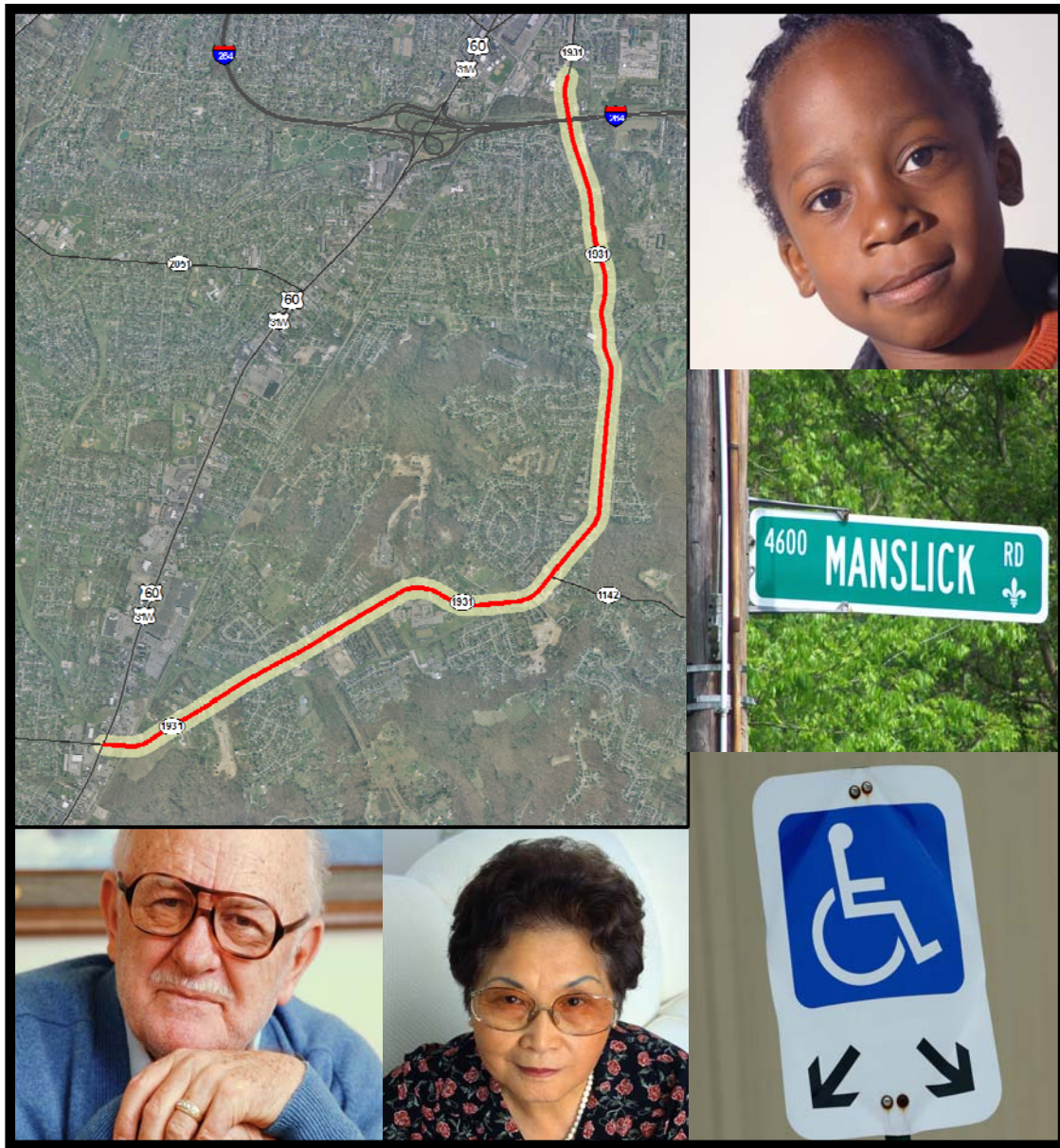


Environmental Justice Community Impact Assessment



KY 1931 Planning Study from Dixie Highway to I-264

Jefferson County, Kentucky

KYTC Item #05-480.00



November 2013
(Revised September 2014)



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Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents an assessment of potential community impacts on Environmental Justice populations and other selected groups within the defined study area corridor for KY 1931 (Manslick Road) from Dixie Highway (US 31W) to I-264 in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The assessment has been prepared by the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency in support of a Kentucky Transportation Cabinet planning study (Kentucky Six Year Highway Plan Item #05-480.00) conducted, per the study purpose and need statement, “to improve safety and local traffic operations along KY 1931 between Dixie Highway and I-264.”

PURPOSE

The purpose of this assessment is to:

- assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in carrying out their mission “To provide a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible transportation system that delivers economic opportunity and enhances the quality of life in Kentucky;”
- fulfill applicable federal Environmental Justice commitments; and
- further the goals and objectives and cooperative nature of the metropolitan transportation planning process.

The assessment is focused on identifying, through a demographic analysis, the extent to which Environmental Justice populations and other groups of concern reside in or near the study area corridor and may be impacted by proposed projects resulting from the study. Subsequent actions (determination of disproportionately high and adverse effects; proposing measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate such effects; and providing specific opportunities for public involvement) may be undertaken, as appropriate, contingent upon the results of the demographic analysis.

BACKGROUND

Environmental Justice is based primarily on the principles of Title VI of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, wherein each Federal agency is required to ensure that no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, is excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. In the context of transportation planning, Environmental Justice broadly refers to the goal of identifying and avoiding disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low-income individuals and communities. For the purposes of this assessment, Environmental Justice has been addressed through the following:

- **Executive Order 12898:** *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994)

The order reads, in part: *“Each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.”*

- **U.S. Department of Transportation Order 5610.2:** *Department of Transportation Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (April 15, 1997—superseded by USDOT Order 5601.2(a))

The order reads, in part: *“Planning and programming activities that have the potential to have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on human health or the environment shall include explicit consideration of the effects on minority populations and low-income populations.”*

- **Federal Highway Administration Order 6640.23:** *FHWA Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (December 2, 1998—cancelled by FHWA Order 6640.23A)

The order reads, in part: *“...it is FHWA’s continuing policy to identify and prevent discriminatory effects by actively administering its programs, policies and activities to ensure that social impacts to communities and people are recognized early and continually throughout the transportation decision making process—from early planning through implementation.”*

- **U.S. Department of Transportation Order 5610.2(a):** *Department of Transportation Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (May 2, 2012)

The order cancels USDOT Order 5610.2, but is, for the most part, a reaffirmation of the original order. The definitions of Minority populations have been adjusted to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race and ethnicity classification standards. The order also clarifies the distinction between a Title VI analysis and an environmental justice analysis conducted as part of a NEPA review.

- **Federal Highway Administration Order 6640.23A:** *FHWA Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (June 14, 2012)

The order cancels FHWA Order 6640.23, but is, for the most part, a reaffirmation of the original order. The governing authorities have been updated to include Executive Order 12898, DOT Order 5610.2(a), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title 23 USC Section 109(h), NEPA, Title

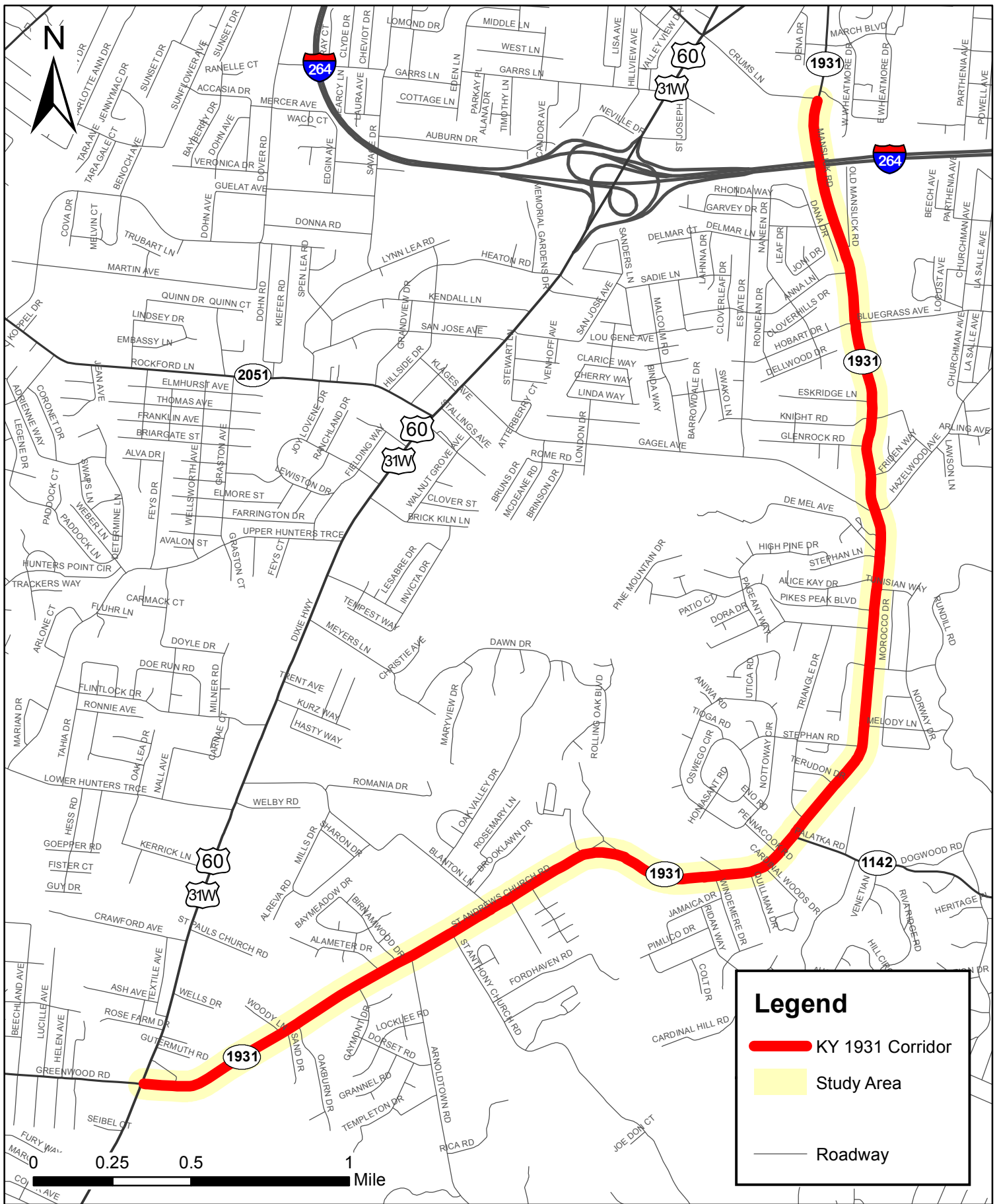


Figure 1

STUDY AREA CORRIDOR **KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY** **DIXIE HWY TO I-264**

49 CFR Part 21.9(b), 23 CFR 200.9(b)(4), and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970. The definitions of Minority populations have also been adjusted to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race and ethnicity classification standards.

In the absence of a single Environmental Justice statute or regulation, planners must make use of the numerous orders, policies, and guidance documents that have been developed since the issuance of Executive Order 12898. This assessment attempts to apply current state of the practice procedures to provide the information needed to “... *ensure that the interests and well-being of minority populations and low-income populations are considered and addressed during the transportation decision-making process.*”

Two additional groups included in this assessment are older persons and persons with disabilities. The above Environmental Justice orders do not address these additional populations, but they are included in this analysis per the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet document, *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies* (February 1, 2002), as a matter of good planning practice.

