Children report.

SOLUTIONS

- **Close any health coverage gaps**, including the coverage gap for Latinx children in Kentucky.
- **Utilize innovative models of care delivery** such as integration into primary care and telehealth for therapy and other mental health services to increase access.
- **Create welcoming environments for all** by taking steps to increase cultural competence of providers, diversifying the workforce, and offering language inclusivity.

Health

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2020	Change since 2015	2018-20	Change since 2013-15
Kentucky	**15.7%**	✓	**8.7%**	=	**95.7%**	=	**24.5**	✓
Adair	19.9%	✓	7.2%	✓	96.0%	✓	17.7	✓
Allen	15.1%	✓	9.6%	✓	95.3%	✓	27.4	✓
Anderson	19.3%	✓	8.0%	✗	94.9%	✗	25.9	✓
Ballard	21.5%	✗	9.9%	✓	93.9%	✗	34.4	✓
Barren	18.1%	✓	8.3%	✓	94.4%	✗	29.2	✓
Bath	20.5%	✓	9.1%	✗	95.1%	✓	32.7	✓
Bell	31.0%	✓	10.1%	✓	97.0%	✓	40.7	✓
Boone	10.3%	✓	7.3%	✗	95.2%	✗	15.0	✓
Bourbon	25.6%	✗	9.0%	✗	94.2%	✓	25.1	✗
Boyd	23.4%	✓	9.7%	✓	96.5%	✓	29.9	✓
Boyle	19.3%	✓	9.3%	✗	96.1%	✓	17.0	✓
Bracken	29.5%	✓	10.2%	✗	94.3%	✗	18.8	✓
Breathitt	30.8%	✓	11.1%	✓	96.8%	✓	47.5	✓
Breckinridge	19.3%	✓	7.0%	✓	94.8%	✓	29.7	✓
Bullitt	14.6%	✓	8.0%	✗	96.2%	✗	16.9	✓
Butler	13.3%	✓	6.7%	✓	93.7%	✗	39.7	✓
Caldwell	26.7%	✗	8.0%	✓	95.3%	✓	31.8	✓
Calloway	15.8%	✗	6.3%	✓	94.7%	=	11.9	✓
Campbell	15.0%	✓	7.8%	✓	96.4%	✓	14.6	✓
Carlisle	15.5%	✓	6.3%	✗	92.2%	✗	35.4	✓
Carroll	27.2%	✓	7.9%	✗	94.6%	=	54.0	✓
Carter	23.6%	✓	8.9%	✗	94.1%	✗	32.7	✓
Casey	19.6%	✓	6.7%	✓	94.8%	✓	36.4	✓
Christian	10.9%	✓	7.4%	✓	95.0%	✗	29.4	✓
Clark	20.6%	✓	8.7%	✓	95.5%	✗	32.1	✓
Clay	34.9%	✓	13.0%	✗	96.7%	✓	44.7	✓
Clinton	24.3%	✓	10.6%	✗	94.7%	✓	21.0	✓
Crittenden	18.5%	✗	6.9%	✓	94.0%	✗	35.7	✓
Cumberland	19.8%	✓	9.3%	✗	94.2%	=	41.6	✓

