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KENTUCKY FACTS

**Ernie Fletcher
Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky**

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Secretary
Cabinet for Economic Development**

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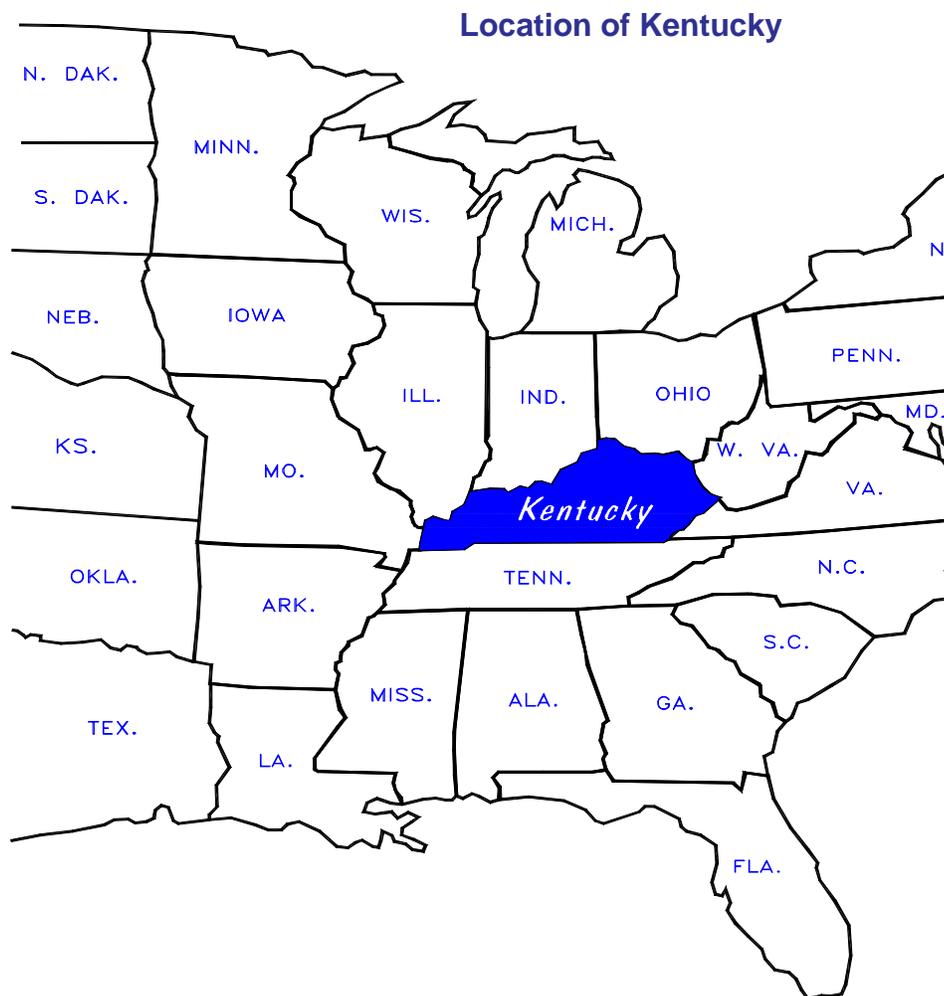
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Location, Area and Climate

Kentucky is located in the south central United States along the west side of the Appalachian Mountains and is bordered by seven states. The Ohio River, running along the state's northern border, separates Kentucky from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. West Virginia borders Kentucky to the northeast across the Big Sandy River, and Virginia borders Kentucky to the southeast. Tennessee borders Kentucky to the south, and Missouri adjoins the extreme western edge of the state across the Mississippi River.

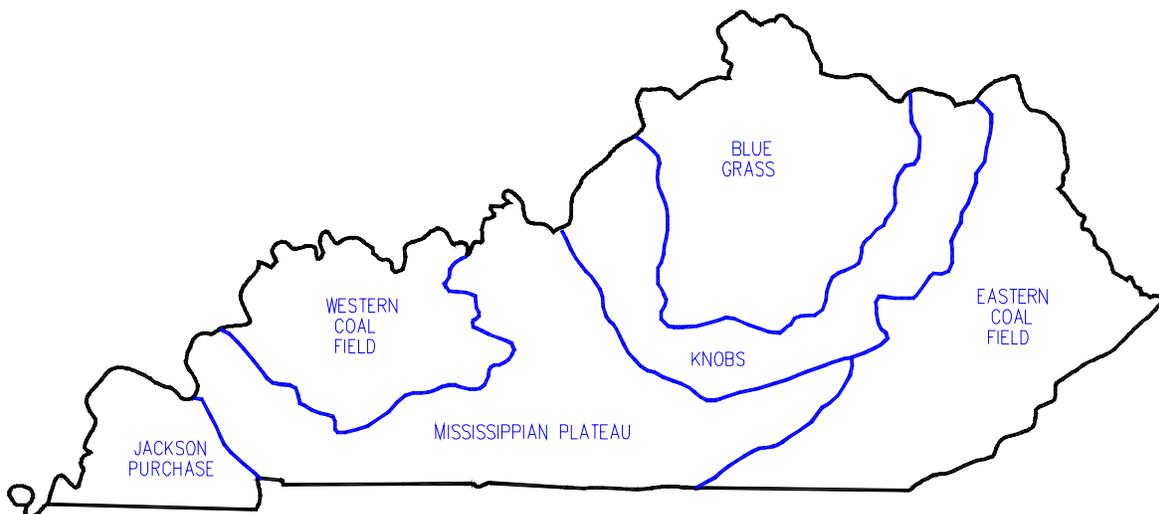


Kentucky ranks 36th in land area among the 50 states, and according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kentucky has an area of 39,728 square miles (102,896 square kilometers).

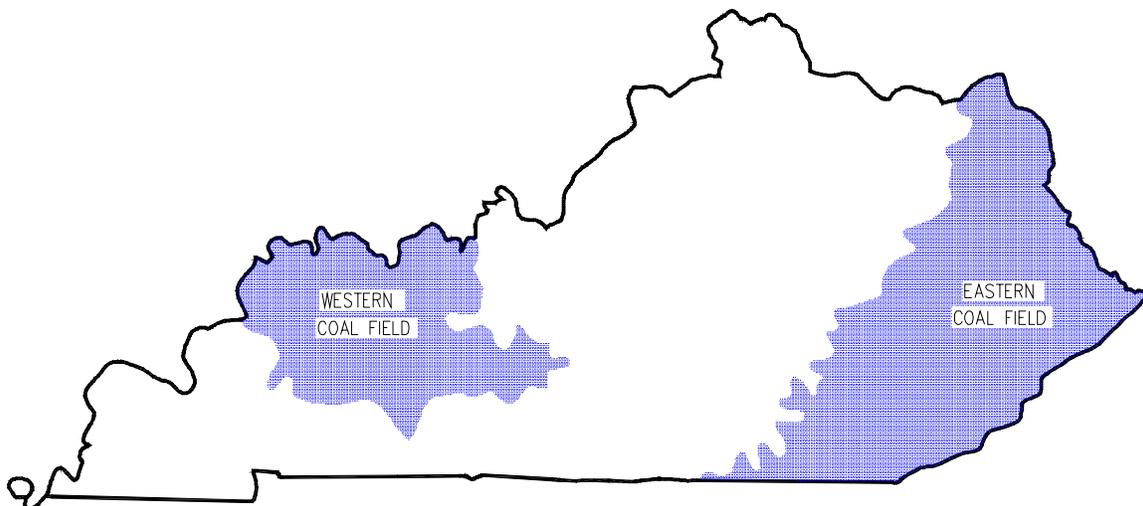
Some of the most diverse areas within the eastern United States are found in Kentucky. The Eastern Coal Fields, a rugged, mountainous region covered with forests, are dissected by streams, with most level land located in the river valleys. Kentucky's highest elevation is located in this region at Black Mountain in Harlan County - 4,139 feet (1,262 meters) above sea level. The western edge of the Eastern Coal Fields encompasses most of the Daniel Boone National Forest.

The gently rolling central part of the state, the Bluegrass region, lies to the north and the Mississippian Plateau to the south, separated by a chain of low steep hills called the Knobs. The Western Coal Fields, bordered on the north and northwest by the Ohio River, lies in the Illinois basin. The southwest corner of the state is a low, flat plain called the Jackson Purchase. The natural lowest elevation in the state is located in this region in Fulton County on the Mississippi River -261 feet above sea level.

Kentucky Physiographic Regions



Kentucky Coal Fields



Kentucky has a moderate climate. Thirty year averages of mean annual temperatures vary with a maximum of 60°F for Gilbertsville in the west and a minimum of 53°F for Ashland in the east. Temperatures are normally at the lowest in January and highest in July. Annual precipitation averages about 46 inches, ranging from about 40 inches in the north at Covington to 53 inches in south central Kentucky. Kentucky receives about twelve inches of snowfall annually, but most winter precipitation falls as rain, drizzle, or sleet. The prevalent wind direction is from the south-southwest with typically light surface winds. For more climate information go to the Kentucky Climate Center's webiste: <http://kyclim.wku.edu>

Natural Resources

Nonfuel Minerals

In 2003, the value of nonfuel mineral production was \$559 million, which is almost a 40 percent increase since 1995 production levels. Kentucky ranked 24th among the 50 states in nonfuel mineral production. Crushed stone continues to be Kentucky's leading nonfuel mineral commodity, accounting for almost 55 percent of the state's nonfuel mineral production value. Other nonfuel mineral commodities produced in Kentucky include cement, ball clay, common clay, gemstones, lime, sand, and gravel.

Fuel Reserves In Kentucky

Coal	30.4 billion tons*
Natural Gas Liquids	66 million BBL
Natural Gas	1.89 trillion CF
Crude Oil	27 million BBL

*This figure represents an update of the Energy Information Administration Demonstrated Reserve Base as of January 1, 2004 which includes only the coal in the measures and indicated classes.

Crude Oil

In 2003, petroleum production in Kentucky was approximately 2.5 million barrels. Western Kentucky produced 52 percent of Kentucky's oil. As of 2001, of the 59 oil producing counties in Kentucky, Union and Henderson counties were the top two oil producing counties in Kentucky, respectively. The average depth of wells is 1,436 feet, but the average depth of wells drilled recently is over 2,200 feet, which reflects a growing trend toward exploration and development of deeper resources.

Coal

Kentucky is one of the nation's top three coal producers, having 399 mines and producing an estimated 112.7 million tons of coal in 2003. Kentucky's gross state product for all mining, except oil and gas was \$2.28 billion in 2002. More than 50 percent of the nation's electricity and more than 90 percent of Kentucky's electricity is generated in coal-fired power plants. Kentucky coal continues to be an important resource in meeting the nation's future energy needs.

Natural Gas

Natural gas production rose 2002 from 81.7 billion cubic feet in 2001 to 88.3 billion cubic feet in 2002. More than 80 percent of the state's total production over the years has come from the Big Sandy gas field, a seven county area along the eastern edge of the state. Gas wells in the state typically produce at depths of 600 to 5,000 feet, making the area attractive to small producers.

Water

Kentucky has two exceptional ground water regions - the alluvial valley along the Ohio River and the beach and gravel deposits of the Jackson Purchase region located west of Kentucky Lake. While providing more miles of water than in any other state, Kentucky's rivers and water impoundments are valuable assets for industrial production. This system not only serves as a source of water supply, but also gives Kentucky a gateway of some 1,100 commercially navigable miles to the inland waterway system of the eastern United States.