RESOURCES/REFERENCES

In addition to the orders listed above, the following federal, state, and local resources have been consulted for information and guidance in conducting this assessment:

- *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies* – Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, February 1, 2002
- *Community Assessment and Outreach Program for the Louisville (KY-IN) Metropolitan Planning Area for Title VI/Environmental Justice and Other Communities of Concern* – Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, July 2006
- *Environmental Justice/Title VI Plan* – Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, October 2004
- *Effective Methods for Environmental Justice Assessment* – National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 532, September 2004
- *Technical Methods to Support Analysis of Environmental Justice Issues* – NCHRP Project 8-36 (11), April 2002
- *Community Impact Assessment: A Quick Reference for Transportation*, FHWA, September 1996

- *Webinar Series on Environmental Justice: Guidance for Conducting Community Impact Assessments* – USDOT, December 6, 2012
- US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1 (SF1)
- US Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)
- US Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3)

TERMINOLOGY

This assessment makes use of several terms, some of which may be unique to the Environmental Justice process. Their definitions may similarly have specific application limited to these procedures. For example, according to the United States Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, the following terms and definitions shall be used:

Minority Persons include persons whose race can be identified as any one or more of the following categories:

- *Black*—persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa;
- *Asian-American*—persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent;
- *American Indian and Alaskan Native*—persons having origins in any of the original people of North America, South America (including Central America), and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition; and
- *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander*—persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Minority populations also include persons of any race or combination of races who identify their ethnicity, culture, or origin as *Hispanic or Latino*. Hispanics are persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin.

Minority Population means any readily identifiable group of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed USDOT or FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Low-Income Persons include persons whose median household income is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines (Table 1).

TABLE 1
2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Persons in Family	48 Contiguous States and DC	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,890	\$13,600	\$12,540
2	14,710	18,380	16,930
3	18,530	23,160	21,320
4	22,350	27,940	25,710
5	26,170	32,720	30,100
6	29,990	37,500	34,490
7	33,810	42,280	38,880
8	37,630	47,060	43,270
For each additional person, add	3,820	4,780	4,390

Table 1 depicts the 2011 version of the *poverty guidelines* issued annually in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The guidelines are used for administrative purposes, such as determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs, and are a simplification of Census Bureau *poverty thresholds* (Table 2). As with the guidelines, the thresholds are updated each year, but are used for statistical purposes such as estimating the number of persons in poverty.

TABLE 2
Poverty Thresholds for 2010, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related Children Under 18 Years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated individual)	\$11,139									
Under 65 years	\$11,344	\$11,344								
65 years and over	\$10,458	\$10,458								
Two persons	\$14,218									
Householder under 65 years	\$14,676	\$14,602	\$15,030							
Householder 65 years and over	\$13,194	\$13,180	\$14,973							
Three persons	\$17,374	\$17,057	\$17,552	\$17,568						
Four persons	\$22,314	\$22,491	\$22,859	\$22,113	\$22,190					
Five persons	\$26,439	\$27,123	\$27,518	\$26,675	\$26,023	\$25,625				
Six persons	\$29,897	\$31,197	\$31,320	\$30,675	\$30,056	\$29,137	\$28,591			
Seven persons	\$34,009	\$35,896	\$36,120	\$35,347	\$34,809	\$33,805	\$32,635	\$31,351		
Eight persons	\$37,934	\$40,146	\$40,501	\$39,772	\$39,133	\$38,227	\$37,076	\$35,879	\$35,575	
Nine or more persons	\$45,220	\$48,293	\$48,527	\$47,882	\$47,340	\$46,451	\$45,227	\$44,120	\$43,845	\$42,156

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Census Bureau follow different labeling practices for their respective poverty measures. The poverty guidelines are designated by the year in which they are issued, but reflect price changes through the previous calendar year; so, for example, 2011 guidelines would be applied to 2010 income to determine eligibility for programs, including Head Start, Food Stamps, or the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Conversely, the poverty thresholds are named for the year of data collection; 2010 thresholds are used to determine poverty status for 2010 populations. Regardless of the disparate naming conventions, the 2011 guidelines from HHS and the 2010 thresholds from the Census Bureau cover approximately the same year of income, 2010.

According to the HHS, “Neither the Census Bureau nor the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services prepare tabulations of the number of people below the HHS poverty guidelines... The best approximation for the number of people below the HHS poverty guidelines in a particular area would be the number of persons below the Census Bureau poverty thresholds in that area.” Therefore, the Census Bureau poverty thresholds are used for identification and analysis of low-income populations in this report.

Low-Income Population means any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed USDOT or FHWA program, policy or activity.

Adverse Effects are the totality of significant individual or cumulative human health or environmental effects, including interrelated social and economic effects, which may include, but are not limited to: bodily impairment, infirmity, illness or death; air, noise, and water pollution and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; destruction or diminution of aesthetic values; destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; destruction or disruption of the availability of public and private facilities and services; vibration; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion, isolation, exclusion or separation of minority or low-income individuals within a given community or from the broader community; and the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of, benefits of USDOT or FHWA programs, policies, or activities.

Disproportionately High and Adverse Effect on Minority and Low-Income Populations means an adverse effect that:

- is predominately borne by a minority population and/or a low-income population; or

- will be suffered by the minority population and/or low-income population and is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect that will be suffered by the non-minority population and/or non-low-income population.

Programs, Policies, and/or Activities mean all projects, programs, policies, and activities that affect human health or the environment, and which are undertaken, funded (in whole or in part), or approved by USDOT or FHWA. These include, but are not limited to, permits, licenses, and financial assistance provided by USDOT or FHWA. Interrelated projects within a system may be considered to be a single project, program, policy, or activity.

Regulations and Guidance means regulations, programs, policies, guidance, and procedures promulgated, issued, or approved by USDOT or FHWA.

Other terminology used in this assessment includes the following:

Older Persons include persons age 60 and older as of April 1, 2010 (Census Day—2010) for purposes of this assessment. While basic Medicare eligibility for persons without disabilities begins at age 65 (and forms the lower threshold for many definitions of older/senior populations), most older persons are eligible for many senior-directed programs at age 60.

Persons with Disabilities include persons for which any of the 3 following conditions was true as of April 1, 2000 (Census Day—2000):

- they were 5 years old and over and had a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability;
- they were 16 years old and over and had a going outside the home disability; or
- they were 16 to 64 years old and had an employment disability.

Persons with Disabilities definitions and data from the 2000 Census were used for analysis purposes in this assessment because more recent data at smaller geographies is not yet available from the American Community Survey (ACS). Data based on ACS disability question changes that went into effect in 2008 is scheduled to be available in the 2008-2012 5-year ACS products in December 2013.

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity that are used to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of census data. While tracts generally contain between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people, their spatial size can vary widely depending on the density of settlement. Figure 2 shows the year 2000 and 2010 census tracts in and around the study area. The tract boundaries did not change appreciably from 2000 to 2010.

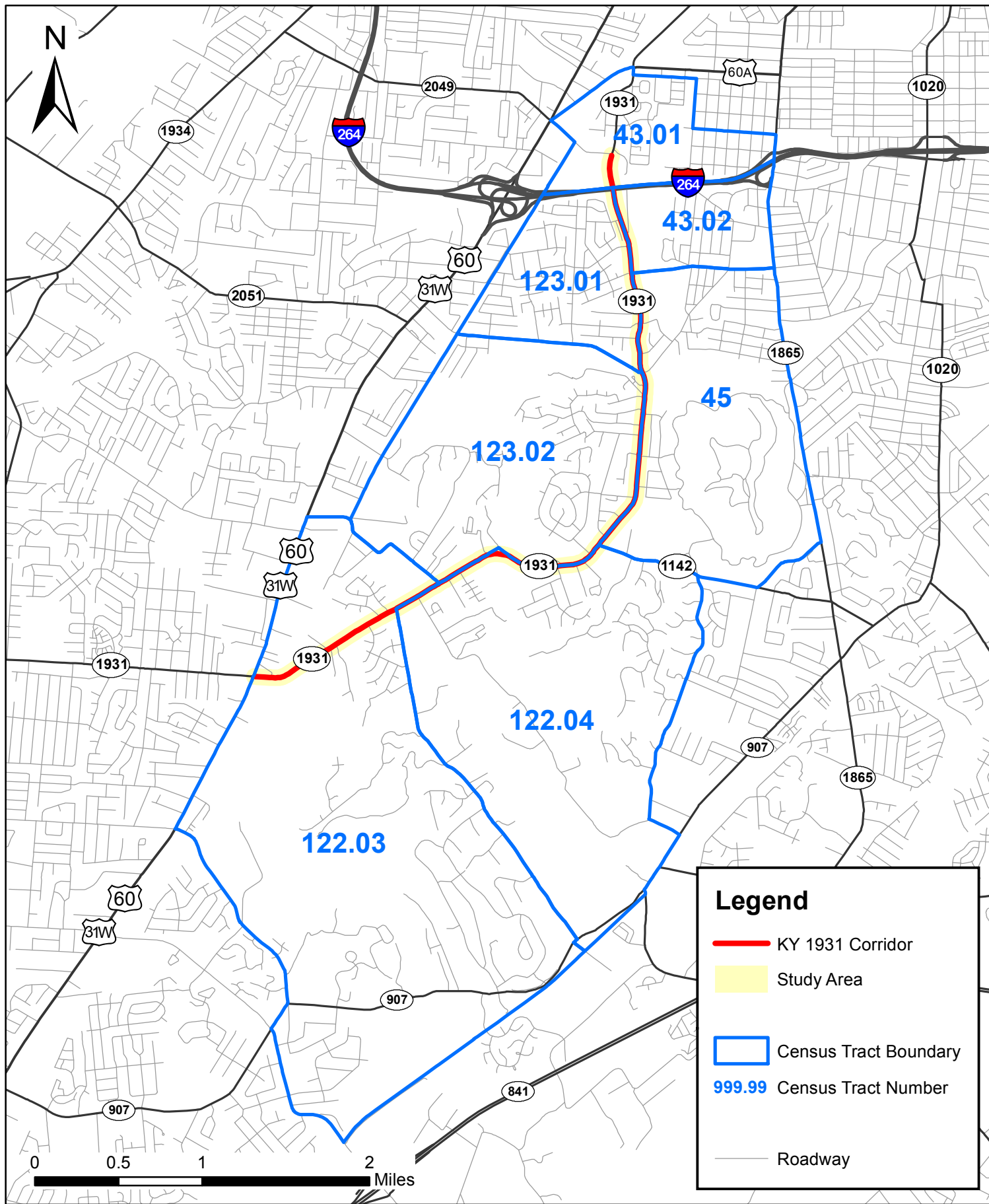


Figure 2

STUDY AREA CORRIDOR 2000 & 2010 CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

Census Block Groups (BGs) are intermediate-level statistical subdivisions of census tracts that are used for the presentation of census data. Within each tract, they are aggregations of census blocks that have the same first digit of each four-digit identifying block number. Block groups generally contain between 600 and 3,000 persons. Figure 3A shows the year 2000 census block groups in and around the study area, while figure 3B shows the year 2010 block groups.

Blocks (Census Blocks) are the smallest statistical subdivisions of census tracts that are used for the presentation of census data. They are bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Blocks are generally small in area, especially in densely settled areas, but may contain many square miles of territory in more sparsely settled areas. Figure 4 shows the year 2010 census blocks in and around the study area.

Margin of Error (MOE) is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds can be created by adding the margin of error to the estimate (for the upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (for the lower bound). All published American Community Survey margins of error are based on a 90-percent confidence level.

Coefficient of Variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard of error (square root of the variance) to the value being estimated, usually expressed in terms of a percentage (also known as the relative standard deviation). The lower the CV, the higher the relative reliability of the estimate.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The procedures involved in conducting the community impact assessment for this project centered on the identification of potentially impacted populations. Data from the 2000 and 2010 Census and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey were used to develop demographic profile tables and maps of the locations of the groups of concern. Other community information was used, as available, to identify potentially impacted populations and future points of contact within the study area.