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2020	Change since 2015	2018-20	Change since 2013-15
Daviess	7.5%	✓	8.1%	✗	95.4%	✗	29.1	✓
Edmonson	16.9%	✓	6.2%	✓	93.5%	✓	20.7	✓
Elliott	31.1%	✓	13.6%	✗	96.8%	✓	29.5	✓
Estill	28.8%	✓	8.6%	✓	95.9%	✓	37.8	✓
Fayette	9.3%	✓	8.9%	✗	96.8%	✓	16.7	✓
Fleming	17.2%	✓	7.2%	✓	95.0%	✓	29.9	✓
Floyd	25.0%	✓	11.3%	✗	96.5%	✓	56.1	✓
Franklin	19.1%	✓	10.2%	✗	95.2%	✓	23.4	✓
Fulton	22.4%	✓	12.4%	✗	95.6%	✗	29.4	✓
Gallatin	25.5%	✓	11.3%	✗	92.5%	✗	27.8	✓
Garrard	20.6%	✓	9.3%	✓	93.4%	✗	31.2	✓
Grant	24.2%	✓	8.9%	✗	95.0%	✗	31.8	✓
Graves	18.6%	✗	8.7%	✗	94.9%	✓	36.3	✓
Grayson	26.9%	✓	7.9%	✓	95.7%	✓	37.6	✓
Green	12.2%	✓	8.8%	✗	91.9%	✗	33.4	✓
Greenup	17.5%	✓	8.6%	✗	96.5%	✓	21.7	✓
Hancock	8.6%	✓	7.6%	=	94.0%	✗	27.9	✓
Hardin	15.4%	✓	7.6%	✗	95.8%	✗	24.1	✓
Harlan	30.8%	✓	10.2%	✓	97.1%	✓	43.8	✓
Harrison	23.6%	✓	7.7%	✗	95.0%	✗	33.2	✓
Hart	14.6%	✓	6.6%	✓	94.9%	✗	30.1	✓
Henderson	15.2%	✓	12.3%	✗	95.7%	✗	35.2	✓
Henry	18.8%	✓	8.4%	✗	93.0%	✗	20.9	✓
Hickman	23.8%	✗	6.9%	✓	92.6%	✗	38.0	✗
Hopkins	21.8%	✓	9.4%	✗	95.5%	✓	37.5	✓
Jackson	31.6%	✓	10.3%	✓	95.3%	=	42.5	✓
Jefferson	8.5%	✓	9.2%	✗	96.8%	✗	20.5	✓
Jessamine	15.7%	✓	8.9%	✗	94.4%	✗	16.9	✓
Johnson	21.2%	✓	10.3%	✓	96.1%	✓	27.5	✓
Kenton	15.6%	✓	7.8%	✓	96.7%	✓	21.7	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

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

Health

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2020	Change since 2015	2018-20	Change since 2013-15
Knott	27.5%	✓	10.8%	✓	95.9%	✓	24.3	✓
Knox	28.5%	✓	11.2%	✗	97.1%	✓	45.2	✓
LaRue	19.9%	✗	8.1%	✗	94.5%	✓	36.8	✗
Laurel	25.5%	✓	7.8%	✓	96.3%	✓	33.8	✓
Lawrence	29.7%	✗	11.3%	✗	95.6%	✓	36.7	✓
Lee	32.0%	✓	8.4%	✓	96.5%	✓	41.7	✓
Leslie	34.0%	✓	10.3%	✓	95.9%	✓	28.1	✓
Letcher	24.2%	✓	8.8%	✓	95.9%	✓	39.9	✓
Lewis	26.3%	✓	8.1%	✗	94.7%	✗	44.2	✓
Lincoln	19.2%	✓	9.2%	✗	94.9%	✗	37.1	✓
Livingston	21.8%	✗	7.4%	✓	94.6%	✗	29.5	✓
Logan	13.9%	✓	9.9%	✗	94.2%	✗	32.0	✓
Lyon	20.7%	✓	9.3%	✗	94.5%	✓	28.7	✗
McCracken	16.0%	✗	8.6%	✓	95.9%	✓	27.6	✓
McCreary	27.3%	✓	11.2%	✗	96.8%	✓	49.3	✓
McLean	12.8%	✓	9.8%	✓	93.7%	✗	27.5	✓
Madison	16.1%	✓	8.6%	✗	95.6%	✗	15.0	✓
Magoffin	29.6%	✓	11.1%	✗	95.2%	✓	34.5	✓
Marion	23.1%	✓	10.8%	✗	95.5%	✗	33.5	✓
Marshall	19.2%	✓	7.1%	✗	94.5%	✗	23.0	✓
Martin	38.4%	✗	12.2%	✗	96.6%	✓	34.4	✓
Mason	22.5%	✓	8.7%	✗	94.9%	✗	35.7	✗
Meade	20.2%	✓	7.0%	✓	94.7%	✗	24.1	✓
Menifee	29.0%	✓	9.5%	✗	95.4%	✓	44.9	✓
Mercer	20.7%	✓	7.3%	✓	95.0%	✗	30.1	✓
Metcalfe	23.1%	✓	11.0%	✗	95.2%	✓	39.2	✓
Monroe	23.5%	✗	8.6%	✗	94.1%	✓	42.4	✓
Montgomery	22.4%	✓	8.5%	✓	95.6%	✗	40.1	✓
Morgan	25.7%	✓	7.4%	✓	95.5%	✓	48.2	✗
Muhlenberg	14.4%	✓	10.0%	✗	95.2%	✓	42.2	✓
Nelson	16.0%	✓	7.3%	✓	95.3%	✗	20.9	✓

