

2023 COUNTY DATA BOOK



Kentucky *youth* Advocates





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2023 COUNTY DATA BOOK



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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.

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KIDS COUNT Data Partners

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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

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Kentucky Center for Statistics

Kentucky Department of Education

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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.



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MESSAGES From Kentucky's YOUNG PEOPLE

AS ADVOCATES, we know just how important it is to speak up on behalf of kids to ensure we're making Kentucky the best place in America to be young.

EVEN BETTER, though, is hearing directly from youth and young adults on what they need!

Kentucky's young people are the experts of their own experiences, and they know what they need

to succeed. As advocates, it is our responsibility to help lift their voices when it comes to making change.

As we look ahead to the upcoming legislative session,

we asked young people from across the Commonwealth what investments they believe should be prioritized in the 2024 State Budget to ensure Kentucky's kids and families can thrive.



**KORI
WHEELER**
20 YEARS OLD

JEFFERSON
COUNTY

- **MY GOAL IS TO...** own a house and have lots of land.
- **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** YouthBuild Louisville, which has been a big help to me. One of the staff helped to get me on track, calm me down, and she was just there for me when I needed it.
- **WE NEED...** more mental health specialists and more homeless shelters, these are two of the biggest issues in Louisville and in KY.
- **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** mental health.



**FELICITY
THERESE
KRUEGER**
20 YEARS OLD

ADAIR
COUNTY

- **MY GOAL IS TO...** continue in my work around youth mental health with my ultimate goal to create a summer camp for youth to learn about their own mental health and emotions.
- **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** youth peer support.
- **WE NEED...** more services for youth in rural areas that are easy and accessible.
- **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** mental health services like peer support being easily available in all schools, especially rural schools.



**ZARAH
MARTIN**
15 YEARS OLD



► **MY GOAL IS TO...** help kids become the best versions of themselves through a healthy and balanced diet, a good education, and a safe life. I'm trying to decide if I want to be a pediatric surgeon or an orthopedic surgeon so I can help children be healthy and happy.

► **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** a food pantry that is through my church and it helps people who are less fortunate and who just need a little help with food. I sometimes volunteer to help organize or hand out the food to the people who are in need.

► **WE NEED...** a more diverse group of clubs and organizations for students and citizens in general.

► **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** new grocery store so that the people in Menifee County can have access to more groceries and meals. We only have one grocery store in our whole county and going to that store is very expensive and not easily accessible for people with food insecurity. It is very expensive because it is the only grocery store in our town.



**LEXIE
COX**
14 YEARS OLD



► **MY GOAL IS TO...** be a high school English teacher in the future.

► **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** peer-centered clubs, such as our Mayfield/ Graves County Youth Council. Clubs like these provide a space for our youth to have fun without the use of drugs and alcohol. This club specifically has given me a space to connect with peers in a positive way.

► **WE NEED...** places to support our youth and even adults struggling with substance abuse, which can make a real difference. I feel as if there are very few places that they can go for help, and the places they can go are rarely talked about.

► **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** investment in [substance use prevention and treatment] would largely impact our community in an extremely positive way!



**EDWARD
LAGANTTA**
24 YEARS OLD



► **MY GOAL IS TO...** show people younger than me anything is possible. I want to be a multi-talented person with many different routes in life, as in boxing, barbering, helping youth, podcasting, I just want to be the best me I can be.

► **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** YouthBuild Louisville and Kentucky Youth Advocates. They both took me and my

peers in and helped us excel in life and in our futures— I haven't really experienced anyone that really puts their time and effort into youth like that.

► **WE NEED...** more ACTIVE community centers, after school programs, sports teams, therapists, I believe youth need more than we notice.

► **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** community centers, youth sports teams, therapists.



**MALLORY
JONES**
16 YEARS OLD



► **MY GOAL IS TO...** complete a Major in Public Relations, Minor in Political Science, and attend law school, with aspirations of becoming a Director of Government Affairs for the American Heart Association.

► **SUPPORTS IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HELP INCLUDE...** The Rowland Arts Center (RAC), which has helped me and my peers by offering after-school tutoring and meals for 5th-8th grade students, a drop-in center for middle and high school students, engaging summer programming, and an employability program to support high school students in finding

jobs within the community. Additionally, the RAC fosters transformational relationships through Mentors and Meals, empowering young people with the education, resources, and skills needed for success in school and beyond.

► **WE NEED...** the establishment of youth outreach programs that focus on mental health and well-being in Winchester, KY.

► **I THINK A TOP PRIORITY SHOULD BE...** providing accessible and professional support for children's emotional and psychological needs, which can have a profound impact on their overall development and success.

KENTUCKY'S YOUNG PEOPLE know what challenges their peers and community members face every day. They understand what kids

and families need within their communities – access to food, mental health supports, substance use treatment, and safe spaces to be in their

community, for example. As we look ahead towards the months to come, let's lift up the voices of Kentucky's young people.
LET'S INVEST IN THEM!

USING THE DATA BOOK AND KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

For 33 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 16 key indicators. These indicators span childhood, from birth to adolescence, using the latest and strongest available data from federal and state agencies for Kentucky's communities. For a complete description of the definitions and data sources for each indicator, see page 46.

16 Key Indicators of Child Well-being

- Children in poverty
- Children in low-income families
- High rental cost burden
- Children living in food insecure households
- Kindergarteners ready to learn
- Fourth graders proficient in reading
- Eighth graders proficient in math
- High school students graduating on time
- Smoking during pregnancy
- Low-birthweight babies
- Children under 19 with health insurance
- Teen births
- Births to mothers without a high school degree
- Children in foster care
- Children exiting foster care to reunification
- Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system

A Focus on Race and Ethnicity

This book provides county-level child population data by race/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.



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/.

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.

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

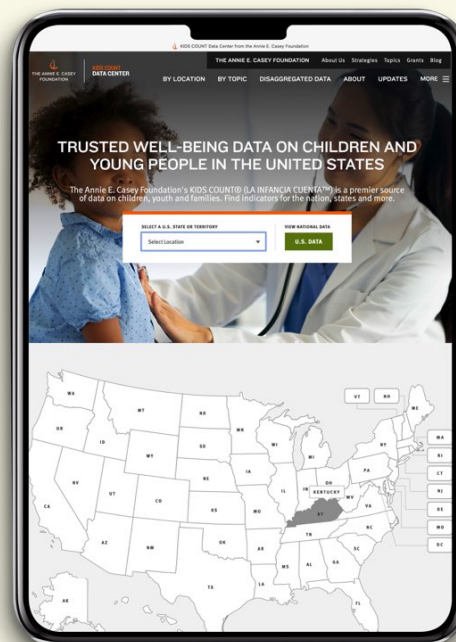
KIDS COUNT project. To access the data, go to datacenter.kidscount.org/KY. Use the navigation tools on the left side of the page to choose the desired level of geography and focus in on topics of interest. The KIDS COUNT Data Center also contains national, state, and Congressional data provided by the 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

The KIDS COUNT Data Center

Data on Child Well-being



datacenter.kidscount.org

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Kids Count at Aetna Better Health of Kentucky,

which is why we are proud to once again be the signature sponsor of the KIDS COUNT *County Data Book*. This county-by-county breakdown of economic security, education, health, and family statistics offers us incredible insight into the challenges facing young people across our state.

Data drives change. Whether you are a doctor, teacher, policymaker, youth worker or just a concerned Kentuckian: please use the information found within this book to fuel your own efforts in improving the quality of life for Kentucky's children.



The data presented in this book is not only a reflection of our past, but a compass for our future, guiding us toward the areas where our efforts are needed the most. We hope that, after reading this book, stakeholders across the state are both proud of the progress we have made and optimistic about the many opportunities Kentuckians have to continue that good work.

Together, we can affect meaningful and lasting change, creating a world where our children's dreams flourish, their well-being is safeguarded and their potential is boundless.

—Paige Mankovich
CEO, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky

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

PRESENTING SPONSOR



Kosair for Kids

As the catalyst to create a world in which all children live life to the fullest, Kosair for Kids has spent a century delivering financial support for healthcare, research, education, social services, and child advocacy. Our goal is to create joy ... one child, one family, one day at a time.



Unfortunately, joy seems like an unattainable dream for too many Kentucky kids. There's poverty and pain, trauma and tribulation, despondency and despair. The data within this book highlights many of the struggles our children face.



But out of struggle comes the opportunity for a better tomorrow, and that's our commitment.

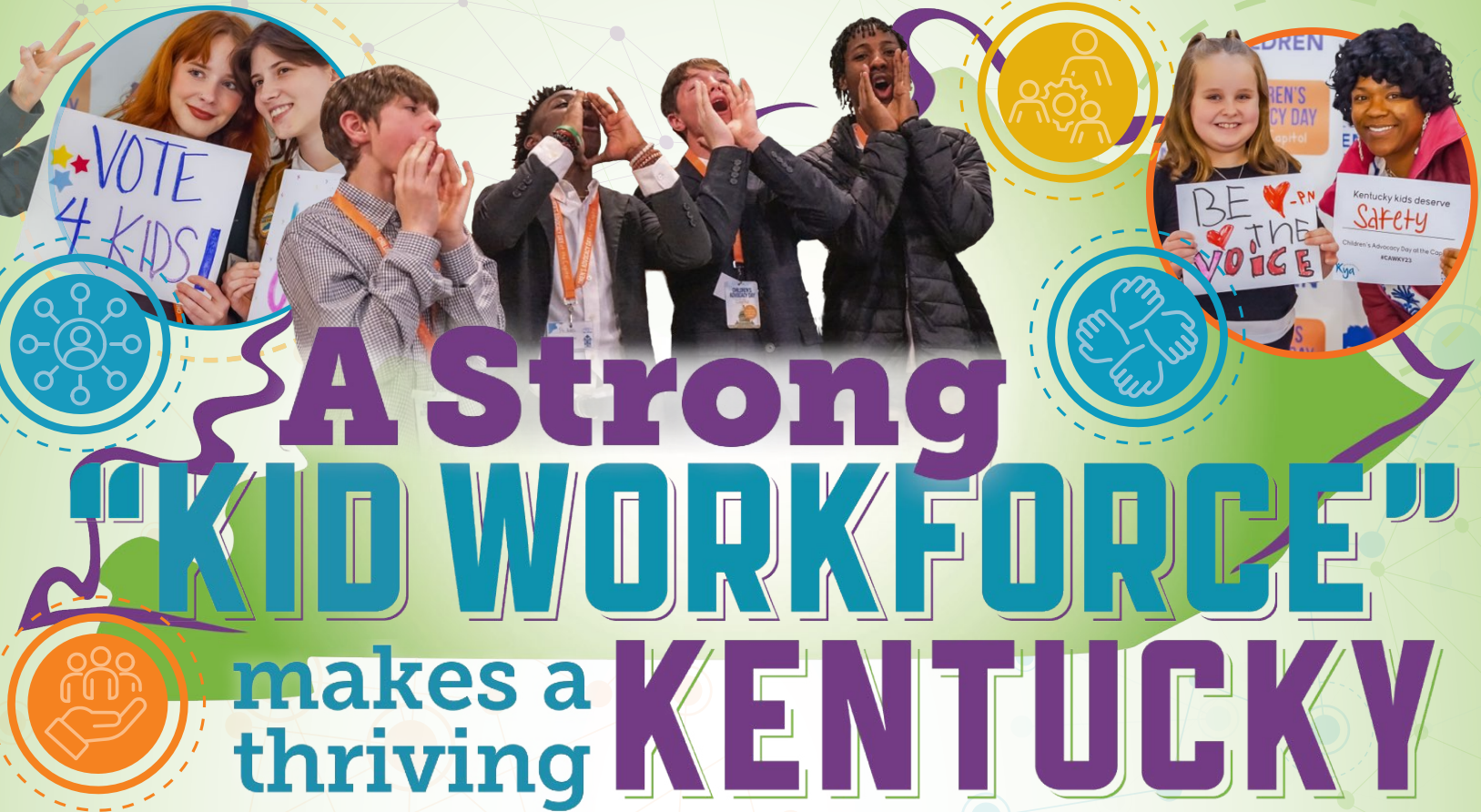
For 100 years, Kosair for Kids has served as a safety net for Kentucky's children. As we enter our second century of service, our commitment has never been stronger.

So whether a family needs assistance paying for pediatric healthcare, a children's nonprofit needs funding for a world-class program, a child needs protection from abuse or neglect, or a kid needs an extra-special experience to lift them up in love, Kosair for Kids will be there, ready, willing, and able to help.

Together, we can provide joy to Kentucky's children. So today, be a catalyst. Join the mission. Join the Kosair for Kids movement.

—Barry Dunn

President and CEO, Kosair for Kids



By Terry Brooks, EdD

As I write this, we are in the midst of a Governor's race and on the precipice of a seminal legislative session, which present both imperative and important policy opportunities for Kentucky's kids.

I would argue that, perhaps, the singular fulcrum that will determine outcomes for our kids – in early childhood, in K-12 schools, in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems – is about the adults, or what I have coined our "kid workforce." Rarely does a singular factor so impact and integrate into every facet of a child's well-being.

While our kid workforce is no doubt responsible for keeping kids safe while they are away from their parents, their roles go beyond simple babysitting in profound ways.

It's the coach, the teacher, the case worker who is the one supportive adult in a young person's tumultuous life who helps them on their path to adulthood.

It's a nurse, a school counselor, a family resource specialist at school

who helps our kids to navigate the barriers that stand in the way of academic success – whether that is treatment for an abscessed tooth, therapy to address mental health needs, or a simply a new coat to make it through the winter.