Tables and maps depicting race, ethnicity, minority status, and persons with low-income are used to indicate the locations and magnitudes of potentially impacted Environmental Justice populations. Distributions of older persons and persons with disabilities are also represented in tabular and graphic form as part of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's standard planning study methodology. This project level assessment utilizes many of the same resources and methodologies as were used in the Louisville (KY-IN) Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) systems level assessment. The MPA community assessment covered not only

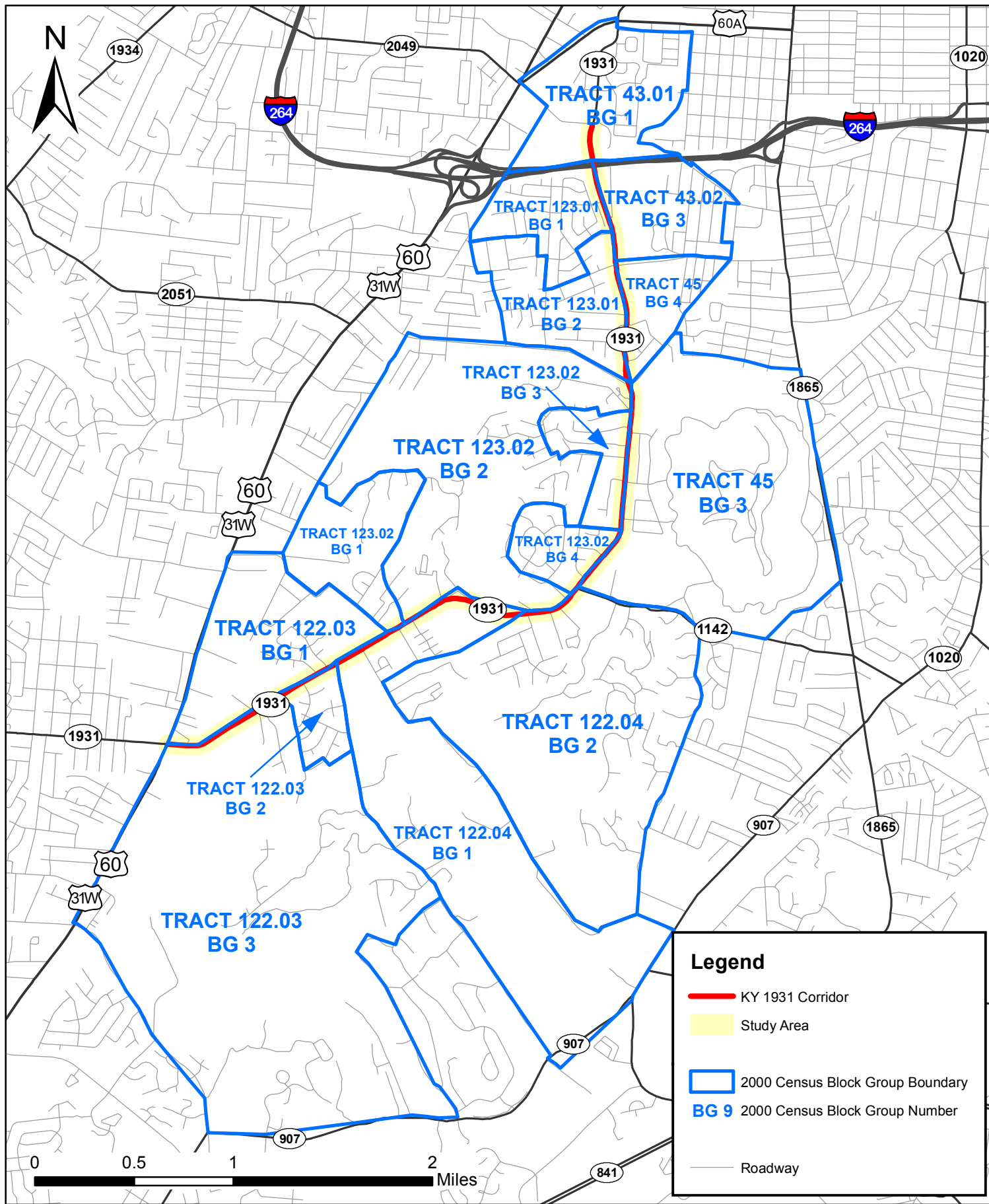


Figure 3A

STUDY AREA CORRIDOR 2000 CENSUS BLOCK GROUP BOUNDARIES

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

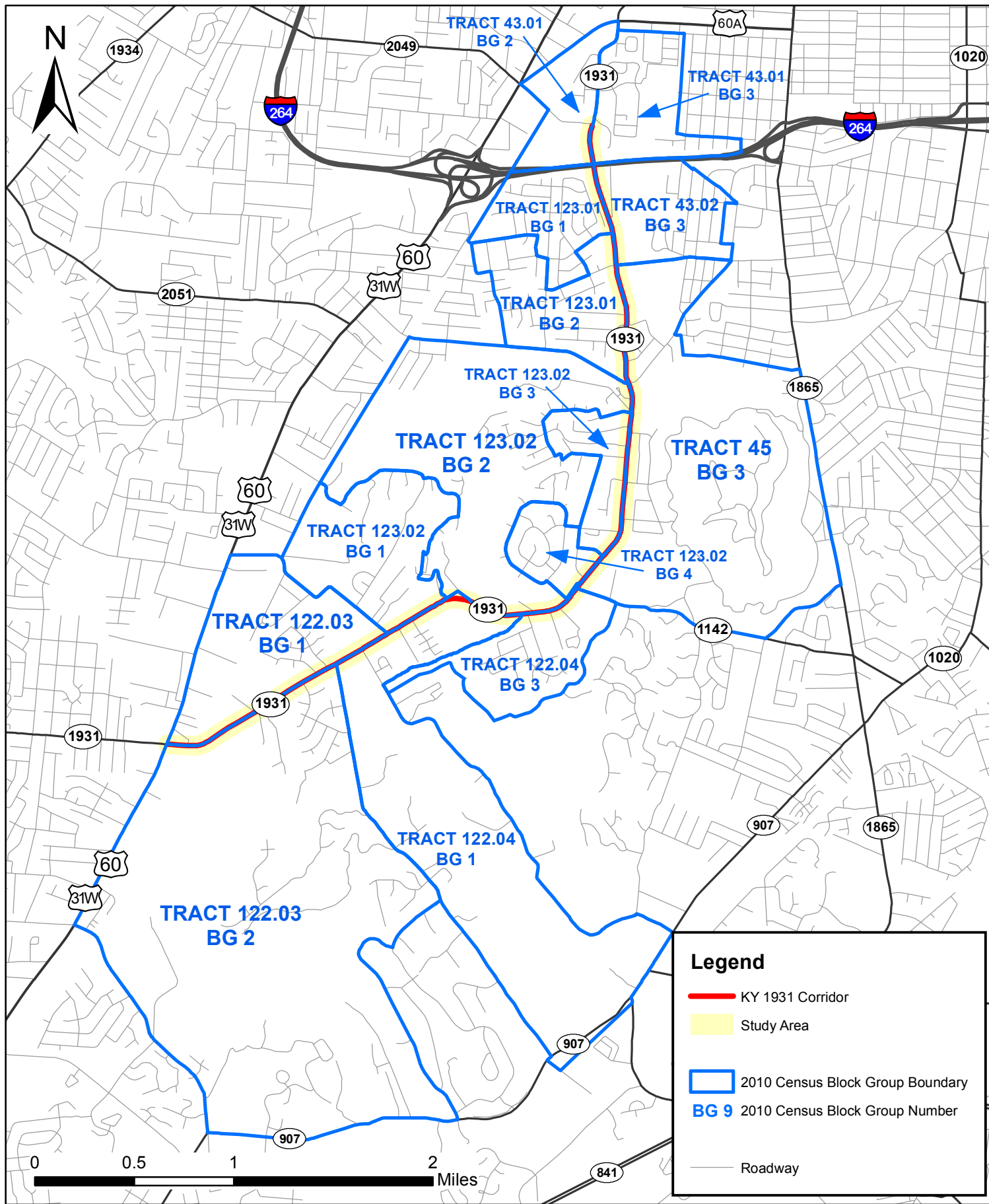


Figure 3B

STUDY AREA CORRIDOR 2010 CENSUS BLOCK GROUP BOUNDARIES

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

the populations mentioned above, but other potentially impacted groups as well as a matter of good planning practice.

Profile tables were developed for each population of interest and for several geographic levels in and around the study area. Tables showing the total number of persons by race, ethnicity, minority status, poverty status, older persons, and persons with disabilities were created for several geographic areas, including the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County, as well as applicable census tracts, block groups, and blocks.

The tables were assembled using census data. The decennial census and ACS were the most comprehensive information sources available in terms of the number of data variables collected and the number of geographic levels available. The 2000 decennial census data used in the tables was derived from the sample long form questionnaire, contains detailed social and economic characteristics, and is available for geographies down to the block group. The 2010 decennial census data was sourced from the short form questionnaire administered to 100% of the populous and contains basic demographics down to the block level. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey data was obtained from short form questionnaires administered over a 5-year period to an annual sample of about 3.5 million households—the data is available down to the tract and block group level for selected variables. Margins of error are provided with all ACS estimates to provide guidance on data reliability and sampling error. Ninety percent confidence intervals define a range expected to contain the true value of an estimate with a level of confidence of 90 percent.

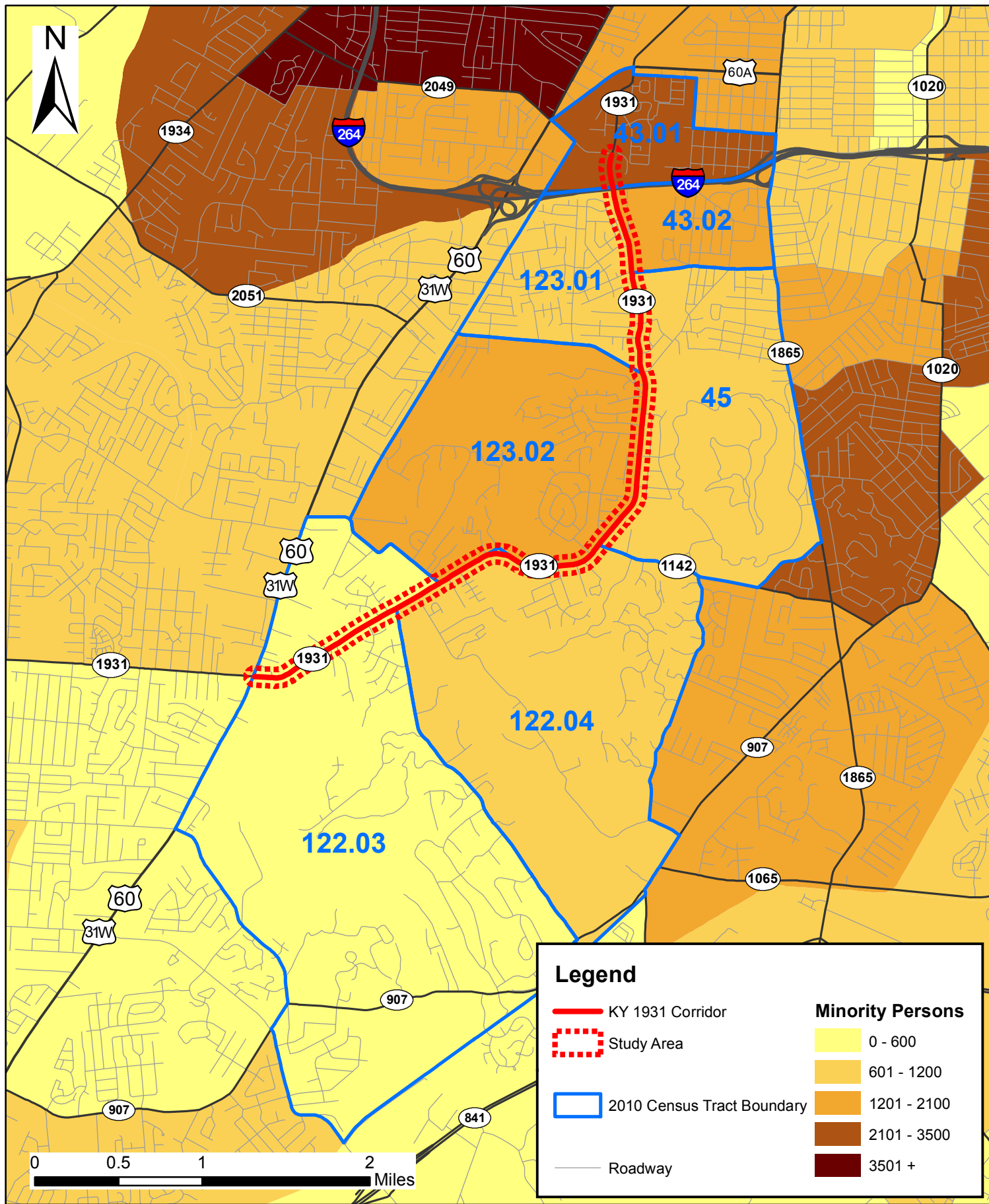
Profile maps were produced for each population variable at the tract, block group, and block levels, as available. ESRI ArcMap software was used to combine the census data described above with the appropriate 2000 or 2010 census tract, block group, and block boundaries in and around the study area to map locations of the populations of interest.