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2020	Change since 2015	2018-20	Change since 2013-15
Nicholas	21.7%	✓	8.5%	✓	94.7%	✓	31.7	✓
Ohio	11.0%	✓	8.6%	✗	95.5%	✗	40.7	✓
Oldham	7.5%	✓	5.9%	✓	96.3%	✗	5.6	✓
Owen	25.3%	✓	6.1%	✓	92.9%	✗	23.8	✓
Owsley	35.3%	✓	12.7%	✗	96.7%	✓	23.5	✓
Pendleton	27.9%	✗	6.6%	✓	93.9%	✗	36.7	✓
Perry	33.0%	✗	7.4%	✓	96.6%	✓	40.9	✓
Pike	19.9%	✓	11.3%	✗	95.9%	✓	34.3	✓
Powell	27.2%	✓	8.0%	✓	96.3%	✓	49.8	✓
Pulaski	22.1%	✓	9.5%	✗	96.4%	✓	31.8	✓
Robertson	25.8%	✓	12.9%	=	93.8%	✗	52.6	✗
Rockcastle	23.8%	✓	8.1%	✓	96.2%	✓	23.9	✓
Rowan	26.3%	✓	7.0%	✓	95.8%	✓	13.7	✓
Russell	25.0%	✓	8.0%	✓	94.4%	✓	32.4	✓
Scott	12.3%	✓	7.1%	✓	95.5%	✗	17.2	✓
Shelby	9.3%	✓	8.6%	✗	93.6%	✗	17.5	✓
Simpson	12.5%	✓	8.8%	✓	95.0%	✗	29.7	✓
Spencer	11.9%	✓	7.6%	✓	93.7%	✗	15.6	✓
Taylor	22.3%	✓	8.9%	✗	95.9%	✓	29.9	✓
Todd	11.8%	✓	6.7%	✓	88.5%	✗	22.6	✓
Trigg	18.7%	✓	8.9%	✗	94.3%	✓	28.4	✓
Trimble	26.5%	✗	10.9%	✗	94.3%	✗	28.2	✓
Union	18.5%	✓	13.5%	✗	95.0%	✗	28.1	✓
Warren	7.4%	✓	8.8%	✓	95.5%	✓	15.0	✓
Washington	20.4%	✓	10.3%	✗	91.6%	✓	25.4	✓
Wayne	24.1%	✓	7.6%	✓	96.0%	✓	50.0	✓
Webster	14.8%	✓	10.7%	✗	91.3%	✗	40.8	✓
Whitley	25.7%	✓	9.3%	✓	96.2%	✓	37.3	✓
Wolfe	34.2%	✗	7.3%	✓	96.0%	✓	38.5	✓
Woodford	12.1%	✓	7.8%	✗	94.2%	✓	10.8	✓

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FAMILY & COMMUNITY

ALL CHILDREN

deserve to grow up in supportive families and strong communities with equitable opportunities to thrive, including access to:

