2013
COUNTY DATA BOOK

Kentucky kids count

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

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KENTUCKY YOUTH ADVOCATES

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KENTUCKY BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION

KOSAIR CHARITIES
Celebrating 90 Years

PASSPORT HEALTH PLAN

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.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2013 Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book is the 23rd annual data book providing state and county-level data to measure and improve child well-being. Many individuals and organizations devote significant time and energy to the creation of this book, and we greatly appreciate their contributions. In particular, we would like to extend a special thanks to Michael Price and Thomas Sawyer of the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville for their dedicated work collecting and processing the data featured in this book and the online data system. Kentucky Youth Advocates also values the contributions of Rob Gorstein for the graphic design, and Jenni Laidman for copy editing.

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KIDS COUNT Data Partners

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

- Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Juvenile Services
- Council on Postsecondary Education
- Education Professional Standards Board
- Governor's Office of Early Childhood
- Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
  - Department for Community Based Services
    - Division of Child Care
    - Division of Family Support
    - Division of Protection and Permanency
  - Department for Income Support
  - Department for Medicaid Services
    - Division of Provider Operations
    - Division of Administration and Financial Management
  - Department for Public Health
    - Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
    - Nutrition Services Branch
    - Vital Statistics Branch
  - Office of Health Policy
- Kentucky Department of Education
  - Office of Administration & Support
    - Division of School & Community Nutrition
  - Office of Assessment and Accountability
    - Division of Assessment Design and Implementation
  - Office of Guiding Support Services
  - Office of Knowledge, Information & Data Services
    - Division of Enterprise Data
  - Office of Next Generation Learners
    - Division of Learning Services
    - Division of Program Standards
  - Office of Next Generation Schools & Districts
  - Division of Student Success
- Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice
- Louisville Metro, Youth Detention Services
- University of Kentucky, Child Care Aware of Kentucky

Kentucky Youth Advocates Board of Directors

Featured Photographs

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

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 local, state, and national discussions of ways to secure better futures for all children. For more information on the KIDS COUNT initiative, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation web site at www.aecf.org.

CONTENTS

USING THE DATA BOOK AND KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

For more than 20 years, Kentucky Youth Advocates (KYA) has produced an annual Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book providing data on child well-being for professionals, policymakers, and community members working to improve the lives of children and families in the Commonwealth.

This year we introduce a new approach, ranking Kentucky counties on overall child well-being and on four domains critical to that well-being: economic security, education, health, and family and community strength. Each domain includes four indicators of well-being, for a total of 16. Many additional indicators of child well-being can be found online at the KIDS COUNT Data Center http://datacenter.kidscount.org/KY. (See below for more information.)

The KIDS COUNT Index

An index of child well-being must take many factors into account. It should measure child well-being across life stages, from birth through early adulthood, accounting for the disparate factors that make up well-being, and considering the role of the places where children live, study, and play. In order to compare counties, county-level data for each indicator must be collected and measured in a consistent and comparable manner. In addition, the comparisons must share a consistent meaning for each indicator. In our index, counties that rank higher have more children in an undesirable situation. For instance, a high ranking for children in poverty is unfavorable, while a low ranking means fewer children are in poverty.

The KYA index for child well-being is modeled on the one created by the National KIDS COUNT project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The Kentucky KIDS COUNT index uses the same four domains (Economic Security, Education, Health, and Family and Community) and the same methodology as the National KIDS COUNT project uses to rank states (see Definitions and Data Sources for the methodology). However, the Kentucky index must factor in the availability of Kentucky data and the pressing issues facing children and families in Kentucky. Therefore, the 16 indicators used in our index differ somewhat from those used by the National KIDS COUNT project (see page 14 for the full index).

We organized the index into four domains in order to provide a more nuanced county-by-county assessment of child well-being than an overall ranking allows. The domains provide more detailed information so communities can identify areas of strength and areas needing improvement. For example, a county may rank well above average in overall child well-being but need improvement in education. Domain-specific data may help clarify decision-making by providing multiple data points relevant to a specific policy area. Because domain rankings make it easy to identify counties that are succeeding in a given domain, those counties can become the source of effective policies and practices for others.

The 16 indicators of child well-being used in the Kentucky KIDS COUNT index come from both federal and state agencies and reflect the latest and best available data at the county level. For a complete description of the definitions and the data sources for each indicator, see page 36. Because some indicators have relatively few incidents in a given year, KYA aggregates data for several years for these indicators when calculating rates. Also, because indicators derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey are based on sample data, and many Kentucky counties have small populations, five-year estimates are the best available data for these indicators at the county level.

The Kentucky KIDS COUNT index uses "rates" as indicators to account for varying population sizes — that is, data is presented by identifying the number of instances something occurred per a fixed number of people. So data in a small county may be presented as, for instance, the number of incidents per 1,000 people, which can be directly

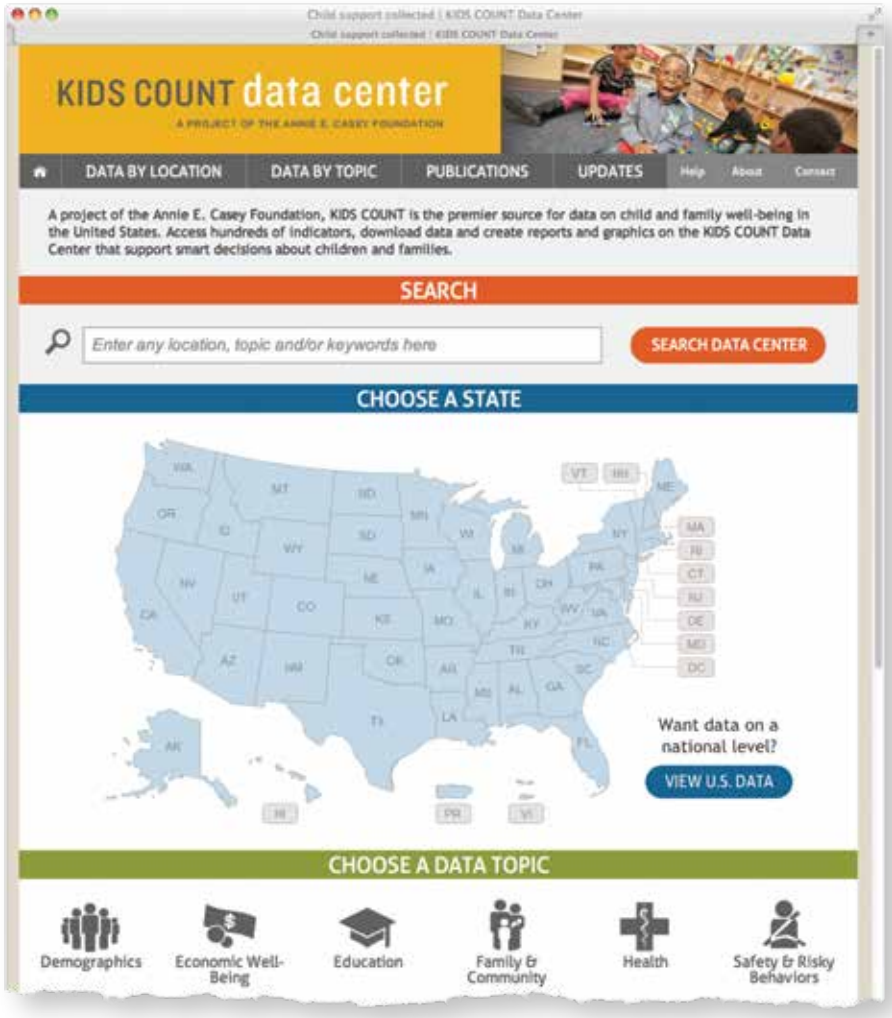
compared to data from a large county or the state, which is also presented as the number of incidents per 1,000 people. When a county has more than six incidents for a given indicator, KYA has posted the number of incidents to the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

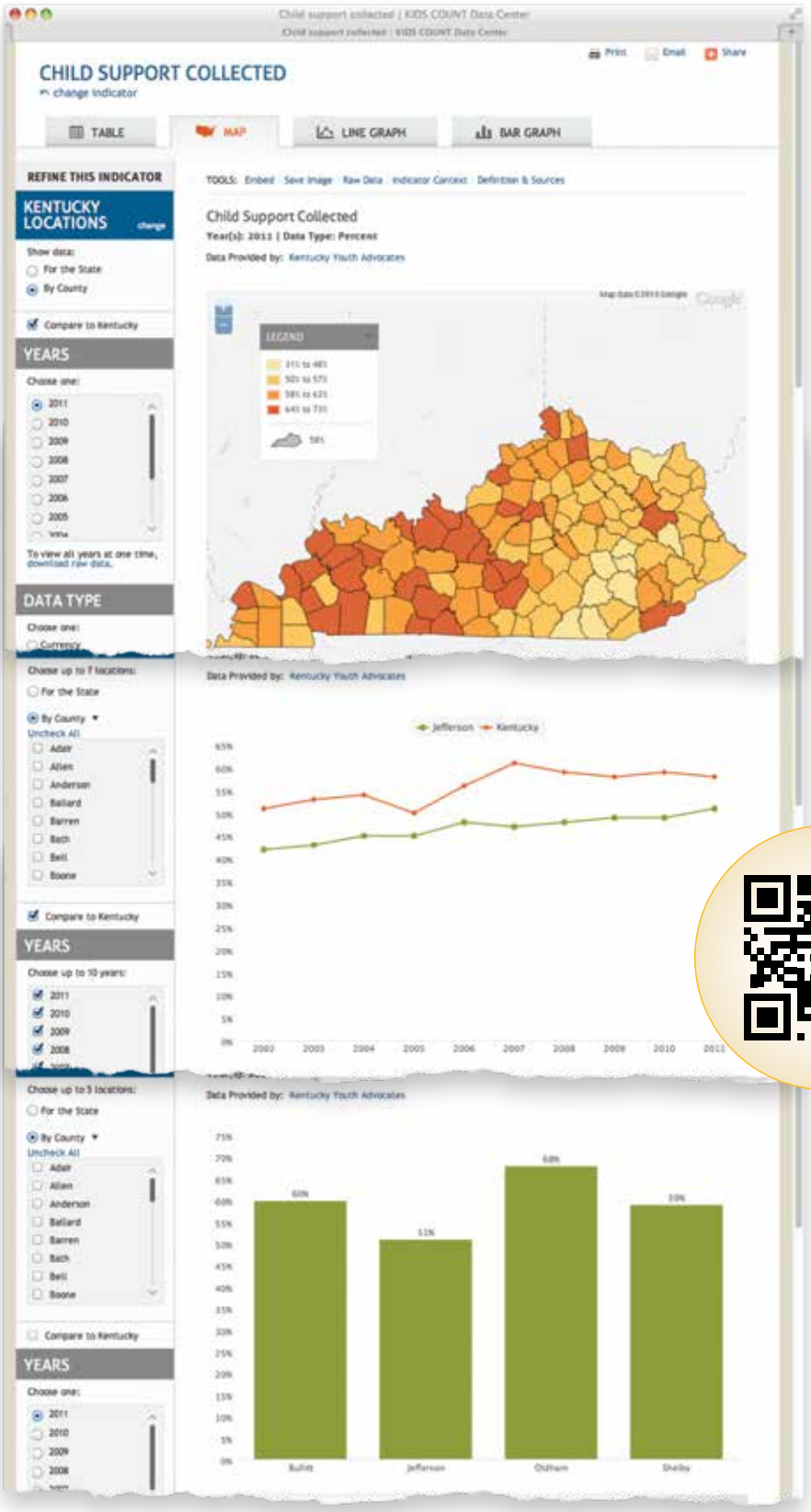
Important Data Reminders

- Data are based on different timeframes (i.e., calendar year, school year, three-year aggregates, five-year aggregates, and five-year averages). Check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the reported time period. Keep in mind that data for the same indicator may reflect different time periods depending on the level of geography discussed. For example, the American Community Survey has 2011 and 2012 single-year estimates available for the state as a whole, although it has only five-year estimates (2007-2011) for individual counties.
- When there are only a small number of incidents representing a particular indicator, the data source may suppress the number, either to protect confidentiality – individuals may be easy to identify when there are a very small number of incidents in a county – or because reporting a small number of intermittent incidents would create an inaccurate picture. When this occurs, rates cannot be calculated.
- Percentages and rates were calculated using standard mathematical formulas. Check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the denominator used in the rate calculation and whether the rate is per 100, per 1,000, per 10,000, or per 100,000.
- Data by race/ethnicity reflect the labels used by the data source to describe a given racial/ethnic categorization.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center

The KIDS COUNT Data Center provides easy access to county and school district data for each indicator tracked by the Kentucky KIDS COUNT project, including many indicators not published in this book. To access the data, go to http://datacenter.kidscount.org/KY. A navigation tool on the left side of the page allows the user to look at the data by choosing the desired state, county, Congressional district, school district, or city. The KIDS COUNT Data Center also contains national and state-level data provided by the National KIDS COUNT project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.





The KIDS COUNT Data Center allows users to do more than just view the data. Users can also:

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

KIDS COUNT FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION SPONSOR

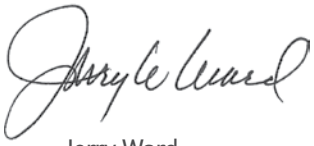
Dear Readers,

This year as Kosair Charities celebrates our 90th Anniversary, we are reminded that 90 years ago a group of concerned Louisville citizens recognized the need for quality healthcare for the region's children, whether their families had the ability to pay or not. These citizens reached out to Kosair Shriners and today Kosair Charities continues to answer that call. Kosair Charities accomplishes this with the assistance of our many donors and community partners. Over the years, the ways we serve children have changed but our focus remains the same, helping Kosair Kids®, their families, and their communities.

Kosair Charities believes data-driven decision-making is a vital component of supporting families and building healthy communities. We have experienced first-hand the power of information in bringing critical issues affecting children to the forefront of our shared communal priorities. When startling statistics revealed Kentucky had the highest rate of child mortality due to abuse and neglect in the country, Kosair Charities heard a call to action. In response to this disturbing data, the Face It movement was launched under Kosair Charities' leadership.

Face It represents Kosair Charities' ten-year commitment to work with Kentucky Youth Advocates and other non-profits on a community-wide movement to put an end to child abuse and neglect in Louisville and the surrounding region. Statistics show progress in this direction, but also indicate a great deal of work which still needs to be done to achieve this goal.

Kosair Charities is proud to sponsor Kentucky Youth Advocates' 2013 KIDS COUNT County Data Book. This important tool will be used to inform decision-making and priority-setting on matters of importance to families and our communities, particularly as related to the health and wellbeing of children. Protecting children, sustaining strong families, ensuring healthy communities—We are Kosair Charities, it is who we are, it is what we do.



Jerry Ward
Chairman, Kosair Charities

KIDS COUNT HEALTH SPONSOR

PASSPORT HEALTH ★ PLAN

We take the time to care℠

Dear Readers,

Passport Health Plan is pleased to sponsor the KIDS COUNT County Data Book. We are a non-profit, community-based health plan, and like Kentucky Youth Advocates, we are committed to ensuring equity for vulnerable children, especially those in lower-income, minority, and otherwise disadvantaged families.

Passport is unique. Our organization is founded on the principles of integrity, collaboration, community, and stewardship – values that help guide our actions at all levels. They help us be at our best every day as we work towards our vision to be the leading model for collaboration and innovation in health care.

Passport currently serves more than 125,000 members in 16 Kentucky counties and we are now expanding our operations state-wide. Our mission is to improve not only the health but the overall quality of life of our members. The work performed by Kentucky Youth Advocates, and presented here in the Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book, demonstrates that healthy choices and quality of life are fully intertwined. Access to quality health care is essential to creating and maintaining safe and nurturing environments in which our kids can learn and grow. This not only benefits those in immediate need, but provides continuous assurance that care will be there for them if and when the need arises.