COMMUNITY PROFILES

This section provides an examination of the demographic characteristics of the Environmental Justice populations and other selected groups within and surrounding the project study area corridor. These profiles provide a basis for identifying the number and, where appropriate, the geographic location of potentially impacted persons in the communities of concern.

MINORITY PERSONS

According to year 2010 census data, the highest numbers and concentrations of minority persons existed at the northern end of the study area corridor. The highest minority populations and percentages existed in the following census tracts (Figure 5):



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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P5

Figure 5

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

- Tract 43.01—north of I-264 along Manslick Road
- Tract 43.02—south of I-264, between Manslick Road and Taylor Boulevard

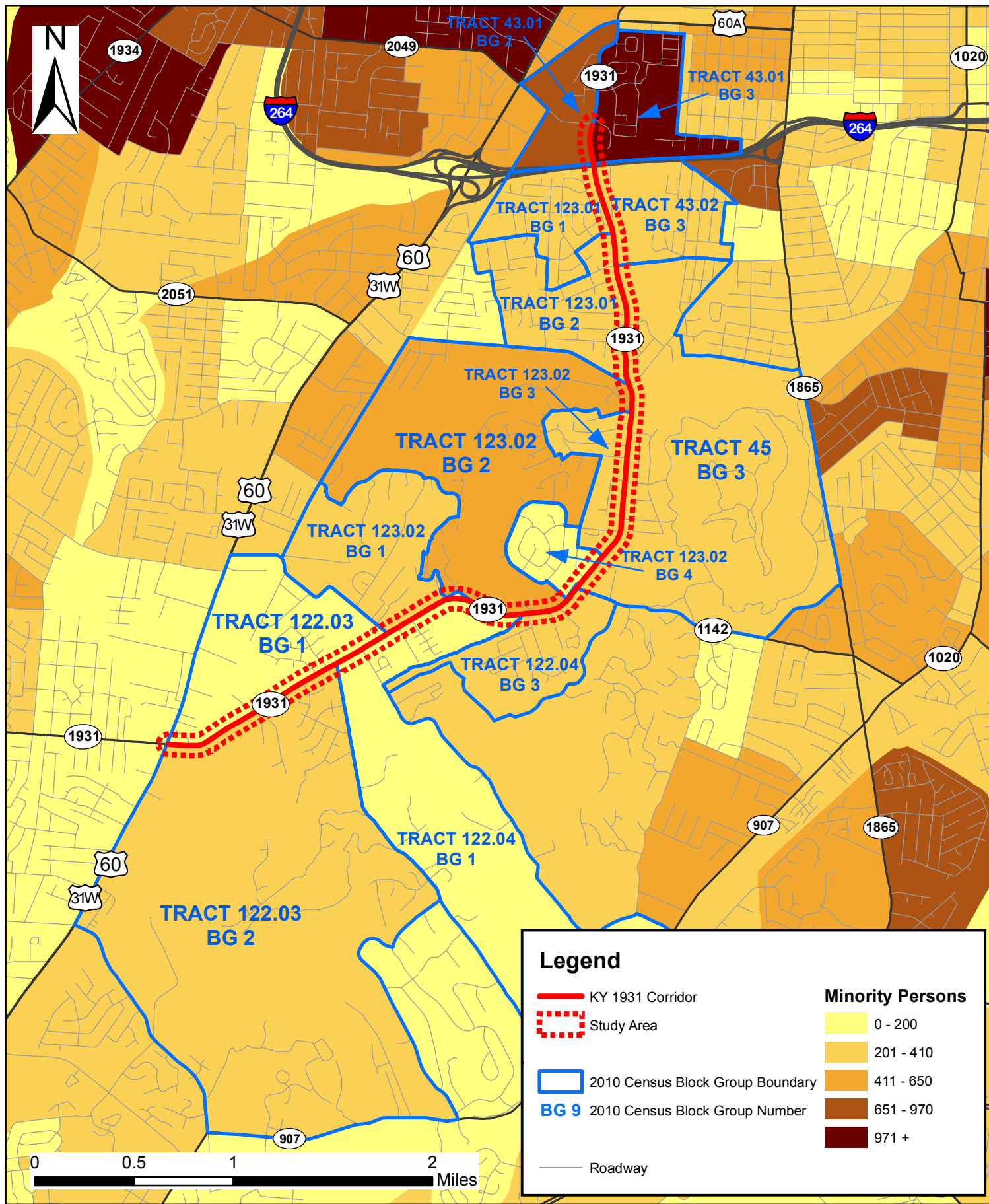
Census Tract 43.01 had the largest minority population (2,824 persons); and, with 69% minority residents, it also exhibited the highest minority concentration in the corridor (Table 3). Another higher density minority tract was Tract 43.02, with 58% persons (1,254 persons). Two other tracts are worth noting as well—Tract 45, with a 32% minority population, and Tract 123.02, with 1,240 minority residents.

TABLE 3
Minority Persons—2010
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

Area		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Minority Population	
			White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total	%
United States		308,745,538	196,817,552	61,450,392	26,735,713	23,741,881	111,927,986	36.25
Kentucky		4,339,367	3,745,655	460,876	63,882	68,954	593,712	13.68
Jefferson County		741,096	522,561	185,993	16,153	16,389	218,535	29.49
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	4,119	1,295	2,733	27	64	2,824	68.56
	Block Group 2	988	187	796	1	4	801	81.07
	Block Group 3	2,172	533	1,574	15	50	1,639	75.46
	Tract 43.02	2,178	924	1,174	45	35	1,254	57.58
	Block Group 3	974	626	312	18	18	348	35.73
	Tract 45	3,118	2,129	769	107	113	989	31.72
	Block Group 3	1,283	910	299	40	34	373	29.07
	Tract 122.03	6,182	5,608	450	68	56	574	9.29
	Block Group 1	1,009	836	133	27	13	173	17.15
	Block Group 2	2,701	2,473	185	25	18	228	8.44
	Tract 122.04	4,409	3,625	688	20	76	784	17.78
	Block Group 1	1,036	852	163	7	14	184	17.76
	Block Group 3	1,110	893	193	6	18	217	19.55
	Tract 123.01	3,331	2,514	622	129	66	817	24.53
	Block Group 1	1,215	910	241	38	26	305	25.10
	Block Group 2	1,428	1,106	222	74	26	322	22.55
	Tract 123.02	5,555	4,315	1,041	123	76	1,240	22.32
	Block Group 1	1,193	970	174	32	17	223	18.69
	Block Group 2	2,610	2,013	532	43	22	597	22.87
	Block Group 3	952	653	236	34	29	299	31.41
	Block Group 4	800	679	99	14	8	121	15.13

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.
Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table DP-1, Table P5

At the census block group level, the highest 2010 minority populations and concentrations were seen in the following block groups (Figure 6):



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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P5

Figure 6

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP--2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

- Tract 43.01 Block Group 2—north of I-264 and along the west side of Manslick Road
- Tract 43.01 Block Group 3—north of I-264 and along the east side of Manslick Road

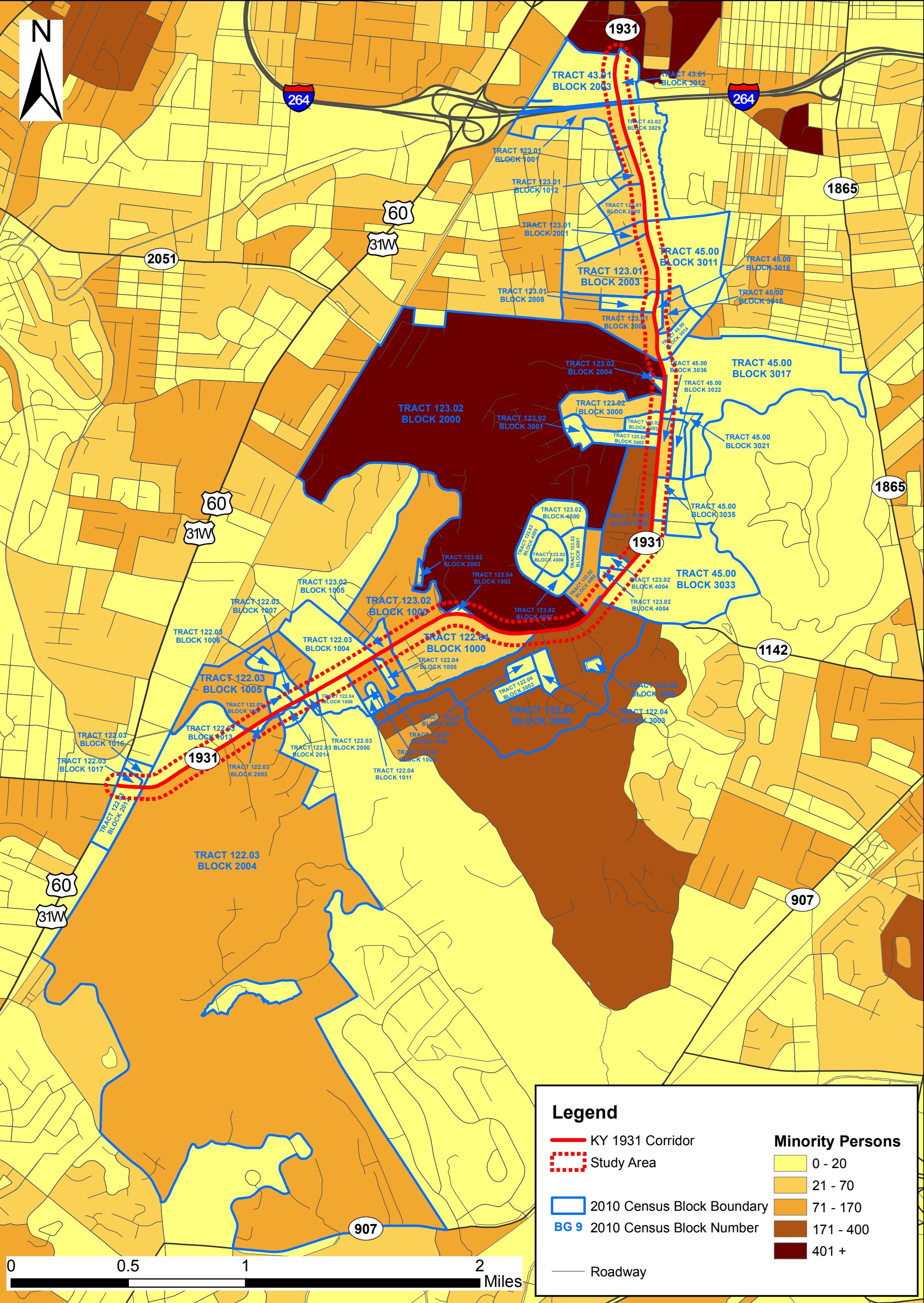
Block Group 2 of census Tract 43.01 had the second largest minority population of all block groups touching the study corridor (801 persons), but had the highest percentage—81% minority residents. Block Group 3 in Tract 43.01 had the highest minority population (1,639 persons) and the second highest concentration (75%). Two other block groups are worth noting as well—Block Group 2 of Tract 123.02 with 597 minority residents and Block Group 3 of Tract 43.02, with a 36% minority population.