Forest

Kentucky has almost 12 million acres of forested land classified as timberland, which is nearly 50 percent of the state's land area. The main species of trees are red oak, white oak, walnut, yellow poplar, white ash, hickory, beech, sugar maple, and other hardwood species. Kentucky ranks 3rd nationally in hardwood production.

Electric Power

Almost 95 percent of the electric power in Kentucky is coal-fire generated. The state's vast coal reserves enable distributors to provide an abundance of electricity to industrial customers.

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau reports the 2003 estimated population for Kentucky to be 4,117,827. The projected population for Kentucky in 2020 is 4,660,703 according to the Kentucky State Data Center. The state's population density in 2003 was 103.7 persons per square mile. In 2003, there were an estimated 1,607,214 households in Kentucky with the average household size being 2.49 and the average family size being 3.00.

In 2003, for people reporting one race alone, the largest minority group in the state, with approximately 7.0 percent of Kentucky's population, were Black or African Americans. White non-Hispanics made up 89.0 percent of the population. Approximately 25.0 percent of Kentucky's population is under the age of 18, and 12 percent of the population is over the age of 65. The median age for Kentucky is 36.6.

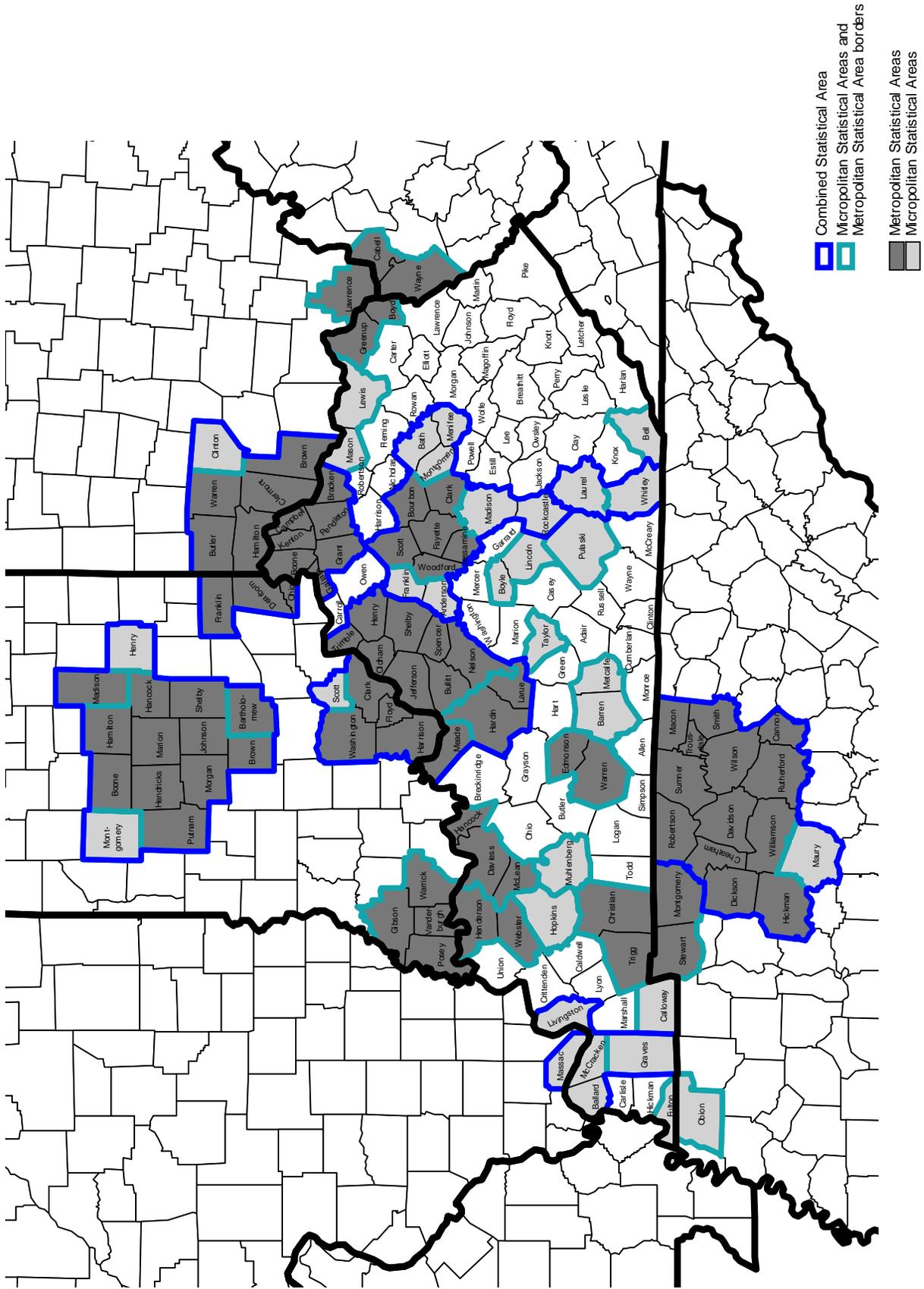
POPULATION OF KENTUCKY'S LARGEST CITIES

Lexington	266,798
Louisville	248,762
Owensboro	54,312
Bowling Green	50,663
Covington	42,687
Richmond	29,080
Hopkinsville	28,678
Henderson	27,468
Frankfort	27,408
Jeffersontown	26,331
Paducah	25,565
Florence	24,689

*Source: Kentucky State Data Center
Census: July 1, 2003

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Kentucky's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas - 2003



The Kentucky Economy

The forecast for Kentucky's economy is moderate growth in 2005 and 2006. This growth is forecast to slowly drive down the unemployment rate, and employment should return to pre-recession levels during 2005.

Source: Forecast for the Economy, 2004 – 2006, CBER, University of Kentucky.

Gross State Product

Kentucky's Gross State Product (GSP) increased to a record \$128.98 billion during 2003. This represents an increase of \$15.6 billion in GSP since the recession bottom of 2000. Kentucky's GSP for 2002 was \$122.28 billion.

Gross State Product (GSP) Estimates by County

- The top six (6) counties (Jefferson, Fayette, Boone, Kenton, Christian, and Warren) accounted for 52.5% of Kentucky's total GSP and 33.5% of the state's population;
- Jefferson county (29.6%) and Fayette county (9.4%) generate 39.0% of Kentucky's economy with a combined 23.4% of Kentucky's population;
- The bottom six (6) counties (Robertson, Elliott, Menifee, Owsley, Wolfe, and Nicholas) accounted for 0.19% of Kentucky's total GSP and 0.84% of the state's population;
- Robertson County has the lowest total county Gross State Product in the state, approximately \$12.3 million;
- The most productive counties on a per capita basis are Scott, Boone, Hancock, and Jefferson; and
- The least productive counties on a per capita basis are Spencer, Edmonson, Robertson, and Elliott.

Total Gross State Product and Major Industry Groups: 2002

Gross State Product	GSP Current Dollar Values in (\$ Millions)		Ranking Industry Sector as a Percentage of Total GSP		Percentage Increase in Total GSP 1998 to 2002	
	USA	Kentucky	USA	Kentucky	USA	Kentucky
Total	\$10,407,141	\$122,282	-	-	19.9%	10.4%
Accommodation & food services	\$ 271,963	\$ 3,078	13	12	18.7%	12.5%
Administrative/ waste services	\$ 294,679	\$ 2,525	12	15	16.0%	26.4%
Agriculture	\$ 98,616	\$ 1,715	19	17	-3.7%	-12.2%
Arts, entertain. & recreation	\$ 99,552	\$ 667	18	19	29.6%	30.3%
Construction	\$ 464,852	\$ 5,173	10	9	24.2%	12.1%
Educational services	\$ 91,500	\$ 637	20	20	35.3%	42.2%
Finance/ insurance	\$ 804,010	\$ 6,237	4	7	25.4%	36.8%
Government	\$1,253,039	\$17,018	3	2	22.0%	15.5%
Health care	\$ 701,632	\$ 9,267	7	4	31.4%	31.2%
Information	\$ 483,972	\$ 3,199	9	11	26.8%	32.1%
Management of companies	\$ 201,985	\$ 1,641	15	18	28.8%	31.6%
Manufacturing	\$1,351,630	\$25,471	1	1	0.6%	-15.4%
Mining	\$ 105,593	\$ 2,739	17	14	41.2%	-3.2%
Other services	\$ 253,713	\$ 2,749	14	13	20.2%	17.6%
Professional services	\$ 723,489	\$ 4,756	6	10	28.0%	28.1%
Real estate	\$1,321,725	\$11,775	2	3	26.7%	29.3%
Retail trade	\$ 765,804	\$ 9,257	5	5	27.9%	22.2%
Transportation	\$ 294,878	\$ 5,339	11	8	7.7%	11.4%
Utilities	\$ 201,643	\$ 1,843	16	16	11.5%	-1.8%
Wholesale trade	\$ 622,866	\$ 7,196	8	6	14.7%	17.4%

Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment

After reaching a generational low in the early months of 2000, Kentucky's unemployment rates began to rise in the later half of the year. Kentucky's rising unemployment rate peaked at 6.5% (7/2003). The state's unemployment rate has generally declined throughout 2004. Kentucky's annual average unemployment rate for 2004 was 5.3%. Kentucky's unemployment has increased slightly during the first quarter of 2005. Note: unemployment data is seasonally adjusted.

Kentucky's employment/unemployment levels vary significantly throughout the state. Regional location and community populations typically have a direct relationship with employment/unemployment rates. Central and north central Kentucky counties tend to have the lowest unemployment rates and the more vibrant labor markets.

Kentucky's Employment by Major Industry Sectors: 2004 Annual Averages

Service	34%
Utilities, Trade, and Transportation	20%
Government and Public Education	17%
Manufacturing	14%
Construction	5%
Financial Activities	5%
Agriculture	2%
Information	2%
Mining	1%

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Statistics, Department for Employment Services

<http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/cesSelection.asp?menuchoice=ces>

Exports

During 2004, Kentucky's exports increased significantly, further enhancing the state's presence in the global economy. Kentucky exported nearly \$13 billion of goods during 2004, ranking 19th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Kentucky's exports accounted for 1.6% of the nation's exports in 2004 compared to 1.0% in 1996. Kentucky's exports have increased by \$6.6 billion since 1996 and by \$2.26 billion since 2003. Kentucky's 2004 exports add approximately \$4 billion to the Commonwealth's gross state product and directly create 53,000 jobs. Kentucky exported \$3,134 of goods per capita during 2004. Kentucky ranks 9th nationally in exports per capita.

Manufactured goods account for nearly 96.1 percent (\$12.5 billion) of Kentucky's exports. Agriculture accounts for 2.2% (\$277 million), and minerals and ores account for less than 1% (\$28.4 million). Kentucky's exports induced an estimated \$560 million in state and local taxes during 2004.

North America, Western Europe, China, Taiwan, and Japan continue to be the major markets for Kentucky products in the global economy.

Major Products

Transportation equipment ranked as Kentucky's top export in 2004. Exports of transportation equipment valued \$4.85 billion, approximately 37.3% of Kentucky's total exports. Kentucky leads the nation in 2004 in turbojet and turboproller parts (\$2.2 billion) exports. Chemicals remained Kentucky's second largest export with respect to the value of export shipments. Chemical exports valued \$2.3 billion during 2004.

Machinery and computer and electronic products are Kentucky's third and fourth largest exports, respectively. Transportation equipment, chemicals, computer and electronic products, and machinery account for 71.8% of Kentucky's 2004 exports.

Livestock is the only non-manufacturing industry among Kentucky's top ten exports. Livestock ranks as Kentucky's 10th largest export (\$224 million). Kentucky is first in the nation in 2004 livestock exports and first in the nation in equine exports (\$157.2 million).

