In Garrard County, in 2013, the percent of kids ready for kindergarten was 48.5%, the average high school GPA was 2.9, and the junior year ACT score was 18.3.

### Education Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Garrard County</th>
<th>Bluegrass ADD*</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Enrolled in School, 3 years and older</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>212,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery School and Preschool</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>11,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>9,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 1-8</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>78,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 9-12</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>36,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College or Graduate School</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>76,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Garrard County</th>
<th>Bluegrass ADD*</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, 25 years and older</td>
<td>11,799</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>511,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>73,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Degree (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>4,731</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>150,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College or Associate's Degree</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>138,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>87,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or Professional Degree</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>61,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Degree or More</td>
<td>9,510</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td>437,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree or More</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>149,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Area Development District (ADD)*

### Educational Performance Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Garrard County</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Kids Ready for Kindergarten, 2013</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Junior Year ACT Composite Score (out of 36 points), 2013</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average High School GPA (out of 4.0), 2013</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in College, 2011-2012</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in In-State College</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-year College Graduation Rate, 2007 cohort</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census/5-yr ACS, 2009-2013

For more information on test scores or school readiness go to KY Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS) at https://kcews.ky.gov/. For more information on postsecondary education, go to KY Council on Postsecondary Education at http://cpe.ky.gov/infol.
In 2014, Garrard County had 531 jobs in the education industry. The fastest growing educational occupation in the county was Substitute Teachers.

### County Employment and Earnings by Type of Educational Institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Institution</th>
<th>2009 Jobs</th>
<th>2014 Jobs</th>
<th>5-yr Change 2009-2014</th>
<th>Average Annual Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>$40,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Schools and Educational Support Services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### County Employment by Educational Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Occupation</th>
<th>2014 Jobs</th>
<th>Occupational Mix Effect</th>
<th>National Growth Effect</th>
<th>Competitive Effect</th>
<th>Median Hourly Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-K and Kindergarten Teachers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>$16.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School Teachers</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$21.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School Teachers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Teachers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$21.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education Teachers</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education Teachers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$21.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Assistants</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$10.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Counselors</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Enrichment Education Teachers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$13.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Institutions Administrators</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$28.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training and Library Occupations</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$19.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Education Occupations</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$18.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of County Employment by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Institution</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PreK_Early Childhood Teachers</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School Teachers</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Teachers</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Institutions Administrators</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Education Occupations</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statewide Spending on Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K-12 Education</th>
<th>KY Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>$443,314,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local sources</td>
<td>$398,688,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal sources</td>
<td>$44,626,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>$492,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-year Public Universities</th>
<th>KY Averages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual In-State Tuition &amp; Fees</td>
<td>$8,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Debt per Student</td>
<td>$22,384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data for this profile were prepared by the Community and Economic Development Initiative of Kentucky (CEDIK) at the University of Kentucky. For questions on the data contained in this profile, contact James E. Allen IV, Research Director, at 859.218.4386 or james.allen4@uky.edu. Special thanks to Simona Balazs, CEDIK Research Associate, for her work on this profile.

Source: EMSI, 2014
CEDIK’s Education Profile is comprised of two major parts. The first page is an overview of selected education indicators, while the second page offers a closer economic look at the education industry. In an effort to provide as much data as possible on two pages, precise definitions of some measures were not included. Thus, questions may arise including: What does this number represent exactly? How can I interpret this? This short overview provides additional clarification to the meaning of the selected measures in the profile.

**Education Overview**

The first page begins by highlighting three indicators of educational achievement in the county: the percent of kids ready for kindergarten, the average high school GPA and the junior year ACT score. The first indicator is important because the educational and environmental background in children pre-kindergarten differ widely. This allows schools to assess and understand how kids are prepared to start school. The high school GPA and the junior year ACT are two of the most important factors for acceptance into college. The high school GPA is out of 4.0 and the junior year ACT is out of 36 points. The average junior year ACT score for Kentucky is 19.4; the values at county level range between 16.5 and 22.7. For the average high school GPA, the state value is 2.9, while the counties range between 2.6 and 3.3 for an average GPA.