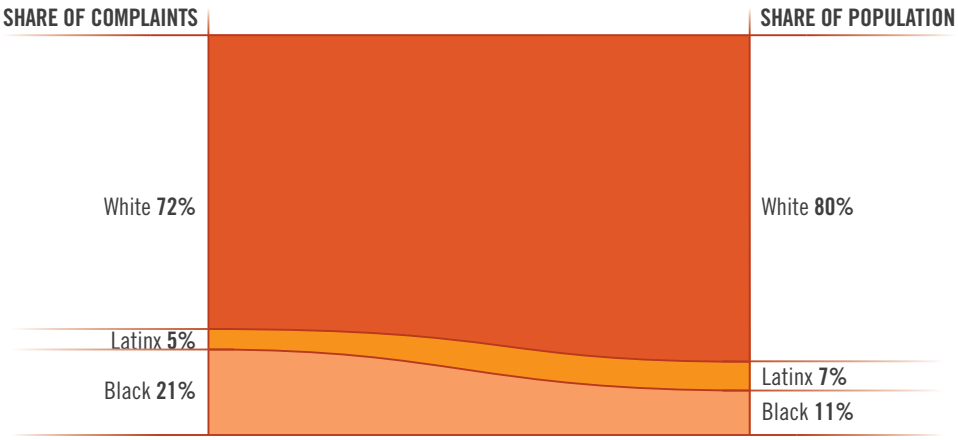
- Safe indoor and outdoor spaces to play, be active, and spend time with friends
- A second chance when they make a mistake at a young age without being stuck in the maze of the juvenile justice system
- Family preservation and other prevention programming that keeps children safely with their parents
- Tangible supports for foster and kinship families with a focus on reunification if a child must enter out-of-home care

A DEEPER LOOK

Complaints filed against children ages 12 and younger

To ensure safer communities throughout the Commonwealth and brighter futures for all kids, Kentucky can make common sense shifts in how we respond when young children get in trouble. Young children, such as elementary and middle school students, who get in trouble need responses and interventions that address the root causes of their behavior. The juvenile court system in its current state can often be traumatic and negatively impact a child's development.

Perceptions that youth of color are older than their actual age, or are more culpable, contribute to young Black children having complaints filed against them at a higher rate compared to their White peers.



Percent of children having complaints filed on them by race/ethnicity, 2019

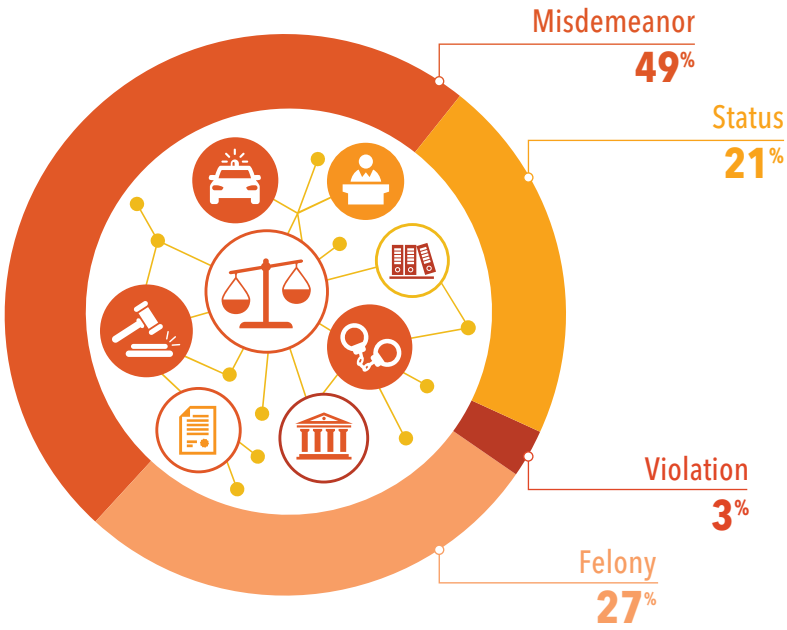
SOURCE: Complaint data from the KY Administrative Office of the Courts, CDW database. Population data from the US Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics.