Major Export Markets

Canada is Kentucky's largest foreign market with exports totaling almost \$4.63 billion in 2004, which accounted for 35.7% of the state's total exports. France is the state's second largest export market. Kentucky exported \$1.08 billion of goods to France in 2004. France accounts for over 8.3% of all Kentucky exports. Following Canada and France, Kentucky's major export markets include the United Kingdom (\$959) million, Japan (\$865) million, and Mexico (\$786) million.

The Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development publishes a series of informational reports on communities covering such topics as population, labor, existing industries, transportation, utilities, taxes, industrial sites and other socioeconomic data. These publications and fact sheets are available on the agency's website at: www.thinkkentucky.com. Also available at this website is the *Economic Development Information System (EDIS)*. This Geographic Information System tool enables companies to evaluate industrial sites and communities throughout Kentucky via the Internet.

To find out more about reports and publications available from the Kentucky Cabinet of Economic Development, contact:

Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development
500 Mero Street • Frankfort, KY 40601
502.564.4886 FAX: 502.564.0023
E-mail: renef.true@ky.gov

Taxes

The state and local tax burden per capita in Kentucky is one of the lowest in the nation. In 2002, Kentucky ranked 45th with taxes averaging \$3,913 per capita, compared with a national average of \$4,706.

State Income Taxes

Net income for Kentucky individual income taxes is gross income minus either the standard deduction or allowable itemized deductions. The standard deduction for year 2004 is \$1,870 and will be indexed to the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). A \$20 tax credit is allowed for each taxpayer, spouse and dependent. The tax rate schedule for the Kentucky personal income tax is:

Up to \$3,000 of taxable net income	2%
Next \$1,000 or portion	3%
Next \$1,000 or portion	4%
Next \$3,000 or portion	5%
Between \$8,000 and \$75,000	5.8%
All in excess of \$75,000	6%

The pension exclusion for 2004 is 100% or \$42,200, whichever is less. This limit is adjusted annually for changes in the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Kentucky's corporate income tax is based on taxable net income of the Kentucky business operation. The income of a multi-state corporation is apportioned to Kentucky on the basis of three factors - property, payroll, and sales by destination, with double weight to the sales factor. The tax rate schedule for the Kentucky corporate income tax is:

First \$50,000 net income	4%
Next \$50,000 net income	5%
Over \$100,000 net income	7%

State Sales and Use Tax

The state sales tax is 6.0 percent, with no local sales taxes. Major exemptions include take-home food, residential utilities except telephone, prescription medicines, diabetic and other medical supplies, prosthetic devices, physical aids, motor fuels, raw materials of manufacturers, manufacturing machinery, pollution control equipment, and items for resale.

State and Local Property Taxes

Land, buildings, and other real estate were taxed by the state at \$0.131 per \$100 of assessed valuation (100% assessment) in 2003, and were also taxed by local jurisdictions. Combined state and local rates averaged \$1.05 per \$100 valuation in Kentucky cities and \$0.82 per \$100 in areas outside of cities. Property owners age 65 and over, or totally disabled, are allowed a homestead exemption on their principal owner-occupied residences, adjusted every two years for changes in the M.S. Consumer Price Index. The homestead exemption for 2004 is \$28,000.

Manufacturing machinery and pollution control equipment are taxed only by the state at \$0.15 per \$100 assessed valuation.

All types of vehicles, office equipment and other types of taxable tangible property are taxed by the state at \$0.45 per \$100 valuation and may be taxed by local jurisdictions. Combined state and local rates in Kentucky in 2003 averaged \$1.47 in cities and \$1.24 in areas outside of cities, for motor vehicles, and \$1.49 in cities and \$1.21 in areas outside of cities, for other tangible property.

Occupational License Taxes

One hundred twenty-two Kentucky cities, fifty-five counties, and eight county school districts levy “occupational license taxes” on the compensation of individuals and/or net profits of businesses. These tax rates generally range between 0.25 to 2.50 percent.

Other Taxes and Social Costs Levied on Business

The Kentucky corporation license tax (franchise tax) is levied annually at a rate of \$2.10 per \$1,000 of total capital employed. Kentucky unemployment insurance tax is levied on the first \$8,000 of wages paid to each employee. Rates for new businesses are 2.7 percent of taxable wages, each of the first three years. Thereafter, the contribution rate is determined by the employer’s experience rating. Employers must also purchase workers’ compensation insurance (or be self-insured) to provide benefits to employees who are disabled on the job.

For more detailed information on business and personal taxes, contact:

Department of Revenue
200 Fair Oaks Lane
Frankfort, KY 40620
502.564.4581

The Department of Revenue also provides taxpayer assistance, publications, and tax forms online at the following website: www.revenue.ky.gov.

Telecommunications

To compete in today’s global economy states must have an advanced technologic infrastructure and also a technically trained workforce. Kentucky has formed an alliance called *ConnectKentucky* of technology-minded businesses, government entities, and universities working together to accelerate technology in the Commonwealth. *ConnectKentucky* is accelerating technology in the Commonwealth through: broadband expansion, research, governmental affairs, public relations, and high-tech recruiting. <http://www.connectkentucky.org/>

Kentucky’s Information Highway is a statewide telecommunications and information network developed by Kentucky state government in partnership with the state’s local telephone companies. This public-private partnership is laying the foundation for the Kentucky Information Highway with an access ramp in all of Kentucky’s 120 counties. <http://ky.gov/got/kih/>

Governor Fletcher’s Prescription for Innovation is a comprehensive broadband deployment and adoption plan that will leverage state, federal and private investment to blanket Kentucky with high-speed Internet access. The initiative will encourage citizen use of computers and the Internet, and provide every Kentucky community with an online presence for improving citizen services and promoting economic development. <http://www.connectkentucky.org/prescriptioninnovation.html>

“The Internet can eliminate the constraints of location, connecting businesses in rural Kentucky to businesses, industry, and consumers around the world.”
Connectkentucky Report 2003

The Kentucky Postsecondary Education Network (KPEN) is a comprehensive statewide postsecondary education network managed by ALLTEL as the communications provider. The KPEN Network is the first network to utilize a statewide MPLS broadband infrastructure established by ALLTEL. www.kpen.org.

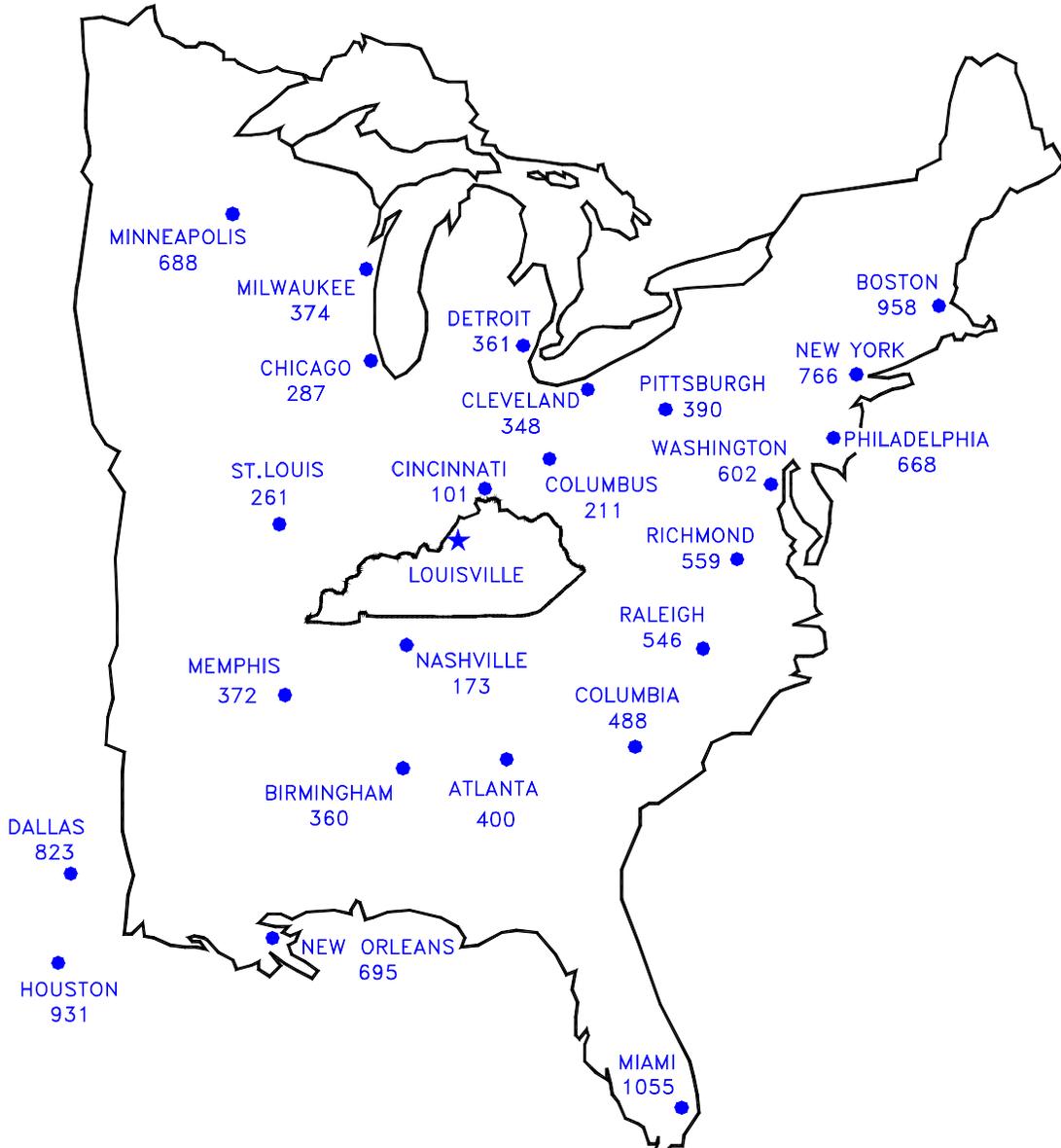
Transportation

Kentucky is located at the center of a 32-state distribution area. Kentucky's transportation system facilitates the distribution of manufactured goods and raw materials to this massive industrial and consumer market. This 32-state area, which contains 67% of the nation's population, accounted for 67% of the personal income, 65% of the retail gross state product, and 72% of the manufacturing employment of the United States in 2002.

Highway

Kentucky's highway system is composed of approximately 79,000 miles (127,000 kilometers) of federal, state, and local roads. Five major interstate highways and nine state parkways contribute to 1,909 miles (3,100 kilometers) of multi-lane limited-access highways. This integrated system of highways connects Kentucky with all major commercial centers in the eastern and central United States.

**Mileage From Louisville to
Major U.S. Cities**



Water

Kentucky has about 1,100 miles (1,770 kilometers) of commercially navigable waterways which provide an expedient means of transportation to inland markets and major ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio River alone flows 664 miles (1,068 kilometers) along the northern border of Kentucky. Seven public riverports operate facilities at Henderson, Hickman, Louisville, Lyon County, Owensboro, Paducah and Wurtland. The largest inland port in the nation is located near Ashland, Kentucky.

Rail

Railroads serve Kentucky with 2,760 miles of track, including 2,299 miles of Class I track. Railroads operating in the state include CSX, Norfolk Southern, Canadian National Railway Company, and the Paducah and Louisville Railway. Intermodal service is becoming increasingly important to many distributors and is now available at several facilities in Kentucky. Passenger service is provided by AMTRAK at Ashland, Maysville, South Shore, Louisville, and Fulton, Kentucky.

