

Audubon Area Community Services, Inc.
Head Start Program

Community Needs Assessment

2018-2019

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

This Community Assessment is in fulfillment of the requirements of Head Start Performance Standards (45 CFR 1302.11) which requires an assessment of the needs of the communities served every five years. The objective is to provide a snapshot of the service region for Audubon Area Head Start and identify characteristics which may have a significant impact on agency planning and program development.

The Head Start Program Performance Standards and Other Regulations (45 CFR 1302.11 (b)) specify the information that must be included in the Community Assessment and submitted with the grant application.

To summarize, the grantee agency is required to collect and analyze information in the Community Assessment about:

1. The number of eligible children 0-5, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages spoken, including:
 - a. Children experiencing homelessness;
 - b. Children in foster care; and
 - c. Children with disabilities, including types and relevant services/resources provided by community agencies;
2. The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;
3. Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;
4. Other child development, child care centers, and or family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of children served;
5. Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and
6. Strengths of the community.

Head Start promotes the school readiness of young children from low-income families through agencies in their local community. The Head Start program is authorized by the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007. Head Start and Early Head Start programs support the mental, social, and emotional development of children from birth to age 5. In addition to education services, programs provide children and their families with health, nutrition, social, and other services. Head Start services are responsive to each child and family's ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage.

Head Start encourages the role of parents as their child's first and most important teachers. Programs build relationships with families that support positive parent-child relationships, family well-being, and connections to peers and community. Head Start began as a program for preschoolers. Three- and 4- year-olds made up over 80 percent of the children served by Head Start last year. Early Head Start serves pregnant women, infants, and toddlers. Early Head start programs are available to the family until the child turns 3 years old and is ready to transition into Head Start or another pre-K program. Early Head Start helps families care for their infants and toddlers through early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive services.

Local services are delivered by about 1,700 public and private nonprofit and for-profit agencies. These agencies receive grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Head Start agencies design services for children and families that meet the needs of their local community and the Head Start Program Performance Standards. Some cities, states, and federal programs offer funding to expand Head Start and Early Head Start to include more children within their communities.

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/about>

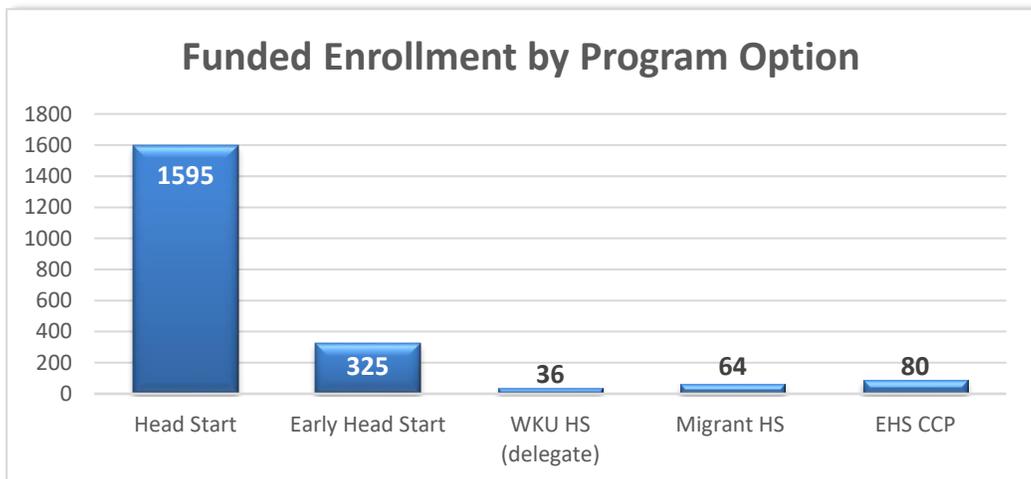
The Head Start Program Performance Standards and Other Regulations (45 CFR 1302.102) state that the information gathered in the Community Assessment (CA) must guide decisions based on the status of eligible families and the community setting(s) within the service area. Specifically, they state that:

The information in the Community Assessment will be used to:

1. Help determine the grantee’s philosophy, and its long-range and short-range program objectives;
2. Determine the type of component services that are most needed and the program option or options that will be implemented;
3. Determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee, if limitations in the amount of resources make it impossible to serve the entire service area.
4. If there are delegate agencies, determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee and the recruitment area that will be served by each delegate agency.
5. Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by home based programs; and
6. Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection.