One misconception is that youth that come from urban neighborhoods get into trouble with the court system at much higher rates, however, children that live in rural areas are most likely to have a complaint filed against them.

Rate of complaints filed against children by urbanicity, 2019

SOURCE: Complaint data from the KY Administrative Office of the Courts, CDW database. Population data from the US Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics.

Even though a culture of fear has propagated negative stereotypes about children involved with the juvenile justice system, the majority of children are charged with non-violent offenses.



Percent of complaints filed against children by offense type, 2019.

SOURCE: Complaint data from the KY Administrative Office of the Courts, CDW database.

SOLUTIONS

- **Establish a minimum age** – at least 12 years old – that a child can be charged with an offense.
- **Implement prevention-focused approaches** in schools such as restorative justice practices and partner with local community organizations to counsel and mentor youth.
- **Utilize and offer diversion programs** to keep youth connected to their community rather than sending them through the juvenile justice system.

Family & Community

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in foster care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Children exiting foster care to reunification with parent/primary caretaker		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Kentucky	**13.0%**	✓	**53.7**	✗	**33%**	✗	**13.7**	✓
Adair	11.3%	✓	44.0	✗	34%	✗	21.9	✗
Allen	16.2%	✓	58.6	✗	35%	✓	6.1	✓
Anderson	6.3%	✓	46.7	✓	19%	✗	9.9	✓
Ballard	9.9%	✗	81.9	✗	16%	N/A	17.0	✓
Barren	20.6%	✓	92.7	✗	39%	✗	7.1	✓
Bath	28.5%	✗	58.8	✗	19%	✗	7.5	✓
Bell	18.8%	✓	21.2	✗	34%	✗	32.1	✓
Boone	7.9%	✓	33.2	✗	46%	✗	6.3	✓
Bourbon	13.2%	✗	35.1	✓	39%	✓	8.9	✓
Boyd	11.4%	✗	105.1	✗	35%	✓	13.0	✓
Boyle	11.1%	✓	56.6	✓	40%	✓	9.0	✓
Bracken	7.5%	✓	42.6	✓	30%	✓	7.0	✓
Breathitt	12.4%	✓	61.7	✗	*	N/A	13.9	✓
Breckinridge	22.3%	✓	43.0	✓	38%	✗	8.0	✓
Bullitt	7.8%	✓	37.0	✗	36%	✓	14.2	✓
Butler	23.2%	✗	104.2	✗	32%	✗	11.1	✓
Caldwell	14.5%	✗	40.8	✗	*	N/A	22.9	✗
Calloway	8.1%	✓	61.9	✗	48%	✗	6.9	✓
Campbell	7.3%	✓	71.4	✓	27%	✓	14.1	✓
Carlisle	13.8%	✗	57.9	✗	36%	✗	14.2	✗
Carroll	21.0%	✓	77.2	✗	30%	✓	38.8	✗
Carter	10.8%	✓	90.9	✗	31%	✗	6.2	✓
Casey	30.5%	✓	18.3	✓	26%	=	*	N/A
Christian	12.1%	✓	41.7	✗	37%	✗	33.6	✓
Clark	12.0%	✓	70.1	✗	51%	✓	16.7	✓
Clay	25.3%	✓	97.9	✓	33%	✗	11.1	✗
Clinton	18.6%	✓	85.4	✗	24%	✗	15.6	✗
Crittenden	31.6%	✗	53.1	✗	39%	✗	11.4	✓
Cumberland	14.6%	✓	74.3	✗	41%	=	14.9	✓