At the census block level, the highest number of minority residents was located in Tract 123.02 Block 2000 (522 persons) (Figure 7). This area is quite large for an urban census block (1.08 square miles), extending almost all the way to Dixie Highway from the Manslick corridor. The large amount of land area encompassed by this block, coupled with the fact that only a small portion of the block touches the study corridor, may tend to somewhat overstate its status as a minority population concentration—more so than if this population existed in a more compact area. Other blocks with higher numbers of minority residents include Tract 123.02 Block 3004 and Tract 122.04 Block 3000, in the central part of the corridor. It also bears mentioning that there are several very high density minority population blocks adjacent to the northern end of the study area corridor.

In 2010, 36% of the United States population were of minority status. In Jefferson County, this figure was 29%, while in Kentucky, the average was closer to 14%. The minority resident concentrations of the study corridor tracts ranged from 9% to 69%. Two out of seven tracts had minority residential densities greater than the national average; three out of seven were greater than the Jefferson County level; and, six out of seven were higher than the Kentucky average. At the block group level, the minority percentages ranged from 8% to 81%. Two of the fourteen study corridor block groups were above the national level; four out of fourteen topped the Jefferson County level; and, all but one of the fourteen block groups were higher than Kentucky's level.

Ethnicity

Table 4 shows ethnicity in and near the study area corridor based on 2010 census data. The majority of persons in and around the study area were non-Hispanic. Census Tract 45 had the highest number and density of Hispanic origin residents—220 persons, representing 7% of the tract's total population. Census Tract 123.01 was a close second with 195 Hispanic persons (6%). At the block group level, Tract 123.01 Block Group 2 had the highest number (100 persons) and percentage (7%) of Hispanics in the study area. Tract 123.02 Block Group 3 had the second highest density—fewer than 7%. Most of the Hispanic resident densities of the remaining tracts and block groups were in the 2% to 4% range.



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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P5

Figure 7

**MINORITY PERSONS
BY CENSUS BLOCK--2010**

**KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264**

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Approximately 16% of the United States population were Hispanic or Latino in 2010. In Jefferson County, the average was 4%, while the Kentucky average was 3%. In terms of ethnicity, the study area corridor more closely resembles the patterns of Jefferson County and Kentucky.

TABLE 4
Persons by Ethnicity—2010
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

Area		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
			Persons	%	Persons	%
United States		308,745,538	258,267,944	83.65	50,477,594	16.35
Kentucky		4,339,367	4,206,531	96.94	132,836	3.06
Jefferson County		741,096	708,554	95.61	32,542	4.39
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	4,119	4,028	97.79	91	2.21
	Block Group 2	988	983	99.49	5	0.51
	Block Group 3	2,172	2,107	97.01	65	2.99
	Tract 43.02	2,178	2,098	96.33	80	3.67
	Block Group 3	974	938	96.30	36	3.70
	Tract 45	3,118	2,898	92.94	220	7.06
	Block Group 3	1,283	1,209	94.23	74	5.77
	Tract 122.03	6,182	6,058	97.99	124	2.01
	Block Group 1	1,009	969	96.04	40	3.96
	Block Group 2	2,701	2,658	98.41	43	1.59
	Tract 122.04	4,409	4,313	97.82	96	2.18
	Block Group 1	1,036	1,015	97.97	21	2.03
	Block Group 3	1,110	1,086	97.84	24	2.16
	Tract 123.01	3,331	3,136	94.15	195	5.85
	Block Group 1	1,215	1,151	94.73	64	5.27
	Block Group 2	1,428	1,328	93.00	100	7.00
	Tract 123.02	5,555	5,356	96.42	199	3.58
	Block Group 1	1,193	1,144	95.89	49	4.11
	Block Group 2	2,610	2,545	97.51	65	2.49
	Block Group 3	952	889	93.38	63	6.62
	Block Group 4	800	778	97.25	22	2.75

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.
Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table DP-1, Table P5

Race

Table 5 shows the racial composition of the study area as of the 2010 census. Throughout the study corridor tracts and block groups, “Black or African-American” was the minority race most often reported by respondents. The second and third highest reported responses were “Two or More Races” and “Asian”.

TABLE 5
Persons by Race—2010
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

Area		Total Population	One Race												Two or More Races	
			White		Black or African American		American Indian and Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		Other Race			
			Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
United States		308,745,538	223,553,265	72.41	38,929,319	12.61	2,932,248	0.95	14,674,252	4.75	540,013	0.17	19,107,368	6.19	9,009,073	2.92
Kentucky		4,339,367	3,809,537	87.79	337,520	7.78	10,120	0.23	48,930	1.13	2,501	0.06	55,551	1.28	75,208	1.73
Jefferson County		741,096	538,714	72.69	154,246	20.81	1,788	0.24	16,338	2.20	460	0.06	12,895	1.74	16,655	2.25
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	4,119	1,322	32.10	2,410	58.51	19	0.46	148	3.59	1	0.02	55	1.34	164	3.98
	Block Group 2	988	188	19.03	685	69.33	0	0.00	70	7.09	0	0.00	9	0.91	36	3.64
	Block Group 3	2,172	548	25.23	1,410	64.92	7	0.32	68	3.13	0	0.00	40	1.84	99	4.56
	Tract 43.02	2,178	969	44.49	1,058	48.58	5	0.23	13	0.60	0	0.00	25	1.15	108	4.96
	Block Group 3	974	644	66.12	282	28.95	1	0.10	7	0.72	0	0.00	11	1.13	29	2.98
	Tract 45	3,118	2,236	71.71	642	20.59	6	0.19	98	3.14	1	0.03	69	2.21	66	2.12
	Block Group 3	1,283	950	74.05	260	20.27	1	0.08	42	3.27	0	0.00	13	1.01	17	1.33
	Tract 122.03	6,182	5,676	91.81	328	5.31	5	0.08	53	0.86	6	0.10	40	0.65	74	1.20
	Block Group 1	1,009	863	85.53	110	10.90	0	0.00	8	0.79	0	0.00	10	0.99	18	1.78
	Block Group 2	2,701	2,498	92.48	137	5.07	3	0.11	31	1.15	5	0.19	9	0.33	18	0.67
	Tract 122.04	4,409	3,645	82.67	530	12.02	4	0.09	77	1.75	0	0.00	65	1.47	88	2.00
	Block Group 1	1,036	859	82.92	127	12.26	1	0.10	11	1.06	0	0.00	17	1.64	21	2.03
	Block Group 3	1,110	899	80.99	162	14.59	1	0.09	8	0.72	0	0.00	15	1.35	25	2.25
	Tract 123.01	3,331	2,643	79.35	495	14.86	2	0.06	68	2.04	3	0.09	62	1.86	58	1.74
	Block Group 1	1,215	948	78.02	207	17.04	1	0.08	20	1.65	0	0.00	26	2.14	13	1.07
	Block Group 2	1,428	1,180	82.63	166	11.62	0	0.00	34	2.38	3	0.21	21	1.47	24	1.68
	Tract 123.02	5,555	4,438	79.89	887	15.97	12	0.22	63	1.13	2	0.04	58	1.04	95	1.71
	Block Group 1	1,193	1,002	83.99	137	11.48	2	0.17	4	0.34	0	0.00	12	1.01	36	3.02
	Block Group 2	2,610	2,056	78.77	433	16.59	10	0.38	52	1.99	1	0.04	25	0.96	33	1.26
	Block Group 3	952	687	72.16	232	24.37	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.11	16	1.68	15	1.58
Block Group 4	800	693	86.63	85	10.63	0	0.00	6	0.75	0	0.00	5	0.63	11	1.38	

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.
Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table DP-1, Table P5

The highest densities of “Black or African-American” persons were present in Tracts 43.01 and 43.02, with 2,410 persons (59%) and 1,058 persons (49%), respectively. At the block group level, higher “Black or African-American” concentrations were found in Tract 43.01 Block Groups 2 and 3. The values for these areas were 685 persons (69%) and 1,410 persons (65%). These tract and block group locations corresponded with the minority concentration areas discussed previously, indicating the largest component of the minority population in and around the study area corridor was “Black or African-American”.

The year 2010 African-American population proportion was 21% for Jefferson County, 13% for the United States, and 8% for Kentucky. In comparison, 62% of the study area tracts and block groups had African-American resident densities in this range (between 8% and 21%), while 29% exhibited higher proportions.

PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME

According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 14% of persons in the nation were low-income, having incomes below poverty level (Table 6). Jefferson County and Kentucky both exhibited poverty patterns slightly higher than the United States trend. Jefferson County's poverty average was 15%, while Kentucky's percentage was 18%. Tract-level low-income percentages ranged from 3% to 63%, while those of the block groups varied from 0% to 54%. Three out of seven tracts and over one-third of the block groups had low-income residential population densities that substantially exceeded the national, state, and county averages.

TABLE 6
Persons with Low Income—2006-2010
(Persons with Income Below Poverty Level in the Last 12 Months)
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