We are always looking for opportunities to collaborate with other organizations. The quality data compiled by the KIDS COUNT Project on the health of children is of vital importance to Passport and to the Commonwealth. This information becomes a framework for how we can most effectively work with Kentucky Youth Advocates and all of our community and provider partners to improve the health and quality of life of children throughout the Commonwealth.

Mark Carter
CEO, Passport Health Plan

KIDS COUNT ECONOMIC SECURITY SPONSOR

KENTUCKY BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Beverage Association, which represents the refreshing, non-alcoholic beverage industry, is excited to sponsor the 2013 KIDS COUNT County Data Book. We believe that Kentucky's children deserve to have every opportunity to succeed and to improve our great Commonwealth. We are glad to play a small role in their future success.

To reach that achievement, however, there is much work to be done, and it begins with data that delineates a path forward. Our industry knows first-hand how important a close examination of data can help leaders make decisions to improve the future and that is why this report is critical to helping Kentucky's children. In particular, we know that the economic security of children has a dramatic effect on every aspect of their lives. By promoting economic security, we can reduce the number of Kentucky children living in poverty which will in turn lead to gains in educational attainment, and perhaps most importantly to our industry health.

We know that if the leaders of the Commonwealth will take a deep examination of this report, that our children will see the benefit. However, we hope that the business community will also take notice of the economic challenges facing our children and do their part. For example, when confronted with startling health statistics, our industry took steps to reduce sugar consumption. We have introduced more low and no calorie options, smaller portion sizes, and Clear on Calorie labeling. We have reduced the calories shipped to schools by 90% and in the near future you will learn about more efforts our industry is taking to encourage children to eat right and to be more physically active.

So let this report be a call to action to not only our elected leaders, but to all community leaders. Economic security is critical for our children's future and to the future success of Kentucky in a global society.

Leslie A. Fugate
Executive Director
Kentucky Beverage Association

CREATING A KENTUCKY WHERE ALL CHILDREN SUCCEED

Kentucky children hold the key to our state's future. Although we have made progress in some areas of child well-being, Kentucky kids still face steep obstacles.

This year's Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book ranks counties on overall child well-being by analyzing their outcomes in four domains that illustrate what children need most to thrive and develop into successful adults. The domains include family economic security, quality education, newborn and childhood health, and family and community support. We examine how kids fare in each domain, discuss why these outcomes matter, and explain what actions would improve the lives of children.

Giving children opportunities to succeed is essential if our state is to reach its potential. These data illuminate the areas that demand our attention, and the report recommends proven strategies to intervene. If followed, all Kentucky children will have a better shot at success.

The Status of Kentucky Children

Kentucky children still face too many challenges. Perhaps of greatest concern is the widespread lack of economic security for many kids in the Commonwealth. Children in poverty face substantial, long-term risks that stifle opportunities for later success.[1] More than one in four Kentucky children live in poverty, a rate that has increased since the 2008 recession.[2] The number of unemployed Kentucky parents increased by 24,000 between 2007 and 2012.[3] When families lack dependable income, children are more likely to face hunger and unsafe living conditions.[4]

One certain way to improve the lives of children is through investment in early childhood education. Given the high percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who are not enrolled in preschool – 58 percent in 2009-2011 – and the great number of families who do not earn enough to make ends meet, it is likely that more children would attend preschool if they had the opportunity.[5] When kids aren't prepared for school, there is a good chance they will not catch up in later grades. Many children have already lost ground. Slightly more than half (51.2 percent) of fourth graders were not proficient in reading, and more than half (54.9 percent) of eighth graders were not proficient in math in the 2012-2013 school year.[6] Poor achievement in earlier grades contributes to delayed high school graduation. During the 2012-2013 school year, 13.9 percent of high school students failed to graduate on time.[7] For Kentucky's economy to grow, our children must be prepared for school and then educated well so they are equipped for the workforce or college.

Although Kentucky has made important strides in child health, particularly by ensuring that children have health-care coverage, the data show there is more to be done — especially in the areas of preventive care and newborn health. Dramatically reducing the number of women smoking during pregnancy would be one crucial step. In 2011, one in four Kentucky mothers smoked during pregnancy – the highest rate among the 34 states with comparable data. In those states, an average of one in 10 women smoked during pregnancy.[8] Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the single most important known cause of low birthweight; no surprise that Kentucky ranks 43rd in the nation for low-weight newborns.[9]

Families, of course, play the most influential role in child well-being. But in recent years, an increasing number of children have been removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect. Further, many counties continue to incarcerate young people at elevated rates and for non-serious offenses. Separating a child from his or her family is associated with poor educational outcomes and diminished long-term prospects for economic security. Parental education also affects children. When a mother has her high school degree, her child is more likely to be born full term at a healthy weight and is more likely to achieve academically. Yet almost one in five Kentucky mothers lacked a high school degree in 2011. When parents lack a high school degree, family economic risk increases. Beyond the increased risk children face when their family does not earn enough income to meet basic needs, living in a high-poverty area also puts children at greater risk of poor outcomes. Neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty are associated with higher incidence of emotional and behavioral problems and lower rates of school success.

Taken together, the data tell a clear story – Kentucky kids need the attention of Kentucky leaders.

Kentucky's Children Need Smart Investments

There are solutions our state leaders can enact to give Commonwealth children a chance to succeed. But it won't be easy. In 2014, state legislators will face tough choices as they adopt the Commonwealth's two-year budget. But budgets are about priorities, and this budget will give Kentucky leaders the chance to put children first.

Since the start of the recession, spending cuts have reduced opportunities for Kentucky children. Most recently, the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services trimmed two vital supports for children. As of April 1, it stopped accepting new applications for both child care assistance and the Kinship Care Program. The state now denies new applications for affordable childcare for low-income families, and it eliminates financial supports that would help more relatives raise children who cannot live with their parents.

In addition, the state changed income eligibility limits for child care assistance so that only the very poorest families can receive help. Previously a family earning at 150 percent of the federal poverty level was eligible for child care assistance. Today, eligibility is lost if family earnings exceed the poverty level, though 200 percent of the federal poverty line represents the amount a family must earn to meet its basic needs.[10] The change, which went into effect in July, means 8,700 families who receive assistance, will lose their help with child care costs.

These program cuts jeopardize family stability in ways that the state will feel for years. Parents denied child care assistance may have to choose between their job and poor-quality child care. Relatives denied financial assistance may not be able to care for children who have been exposed to abuse or neglect. The result could be more children in foster care or group homes — the most expensive alternative and the one least beneficial to children.

A History of Cuts

The cuts this year are just the latest in several rounds of disruptions that hurt children. They follow two previous state budgets that reduced funding for many state agencies by between 15 and 40 percent. Further, per pupil funding for local schools has been flat for several years. Funding for Family Resource and Youth Service Centers is also stagnant. Budget cuts pruned some K-12 educational programs by between 21 percent and 100 percent, reducing professional development funding and afterschool programs.[11] Behavioral health services have also seen little investment during the last decade. Allocations for community mental health centers have been well below the national average for decades. More than 10 years ago, a commission recognized that Kentucky was so far behind the rest of the nation it needed a $25 million increase in community mental health center funding just to meet the national average. The recommendations were never implemented.[12]

Earned income credits are proven to keep people in the workforce, generate local business, and pull families from poverty. It is a small investment that would make a big difference in the lives of working Kentuckians and an even greater difference in the Kentucky economy.

Child welfare is also sorely underfunded. The Department for Community Based Services could save millions of dollars in foster care expenses if it had money for intensive in-home services for families at risk of having their children removed due to abuse or neglect. Such programs have a proven ability to keep children safe at a fraction of the cost of out-of-home placement.

Ways to Invest in Kentucky Children

Kentucky can turn the tide for children by making children a priority in the budget. Critical programs that need funding restored include the Child Care Assistance Program, the Kinship Care Program, and educational programs. Beyond restoring funding for child care assistance, Kentucky's income eligibility level should be expanded to 200 percent of poverty. Finally, a state earned income credit (EIC) similar to the federal program would help working families keep more of their hard-earned dollars. EICs are proven to keep people in the workforce, generate local business, and pull families from poverty. It is a small investment that would make a big difference in the lives of working Kentuckians and an even greater difference in the Kentucky economy.

Budgets always require tough choices. But especially now, Kentucky cannot afford a budget that fails to invest in kids.

KENTUCKY COUNTIES

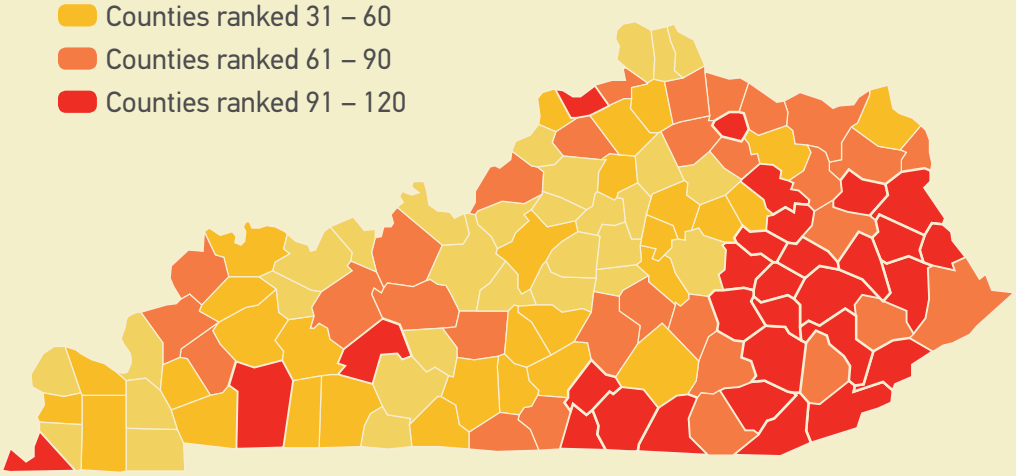
16 KEY INDICATORS OF CHILD WELL-BEING BY DOMAIN

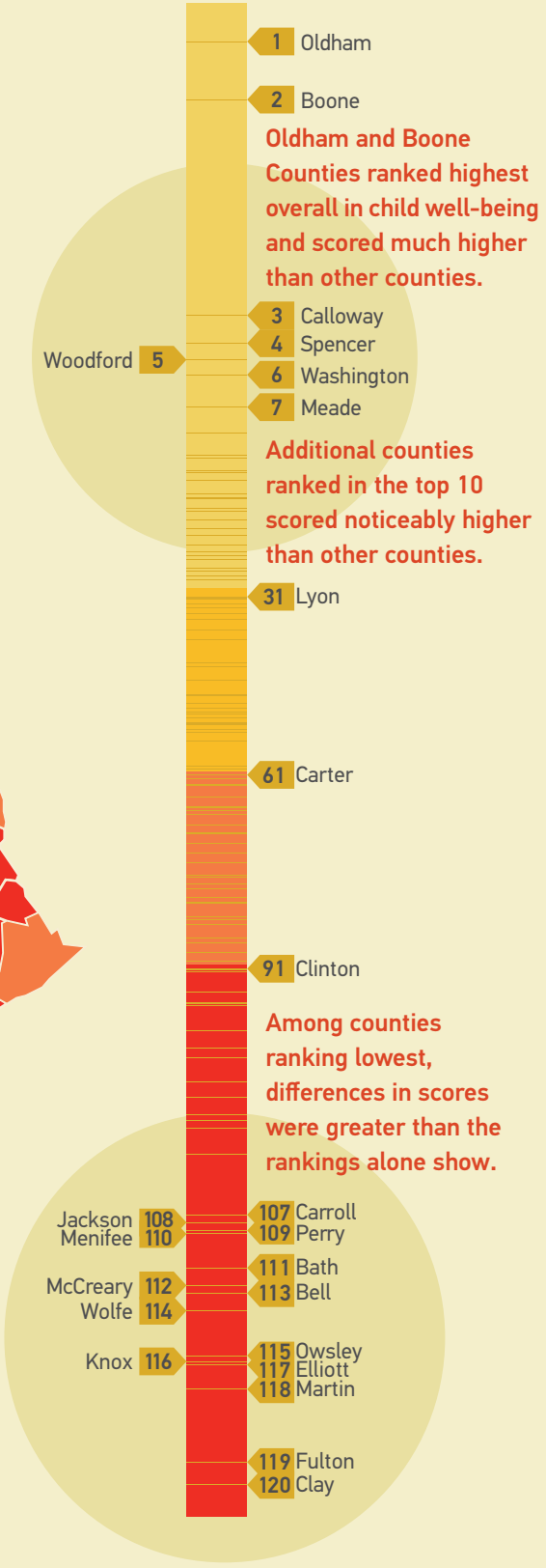
ECONOMIC SECURITY	**Children in poverty** 2007–11 **25.1%**	**Teens not in school and not working** 2007–11 **9.4%**	**Parental unemployment** 2007–11 **6.3%**	**High rental cost burden** 2013 **54%**
EDUCATION	**Children not attending preschool** 2007–11 **56.0%**	**Fourth graders not proficient in reading** SY 2012/13 **51.2%**	**Eighth graders not proficient in math** SY 2012/13 **54.9%**	**High school students not graduating on time** SY 2012/13 **13.9%**
HEALTH	**Smoking during pregnancy** 2009–11 **26.4%**	**Low-birthweight babies** 2009–11 **8.9%**	**Inpatient asthma hospitalizations per 1,000 ages 0-17** 2008–12 **10.5**	**Teen births per 1,000 ages 15-19** 2009–11 **45.6**
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	**Births to mothers without a high school degree** 2009–11 **19.2%**	**Children living in high-poverty areas** 2007–11 **38.3%**	**Children in out-of-home care per 1,000 ages 0-17** 2010–12 **33.7**	**Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system per 1,000 ages 10-17** 2010–12 **51.9**

Overall Child Well-Being: County Comparisons

The map below shows how Kentucky counties ranked on overall child well-being, based on their scores for the four domains: Economic Security, Education, Health, and Family and Community. The bar shows the range and distribution of the scores used to calculate the rankings. The scores show that gaps exist among counties even when ranked near one another. Many counties' scores are grouped near the middle, yet some gaps in the scores appear, especially among the highest and lowest ranked counties.

- Counties ranked 1 – 30
- Counties ranked 31 – 60
- Counties ranked 61 – 90
- Counties ranked 91 – 120

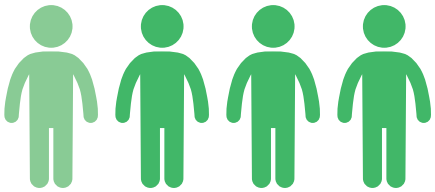




ECONOMIC SECURITY

Children fare better when their families can pay their bills and buy what they need. Robust local economies strengthen Kentucky's financial health, and local economies rely upon stable working families. Economic security refers to a family's ability to meet financial needs in a way that promotes the health and well-being of parents and addresses the physical, emotional, and educational needs of their children. A parent's employment status, a household's poverty status, the poverty rate of a neighborhood, and the cost of housing can all affect how a child grows, learns, and ultimately succeeds as an adult. Millions of people lost their jobs during the Great Recession, and many were still unemployed in 2012, eroding opportunities for children across the Commonwealth.

In Kentucky more than 1 in 4 children live in poverty.