It's the youth detention worker who builds rapport with kids in their care, providing the support and encouragement they need to get, and stay, on the right track.

It's a teacher at a child care center who notices a developmental delay and connects a toddler to

early interventions that will help the child catch up to peers and save both money and heartache down the road.

I would argue that a strong kid workforce is an integral piece of our state's infrastructure, in line with bridges and roads.

Successful kids lead to strong communities and a healthy and vibrant economy in which we all thrive.

Yet, the competent and committed adults that make up our kid workforce seem to be harder to find and harder to retain. And that is not just my observation.

Our organization's struggles to attract and retain talent has forced us to reduce our ability to serve the children of many of our programs. There is so much need in our community... but we can't do that if we don't have the team members we need to serve our mission.

– PAUL ROBINSON
President and CEO of the
Home of the Innocents

MEDIA STORIES, ON THE GROUND VOICES, AND THE DAILY EXPERIENCES OUR CHILDREN CONFRONT

confirm this workforce shortage. It spills into K-12 schoolhouses where 2,488 teaching positions went unfilled in 2022-23. It rips through the juvenile justice system when inevitably every headline about a crisis at a detention center is underscored by the lack of adequate staffing. It shows up in residential facilities for children who need specialized supports but cannot be served due to staff shortages.

And despite the palpable desperation from workers to leaders and from leaders to parents, there is hope. After all, when have so many divergent voices come together around a single priority?

IF THERE IS AGREEMENT ABOUT A KID-SECTOR WORKFORCE CRISIS, WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS?

The predicate to any discussion is a recognition that the factors that impact the private sector undoubtedly impacts the kid workforce sector.

Yes, professionals who work in the kids' sector are dedicated to their professional mission and committed to improving the lives of children.

Yes, many recognize some element of sacrifice in the call which they have heeded.

But let's be clear. Issues like compensation and workplace culture are imperative factors in workforce

recruitment, retention, and productivity.

For too long, many of the professions which serve children have been relegated to something akin to "professional volunteer" status and that means that the respective workforces operate in an environment of scarcity.

The current crisis in every area serving kids amplifies the notion that the same respect and supports given to the private sector are merited by the kid workforce sector.

You cannot begin to discuss workforce in any of these sectors without beginning around compensation. And, thankfully, leaders in Frankfort are beginning to tackle compensation in the kids' sectors head on.

For example, recent state budget commitments to support raises for state social workers and youth workers at detention centers are a notable step in the right direction.

In addition, we have seen bipartisan recognition on the crisis of teacher supply. Democrats and Republicans alike acknowledge that Kentucky cannot compete for public school educators when we carry an average salary of \$56,296 while the national

average is \$68,469. Likewise, most observers would agree that as long as the median income for child care educators is \$26,000, we will continue to have empty classrooms and young children who miss out on the benefits of early learning.

Beyond wages, we know that benefits such as health insurance, paid sick leave, and retirement plans are important factors to recruit and retain our kid workforce. In particular, pensions have been an especially meaningful incentive for public sector employees. This is an arena in which there is significant and often partisan disagreement.

On one hand, as evidence of their commitment, state leaders point to over \$1 billion in recent budget investments to pay off debt and meet actuarially required contributions for the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System (KTRS) and the Kentucky Employees Retirement System (KERS).

“The scene in Kentucky's child care sector seems paradoxical. Kentucky families are languishing on child care waitlists, yet cribs, chairs, rugs, and entire rooms remain empty inside nearly every center. Why? Because families aren't waiting for seats to open. They're waiting for educators to arrive.”

— LIZ MCQUILLEN
Chief Policy Officer,
Metro United Way





Those numbers point to significant fiscal undergirding of public employee systems. And yet, there is a reality gap on this issue.

Jason Bailey, Director of the Kentucky Center on Economic Policy, argues:

"Over time the state has reduced the quality of pension benefits educators have received ... That has made it harder to attract educators to the job and to retain them once they are hired. It's a big contributor to the teacher and bus driver shortage, in addition to workload issues and salaries that have not kept pace with inflation.

The same pattern is true for state and local employees in a separate pension system. The state is having serious difficulty filling positions, and that increases the workload for the remaining employees, fueling even more to leave. It's led to crises in areas ranging from child welfare to juvenile justice because the capacity isn't in place to do the job."

To be fair, some in Frankfort will argue that these changes strengthened

— maybe even saved — a system they contend was failing. Whether real or based on misperception, core changes in the retirement system indisputably have become barriers to recruitment and retention. That means we either need to better clarify the message of what those reforms mean or move to reform the just-reformed system.

This is indisputable — the public employee retirement systems — once an asset to drawing in workers — are now a detriment to both recruitment and retention.

As important as compensation — both in wages and retirement benefits — is to create the landscape of our workforce, the quality of the workplace culture is vital as well.

In some state agencies that serve children and families, there's a clear divide between frontline and administrative staff and documented histories of employees not being listened to until buildings are literally on fire or people are seriously hurt. People are hesitant to work for them because of the culture and the risks.

In a similar vein, Brent McKim, President of the Jefferson County Teachers Association, hypothesizes that when it comes to retention, "To keep teachers in the profession they

have to feel like they have agency and are making a difference. That means it's not just about professional pay, but also professional say."

I worry that all too often the conversation ends here. A bit too simple. A bit too fatalistic. In fact, we cannot end it here because Kentucky's kids are depending on a workforce of quality, sufficiency, and vibrancy. And that is within our reach. You can already draw some necessary next steps around compensation and workforce culture. But what else is on the table?

THE LIST OF IDEAS IS INFINITE, AND SEVERAL OFFER A CHANCE FOR COMMON GROUND, COMMONSENSE COMMITMENT.

While not a long-term systemic approach but more plausible in the immediate, some states have advanced agendas around what might seem to be small perks but carry major impact.

Can we conceive of a "Professional Perk Package" for kid-based workers in the 2024 state budget?

Paid sabbaticals. Loan forgiveness.

Extended year contracts. Paid family and sick leave

for our kid workforce in the private and non-profit sector. None of those singularly will solve much, but the ethos created by a package approach? Even small investments in these could introduce a new synergy to recreate the landscape of the kid sector workforce.

"The support of YouthBuild Louisville has been like a family. I needed that because my family wasn't really like my family, I had to make my own. We need more therapists or counselors that check in with kids -- in schools and in the community. I didn't have that growing up or anyone to talk to about my struggles,

— LEONDREA JOHNSON
Member of REFORM Louisville

"

Another idea comes from Jeremy Rifkin's "Work as a Blueprint for Social Harmony." Rifkin calls for local and state governments to give citizens a tax credit for sustained volunteer work in the community, to bolster the hard work of our dedicated professionals. Maybe those volunteers are underemployed. Maybe they are retirees. But in any case, they have the margin and capacity to fill staffing gaps in relevant and real ways be that in a child care center or a tutoring resource room at the local elementary.

For example, in Massachusetts, volunteers for municipally based programs receive a property tax credit. In Pennsylvania, volunteers receive a tax credit for staffing vacancies in schools. Could these kinds of innovative approaches create a win for citizens, kid sectors, and the workforce through a discrete application of tax credits for kid-based work?

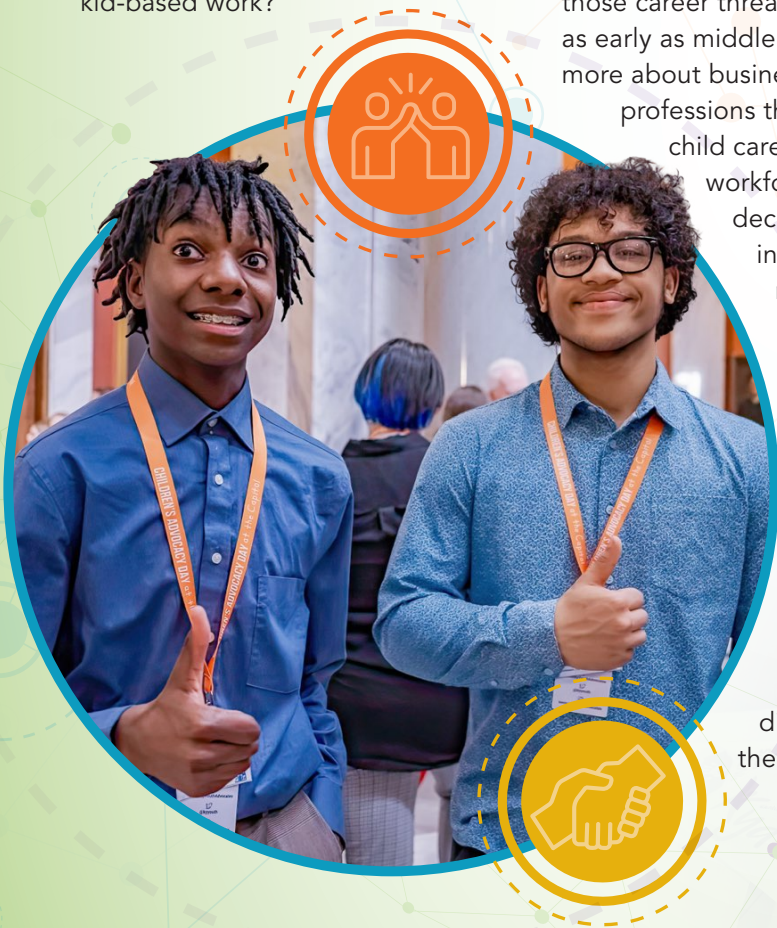
Or if we want to swing big and boldly, what if Kentucky adopted a comprehensive and targeted European style apprenticeship program which focuses on kid-sector professions? Apprenticeships help students to identify fields of interest early on and then follow an academic pathway that allows them to get a head start on their career.

There are nascent efforts in many Kentucky public school systems to emulate the European model through a career academy design but those are fragmented and generally have little – or at best, weak – linkages to the post-secondary landscape. And often those career threads, which begin as early as middle school, are more about business or health professions than building the child care or mental health workforce for the next decade. What if we invested time and resources in an apprenticeship model that helped give Kentucky kids a pathway to follow the footsteps of the educator or social worker who made such a difference in their own life?























Not all that long ago I would have never thought our *County Data Book* essay focus would be about workforce. And yet given that the workforce dearth threatens the very well-being of our children every day in every way, can it be anything else?

THE MESSAGE IS CLEAR. IT IS A REAL CRISIS. And it is a crisis that can and must be addressed in the 2024 session through actions large and small. A trifecta-styled commitment to compensation, culture, and creativity can help us realize that long-standing KYA vision in which Kentucky is – in fact – the best place in America to be young.



State Data Trends

		BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
ECONOMIC SECURITY 	CHILDREN IN POVERTY (below 100% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 211,000	24.4% 2016	21.2% 2021	
	CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (below 200% of the federal poverty level) NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 433,000	48% 2012-16	43% 2017-21	
	CHILDREN LIVING IN FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 154,300	17.9% 2019	15.2% 2021	
	HIGH RENTAL COST BURDEN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 218,000	47% 2012-16	44% 2017-21	
EDUCATION 	KINDERGARTENERS READY TO LEARN NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 23,173	51.4% SY 2017-18	46% SY 2022-23	
	FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN READING NUMBER OF CHILDREN 23,610	46% SY 2021-22	48% SY 2022-23	
	EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN MATH NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 18,861	36% SY 2021-22	36% SY 2022-23	
	HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME NUMBER OF TEENS: 43,759	90.3% SY 2017-18	91.4% SY 2022-23	

		BASELINE DATA	LATEST DATA	CHANGE SINCE BASELINE*
<div>HEALTH</div> 	SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY			
	NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 22,217	18.1% 2014-16	14.2% 2019-21	
	LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES			
	NUMBER OF BABIES: 13,801	8.8% 2014-16	8.8% 2019-21	
<div>FAMILY & COMMUNITY</div> 	CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE			
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 1,009,000	96.7% 2016	96.1% 2021	
	TEEN BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)			
	NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 9,640	31.7 2014-16	22.8 2019-21	
	BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE			
	NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 19,634	14.3% 2014-16	12.7% 2019-21	
	CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)			
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 50,947	43.7 2015-17	50.1 2020-22	
	CHILDREN EXITING FOSTER CARE TO REUNIFICATION			
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 5,628	36% 2015-17	32% 2020-22	
	YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-19)			
	NUMBER OF YOUTH: 7,616	20.5 2015-17	13.2 2020-22	

 Better
  No Change
  Worse

*Changes were not tested for statistical significance

Child Population Ages 0-19 by Race/Ethnicity

	2022							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Kentucky	1,113,478	1,462	21,579	105,880	78,533	1,182	50,506	854,336
Adair	4,504	12	18	157	203	0	153	3,961
Allen	5,217	3	26	72	205	1	134	4,776
Anderson	6,036	13	51	128	258	2	228	5,356
Ballard	1,672	4	7	67	40	2	87	1,465
Barren	11,378	13	64	412	780	22	450	9,637
Bath	3,514	4	18	40	98	0	78	3,276
Bell	5,571	4	24	142	154	6	205	5,036
Boone	38,175	42	1,004	2,263	2,817	110	1,599	30,340
Bourbon	4,927	8	26	236	685	1	234	3,737
Boyd	11,161	28	58	182	321	5	440	10,127
Boyle	7,346	12	125	472	422	4	444	5,867
Bracken	2,140	3	2	28	57	0	78	1,972
Breathitt	3,037	3	30	22	79	9	66	2,828
Breckinridge	5,160	11	27	104	164	4	200	4,650
Bullitt	19,215	39	151	380	991	10	707	16,937
Butler	3,016	3	3	41	243	0	68	2,658
Caldwell	3,102	8	16	160	107	1	122	2,688
Calloway	8,841	27	132	369	428	6	439	7,440
Campbell	21,108	19	214	854	854	7	845	18,315
Carlisle	1,192	4	4	13	44	0	84	1,043
Carroll	3,093	2	8	43	383	3	111	2,543
Carter	6,493	9	19	58	173	0	91	6,143
Casey	3,920	5	15	29	226	1	83	3,561
Christian	22,513	67	235	4,822	2,631	70	1,473	13,215
Clark	8,873	10	60	395	555	10	418	7,425
Clay	4,402	1	13	78	84	3	75	4,148
Clinton	2,149	5	9	25	141	2	52	1,915
Crittenden	2,187	6	2	14	76	2	58	2,029
Cumberland	1,376	0	6	34	45	0	50	1,241
Daviess	27,269	10	869	1,443	1,919	19	1,475	21,534
Edmonson	2,378	5	14	26	73	0	81	2,179
Elliott	1,330	4	1	4	34	7	21	1,259