The table on the first page provides data on selected education indicators grouped into two categories: School Enrollment and Educational Attainment. Numbers are provided for the county, Area Development District (ADD), and Kentucky. School Enrollment data looks at population enrolled in school (3 years and over) and provides estimate and percent for variables such as kindergarten, grades 9-12 (high school) and college or graduate school. Educational Attainment data give an overview of population 25 years and over that graduated high school or has a bachelor’s degree, for example. The source of data and description for these indicators is the US Census, 5-year ACS.

The midsection of the first page maps the percent of working population (ages 18-64) with bachelor’s degree or higher for each Kentucky county. The darker the shade of blue, the higher the percent of that county’s working population that has attained least a bachelor’s degree. The location of the eight public universities in Kentucky is also mapped. It can be observed that there is a link between where the universities are located and the educational attainment of the working population. Data for this map also come from the US Census, 5-year ACS.

The page ends with a comparative table for some of the educational performance measures at the county and state level. Aside from the three indicators highlighted at the top of the page, this table also provides information on the percent of high school graduates enrolled in college and the 6-year college graduation rate. The college graduation rate for the county is the rate of students from that county that attended college, regardless of where they went to college. The source of data is Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS).

**Industry Indicators**

Data on the second page provide more detailed information on the employment in the education industry by type of educational institution and occupations. This page starts with a statement on the total number of jobs in the education industry for the county and the fastest growing educational occupation in 2014. One important note here is that the fastest growing occupation in the county is not necessarily the one with the highest employment; it is the occupation with the highest percent change from 2013.

The table on the top of the page looks at employment and earning for different types of educational institutions in the county. It features the number of jobs for 2009 and 2014, the 5-year change, and the average annual earnings for employees working at that institution. The total average annual earnings for a category (e.g., elementary and secondary schools) are an average of public and private annual earnings weighted by employment in each
subcategory. Thus, some categories report average annual earnings that are much closer to the average for the public educational institutions, while for other categories the average is closer to the private annual average earnings. Data in this table come from the Economic Modeling Specialists Inc. (EMSI).

The second table on this page looks at several county-level economic indicators for various education occupations, such as elementary or high school teachers, special education teachers, school counselor and educational institutions administrators. The table provides the number of jobs for that occupation, the occupational mix effect, the national growth effect, the competitive effect, the number of job postings and the median hourly earnings for 2014. The occupational mix effect represents the share of that education occupation’s growth that is explained by the growth of this occupation at national level; in other words, the national growth rate for the entire economy is subtracted from the national growth rate of the occupation and then applied to the number of occupational jobs in the county. The national growth effect describes how much of the occupation’s growth at the county level is explained by the overall growth of the national economy (i.e., if the nation’s economy is growing, then there should be some positive change in the county’s education occupation). Both of these indicators rely on the national growth. The occupational mix effect depends on national growth in that particular industry, whereas the national growth effect depends on the growth in the nation’s economy as a whole. Of particular importance is the competitive effect because it explains how much of the change in the education occupation is due to a competitive advantage that the county has. Unlike the previously mentioned indicators, the competitive effect cannot be explained by the national trends, and it can be positive even if the county employment for the occupation declines. The competitive effect gives the difference between the expected change and the actual change for the education occupation in the county. A positive value indicates that the county’s education occupation is outperforming national trends, while a negative effect means that the occupation is underperforming compared to the national trends.

The graph on the bottom-left section is a snapshot of the gender distribution for some education occupations. For most counties, the graph looks at gender for five or six occupations for the education industry. However, for some counties certain occupations are not represented or there was insufficient data; in these cases, the chart includes fewer than five categories. Again, the source for this data is Economic Modeling Specialists Inc. (EMSI).

In the bottom-right section of the page, the profile ends with an overview of some financial indicators for the education industry in the state. The table shows, in 2012, that almost 90% of the Kindergarten-12th Grade educational institutions’ revenue came from state and local sources and only 10% from federal sources. It also shows that the average debt for a student from a 4-year public university is over $22,000. These data were sourced from The Reinvestment Fund (TRF) Policy Map and are not available at the county level.

References:
2. KY Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS)/ County Profile Reports, 2014, https://kcews.ky.gov/;  

Still have questions?
If you have further questions regarding the data in this profile, please contact CEDIK Research Director James Allen IV at 859-218-4386.