State of the Grantee

Audubon Area Head Start offers a variety of program models for children from birth to four years old in order to meet the needs of the communities it serves. Audubon is the grantee for the Head Start and Early Head Start programs and which is where most of the children are served. Audubon is also the grantee for the Early Childcare Partnership (EHS CCP) grant which began in August of 2015. Audubon is also a delegate for Western Kentucky University (WKU) and contracts with Lexington Community Action Council to serve the migrant population in our service area.



Audubon makes available a variety of program options. For example, in the Head Start program, Audubon partners with 18 school districts in all 16 counties of the service area as well as offers stand-alone centers.

Head Start 2017-2018		
Program Option	Classes Available	Funded Enrollment
Double Session	95	1110
Single Session	10	151
Family Child Care Home	1	7
Full Day	30	363
Head Start Totals	136	1631

In Early Head Start, children ages birth to three may receive services in either center-based full day/full year programs, home based programs as well as a combination of center based and home based such as our Teen Parenting programs.

Early Head Start 2017-2018		
Program Option	Classes Available	Funded Enrollment
Home-Based	10	117
Child Care Partners	14	80
Standard Full Day	27	208
Early Head Start Totals	51	405

The majority of classrooms utilize the Creative Curriculum as their curriculum, and all classrooms use the Teaching Strategies Gold Assessment System as their ongoing-assessment tool. The curriculum and assessment work in conjunction to help teachers prepare meaningful activities based on children’s interests as well as their individual levels of development. The curriculum is also aligned with the Kentucky Early Childhood Standards to ensure the skills assessed are the most important skills in preparing children to enter into the K-12 system.

As of June 13, 2018, in the 2017-2018 Program Year, Head Start and Early Head Start have served a cumulative total of 2,521 children. The Head Start program has served 2,000 children while the Early Head Start program has served 489 children, including 32 Pregnant Mothers served in the Home-Based option.

These programs, although diverse in scheduling and approach to service delivery, share the common goal of preparing children to be ready to enter kindergarten--academically, physically, and socially.

The mission of Audubon Area Head Start is as follows:

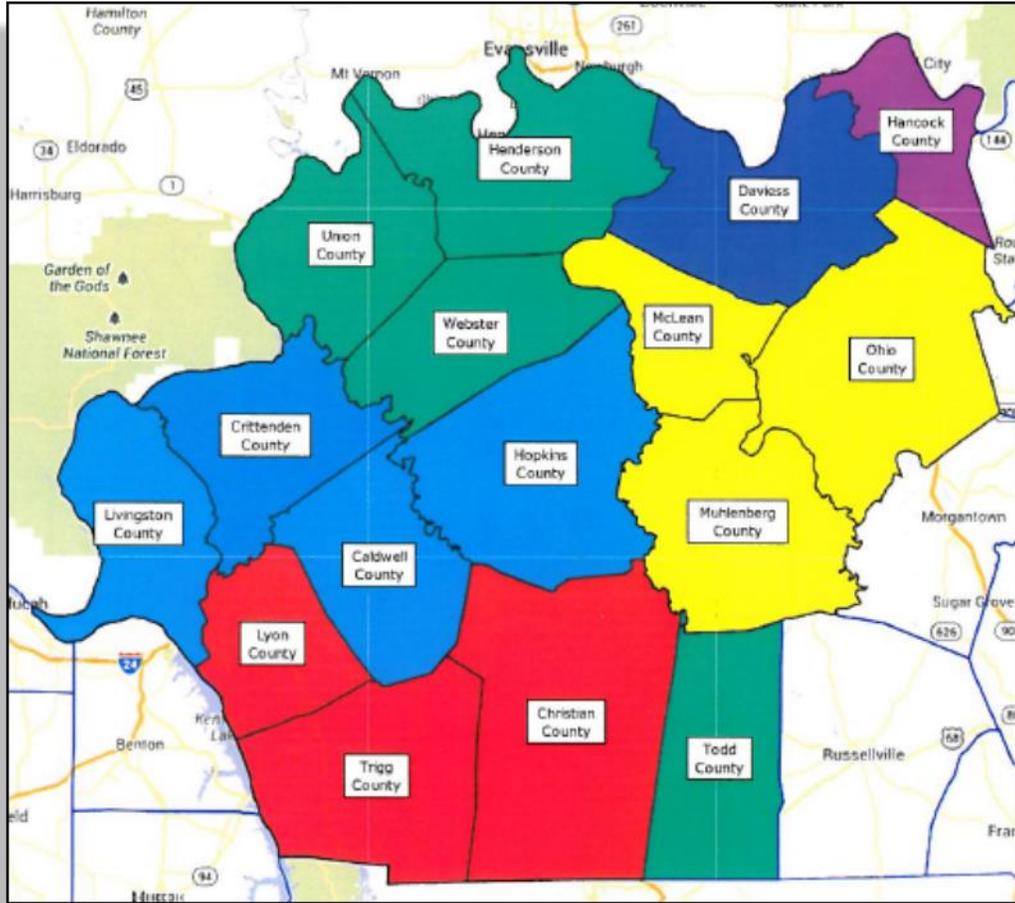
The mission of Audubon Area Head Start is as follows:

- Excitement in children through learning
- Empowerment in families through strengths
- Enhancement in communities through participation
- Enrichment in staff through experiences

Each of the components of the mission statement is accompanied by the following outcome statements:

- All participating children will be excited about learning and equipped with appropriate skills based on their individual needs.
- All participating families will be empowered with the ability to identify their needs and build upon their strengths to achieve their goals.
- All communities served by Head Start will be enhanced through ongoing collaborations and by the active participation of families.
- All staff will be enriched with a sense of accomplishment both professionally and personally through their Head Start experience.

Service Area



Caldwell County	Hancock County	Lyon County	Todd County
Christian county	Henderson County	McLean County	Trigg County
Crittenden County	Hopkins County	Muhlenberg County	Union County
Daviess County	Livingston County	Ohio County	Webster County

Our central office is located in Daviess County at:
 Audubon Area Community Services Head Start
 1700 West Fifth Street
 Owensboro, KY 42301

B. Methodology

A Head Start Community Assessment not only fulfills a federal requirement, it becomes the cornerstone of the program's evaluation and planning process. Every five years the program conducts a comprehensive collection and analysis of key indicators to evaluate the needs and characteristics of eligible Head Start/Early Head Start children and families. Once the comprehensive analysis is complete, an update is written annually for the next four years and becomes the synopsis of current community needs, and is used to: design new plans, choose additional community partners, develop strategic collaborations, evaluate progress of past recommendations, and make relevant decisions about program improvement changes expeditiously.

Multiple sources of quantitative and qualitative data were utilized in the creation of this Community Assessment. The community assessment methodology focuses on different levels of analysis to further enhance Head Start program staff understanding and optimize services to children and families.

- 1) **Quantitative data** included governmental statistics such as: 2000 & 2010 decennial census, American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, Federal Reserve, Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDA Rural Atlas, along with numerous state, local and agency databases.
- 2) **Qualitative data** was used in the form of surveys of current Head Start parents and families which is conducted annually by the Family and Community Services team. The results are analyzed by geographic location in our service area to quantify the level of satisfaction within the program and highlight those areas which may need to be strengthened.

The Community Assessment was researched and produced by William Logsdon, Data Analysis Specialist for Audubon Area Head Start.

C. Identification & Prioritization of Issues or Problems

Once data was compiled and collected for each of the 16 counties in our service area, a thorough review of the findings was conducted.