	2022							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Estill	3,276	7	2	24	69	1	87	3,086
Fayette	76,152	94	3,432	14,024	10,172	20	4,744	43,666
Fleming	3,966	2	8	54	97	1	112	3,692
Floyd	8,549	4	25	75	161	3	130	8,151
Franklin	12,258	27	218	1,486	929	1	792	8,805
Fulton	1,450	1	16	379	80	2	112	860
Gallatin	2,236	11	13	29	226	4	126	1,827
Garrard	4,134	8	12	84	179	0	155	3,696
Grant	7,288	8	27	78	389	6	191	6,589
Graves	9,467	16	56	405	1,307	3	573	7,107
Grayson	6,714	13	13	48	145	3	155	6,337
Green	2,586	9	9	29	108	0	59	2,372
Greenup	8,178	25	59	76	162	0	185	7,671
Hancock	2,340	4	5	27	64	0	53	2,187
Hardin	29,966	58	495	3,469	2,731	122	2,270	20,821
Harlan	6,548	6	17	131	136	5	151	6,102
Harrison	4,702	9	13	71	214	1	157	4,237
Hart	5,177	8	18	141	171	2	176	4,661
Henderson	10,773	9	55	896	623	20	667	8,503
Henry	3,967	12	22	76	217	6	181	3,453
Hickman	937	0	5	81	31	0	61	759
Hopkins	11,134	18	71	727	450	7	749	9,112
Jackson	3,246	5	6	19	55	4	42	3,115
Jefferson	185,322	81	7,424	51,891	19,710	63	11,126	95,027
Jessamine	14,095	16	208	756	990	26	707	11,392
Johnson	5,377	10	24	25	80	3	82	5,153
Kenton	42,654	32	508	2,528	2,913	59	2,237	34,377
Knott	3,218	3	4	28	65	2	43	3,073
Knox	7,609	15	32	86	209	3	161	7,103
LaRue	3,714	6	17	86	216	1	161	3,227
Laurel	15,453	25	107	148	379	2	427	14,365
Lawrence	4,178	1	10	28	114	2	75	3,948
Lee	1,403	4	2	16	45	0	36	1,300
Leslie	2,325	3	2	13	29	4	39	2,235
Letcher	4,920	5	20	33	95	0	71	4,696

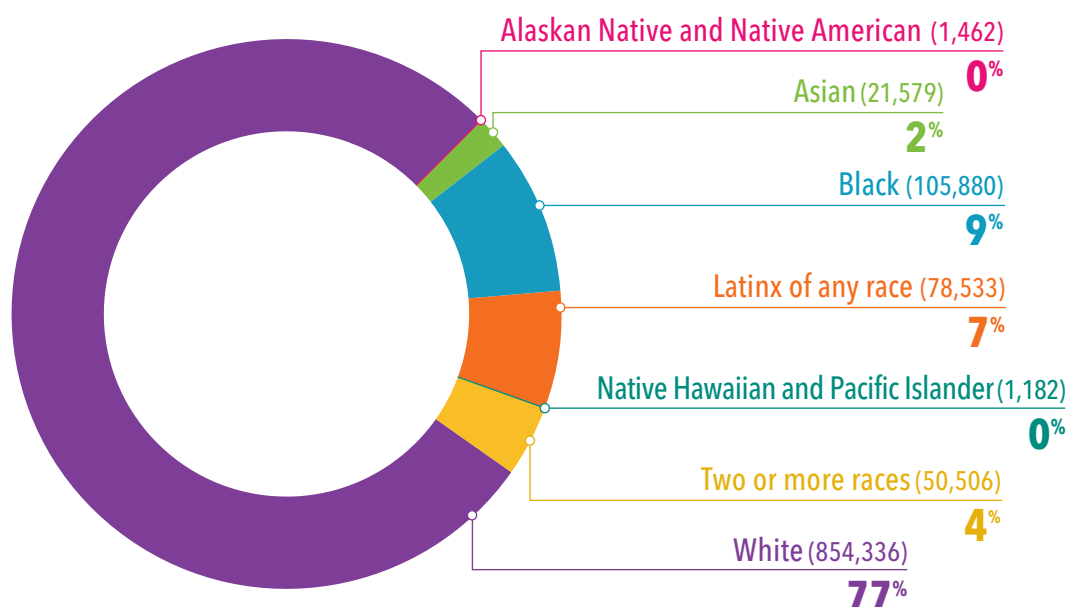
Child Population Ages 0-19 by Race/Ethnicity

	2022							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Lewis	3,166	4	1	30	47	0	72	3,012
Lincoln	6,397	11	23	106	237	0	179	5,841
Livingston	1,965	10	10	20	98	3	62	1,762
Logan	7,271	9	20	386	408	4	309	6,135
Lyon	1,367	5	9	31	65	0	42	1,215
McCracken	15,833	28	154	2,240	833	38	894	11,646
McCreary	3,921	9	8	29	88	0	63	3,724
McLean	2,324	3	11	16	126	0	69	2,099
Madison	23,919	40	303	971	1,060	12	1,069	20,464
Magoffin	2,756	7	14	11	53	0	38	2,633
Marion	5,072	9	37	265	277	0	258	4,226
Marshall	6,913	6	36	45	228	0	133	6,465
Martin	2,307	3	4	14	42	0	54	2,190
Mason	4,254	13	72	227	176	4	297	3,465
Meade	7,137	22	53	313	481	18	318	5,932
Menifee	1,207	0	3	13	44	4	23	1,120
Mercer	5,467	4	45	148	284	8	253	4,725
Metcalfe	2,631	0	8	40	86	0	68	2,429
Monroe	2,870	2	4	59	169	0	70	2,566
Montgomery	7,036	13	49	96	394	1	202	6,281
Morgan	2,710	1	18	35	42	1	43	2,570
Muhlenberg	6,840	9	37	127	264	0	184	6,219
Nelson	11,756	13	68	557	515	6	545	10,052
Nicholas	2,064	0	4	14	73	0	20	1,953
Ohio	6,034	6	17	68	441	6	115	5,381
Oldham	18,668	17	394	477	1,148	10	684	15,938
Owen	2,622	9	7	27	93	0	54	2,432
Owsley	968	2	0	9	35	0	21	901
Pendleton	3,628	5	16	59	93	7	111	3,337
Perry	6,846	10	34	100	156	2	152	6,392
Pike	12,682	9	84	108	242	7	196	12,036
Powell	3,366	5	8	38	68	0	63	3,184
Pulaski	15,594	25	133	167	862	12	412	13,983
Robertson	508	0	0	5	21	0	16	466
Rockcastle	3,749	9	4	16	71	0	82	3,567

	2022							
	Total	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	Black	Latinx	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White
Rowan	6,423	3	42	119	232	0	166	5,861
Russell	4,454	4	34	35	355	0	108	3,918
Scott	15,837	37	190	942	1,275	12	733	12,648
Shelby	11,523	32	111	642	1,808	8	650	8,272
Simpson	4,959	11	31	374	243	12	236	4,052
Spencer	4,934	4	26	65	214	3	143	4,479
Taylor	6,973	12	43	345	291	13	376	5,893
Todd	3,630	8	10	226	285	8	148	2,945
Trigg	3,383	3	10	218	142	2	178	2,830
Trimble	2,045	4	10	19	93	5	74	1,840
Union	2,574	4	10	135	79	1	148	2,197
Warren	37,998	45	3,036	4,070	3,381	275	1,797	25,394
Washington	2,970	1	20	134	196	3	125	2,491
Wayne	4,349	5	13	74	312	0	105	3,840
Webster	3,244	8	14	84	383	7	95	2,653
Whitley	10,744	11	32	95	286	6	217	10,097
Wolfe	1,566	9	0	13	33	0	29	1,482
Woodford	6,417	4	53	243	754	1	265	5,097

DATA SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Population Estimates.

Child population ages 0-19 by race/ethnicity: 2022



NOTE: Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Population Estimates.



ECONOMIC SECURITY

44%

of Kentucky renters live in cost-burdened households.

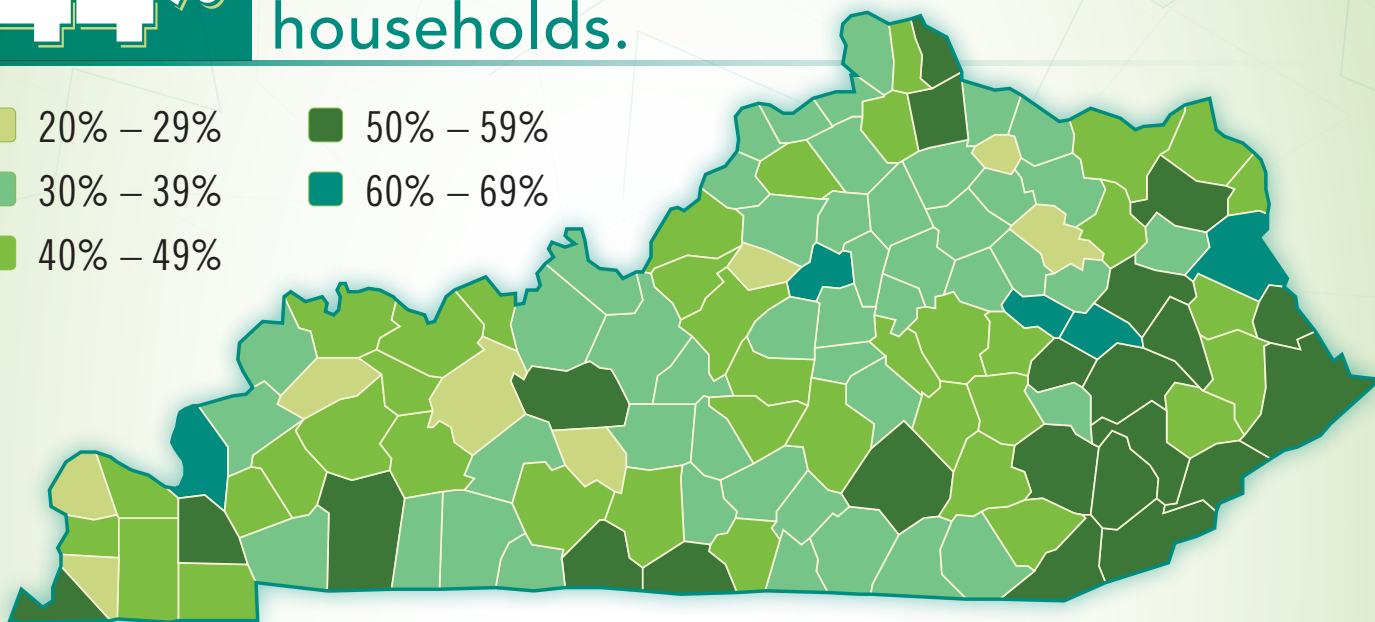
20% – 29%

50% – 59%

30% – 39%

60% – 69%

40% – 49%



Percent of households that pay more than 30% of their income towards rent and utilities.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates, Table DP04.

A DEEPER LOOK Affordable Housing

Every kid needs a safe, stable home to grow up in, and every family needs a place to live that they can afford given their income. Living in a cost-burdened household can severely limit the amount of money families have to spend on necessities like food and child care, while also increasing the likelihood of future mental health problems and child welfare and criminal justice system involvement.¹

In addition to giving kids and families a stable place to live and grow, building housing supports both Kentucky's economy and workforce.

SOLUTION: Invest in affordable housing by infusing state dollars into the affordable and rural housing trust funds.

WATCH
DAMAREUS'
STORY



Building 100 single-family homes generates:


\$28.7
MILLION
In Local
Income


\$3.6
MILLION
In Taxes
& Revenue


394
Local
Jobs²

Q A DEEPER LOOK Child Care

Every kid needs a safe, caring environment to be in while their parents are at work.