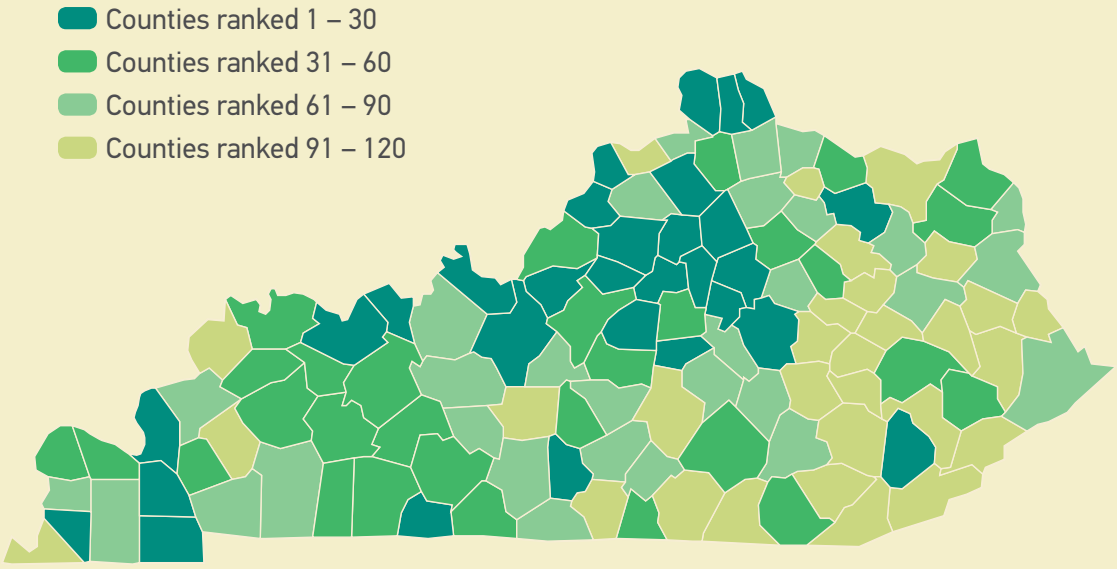


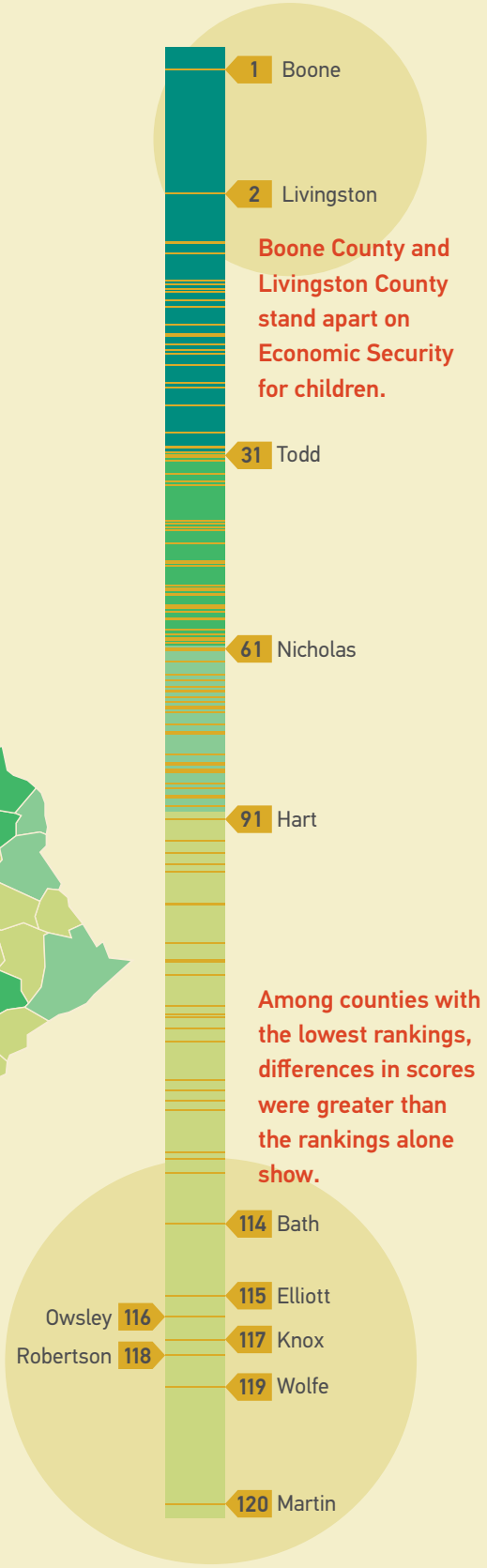
Child Poverty Rate: 2012

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey.

Economic Security: County Comparisons

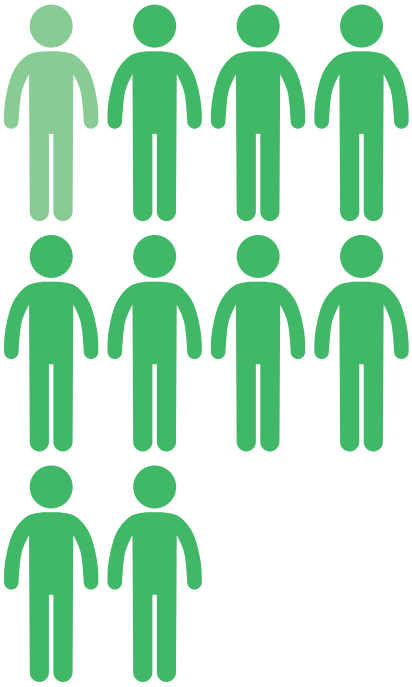
The map below shows how Kentucky counties ranked on Economic Security, based on their scores for the four indicators included in the domain. The bar shows the range and distribution of the scores used to calculate the rankings. Rankings hide the fact that gaps can exist between scores. Many counties' scores are grouped near the middle, yet some gaps in the scores do appear, especially among the highest and lowest ranked counties.





ECONOMIC SECURITY

Nearly 1 In 10 Kentucky teens are not connected to school or the workforce.



Teens Ages 16-19 Not in School and Not Working: 2011

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not Attending School and Not Working.

Children in Poverty

Children fare better when families are financially secure. Growing up in poverty threatens a child's health, safety, and educational attainment.[1] Children born into poverty are more likely to be poor as adults, are at a greater risk of teen births, and are less likely to finish high school than children who are not born into poverty.[2] Nationally, the number of children in poverty has increased 24 percent since the economic crisis began in 2008.[3]

- **In 2012, 27 percent of Kentucky children lived in poverty compared to 23 percent of U.S. children.[4]**
- **Kentucky child poverty rates vary widely from county to county. In 2007-2011, child poverty rates exceeded the state rate in 68 counties. In 18 counties, more than 40 percent of children lived in poverty.**
- **Systemic barriers such as past unfair housing practices, which limit asset accumulation, and high prices for goods and services in poor neighborhoods have contributed to racial disparities in child poverty rates.[5,6] Throughout Kentucky, poverty rates in 2012 were lowest for Asian and Pacific Islander children, at 11 percent, followed by non-Hispanic White children at 23 percent, Hispanic or Latino children at 41 percent, and Black or African American children at 52 percent.[7]**

There is no single solution to child poverty. It requires a cross-sector approach focusing on early childhood experiences, education, and adequate supports for working parents, such as child care assistance and a state earned income credit.

Teens Not in School and Not Working

Education and job skills are necessary for long-term success. Nationally, the employment rate for youth ages 16-19 is down 42 percent since 2000, and more young people than ever are neither in school nor working.[8] These disconnected youth face increasing competition from older workers for ever more scarce entry-level jobs, and they lack the skills for better paying jobs.[9] These young people seldom graduate from high school on time, nor do they graduate ready for college. Many grew up in poverty and attended low-performing schools.[10] As adults, they will face diminished employment prospects and financial instability and can present a significant cost to taxpayers.[11,12]

- **In 2011, 8 percent of youth ages 16-19 in both the U.S. and Kentucky were not in school and not working.[13]**
- **The 2007-2011 rate of disconnected youth in Kentucky counties ranged from a low of 0.3 percent in Hancock County to a high of 45.3 percent in Union County.**
- **Not all students have access to high-quality schools or supports like mentoring, academic tutoring, and advanced courses that prepare them for work or college. In 2011, 10 percent of Kentucky's Black or African American youth ages 16-19 were not in school and not working, compared to 8 percent of Latino or Hispanic youth, and 8 percent of White youth.[14]**

Disconnected youth need opportunities through school or other community programs that help them gain skills and job experience though community service, internships, summer-works programs, and part-time work.

Parental Unemployment

When parents have access to secure employment and a stable income, they are better prepared to meet their children's needs.[15] Even when children are too young to grasp a family's economic situation, they may feel the stress that results from parental joblessness.[16] Unemployment rates soared during the Great Recession, and Kentucky, like many states, has not yet fully recovered. Kentucky's unemployment rate remains considerably higher than it was before the recession.[17]

- **At least one parent was unemployed in 6.3 percent of Kentucky families with children in 2007-2011, slightly higher than the national rate of 6.0 percent.[18]**
- **Lee, Leslie, and Livingston Counties had the lowest rates of unemployment for families with children in 2007-2011, at less than 2 percent, and Fulton, Owsley, and Robertson had the highest, at more than 16 percent. Seventeen counties saw unemployment rates for families with children of 10 percent or higher.**
- **Systemic barriers like limited access to job networks and unfair hiring practices may contribute to racial disparities in unemployment and underemployment.[19] In 2011, 37 percent of Kentucky children lived in families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment. This lack of secure parental employment affected 34 percent of non-Hispanic White children compared to 57 percent of Black or African American children.[20]**

Beyond strengthening the economy, Kentucky can increase access to unemployment insurance and raise benefit levels to provide a stronger safety net for struggling families and children.

High Rental Cost Burden

Stable housing is associated with positive outcomes in child health, academic achievement, and development.[21] Yet, such stability can be a challenge for low-income families, who are more likely to rent than own, and more likely to spend more than 30 percent of household income on rent.[22] When rent takes up a high percentage of income, there is less money for other essentials, such as medical care, nutritious food, and educational materials.[23] The issue hits urban families hardest, because city rents tend to be higher. The burden of housing costs can increase family stress which can increase the risk of child abuse.[24]

- **Nationally, more than half of all renters pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs (rent and utilities).[25] Across Kentucky, 31 percent of households are renters.[26] In 2013, 54 percent of Kentucky renters could not meet the fair market value of a two-bedroom apartment in their community without spending more than 30 percent of their income.[27]**
- **Thirty-five percent of renters in Meade County paid more than 30 percent of income toward rent, compared to 89 percent of Wolfe County renters. In 92 of Kentucky's 120 counties, at least half of all renters spend more than 30 percent of income on rent.**
- **Factors such as unequal access to high-paying jobs and to financial services have resulted in racial disparities in housing cost burdens in Kentucky.[28] In 2011, 49 percent of Hispanic or Latino children and 45 percent of Black or African American children lived in households that spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing compared to 29 percent of non-Hispanic White children.[29]**

Kentucky can help low-income working families earn enough to cover basic needs with a state earned income credit. The state can also ensure access to affordable housing by reducing property tax assessments for developers who create affordable housing.[30]

There were 24,000 more unemployed Kentucky parents in 2012 than in 2007.

Unemployment Among Parents in Families with Children Under Age 18: 2007-2012

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Unemployment Rate of Parents.

More than half of Kentucky renters cannot afford the fair market rent in their county.

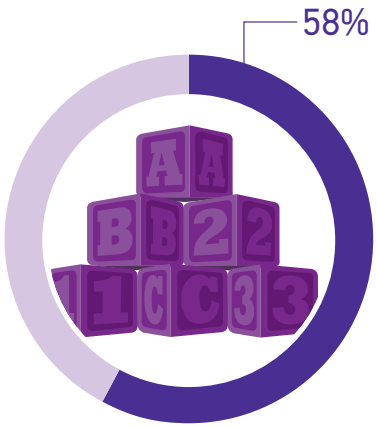
Percentage of Renters Who Did Not Earn Enough to Afford Fair Market Rent for a 2-Bedroom Unit without Spending 30 Percent of Their Income: 2013

SOURCE: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2013 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

EDUCATION

All children need a quality education to build a strong foundation for their future. It paves the road to higher education, better paying jobs, and stable careers, ultimately contributing to a more prosperous Commonwealth. A child's education begins in the home at infancy and continues throughout childhood and adolescence with instruction and support from the schools, family, and community. The entire state benefits when we help kids grow into educated young adults who contribute to the community.

A majority of Kentucky's 3- and 4-year olds miss out on preschool.

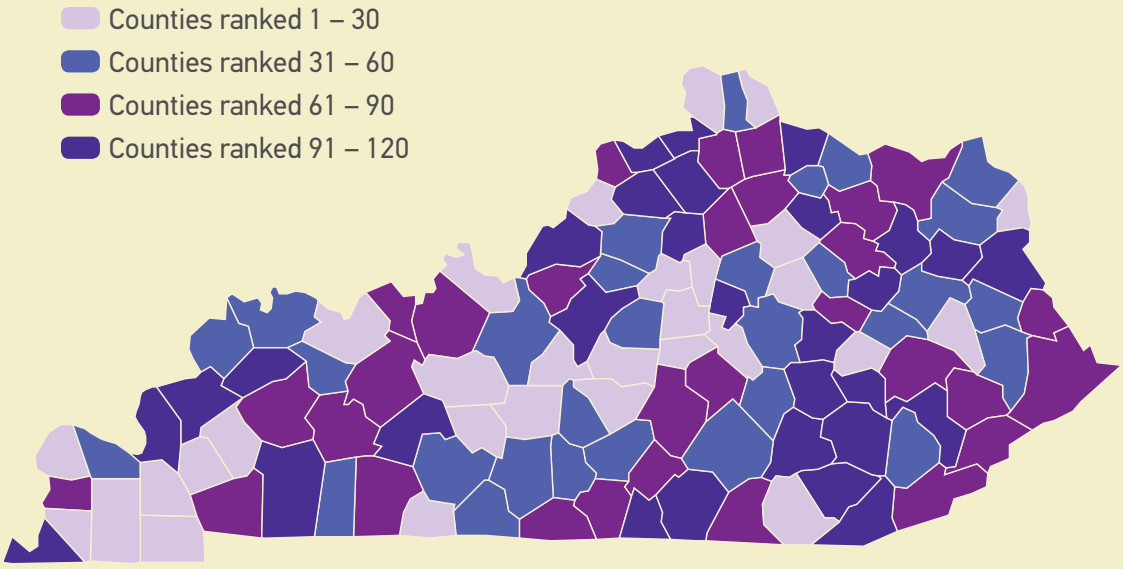


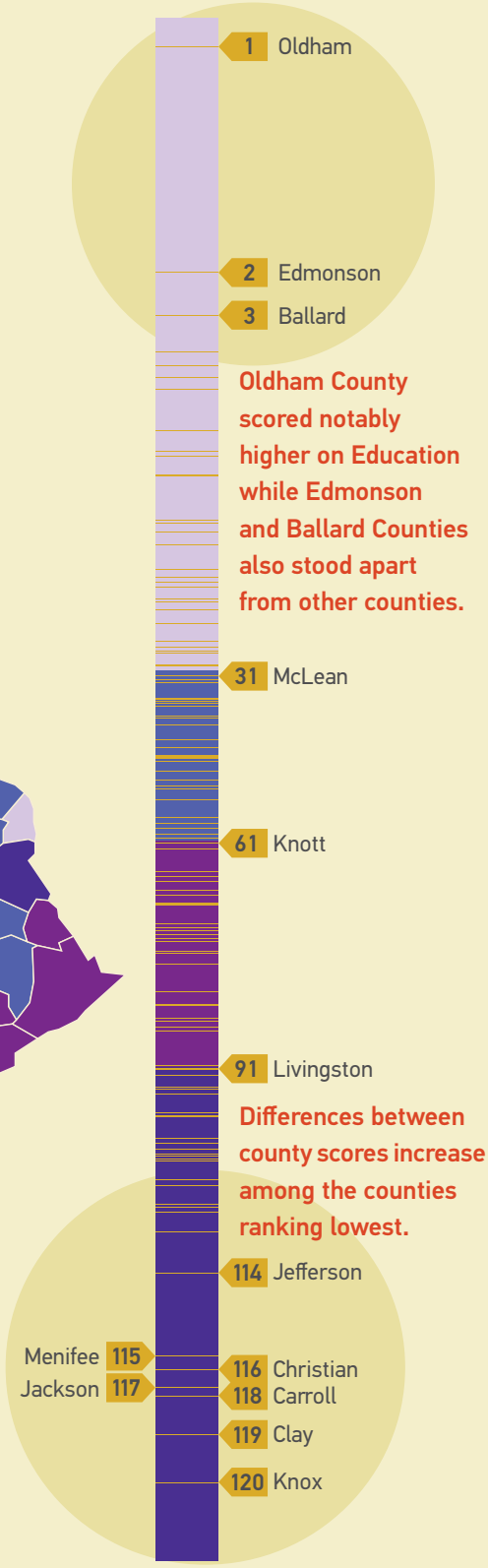
Percentage of All 3- and 4-Year Olds Not Enrolled in Public or Private Preschool: 2009-2011

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Children Ages 3 to 4 Not Enrolled in Preschool.