Challenge: Extending Duration of Services

Current research links increasing the length of the program day and program year to improved children's outcomes. Research suggests that attending high-quality full school day and full school year care is particularly important for low-income children to succeed in kindergarten and beyond. Based on this research, the new Head Start Program Performance Standards (45 CFR 1302.21 (c) (2)), released September 2016, established standards of a minimum of 6 hours a day, for a minimum of 160 days per year. This is an increase from a minimum of 3.5 hours a day for a minimum of 128 days per year.

This also established the required hours of training at 1,020 hours of planned class operations over the course of at least eight months per year for at least 50 percent of its Head Start center-based funded enrollment by August 1, 2019. This has led to some extension of both the program day and the program year.

Extending the duration of services to a minimum of 1,020 hours has created some major challenges for our program over the past year. Currently, 1,110 (68.1%) of our 1,631 Head Start slots are in double session (3.5 hours per day) in a total of 48 classrooms. The challenges associated with extending duration of services for these children are as follows:

- **Facilities:** Currently, 48 classrooms are utilized to serve our 1,110 funded slots for double session classrooms which is approximately 19 children/classroom. By using that same average for each classroom, we would need at least an additional 10 classrooms in order to maintain the service to the same number of children. The funded enrollment in Head Start is 1631 so if we take that same average classroom size, we would need at least 86 classrooms in total. With the majority of our double-session classrooms being located in already crowded elementary schools, this creates a tremendous challenge for our program. The number of classrooms is dependent upon the average age of the classroom.
 - Several classrooms have been converted from double session to single session classrooms, reducing the need for classrooms.
 - Received funding to convert 246 slots from double session to full day for 17-18 school year.
 - Crittenden Co – 46 slots converted
 - Livingston Co – 15 slots converted
 - Upcoming slots to be converted from double session to full day for 18-19 school year.
 - OPS – 188 HS slots
 - WKU – 36 slots
 - The location formerly known as Seven Hills Elementary School in Daviess County, has been purchased and is being converted to a center, adding 11 classrooms. This center will be in use for 2018-19 school year.

- **Qualified Teachers:** This challenge will be addressed in more detail below, however it is important to note that extending duration of services for our children in double-session classrooms, would of course require additional teaching staff for the additional rooms. Once teachers and teacher associates are hired, additional challenges will arise such as ensuring all staff are adequately trained on components of the program such as the CLASS tool and the curriculum. Additionally, the number of support staff for teachers (i.e. Education Specialists) would create a challenge for our program. Currently each Education Specialist has an average case load of twenty-five classrooms.
- **Additional Challenges:** A multitude of additional challenges such as transportation, meal service, and adequate planning time for teachers will need to be addressed when considering how to extend duration of services.

Recommendations: Extending Duration of Services

- Use the information from this current Community Assessment to identify areas to begin transitioning to full day/school year program models.
- Communicate with school district personnel to discover which districts have space available and are willing to convert to the full day/school year model.
- In cases where districts are unable or unwilling to extend duration of services, consider other alternatives to serving Head Start children in those districts or reassign the slots available depending upon need and availability of facilities and qualified classroom staff.
- Research and locate additional facilities for the additional classrooms that will be needed.
- Develop a comprehensive plan for extending duration of services over the next 2 program years. Include in this plan the following:
 - Timeline for converting 100% double session classrooms to full day/school year
 - Onboarding plan for new teachers and teacher associates
 - Process for ensuring staff who need a CDA or additional certification receive these credentials
 - Plans for hiring additional support staff for teachers (i.e. Education Specialists)
 - Plans for addressing transportation, meal service and planning time for teachers.
 - Address the need for raising wages, agency wide, to better compete with local school districts. Adhering to wage comparability within Community Action Agencies severely limits our recruitment and the ability to retain qualified teachers to fill the slots and hours needed.