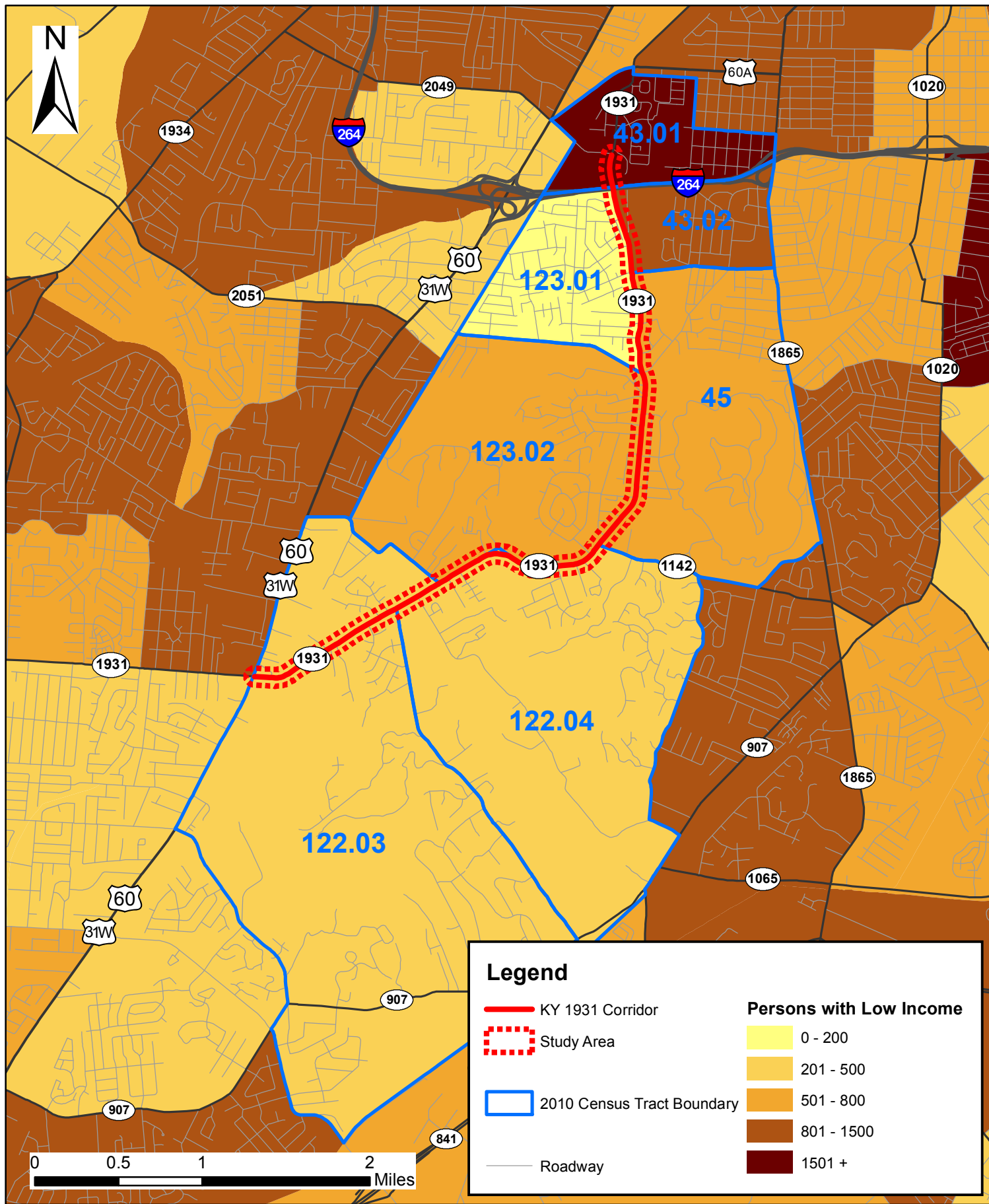
Area		Total Population for Which Poverty Status is Determined		At or Above Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level		
		Total	MOE	Total	MOE	%	Total	MOE	%
United States		296,141,149	+/-14,444	255,223,636	+/-284,133	86.18	40,917,513	+/-273,616	13.82
Kentucky		4,157,077	+/-1,299	3,421,295	+/-10,070	82.30	735,782	+/-10,125	17.70
Jefferson County		715,618	+/-1,281	604,915	+/-3,405	84.53	110,703	+/-3,328	15.47
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	4,035	+/-481	2,009	+/-425	49.79	2,026	+/-411	50.21
	Block Group 2	731	+/-263	335	+/-167	45.83	396	+/-198	54.17
	Block Group 3	2,147	+/-449	1,009	+/-389	47.00	1,138	+/-316	53.00
	Tract 43.02	2,353	+/-378	865	+/-276	36.76	1,488	+/-390	63.24
	Block Group 3	793	+/-208	523	+/-199	65.95	270	+/-152	34.05
	Tract 45	3,492	+/-395	2,766	+/-409	79.21	726	+/-303	20.79
	Block Group 3	1,193	+/-253	937	+/-207	78.54	256	+/-209	21.46
	Tract 122.03	6,060	+/-359	5,582	+/-397	92.11	478	+/-270	7.89
	Block Group 1	899	+/-241	775	+/-248	86.21	124	+/-136	13.79
	Block Group 2	2,965	+/-426	2,875	+/-422	96.96	90	+/-62	3.04
	Tract 122.04	4,158	+/-375	3,716	+/-421	89.37	442	+/-185	10.63
	Block Group 1	1,032	+/-285	980	+/-287	94.96	52	+/-38	5.04
	Block Group 3	1,270	+/-315	1,127	+/-317	88.74	143	+/-93	11.26
	Tract 123.01	3,262	+/-253	3,156	+/-257	96.75	106	+/-84	3.25
	Block Group 1	1,162	+/-251	1,084	+/-255	93.29	78	+/-78	6.71
	Block Group 2	1,433	+/-257	1,433	+/-257	100.00	0	+/-123	0.00
	Tract 123.02	5,144	+/-660	4,483	+/-655	87.15	661	+/-370	12.85
	Block Group 1	1,307	+/-353	1,175	+/-345	89.90	132	+/-97	10.10
	Block Group 2	2,189	+/-443	2,012	+/-417	91.91	177	+/-127	8.09
	Block Group 3	856	+/-378	566	+/-192	66.12	290	+/-330	33.88
	Block Group 4	792	+/-224	730	+/-253	92.17	62	+/-99	7.83

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.

Data Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table B17001, Table B17021

The highest numbers and concentrations of low-income residents occurred in the following tracts at the northern end of the study corridor (Figure 8):

- Tract 43.01—north of I-264 along Manslick Road
- Tract 43.02—south of I-264, from Manslick Road to Taylor Boulevard



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 Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS, Table B17001
 Data Note: American Community Survey (ACS) data are estimates based on a survey sample. Reliability of ACS data can vary widely—especially for smaller geographic levels; therefore, Margins of Error (MOEs) from the applicable source data tables should be consulted to assess the dependability of the data.

Figure 8

PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT--2006-2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

Tract 43.01 had a low-income density of 50% (2,026 persons), while the density of tract 43.02 was 63% (1,488 persons). At the block group level, the highest numbers and concentrations were in Tract 43.01 Block Groups 2 and 3 (Figure 9). These tracts and block groups coincide with some of the highest density minority locations.

Block level poverty information is not available from the ACS, making identification of specific neighborhoods or facilities difficult.

Margin of error information is provided for these estimates. Analysis of the coefficients of variation calculated from the MOEs indicates higher reliability of the estimates for the United States, Kentucky, Jefferson County, and Tract 43.01. The remaining tract and block group estimates may be considered medium or lower reliability, at best, and should be used with caution.

OLDER PERSONS

Older persons, age 60 and older, comprised between 18% and 19% of the year 2010 individual populations of the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County (Table 7). At the tract level, this range was 10% to 25%, while at the block group level, it was 4% to 27%. Almost one-third of the tracts and 60% of the block groups in and around the study area corridor exhibited densities of older persons higher than the national, state, and county averages.

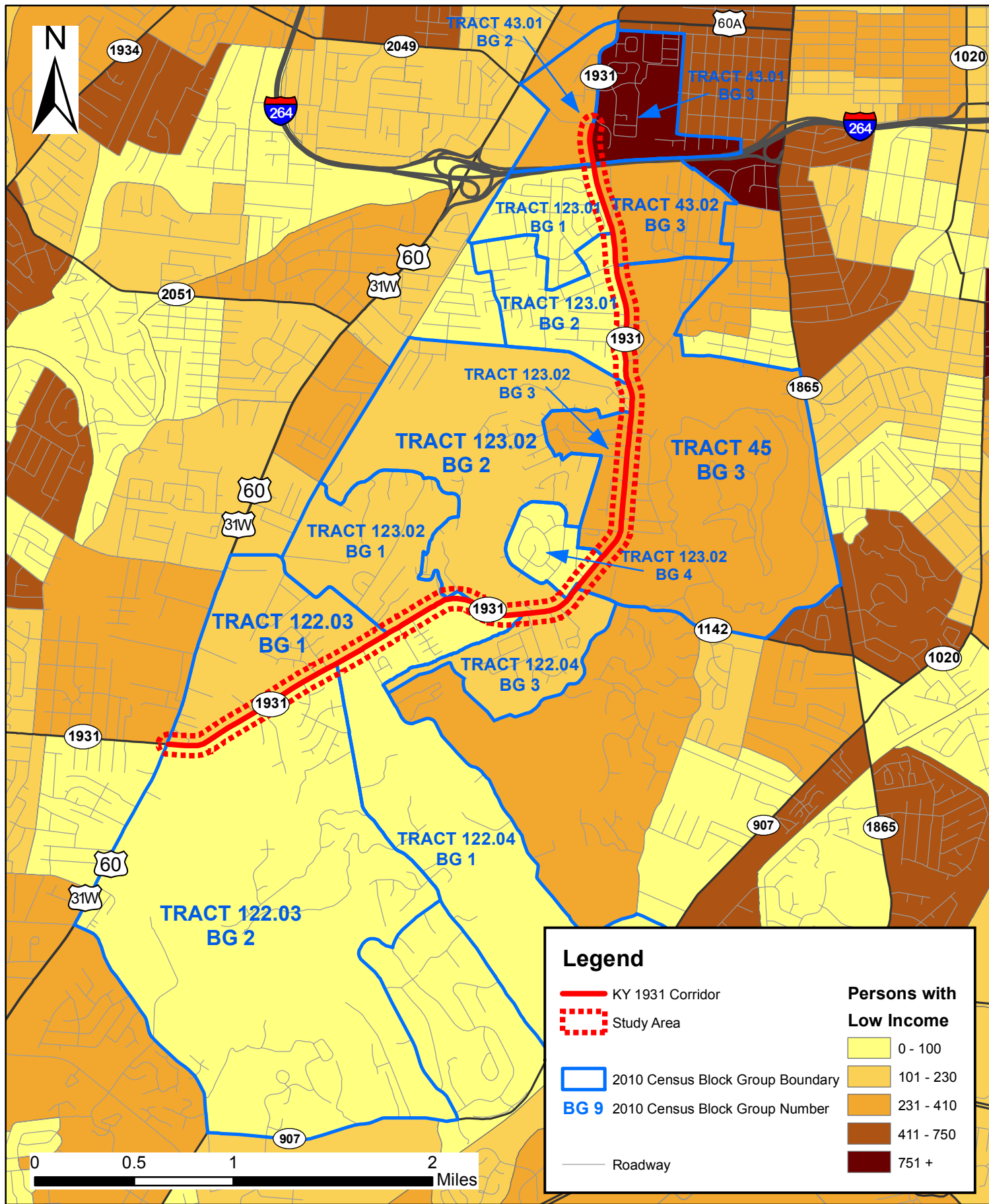
The highest numbers and percentages of older persons occurred in the following tracts (Figure 10):

- Tract 122.03—at the southern end of the study area corridor, stretching from Dixie Highway to KY 841
- Tract 123.01—south of I-264, along the west side of Manslick Road

Tract 122.03 had the highest number of older residents (1,426) and the second highest density (23%) in 2010, while Tract 123.01 had a lesser number of older persons (819) and the highest density (25%). At the block group level, the highest numbers of older residents were in these areas (Figure 11):

- Tract 122.03 Block Group 2—south of St. Andrews Church Road, between Arnoldtown Road and East Pages Lane
- Tract 123.01 Block Group 1—west of Manslick Road and south of I-264
- Tract 123.01 Block Group 2—west of Manslick Road and north of Gagel Avenue
- Tract 123.02 Block Group 2—west of Manslick Road and south of Gagel Avenue

Tract 122.03 Block Group 2 had 543 older persons, while Tract 123.02 Block Group 2 had 510, Tract 123.01 Block Group 2 had 366, and Tract 123.01 Block Group 1 had 323. Of these, Tract 123.01 Block Groups 1 and 2 have the highest densities of older persons in the corridor—27% and 26%, respectively.