Education: County Comparisons

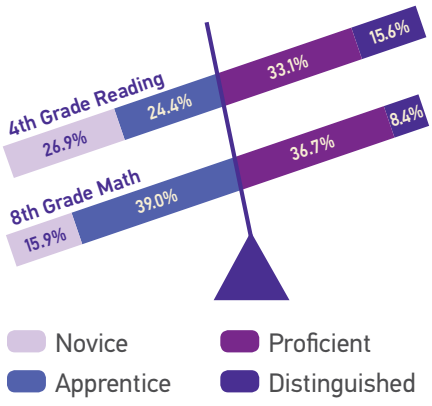
The map below shows how Kentucky counties ranked on Education, based on their scores for the four indicators included in the domain. The bar shows the range and distribution of the scores used to calculate the rankings. Rankings hide the fact that gaps can exist between scores. Many counties' scores are grouped near the middle, yet some gaps in the scores appear, especially among the counties at both the high and low ends of the rankings.





EDUCATION

Over half of Kentucky's fourth graders are not proficient in reading and over half of 8th graders are not proficient in math.



Percentage of All Public School 4th Graders Tested in Reading and 8th Graders Tested in Math Who Scored below Proficient: SY 2012-2013

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Report Card: Proficiency, SY 2012-2013.

Children Not Attending Preschool

Preschool can provide a strong environment for early learning and preparing children for school. Attendance in a high-quality preschool is linked to improved cognitive test scores, enhanced social and emotional development, and increased school success.[1] Quality preschool programs can help shrink the academic achievement gap between children in low-income families and children in wealthier families.[2]

- **State-funded preschool programs have seen unprecedented funding cuts nationwide due to the recession, stagnating enrollment growth. Kentucky's public preschool program, which serves 4-year-olds who live in low-income families, are homeless, or in foster care, and 3- and 4-year-olds with disabilities, experienced a less pronounced decline in funding and has not yet returned to pre-recession levels.[3]**
- **Nationally, 54 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds were not enrolled in preschool in 2009-2011, compared to 58 percent in Kentucky.[4]**
- **Robertson County had the highest preschool enrollment, with 16.9 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds not enrolled in 2007- 2011; Jackson and Butler Counties had the lowest enrollment, at more than 85 percent not enrolled.**

Kentucky can strengthen early childhood education by expanding access to preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds in households with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty line. Funding should expand beyond public preschool and Head Start programs and support the delivery of preschool in high-quality child care centers, which would make attendance easier for working families.[5]

Fourth Graders Not Proficient in Reading

Learning to read sets the foundation for future academic success and economic security. While children learn reading fundamentals through third grade, by fourth grade, they read to learn other subjects.[6] A child not proficient in reading by the start of fourth grade is less likely to graduate on time, and will be more likely to struggle economically as an adult.[7,8]

- **In 2013, 64 percent of Kentucky fourth graders were not proficient in reading, compared to 66 percent nationally, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).[9]**
- **On Kentucky's KPREP assessment test, 51.2 percent of Kentucky fourth graders were not proficient in reading in the 2012-2013 school year. In every county, more than one in three fourth graders were not proficient in reading.**
- **Children from poor families and children of color often lack access to quality schools and live in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty, contributing to disparities in achievement.[10] In the 2012-2013 school year, 72.9 percent of Kentucky's African American children were not proficient in reading in fourth grade, along with 62.8 percent of Hispanic children and 47.7 percent of White children. Among children in low-income families eligible for free or reduced-price meals 62.1 percent were not reading proficiently.[11]**

High-quality early learning experiences, including preschool and child care, play a critical role in preparing children for educational success. Programs such as Kentucky Health Access Nurturing Development Services (HANDS) can also help new parents support early learning at home.[12]

Eighth Graders Not Proficient in Math

To succeed in college or in the workforce, students need basic math proficiency.[13] Students with a solid grasp of math are more employable. Those who take higher level science that requires basic mathematics, and those who take higher level math, are more likely to attend and complete college. In fact, for several decades there has been a growing correlation between student mathematics skills and later earnings.[14]

- **In 2013, 70 percent of Kentucky eighth graders and 66 percent of students nationally failed to reach math proficiency, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).[15]**
- **The Kentucky assessment, KPREP, showed 54.9 percent of Kentucky eighth graders were not proficient in math in the 2012-2013 school year. Only six Kentucky counties had more than 40 percent of eighth graders rank proficient in math.**
- **Broad disparities in math achievement among eighth graders from low-income families and among children of color reflect unequal early childhood experiences.[16] In 2012-2013, 75.6 percent of African American eighth graders did not achieve math proficiency. In the same period, 52.0 percent of White (Non-Hispanic) eighth graders, and 60.8 percent of Hispanic eighth graders, failed to reach proficiency. Children from low-income homes, eligible for free or reduced price meals, also lagged, with 67.3 percent failing to achieve math proficiency.[17]**

Preschool can lay the foundation for strong math skills, and a curriculum in successive grades can build on core math concepts. Strong preparation of math teachers, and efforts to retain effective teachers, can also strengthen math achievement.[18]

High School Students Not Graduating on Time

A high school diploma can change everything. High school graduates out-earn those without diplomas, contribute more in taxes, and are less likely to use public assistance. In turn, failure to get a diploma on time is associated with higher rates of imprisonment, poorer health, and shorter life expectancy.[19] Individual factors, such as academic performance, behavior, and absenteeism, influence dropout rates.[20] Family, school, and community factors, such as stable families and access to community resources, also play a role.[21]

- **Twenty-two percent of U.S. high school students did not graduate on time in the 2009-2010 school year, compared to 20 percent of Kentucky high school students.[22]**
- **In the 2012-2013 school year, 13.9 percent of Kentucky high school students did not graduate on time. All but 16 Kentucky counties had graduation rates higher than the state rate.[23]**
- **Low-income children and children of color are disproportionately likely to lack access to quality schools, and are at greater risk of not graduating on time.[24] In the 2012-2013 school year, 87.8 percent of White (non-Hispanic) Kentucky high school students graduated on time compared to 78.5 percent African American students, and 75.9 percent of Hispanic students.[25]**

Schools can establish early warning systems that identify students as early as elementary school who are at risk of not graduating and step in to help the students get back on track.[26] For students who are struggling, high-quality alternative education programs and accelerated learning opportunities can be useful tools to help students graduate on time.[27]

Some 13.9 percent of Kentucky high school students did not graduate on time.

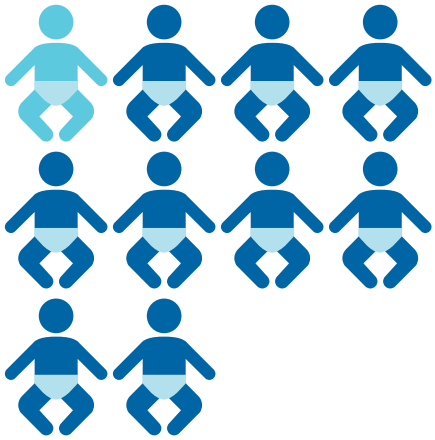
Percentage of Students Who Did Not Graduate within 4 Years: SY 2012-2013

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education,Kentucky School Report Card: Graduation Rate, SY 2012-2013.

HEALTH

Health affects almost every aspect of child well-being. Access to quality health care is essential if children are to reach their potential. In Kentucky, too many children struggle with poor health. The state ranks near the top nationwide for rates of childhood obesity, diabetes, and asthma. Kentucky also has a greater-than-average number of children with disabilities or chronic health problems such as cystic fibrosis and heart disease. Yet families face many hurdles when they seek treatment for their children. They may lack health insurance or lack transportation. Some areas do not have enough health-care providers. Working parents also struggle against the time constraints of their jobs. The result can be poor health care, the consequences of which can follow a child into adulthood.

Almost 1 in every 10 babies in Kentucky were born at low birthweight.

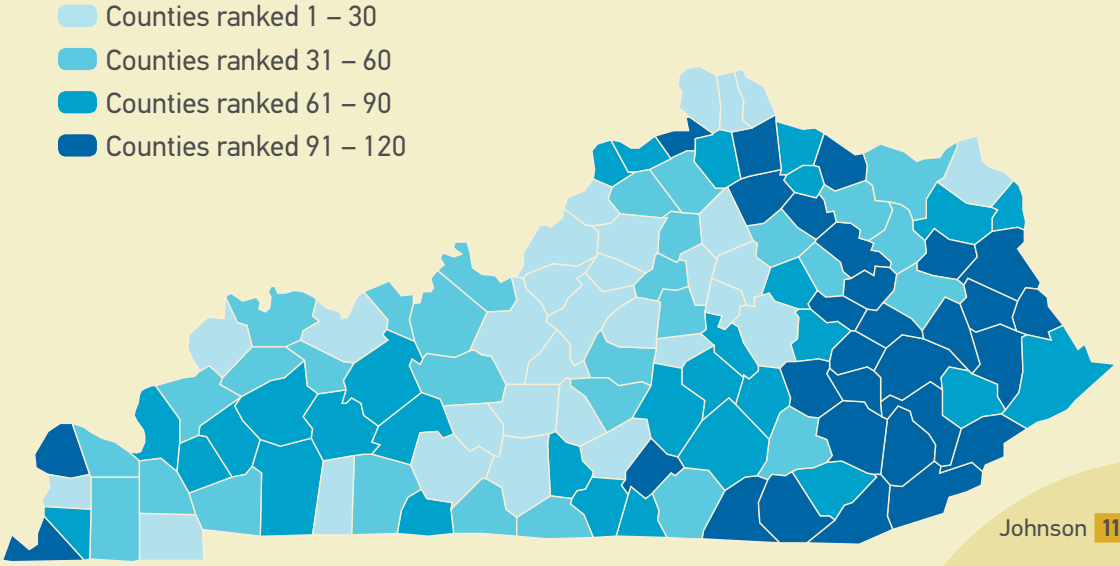


Percentage of All Infants Born Weighing Less than 5.5 Pounds: 2011

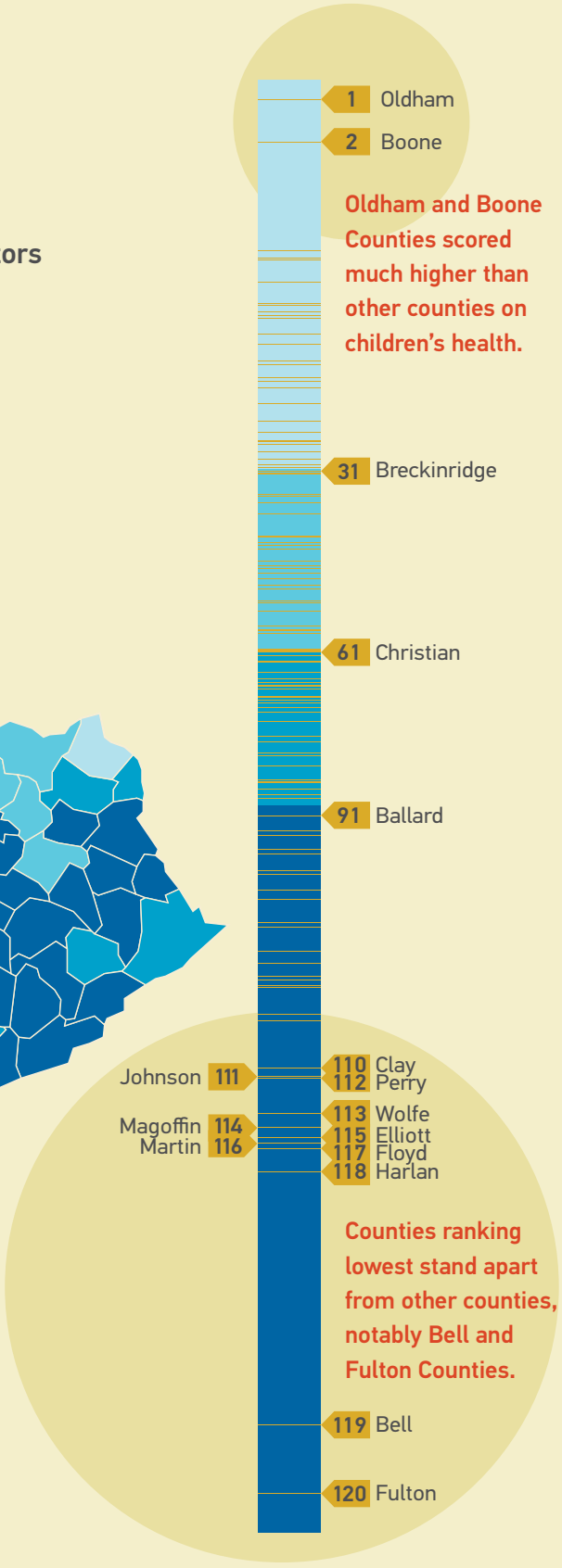
SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.

Health: County Comparisons

The map below shows rankings for Kentucky counties on children's health, based on county scores for the four indicators included in the Health domain.* The bar graph displays the distribution of county scores, showing gaps between some counties ranked near one another.

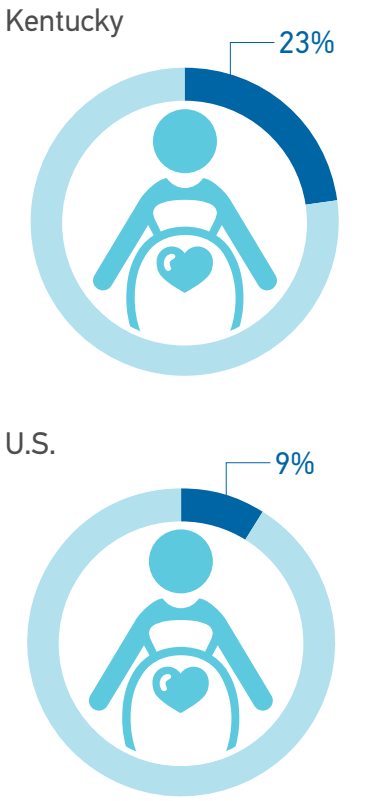


*Note: Six counties could only be ranked on three indicators, see "Domain Rank" on page 36 for more detail.



HEALTH

In Kentucky, the percentage of babies born to mothers who smoke while pregnant far exceeds the percentage across the nation.



Percentage of Births to Mothers Who Smoked during Pregnancy: 2011

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Births to Mothers Who Smoked during Pregnancy (2003 Revised Birth Certificate).