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in foster care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Children exiting foster care to reunification with parent/primary caretaker		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Daviess	11.9%	✓	55.2	✗	32%	✗	15.6	✓
Edmonson	11.0%	✓	64.4	✓	19%	✗	*	N/A
Elliott	16.4%	✓	56.5	✓	17%	✓	*	N/A
Estill	15.2%	✓	64.6	✓	36%	✓	22.8	✗
Fayette	11.3%	✓	51.6	✓	31%	✗	19.1	✓
Fleming	28.9%	✗	36.8	✓	31%	✓	3.4	✓
Floyd	15.0%	✓	58.5	✗	31%	✓	*	N/A
Franklin	10.6%	✓	66.6	✗	35%	✗	17.3	✓
Fulton	12.0%	✗	72.4	✗	27%	✗	29.1	✓
Gallatin	11.0%	✓	36.0	✗	33%	N/A	6.9	✓
Garrard	9.2%	✓	43.2	✓	15%	✗	8.4	✓
Grant	12.5%	✓	60.4	✗	37%	✗	9.6	✓
Graves	16.8%	✓	54.2	✓	23%	✓	16.2	✓
Grayson	16.5%	✗	85.4	✗	36%	✓	9.9	✓
Green	11.6%	✓	27.2	✗	*	N/A	14.7	✗
Greenup	10.0%	✓	37.6	✗	47%	✗	11.0	✗
Hancock	8.6%	✓	25.0	✗	*	N/A	14.7	✗
Hardin	7.8%	✓	77.5	✗	32%	✗	5.8	✓
Harlan	21.9%	✓	22.9	✗	53%	✓	17.9	✗
Harrison	14.4%	✓	61.7	✗	41%	✓	11.7	✓
Hart	33.7%	✓	54.6	✗	26%	✗	9.0	✓
Henderson	13.0%	✓	33.7	✗	43%	✗	49.3	✓
Henry	17.4%	✗	33.8	✓	21%	✗	4.3	✓
Hickman	12.7%	✓	31.3	✗	*	N/A	25.4	✓
Hopkins	13.4%	✓	34.1	✗	37%	✗	18.7	✓
Jackson	25.1%	✗	89.2	✗	34%	✗	9.5	✗
Jefferson	13.2%	✓	38.7	✗	33%	✗	19.9	✓
Jessamine	8.6%	✓	44.8	✗	34%	✓	13.6	✓
Johnson	12.8%	✓	52.1	✓	28%	✗	2.1	✓
Kenton	12.0%	✓	57.4	✗	31%	✗	11.4	✓

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Family & Community

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in foster care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Children exiting foster care to reunification with parent/primary caretaker		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Knott	20.7%	✓	49.6	✓	32%	✓	5.0	✓
Knox	18.2%	✓	63.3	✗	37%	✗	16.2	✓
LaRue	8.2%	✓	39.1	✗	42%	✓	11.8	✓
Laurel	16.3%	✓	57.5	✗	33%	✗	11.2	✓
Lawrence	14.0%	✓	46.7	✗	43%	✓	6.5	✓
Lee	16.5%	✓	64.4	✗	63%	✓	36.0	✓
Leslie	18.4%	✓	56.4	✗	45%	✗	5.7	✓
Letcher	17.5%	✓	22.8	✓	39%	✗	10.0	✓
Lewis	17.9%	✓	43.4	✗	31%	✗	27.2	✗
Lincoln	17.8%	✓	54.0	✗	34%	✗	6.7	✓
Livingston	11.0%	✓	54.6	N/A	25%	✗	15.1	✗
Logan	15.2%	✓	43.1	✓	24%	✗	14.7	✓
Lyon	10.8%	✓	106.6	✗	38%	✗	18.3	✗
McCracken	10.5%	✓	61.3	✗	22%	✗	30.9	✓
McCreary	10.6%	✓	99.2	✗	25%	✗	5.2	✓
McLean	11.9%	✓	41.7	✗	19%	✗	20.2	✗
Madison	8.8%	✓	63.9	✗	30%	✗	8.9	✓
Magoffin	17.4%	✓	69.3	✗	41%	✗	10.1	✓
Marion	12.4%	✓	41.2	✗	32%	✗	10.9	✓
Marshall	8.4%	✓	69.5	✗	39%	✓	12.4	✓
Martin	23.3%	✓	85.9	✗	38%	✗	*	N/A
Mason	13.5%	✓	62.5	✗	24%	✗	5.5	✓
Meade	7.9%	✓	50.0	✓	36%	✗	10.0	✓
Menifee	16.0%	✓	78.2	✓	26%	N/A	11.3	✓
Mercer	8.4%	✓	36.1	✓	37%	✗	*	N/A
Metcalfe	17.7%	✓	76.1	✗	48%	✗	8.0	✓
Monroe	15.3%	✗	45.4	✗	56%	✓	10.9	✓
Montgomery	13.2%	✓	75.4	✗	49%	✓	7.0	✓
Morgan	17.3%	✗	66.4	✗	34%	✓	5.6	✓
Muhlenberg	12.0%	✓	33.3	✗	42%	✓	10.3	✓
Nelson	6.7%	✓	20.9	✗	57%	✓	5.9	✓