Challenge: Qualified Teacher Shortage

The conversion to full day/school year programming would require additional classrooms to be staffed which includes Lead Teachers and Teacher Assistants to be hired over the next two years. It is important to note, that this number does not take into consideration the number of districts who may be unable or unwilling to convert to the full day/school year model which would increase the need.

Even without transitioning to the full day/school year program model, there is evidence of a shortage of qualified teachers in our service area. A report released by the U.S Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education in March of 2015 indicates a shortage of Interdisciplinary Early Childhood Education teachers for the 2015-2016 school year. Additionally, a report released in October of 2012 by the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission, shows 1.4 ratio of individuals completing early childhood programs to projected vacancies between the years of 2008 and 2012. The reports also noted that turnover for teaching staff is significantly higher in classrooms that have a high percentage of students in poverty. Neither of these reports take into consideration the effects of converting to a full day/school year programming model.

Recommendations: Qualified Teacher Shortage

- Explore budgeting options which will allow for a more comparable rate of pay for Head Start teachers and District Pre-K teachers. Many times these teachers leave to go work for the school district due to higher salaries offered by the districts.
 - Address the need for raising wages, agency wide, to better compete with local school districts. Adhering to wage comparability within Community Action Agencies severely limits our recruitment and the ability to retain qualified teachers to fill the slots and hours needed.
- Partner with area colleges and universities to actively recruit graduates from Early Childhood programs. (preferably before they graduate)
- Study patterns in teacher turnover to identify trends to be addressed.
- Partner with local colleges to create an internship program for those students who plan on entering the early childhood profession.
- Create a pathway for our current classroom staff that are not Lead Teachers to advance through the personnel ranks with the ultimate goal of becoming a Lead Teacher.
- Utilize the Learning Lab for a successful orientation of new teachers and aides.
 - The Learning Lab is a learning community where staff will attend an intensive training seminar for three weeks. These trainings will be conducted face to face, on-line, and through actual classroom shadowing. The goal is for staff to be “classroom ready” by attending the following training topics:
 - Creative Curriculum
 - Childplus
 - Conscious Discipline
 - Classroom Environment
 - Teaching Practices
 - CLASS/MERIT
 - Lesson Planning/Individualization
 - Disability Services
 - Teaching Strategies

Challenge: Access to Dentists

The data available regarding the access to dentists in our service area was truly surprising. It has been an ongoing struggle to meet the health performance standards as they relate to dental exams and treatment. The following chart speaks for itself and the severity of the shortage of dental providers. The chart represents the number of dentists in each county and the relative to the population.

There is a wide variance in the data as we compare the ratio of each county. Christian County has the highest access to dentists and ranks extremely well relative to the state of Kentucky. However, Todd, McLean, Livingston, Crittenden, Trigg, Webster, and Lyon County have a serious lack of dentists locally.

Population per Available Dentist		
County	# Dentists	Ratio
Todd	1	12295:1
McLean	1	9475:1
Livingston	1	9269:1
Crittenden	1	9188:1
Trigg	2	7132:1
Webster	3	4439:1
Ohio	6	4063:1
Lyon	2	4035:1
Caldwell	4	3142:1
Muhlenberg	10	3103:1
Union	6	2480:1
Hopkins	21	2186:1
Henderson	24	1927:1
Hancock	5	1762:1
Daviess	58	1719:1
Christian	115	629:1

Unfortunately, the reality is actually much worse than the data appears. All too often dentists do not provide services to the very young unless they specialize in Pediatric Dentistry. Another issue is the fact that many dentists do not accept Medicaid for payment which narrows the available options even more. Of the 56 practices/dentist that are listed in Kentucky that actively see children and accept Medicaid, only 8 are located within 3 counties of the service area (Daviess (4), Henderson (3), and Union (1)).

Another barrier is if the parents/family of a child are not on Medicaid, but have private health insurance, many times they do not have dental insurance. We already utilize UK Dental when possible, but it is apparent we need some new and creative approaches.