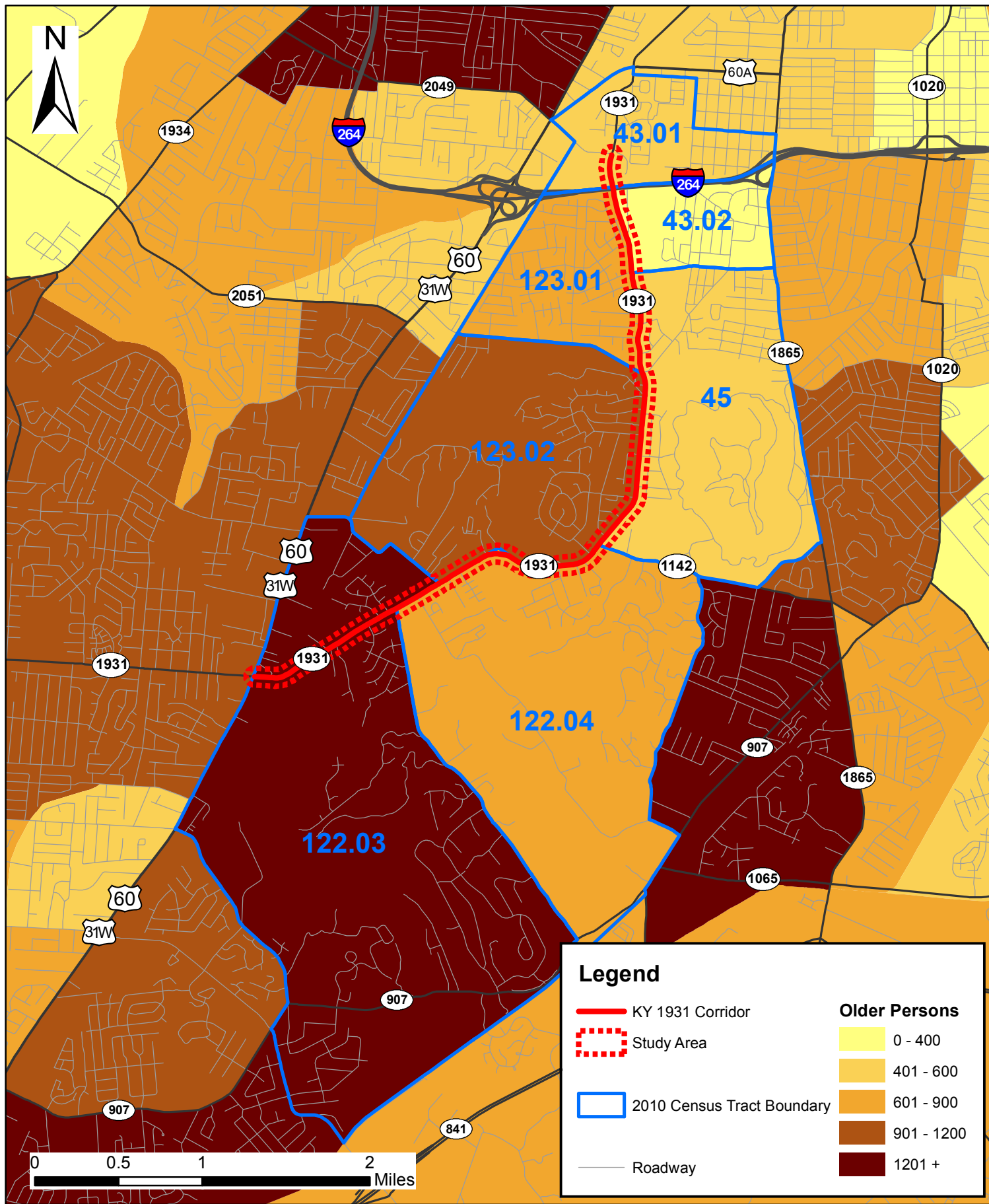


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 Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS, Table B17021
 Data Note: American Community Survey (ACS) data are estimates based on a survey sample. Reliability of ACS data can vary widely—especially for smaller geographic levels; therefore, Margins of Error (MOEs) from the applicable source data tables should be consulted to assess the dependability of the data.

Figure 9

PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP--2006-2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264



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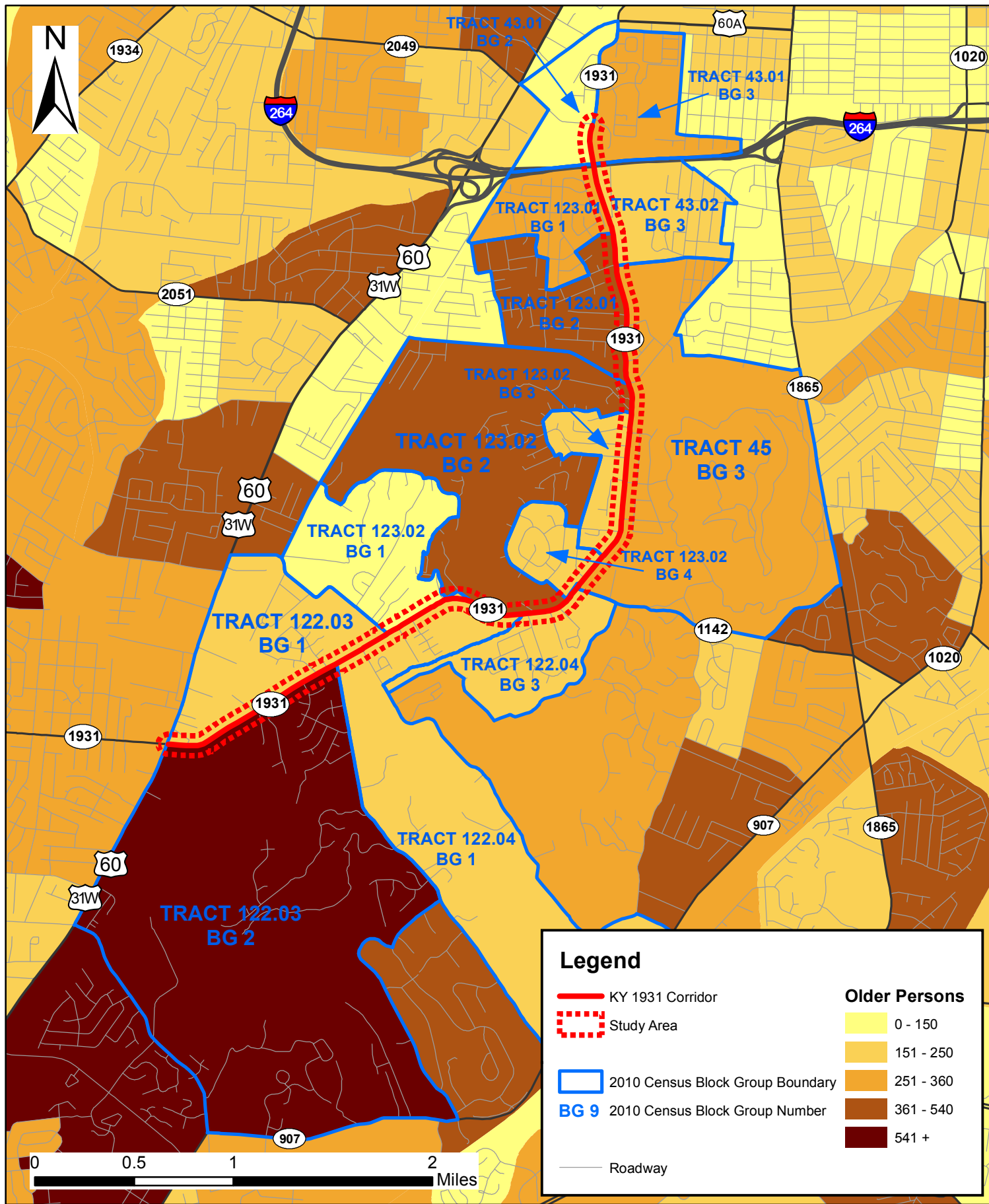
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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P12

Figure 10

OLDER PERSONS (AGE 60+) BY CENSUS TRACT--2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264



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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P12

Figure 11

OLDER PERSONS (AGE 60+) BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP--2010

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

TABLE 7
Older Persons (Age 60+)—2010
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

Area		Total Population	Under Age 60		Age 60+	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		308,745,538	251,659,630	81.51	57,085,908	18.49
Kentucky		4,339,367	3,510,174	80.89	829,193	19.11
Jefferson County		741,096	600,537	81.03	140,559	18.97
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	4,119	3,655	88.74	464	11.26
	Block Group 2	988	952	96.36	36	3.64
	Block Group 3	2,172	1,864	85.82	308	14.18
	Tract 43.02	2,178	1,960	89.99	218	10.01
	Block Group 3	974	823	84.50	151	15.50
	Tract 45	3,118	2,556	81.98	562	18.02
	Block Group 3	1,283	1,011	78.80	272	21.20
	Tract 122.03	6,182	4,756	76.93	1,426	23.07
	Block Group 1	1,009	828	82.06	181	17.94
	Block Group 2	2,701	2,158	79.90	543	20.10
	Tract 122.04	4,409	3,660	83.01	749	16.99
	Block Group 1	1,036	823	79.44	213	20.56
	Block Group 3	1,110	932	83.96	178	16.04
	Tract 123.01	3,331	2,512	75.41	819	24.59
	Block Group 1	1,215	892	73.42	323	26.58
	Block Group 2	1,428	1,062	74.37	366	25.63
	Tract 123.02	5,555	4,550	81.91	1,005	18.09
	Block Group 1	1,193	1,049	87.93	144	12.07
	Block Group 2	2,610	2,100	80.46	510	19.54
	Block Group 3	952	765	80.36	187	19.64
	Block Group 4	800	636	79.50	164	20.50

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.
Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table DP-1, Table P12

At the block level (Figure 12), the two highest populations of older persons were located in Tract 123.02 Block 2000 (474 persons) and Tract 122.03 Block 2004 (273 persons). As discussed previously, in the *Minority Persons* section, blocks such as these—covering large geographic areas—may tend to be more visually prominent due to their large areal size, rather than their population. Other blocks with higher numbers of older residents include Tract 43.01 Block 3000, at the northern tip of the corridor (200 older persons) and Tract 122.04 Block 3000 (108 older persons), in the central part of the corridor.

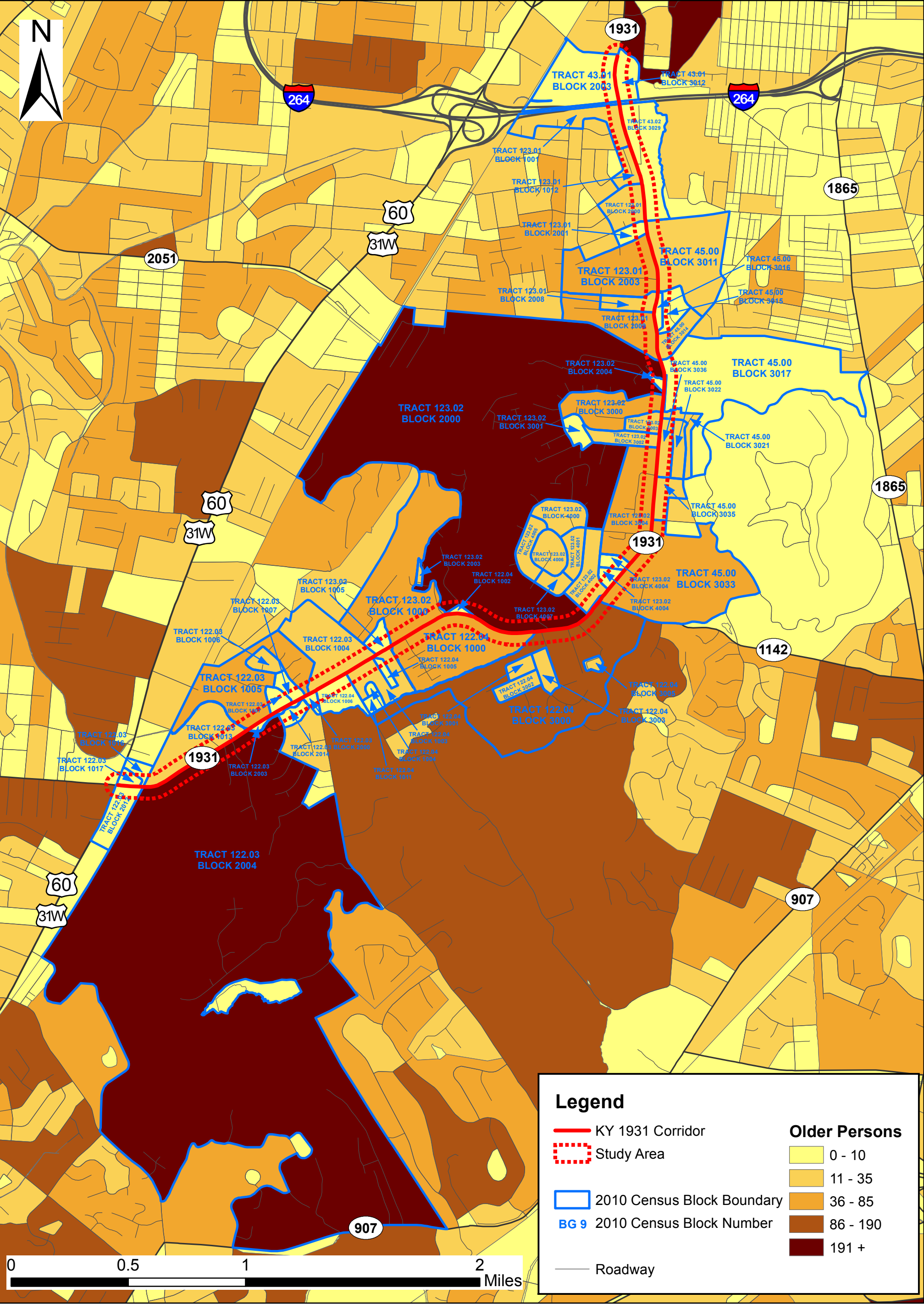


Figure 12

**OLDER PERSONS (AGE 60+)
BY CENSUS BLOCK--2010**

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

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Data Source: 2010 Census SF1, Table P12

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PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities comprised 19% of the civilian noninstitutionalized population over the age of five in the United States in 2000 (Table 8). The percentages for Kentucky (24%) and Jefferson County (20%) were slightly higher than the national average. Three of seven tracts and four of fifteen block groups along the study area corridor had disabled population densities higher than the national, state, and county averages.