The cost of child care can be a significant burden on families. Toddler child care in Kentucky runs over \$7,000 per child per year, with single parents paying upwards of 30% of their income on just one child.³

1 IN 9 KENTUCKY FAMILIES must quit a job or adjust their work schedules due to inconsistent child care.⁴

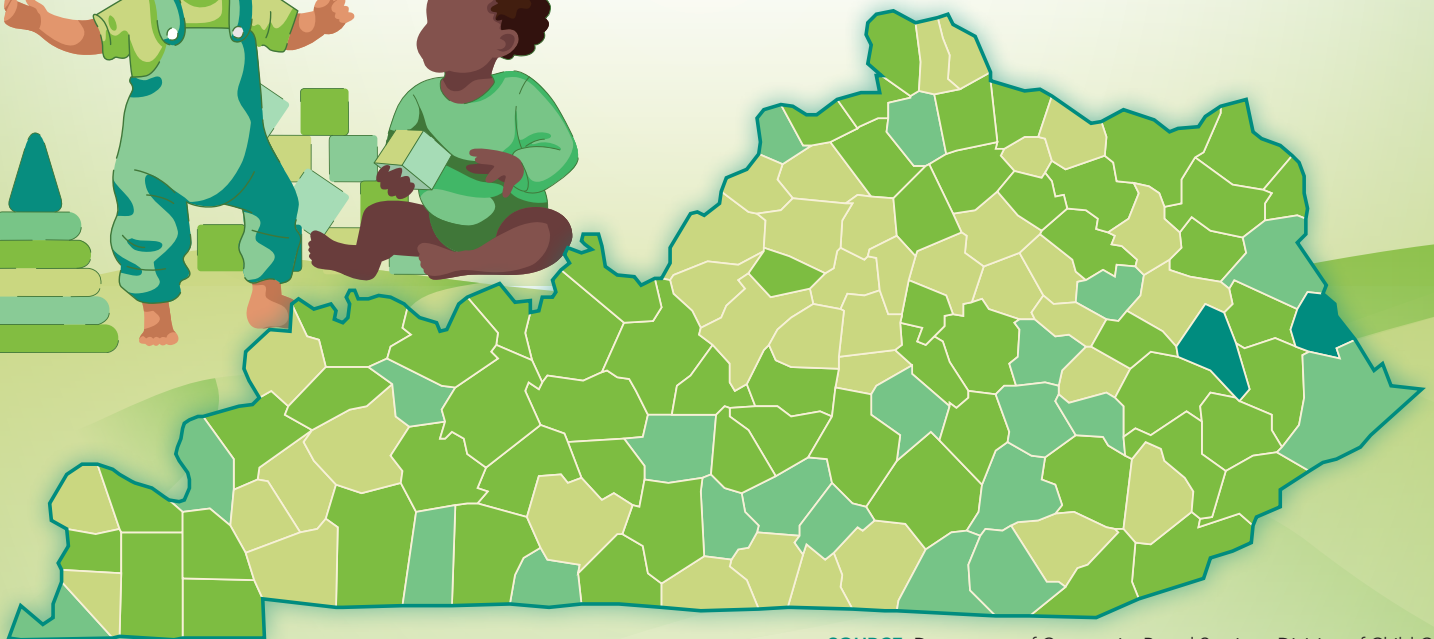
Meanwhile, child care providers struggle to recruit and retain staff due to low wages. This not only hurts Kentucky's workforce but also Kentucky's long-term budget. **For every \$1 invested in early childhood programs, Kentucky saves \$4–\$9 on future health, education, and criminal justice spending.**⁵



79 of Kentucky's 120 counties are a child care desert.



■ 1–3 children per slot ■ 6.1+ children per slot
■ 3.1–6 children per slot ■ No child care
Ratio of child care slots to children who need them.



SOURCE: Department of Community Based Services, Division of Child Care

SOLUTION: Sustain the increase in affordability and wages made possible with federal relief funding by dedicating state funding to child care providers.



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	
	2021	Change since 2016	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2021	Change since 2019
Kentucky	21.2%	✓	43%	✓	44%	✓	15.2%	✓
Adair	35.1%	✓	56%	✓	38%	✓	15.7%	✓
Allen	24.6%	✓	52%	✗	51%	✗	15.3%	✓
Anderson	12.8%	✓	50%	✗	61%	✗	12.1%	✓
Ballard	21.9%	✓	54%	✗	29%	✓	14.6%	✓
Barren	26.3%	✓	56%	✓	49%	✗	20.6%	✓
Bath	30.7%	✓	53%	✓	29%	✓	17.7%	✓
Bell	39.4%	✓	55%	✓	54%	✓	21.5%	✓
Boone	8.3%	✓	22%	✓	38%	✓	6.3%	✓
Bourbon	20.3%	✓	34%	✓	44%	✗	10.8%	✓
Boyd	26.6%	✗	46%	✓	41%	✓	18.7%	✓
Boyle	20.9%	✓	45%	=	45%	=	12.6%	✓
Bracken	23.2%	✓	48%	✗	30%	✓	15.3%	✓
Breathitt	42.6%	✓	67%	✓	51%	✗	27.0%	✓
Breckinridge	23.9%	✓	52%	✗	39%	✗	15.5%	✓
Bullitt	13.7%	✓	32%	=	40%	✓	10.1%	✓
Butler	23.8%	✓	47%	✓	34%	✓	15.1%	✓
Caldwell	23.5%	✓	36%	✓	48%	✗	15.6%	✓
Calloway	18.4%	✓	45%	✗	44%	✓	13.8%	✓
Campbell	13.4%	✓	28%	✓	50%	✗	8.0%	✓
Carlisle	25.4%	✗	58%	✓	46%	✗	13.8%	✓
Carroll	25.5%	✓	56%	✓	36%	✓	17.7%	✓
Carter	29.6%	✓	55%	✓	50%	✗	22.3%	✓
Casey	32.1%	✓	61%	✓	43%	✗	16.5%	✓
Christian	22.7%	✓	57%	✓	50%	✗	18.9%	✓
Clark	17.9%	✓	42%	✓	45%	✗	14.3%	✓
Clay	45.3%	✓	66%	✓	50%	✓	26.4%	✓
Clinton	33.5%	✓	74%	✗	35%	✓	19.9%	✓
Crittenden	29.4%	✗	37%	✓	34%	✓	17.3%	✓
Cumberland	31.2%	✓	55%	✗	40%	✗	13.6%	✓



	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	
	2021	Change since 2016	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2021	Change since 2019
Daviess	17.2%	✓	41%	✓	41%	✓	13.2%	✓
Edmonson	22.9%	✓	45%	✓	20%	✓	13.7%	✓
Elliott	32.4%	✓	56%	✓	33%	✓	24.1%	✓
Estill	30.0%	✓	66%	✓	40%	✓	21.8%	✓
Fayette	16.2%	✓	40%	✓	48%	✓	12.8%	✓
Fleming	24.1%	✓	52%	✓	34%	✓	15.4%	✓
Floyd	35.5%	✓	55%	✓	49%	✓	23.3%	✓
Franklin	18.1%	✓	40%	✓	36%	✓	14.5%	✓
Fulton	37.2%	✓	61%	=	55%	✗	24.0%	✓
Gallatin	22.8%	✓	46%	✓	39%	✗	12.5%	✓
Garrard	20.7%	✓	50%	✗	45%	✓	14.6%	✓
Grant	19.2%	✓	41%	✓	42%	✓	11.7%	✓
Graves	22.2%	✓	53%	✗	45%	✓	15.4%	✓
Grayson	23.9%	✓	60%	✓	50%	✗	19.1%	✓
Green	27.5%	✓	52%	✗	35%	✓	18.1%	✓
Greenup	18.5%	✓	39%	✓	45%	✓	15.6%	✓
Hancock	16.8%	✓	38%	✓	43%	✗	12.1%	✓
Hardin	15.6%	✓	36%	✓	34%	✓	13.0%	✓
Harlan	43.8%	✓	69%	✗	54%	✗	27.4%	✓
Harrison	20.4%	✓	38%	✓	38%	✓	13.8%	✓
Hart	28.8%	✓	53%	✓	39%	✓	15.9%	✓
Henderson	17.7%	✓	45%	✓	43%	✓	16.2%	✓
Henry	19.5%	✓	49%	✗	48%	=	15.4%	✓
Hickman	28.4%	✓	63%	✓	S	N/A	20.5%	✗
Hopkins	24.4%	✗	55%	✗	43%	✗	19.9%	✓
Jackson	36.1%	✓	62%	✓	46%	✗	21.0%	✓
Jefferson	19.2%	✓	41%	✓	44%	✓	15.5%	✓
Jessamine	18.1%	✓	41%	✓	42%	✓	11.6%	✓
Johnson	29.5%	✓	48%	✓	46%	✓	18.0%	✓
Kenton	16.8%	✓	34%	✓	42%	✓	10.4%	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

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



Economic Security

	Children in 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	
	2021	Change since 2016	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2021	Change since 2019
Knott	39.0%	✓	74%	✗	47%	✓	24.8%	✓
Knox	42.2%	✓	68%	✓	44%	✓	21.9%	✓
LaRue	20.8%	✓	42%	✓	32%	✓	13.9%	✓
Laurel	26.7%	✓	53%	✓	42%	✓	16.3%	✓
Lawrence	34.2%	✗	62%	✗	60%	✗	20.2%	✓
Lee	43.9%	✓	71%	✗	58%	✓	24.7%	✓
Leslie	36.3%	✓	67%	✗	54%	✗	25.9%	✓
Letcher	37.3%	✓	56%	✓	55%	✓	24.0%	✓
Lewis	31.4%	✓	79%	✗	49%	✗	21.5%	✓
Lincoln	24.4%	✓	57%	✓	39%	✓	14.0%	✓
Livingston	22.3%	✓	45%	✓	63%	✗	20.4%	✓
Logan	24.7%	✓	50%	✗	39%	✓	15.2%	✓
Lyon	19.7%	✓	38%	✓	43%	✓	16.4%	✓
McCracken	24.6%	✓	49%	✗	45%	✓	14.3%	✓
McCreary	40.3%	✓	77%	✗	37%	✓	18.9%	✓
McLean	18.8%	✓	44%	✓	42%	✗	11.7%	✓
Madison	17.6%	✓	36%	✓	44%	✓	11.8%	✓
Magoffin	47.0%	✗	60%	✓	53%	✓	28.5%	✓
Marion	21.2%	✓	50%	✓	46%	=	17.0%	✓
Marshall	19.0%	✓	37%	✓	51%	✗	11.4%	✓
Martin	44.3%	✗	54%	✓	57%	✗	23.1%	✗
Mason	24.4%	✓	48%	✓	38%	✓	16.6%	✓
Meade	19.7%	✗	36%	✓	32%	✓	14.2%	✓
Menifee	42.0%	✓	63%	=	30%	✓	24.3%	✓
Mercer	18.3%	✓	36%	✓	41%	✓	11.0%	✓
Metcalfe	31.8%	✓	48%	✓	38%	✓	17.3%	✓
Monroe	32.1%	✓	59%	✓	51%	✓	20.1%	✓
Montgomery	23.4%	✓	45%	✓	32%	✓	16.1%	✓
Morgan	31.0%	✓	52%	✓	54%	✗	19.1%	✓
Muhlenberg	29.2%	✗	46%	✓	40%	✓	16.8%	✓
Nelson	14.0%	✓	30%	✓	41%	✓	9.7%	✓



	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	
	2021	Change since 2016	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2017-21	Change since 2012-16	2021	Change since 2019
Nicholas	26.4%	✓	47%	✓	40%	✓	13.0%	✓
Ohio	21.0%	✓	59%	✗	28%	✓	14.0%	✓
Oldham	4.6%	✓	13%	✓	32%	✓	2.5%	✓
Owen	20.5%	✓	44%	✓	30%	✓	10.7%	✓
Owsley	43.5%	✓	66%	✗	S	N/A	22.4%	✓
Pendleton	20.8%	✓	38%	✗	53%	✗	14.2%	✓
Perry	37.5%	✓	52%	✓	50%	✗	20.8%	✓
Pike	39.6%	✓	59%	✗	53%	✗	22.3%	✓
Powell	32.0%	✓	43%	✓	64%	✗	17.3%	✓
Pulaski	25.4%	✓	49%	✓	50%	✓	16.9%	✓
Robertson	26.6%	✓	36%	✓	S	N/A	11.8%	✓
Rockcastle	29.1%	✓	48%	✓	45%	✗	18.2%	✓
Rowan	25.5%	✓	52%	✓	46%	✓	16.4%	✓
Russell	31.4%	✓	54%	✓	38%	✓	17.2%	✓
Scott	12.4%	✓	29%	✓	36%	✓	8.8%	✓
Shelby	12.2%	✓	36%	✓	36%	✓	8.8%	✓
Simpson	20.8%	✓	42%	✓	37%	✓	11.1%	✓
Spencer	9.1%	✓	22%	✓	24%	✓	7.2%	✓
Taylor	25.0%	✓	39%	✓	42%	✓	14.8%	✓
Todd	27.8%	=	49%	✓	34%	✓	15.8%	✗
Trigg	27.9%	✗	47%	✓	37%	✓	18.5%	✗
Trimble	18.0%	✓	41%	✗	23%	✓	10.8%	✓
Union	22.4%	✓	49%	✓	33%	✓	18.3%	✗
Warren	20.4%	✓	43%	✓	47%	✗	13.7%	✓
Washington	17.8%	✓	32%	✓	35%	✓	11.1%	✓
Wayne	34.0%	✓	58%	✓	31%	✓	20.2%	✓
Webster	21.1%	✓	47%	✓	24%	✓	16.3%	✓
Whitley	33.5%	✓	54%	✓	38%	✓	16.3%	✓
Wolfe	42.6%	✓	78%	✗	68%	✓	25.5%	✓
Woodford	11.9%	✓	28%	✓	43%	✗	7.8%	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

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



EDUCATION

A DEEPER LOOK Afterschool Care

Kids need a safe place to learn and grow when their parents are at work. Many parents rely on schools to provide this safe place, but there is often a gap between when kids get out of school and parents get off work. To address this gap between school and work, Kentucky has over 1,500 afterschool care programs across the state.¹

For every Kentucky kid enrolled in an afterschool program, four are waiting to get in.



SOURCE: Afterschool Alliance, Kentucky After 3 PM, 2020

There are a limited number of afterschool programs, and many of these programs don't have the staff needed to operate at full capacity.