Recommendations: Access to Dentists

- Expand our search into new areas in order to contract with dentists
 - While recruiting dentists to partner with, become more visible and nurture the relationship with the dentist and his staff.
- Increase parent/family education regarding the importance of dental hygiene at a young age
- Community Partnerships Program
 - The following suggestions came from: “Working with Health Professionals to Improve Access to Oral Health Care” from National Maternal & Child Resource Center for Oral Health
 - Partner with community organizations (for example, community health centers, dental clinics, WIC, health departments, dental schools and societies, and dental hygiene schools and societies) to promote oral health concepts and address oral health issues.
 - Involve oral health professionals in our Health Services Advisory Committee (HSAC) to promote community linkages.
 - Build relationships with oral health professionals; inform them about the oral health needs and barriers to care for pregnant women, infants, and children enrolled in Head Start.
 - Invite oral health professionals to visit our program to meet staff and children and their families.
 - Recognize oral health professionals who provide care for children enrolled in our program.
 - Provide certificates of appreciation and/or program materials (for example, photographs or thank you letters from children and their families) that can be displayed in the dental offices.
 - Develop press releases describing the oral health professionals’ contribution, and submit the releases to local media.

New Concerns/Requirements for Reporting:

The release of the Head Start Program Performance Standards also brings to light some new/updated reporting elements that have been added to the Community Assessment. These will continue to be updated in detail in future Community Assessments and annual Updates. The added areas include:

- 45 CFR 1302.11 (b)(1) outlines the elements required to be included in the community assessment. Most of the elements have been included in the community assessment for many years, without it being a requirement, as it only served to help illustrate a better understanding of the communities we serve. More information will need to be added about the following areas:
 - Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children
 - Expectant Mothers – specifically: race, ethnicity, and languages spoken
 - Homeless Children
 - Children in Foster Care

Though not listed as a new reporting element, these trends warrant additional scrutiny:

- Grandparents Raising Grandchildren
- Opioid Epidemic

Schedules

Information about typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children is not inherently included in the Community Assessment. The overall employment, wage, and demographic breakout is included, as well as educational attainment – to include those currently enrolled.

- As there is no state or federal database that tracks this information, it will need to be gathered via the Parent Survey for the new school year, 2018-2019.

Expectant Mothers

Annual births, as well as the teen birth rate are included in the current Community Assessment.

- To date for the 2017-18 school year we have served 32 Pregnant Women.

Pregnant Women Served by Race & Language				
Race	Primarily English Speaking	Primarily Spanish Speaking	Language Unknown	Total
African American	4			4
Hispanic/Latino	1	3		4
White	22		1	23
Two or more races	1			1
Total	28	3	1	32

*All Spanish speaking listed English as a second language, speaking it:

Moderately Well - 1

Proficiently - 2

- The PIR tracks services provided to expectant mothers:

PIR Questions regarding services:

Pregnant Women - Services (EHS Programs)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
C.14 Indicate the number of pregnant women who received the following services while enrolled in EHS - # of pregnant women						
a. Prenatal health care	0	19	37	26	26	22
b. Postpartum health care	0	10	21	19	20	18
c. Mental health interventions and follow up	0	11	11	5	3	9
d. Substance abuse prevention	0	12	13	11	8	8
e. Substance abuse treatment	0	2	4	3	4	4
f. Prenatal education on fetal development	0	16	35	23	26	20
g. Information on the benefits of breastfeeding	0	12	33	23	23	21
Pregnant Women - Prenatal Health (EHS Programs)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
C.15 Trimester of pregnancy in which the pregnant women served were enrolled: - # of pregnant women						
a. 1st trimester (0-3 months)	0	11	10	6	9	4
b. 2nd trimester (3-6 months)	0	6	12	11	9	10
c. 3rd trimester (6-9 months)	0	6	15	9	9	8
C.16 Of the total served, the number whose pregnancies were identified as medically high risk by a physician or health care provider	0	9	16	10	9	9

Homeless Children

Data regarding the homeless population by: Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and by age group – are currently included. The count of children and families experiencing homelessness is tracked in the PIR. In 2017, a longitudinal 5 year study (2012-2016) of the information in the PIR, on a national, regional, state and program level was conducted internally, and several issues were noticed – the amount of homeless children AAHS has assisted was of great concern, as the number has steadily decreased to almost nothing in 5 years, while all other levels looked at had only revealed a slight decrease or negligible variations. This revelation lead AAHS to conduct several meetings, involving all upper level staff and administrators to discern what has brought about the decline in numbers. Focus groups are currently working to determine what can be done to improve the numbers for AAHS.