Smoking During Pregnancy

A healthy start in life begins during pregnancy. Babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy are more likely to suffer from low birthweight, premature birth, infant death, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and birth defects such as cleft lip and palate.[1] In fact, smoking during pregnancy is the "single most important known cause" of low birthweight.[2] When a woman quits smoking during pregnancy, especially if early in the pregnancy, infant health benefits.[3]

- **Based on the 34 states with comparable birth certificate data, 9 percent of U.S. births in 2011 were to mothers who smoked while pregnant. Kentucky rates were the highest, with 23 percent of expectant mothers smoking during pregnancy.[4]**
- **In 2009-2011, 26.4 percent of Kentucky mothers smoked during pregnancy, however county rates varied widely. Less than 18 percent of expectant mothers in Fayette, Jefferson, Oldham, and Warren Counties smoked, compared to more than 40 percent of mothers in 16 counties.[5] Fayette and Jefferson Counties, as well as Bowling Green in Warren County, have comprehensive smoke-free ordinances.[6]**
- **Smoking during pregnancy differs by racial and ethnic groups in Kentucky. In 2011, 28.7 percent of non-Hispanic White women reporting smoking during pregnancy, compared to 20.1 percent of non-Hispanic Black women, and 6.4 percent of Hispanic women.[7]**

Kentucky can lower maternal smoking rates by enacting a comprehensive statewide smoke-free law and increasing the state's tobacco tax. Health care providers can also help pregnant women quit smoking by promoting screening, counseling, and referrals to smoking cessation programs.[8,9,10]

Low-Birthweight Babies

All babies need a strong start. Yet infants who weigh less than 5.5 pounds at birth are more likely to face short- and long-term health complications. They are also at an increased risk of dying within their first year of life.[11] Several maternal factors contribute to the likelihood of low birthweight, including infections, smoking during pregnancy, poor nutrition, stress, and poverty.[12]

- **In 2011, low-birthweight babies made up 8.1 percent of all live births in the U.S.. Kentucky's rate of 9.1 percent was among the worst in the nation, ranking 43 of 50.[14] Kentucky's rate has remained higher than the national rate since 1994.[15]**
- **In 2009-2011, 8.9 percent of Kentucky babies were low birthweight. Low-birthweight babies made up more than 14 percent of births to mothers living in Lawrence, Lewis, Martin, and Wolfe Counties, and less than 6 percent in Boone, Carlisle, and LaRue Counties.**
- **Increased exposure to neighborhood poverty, experiencing racial discrimination and lack of social support for Black women contribute to disparities in the rate of low-weight births.[16] Among all births to Kentucky mothers in 2011, 14.1 percent of non-Hispanic Black babies weighed less than 5.5 pounds, compared to 8.6 percent of non-Hispanic White babies and 7.2 percent of Hispanic babies.[17]**

Improved access to preconception care for women of reproductive age could lower the number of low-weight births, as could better prenatal care and reduced smoking. Increasing participation among expecting parents in Kentucky's Health Access Nurturing Development Services (HANDS) home visiting program would also help reduce the rate of low-weight births.[19,20]

Inpatient Asthma Hospitalizations

Asthma is the most common chronic illness among young people in the United States. Marked by airway spasms and difficulty breathing, it can have detrimental effects on a child's physical, emotional, and psychological development.[21] On average, three children in a classroom of 30 will have asthma —a leading cause of school absenteeism.[22] Although strategies for managing asthma are well-documented, it resulted in 10.5 million missed school days in 2008 among children ages 5–17,[23] and it is the third leading cause of hospitalization among children younger than 15.[24]

- **Eleven percent of Kentucky children were affected by asthma in 2011-2012, compared to 9 percent of children nationally.[25]**
- **Asthma attacks led to hospital admission for 10.5 of every 1,000 children in Kentucky in 2009-2011. Bell and Fulton Counties had the highest rates of asthma inpatient hospitalization at more than 100 per 1,000 children ages 0-17.**
- **Children in low-income families and children of color face higher asthma risk factors, including poor housing, and greater exposure to poor air quality and pesticides.[26] Low-income children also may not be able to access quality health care providers to treat asthma.[27] In Kentucky, asthma disproportionally affects Black youth, while the rural Appalachian counties have the highest rates of asthma hospitalizations.[28]**

While there is no cure for asthma, patient education and appropriate health care can help children with asthma manage symptoms.[29] School districts can help students manage asthma by staffing every school with a full-time nurse and reducing asthma triggers. Each school should prepare an action plan for students with asthma, and employees should be taught how to help a child during an asthma attack.[30]

Teen Births

Teenage childbearing not only jeopardizes the health and well-being of newborns; it can have long-term consequences for families and communities. Babies of teen mothers are more likely to be born prematurely and are at increased risk of low birthweight, health problems, and developmental delays. They are also more likely to die before their first birthday. As these children grow up, they are more likely to struggle academically, drop out of school, engage in delinquent behavior, and experience homelessness.[31,32] Teen births increase expenditures for public health, child welfare, and incarceration and decrease tax revenue.[33]

- **In Kentucky, there were 43 teen births for every 1,000 females ages 15-19 in 2011. Nationally, the rate was 31 teen births per 1,000. Though still higher than the U.S. rate, Kentucky's rate mirrors the national downward trend in teen births, with 2011 rates at a historic low.[34]**
- **In 2009-2011, Oldham County had the lowest rate of teen births in Kentucky at 12.7 per 1,000 females ages 15-19, while McCreary County had the highest rate at 86.4 per 1,000.**
- **In communities of color, the disproportionate impact of poverty, as well as racial inequity, limit social and economic opportunities that might promote adolescent reproductive health.[35] In 2011, 80 percent of teen births in Kentucky were to non-Hispanic White females. Although the number of teen births was higher among Whites, the rate of teen birth was higher among Blacks and Hispanics. The teen birth rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 was 41.3 for non-Hispanic Whites, 51.7 for non-Hispanic Black females, and 57.3 for Hispanic females.[36]**

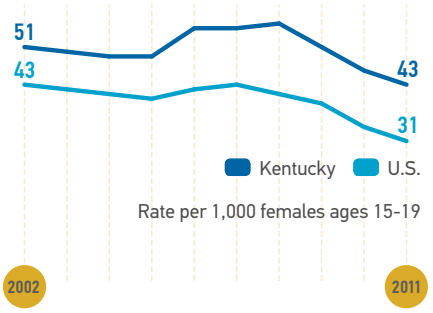
The most effective way to reduce Kentucky teen pregnancies is to educate youth about sex and risky sexual behaviors and ensure that teens have access to effective contraceptive methods.[37]

Kentucky ranks 41st in the nation for children with asthma problems.

Ranking among States on Percentage of Children with Asthma Problems: 2011-2012

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Percent of Children with Asthma Problems.

Kentucky's rate of babies born to teen mothers has been declining but remains higher than the U.S. rate.



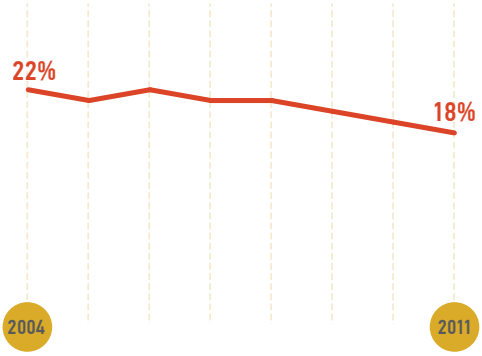
Rate of Births to Teens per 1,000 Females Ages 15 to 19: 2002-2011

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Teen Births by Age Group.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

All children need nurturing role models and positive opportunities to become healthy, productive members of society. Stable families, caring professionals, and supportive communities provide that foundation. Strong family relationships have a powerful influence on a child's success, yet families are not immune from problems in their communities. When communities have the resources to provide safe surroundings and interventions that help families resolve challenges, children are more likely to thrive.

The percentage of Kentucky babies born to mothers without a high school degree has gradually improved.

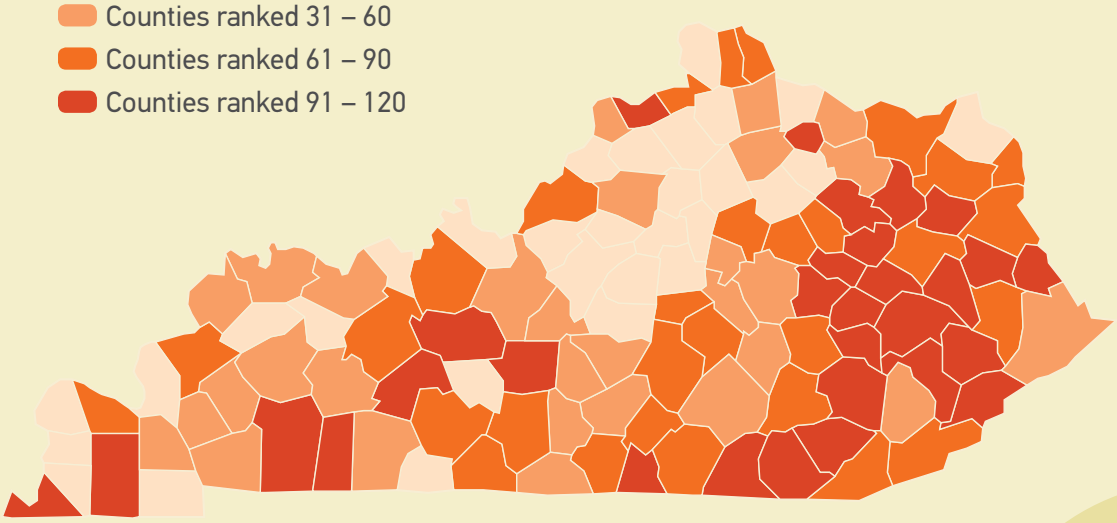


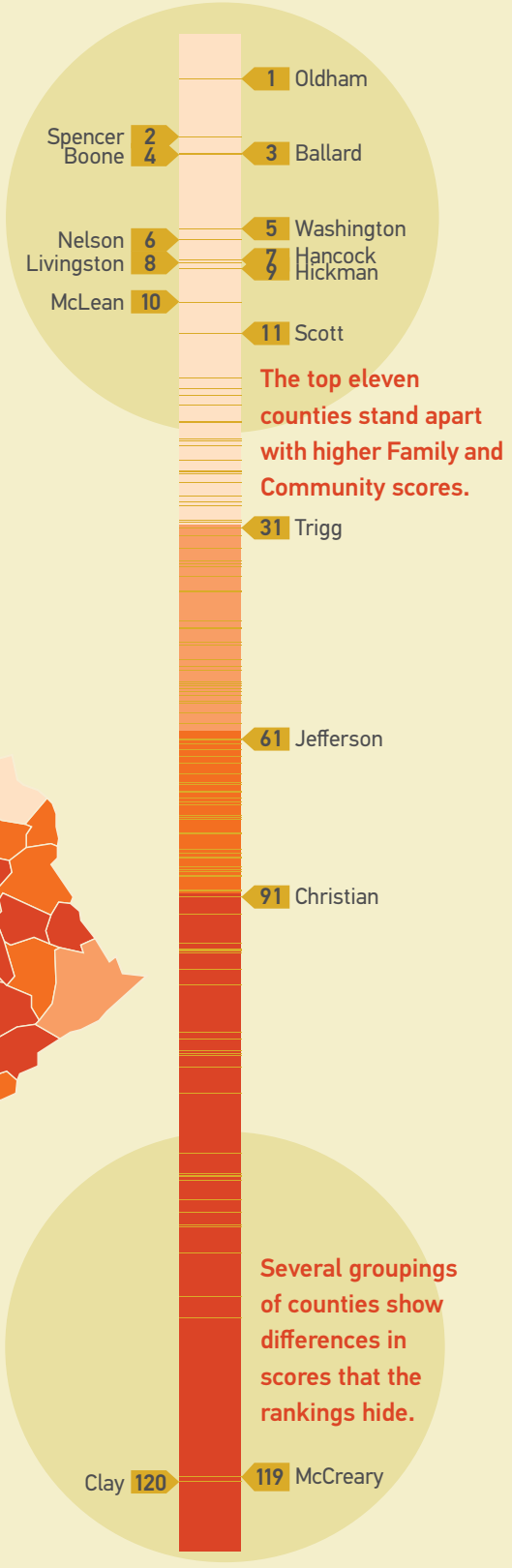
Rates of Births to Mothers without a High School Degree in Kentucky: 2004-2011

SOURCE: KIDS COUNT Data Center, National KIDS COUNT project, Births to Mothers with Less than 12 Years of Education.

Family and Community: County Comparisons

The map below shows county rankings for the Family and Community domain, based on the county scores for the four indicators included. The bar shows the range and distribution of the scores used to calculate the rankings. Rankings hide gaps that exist between scores. Many counties' scores are grouped near the middle, yet gaps in the scores appear, especially among the counties at both the high and low ends of the rankings.





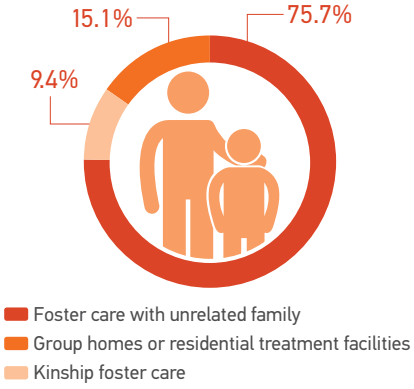
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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

Percentage of Children Living in Areas Where at Least 20 Percent of Population Lives in Poverty: 2007-2011

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

Only 9.4 percent of Kentucky children in state-supervised foster care are placed with relatives.



Percentage of Children in Out-of-Home Placement by Type in Kentucky: 2012

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, October 2013.

Births to Mothers Without a High School Degree

Studies show a strong relationship between a child's well-being and the educational attainment of the mother. The more education the mother receives, the more likely her infant will be born full term and at a healthy weight.[1] Parental educational attainment is also associated with a child's school readiness, academic achievement, and positive health outcomes.[2]

- **In the 36 states that use the 2003 revised birth certificate, 18 percent of births in Kentucky and the U.S. in 2011 were to mothers who did not complete high school.[3]**
- **During 2009-2011, 19.2 percent of Kentucky births were to mothers without a high school degree. Spencer County had the lowest rate at 9.4 percent. Clay, Elliot, Hart, Martin, and Todd Counties had the highest rates at 33 percent or more.**
- **In Kentucky, White mothers accounted for 71.4 percent of all births to mothers without a high school degree. Yet, unequal opportunities in the education system and a lack of community protective factors result in disproportionate rates for women of color.[4] More than 1 in 2 Hispanic mothers lacked a high school degree in 2011, compared to almost 1 in 5 Black (Non-Hispanic) mothers and approximately 1 in 6 White mothers.[5]**

Programs that combine remedial education, vocational training, and day care, as well as services that include financial incentives for teen mothers to return to or stay in school, have shown success in increasing high school completion rates.[6] Two-generation approaches, which address educational needs of parents and children together, offer opportunities to improve education levels of older parents.[7]

Children Living in High-Poverty Areas

Concentrated poverty puts an entire neighborhood and its residents at risk of poor outcomes.[8] The problems with poverty are amplified when the poverty rate for an area rises above 20 percent. People who live in these communities often lack access to quality education, medical care, and safe outdoor spaces. The residents are more susceptible to unemployment, violence, and crime.[9] Such environments make it more difficult for children to succeed in school and undermine their opportunities for economic success as adults.[10]

- **In 2007-2011, 38.3 percent of Kentucky children lived in areas where at least 20 percent of residents were poor. In 18 Kentucky counties, every child lived in a high-poverty area, while 17 counties had no high-poverty areas.**
- **In those same years, 12 percent of children in the United States lived in high-poverty areas, where at least 30 percent of all residents were poor. In Kentucky, 14 percent of children did.[11]**
- **Segregation in housing and the lack of equal economic opportunities across racial groups means that some children are more likely to live in areas of concentrated poverty.[12] In 2007-2011, 11 percent of non-Hispanic White children in Kentucky lived in areas where at least 30 percent of all residents were poor, compared to 35 percent of Kentucky's Black or African American children.[13]**

The integrated delivery of education, employment training, work supports, financial coaching, and asset building services in high-poverty areas contribute to higher rates of economic success and stability.[14] Enacting a refundable state earned income credit is another method proven to help raise families out of poverty.