Air

Commercial airports providing scheduled airline service in Kentucky are located in Erlanger (Covington/Cincinnati area), Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro, and Paducah. Out-of-state airports near Kentucky are: Evansville, Indiana, serving the Henderson area; Huntington, West Virginia, serving the Ashland area; Nashville, Tennessee, serving the Bowling Green area; and Bristol, Tennessee, and Knoxville, Tennessee, both serving the southeastern part of the state. International flights are available at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, located at Erlanger in Northern Kentucky, and the Louisville International Airport. In 2003, customers ranked the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky as the airport #1 in the United States for customer satisfaction.

United Parcel Service (UPS) operates its major international hub at the Louisville International Airport. DHL Worldwide Express maintains its primary North American hub at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport in Erlanger, Kentucky.

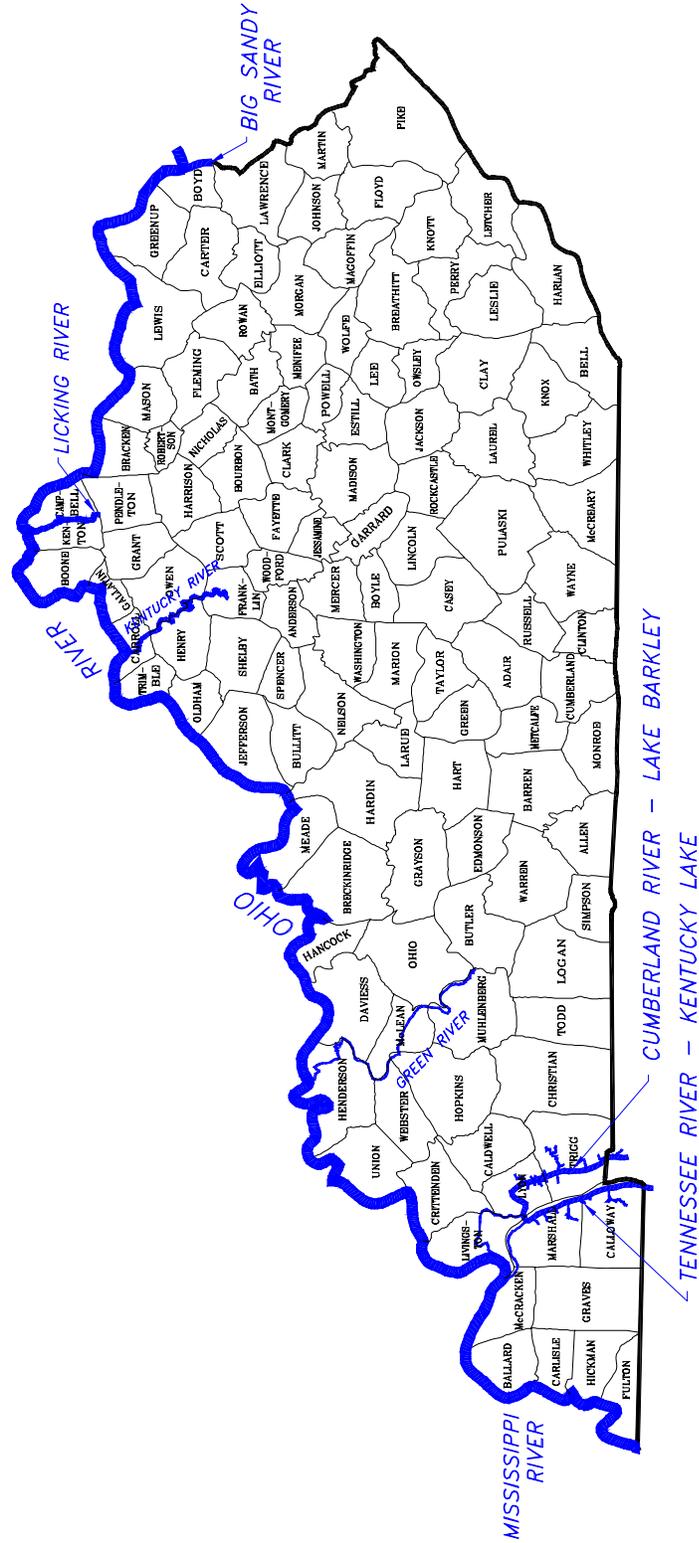
Flight information for Kentucky's major airports is available online at the following web sites:

Louisville: www.louintlairport.com

Lexington: www.bluegrassairport.com

Cincinnati: www.cvgairport.com

Navigable Waterways in Kentucky



Education

Kentucky's educational reforms of the 1990's resulted in great strides in educating the state's citizens and increasing the level of educational attainment of those citizens. Educational attainment refers to the levels of schooling a person attains, such as a high school diploma or a four-year college degree. Kentucky has risen above the national average in the percent of young adults 25 to 34 years old with a high school diploma. At the primary level: fourth and eighth grade students are ahead of the nation in reading at the basic level.

According to The Road Ahead, Uncertainty and Opportunity in a Changed World, Kentucky Long Term Policy Research Center, <http://www.kltprc.net/>, Kentucky still has ground to make up in terms of educational achievement but has come a long way in the last part of the century. Kentucky still lags the nation in attainment at the college degree level. The Commonwealth is focused on the challenge of continuous improvement and on the long-term goal of proficiency and beyond for all schools by the year 2014.

Kentucky's Department of Education provides a very comprehensive website. Information is available on curriculum, schools and districts, preschool programs, special education and more. The website's *Kentucky Schools Directory* lists all public schools in the state. Resources for parents, families, and educators relating to educating children is also available at www.education.ky.gov.

Secondary Education Fast Facts

School districts	176
Schools	1,271
Enrollment (elementary and secondary-03/04)	653,248
Public school teachers	40,833
Home-schooled students	12,075
Homeschools	9,130
Certified non-public schools	201
Average teacher salary	\$40,849
Average per-pupil expense spending (02/03)	\$7,022
State education budget (2004)	\$3.155 billion

The Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) rewards students who study hard and make good grades and ACT/SAT scores. Students can earn base awards based on GPA (up to \$500) for each year of high school and a bonus award based on ACT/SAT score (up to \$500) for a total of up to \$2,500 to help pay for each year of college or technical training at a Kentucky postsecondary institution. GED recipients and graduates of non-certified Kentucky high schools who otherwise meet eligibility criteria may qualify for a bonus award. For more information about KEES and many other student financial aid programs in Kentucky, visit the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority's website. www.kheaa.com.

Postsecondary Education

Kentucky's public agenda for postsecondary education has become a nationally recognized model for higher education reform. The agenda calls for a fundamental, profound shift in the way the postsecondary system approaches its work: while institutions once competed against each other for their own interests, the public agenda challenges them to work together for the common good. The motto of reform is "One Mission: Better Lives." The long-term goal is to raise the standard of living and quality of life in the Commonwealth above the national average by the year 2020. The key to achieving this goal is lifelong learning. More Kentuckians of all ages are being encouraged to pursue postsecondary education.

Kentucky's postsecondary education system encompasses eight public universities, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), the Kentucky Virtual University, numerous independent institutions, and Kentucky Adult Education

Enrollment in Kentucky's colleges and universities climbed for the sixth straight year in fall 2004 to a historic high of 231,612 students. Since postsecondary education reform began in 1998, enrollment has grown by 46,766 students,

representing a 25.3 percent gain. Adult education enrollments have increased 135 percent in four years. Twenty percent of the fiscal year 2001 GED graduates enrolled in postsecondary education by fall 2003. Additionally, Kentucky had the highest increase in the nation in the percent of adults with a high school credential from 1990 to 2000.

“When Kentuckians earn postsecondary degrees, their skills improve and their wages go up; they are more likely to lead healthy lives and be engaged in their communities; and they build better futures for themselves and for their families.”
Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education

The Council on Postsecondary Education outlines the long-term goals Kentucky has set out to achieve in postsecondary education as well as key indicators of progress and initiatives of our public colleges and universities. See the Council’s website at <http://www.cpe.state.ky.us> for more information.

The Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities (AIKCU) provides information on the state’s private colleges and universities. Go to: www.aikcu.org

Kentucky Educational Television

Kentucky Educational Television (KET) is Kentucky’s statewide public broadcasting network. Thirty-two transmitters and three translators deliver the PBS national schedule and KET’s own range of local arts, cultural, documentary, and public affairs productions, adult education programs and college-credit telecourses. Through the Star Channels satellite network and digital broadcast, KET also brings hundreds of hours of instructional programs and KET-produced professional development seminars to Kentucky schools each year. Via satellite and the World Wide Web, KET distance learning offers fully accredited high school classes in foreign languages, the humanities, and physics. KET is widely acknowledged as the premier producer of video instruction in adult basic skills and workplace education. More than 70% of all programs on KET in a typical week are closed-captioned and all of KET’s local productions are closed-captioned for the deaf and hearing impaired. For more information on KET’s many program offerings and resources go to www.ket.org.

Kentucky Virtual University (KYVU)

The state’s official virtual campus, KYVU offers one-stop access to affordable college credit courses and professional development programs offered online from colleges, universities and state agencies. In addition to the 24/7 technical support for faculty and students, the KYVU offers direct access to the Kentucky Virtual Library’s electronic databases. Open seven days a week, 24 hours a day, the KYVL provides resources for K-12 students, librarians and educators, college and university faculty and students, and adult education educators and learners. KYVL supports the lifelong learning for all Kentuckians. www.KYVU.org

Kentucky Virtual Adult Education

This award-winning website, a partnership between the Kentucky Adult Education and the Kentucky Virtual University, was created in 2001 to help Kentucky adults achieve their education goals, which include skills improvement, grade level goals and/or completion of the GED. The many different online curriculum products offered free to eligible Kentuckians are supported online by trained adult educators. www.KYVAE.org

KYVU4K12.org

The KYVU, in partnership with the KVHS and KYVL, is an approved provider of Supplemental Education Services, providing online access to and technical support for K-12 curriculum and tutorials under the guidelines of the federal “No Child Left Behind” legislation. The KYVU4K12 also supports the GEAR UP Kentucky program to bring expanded services to low-income students and their teachers. www.kyvu4k12.org

Kentucky Higher Education Institutions

Below is a listing of the main campuses of the Kentucky postsecondary schools that shows the location of each by county. You can determine the types of schools near you by looking at the symbols in each county of the Kentucky map.