Homelessness Services	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
C.53 Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	153	133	93	23	15	37
C.54 Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	177	162	104	23	16	38
C.55 Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	34	33	23	8	5	12

KDE Homeless Students 2016-17 School Year

County	District Name	Age 0-2	Age 3-5	K-12	Grade 14	Grand Total
Caldwell	Caldwell County	0	1	17	0	18
Christian	Christian County	0	10	280	0	290
Crittenden	Crittenden County	1	24	277	0	302
Daviess	Daviess County	0	3	149	0	152
Daviess	Owensboro Ind	0	0	254	1	255
Hancock	Hancock County	0	0	4	0	4
Henderson	Henderson County	0	25	333	0	358
Hopkins	Hopkins County	0	1	48	0	49
Hopkins	Dawson Springs Ind	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	Livingston County	0	1	64	1	66
Lyon	Lyon County	0	0	10	0	10
McLean	McLean County	0	0	4	0	4
Muhlenberg	Muhlenberg County	0	0	12	0	12
Ohio	Ohio County	0	1	62	0	63
Todd	Todd County	0	8	23	0	31
Trigg	Trigg County	0	0	26	0	26
Union	Union County	0	0	24	0	24
Webster	Webster County	0	2	175	0	177
AAHS	AAHS Total	1	76	1762	2	1841
Kentucky	KY Total	17	1241	27478	11	28747

Children in Foster Care

Information about services to children in foster care is reported yearly in the Program Information Report (PIR):

Foster Care and Child Welfare	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
C.56 Total number of enrolled children who were in foster care at any point during the program year	4	51	48	50	79	190
C.57 Total number of enrolled children who were referred to Head Start/Early Head Start services by a child welfare agency	3	7	81	57	24	48

Information from KidsCount datacenter:

Children 0 - 17 in Foster Care							
Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kentucky	Number	6,567	6,913	7,125	7,481	7,507	7,795
	Rate per 1,000	6	7	7	7	7	8
United States	Number	377,332	375,472	380,639	396,099	410,459	420,360
	Rate per 1,000	5	5	5	5	6	6

Children in Foster Care by Age Group (Kentucky)							
Age group	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<1	Number	739	756	806	900	813	876
	Percent	14%	13%	15%	16%	15%	15%
1 to 5	Number	1,436	1,598	1,576	1,564	1,441	1,522
	Percent	28%	28%	28%	27%	27%	27%
6 to 10	Number	854	1,096	1,114	1,096	1,032	1,172
	Percent	17%	19%	20%	19%	19%	21%
11 to 15	Number	1,282	1,387	1,306	1,456	1,377	1,313
	Percent	25%	25%	24%	25%	26%	23%
16 to 20	Number	809	790	738	750	720	807
	Percent	16%	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%
Total	Number	5,120	5,627	5,540	5,766	5,383	5,690
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Foster Care / Living with Grandparent						
Category	Christian	Daviess	Henderson	Hopkins	Kentucky	United States
Children under 18 years in household	20,580	23,975	10,800	10,703	1,010,375	73,366,146
Relationship to Householder						
Grandchild	7.20%	9.10%	10.00%	7.40%	9.10%	7.80%
Foster child or other unrelated child	1.80%	2.00%	0.60%	2.60%	2.40%	1.70%

*Estimates from 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, US Census Bureau

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

The growing trend of children living with their grandparents is an area that AAHS intends to explore in the future. We will continue monitoring this area for potential areas of recruitment.