Children in Out-of-Home Care

All children need safe homes and caring relationships to grow and thrive. In the face of child abuse or neglect, the state may determine a child must be removed from home. When a placement with relatives is not possible, children may be put into foster care. A child who needs greater supervision or treatment may be placed in a residential facility. Such out-of-home care should be used only when other alternatives, including family preservation services, have failed or if a child is in imminent danger. Still, out-of-home care is associated with increased rates of teen parenthood, mental health problems, and lower income in adulthood.[15]

- **During the past decade there has been a substantial decline nationally in the number of children in foster care.[16] Although Kentucky saw a decline between 2008 and 2010, the number of children in out-of-home care increased by 5.5 percent between 2010 and 2012.[17]**
- **Kentucky counties vary in their use of out-of-home care. Fifty counties used out-of-home care for children ages 0-17 at a rate greater than the state's 33.7 children per 1,000.**
- **A greater need for services, unintentional bias in policies or practices, and inadequate community conditions and supports lead to racial disparities in rates of out-of-home care.[18] Children of color are more likely to be removed from their homes and less likely to be returned to their families than White children.[19] Data from December 2012 shows 13 percent of children in out-of-home care were Black or African American, even though African Americans made up only 10.6 percent of the child population in 2012.[20]**

Investment in prevention and early intervention programs that keep families together safely would reduce the number of children in out-of-home care, as can increased supports for relatives willing to raise the children.

Youth Incarcerated in the Juvenile Justice System

Kentucky needs to hold youth accountable for their actions, while using effective, evidence-based interventions to put them on a path to becoming productive citizens. Too often, the current system uses punishments that do not fit the offense. A rehabilitative approach that addresses the root cause of the behavior not only improves public safety, but also saves taxpayer dollars.[21,22] Evidence shows that communities are safer and young people fare better when incarceration is reserved for times when public safety is at risk.[23] Incarcerated youth face a greater probability of poor education, less employment, and poor mental health outcomes, and they are at increased risk of being incarcerated again.[24]

- **Although U.S. juvenile crime rates fell across the board from 1997 to 2007, youth incarceration rates in the United States remain nearly five times higher than the next highest nation — South Africa.[25]**
- **In 2010-2012, Kentucky incarcerated 51.9 young people ages 10-17 for every 1,000 children that age. County incarceration rates varied widely, with 38 counties exceeding the state rate.**
- **Imbedded racial inequalities within the juvenile justice system result in disparate treatment across racial groups. Youth of color are more likely to receive more punitive treatment than their White counterparts even when the offense and the history of delinquency are similar.[26] Black youth were greatly overrepresented among Kentucky's incarcerated population in 2012; 30 percent of the juvenile incarcerated population was Black even though Black youth make up only 10.6 percent of the child population.[27]**

Family- and community-based programs that address the underlying causes of undesirable youth behavior put youth on the right track. Reserving incarceration for cases where a youth poses a risk to public safety produces better community outcomes.

Most Kentucky youth are incarcerated for offenses that do not threaten public safety.

Incarcerations by Type of Offense per Uniform Crime Report Classification: 2012[28]

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice and Louisville Metro Youth Detention Services, August 2013.

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DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Domain Rank for each county was derived using the following method. First, the county numerical values for each indicator in each domain were converted into standard scores. The standard scores in each domain were then summed to get a total standard score for each county. Finally, the counties were ranked by their total standard score by domain from best (1) to worst (120). Standard scores were calculated by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight within each domain; however, six counties could not be ranked on one measure in the health domain (inpatient asthma hospitalizations), thus weighting was applied equally to the standard scores across the remaining three measures in the health domain for those counties. This process was used to derive a total standard score comparable to the other 114 counties.

Overall Rank for each county was derived using the following method. First, the county numerical values for each indicator in each domain were converted into standard scores. The standard scores within each domain were then summed to get a domain-specific standard score, and those four domain scores were summed to create a total standard score for each county. Finally, the counties were ranked by their overall total standard score from best (1) to worst (120). Standard scores were calculated by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. Each domain was given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

Economic Security

Children in poverty is the percentage of children ages 0-17 who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty line. Poverty status is determined by the inflation-adjusted income of a family and the size of a household. For example, the poverty line in 2011 for a family with two adults and two children was $22,811. Poverty status is not determined for children living in group quarters or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of all teenagers between 16 and 19 years old who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth." **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Parental unemployment is the percentage of families with own children under 18 in which the parents, 16 years old and over, are in the labor force but at least one of them is unemployed. Civilians are classified as "unemployed" if they were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week (calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed), and were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Also included as "unemployed" are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates.**

High rental cost burden is the estimated percentage of renters who did not earn enough to afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in their county without having to spend more than 30 percent of their household income toward housing costs (rent and utilities). The housing costs were inflation-adjusted for 2013. **SOURCE: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2013 Out of Reach report.**

Education

Children not attending preschool is the percentage of all 3- and 4-year-olds that are not enrolled in a public or private preschool/nursery program. Public schools are defined as any school controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, state, or federal government. Private schools are defined as schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups. **SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Fourth graders not proficient in reading is the percentage of all tested public school fourth graders who did not score proficient or distinguished on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) reading test. The assessment for fourth grade consists of multiple-choice, extended-response, and short answer items. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive county-wide percentage. Data for Silver Grove Independent in Campbell County was not included in the county-wide percentage because the data point was suppressed by the source. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2012-2013.**

Eighth graders not proficient in math is the percentage of all tested public school eighth graders who did not score proficient or distinguished on the Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) math test. The assessment for eighth grade consists of multiple-choice, extended-response, and short answer items. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive county-wide percentage. **SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2012-2013.**

High school students not graduating on time is the percentage of high school students who did not graduate within four years, utilizing the four-year adjusted cohort method. This method tracks students over a four-year period and controls for student population changes within the cohort. Data were aggregated for counties with more than one public school district in order to derive a comprehensive county-wide percentage. SOURCE: **Kentucky Department of Education, School Year 2012-2013.**

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. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2009, 2010, and 2011 data, which are all preliminary. SOURCE: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2009-2011.**

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. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2009, 2010, and 2011 data, which are all preliminary. SOURCE: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2009-2011.**

Inpatient asthma hospitalizations (ages 0-17) is the rate of inpatient hospitalizations due to an asthma attack per 1,000 children ages 0 to 17. The data only reflect inpatient hospitalizations in which asthma was the primary diagnosis for hospitalization. County-level data were suppressed and not provided by the source for Ballard, Gallatin, Menifee, Pendleton, Powell and Robertson Counties because there were fewer than five events. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2008 through 2012 data. SOURCE: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy, 2008-2012. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census.**

Teen births is the rate of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2009, 2010, and 2011 data, which are all preliminary. SOURCES: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2009-2011. Teen population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2009-2011 estimates, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.**

Family and Community

Births to mothers without a high school degree is the percentage of all live births to women with no high school degree or equivalent. Data were reported by mother's place of residence. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2009, 2010, and 2011 data, which are all preliminary. SOURCE: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center, 2009-2011.**

Children living in high-poverty areas is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 20 percent or more. Poverty status is determined by the inflation-adjusted income of a person and the size of a household. For example, the poverty line in 2011 for a family with two adults and two children was $22,811. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey response. SOURCE: **U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates.**

Children in out-of-home care is the rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 of children who lived in out-of-home care due to abuse or neglect. Out-of-home care includes placements in state-run child care facilities, private child care facilities/homes, and licensed foster care with relatives. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2010, 2011, and 2012 data. SOURCES: **Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, 2010-2012. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011 estimates, processed by the Kentucky State Data Center.**

Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system is the rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17 of children who were booked into a secure juvenile detention facility. The numerator for the rate calculation is the sum of the 2010, 2011, and 2012 data. A child may have been booked more than once during those years. SOURCES: **Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice and Louisville Metro Youth Detention Services, 2010-2012. Child population data for rate calculation is from the U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011 estimates, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.**

APPENDICES

Child Population Ages 0–17 by Race & Ethnicity

	2012				
	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Kentucky	**107,807**	**53,795**	**838,236**	**18,400**	**1,018,238**
Adair	131	143	3,838	23	4,135
Allen	83	130	4,541	30	4,784
Anderson	168	133	5,026	45	5,372
Ballard	87	41	1,736	12	1,876
Barren	548	487	8,938	80	10,053
Bath	72	73	2,769	10	2,924
Bell	212	89	5,891	36	6,228
Boone	1,328	1,850	29,843	1,135	34,156
Bourbon	349	586	3,741	28	4,704
Boyd	355	199	9,840	81	10,475
Boyle	561	330	5,082	94	6,067
Bracken	31	40	2,056	7	2,134
Breathitt	51	48	2,975	38	3,112
Breckinridge	156	105	4,457	31	4,749
Bullitt	314	463	17,283	191	18,251
Butler	58	165	2,794	12	3,029
Caldwell	231	64	2,584	23	2,902
Calloway	378	327	5,976	134	6,815
Campbell	878	548	18,720	277	20,423
Carlisle	27	38	1,038	10	1,113
Carroll	94	283	2,383	16	2,776
Carter	51	155	6,004	35	6,245
Casey	41	199	3,480	17	3,737
Christian	5,337	1,921	13,125	447	20,830
Clark	555	410	7,212	61	8,238
Clay	121	61	4,543	15	4,740
Clinton	39	115	2,252	8	2,414
Crittenden	21	15	2,006	23	2,065
Cumberland	59	29	1,411	4	1,503
Daviess	1,833	1,172	20,441	325	23,771
Edmonson	49	41	2,464	10	2,564
Elliott	5	21	1,465	4	1,495
Estill	29	37	3,172	10	3,248
Fayette	12,978	7,755	40,820	2,796	64,349
Fleming	73	91	3,375	19	3,558
Floyd	85	134	8,480	26	8,725
Franklin	1,367	554	8,445	234	10,600
Fulton	489	38	809	11	1,347
Gallatin	46	182	2,020	16	2,264
Garrard	105	173	3,481	16	3,775
Grant	98	270	6,267	58	6,693
Graves	669	958	7,545	63	9,235
Grayson	84	119	5,940	23	6,166
Green	75	77	2,320	18	2,490
Greenup	127	130	7,755	76	8,088
Hancock	32	53	2,083	10	2,178
Hardin	4,307	2,139	19,862	742	27,050
Harlan	208	118	6,141	50	6,517
Harrison	138	154	4,040	28	4,360
Hart	179	97	4,135	11	4,422
Henderson	1,134	394	9,312	94	10,934
Henry	130	220	3,326	26	3,702
Hickman	106	29	815	8	958
Hopkins	1,067	353	9,215	96	10,731
Jackson	26	37	3,001	10	3,074
Jefferson	48,935	11,925	105,937	5,492	172,289
Jessamine	640	530	11,188	256	12,614
Johnson	41	45	5,069	40	5,195
Kenton	2,906	1,942	34,510	699	40,057
Knott	47	46	3,344	3	3,440

	2012				
	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Knox	122	159	7,367	37	7,685
LaRue	149	192	2,908	21	3,270
Laurel	226	309	13,602	151	14,288
Lawrence	40	43	3,578	16	3,677
Lee	14	18	1,442	4	1,478
Leslie	22	14	2,392	7	2,435
Letcher	57	65	5,151	16	5,289
Lewis	34	42	3,146	9	3,231
Lincoln	207	159	5,539	28	5,933
Livingston	19	48	1,832	11	1,910
Logan	602	294	5,436	39	6,371
Lyon	49	45	1,176	8	1,278
McCracken	2,361	568	11,261	225	14,415
McCreary	52	68	3,828	14	3,962
McLean	27	63	2,100	5	2,195
Madison	999	672	15,956	294	17,921
Magoffin	18	40	2,976	9	3,043
Marion	399	215	4,192	49	4,855
Marshall	51	152	6,226	35	6,464
Martin	16	18	2,633	4	2,671
Mason	380	135	3,655	45	4,215
Meade	445	411	6,702	126	7,684
Menifee	46	26	1,296	4	1,372
Mercer	251	239	4,355	45	4,890
Metcalfe	49	65	2,231	2	2,347
Monroe	78	132	2,253	2	2,465
Montgomery	202	280	6,069	31	6,582
Morgan	26	19	2,695	10	2,750
Muhlenberg	278	152	6,167	18	6,615
Nelson	775	425	9,909	97	11,206
Nicholas	16	65	1,556	10	1,647
Ohio	96	403	5,483	28	6,010
Oldham	579	762	14,487	396	16,224
Owen	32	126	2,400	7	2,565
Owsley	16	13	1,045	2	1,076
Pendleton	32	50	3,352	18	3,452
Perry	173	91	5,971	47	6,282
Pike	168	163	13,429	91	13,851
Powell	42	40	2,992	5	3,079
Pulaski	314	584	13,361	133	14,392
Robertson	6	9	394	0	409
Rockcastle	37	55	3,798	14	3,904
Rowan	114	108	4,230	65	4,517
Russell	50	246	3,553	20	3,869
Scott	868	862	10,956	211	12,897
Shelby	968	1,587	8,140	142	10,837
Simpson	505	125	3,590	26	4,246
Spencer	118	123	4,075	26	4,342
Taylor	340	179	4,886	57	5,462
Todd	334	200	2,863	11	3,408
Trigg	315	68	2,778	23	3,184
Trimble	41	113	1,963	17	2,134
Union	381	70	2,876	22	3,349
Warren	2,974	2,184	19,923	1,253	26,334
Washington	222	183	2,282	14	2,701
Wayne	114	244	4,240	36	4,634
Webster	134	327	2,704	31	3,196
Whitley	98	129	8,162	68	8,457
Wolfe	12	21	1,695	6	1,734
Woodford	370	716	4,658	66	5,810

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics 2012 Population Estimates, processed by Kentucky Youth Advocates.
Data note: Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