For every \$1 invested in out of school time care, states have seen savings of at least \$3 annually.⁴

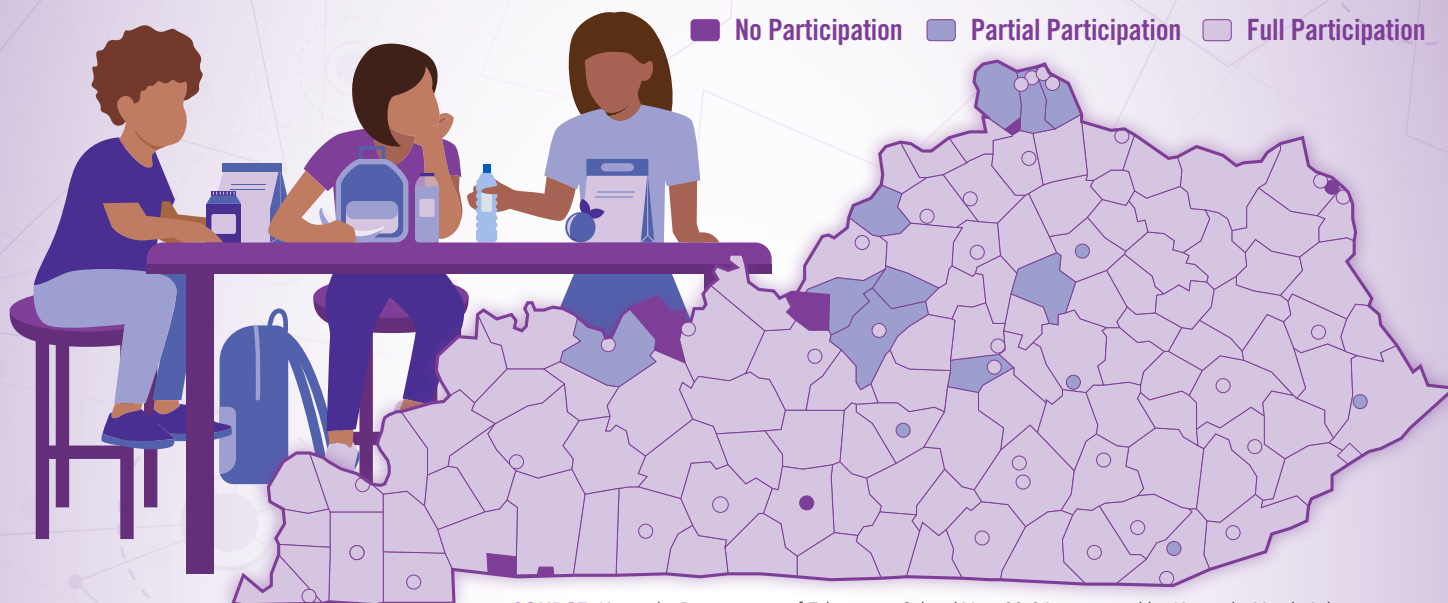


SOLUTION: Sustain the increase in affordability and wages made possible by federal relief funding by dedicating state funding to all child care providers, including afterschool programs.

A DEEPER LOOK School Meals

All kids need access to regular, nutritious meals to learn and grow. Kentucky cafeterias provide ten of these meals per week throughout the school year, with many programs offering these meals for free through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). For children at non-CEP schools, the cost of school meals can be a significant barrier to achieving good nutrition.

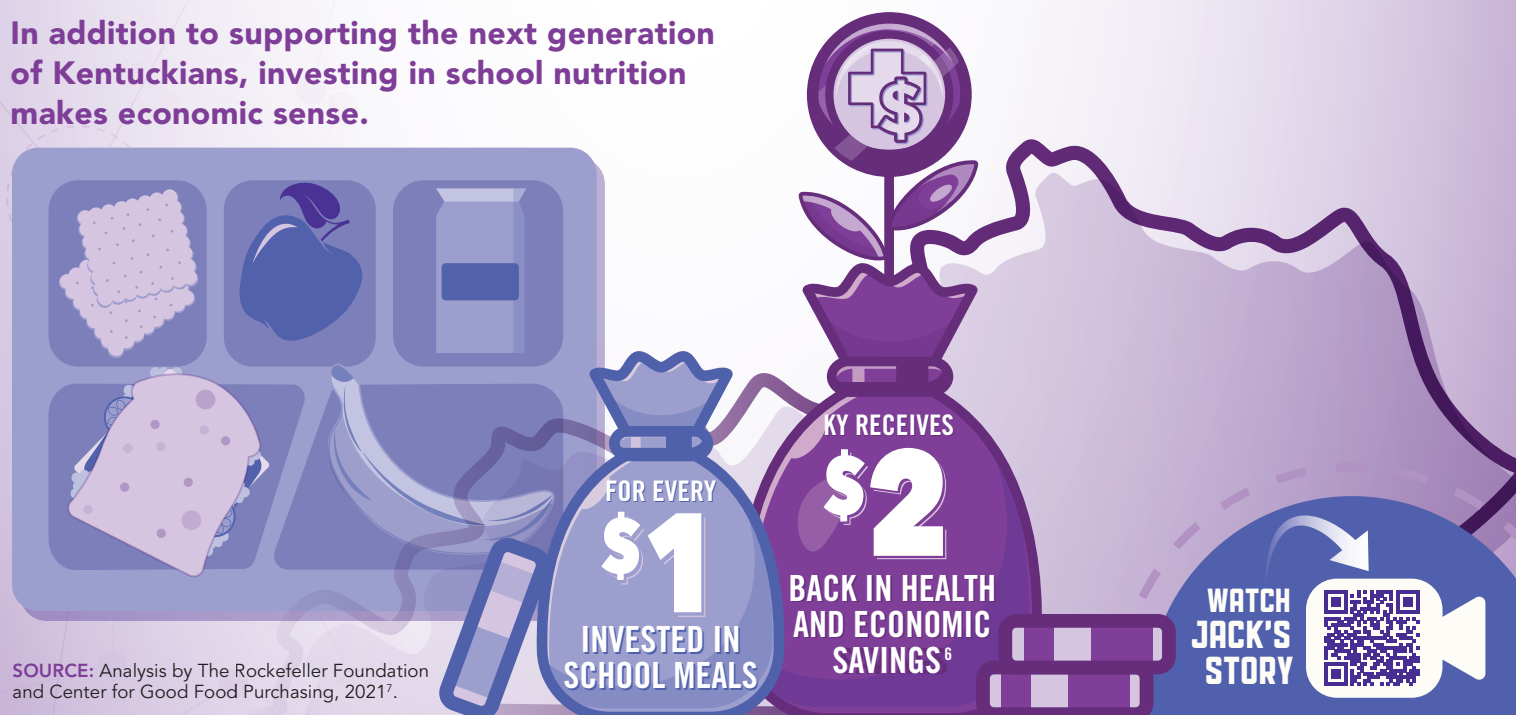
12% of Kentucky schools do not participate in the CEP program.



SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 23-24 processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.

Expanding the number of school meals that can be served for free would eliminate this financial barrier for families and ensure all Kentucky children get at least two meals a day. This investment would improve student outcomes by reducing food insecurity and behavioral problems, while also supporting student mental health and learning.⁵

In addition to supporting the next generation of Kentuckians, investing in school nutrition makes economic sense.



SOURCE: Analysis by The Rockefeller Foundation and Center for Good Food Purchasing, 2021⁷.

SOLUTION: Support school nutrition departments in providing free, nutritious meals to students by using state funds to increase the reimbursement rate for meals served in schools.

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Kentucky	46%	✗	48%	✓	36%	=	91.4%	✓
Adair Co.	28%	✗	40%	✓	52%	✓	97.0%	✗
Allen Co.	46%	✗	34%	✗	56%	✓	93.4%	✓
Anderson Co.	52%	✓	52%	✓	28%	✗	92.4%	✗
Ballard Co.	56%	✓	49%	✗	32%	✓	90.6%	✗
Barren Co.	66%	✓	42%	✗	36%	✗	97.1%	✓
Caverna Ind.	27%	✗	18%	✗	19%	✓	81.4%	✗
Glasgow Ind.	57%	✓	55%	✓	40%	✗	92.0%	✓
Bath Co.	36%	✓	42%	✓	33%	✓	96.6%	✓
Bell Co.	23%	✗	47%	✓	32%	✓	91.6%	✗
Middlesboro Ind.	23%	✗	38%	✓	15%	✗	91.1%	✗
Pineville Ind.	33%	✗	35%	✗	23%	✓	89.6%	✗
Boone Co.	53%	✗	58%	=	50%	✗	94.5%	✓
Walton Verona Ind.	54%	✗	56%	✗	37%	✗	98.5%	✗
Bourbon Co.	46%	✗	47%	✓	19%	✗	93.0%	✓
Paris Ind.	36%	✗	15%	✗	6%	N/A	93.5%	✗
Boyd Co.	51%	✓	45%	✗	20%	✗	92.8%	✗
Ashland Ind.	29%	✗	49%	✓	27%	✗	90.6%	✗
Fairview Ind.	38%	✓	43%	✓	13%	N/A	90.9%	✓
Boyle Co.	54%	✗	75%	✓	51%	✓	94.0%	✗
Danville Ind.	31%	✗	39%	✓	35%	✓	86.3%	✗
Bracken Co.	36%	✓	39%	✗	37%	✗	88.6%	✗
Augusta Ind.	74%	✗	30%	✓	*	N/A	93.1%	✗
Breathitt Co.	24%	✗	47%	✓	18%	✗	89.4%	✗
Jackson Ind.	61%	✓	35%	✗	24%	✗	81.3%	✗
Breckinridge Co.	55%	✓	50%	✗	41%	=	91.3%	✗
Cloverport Ind.	32%	✓	59%	✗	41%	✓	100.0%	✓
Bullitt Co.	45%	✗	50%	✗	35%	✗	93.0%	✓
Butler Co.	37%	✗	46%	✓	30%	✗	96.0%	✓
Caldwell Co.	47%	✗	53%	=	49%	✓	96.7%	✓



Find detailed county profiles at kyyouth.org

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Calloway Co.	45%	✗	58%	✗	47%	✓	93.5%	✗
Murray Ind.	71%	✓	66%	✓	70%	✗	95.7%	=
Campbell Co.	57%	✓	58%	✗	46%	✗	96.4%	✗
Bellevue Ind.	76%	✓	22%	✓	24%	✓	100.0%	=
Dayton Ind.	58%	✓	26%	✗	15%	✗	95.1%	✓
Fort Thomas Ind.	78%	✓	73%	✗	53%	✗	97.5%	✓
Newport Ind.	19%	✗	23%	✗	*	N/A	88.8%	✗
Southgate Ind.	42%	✓	21%	✗	*	N/A	~	~
Carlisle Co.	76%	✓	36%	✗	51%	✓	91.5%	✗
Carroll Co.	43%	✗	31%	✓	17%	✗	92.6%	✗
Carter Co.	46%	✗	50%	✓	37%	✓	98.6%	✗
Casey Co.	37%	✓	50%	✓	28%	✗	94.6%	✗
Christian Co.	38%	✗	37%	=	26%	✗	91.3%	✓
Clark Co.	51%	✗	42%	✓	36%	✗	93.7%	✗
Clay Co.	38%	✓	55%	✓	43%	✓	90.9%	✓
Clinton Co.	29%	✗	30%	=	20%	✗	95.7%	✗
Crittenden Co.	48%	✗	54%	✓	68%	✓	95.8%	✓
Cumberland Co.	39%	✗	34%	✗	25%	✗	100.0%	✓
Daviess Co.	44%	✗	50%	✓	38%	=	92.6%	✗
Owensboro Ind.	41%	✗	48%	✓	35%	✗	86.2%	✓
Edmonson Co.	46%	✗	68%	✓	55%	✓	96.7%	✓
Elliott Co.	25%	✗	30%	✗	18%	N/A	91.2%	✗
Estill Co.	55%	✗	35%	✓	27%	=	90.7%	✗
Fayette Co.	49%	✗	51%	✓	38%	✗	90.2%	✓
Fleming Co.	46%	✓	34%	✗	39%	✗	93.1%	✗
Floyd Co.	57%	✗	33%	✗	30%	✓	90.4%	✗
Franklin Co.	31%	✗	38%	✗	26%	✓	92.5%	✓
Frankfort Ind.	47%	✗	45%	✓	45%	✗	96.4%	✓

