Social and Economic Education for Development



Welfare Reform "By the Numbers"





Julie N. Zimmerman and Scott A. Samson Rural and Economic Development Programs, Rural Sociology

University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture

April, 1998

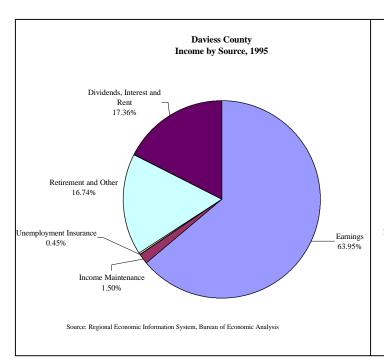
Across the nation, welfare reform presents a new challenge: how to shift from a program based on income maintenance to one focused on employment. Meeting this challenge calls for both more and new information on which to base decisions. **Welfare Reform "By The Numbers"** is aimed at supplying the most recent data and information useful for local decision-making processes surrounding welfare reform. This series is provided in conjunction with the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Welfare Reform Implementation Task Force -- Community Resources Group.

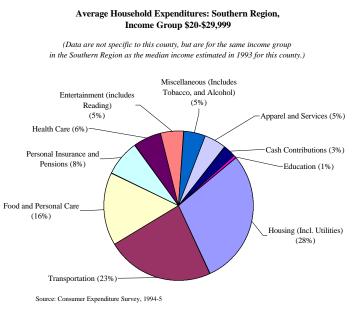
| | County | State |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Poverty | | |
| Poverty Rate (1993) | 16.5 | 19.7 |
| Number of Individuals Living in Poverty (1993) | 14,852 | 748,007 |
| Total Number of K-TAP Recipients (1997)* | 3,052 | 145,465 |
| Percent of K-TAP Recipients Who Are Children (1997)* | 67.3% | 68.2% |
| Percent People under 18 Living in Poverty (1993) | 23.6% | 28.1% |
| Percent Participation in the Free and Reduced School | | |
| Lunch Program (Avg. across districts) (1995-96) | 47.4% | 43.9% |
| Percent K-TAP Cases with Benefits 2 Yrs or Less (1997)* | 44.8% | 42.4% |
| Percent Population 65 and Over Below Poverty Level (1990) | 17.2% | 20.60% |
| Local Economy | | |
| Avarage Unemployment Rate (Jan-Sept, 1997) | 6.0 | 5.31 |
| Percent of Adults Receiving K-TAP Who Are Either | | |
| Employed or have a Work History (1997)* | 91.1% | 79.2% |
| Top 3 Employment Sectors (% of Total Jobs) (1995) | Services 27.5% | Services 24.7% |
| | Retail 18.9% | Retail 17.5% |
| | Manuf 13.4% | Manuf 15.3% |
| Percent Employment: Manufacturing, Retail, and Services (1995) | 59.7% | 57.5% |
| Percent of Women-Owned Businesses (1992) | 33.9% | 31.4% |
| Percent of Farmers with Farming as Primary Occupation (1992) | 45.1% | 44.5% |
| Percent of Jobs that are in Farming (1995) | 3.3% | 5.4% |
| Percent Working at Home (1990) | 2.8% | 3.0% |
| Percent of Teenagers Employed (Ages 16-19 Years) (1990) | 42.6% | 36.0% |
| Percent of Labor Force that is Female (1990) | 45.3% | 44.70% |
| Median Household Income (1993) | \$29,100 | \$25,222 |
| Income Maintenance as Percent of Total Transfer Payments (1995) | 8.0% | 10.7% |
| Food Stamp Payments (1995) | \$8,395,000 | \$411,827,000 |