Four-year public universities County

Eastern Kentucky University Madison
 Kentucky State University Franklin
 Morehead State University Rowan
 Murray State University Calloway
 Northern Kentucky University Campbell
 University of Kentucky Fayette
 University of Louisville Jefferson
 Western Kentucky University Warren

Four-year private nonprofit colleges and universities County

Alice Lloyd College Knott
 Asbury College Jessamine
 Bellarmine University Jefferson
 Berea College Madison
 Brescia University Daviess
 Campbellsville University Taylor
 Centre College Boyle
 Cumberland College Whitley
 Embry-Riddle University Christian, Hardin
 Georgetown College Scott
 Indiana Wesleyan University Jefferson
 Kentucky Christian College Carter
 Kentucky Mountain Bible College Breathitt
 Kentucky Wesleyan College Daviess
 Lindsey Wilson College Adair
 McKendree College Jefferson
 Mid-Continent College Graves
 Midway College Woodford
 Northwood University Jefferson
 Pikeville College Pike
 Spalding University Jefferson
 Thomas More College Kenton
 Transylvania University Fayette
 Union College Knox

Four-year private for-profit college County

Sullivan University Jefferson

Two-year public community and technical colleges County

Ashland Community and Technical College Boyd
 Bowling Green Technical College Warren
 Central Kentucky Technical College Fayette
 Elizabethtown Community College Hardin
 Elizabethtown Technical College Hardin
 Gateway Technical College Kenton
 Hazard Community College Perry
 Henderson Community College Henderson
 Hopkinsville Community College Christian
 Jefferson Community College Jefferson
 Jefferson Technical College Jefferson
 Lexington Community College Fayette
 Madisonville Community College Hopkins
 Maysville Community College Mason
 Mayo Technical College Johnson
 Owensboro Community and Technical College Daviess
 Prestonsburg Community College Floyd
 Rowan Technical College Rowan
 Somerset Community College Pulaski
 Southeast Community College Harlan
 West Kentucky Community and Technical College McCracken

Two-year private nonprofit college County

Saint Catharine College Washington

Two-year private for-profit colleges County

ACE Southern Ohio College Kenton
 Beckfield College Boone
 Daymar College Daviess
 Decker College of Business Technology Jefferson
 Draughtons Junior College Warren
 ITT Technical Institute Jefferson
 Louisville Technical Institute Jefferson
 National College of Business and Technology Fayette
 Paducah Technical College McCracken
 RETS Institute of Technology Jefferson
 Southwestern College of Business Kenton
 Spencerian College Jefferson

For-profit trade schools County

Elizabethtown Beauty School Hardin
 The Hair Design School (Florence) Boone
 The Hair Design School (Louisville) Jefferson
 The Hair Design School (Radcliff) Hardin
 The Health Institute of Louisville Jefferson
 Kaufman Beauty School Fayette
 Mr. Jim's Beauty College Daviess
 Trend Setters' Academy, Inc. Jefferson

If You Are Interested In Moving To Kentucky

General information about business, industry, utilities, local services, entertainment, clubs and organizations, and churches in individual communities can be obtained by contacting local chambers of commerce. Addresses of the chambers of commerce for some of Kentucky's largest cities are listed below.

Ashland Alliance
1733 Winchester Avenue
P.O. Box 830
Ashland, KY 41105-0830
606.324.5111
www.ashlandalliance.com

Bowling Green Area Chamber of Commerce
812 State Street, P.O. Box 51
Bowling Green, KY 42102
270.781.3200
www.bgchamber.com

Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
300 Buttermilk Pike, Suite 330
Ft. Thomas, KY 41017
859.578.8800
www.nkycc.org

Frankfort Area Chamber of Commerce
100 Capital Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601
502.223.8261
www.frankfortky.info/

Henderson - Henderson County
Chamber of Commerce
201 North Main Street
Henderson, KY 42420
270.826.9531
www.hendersonky.com

Hopkinsville-Christian County
Chamber of Commerce
2800 Ft. Campbell Boulevard
Hopkinsville, KY 42240
270.885.9096 or 800.842.9959
www.commercenter.org

For addresses and phone numbers of additional chambers of commerce contact:

Commerce Lexington Inc.
330 East Main Street
Lexington, KY 40507
859.254.4447
www.lexchamber.com

Greater Louisville Inc.
The Metro Chamber of Commerce
614 West Main Street, Suite 6000
Louisville, KY 40202
502.625.0000
www.greaterlouisville.com

Greater Owensboro Chamber of Commerce and
Economic Development Corporation
335 Frederica Street, P.O. Box 825
Owensboro, KY 42303-0825
270.926.1860
www.owensboro.com

Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce
401 Kentucky Avenue, P.O. Box 810
Paducah, KY 42002-0810
270.443.1746
www.paducahchamber.org

Pike County Chamber of Commerce
787 Hambley Blvd.
Pikeville, KY 41501
606.432.5504
www.pikecountychamber.org

Richmond Chamber of Commerce
201 East Main Street
Richmond, KY 40475
859.623.1720
www.richmondchamber.com

Kentucky Chamber of Commerce
464 Chenault Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
502.695.4700
www.kychamber.com

Finding Employment

Information on job opportunities in Kentucky may be obtained by contacting the local or regional offices of the Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development, Department for Employment Services.

Information on finding employment in Kentucky may also be obtained from the following website: www.oet.ky.gov

Kentucky Department of Workforce
Investment
Office of Employment and Training
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621
502.564.3906

An Information Source for Employers
www.kentucky.gov

Wages

In 2003, the average weekly wages for workers in Kentucky were \$796.00 in manufacturing; \$553.00 in service and providing; \$569.00 in transportation and public utilities; \$687.00 in information; \$764.00 in financial activities; \$634.00 in professional and business services; \$778.00 in natural resources and mining; \$716.00 in public administration in state government; and \$557.00 in public administration in local government.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in Kentucky is generally lower than the nation as a whole. Using a national average index of 100, an ACCRA study showed the cost of living in each of the eight Kentucky cities surveyed to be below the national average for the fourth quarter of 2004.

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX Fourth Quarter, 2004

Kentucky City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transp.	Health	Misc. Svcs.
Bowling Green	91.4	100.6	80.3	99.1	94.4	91.1	94.8
Covington	93.0	90.5	81.5	96.5	98.7	93.5	101.3
Hopkinsville	86.6	89.5	73.2	101.3	86.3	85.2	93.6
Lexington	95.5	92.1	87.7	118.7	93.4	99.3	97.5
Louisville	93.3	96.4	80.9	97.9	111.4	87.2	97.7
Murray	89.5	99.1	69.6	95.6	103.3	84.3	98.4
Paducah	87.9	89.5	79.3	90.5	86.8	85.6	94.4
Somerset	92.8	94.9	77.9	91.0	88.2	85.9	107.2

Source: ACCRA, The Association of Applied Community Researchers, ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Fourth Quarter 2004.

Health Care

Kentucky offers state-of-the-art healthcare at facilities small and large. Lexington and Louisville lead the way in regional healthcare but superior care is available statewide.

The University of Kentucky Gill Heart Institute in Lexington opened in 2004 and also houses the UK Center for Advanced Surgery. Louisville has established a tradition of medical advances with pioneering procedures in transplant surgery, spinal cord injury research and development, cardiac innovations, and cancer treatments.

Kentucky has 127 hospitals and 314 long term care facilities with a combined total of 47,701 beds. For more detailed information refer to: <http://chfs.ky.gov/oig>. A listing of public services and resources is also available at that site. A listing of Kentucky hospitals is available on the Kentucky Hospital Association's website: <http://www.kyha.com>. KyCares is an on-line directory to such services as housing, child care, and health care providers in the state: <http://kycares.ky.gov>.

In 2004, Governor Ernie Fletcher announced the *Get Healthy Kentucky!* initiative to address the health issues facing citizens across the state. A plan will be developed to address health concerns such as smoking, use of illegal drugs, increasing access to dental care, and improving pre-natal care. To learn more visit Governor Fletcher's website at: <http://governor.ky.gov/>.

Housing

Local realtors should be contacted directly for information about cost or availability of housing and real estate in each community. For more information contact:

Kentucky Association of Realtors
161 Prosperous Place
Lexington, KY 40509
859.263.7377
www.kar.com

If You've Just Moved To Kentucky

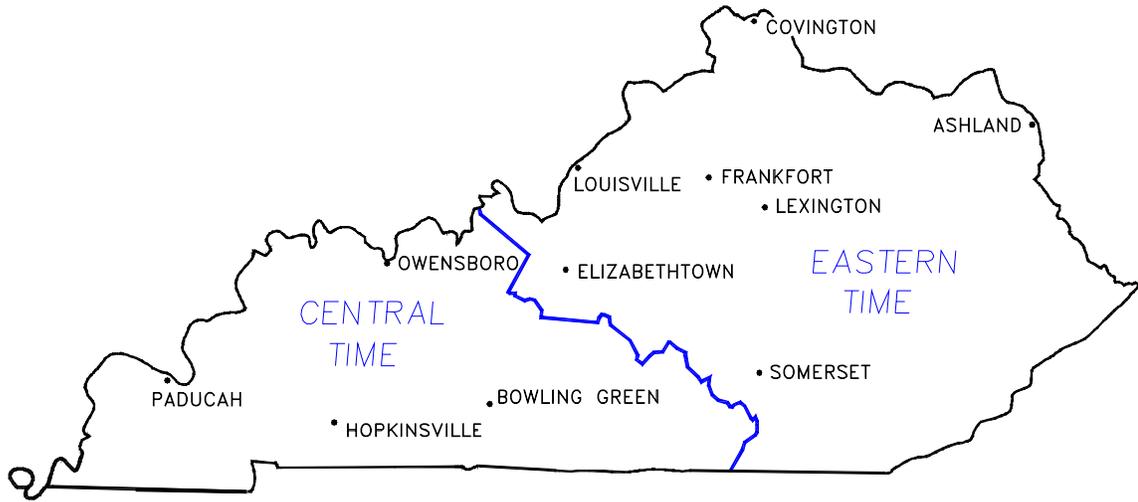
Elections and Voter Registration

PPrimary elections for government offices are held annually on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in May. General elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Special elections may occur throughout the year according to limited statutory provisions.

To register to vote, contact the county clerk in your county of residence to fill out a voter registration card. Voter registration books are closed 28 days before primary and general elections. Kentucky has closed party primary elections. You must register as a Democrat or Republican to vote in that party's May primary election. If you register as "Other", you cannot vote in the Democrat or Republican Party primaries, but may vote in nonpartisan, city and judicial primaries. All eligible voters may vote in the November general elections. For further information visit: www.elect.ky.gov.

Drivers License

Kentucky drivers licenses may be acquired through the county clerks office in your county of residence. You must be 16 years old to apply for a driver's license in Kentucky.



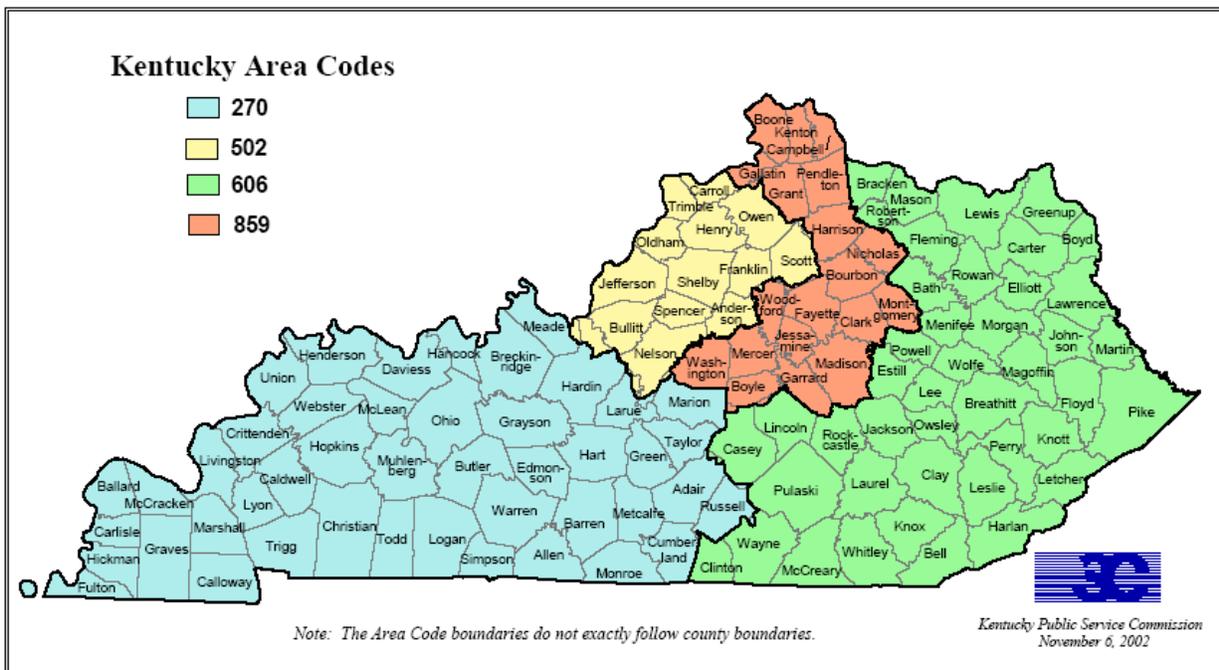
Time Zones

Kentucky is divided into two time zones as indicated on the map below. From the first Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October, the portion of the state on Eastern Standard Time (EST) switches to Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) and the portion of the state on Central Standard Time (CST) switches to Central Daylight Time (CDT).