	Births to mothers without a high school degree		Children in foster care (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)		Children exiting foster care to reunification with parent/primary caretaker		Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	
	2018-20	Change since 2013-15	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Nicholas	30.8%	✗	33.5	✓	26%	✗	*	N/A
Ohio	19.5%	✗	101.9	✗	33%	✗	22.8	✓
Oldham	6.0%	✓	12.9	✓	32%	✗	2.3	✗
Owen	14.6%	✓	68.9	✗	19%	✗	13.2	✓
Owsley	14.5%	✓	63.6	✓	47%	✓	12.8	✓
Pendleton	8.5%	✓	52.2	✗	31%	✗	12.1	✓
Perry	16.8%	✓	92.9	✗	24%	✗	3.2	✓
Pike	14.0%	✓	50.8	✗	28%	✗	2.0	✓
Powell	12.9%	✓	67.8	✗	21%	✗	19.3	✓
Pulaski	14.2%	✗	83.3	✗	45%	✓	7.8	✓
Robertson	14.8%	✓	27.9	✓	0%	N/A	0.0	✓
Rockcastle	11.8%	✓	60.5	✓	38%	✓	6.5	✓
Rowan	8.0%	✓	102.5	✗	43%	✓	7.6	✓
Russell	17.0%	✓	77.1	✗	23%	✗	4.0	✓
Scott	8.9%	✓	41.0	✓	31%	✓	12.0	✓
Shelby	13.6%	✓	39.0	✓	34%	✓	8.9	✓
Simpson	10.4%	✓	38.6	✗	32%	✓	8.9	✓
Spencer	6.3%	✓	26.6	✗	31%	✗	*	N/A
Taylor	13.2%	✗	42.2	✗	43%	✗	9.0	✓
Todd	37.2%	✗	39.3	✗	47%	✗	14.3	✗
Trigg	30.5%	✗	47.3	✗	55%	✗	16.3	✗
Trimble	13.5%	✓	55.9	✗	32%	✗	7.4	✓
Union	11.3%	✓	47.4	✗	*	N/A	25.3	✓
Warren	14.9%	✗	67.9	✗	25%	✗	5.4	✓
Washington	9.1%	✓	29.3	✓	20%	✗	4.0	✓
Wayne	19.0%	✓	46.6	✗	29%	✗	9.2	✓
Webster	21.7%	✓	29.7	✗	44%	✗	25.0	✓
Whitley	14.5%	✓	75.7	✗	34%	✓	9.2	✓
Wolfe	17.4%	✓	155.6	✗	43%	✓	21.5	✓
Woodford	8.6%	✓	28.3	✗	45%	✗	5.7	✓

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DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

★ ECONOMIC SECURITY ★

CHILDREN IN POVERTY is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold. The data reflect model-based estimates which combine data from administrative records, population estimates, and estimates from the American Community Survey to produce single-year data for all counties. For context, the poverty threshold in 2020 for a family with two adults and two children was $26,246. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on October 11, 2022.*

CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold. A family's poverty status is determined using inflation-adjusted income and household size. For example, 200 percent of the poverty threshold in 2020 for a family with two adults and two children was $52,492. The report does not determine the poverty status of children living in group quarters or of children under the age of 15 who are living with unrelated caregivers, such as children in foster care. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table B17024.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on October 11, 2022.*