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School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Fulton Co.	57%	✓	38%	✗	26%	✓	97.6%	✓
<i>Fulton Ind.</i>	48%	✓	20%	✗	33%	✓	100.0%	✓
Gallatin Co.	28%	✓	40%	✓	18%	✗	94.2%	✓
Garrard Co.	43%	✗	45%	✓	27%	✗	95.2%	✓
Grant Co.	36%	✗	40%	✓	37%	✗	92.3%	✓
<i>Williamstown Ind.</i>	59%	✗	33%	✗	*	N/A	96.7%	=
Graves Co.	51%	✗	62%	✓	41%	✗	94.6%	✓
<i>Mayfield Ind.</i>	52%	✗	49%	✗	45%	✓	94.7%	✗
Grayson Co.	42%	✗	57%	✓	41%	✗	92.2%	✗
Green Co.	57%	✓	38%	✗	50%	✓	96.8%	✓
Greenup Co.	49%	✗	40%	✗	41%	✓	96.2%	✓
<i>Raceland Ind.</i>	62%	✓	48%	✗	43%	✓	88.5%	✗
<i>Russell Ind.</i>	56%	✗	54%	✓	50%	✗	98.3%	✗
Hancock Co.	36%	✗	47%	✓	41%	✗	95.2%	✓
Hardin Co.	46%	✗	50%	✓	37%	✓	91.1%	✓
<i>Elizabethtown Ind.</i>	63%	✓	46%	✗	47%	✓	94.6%	✗
Harlan Co.	36%	✗	54%	✓	41%	✓	90.7%	✗
Harlan Ind.	42%	✗	64%	✓	35%	✗	79.5%	✗
Harrison Co.	61%	✓	37%	✓	33%	✗	94.0%	✗
Hart Co.	50%	✓	38%	✓	31%	✗	95.5%	✗
Henderson Co.	49%	✓	53%	✓	46%	✗	90.1%	✓
Henry Co.	63%	✗	31%	✗	23%	✗	87.7%	✗
<i>Eminence Ind.</i>	49%	✗	31%	✗	22%	✗	89.1%	✓
Hickman Co.	84%	✓	47%	✓	32%	✓	100.0%	✓
Hopkins Co.	42%	✗	47%	=	35%	✓	89.1%	✓
<i>Dawson Springs Ind.</i>	59%	✓	49%	✓	27%	✓	91.9%	✗
Jackson Co.	41%	✗	57%	✗	8%	✗	88.9%	✗
Jefferson Co.	43%	✗	40%	✓	24%	✗	86.8%	✓
<i>Anchorage Ind.</i>	69%	✗	73%	✗	72%	✗	~	~
Jessamine Co.	41%	✗	44%	✗	33%	=	93.7%	✗



Find detailed county profiles at kyyouth.org

School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Johnson Co.	44%	✗	51%	✓	27%	✗	92.9%	✗
Paintsville Ind.	55%	✓	51%	✓	33%	✓	95.1%	✓
Kenton Co.	56%	✗	59%	✗	36%	✗	95.6%	✓
Beechwood Ind.	77%	✗	60%	✗	69%	✓	99.1%	✓
Covington Ind.	32%	✗	45%	✓	14%	✗	77.1%	✗
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	29%	✗	33%	✓	28%	✓	95.6%	✓
Ludlow Ind.	43%	✓	38%	=	28%	✓	94.9%	✓
Knott Co.	49%	✗	50%	✓	31%	=	91.3%	✗
Knox Co.	33%	✓	45%	✓	29%	✗	88.1%	✗
Barbourville Ind.	55%	✓	43%	✗	41%	✓	92.5%	✗
Larue Co.	44%	✓	44%	✗	43%	✓	98.3%	✗
Laurel Co.	52%	✓	71%	✓	53%	✓	89.1%	✓
East Bernstadt Ind.	59%	✓	70%	✓	55%	N/A	~	~
Lawrence Co.	47%	✓	52%	✓	41%	✓	93.2%	✗
Lee Co.	34%	✓	23%	✗	*	N/A	92.7%	=
Leslie Co.	67%	✓	50%	✓	40%	✗	84.8%	✗
Letcher Co.	10%	✗	42%	✓	31%	=	90.4%	✗
Jenkins Ind.	38%	✓	45%	N/A	*	N/A	86.2%	✗
Lewis Co.	56%	✓	53%	✓	29%	✗	95.6%	✗
Lincoln Co.	42%	✗	43%	✗	20%	✗	95.1%	✓
Livingston Co.	*	N/A	51%	✓	31%	✗	96.4%	✓
Logan Co.	38%	✗	41%	✓	48%	✓	94.2%	✓
Russellville Ind.	52%	✓	39%	✓	17%	✗	98.7%	✓
Lyon Co.	56%	✓	61%	✓	59%	✓	90.0%	✗
McCracken Co.	57%	✗	57%	=	48%	✓	94.5%	✓
Paducah Ind.	47%	✗	49%	✗	36%	✓	86.6%	✓
McCreary Co.	36%	✗	52%	✗	28%	✓	93.8%	✗
McLean Co.	37%	✗	51%	✓	48%	✓	92.5%	✗

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School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Madison Co.	41%	✗	53%	✓	43%	✗	92.2%	✗
Berea Ind.	36%	✗	37%	✓	28%	✗	88.8%	✗
Magoffin Co.	39%	✗	38%	✓	10%	✗	92.5%	✗
Marion Co.	54%	✗	50%	✓	29%	✓	95.9%	✓
Marshall Co.	45%	✗	40%	✗	44%	✓	91.2%	✗
Martin Co.	46%	✗	32%	✓	31%	✓	92.9%	✗
Mason Co.	33%	✗	38%	✗	29%	✗	94.1%	✗
Meade Co.	48%	✓	53%	=	33%	✗	94.4%	✓
Menifee Co.	37%	✓	20%	✗	20%	✗	87.8%	✗
Mercer Co.	48%	✓	44%	✓	32%	✗	93.8%	✗
Burgin Ind.	46%	✓	52%	✗	51%	✓	100.0%	✓
Metcalfe Co.	43%	✗	39%	✓	25%	✓	91.2%	✓
Monroe Co.	73%	✗	68%	✓	34%	✓	95.2%	✗
Montgomery Co.	39%	✓	56%	✓	28%	✗	89.8%	✗
Morgan Co.	38%	✓	58%	✓	31%	✗	99.3%	✓
Muhlenberg Co.	50%	✓	45%	✓	36%	✓	85.9%	✗
Nelson Co.	51%	✗	31%	✓	16%	✗	96.1%	✓
Bardstown Ind.	59%	✓	45%	✗	34%	✗	96.0%	✓
Nicholas Co.	71%	N/A	32%	✓	47%	✗	93.4%	✗
Ohio Co.	49%	✗	52%	✓	48%	✓	92.8%	✗
Oldham Co.	62%	✗	60%	✓	56%	✗	97.3%	✓
Owen Co.	55%	✗	42%	✗	29%	✓	94.3%	✗
Owsley Co.	33%	✗	*	N/A	27%	✗	79.7%	✗
Pendleton Co.	39%	✗	48%	✗	18%	✗	98.2%	✓
Perry Co.	34%	✗	45%	✓	29%	✗	91.0%	✗
Hazard Ind.	32%	✗	43%	✗	32%	✗	94.0%	✗
Pike Co.	44%	✗	66%	✓	38%	✓	88.3%	✗
Pikeville Ind.	56%	✗	67%	✓	75%	✓	83.8%	✗
Powell Co.	30%	✗	32%	✓	16%	✗	89.0%	✗



School Year	Kindergarteners ready to learn		Fourth graders scoring proficient or higher in reading		Eighth graders scoring proficient or higher in math		High school students graduating on time	
	2022-23	Change since 2017-18	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2021-22	2022-23	Change since 2017-18
Pulaski Co.	42%	✗	61%	✓	47%	✗	95.2%	✗
Science Hill Ind.	53%	✓	64%	✓	34%	✗	~	~
Somerset Ind.	46%	✗	64%	✗	46%	=	95.9%	✓
Robertson Co.	52%	✓	47%	✓	*	N/A	94.4%	✓
Rockcastle Co.	38%	✗	35%	✗	31%	✗	92.5%	✗
Rowan Co.	48%	✓	49%	✓	34%	✓	96.4%	✓
Russell Co.	44%	✓	62%	✓	39%	✗	94.8%	✗
Scott Co.	43%	✗	46%	✗	46%	✓	92.4%	✗
Shelby Co.	48%	✗	32%	✗	25%	✗	89.3%	✗
Simpson Co.	45%	✗	59%	✓	32%	✗	95.6%	✓
Spencer Co.	60%	✗	45%	✗	38%	✓	93.7%	✗
Taylor Co.	46%	✗	44%	✓	40%	✗	87.3%	✗
Campbellsville Ind.	48%	✓	41%	✓	23%	✗	77.6%	✗
Todd Co.	41%	✗	36%	✗	28%	✓	91.1%	✓
Trigg Co.	55%	✓	39%	✗	43%	✗	95.5%	✓
Trimble Co.	43%	✓	24%	✗	*	N/A	94.1%	✓
Union Co.	42%	✗	38%	✓	22%	✓	89.9%	✗
Warren Co.	43%	✗	45%	✓	50%	✓	95.4%	✗
Bowling Green Ind.	50%	✗	47%	✓	52%	=	98.2%	✓
Washington Co.	28%	✗	49%	✓	46%	✗	96.7%	✗
Wayne Co.	44%	✓	37%	=	33%	✓	97.3%	✓
Webster Co.	23%	✗	45%	✓	27%	✗	95.4%	✓
Whitley Co.	42%	✗	56%	✗	49%	✓	91.4%	✗
Corbin Ind.	57%	✓	69%	✓	59%	✓	91.5%	✗
Williamsburg Ind.	36%	✗	40%	✗	25%	✗	97.3%	✓
Wolfe Co.	41%	✓	48%	✓	27%	=	89.5%	✗
Woodford Co.	55%	✗	52%	✗	54%	✓	95.2%	✗

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HEALTH

Q A DEEPER LOOK Oral Health

All kids deserve a healthy, pain-free smile. Oral health is a critical part of overall health, with poor oral health having connections to chronic conditions such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and maternal health indicators including premature births.¹

51%

of children enrolled in Medicaid or KCHIP received dental services in 2019.



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

Many Kentuckians rely on Medicaid to afford regular dental care. However, limitations on covered dental procedures and the availability of dental providers have left many Medicaid-enrolled Kentuckians with few care options, or none at all, resulting in frequent emergency department (ED) visits for non-traumatic dental conditions. This treatment is not only outside the scope of most ED providers but also expensive, costing Kentucky more than \$44M annually.²

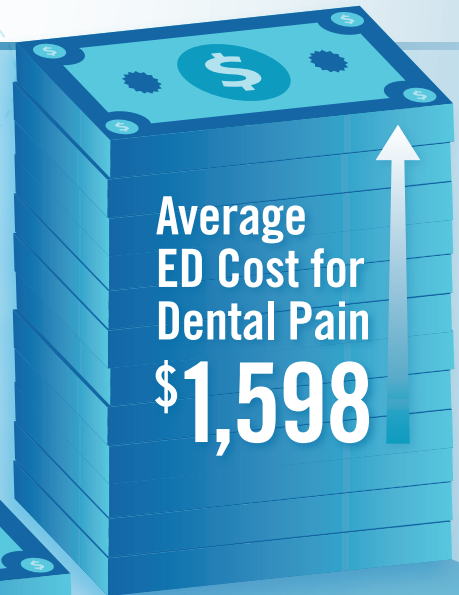


The **average cost for an ED visit** for dental pain is at least **8 times higher** than the average cost of a dental visit.

Average
Cost for a
Dental Visit
\$90-\$200



Average
ED Cost for
Dental Pain
\$1,598



SOURCE: CareQuest Institute for Oral Health, Spotlight on Kentucky: Adult Use of Emergency Departments for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions.



SOLUTION: Increase the reimbursement rates for dental providers to expand the Medicaid network for dental care.

A DEEPER LOOK | Mental Health

All families need access to high-quality, affordable mental health care when needed.

The mental health crisis facing youth has been well established with nearly 1 in 6 Kentucky kids aged 13-17 experiencing depression or anxiety.



1 in 6

Kentucky kids aged 13-17
experience depression or anxiety.


SOURCE: 2021 KIP survey, analysis provided by Reach Evaluation. Note: The state's largest school district did not participate in the survey.³

However, there is a shortage of mental health providers throughout the state and an even greater shortage of mental health providers that accept Medicaid. Historically low reimbursement rates have contributed to a limited number of providers accepting Medicaid patients.

State investments in the mental health workforce produce substantial cost savings for treatment, **with every \$1 invested in scaled-up treatment for common mental health disorders offering a return of \$5 in improved health and productivity.**



SOURCE: World Health Organization.

 **SOLUTION:** Increase the reimbursement rates for mental health services to expand the Medicaid network for mental health care.