Telephone Area Codes

Currently, there are four area codes for Kentucky telephone numbers. The central region is assigned 502, the Eastern region 606, the Western region 270, and the Northern region of the state is assigned 859.

Telephone Area Codes in Kentucky



Kentucky's International Offices

Kentucky maintains representative offices in Tokyo, Japan, Brussels, Belgium, Santiago, Chile and Guadalajara, Mexico. Addresses and phone numbers for these offices are listed below.

Japan

Far East Representative Office
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Jiro Hashimoto (Chief Representative)
8th Floor, Akasaka Kurokawa Bldg.
2-5-8 Akasaka
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107 Japan
Phone: 81.3.3582.2334
FAX: 81.3.3588.1298
Email: jhashimoto@bonanet.or.jp
<http://www.kentucky-net.com>

South America

South America Representative Office
Senen Cornejo, Director
Nueva Tajamar 481, oficina 304
Torre Norte World Trade Center
Las Condes, Santiago de Chile
Sudamerica
Phone: 56.2.378.6530
FAX: 56.2.378.9465
Email: scorejo@ksato.com
<http://www.kentuckysouthamerica.com>

Mexico

Kentucky Agricultural and
Commercial Trade Office
Marcos Castillo, Director
Av. Niños Heroes #2903-6
Col. Jardines del Bosque
Guadalajara, México, C.P. 44520
Phone: 52.33.3122.8105
FAX: 52.33.3122.5930
Email: Kymexico@infosel.net.mx
<http://www.kentucky.org.mx/>

Europe

European Representative Office
Paul Pilkauskas, Director
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Avenue 149 Louise, Box 40
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium
Phone: 32.2.535.7642
FAX: 32.2.535.7575
Email: paulpilkauskas@kentuckyeurope.com
<http://www.kentuckyeurope.com>



Tourism and Travel

Kentucky's abundant natural areas, preserved historical attractions, and cultural heritage and traditions make the Bluegrass State a favorite for millions of visitors each year.

Kentucky has six national areas —Mammoth Cave National Park, Land Between The Lakes, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, the Daniel Boone National Forest, Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, and the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. The 50 sites in the Kentucky state park system include 17 resorts and 33 recreational, with many having campground, and historic sites at some of the most beautiful spots across the state.

There are hundreds of diverse and exciting attractions ranging from Six Flags Kentucky Kingdom, Newport Aquarium, Cumberland Falls and Churchill Downs, to the Kentucky Horse Park, Fort Boonesborough and Shaker Village, to the National Corvette Museum, Museum of the American Quilter’s Society and famous Berea crafts. In addition, there are hundreds of annual festivals and events. The tourism and travel industry is Kentucky’s third largest revenue-producing industry. In 2002, the industry contributed \$9.1 billion to Kentucky’s economy. Out-of-state visitors contributed more than \$5.8 billion of the total expenditures — nearly two out of every three travel dollars spent in Kentucky.

Kentucky has more resort parks than any other state in the nation

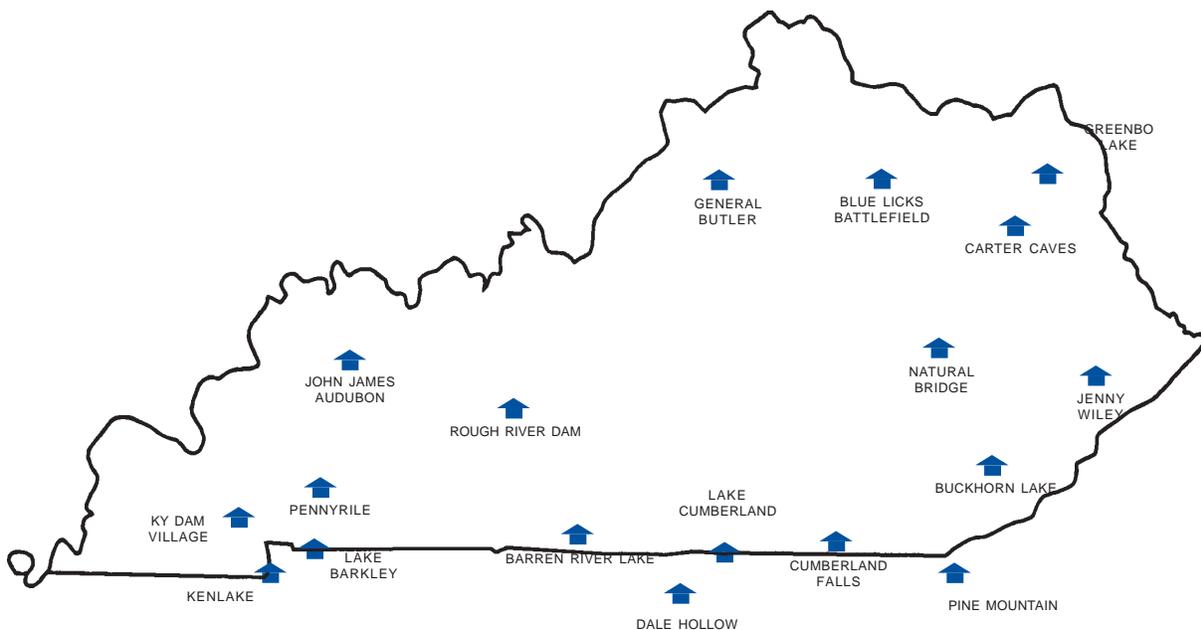
There are more than 3,550 businesses across the state directly serving visitors. These include hotels, motels, resorts, bed & breakfasts, restaurants, campgrounds, marinas, museums, historic sites, race tracks and other attractions. The industry generated \$143 million in tax revenues to local governments and \$799 million to state government, for a total tax impact of \$942 million. In 2002, expenditures in the travel and tourism industry resulted in the equivalent of 164,664 full-time, year-round jobs, making it Kentucky’s second largest private employer.

For a free *Kentucky Great Getaway Guide*, highway map, and Kentucky Discount Coupon Brochure, call 1.800.225.TRIP (8747), or write:

Kentucky Travel
 Dept. KVG
 P.O. Box 2011
 Frankfort, KY 40601

Obtain state park information at 1.800.255.PARK (7275). Visit the Kentucky Travel Information website at www.kentuckytourism.com.

State Parks with Overnight Lodge & Cottage Accommodations



Kentucky Resort Parks

Eastern Kentucky

Buckhorn Lake Resort, Hazard; Carter Caves Resort, Olive Hill; Cumberland Falls Resort, Corbin; Greenbo Lake Resort, Greenup; Natural Bridge Resort, Slade; Pine Mountain Resort, Pineville.

South Central Kentucky

Barren River Lake Resort, Lucas; Dale Hollow Lake Resort, Burkesville; Lake Cumberland Resort, Jamestown.

North Central Kentucky

General Butler Resort, Carrollton; Rought River Dam Resort, Falls of Rought; Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort, Mt. Olivet.

Western Kentucky

Kenlake Resort, Hardin; Kentucky Dam Village Resort, Gilbertsville; Lake Barkley Resort, Cadiz; Pennyrile Forest Resort, Dawson Springs.

The Arts

Kentucky's communities are made vibrant by the wealth of arts opportunities available across the commonwealth. In large metropolitan areas and rural towns alike, Kentuckians enjoy a rich heritage in the performing, visual, traditional and literary arts.

Performing Arts Centers dot the map from Paducah, which is home to the newly inaugurated \$28 million Luther F. Carson Four Rivers Performing Arts Center to Prestonsburg, with the 1060-seat Mountain Arts Center featuring state of the art recording facilities and serving as home to the Kentucky Opry. The Kentucky Center for the Arts in Louisville is home to the Louisville Orchestra, Kentucky Opera, Louisville Ballet and the nationally acclaimed professional theatre for young audiences, Stage One. In Lexington, the Singletary Center for the Arts on the University of Kentucky campus serves the greater Lexington community with performing arts events throughout the year and is home to the Lexington Philharmonic. Lexington's other major performing arts venue is the Lexington Opera House built in 1886. From the west to east, Kentucky's towns and cities also boast performing arts centers like the Henderson Fine Arts Center, Owensboro's RiverPark Center, Madisonville's Glema Mahr Center for the Arts, Hopkinsville's Alhambra Theatre, Bowling Green's Capitol Center for the Arts, The Center for Rural Development in Somerset, Winchester's Leeds Center for the Arts, the Norton Fine Arts Center on the Centre College campus in Danville, Covington's Carnegie Center for the Arts, and Ashland's Paramount Arts Center.



Kentucky has risen to national and international acclaim in the arts in various disciplines. Actors Theatre of Louisville has emerged as one of the most consistently innovative professional theatre companies in the nation, annually hosting the Humana Festival of New American Plays, the pre-eminent annual showcase of new theatrical work that draws theatre-lovers, critics, producers and playwrights from around the world. Appalshop, in Whitesburg is a multi-disciplinary media arts and education center that has been internationally recognized for creating opportunities for regional self-expression along with creating a significant economic impact in the area. Paducah is home to the Museum of the American Quilter's Society, which houses the largest collection of art quilts in the world. The Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen's crafts fair in Berea is rated consistently as one of the top ten craft fairs in the nation, drawing tourists from as far away as Japan, and Europe.

New arts facilities are also making their mark on our cultural landscape. Just opened in 2003, the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea offers 20,000 square feet of shopping pleasure featuring Kentucky arts, crafts, books, specialty food products and cuisine. Louisville has recently become an international art glass center due to the opening of Glassworks, attracting artists and tourists alike to the multi-use space with observable hot glass, cold glass and flameworking studios, two galleries, educational museum and loft apartments. Also in Louisville, the Kentucky Museum of Arts + Design recently renovated a historic building on Main Street to create state of the art exhibition spaces, educational center and a gallery shop supporting the work of over 400 Kentucky artists.

Opportunities abound for Kentuckians young and old to participate in the arts. Fine arts or traditional crafts, the opera or the opry, porch-sitting storytelling or Pulitzer Prize winning new American plays — the arts are alive in Kentucky.

For more information about arts and cultural opportunities in Kentucky, visit the Kentucky Arts Council Web site at www.artscouncil.ky.gov, or contact:

The Kentucky Arts Council
Old Capitol Annex
300 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601 - 1980
Toll Free @ 1.888.833.ARTS
Fax: 502.564.2839
www.kyarts@ky.gov

History

Kentucky's first human inhabitants were descendants of prehistoric peoples who migrated from Asia over an Arctic land bridge to North America as long as 30,000 years ago. Modern archaeologists classify Kentucky's prehistoric past into six cultures which spanned from 13,000 BC to 1,650 AD. These cultures were the Paleo-Indian culture; the Archaic culture; the Woodland culture; the Adena culture; the Mississippian culture; and the Fort Ancient culture.

From the end of the Fort Ancient culture in about 1650 until the arrival of the first white settlers, Shawnee tribes from north of the Ohio River and the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes from south of the Cumberland River fought for control of the "Great Meadow." During this time, no Indian nation held possession of the land that would eventually become Kentucky.