HIGH RENTAL COST BURDEN is the percentage of renters whose household income is not sufficient to afford the average cost of rent plus utilities, without having to spend 30% or more of their income on those costs. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table DP04.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on October 11, 2022.*

CHILDREN LIVING IN FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households that at times lack access to enough food for a healthy life and experience limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. The data reflect model-based estimates derived from: Current Population Survey data on children under 18 years old in food insecure households; data from the American Community Survey on median family incomes for households with children, child poverty rates, home ownership, disability rates and racial and ethnic demographics among children; and unemployment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. **SOURCE: Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap project.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on October 11, 2022.*

★ EDUCATION ★

KINDERGARTENERS READY TO LEARN is the percentage of all screened incoming public school Kindergarteners who meet readiness-to-learn standards. The standards include adaptive, cognitive, motor, communication, and social-emotional skills. The Kentucky Department of Education chose the BRIGANCE Kindergarten Screen as its school-readiness screener. 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. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card data.** *The most recent available data were processed on October 20, 2022.*

FOURTH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING is the percentage of tested public school fourth graders who earned a score of "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Alternate Assessment reading test. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card data.** *The most recent available data were processed on October 20, 2022.*

EIGHTH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN MATH is the percentage of tested public school eighth graders who earned a score "proficient" or "distinguished" on the Kentucky Alternate Assessment math test. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card data.** *The most recent available data were processed on October 20, 2022.*

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME is the percentage of high school students who graduated within four years. The percentage is derived using the four-year cohort method, which tracks students over a four-year period and controls for student population changes within the cohort. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Report Card.** *The most recent available data were processed on October 20, 2022.*

★ HEALTH ★

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY is the percentage of births to mothers who reported smoking at any point during pregnancy. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of September 6, 2022.*

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. Th numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of September 6, 2022.*

CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE is the percentage of children under age 19 covered by any health insurance. The data reflect model-based estimates enhanced by administrative data to produce single-year data for all counties. Primary data included in the model derive from, but are not limited to, inputs such as the American Community Survey, federal tax returns, the Supplementary Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid/CHIP participation, and population estimates. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.** *The most recent available estimates were processed on October 11, 2022.*

TEEN BIRTHS is the number of births to teenagers ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. The denominator for the rate calculation is the summation of the population estimates for the same three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Teen population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of September 6, 2022.*

★ FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ★

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE is the percentage of all live births to women with no high school degree or its equivalent. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three- year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** *The data are as of September 6, 2022.*

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE is the number of children under age 18 per 1,000 children in this age group who lived in foster care due to abuse or neglect. Foster care includes placements in homes with relatives or unrelated caregivers, or institutional placements such as group homes or residential treatment facilities. Data are collected to reflect the county of the case manager's office, which usually corresponds with the county in which a family is being served. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. The denominator for the rate calculation is the population estimate for the midpoint year of the three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.** *The data are as of October 15, 2022.*

CHILDREN EXITING FOSTER CARE TO REUNIFICATION is the percentage of children exiting foster care who are reunified with their parents or primary caretakers. Data are collected to reflect the county of the case manager's office, which usually corresponds with the county in which a family is being served. The numerator and denominator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services. The data are as of October 15, 2022.

YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM is the number of children per 1,000 children ages 10 to 17 booked into a secure juvenile detention facility. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. A child may have been booked more than once during those years. The denominator for the rate calculation is the population estimate for the midpoint year of the three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.** *The data are as of July 6, 2022.*

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ECONOMIC SECURITY

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

EDUCATION

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

HEALTH

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

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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

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CALLING ALL ADVOCATES FOR KIDS!

Each year the Kentucky General Assembly convenes in Frankfort to pass legislation and set a two-year budget on even years. As the independent voice for Kentucky's kids, Kentucky Youth Advocates wants to ensure that policymakers create investments and policies that are good for all kids and families.

Scan the QR code to see ways advocates can prepare for the 2023 legislative session and beyond!

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