| Work Force | County | State |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Expenditures per Student (Avg. across Districts) (1994-95) | \$4,571 | \$4,685 |
| Child Care Slots (1997)* | | |
| Licensed | 3,588 | 121,255 |
| Certified | 36 | 3,768 |
| Unregulated | 1,230 | 50,121 |
| Adult K-TAP Recipients w/ High School, GED or More (1997)* | 48.4% | 48.7% |
| Percent 18 yrs + with a High School Degree or More (1990) | 73.1% | 66.1% |
| Percent 18 yrs + with <u>Less than</u> a 9th Grade Education (1990) | 11.1% | 16.7% |
| Transportation | | |
| Percent of Housing Units Without Personal Transportation (1990) | 9.9% | 11.5% |
| Average Travel Time to Work (in Minutes) (1990) | 17.3 | 20.7 |
| Percent of Workers Working Outside County of Residence (1990) | 12.8% | 25.9% |
| Percent of Population Living on Farms (1992) | 3.7% | 4.7% |
| Percent of Workers Either Drive or Share a Ride to Work (1990) | 93.5% | 90.9% |
| Percent Commuting 45 Minutes or More to Work (1990) | 7.2% | 9.6% |
| Housing | | |
| Median Gross Rent (1990) | \$286 | \$319 |
| Percent Households Paying 30% + of Income For Rent (1990) | 38.2% | 38.1% |
| Total Number of Rental Housing Units (1990) | 11,031 | 457,136 |
| Rental Vacancy Rate (1990) | 6.7 | 8.3 |
| Percent of Occupied Housing that is Renter Occupied (1990) | 31.2% | 30.4% |
| Percent of Housing Units that are Mobile Homes (1990) | 6.1% | 12.1% |
| Percent Housing Units Built After 1980 (Incl. Mobile Homes) (1990) | 18.3% | 20.0% |
| Percent of Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing (1990) | 0.3% | 2.9% |
| Percent of Housing Units with Sewage Disposal other than | | |
| Sewer, Septic Tank or Cesspool (1990) | 0.7% | 3.8% |
| Percent of Housing Units Without Telephones (1990) | 7.6% | 10.2% |
| Social | | |
| Total Resident Population (1997) | 91,011 | 3,908,124 |
| Number of Family Resource Youth Service Centers (1997)* | 15 | 588 |
| Percent of Births to Mothers 15-19 Years of Age (1993) | 17.1% | 16.4% |
| Percent of Births to Mothers <u>Less than</u> 20 Years of Age (1993) | 17.4% | 16.8% |
| Percent Households w/ Children Headed by a Single Parent (1990) | 7.4% | 7.5% |
| Percent of Population Under 6 Years (1990) | 9.0% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Ages 10-13 Years (1990) | 6.3% | 6.1% |
| Percent of Population Ages 14-19 Years (1990) | 8.9% | 9.2% |
| Percent of Population Under 18 Years (1990) | 27.1% | 25.9% |

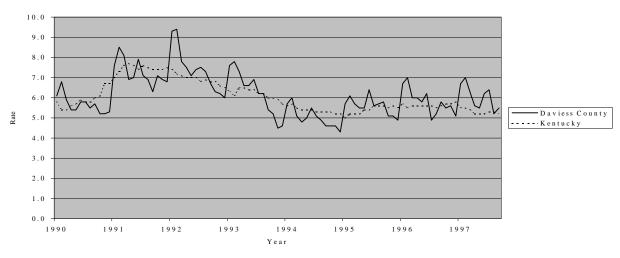
^{*} These data are dated June 1997 and were generously supplied by the Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children. K-TAP refers to the Kentucky Temporary Assistance Program which replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

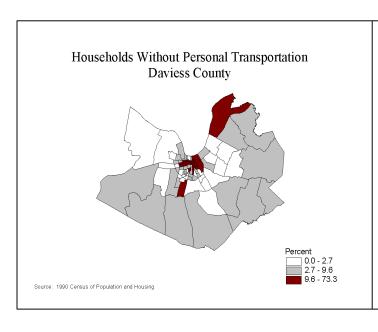
SEED (Social and Economic Education for Development) is a program of the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Kentucky. Faculty draw on the resources of the Social and Natural Resources Information Laboratory and professional contacts at the University of Kentucky, other agencies, and community programs throughout the country. For more information contact your local Cooperative Extension office or Dr. Richard C. Maurer, SEED, 500 Garrigus Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546 or call (606) 257-7582.

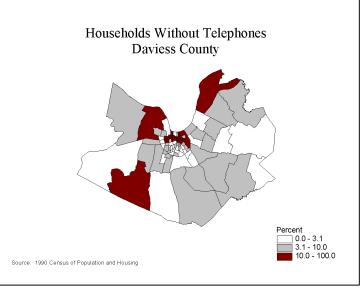




Monthly Unemployment Rates, 1990-1997

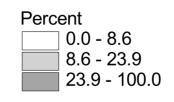






Population Living Below Poverty Level Daviess County







Source: 1990 Census of Populatin and Housing