**Daniel Boone
visited Kentucky in
1767, and in 1769.**

During the second half of the 17th century, European explorers –French, Spanish, and English, began entering the region, and by 1749 land companies were being formed to survey Kentucky and stake claims. Dr. Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist led the first surveying parties into Kentucky in 1750 and 1751, respectively, but the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 delayed further exploration of the state for over a decade.

With a party of hunters led by John Finley, Boone returned to Kentucky for a two-year exploration of the region. By the time Simon Kenton ventured into northern Kentucky in 1771, a stream of traders, surveyors, and settlers was moving westward from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, eager to find new land and new fortunes. Fort Boonesborough was established in 1775, and many other settlements were created soon after. With the advent of the American Revolution, British-inspired Indian attacks continually plagued these pioneer settlements. The last major Indian raid in Kentucky occurred at the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782, although small skirmishes and raids would continue until 1813.

Kentucky was originally declared to be a part of Virginia and was made a separate county of that state in 1776. Soon after the end of the American Revolution, a separation movement began in Kentucky. In 1792, after nine conventions to

In 1774, James Harrod constructed the first permanent settlement in Kentucky at Fort Harrod, the site of present-day Harrodsburg.

discuss the separation, Kentucky was made a separate state and was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state and Isaac Shelby was chosen as the first governor. Kentucky's first constitution was drafted in April and May of that year (the constitution was rewritten in 1800, and again in 1850 and 1891). Frankfort was chosen to be the site of the state capital.

The new state prospered and agriculture became the economic mainstay for the Commonwealth. Burley tobacco had become Kentucky's primary cash crop by 1787. Kentucky was also a leading producer of the world's hemp supply, used for making rope and fiber products until jute became popular in the early 1900's. Corn also became an important crop for Kentucky at that time.

In 1818, the western-most region of the state was annexed, following its purchase from the Chickasaw Indians. Between 1800 and 1860, Kentucky's political leadership gave the state influence in national circles. John Cabell Breckinridge and Richard M. Johnson both served as Vice President; John Breckinridge was the first federal cabinet level member from west of the Appalachians. President Zachary Taylor, although not a Kentuckian by birth, lived in the state many years; and the "Great Pacificator," three-time presidential candidate, Henry Clay, gained fame for his compromises designed to avert conflict. The state's cultural advancement gained Lexington its title as "the Athens of the West."

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the state was torn apart by conflicting loyalties. Although Kentucky officially declared itself a neutral state and never seceded from the Union, its strategic potential was quickly recognized by both the Union and Confederate governments, and recruiting was conducted openly by forces for both sides. A Confederate government existed for a brief time at Bowling Green. Both sides staged invasions of the state, and by the war's end, Kentucky had supplied about 86,000 troops to the south. Ironically, south-central Kentucky was the birthplace of both the Union president, Abraham Lincoln, and the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, further enhancing the state's dualistic role in the Civil War. Kentucky's most violent Civil War conflict took place near Perryville on October 8, 1862. The battle cost 1,300 dead and 5,400 wounded and ended the Confederacy's advance into Kentucky.

Turmoil due to economic instability and social problems hampered the state's progress from the end of the Civil War well into the early 20th century. Large-scale coal mining in eastern Kentucky's mountains began in the early 1900's as the railroads penetrated the previously isolated area. After periods of major labor conflicts during the 1930's and fluctuation in the demand for coal, the industry achieved an important place in the Kentucky economy, and Kentucky became one of the nation's leading coal-producing states. Recently, however, there has been a decline in the state's coal production. During the late 1950's, Kentucky emerged as an industrial state. Today, manufacturing is Kentucky's largest industry group.

The Meaning of Commonwealth

Derived from the word, "commonweal," the term commonwealth means "for the good of all." There is no legal distinction between a state and a comonwealth, although certain states chose to be called commonwealths. In addition to Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia are Commonwealths.

State Tree	Tulip Poplar
State Flower	Goldenrod
State Bird	Cardinal
State Song	“My Old Kentucky Home” <i>by Stephen Collins Foster</i>
State Bluegrass Song	“Blue Moon of Kentucky” <i>by Bill Monroe</i>
State Fish	Kentucky Bass
State Gemstone	Kentucky Fresh Water Pearl
State Wild Animal	Grey Squirrel
State Fruit	Blackberry

My Old Kentucky Home

Stephen Collins Foster

Kentucky adopted “My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night” as its state song in 1928. The inspiration for the song may have been Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin, published in 1851. Foster’s first draft in his song workbook is entitled “Poor Uncle Tome, Good Night”.

Verse 1:

The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home
 'Tis summer, the people are gay
 The corn top’s ripe and the meadow’s in bloom
 While the birds make music all the day
 The young folks roll on the little cabin floor
 All merry, all happy and bright
 By ‘n by hard times come a-knocking at the door
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:

*Weep no more my lady,
 oh weep no more today.
 We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
 for the old Kentucky home far away.*

Verse 2:

They hunt no more for the ‘possum and the coon,
 On meadow, the hill and the shore,
 They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
 On the bench by that old cabin door.
 The day goes by like a shadow o’er the heart,
 With sorrow where all was delight.
 The time has come when the people have to part,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:

Verse 3:

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
 Wherever the poor folks may go
 A few more days and the trouble will end,
 In the field where sugar-canes may grow.
 A few more days till we totter on the road,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:



Notable Kentuckians

The women and men listed here reflect diverse social, cultural, and educational backgrounds. Native Kentuckians are listed as well as persons born elsewhere but having deep roots in the state. Many notable Kentuckians are not included in this listing due to the limited scope we can encompass in a small publication such as this. It is not intended to diminish the importance of any persons not listed.

*Person's not born in Kentucky

African Americans

William Wells Brown (1814-1884) Abolitionist, novelist, historian.

George Washington Buckner (1855-1943) Physician, diplomat, first African American appointed diplomat to a foreign country (Liberia), 1913-15.

Garrett Morgan (1877-1963) Inventor, patented the gas mask, 1914, and an electric-light traffic signal, 1923.

Alice Dunnigan (1906-1983) Journalist, civil rights leader, first black female correspondent for Congress and the White House.

Lyman Johnson (1906-1977) Civil rights leader, educator.

Lionel Hampton (1908-2002) Musician, jazz great, big band leader.

Whitney M. Young, Jr. (1921-1971) National civil rights leader, social reformer, recipient of a Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1969.

Georgia Powers (1923-) Kentucky's first female African-American state senator.

Moneta J. Sleet, Jr. (1926-1996) First African-American to win Pulitzer Prize in photography, 1969.

Muhammed Ali (1942-) Three-time world heavyweight champion, international celebrity.

Ed Hamilton (1947-) Sculptor "The Spirit of Freedom" in Washington, D.C., and others

Artists, Authors, Journalists, Playwrights

*John James Audubon** (1785-1851) Naturalist and illustrator of birds.

Henry Watterson (1840-1921) Editor, Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, 1918.

Thomas D. Clark (1903-2005) Historian Laureate of Kentucky.

Robert Penn Warren (1905-1989) First U.S. Poet Laureate, novelist, essayist, three-time Pulitzer Prize winner in prose and poetry.

*James Still** (1906-2001) Author, "River of Earth," 1940 and others.

John Ed Pearce (1919-) Pulitzer Prize winning journalist.

Helen Thomas (1920-) Journalist, dean of the White House press corps for 40 years, covering eight presidents.

Harry Caudill (1922-1990) Author, "Night Comes to the Cumberland," and others, Appalachian historian and social critic.

Wendell Berry (1934-) Essayist, novelist, poet, environmentalist.

Diane Sawyer (1945-) Journalist, television correspondent.

Marsha Norman (1947-) Pulitzer Prize winning playwright, 1983 "night, Mother."

Bob Edwards, Broadcast journalist, host of NPR's "Morning Edition" since 1979.

Jesse Stuart (1907-1984) Author, poet laureate of Kentucky and educator.

Duncan Hines (1880-1959) Gourmet and restaurant-guide publisher whose name was lent to a line of cake mixes and cookware.

Entertainers, Musicians, Athletes

Bill Monroe (1911-1996) "The Father of Bluegrass Music."

Rosemary Clooney (1928-2002) Singing star of radio, movies, and television.

Loretta Lynn (1935-) Country singer, songwriter.

Tom T. Hall (1936-) Country singer, songwriter.

The Everly Brothers Don (1937-) and *Phil* (1939-) Country, pop, and rockabilly singers.

The Judds Naomi (1946-) & *Wynonna* (1964-) & *Ashley** (1968) Country singers and actress.
Stephen Foster (1826-1864) Songwriter who wrote Kentucky's state song, "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night".
Ricky Skaggs (1954-) Country and Bluegrass singer, songwriter.
John Michael Montgomery (1965-) Country music singer, songwriter.
Mary T. Meagher (1964-) Swimmer, winner of three gold medals at the 1984 Olympic Games.
Darrell (1947-) and *Michael* (1963-) *Waltrip* - Auto Racing
Johnny Depp (1963-) Actor
George Clooney (1961-) Actor

Explorers and Pioneers

*Dr. Thomas Walker** (1715-1794) Physician, explorer, led the first documented English expedition through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky in 1750.
*Daniel Boone** (1734-1820) Early explorer of Kentucky and founder of Boonesborough.
*James Harrod** (1746?-?) Pioneer settler, established the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, Harrodsburg, 1774.
*George Rogers Clark** (1752-1818) Soldier, pioneer, established Ft. Jefferson on the Ohio River.

Inventors, Physicians, and Scientists

*Ephraim McDowell** (1771-1830) Surgeon; performed first successful surgical removal of an ovarian tumor, 1809.
Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1945) Biologist; Nobel Prize winner in medicine for genetic research, 1933.
Col. Harland Sanders (1890-1980) Founder of Kentucky Fried Chicken.
Phillip A. Sharp (1944-) Nobel Prize winner for the discovery of split genes and for genetic research, 1993.

Political and Social Leaders

Henry Clay (1777-1852) The Great Compromiser, U.S. Senator, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Secretary of State.
Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) 12th President of the United States.
Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.
Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) 16th President of the United States, 1861-1865.
Cassius Marcellus Clay (1810-1903) Emancipationist, diplomat, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, 1861 and 1863-69.
Laura Clay (1849-1941) Women's rights advocate, suffragist.
Madeline McDowell Breckinridge (1872-1920) social reformer and charitable leader, women's suffragist.
Frederick M. Vinson (1890-1953) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1946-53.
A. B. "Happy" Chandler (1898-1991) Governor of Kentucky, 1935-39, 1950-55, National Commissioner of Baseball.
Wendell Ford (1924-) Governor of Kentucky, 1971-74, U. S. Senator, 1974-1998, serving 24 years (longer than any Kentucky senator).
Martha Layne Collins (1936-) Kentucky's first female Governor, 1983-87.

Traditionally Kentucky

The Thoroughbred Industry

The Thoroughbred is a breed of horse whose origins can be traced to three foundation stallions of the mid-18th century. The Thoroughbred is deeply rooted in Kentucky's public image, tradition, and economy. The sale of Thoroughbreds amounts to a multi-billion-dollar industry in the state. Central Kentucky holds the world's greatest concentration of Thoroughbred breeding farms, and the Lexington-Fayette County area serves as the world's foremost center for financial, accounting, and legal services for the Thoroughbred.

Of the 32,028 Thoroughbred horses foaled in the U.S. in 2002, 8,166, or 25.5%, were foaled in Kentucky. Thoroughbreds are known as foals until they are weaned from their mothers and then they are called weanlings. The breeding season is usually timed to produce foals in the spring of the year; the gestation period is 11 months.

The animal is known as a weanling after separation from its mother, or broodmare, and a yearling after its first New Year's Day. On the following January the first, it becomes a 2-year old and is eligible to race.