Child Well-Being Rankings

	Overall Rank	Economic Security Rank	Education Rank	Health Rank	Family and Community Rank
Adair	44	62	60	26	54
Allen	46	52	55	37	62
Anderson	18	25	14	46	21
Ballard	12	36	3	91	3
Barren	56	67	46	30	79
Bath	111	114	82	104	113
Bell	113	101	104	119	87
Boone	2	1	5	2	4
Bourbon	26	39	17	45	30
Boyd	64	63	23	88	73
Boyle	28	30	19	25	63
Bracken	71	80	98	82	12
Breathitt	96	57	88	97	104
Breckinridge	65	78	70	31	82
Bullitt	10	9	64	12	13
Butler	92	55	102	71	102
Caldwell	74	102	28	89	37
Calloway	3	17	6	4	17
Campbell	11	15	9	15	66
Carlisle	36	79	62	14	16
Carroll	107	97	118	85	115
Carter	61	42	35	80	81
Casey	88	96	83	72	70
Christian	97	77	116	61	91
Clark	60	66	29	66	76
Clay	120	111	119	110	120
Clinton	91	54	110	84	92
Crittenden	81	73	112	49	69
Cumberland	89	106	76	63	68
Daviess	17	26	16	27	35
Edmonson	16	84	2	19	29
Elliott	117	115	94	115	108
Estill	102	107	101	79	97
Fayette	33	28	57	5	78
Fleming	50	21	86	56	47
Floyd	101	105	37	117	88
Franklin	47	29	107	50	26
Fulton	119	110	92	120	117
Gallatin	90	71	95	99	64
Garrard	49	86	24	64	36
Grant	55	40	81	74	28
Graves	54	65	20	35	96
Grayson	80	89	21	60	111
Green	34	45	58	18	33
Greenup	32	48	47	28	27
Hancock	25	27	74	40	7
Hardin	19	14	48	22	34
Harlan	106	98	84	118	90
Harrison	84	72	90	98	43
Hart	66	91	13	29	110
Henderson	43	47	39	54	49
Henry	67	85	105	51	20
Hickman	13	18	10	86	9
Hopkins	58	38	68	77	55
Jackson	108	112	117	95	89
Jefferson	68	44	114	23	61
Jessamine	40	22	100	17	44
Johnson	100	94	56	111	94
Kenton	29	20	34	21	67
Knott	79	59	61	75	100
Knox	116	117	120	87	107
LaRue	23	70	7	13	60
Laurel	87	74	111	58	80
Lawrence	99	88	97	105	77
Lee	95	95	30	102	103
Leslie	62	23	41	106	53
Letcher	98	99	72	92	93
Lewis	85	104	63	55	72
Lincoln	83	87	75	68	84
Livingston	27	2	91	70	8
Logan	53	53	66	42	46
Lyon	31	43	4	76	41
McCracken	42	34	38	39	83
McCreary	112	108	79	103	119
McLean	15	35	31	36	10
Madison	21	24	43	16	38
Magoffin	105	109	25	114	101
Marion	22	32	15	57	24
Marshall	8	4	8	33	42
Martin	118	120	73	116	109
Mason	72	60	59	93	56
Meade	7	12	11	32	15
Menifee	110	100	115	108	99
Mercer	30	51	22	41	22
Metcalfe	37	16	33	69	45
Monroe	63	64	77	48	59
Montgomery	52	49	42	53	65
Morgan	69	90	53	47	75
Muhlenberg	59	37	69	78	57
Nelson	35	46	93	24	6
Nicholas	75	61	99	94	25
Ohio	76	50	89	62	85
Oldham	1	8	1	1	1
Owen	39	6	113	44	14
Owsley	115	116	96	109	116
Pendleton	78	69	78	100	40
Perry	109	92	106	112	114
Pike	77	82	85	90	39
Powell	103	93	65	107	112
Pulaski	57	58	40	73	50
Robertson	104	118	51	81	105
Rockcastle	70	83	45	83	51
Rowan	86	68	108	43	98
Russell	93	76	80	101	86
Scott	9	19	71	6	11
Shelby	14	3	49	10	58
Simpson	20	5	27	67	23
Spencer	4	10	50	8	2
Taylor	45	75	18	59	48
Todd	38	31	44	9	95
Trigg	48	81	67	34	31
Trimble	41	11	87	65	32
Union	73	113	54	20	52
Warren	24	33	36	3	71
Washington	6	7	52	11	5
Wayne	94	103	103	52	74
Webster	51	41	109	38	19
Whitley	82	56	26	96	106
Wolfe	114	119	32	113	118
Woodford	5	13	12	7	18

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Children in poverty: 2007-11	Teens not in school and not working: 2007-11	Parental unemployment: 2007-11	High rental cost burden: 2013
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Kentucky	25.1%	9.4%	6.3%	54%
Adair	19.1%	16.6%	5.1%	61%
Allen	28.1%	8.9%	8.7%	49%
Anderson	21.6%	11.7%	7.4%	40%
Ballard	20.1%	6.7%	6.3%	59%
Barren	28.3%	17.0%	6.1%	52%
Bath	45.4%	18.9%	9.9%	70%
Bell	39.7%	11.5%	9.1%	66%
Boone	8.5%	4.6%	3.3%	41%
Bourbon	23.4%	8.7%	5.2%	57%
Boyd	27.3%	13.3%	5.7%	57%
Boyle	27.9%	2.8%	6.0%	52%
Bracken	22.9%	23.5%	5.0%	57%
Breathitt	37.5%	5.5%	4.1%	61%
Breckinridge	30.4%	16.6%	7.2%	51%
Bullitt	12.3%	8.4%	5.0%	47%
Butler	23.1%	1.7%	6.1%	74%
Caldwell	35.3%	9.3%	15.5%	57%
Calloway	17.6%	3.1%	4.0%	58%
Campbell	15.8%	2.9%	4.9%	56%
Carlisle	23.2%	27.7%	4.9%	49%
Carroll	33.5%	13.1%	13.8%	49%
Carter	24.5%	7.6%	7.7%	53%
Casey	40.5%	8.8%	8.3%	65%
Christian	31.2%	12.5%	8.7%	51%
Clark	21.9%	9.5%	9.4%	59%
Clay	42.5%	10.3%	13.5%	68%
Clinton	34.2%	1.5%	4.9%	66%
Crittenden	24.5%	24.1%	4.4%	52%
Cumberland	35.7%	18.5%	12.0%	57%
Daviess	21.1%	7.0%	4.9%	55%
Edmonson	21.9%	17.5%	7.4%	61%
Elliott	39.7%	24.7%	7.5%	81%
Estill	42.8%	10.7%	12.0%	65%
Fayette	22.9%	5.6%	5.8%	53%
Fleming	17.0%	11.1%	5.4%	46%
Floyd	41.1%	18.5%	9.5%	58%
Franklin	21.8%	8.3%	6.6%	48%
Fulton	43.9%	5.1%	18.9%	54%
Gallatin	28.9%	*	10.0%	65%
Garrard	29.9%	10.9%	9.4%	58%
Grant	22.0%	16.4%	6.6%	44%
Graves	29.8%	8.0%	9.0%	54%
Grayson	30.9%	10.2%	11.8%	52%
Green	25.9%	*	7.4%	65%
Greenup	22.5%	10.4%	6.3%	58%
Hancock	20.7%	*	6.0%	62%
Hardin	24.1%	6.9%	5.5%	40%
Harlan	40.7%	14.0%	6.9%	65%
Harrison	28.9%	12.1%	8.1%	54%
Hart	32.3%	8.4%	7.6%	68%
Henderson	21.2%	10.9%	4.8%	63%
Henry	32.8%	7.0%	8.0%	64%
Hickman	22.4%	4.0%	5.4%	48%
Hopkins	32.9%	8.9%	6.2%	44%
Jackson	46.1%	6.9%	10.2%	80%
Jefferson	24.0%	9.0%	7.2%	55%
Jessamine	23.2%	4.1%	5.0%	53%
Johnson	29.2%	20.3%	8.5%	55%
Kenton	18.6%	9.7%	4.1%	50%
Knott	31.1%	6.8%	10.0%	48%

	Children in poverty: 2007-11	Teens not in school and not working: 2007-11	Parental unemployment: 2007-11	High rental cost burden: 2013
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Knox	50.3%	23.4%	11.3%	65%
LaRue	27.5%	14.2%	5.3%	60%
Laurel	27.2%	16.0%	7.5%	52%
Lawrence	36.1%	12.2%	8.1%	55%
Lee	44.5%	10.7%	1.8%	75%
Leslie	14.4%	15.4%	1.9%	57%
Letcher	34.3%	14.2%	10.4%	62%
Lewis	44.4%	6.0%	12.5%	63%
Lincoln	30.6%	16.6%	7.2%	56%
Livingston	24.1%	2.6%	1.3%	46%
Logan	29.1%	11.2%	5.8%	54%
Lyon	29.6%	*	9.8%	50%
McCracken	22.3%	13.0%	5.6%	46%
McCreary	42.0%	20.7%	8.7%	62%
McLean	27.3%	8.3%	4.4%	52%
Madison	23.6%	6.7%	6.1%	48%
Magoffin	38.8%	19.9%	6.5%	74%
Marion	22.3%	10.2%	3.7%	54%
Marshall	17.7%	3.3%	3.9%	48%
Martin	56.3%	24.8%	12.0%	70%
Mason	28.3%	17.5%	5.9%	48%
Meade	21.0%	9.5%	6.6%	35%
Menifee	45.8%	16.0%	5.5%	63%
Mercer	17.2%	8.6%	9.3%	58%
Metcalfe	22.7%	6.4%	6.5%	40%
Monroe	35.2%	7.5%	3.7%	65%
Montgomery	28.3%	16.0%	4.0%	52%
Morgan	38.3%	8.0%	6.1%	66%
Muhlenberg	29.7%	9.6%	3.5%	54%
Nelson	22.5%	10.9%	7.9%	52%
Nicholas	17.4%	16.4%	5.4%	62%
Ohio	34.5%	11.4%	6.9%	44%
Oldham	7.9%	7.6%	5.1%	52%
Owen	18.3%	7.6%	4.4%	43%
Owsley	46.5%	*	16.8%	82%
Pendleton	30.0%	11.0%	8.5%	52%
Perry	39.9%	3.8%	9.0%	65%
Pike	30.0%	11.6%	6.8%	63%
Powell	40.2%	14.4%	3.8%	66%
Pulaski	31.4%	12.0%	4.0%	58%
Robertson	42.7%	13.3%	17.5%	70%
Rockcastle	37.1%	4.5%	5.1%	72%
Rowan	37.5%	6.5%	4.6%	63%
Russell	24.7%	16.7%	4.8%	62%
Scott	20.0%	6.2%	5.8%	47%
Shelby	17.2%	5.5%	4.3%	44%
Simpson	15.5%	6.9%	4.5%	44%
Spencer	8.4%	5.7%	7.2%	49%
Taylor	30.5%	10.5%	6.9%	59%
Todd	31.5%	12.2%	3.9%	41%
Trigg	26.0%	14.5%	6.3%	64%
Trimble	16.8%	4.5%	4.9%	50%
Union	24.9%	45.3%	7.2%	55%
Warren	24.8%	7.9%	4.4%	54%
Washington	18.2%	9.6%	4.9%	39%
Wayne	35.2%	5.8%	14.2%	67%
Webster	19.0%	11.4%	5.6%	59%
Whitley	34.8%	8.9%	5.2%	55%
Wolfe	58.1%	18.8%	4.5%	89%
Woodford	21.1%	1.4%	5.5%	51%

*Rates not calculated for fewer than 6 events.

EDUCATION

	Children not attending preschool: 2007-11	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2012/13	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2012/13	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2012/13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Kentucky	**56.0%**	**51.2%**	**54.9%**	**13.9%**
Adair	61.2%	55.1%	48.4%	10.2%
Allen	69.5%	48.5%	51.4%	9.0%
Anderson	54.9%	54.5%	41.4%	3.5%
Ballard	33.7%	50.0%	35.8%	7.6%
Barren	48.6%	51.8%	46.7%	13.9%
Bath	58.7%	55.8%	56.1%	13.1%
Bell	67.7%	56.9%	66.2%	11.3%
Boone	46.4%	41.9%	44.0%	7.1%
Bourbon	36.3%	51.7%	51.3%	8.7%
Boyd	57.9%	46.5%	52.3%	6.3%
Boyle	49.1%	43.0%	53.3%	9.8%
Bracken	82.1%	64.2%	60.5%	3.0%
Breathitt	67.2%	56.1%	54.0%	12.5%
Breckinridge	72.2%	53.0%	52.7%	8.7%
Bullitt	51.6%	51.9%	53.0%	14.8%
Butler	91.2%	51.2%	64.2%	8.0%
Caldwell	75.5%	45.5%	38.2%	9.2%
Calloway	54.2%	41.6%	41.5%	6.4%
Campbell	48.4%	46.4%	40.6%	8.4%
Carlisle	55.6%	57.1%	63.1%	4.6%
Carroll	83.7%	64.7%	63.8%	11.6%
Carter	57.7%	60.1%	46.7%	3.4%
Casey	75.1%	50.0%	68.3%	6.7%
Christian	62.7%	61.1%	65.9%	18.7%
Clark	46.8%	49.8%	52.5%	9.7%
Clay	60.6%	58.8%	80.1%	17.1%
Clinton	41.4%	67.7%	59.6%	17.6%
Crittenden	75.3%	52.9%	60.0%	16.5%
Cumberland	50.7%	63.8%	63.9%	4.8%
Daviess	47.6%	47.2%	46.0%	9.4%
Edmonson	34.0%	44.9%	34.8%	9.6%
Elliott	31.6%	68.6%	70.0%	11.0%
Estill	82.3%	69.4%	52.3%	4.3%
Fayette	54.4%	48.1%	46.2%	17.3%
Fleming	58.0%	60.2%	69.0%	5.8%
Floyd	60.0%	48.4%	47.8%	9.9%
Franklin	54.8%	53.5%	69.6%	16.4%
Fulton	45.9%	68.4%	60.7%	10.0%
Gallatin	66.1%	65.3%	54.2%	9.2%
Garrard	49.8%	48.1%	54.0%	7.6%
Grant	67.0%	53.8%	59.3%	9.3%
Graves	48.7%	51.0%	46.1%	8.2%
Grayson	51.2%	45.8%	55.3%	7.1%
Green	67.8%	47.5%	65.7%	5.0%
Greenup	70.3%	45.2%	58.6%	6.0%
Hancock	77.7%	53.9%	59.2%	4.5%
Hardin	49.1%	52.2%	52.6%	11.0%
Harlan	63.5%	54.1%	56.3%	13.1%
Harrison	69.0%	63.6%	51.4%	9.7%
Hart	61.9%	47.9%	46.0%	3.4%
Henderson	60.9%	45.3%	48.5%	11.5%
Henry	51.2%	63.7%	67.2%	11.8%
Hickman	20.0%	62.2%	57.4%	0.0%
Hopkins	64.9%	53.2%	51.5%	11.4%
Jackson	87.3%	51.2%	77.1%	13.0%
Jefferson	50.5%	55.9%	63.0%	23.5%
Jessamine	63.7%	51.1%	58.9%	19.0%
Johnson	77.6%	50.2%	55.9%	4.0%
Kenton	46.1%	48.4%	53.4%	11.1%
Knott	45.8%	51.1%	61.1%	12.3%

	Children not attending preschool: 2007-11	Fourth graders not proficient in reading: SY 2012/13	Eighth graders not proficient in math: SY 2012/13	High school students not graduating on time: SY 2012/13
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Knox	80.2%	65.6%	72.4%	11.7%
LaRue	62.3%	43.5%	45.4%	1.3%
Laurel	76.5%	48.4%	55.8%	20.7%
Lawrence	83.4%	60.0%	61.0%	5.0%
Lee	39.8%	48.3%	54.9%	11.9%
Leslie	42.6%	59.0%	66.9%	0.8%
Letcher	68.1%	56.6%	54.0%	7.9%
Lewis	47.8%	60.7%	68.4%	3.3%
Lincoln	55.8%	52.7%	63.8%	10.4%
Livingston	53.5%	67.8%	67.1%	5.1%
Logan	73.3%	52.9%	48.6%	9.7%
Lyon	76.0%	44.4%	27.1%	3.0%
McCracken	55.2%	44.1%	49.9%	13.4%
McCreary	68.8%	53.2%	64.0%	6.5%
McLean	39.9%	49.1%	50.7%	13.6%
Madison	57.7%	47.9%	58.3%	7.8%
Magoffin	43.4%	53.2%	52.7%	7.6%
Marion	65.1%	41.1%	47.0%	6.8%
Marshall	51.2%	36.5%	51.9%	8.1%
Martin	46.7%	64.3%	58.0%	8.1%
Mason	61.9%	55.8%	48.8%	9.2%
Meade	64.6%	46.9%	35.9%	5.9%
Menifee	56.8%	62.2%	88.6%	9.3%
Mercer	46.7%	54.5%	54.5%	3.4%
Metcalfe	52.7%	47.9%	45.6%	12.7%
Monroe	70.8%	54.1%	64.2%	4.7%
Montgomery	65.4%	43.7%	58.0%	7.6%
Morgan	68.7%	45.8%	46.4%	12.7%
Muhlenberg	66.5%	44.5%	61.3%	12.2%
Nelson	50.9%	59.0%	64.1%	13.2%
Nicholas	66.0%	52.2%	78.6%	8.0%
Ohio	65.9%	58.0%	53.6%	12.0%
Oldham	30.4%	41.3%	36.0%	3.8%
Owen	76.4%	55.6%	64.2%	13.3%
Owsley	42.6%	70.6%	72.6%	5.3%
Pendleton	63.4%	58.0%	54.6%	8.9%
Perry	65.6%	55.9%	63.4%	14.1%
Pike	63.9%	52.8%	65.6%	9.7%
Powell	80.3%	49.7%	54.7%	6.5%
Pulaski	65.7%	45.1%	49.6%	10.0%
Robertson	16.9%	53.8%	90.0%	4.2%
Rockcastle	62.0%	50.2%	52.3%	7.9%
Rowan	79.9%	56.4%	69.0%	7.5%
Russell	84.9%	49.1%	48.1%	11.1%
Scott	54.3%	44.2%	62.3%	15.9%
Shelby	38.2%	42.1%	65.1%	15.5%
Simpson	57.8%	47.6%	51.3%	7.6%
Spencer	67.1%	43.6%	61.3%	7.1%
Taylor	55.3%	56.2%	49.0%	1.0%
Todd	49.4%	50.0%	63.0%	7.0%
Trigg	76.0%	48.1%	57.5%	8.2%
Trimble	50.0%	45.7%	51.9%	25.4%
Union	39.6%	52.0%	62.2%	11.1%
Warren	55.7%	53.9%	46.0%	8.4%
Washington	76.7%	52.0%	56.3%	1.5%
Wayne	68.3%	55.5%	65.6%	12.1%
Webster	76.9%	55.7%	51.7%	16.8%
Whitley	50.2%	48.8%	53.4%	8.2%
Wolfe	32.9%	53.8%	62.3%	7.8%
Woodford	44.4%	45.2%	60.0%	2.8%