Grandchildren under 18 living with grandparent householder - U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

	2015 Child Poverty Rate	Under 3 years	# Living in Poverty	3 and 4 years	# Living in Poverty	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years	Total:
Caldwell	29.4	77	23	44	13	14	60	67	262
Christian	28.9	333	96	181	52	65	375	260	1,214
Crittenden	31.3	62	19	27	8	14	71	52	226
Daviess	20.9	496	104	240	50	103	508	379	1,726
Hancock	20	32	6	16	3	11	36	45	140
Henderson	24.2	285	69	122	30	73	335	228	1,043
Hopkins	26.6	260	69	138	37	50	271	236	955
Livingston	25	58	15	39	10	10	56	49	212
Lyon	22.4	31	7	16	4	6	32	32	117
McLean	26	50	13	21	5	9	58	50	188
Muhlenberg	26.2	187	49	92	24	48	249	161	737
Ohio	27.5	130	36	77	21	27	180	121	535
Todd	28.1	86	24	39	11	14	83	66	288
Trigg	26.5	84	22	29	8	14	87	72	286
Union	20.7	97	20	51	11	17	91	74	330
Webster	24.9	93	23	49	12	20	92	85	339
AAHS		2,361		1,181		495	2,584	1,977	8,598
Kentucky		22,874		11,725		5,150	26,647	20,392	86,788
United States		1,666,337		841,084		359,744	1,702,951	1,255,113	5,825,229

Grandchildren under 18 living with grandparent householder - U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-16 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	2015 Child Poverty Rate	Under 6 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years	Total:	# Living in Poverty
Caldwell	29.4	93	146	54	293	86
Christian	28.9	682	483	315	1,480	428
Crittenden	31.3	78	122	25	225	70
Daviess	20.9	1,035	568	573	2,176	455
Hancock	20	82	54	41	177	35
Henderson	24.2	524	311	245	1,080	261
Hopkins	26.6	211	326	259	796	212
Livingston	25	216	146	76	438	110
Lyon	22.4	57	6	9	72	16
McLean	26	79	74	19	172	45
Muhlenberg	26.2	484	306	180	970	254
Ohio	27.5	251	200	163	614	169
Todd	28.1	40	29	41	110	31
Trigg	26.5	64	110	149	323	86
Union	20.7	51	111	104	266	55
Webster	24.9	90	127	76	293	73
AAHS		4,037	3,119	2,329	9,485	
Kentucky		37,950	30,260	23,483	91,693	
United States		2,627,933	1,789,678	1,305,386	5,722,997	

Opioid Epidemic

Kentucky has the third highest mortality rate from opioid overdoses in the nation. Luckily, the areas covered by AAHS are not in the majority of those counties affected by these numbers. We will continue to monitor this dataset, and will work to have a contingency plan should the need for action present itself.

Drug Overdose Deaths 2013-2015		
	# Drug Overdose Deaths (Per 100K)	Drug Overdose Mortality Rate
Caldwell		
Christian	14	6
Crittenden		
Daviess	48	16
Hancock		
Henderson	16	11
Hopkins	30	22
Livingston		
Lyon		
McLean		
Muhlenberg	19	20
Ohio	19	26
Todd		
Trigg		
Union	17	38
Webster		
AAHS Total & Average	163	19.86

Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Drug Overdose Deaths in KY						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Caldwell	0	0	<5	<5	<5	7
Christian	6	9	<5	<5	<5	21
Crittenden	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	5
Daviess	14	25	11	12	15	77
Hancock	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	5
Henderson	7	6	5	<5	6	*
Hopkins	5	20	8	<5	10	*
Livingston	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	9
Lyon	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5
McLean	<5	<5	0	0	<5	7
Muhlenberg	<5	7	9	<5	<5	27
Ohio	5	7	<5	5	<5	22
Todd	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	8
Trigg	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	12
Union	6	5	6	<5	<5	25
Webster	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	8
AAHS Total	43	79	39	23	31	233
Kentucky	1,071	1,010	1,088	1,249	1,404	5,822

Source: odcp.ky.gov