Thoroughbred racing generates tremendous enthusiasm in Kentucky. Five Thoroughbred racetracks operate in the state: Churchill Downs at Louisville, Ellis Park at Henderson, Keeneland Race Course at Lexington, Kentucky Downs in Franklin, and Turfway Park at Florence. Attendance at these five tracks during the 273 racing days allotted in 1999 was nearly 2.2 million and the amount of money bet (known as the pari-mutuel handle) totaled over \$993 million. The 2003 purses, or the amount of money divided among the owners of the winning horses, totaled \$88 million. Thoroughbred race tracks generated more than \$18.8 million in tax revenues to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1999. Employment in Kentucky's racing industry in 1999 was 28,725.

Two primary Thoroughbred sales companies operate in Lexington, Keeneland Association and Fasig – Tipton Kentucky, Inc. In 2004, Thoroughbred horses sold at auction in Kentucky totaled more than \$752 million. The record-highest price ever paid for a yearling at auction was set in 1985 – a bid of \$13.1 million.

Many aspects of the Thoroughbred industry are highlighted at Kentucky's institutional tribute to the horse, the Kentucky Horse Park, located in Lexington. The Horse Park features the International Museum of the Horse, exhibits on the horse and its relationship to man, a walking farm tour, and various equine-related events and shows, including the world-famous Rolex Kentucky International Three Day Event.

For more information on the Thoroughbred horse industry in Kentucky, contact:

Kentucky Thoroughbred
Association, Inc.
4079 Iron Works Pkwy.
Lexington, Ky. 40511
859.381.1414



Harness racing is enjoyed at the Red Mile Harness Track in Lexington, Thunder Ridge Racing and Entertainment Complex in Prestonsburg and Bluegrass Downs at Paducah. There were 75 racing days for harness racing in 1999 and attendance at the tracks was 86,905.

The Kentucky Derby

The Kentucky Derby is the quintessential Kentucky holiday, patterned after the Epsom Derby held since 1780 at Epsom Downs in Surrey, England. The first Kentucky Derby was held May 17, 1875 at Churchill Downs in Louisville and was won by the horse, Aristides.

Now held annually at Churchill Downs on the first Saturday in May, the 1¼-mile race for three-year olds is considered the most prestigious Thoroughbred horse race in America. It is the first race in racing's Triple Crown, which also includes the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Kentuckians otherwise indifferent to Thoroughbred horse racing get into the Derby spirit by attending one of the many Derby parties held throughout the state. A two-week-long festival featuring a fireworks extravaganza, concerts, a balloon race, mini-marathon, a bicycle race, a steamboat race, and the Pegasus Parade precedes the race in Louisville. Approximately 1.5 million attend the festival. The actual running of the Kentucky Derby attracts over 130,000 attendees, and millions watch the event on television.

Bourbon

Bourbon whiskey was developed in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1789 by the Reverend Elijah Craig, a Baptist minister. The drink takes its name from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where in 1790 Jacob Spears produced what was considered to be the finest alcoholic beverage on the frontier.

Spears mixed corn with rye and added malt for fermentation. That closely resembles the process distillers use today. Legally, bourbon must contain at least 51 percent corn (but may contain up to 90 percent), at least 24 months, and must not be more than 160 proof (80 percent alcohol), or less than 80 proof developed, it is easy to see why farmers preferred grain. A typical pioneer trail cart could transport bushels when distilled into whiskey.



percent corn (but may contain up to 90 percent), at least 24 months, and must not be more than 160 (40 percent alcohol). Once the process was to distill whiskey instead of marketing their dried four bushels of dried corn or the equivalent of 12

Kentucky is one of the largest producers of bourbon in the world. This is due to Kentucky's limestone water which is considered to be the purest and most suitable for producing the beverage. Surprisingly, bourbon, which has an amber brown color in its final form, is perfectly clear just after it has been distilled. It takes its color and some of its flavor from aging in charred oak barrels.

Tobacco

Tobacco has always been important to the Kentucky economy and Kentucky has been the nation's major burley-producing state for over a century. Widespread cultivation of Burley originated when two southern Ohio farmers discovered some tobacco plants that were slightly deficient in green coloring. Just three years later this new "white burley" won first and second prizes at the St. Louis Fair in 1867. This new variety could be harvested and cured more rapidly than the older tobacco varieties and thus could be brought to the market earlier. Consequently, white burley production spread rapidly, especially in the Bluegrass region.

In addition to Burley, Kentucky produces significant quantities of other types of tobacco: Eastern District fire-cured, Western District fire-cured, One Sucker, a dark, air-cured tobacco and Green River, a dark, air-cured tobacco grown only in western Kentucky near Owensboro.

Kentucky Bluegrass

The scientific name for bluegrass is *Poa pratensis* L. No one is exactly sure where “Kentucky bluegrass” originated. Varieties of bluegrass grow as far north as the Arctic Circle. Reports exist that the pioneers found it growing in Kentucky when they crossed the Appalachian Mountains. Gradually, the bluegrass seed industry grew in Kentucky as traders asked for seed from some of the “bluegrass from Kentucky” and the name Kentucky bluegrass was born.

Actually, bluegrass isn’t really blue; it’s green. Although, in the spring the bluegrass produces bluish purple buds. The bluish color is particularly prominent when the wind ripples through large fields of the plant.

Kentucky is called the Bluegrass State and Bluegrass music takes its name from the region – one of the areas where it originated.

Handmade Crafts

Kentucky is synonymous with the word “craft.” In the state’s early history, quilts, baskets, pottery, furniture, metal tools, wooden utensils and other handmade goods were essential to everyday living. Coupled with a sensitivity to “Made in America” products, these same crafts are collected and admired for their beauty, technical achievement and individuality. This longstanding craft tradition has supported Kentucky’s reputation as a state known for quality crafts and has given impetus to a marketing effort that is unmatched in the country. Kentucky’s craft industry generates 252 million dollars in annual sales and an additional 147 million dollars in economic impact that is derived from out-of-state sales.



Since 1981, the Craft Marketing Program’s mission has been to expand the state’s craft industry, create an economically viable environment for craft entrepreneurs, preserve the state’s craft traditions and generate public awareness through education. This nationally recognized program in the Kentucky Arts Council, Commerce Cabinet, is used as a model by other states.

Kentucky crafts, once sold at church bazaars, flea markets, or souvenir stands are now available in museums, galleries, and retail shops around the world.

The Program provides assistance to Kentucky residents, individuals or groups wanting to develop as craft professionals through economic opportunities and training, to other outside entities (e.g., craft retailers, craft and art organizations, community and government agencies), and the general public. Juried members have an opportunity to participate in wholesale and retail venues, such as the New York International Gift Fair; Kentucky Crafted: The Market; Governor’s Derby Breakfast;

Kentucky Collection; and a statewide crafts guide, “A Sampler of Kentucky Art and Craft.” The Sampler guide was compiled to promote cultural heritage tourism and introduce persons to artisans across the state whose art reflects the culture, folklore and entrepreneurial spirit of the Commonwealth. You may obtain guides and brochures by ordering them via e-mail or by downloading them and viewing from your computer. See www.kytourism.com.

Kentucky crafts are now available in Kentucky state resort park gift shops, museums, galleries, on the web, and retail shops around the world. Kentucky craftspeople can be found working in their shops or studios, many of which are located in their homes. Berea was designated by the Kentucky legislature as “The Craft Capital of Kentucky.” However, every region of the state features unique, time-honored, traditional crafts, exciting contemporary work and innovative folk art. Kentucky crafts are some of the nation’s finest. For more information on purchasing Kentucky crafts and/or about the Program, contact:

Kentucky Craft Marketing Program
403 Wapping St.
Bush Building, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601-1980
502.564.8076 888KYCRAFT (888.592.7238)
www.kycraft.ky.gov

Kentucky Government

State Government

Kentucky's Constitution provides for three branches of state government: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

Executive Branch

The Governor is the chief executive of the state. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are elected to jointly serve a four-year term. Other constitutional officers, also elected to four-year terms, are the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Auditor of Public Accounts. All officials are eligible for election to the next succeeding term. The gubernatorial election held in 1999 was the first time the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were allowed to run for a succeeding term.

Executive policy is directed through 9 cabinets. The Executive Branch also includes a number of independent agencies and regulatory commissions.

Legislative Branch

The Kentucky General Assembly, or legislature, is composed of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 38 members elected to four-year terms and the House has 100 representatives elected to two-year terms. Every two years, all representatives and one-half of the senators are elected. The General Assembly meets annually in Frankfort convening on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The Governor may call the legislature into special session to consider specific matters.

Judicial Branch

Kentucky's Judicial Branch of government is composed of four levels of courts. District Courts sit in each county and decide the vast majority of legal matters in the state. The District Courts have jurisdiction over trials in civil cases involving not more than \$4,000, probate of wills, administration of estates and trusts, misdemeanors (punishable by one year or less of confinement), traffic offenses, violations of county or city ordinances or codes, examining trials for persons charged with felonies, determination of jailing of arrestees and their release on bond, and offenses charged to juveniles. District Courts also decide small claims of up to \$1,500 without a jury and usually without attorneys.

In some counties district courts also include Family Courts. These courts handle juvenile cases.

Circuit Courts sit in each county and hear all civil cases involving more than \$4,000, contests over wills, titles to real estate, contracts, injuries to persons and property, divorces, adoptions, felonies (with punishment up to and including death), and probation cases. Circuit Courts also issue injunctions, impanel and charge grand juries in investigations and indictments, and hear appeals from District Courts in civil, juvenile, and criminal matters.

The Kentucky Supreme Court, the state's court of last resort, is composed of a chief justice and six associate justices. It normally sits in Frankfort, but occasionally sits at other locations. The State Supreme Court reviews all judgements of Circuit Courts that impose sentences of death or imprisonment of 20 years or more. The Court hears other appeals at its discretion, usually selecting only those cases with statewide significance and precedential value. The Court also governs the admission and discipline of attorneys in Kentucky legal practice. All judges in the Kentucky courts system must be attorneys. District judges are elected to four-year terms and all others are elected to terms of eight years.

Counties

Counties are the basic unit of government in Kentucky, encompassing the entire territory of the state, including the areas inside of incorporated cities. Kentucky counties are not divided into townships. The state has 120 counties, the third largest number in the U.S., following Texas (254 counties) and Georgia (158 counties). Lexington-Fayette Urban County and Louisville Metro Government have all of their county and municipal government functions and services merged into a single urban-county government.

The elected chief executive of the county is the county judge-executive, who has no judicial powers. Other elected county officers include the sheriff, county court clerk, jailer, coroner, and surveyor. County officials are elected to four-year terms, and can serve consecutive terms of office. The county legislative body is the fiscal court. It is composed of the county judge-executive as presiding officer and from three to eight magistrates elected by districts (103 counties) or three commissioners elected at large (16 counties).

Cities

Cities in Kentucky encompass only those areas within the corporate limits. Towns are not incorporated in Kentucky. Kentucky's incorporated cities are divided into six classes, based upon population size. Cities in each class are required by state laws to provide certain levels of services and to perform specified governmental functions. The class of a city can be changed only by the state legislature.

Kentucky's only city of the first class, Louisville, is governed by a mayor, elected to a four-year term and a 26 member Louisville Metro Council, elected by ward for two-year terms. All elected city officials can serve consecutive terms of office.

Area Development Districts

The Area Development Districts are statutory groupings of Kentucky counties into multi-county planning districts. Kentucky's 15 districts provide technical planning and assistance to cities and counties and serve as local clearinghouses for federal funding programs.



Kentucky's State Capitol Building at Frankfort