WATCH
EMME'S
STORY



	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2021	Change since 2016	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Kentucky	14.2%	✓	8.8%	=	96.1%	✗	22.8	✓
Adair	18.9%	✓	8.0%	✓	95.4%	✗	20.7	✓
Allen	13.1%	✓	8.9%	✓	95.1%	✗	27.7	✓
Anderson	17.6%	✓	7.2%	✗	95.7%	✗	24.0	✓
Ballard	17.9%	✗	7.2%	✓	94.9%	✗	23.4	✓
Barren	16.9%	✓	8.7%	✗	95.9%	✗	25.5	✓
Bath	19.9%	✓	11.0%	✗	95.4%	=	34.8	✓
Bell	28.5%	✓	9.1%	✓	96.5%	✗	38.2	✓
Boone	8.9%	✓	7.3%	✗	96.9%	✗	13.2	✓
Bourbon	23.6%	✓	9.3%	✗	95.1%	✗	22.8	✓
Boyd	22.5%	✓	9.2%	✓	96.3%	✗	26.0	✓
Boyle	16.5%	✓	9.2%	✗	96.3%	✗	16.8	✓
Bracken	30.1%	✗	7.5%	✓	95.0%	✗	19.0	✓
Breathitt	29.1%	✓	9.5%	✓	96.7%	✓	49.6	✓
Breckinridge	16.3%	✓	7.4%	✓	95.3%	✓	24.2	✓
Bullitt	13.4%	✓	7.9%	✗	96.8%	✗	13.1	✓
Butler	11.9%	✓	7.9%	✗	93.6%	✗	37.2	✓
Caldwell	21.6%	✓	10.1%	✗	95.8%	✗	37.4	✓
Calloway	14.2%	✗	7.4%	✗	95.1%	✗	12.0	✓
Campbell	12.3%	✓	7.7%	✓	97.1%	✗	14.7	✓
Carlisle	13.3%	✓	5.2%	✓	94.1%	✗	25.3	✓
Carroll	25.3%	✓	8.3%	✗	94.9%	✗	48.8	✓
Carter	21.6%	✓	8.7%	✗	95.9%	✗	25.7	✓
Casey	18.4%	✓	5.8%	✓	95.5%	✓	26.5	✓
Christian	9.9%	✓	7.3%	✓	96.0%	✗	26.7	✓
Clark	21.1%	✓	8.6%	✓	96.3%	✗	27.4	✓
Clay	32.5%	✓	12.6%	✗	96.1%	✗	41.1	✓
Clinton	24.4%	✓	8.7%	✓	95.3%	✗	24.2	✓
Crittenden	19.1%	✗	6.0%	✓	95.2%	✗	35.3	✓
Cumberland	14.0%	✓	6.6%	✓	95.8%	=	37.7	✗



	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2021	Change since 2016	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Daviess	6.6%	✓	8.4%	✗	96.0%	✗	26.0	✓
Edmonson	15.0%	✓	6.5%	✓	94.6%	✗	17.8	✓
Elliott	29.7%	✓	12.1%	✗	97.6%	✓	25.5	✓
Estill	25.1%	✓	6.8%	✓	95.1%	✗	34.0	✓
Fayette	8.7%	✓	9.3%	✗	96.1%	=	15.6	✓
Fleming	16.1%	✓	6.9%	✓	94.7%	✗	34.7	✗
Floyd	22.2%	✓	11.6%	✗	96.2%	✗	47.6	✓
Franklin	17.7%	✓	9.7%	✗	95.4%	✗	21.1	✓
Fulton	21.1%	✓	13.1%	✗	96.1%	✗	33.7	✗
Gallatin	22.8%	✓	10.6%	✗	93.9%	✗	23.4	✓
Garrard	15.1%	✓	9.0%	✓	94.3%	✗	29.1	✓
Grant	21.1%	✓	9.2%	✗	95.7%	✗	25.6	✓
Graves	16.8%	✓	8.3%	✗	95.4%	✗	34.8	✓
Grayson	23.8%	✓	8.5%	✓	96.1%	✓	39.8	✓
Green	13.2%	✓	7.6%	✓	94.5%	✗	29.7	✓
Greenup	16.0%	✓	8.1%	✗	96.1%	✗	21.1	✓
Hancock	7.6%	✓	7.9%	✗	95.6%	✗	21.3	✓
Hardin	14.4%	✓	8.3%	✗	96.3%	✗	22.5	✓
Harlan	28.3%	✓	10.2%	✗	97.1%	=	44.0	✓
Harrison	21.0%	✓	6.2%	✓	95.6%	✗	20.0	✓
Hart	15.1%	✓	7.1%	✓	95.7%	✓	22.7	✓
Henderson	11.7%	✓	12.2%	✗	96.0%	✗	32.5	✓
Henry	15.2%	✓	7.5%	✓	93.4%	✗	24.7	✓
Hickman	20.5%	✗	8.5%	✗	93.3%	✗	37.5	✗
Hopkins	19.6%	✓	10.2%	✗	95.9%	✗	31.8	✓
Jackson	28.4%	✓	11.5%	✗	95.3%	✗	36.3	✓
Jefferson	8.3%	✓	9.4%	✗	96.7%	✗	19.0	✓
Jessamine	13.8%	✓	8.4%	✓	94.9%	✗	18.8	✓
Johnson	20.5%	✓	10.8%	✗	96.1%	✗	24.2	✓
Kenton	12.3%	✓	8.5%	✓	96.7%	✗	21.5	✓

Better
 No Change
 Worse

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2021	Change since 2016	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Knott	24.2%	✓	9.4%	✗	95.4%	✗	25.0	✓
Knox	27.4%	✓	9.8%	✓	96.6%	✗	48.6	✓
LaRue	15.3%	✓	9.3%	✗	94.5%	✗	32.9	✓
Laurel	23.9%	✓	8.8%	✗	95.9%	✗	32.2	✓
Lawrence	27.6%	✗	10.1%	✗	95.8%	✗	35.2	✓
Lee	32.2%	✓	9.5%	✗	97.2%	✓	50.8	✗
Leslie	31.1%	✓	8.6%	✓	96.4%	✓	23.9	✓
Letcher	22.7%	✓	6.8%	✓	95.9%	✗	31.3	✓
Lewis	23.3%	✓	8.2%	✗	95.5%	✗	38.0	✓
Lincoln	15.6%	✓	9.2%	✗	95.6%	✗	30.7	✓
Livingston	21.3%	✗	10.1%	✗	95.6%	✗	28.3	✓
Logan	12.3%	✓	8.6%	✗	94.4%	✗	32.4	✗
Lyon	21.4%	✗	5.2%	✓	95.2%	✗	19.4	✓
McCracken	14.4%	✗	9.6%	✗	96.5%	✗	26.8	✓
McCreary	25.0%	✓	11.5%	=	96.4%	✗	41.0	✓
McLean	9.3%	✓	9.0%	✓	94.5%	✗	26.4	✓
Madison	14.3%	✓	8.0%	✓	96.1%	✗	14.1	✓
Magoffin	26.5%	✓	11.0%	✓	95.6%	✗	39.0	✓
Marion	21.1%	✓	10.4%	✗	95.8%	✗	29.1	✓
Marshall	17.2%	✓	8.7%	✗	95.9%	✗	20.9	✓
Martin	32.2%	✓	11.6%	✓	96.6%	✓	36.4	✓
Mason	21.4%	✓	8.4%	✗	95.7%	✗	33.5	✓
Meade	18.2%	✓	6.6%	✓	95.8%	✗	18.3	✓
Menifee	28.1%	✓	8.9%	✓	95.9%	✓	54.5	✓
Mercer	18.4%	✓	9.4%	✗	95.6%	✗	27.4	✓
Metcalfe	21.0%	✓	10.1%	✗	96.2%	✓	37.0	✓
Monroe	23.4%	✓	9.8%	✗	95.1%	✓	41.2	✗
Montgomery	19.7%	✓	8.7%	✓	96.2%	=	39.8	✓
Morgan	24.5%	✓	6.6%	✓	96.6%	✓	43.1	✗
Muhlenberg	13.1%	✓	11.2%	✗	96.0%	✗	41.5	✗
Nelson	14.7%	✓	7.4%	✓	96.7%	✗	22.8	✓



Find detailed county profiles at kyyouth.org

	Smoking during pregnancy		Low-birthweight babies		Children under 19 with health insurance		Teen births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2021	Change since 2016	2019-21	Change since 2014-16
Nicholas	22.5%	✓	9.2%	=	95.3%	✗	24.4	✓
Ohio	9.6%	✓	10.0%	✗	95.9%	✗	36.0	✓
Oldham	6.8%	✓	5.7%	✓	97.3%	=	5.6	✓
Owen	21.3%	✓	6.0%	✓	94.2%	✗	27.3	✗
Owsley	27.5%	✓	11.1%	✗	96.0%	✗	27.6	✓
Pendleton	24.7%	✓	6.9%	✓	94.5%	✗	35.2	✓
Perry	30.4%	✓	8.5%	✓	96.6%	✗	35.6	✓
Pike	20.0%	✓	11.5%	✗	96.3%	✓	29.2	✓
Powell	26.4%	✓	9.1%	=	96.5%	✗	43.5	✓
Pulaski	18.8%	✓	9.6%	✗	96.2%	✗	26.6	✓
Robertson	33.9%	✓	15.3%	✗	94.2%	✗	51.1	✗
Rockcastle	21.6%	✓	8.5%	✓	96.1%	✗	24.2	✓
Rowan	22.0%	✓	6.1%	✓	96.1%	✗	12.0	✓
Russell	19.8%	✓	6.6%	✓	95.4%	✓	30.7	✓
Scott	10.2%	✓	7.0%	✓	96.5%	✗	16.4	✓
Shelby	7.8%	✓	8.7%	✗	94.6%	✗	16.5	✓
Simpson	11.2%	✓	10.6%	✗	96.3%	✗	24.3	✓
Spencer	10.8%	✓	7.8%	✓	95.6%	✗	14.5	✓
Taylor	20.1%	✓	8.7%	✓	96.5%	✓	26.9	✓
Todd	11.3%	✓	5.7%	✓	91.6%	✗	23.3	✓
Trigg	19.6%	✗	8.9%	✗	95.5%	✗	27.5	✓
Trimble	26.6%	✗	8.7%	✗	95.2%	✗	22.3	✓
Union	14.4%	✓	15.3%	✗	96.1%	=	30.3	✓
Warren	6.5%	✓	8.8%	✓	95.7%	✗	15.4	✓
Washington	16.2%	✓	10.3%	✗	94.4%	✗	24.6	✗
Wayne	21.0%	✓	6.8%	✓	96.4%	✓	44.5	✓
Webster	12.2%	✓	10.7%	✗	93.5%	✗	36.1	✓
Whitley	24.7%	✓	8.7%	✓	96.6%	✗	39.0	✓
Wolfe	34.8%	✗	7.2%	✓	95.3%	✗	27.4	✓
Woodford	10.7%	✓	7.2%	✓	95.4%	✗	9.7	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse



FAMILY & COMMUNITY

A DEEPER LOOK Community-Based Alternatives to Detention

Every child deserves to feel safe, supported, and to be treated with dignity. Yet Kentucky has an established record of failing to meet the basic standard of care for kids in detention and improve outcomes of justice-involved youth. When a child makes a mistake, diversion and other community-based alternatives to detention, such as mental health services, mentoring, and educational supports are more effective in reducing recidivism. Youth who complete these programs also have a higher likelihood of completing high school, attending college, and earning more income in adulthood.

1 in 5

youth who successfully completed their diversion program had subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice system within one year, compared to

1 in 3

youth who had their case referred to court.

WATCH
JACOB'S
STORY



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts and Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates

It's estimated to cost upwards of \$100,000 a year to detain one youth in a detention center and an average of \$87,000 per bed in group homes or residential facilities for justice-involved youth.

In short, millions of dollars are being spent on detention despite knowing that community-based alternatives are more economical and effective.¹

\$600

DIVERSION
\$75
PER DAY

\$0



INCARCERATION

\$588
PER DAY

It costs an average of \$588 per day to incarcerate a young person compared to approximately \$75 per day for diversion.

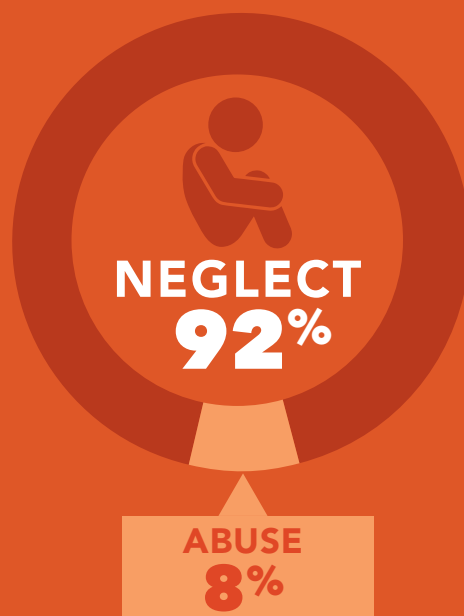
SOURCE: Justice Policy Institute, Sticker Shock: The Cost of Youth Incarceration, 2020



SOLUTION: Hold youth accountable while also keeping them connected to community supports by investing in a continuum of care model.

A DEEPER LOOK Family Preservation and Maltreatment Prevention

All children deserve stable and supportive families, while all parents need access to concrete support in times of need. In 2021, Kentucky had over 8,300 children in foster care with 92 percent of substantiated cases of maltreatment identified as neglect.²



SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Community Based Services

Prevention and preservation-focused interventions in the child welfare system save the state millions of dollars. With the proper assessments and supports, many children can safely stay in their homes or connected to family through family preservation services, even those whose parents struggle with mental health, substance use, or family violence issues.

Between State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018–2022, Kentucky spent \$11.2 million more on prevention and \$79.1 million less on out of home care.