HEALTH

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2009-11	Low-birthweight babies: 2009-11	Inpatient asthma hospitalizations: 2008-12	Teen births: 2009-11
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Kentucky	**26.4%**	**8.9%**	**10.5**	**45.6**
Adair	31.0%	7.6%	10.0	36.0
Allen	24.3%	9.4%	5.1	50.0
Anderson	28.1%	10.7%	5.0	41.1
Ballard	32.6%	9.1%	**	69.0
Barren	23.9%	7.2%	11.1	54.8
Bath	39.0%	11.1%	2.1	79.5
Bell	36.5%	10.4%	108.5	68.7
Boone	24.5%	5.3%	1.3	26.7
Bourbon	27.9%	10.2%	2.9	46.5
Boyd	35.4%	10.9%	13.0	51.1
Boyle	31.0%	7.8%	9.3	34.0
Bracken	44.9%	10.2%	3.3	39.5
Breathitt	42.7%	9.4%	18.3	55.5
Breckinridge	30.2%	8.0%	5.8	41.1
Bullitt	23.4%	8.3%	8.0	30.5
Butler	24.1%	13.2%	4.8	50.4
Caldwell	35.6%	9.5%	4.9	68.4
Calloway	25.2%	7.2%	8.2	23.2
Campbell	34.9%	6.6%	0.8	29.8
Carlisle	32.8%	5.6%	7.8	35.0
Carroll	34.7%	7.8%	8.8	77.2
Carter	35.9%	10.6%	9.2	47.5
Casey	34.2%	8.8%	7.2	59.7
Christian	26.6%	8.9%	3.7	70.8
Clark	32.3%	10.1%	3.9	54.3
Clay	43.7%	11.8%	17.6	65.7
Clinton	31.9%	10.6%	16.3	54.3
Crittenden	31.5%	8.9%	9.5	46.0
Cumberland	28.4%	10.8%	9.2	50.1
Daviess	22.3%	8.0%	8.0	53.6
Edmonson	28.6%	7.6%	5.3	37.5
Elliott	44.9%	13.4%	5.6	72.0
Estill	33.5%	9.1%	6.3	63.5
Fayette	16.0%	8.9%	6.6	31.3
Fleming	33.3%	8.7%	5.7	53.7
Floyd	37.3%	12.4%	25.6	79.8
Franklin	28.1%	10.8%	5.9	42.6
Fulton	29.3%	9.6%	135.2	77.4
Gallatin	39.9%	10.6%	**	52.6
Garrard	32.4%	11.0%	5.6	43.6
Grant	41.0%	7.7%	3.0	57.9
Graves	23.0%	7.6%	14.9	54.9
Grayson	35.0%	7.3%	9.8	60.0
Green	25.4%	7.6%	8.6	39.0
Greenup	30.4%	8.9%	7.2	31.2
Hancock	26.1%	8.0%	3.6	61.2
Hardin	24.1%	7.4%	8.6	49.7
Harlan	43.1%	11.0%	28.0	79.6
Harrison	39.9%	11.3%	5.2	60.7
Hart	22.4%	9.0%	7.3	47.6
Henderson	22.5%	10.4%	8.7	60.3
Henry	33.2%	7.2%	9.9	56.8
Hickman	31.4%	8.8%	48.4	44.1
Hopkins	34.5%	9.1%	7.0	58.8
Jackson	43.9%	10.0%	9.1	53.3
Jefferson	17.3%	9.2%	18.5	43.7
Jessamine	24.9%	7.8%	4.0	41.4
Johnson	32.0%	11.6%	68.4	50.2
Kenton	33.2%	6.4%	2.5	41.8
Knott	37.0%	8.7%	12.4	51.4

	Smoking during pregnancy: 2009-11	Low-birthweight babies: 2009-11	Inpatient asthma hospitalizations: 2008-12	Teen births: 2009-11
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19
Knox	37.9%	8.8%	7.9	64.5
LaRue	26.6%	4.8%	12.7	46.9
Laurel	32.3%	8.6%	8.5	56.9
Lawrence	35.1%	14.7%	31.5	37.5
Lee	46.8%	13.4%	*	42.1
Leslie	39.7%	10.2%	24.4	67.5
Letcher	36.7%	9.3%	14.2	65.4
Lewis	28.2%	14.5%	4.5	22.9
Lincoln	32.6%	9.0%	6.4	60.5
Livingston	36.6%	8.4%	7.7	56.2
Logan	26.5%	8.9%	5.5	53.5
Lyon	34.2%	10.2%	*	54.0
McCracken	27.0%	8.7%	5.3	52.7
McCreary	41.1%	8.8%	6.3	86.4
McLean	28.3%	7.7%	8.5	49.6
Madison	24.2%	9.5%	5.8	28.5
Magoffin	33.4%	11.3%	41.0	79.9
Marion	33.2%	9.5%	5.9	48.4
Marshall	30.1%	7.1%	4.4	49.4
Martin	37.7%	16.8%	20.7	50.4
Mason	39.7%	9.9%	9.8	59.2
Meade	27.9%	8.6%	6.5	41.2
Menifee	44.2%	11.7%	**	48.8
Mercer	32.7%	7.5%	4.6	51.3
Metcalfe	29.2%	9.3%	8.3	63.9
Monroe	27.5%	9.5%	24.7	36.2
Montgomery	28.6%	8.5%	3.4	63.7
Morgan	34.3%	9.8%	4.2	36.3
Muhlenberg	38.3%	8.0%	16.0	52.2
Nelson	26.5%	9.0%	4.5	38.1
Nicholas	39.6%	11.5%	7.5	51.8
Ohio	27.3%	10.0%	7.4	58.9
Oldham	13.7%	8.9%	5.6	12.7
Owen	38.6%	6.9%	3.0	47.7
Owsley	45.0%	10.5%	17.0	65.9
Pendleton	43.7%	10.2%	**	50.4
Perry	38.8%	11.4%	27.7	71.7
Pike	31.9%	11.7%	14.0	53.0
Powell	37.7%	9.3%	**	76.5
Pulaski	33.9%	8.4%	6.1	64.3
Robertson	41.4%	8.6%	**	46.4
Rockcastle	33.0%	11.0%	10.9	52.1
Rowan	36.5%	9.9%	6.4	25.7
Russell	42.4%	8.3%	11.7	77.5
Scott	22.0%	7.1%	3.4	38.0
Shelby	23.5%	6.7%	8.0	39.0
Simpson	25.2%	10.4%	8.4	63.5
Spencer	18.8%	8.8%	7.1	32.7
Taylor	34.3%	9.1%	10.6	47.6
Todd	24.1%	8.3%	1.8	30.8
Trigg	31.6%	8.1%	5.3	41.4
Trimble	41.4%	7.9%	7.7	47.6
Union	22.6%	7.9%	6.4	46.7
Warren	17.8%	8.6%	4.7	30.0
Washington	26.5%	6.9%	7.7	32.2
Wayne	32.6%	6.7%	6.8	64.6
Webster	23.4%	6.5%	14.1	68.7
Whitley	35.2%	10.7%	8.6	68.9
Wolfe	41.4%	14.8%	12.4	59.8
Woodford	20.8%	9.2%	4.3	27.7

*Rates not calculated for fewer than 6 events.
**Data suppressed by the source for fewer than 5 events.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2009-11	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2007-11	Children in out-of-home care: 2010-12	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2010-12
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Kentucky	**19.2%**	**38.3%**	**33.7**	**51.9**
Adair	21.1%	69.4%	20.3	35.7
Allen	20.9%	49.8%	52.8	24.1
Anderson	11.1%	20.7%	42.8	35.6
Ballard	11.8%	0.0%	8.3	24.0
Barren	25.3%	59.1%	35.4	38.3
Bath	22.7%	100.0%	65.1	62.5
Bell	25.2%	97.2%	18.8	39.5
Boone	13.3%	3.5%	5.3	19.6
Bourbon	21.8%	19.7%	17.7	35.0
Boyd	14.5%	25.0%	77.3	49.4
Boyle	16.1%	46.3%	52.6	44.8
Bracken	15.4%	37.1%	28.0	9.4
Breathitt	25.7%	82.5%	19.5	80.6
Breckinridge	23.8%	78.1%	31.4	40.2
Bullitt	12.3%	8.7%	24.9	43.9
Butler	24.3%	59.6%	56.8	60.3
Caldwell	18.1%	84.0%	8.6	25.7
Calloway	10.9%	18.4%	34.7	39.1
Campbell	18.2%	9.8%	61.6	54.6
Carlisle	16.0%	38.0%	14.2	29.3
Carroll	29.7%	76.7%	32.0	89.3
Carter	20.0%	28.5%	53.2	62.1
Casey	31.3%	75.6%	15.0	19.1
Christian	17.7%	49.6%	14.8	105.5
Clark	22.1%	29.9%	30.4	70.6
Clay	34.2%	100.0%	122.4	11.9
Clinton	28.0%	100.0%	37.7	15.1
Crittenden	27.2%	75.4%	13.3	34.6
Cumberland	30.7%	64.9%	8.5	33.2
Daviess	15.0%	17.6%	29.3	56.6
Edmonson	15.6%	10.0%	58.5	18.2
Elliott	36.9%	100.0%	53.7	15.4
Estill	22.6%	100.0%	42.2	37.5
Fayette	17.7%	37.5%	46.2	68.1
Fleming	26.9%	22.3%	48.4	10.4
Floyd	29.7%	85.7%	27.0	22.1
Franklin	17.2%	19.6%	16.1	46.3
Fulton	21.9%	100.0%	73.8	72.3
Gallatin	23.5%	68.9%	23.3	35.2
Garrard	17.4%	22.2%	50.7	23.2
Grant	18.4%	0.0%	21.1	52.8
Graves	24.8%	44.5%	64.8	40.8
Grayson	18.7%	57.4%	88.7	73.4
Green	15.6%	37.1%	23.5	43.4
Greenup	14.4%	23.0%	26.0	46.5
Hancock	13.2%	0.0%	23.2	23.6
Hardin	10.8%	19.1%	36.4	61.2
Harlan	30.1%	93.4%	32.8	12.4
Harrison	23.7%	44.3%	16.9	33.9
Hart	40.2%	43.4%	27.3	67.7
Henderson	17.0%	29.5%	26.4	65.6
Henry	21.5%	22.4%	22.8	14.9
Hickman	18.2%	0.0%	0.0	31.3
Hopkins	20.4%	38.2%	22.6	56.4
Jackson	28.2%	100.0%	21.2	27.2
Jefferson	18.6%	28.8%	22.9	77.0
Jessamine	16.5%	29.9%	17.3	71.4
Johnson	24.0%	48.6%	83.5	21.2
Kenton	19.3%	17.5%	44.2	66.0
Knott	32.0%	85.0%	48.1	21.7

	Births to mothers without a high school degree: 2009-11	Children living in high-poverty areas: 2007-11	Children in out-of-home care: 2010-12	Youth incarcerated in the juvenile justice system: 2010-12
	Percent	Percent	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	Rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17
Knox	30.9%	100.0%	30.0	58.2
LaRue	18.5%	25.9%	39.8	58.6
Laurel	24.3%	66.8%	30.5	45.0
Lawrence	22.5%	92.2%	37.4	22.5
Lee	26.3%	100.0%	28.5	57.6
Leslie	25.8%	50.3%	41.1	8.5
Letcher	23.4%	91.2%	34.2	46.7
Lewis	18.3%	100.0%	12.4	54.9
Lincoln	24.2%	77.5%	35.6	36.6
Livingston	15.9%	0.0%	24.0	13.5
Logan	21.7%	42.0%	30.6	34.1
Lyon	16.4%	0.0%	71.7	29.7
McCracken	17.5%	21.3%	33.6	97.3
McCreary	22.3%	100.0%	110.9	66.3
McLean	15.2%	0.0%	15.8	32.1
Madison	14.3%	44.5%	38.2	35.7
Magoffin	30.7%	100.0%	48.3	18.0
Marion	16.2%	33.6%	28.1	26.4
Marshall	15.1%	0.0%	47.5	61.1
Martin	34.4%	100.0%	56.6	21.8
Mason	21.6%	40.5%	41.3	32.1
Meade	11.6%	11.6%	21.3	51.6
Menifee	21.7%	63.4%	60.6	50.9
Mercer	15.2%	30.0%	19.3	41.4
Metcalfe	26.1%	22.2%	25.9	32.9
Monroe	20.1%	76.4%	23.6	35.5
Montgomery	18.1%	78.6%	20.9	52.4
Morgan	23.7%	82.4%	13.9	48.1
Muhlenberg	20.8%	50.7%	9.6	62.1
Nelson	11.9%	16.9%	16.1	21.1
Nicholas	28.4%	0.0%	6.5	26.4
Ohio	22.4%	60.1%	36.3	54.0
Oldham	10.1%	12.3%	10.9	5.4
Owen	22.8%	0.0%	14.9	23.1
Owsley	24.9%	100.0%	77.6	49.2
Pendleton	16.7%	31.7%	15.0	62.4
Perry	23.7%	87.1%	66.6	67.9
Pike	22.8%	70.7%	13.2	17.0
Powell	22.9%	100.0%	24.8	101.5
Pulaski	19.7%	81.1%	28.0	23.4
Robertson	25.7%	100.0%	79.1	*
Rockcastle	16.7%	100.0%	35.7	14.5
Rowan	16.3%	74.5%	50.3	71.4
Russell	27.9%	74.8%	26.7	35.1
Scott	14.2%	15.6%	25.5	21.6
Shelby	26.6%	24.2%	36.3	30.0
Simpson	17.1%	0.0%	41.7	30.3
Spencer	9.4%	0.0%	19.5	17.8
Taylor	17.9%	59.8%	25.5	43.3
Todd	33.3%	72.9%	21.5	37.0
Trigg	25.2%	0.0%	26.8	26.0
Trimble	24.0%	0.0%	46.7	10.6
Union	14.9%	29.0%	36.6	65.8
Warren	17.6%	35.5%	45.4	63.0
Washington	11.9%	0.0%	24.5	21.0
Wayne	23.2%	81.1%	28.6	33.5
Webster	25.5%	0.0%	10.7	26.3
Whitley	23.6%	76.0%	40.3	77.9
Wolfe	27.2%	100.0%	31.5	101.4
Woodford	21.9%	0.0%	17.5	31.9

*Rate not calculated for fewer than 6 events.

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KYA

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