PREVENTION



SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Community Based Services

OUT OF HOME CARE



 **SOLUTION:** Invest state funds in programs that have been proven to keep kids safely in the care of their families.



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 10-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17
Kentucky	12.7%	✓	50.1	✗	32%	✗	13.2	✓
Adair	11.1%	✓	39.0	✗	25%	✗	22.8	✗
Allen	17.5%	✓	58.7	✗	44%	✓	2.7	✓
Anderson	6.4%	✓	46.1	✓	18%	✗	3.5	✓
Ballard	13.0%	✗	88.0	✗	24%	N/A	20.5	✓
Barren	19.1%	✓	82.7	✗	37%	✗	6.6	✓
Bath	28.6%	✗	51.7	✗	45%	✗	7.0	✓
Bell	18.7%	✓	23.1	✗	22%	✓	27.0	✓
Boone	7.9%	✓	25.6	✗	41%	✗	9.3	✓
Bourbon	12.8%	✗	33.7	✓	48%	✓	5.4	✓
Boyd	11.0%	✗	116.9	✗	32%	✗	12.3	✓
Boyle	10.3%	✓	54.1	✓	32%	✓	6.7	✓
Bracken	7.9%	✓	57.4	✓	28%	✓	6.1	✓
Breathitt	14.3%	✓	74.6	✗	*	N/A	22.1	✗
Breckinridge	21.2%	✓	51.7	✓	41%	✗	6.1	✓
Bullitt	7.1%	✓	44.7	✗	27%	✗	12.3	✓
Butler	23.9%	✗	119.2	✗	35%	✓	4.6	✓
Caldwell	16.0%	✗	49.0	✗	*	N/A	18.7	✗
Calloway	7.9%	✓	53.2	✗	43%	✗	7.0	✓
Campbell	6.2%	✓	75.1	✓	32%	✓	15.6	✓
Carlisle	8.7%	✓	94.3	✗	29%	✗	23.0	✗
Carroll	21.6%	✓	63.8	✓	30%	✓	28.2	✗
Carter	10.2%	✓	69.0	✗	28%	✗	3.6	✓
Casey	30.9%	✗	19.9	✓	34%	✓	3.0	✓
Christian	12.4%	✓	42.2	✗	38%	✗	31.2	✓
Clark	10.9%	✓	67.3	✗	40%	✓	11.7	✓
Clay	25.6%	✓	118.2	✗	37%	✗	6.8	✓
Clinton	15.8%	✓	71.6	✗	24%	✗	26.0	✗
Crittenden	29.3%	✗	49.9	✓	50%	✓	11.5	✓
Cumberland	14.1%	✓	90.9	✗	22%	N/A	10.6	✓



Find detailed county profiles at kyyouth.org

	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 10-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17
Daviess	11.9%	✓	51.2	✗	36%	✗	19.1	✓
Edmonson	11.6%	✓	76.6	✓	34%	✓	*	N/A
Elliott	12.4%	✓	56.9	✓	33%	N/A	*	N/A
Estill	13.4%	✓	73.2	✗	34%	✓	26.7	✗
Fayette	11.3%	✓	46.9	✓	30%	✗	17.3	✓
Fleming	27.3%	✓	32.3	✓	24%	✗	3.5	✓
Floyd	15.4%	✓	57.9	✗	40%	✓	*	N/A
Franklin	9.8%	✓	68.7	✗	39%	✓	15.3	✓
Fulton	13.1%	✗	70.9	✗	17%	✗	29.6	✗
Gallatin	13.1%	✓	27.4	✓	33%	✗	11.2	✓
Garrard	7.7%	✓	42.1	✓	15%	✗	5.7	✓
Grant	11.5%	✓	52.6	✗	39%	✗	14.8	✓
Graves	18.6%	✓	44.7	✓	27%	✓	14.8	✓
Grayson	15.0%	✓	69.4	✓	31%	✗	5.7	✓
Green	11.7%	✓	19.9	✓	*	N/A	5.2	✓
Greenup	10.7%	✗	37.1	✗	43%	✗	12.6	✗
Hancock	10.1%	✗	32.0	✗	*	N/A	9.4	✓
Hardin	7.5%	✓	66.0	✗	33%	✗	7.2	✓
Harlan	21.3%	✓	14.8	✓	36%	✓	17.9	✗
Harrison	10.2%	✓	60.9	✓	49%	✓	17.7	✓
Hart	34.7%	✓	53.8	✗	24%	✗	7.8	✓
Henderson	12.2%	✓	34.2	✗	42%	✓	38.5	✓
Henry	15.5%	✗	33.4	✓	*	N/A	2.9	✓
Hickman	18.6%	✗	29.9	N/A	*	N/A	*	N/A
Hopkins	12.8%	✓	28.9	✗	33%	✗	10.5	✓
Jackson	21.7%	✓	71.1	✗	37%	✗	*	N/A
Jefferson	12.8%	✓	31.8	✗	30%	✗	21.0	✓
Jessamine	7.7%	✓	33.0	✗	24%	✗	10.5	✓
Johnson	13.4%	✓	52.4	✓	31%	✗	*	N/A
Kenton	12.1%	✓	64.3	✗	28%	✗	12.8	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

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



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 10-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17
Knott	18.9%	✓	59.9	✓	19%	✗	5.1	✓
Knox	18.6%	✓	42.6	✓	42%	✓	15.9	✓
LaRue	6.4%	✓	29.2	✓	41%	✓	8.7	✓
Laurel	16.0%	✓	62.8	✗	35%	✓	11.2	✓
Lawrence	11.4%	✓	35.2	✓	47%	✓	9.4	✗
Lee	17.2%	✓	84.9	✗	41%	✗	42.6	✗
Leslie	17.3%	✓	44.5	✗	22%	✗	9.0	N/A
Letcher	15.9%	✓	18.8	✓	29%	✗	7.0	✓
Lewis	16.1%	✓	33.2	✗	37%	✗	13.3	✓
Lincoln	17.1%	✓	55.3	✗	32%	✗	4.8	✓
Livingston	12.1%	✓	41.3	✗	19%	✗	18.0	✗
Logan	15.2%	✓	36.4	✓	22%	✗	14.5	✓
Lyon	5.9%	✓	117.0	✗	43%	✗	23.3	N/A
McCracken	11.3%	✗	51.4	✗	31%	✗	20.0	✓
McCreary	9.9%	✓	79.3	✓	22%	✗	3.0	✓
McLean	10.1%	✓	50.1	✗	34%	✓	17.9	✗
Madison	8.3%	✓	56.9	✗	32%	✓	6.4	✓
Magoffin	18.1%	✓	70.4	✗	41%	✓	9.4	✓
Marion	11.8%	✓	41.1	✗	35%	✗	11.0	✓
Marshall	7.7%	✓	88.5	✗	35%	✓	12.4	✓
Martin	21.7%	✓	69.9	✗	41%	✗	*	N/A
Mason	14.3%	✓	60.7	✗	17%	✗	8.7	✓
Meade	6.5%	✓	46.3	✓	28%	✗	10.2	✓
Menifee	15.3%	✓	83.2	✗	29%	✓	24.5	N/A
Mercer	7.1%	✓	32.9	✓	35%	✗	0.0	✓
Metcalfe	17.3%	✓	71.0	✗	45%	✗	10.9	✓
Monroe	16.1%	✗	46.5	✗	34%	✗	8.8	✓
Montgomery	11.0%	✓	58.9	✗	38%	✓	8.6	✓
Morgan	15.5%	✓	60.7	✗	41%	✓	13.6	✗
Muhlenberg	10.8%	✓	43.0	✗	30%	✗	14.9	✗
Nelson	6.8%	✓	16.1	✗	52%	✓	2.5	✓



Find detailed county profiles at kyyouth.org

	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 10-19)	
	2019-21	Change since 2014-16	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17	2020-22	Change since 2015-17
Nicholas	29.7%	✗	30.0	✓	*	N/A	*	N/A
Ohio	18.4%	✗	101.3	✗	25%	✗	18.4	✓
Oldham	5.6%	✓	10.5	✓	26%	✗	1.2	✓
Owen	13.1%	✓	66.6	✓	24%	✗	13.5	✗
Owsley	13.0%	✓	40.9	✓	78%	✓	*	N/A
Pendleton	8.2%	✓	42.2	✗	16%	✗	10.5	✓
Perry	14.8%	✓	59.6	✗	24%	✗	2.3	✓
Pike	12.8%	✓	60.3	✗	32%	✓	2.3	✓
Powell	14.0%	✓	60.0	✗	*	N/A	13.6	✓
Pulaski	13.3%	✗	67.5	✗	33%	✗	6.2	✓
Robertson	17.5%	✗	24.8	✓	*	N/A	0.0	=
Rockcastle	11.8%	✓	60.5	✓	43%	✓	6.1	✓
Rowan	7.1%	✓	77.1	✓	59%	✓	6.9	✓
Russell	15.4%	✓	62.7	✗	25%	✗	6.3	✓
Scott	7.9%	✓	44.6	✗	34%	✓	9.1	✓
Shelby	12.8%	✓	51.4	✓	35%	✓	6.1	✓
Simpson	9.8%	✓	37.8	✓	30%	✓	8.7	✓
Spencer	5.8%	✓	24.3	✓	18%	✗	*	N/A
Taylor	12.3%	✗	29.8	✓	39%	✗	5.0	✓
Todd	40.2%	✗	43.1	✗	64%	=	11.0	✓
Trigg	30.0%	✗	58.6	✗	54%	✓	15.8	✗
Trimble	15.1%	✓	46.0	✗	35%	✗	6.5	N/A
Union	10.1%	✓	52.7	✗	*	N/A	36.2	✗
Warren	15.0%	✗	65.1	✗	27%	✗	6.7	✓
Washington	9.6%	✓	30.3	✓	40%	✗	*	N/A
Wayne	19.2%	✓	50.5	✗	31%	✗	10.6	✓
Webster	24.4%	✗	30.1	✗	39%	✗	23.6	✓
Whitley	14.3%	✓	61.9	✗	37%	✓	5.4	✓
Wolfe	14.9%	✓	104.9	✗	48%	N/A	16.9	✓
Woodford	9.2%	✓	24.3	✗	54%	✓	4.9	✓

✓ Better = No Change ✗ Worse

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

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILDREN IN 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 2021 for a family with two adults and two children was \$27,479. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.** The most recent available estimates were processed on May 30, 2023.

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 2021 for a family with two adults and two children was \$54,958. 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 May 30, 2023.

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 May 18, 2023.

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 August 14, 2023.

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 November 1, 2023.

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 November 1, 2023.

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 November 1, 2023.

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 November 1, 2023.

HEALTH

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY is the percentage of births to mothers who reported smoking at any point during pregnancy. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** The data are as of August 9, 2023.

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES is the percentage of all infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** The data are as of August 9, 2023.

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 September 13, 2023.

TEEN BIRTHS is the number of births to teenagers ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. The denominator for the rate calculation is the summation of the population estimates for the same three-year time period. **SOURCES: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. Teen population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.** The data are as of August 9, 2023.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE is the percentage of all live births to women with no high school degree or its equivalent. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. When information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the summation of the three-year time period. **SOURCE:** Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center. The data are as of August 9, 2023.

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, 2023.

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, 2023.

YOUTH INCARCERATED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM is the number of children per 1,000 children ages 10 to 19 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 August 2, 2023.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY



Employment, income, and poverty



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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 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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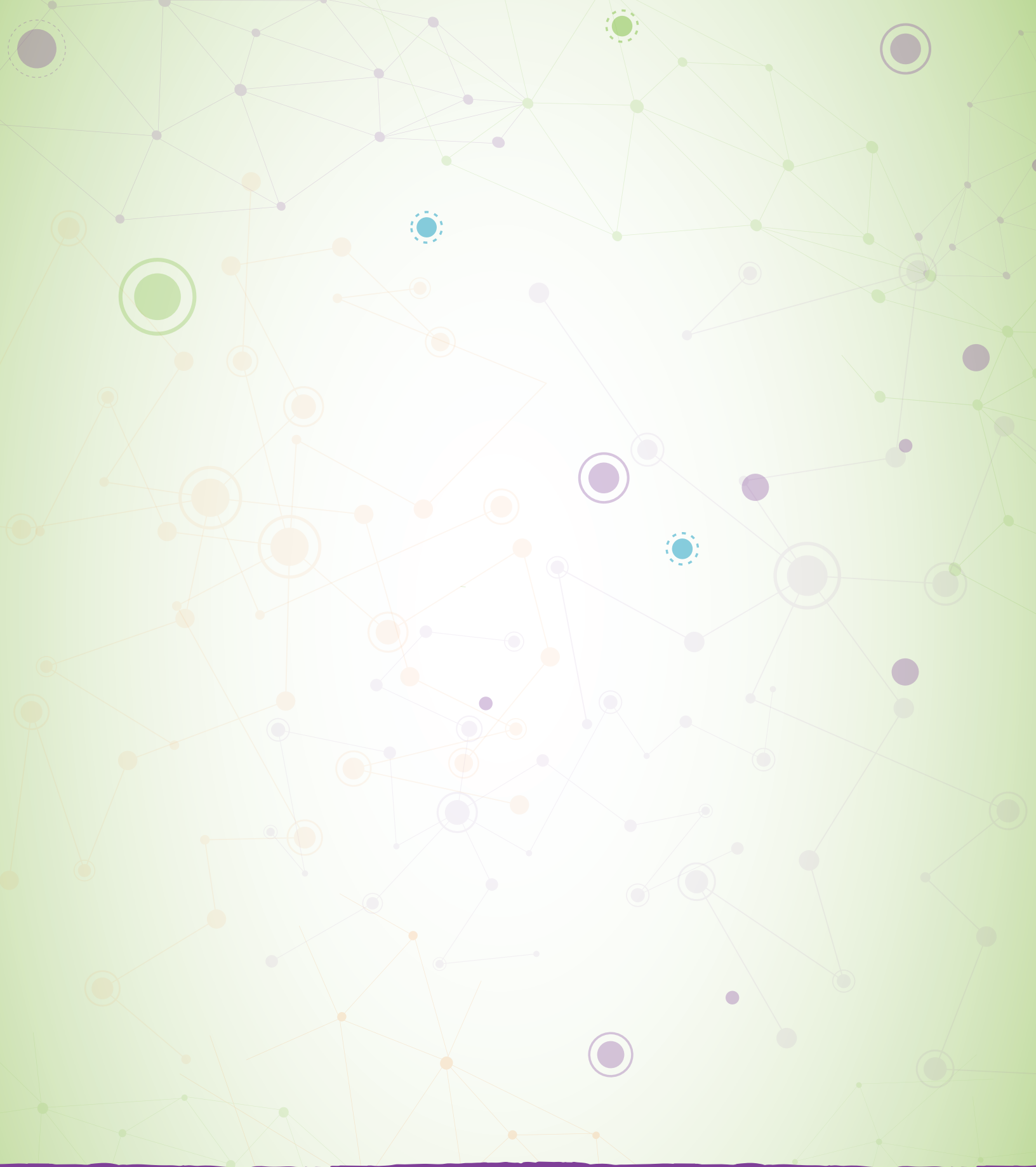


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