TABLE 8
Persons with Disabilities (Age 5+)—2000
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

Area		Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Age 5+	No Disabilities		One or More Disabilities	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		257,167,527	207,421,279	80.66	49,746,248	19.34
Kentucky		3,695,005	2,820,849	76.34	874,156	23.66
Jefferson County		638,762	508,186	79.56	130,576	20.44
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 43.01	3,866	2,894	74.86	972	25.14
	Block Group 1	2,743	2,064	75.25	679	24.75
	Tract 43.02	2,996	1,958	65.35	1,038	34.65
	Block Group 3	985	603	61.22	382	38.78
	Tract 45	3,011	2,235	74.23	776	25.77
	Block Group 3	898	726	80.85	172	19.15
	Block Group 4	381	286	75.07	95	24.93
	Tract 122.03	5,287	4,310	81.52	977	18.48
	Block Group 1	970	832	85.77	138	14.23
	Block Group 2	459	362	78.87	97	21.13
	Block Group 3	1,399	1,113	79.56	286	20.44
	Tract 122.04	3,846	3,264	84.87	582	15.13
	Block Group 1	818	637	77.87	181	22.13
	Block Group 2	3,028	2,627	86.76	401	13.24
	Tract 123.01	3,172	2,497	78.72	675	21.28
	Block Group 1	1,146	839	73.21	307	26.79
	Block Group 2	1,396	1,149	82.31	247	17.69
	Tract 123.02	4,245	3,445	81.15	800	18.85
	Block Group 1	694	581	83.72	113	16.28
	Block Group 2	1,847	1,424	77.10	423	22.90
	Block Group 3	925	746	80.65	179	19.35
	Block Group 4	779	694	89.09	85	10.91

Note: Only selected Tracts and Block Groups are represented.
 Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P42

Tract 43.02, south of I-264, between Manslick Road and Taylor Boulevard, had the highest number (1,038) and concentration (35%) of residents with disabilities (Figure 13). At the block group level, the highest number of persons with disabilities (679 persons) was located in Tract 43.01 Block Group 1, along Manslick Road and north of I-264 (Figure 14). The highest percentage of disabled persons at the block group level was located in Tract 43.02 Block Group 3 (39%).

Census information about persons with disabilities is not available at the block level, making identification of specific neighborhoods or facilities difficult.

OTHER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Census profiles provided a great deal of information about the locations and magnitudes of potentially impacted residential populations in and around the study area. Other information was utilized as available to determine the existence of additional residential concentrations or places frequented by the populations of interest. Such groupings included:

- historic enclaves and communities
- post-2010 in- or out-migrations not reflected in the census data
- community gathering places, such as churches, community centers, or congregate meal sites

Several sources were used in the search for this information, including local area agencies and community groups (Figure 15, Appendix), as well as other resources, such as InfoUSA data and Kentucky Housing Corporation rental assistance information.

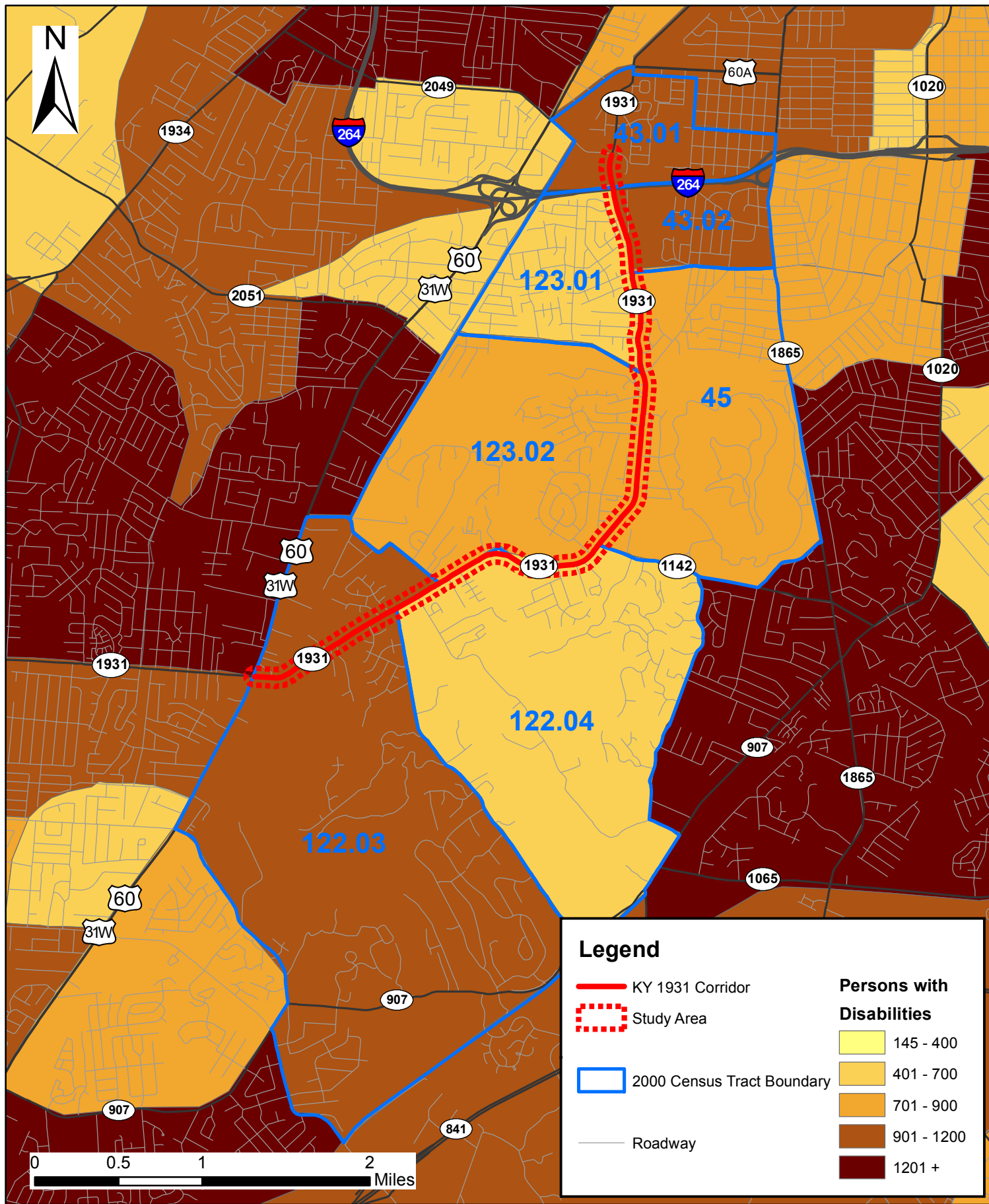
On February 5, 2013, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet hosted a targeted stakeholder meeting and a general public meeting at Parkwood Baptist Church, 7009 Manslick Road, for the purposes of informing stakeholders and the public about the study as well as gathering input. KIPDA staff provided census tract-level map displays for each population of interest along the study area corridor. Attendees showed great interest in the mapped information, but did not offer any comments regarding the existence or concentrations of minority, low-income, older persons, or persons with disabilities.

HISTORIC ENCLAVES AND COMMUNITIES

No historic enclaves of the populations of interest were noted in the analysis or by any of the agencies or community groups contacted.

POST-2010 MIGRATIONS

No post-2010 migrations of the populations of interest were noted in the analysis or by any of the agencies or community groups contacted.



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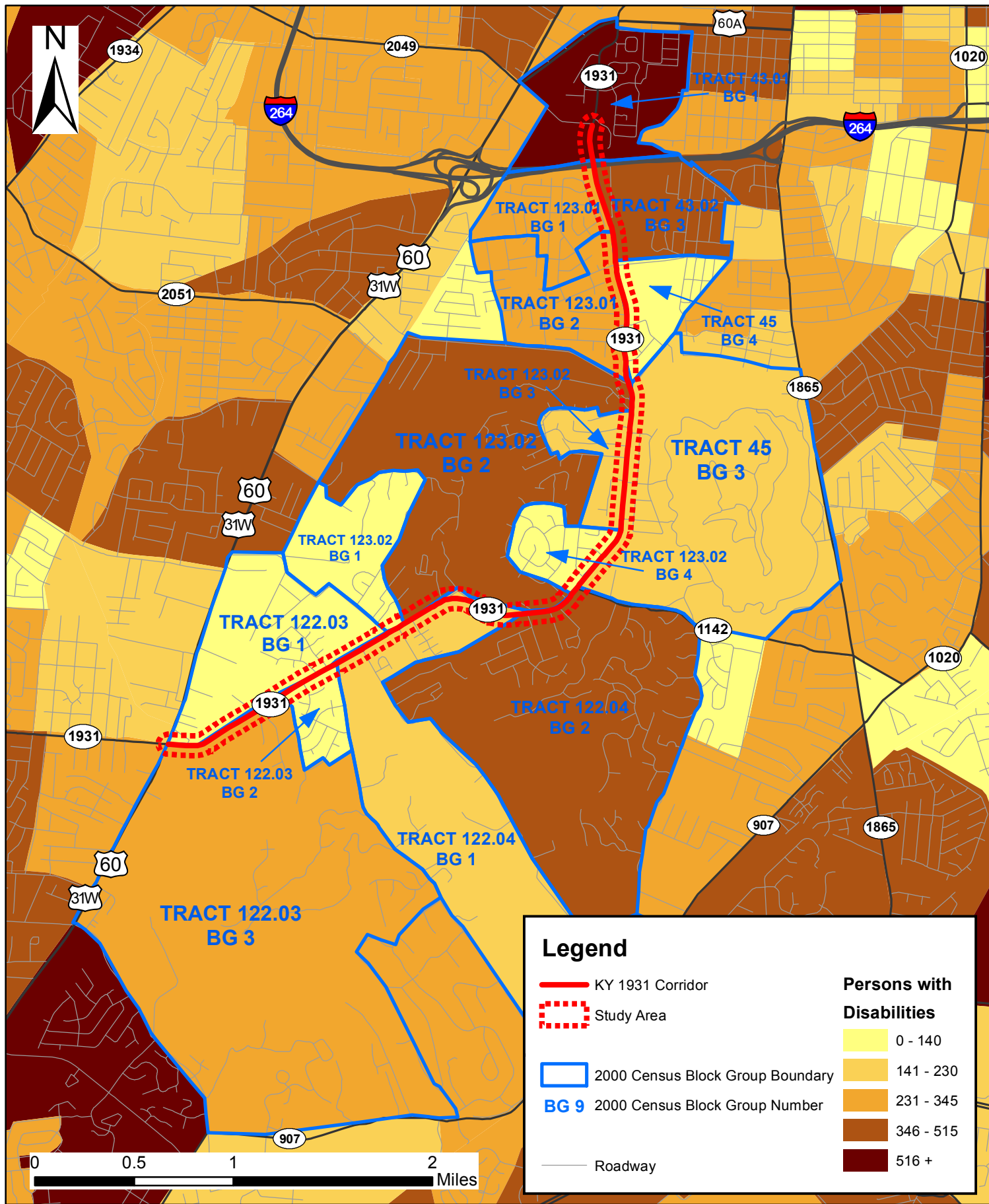
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Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P042

Figure 13

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (AGE 5+) BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264



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Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P042

Figure 14

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (AGE 5+) BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP--2000

KY 1931 PLANNING STUDY
DIXIE HWY TO I-264

FIGURE 15
Local Agency/Community Group Contact List
KY 1931 Planning Study—Dixie Highway to I-264

AARP Kentucky
Americana Community Center
Bluegrass Filipino-American Association
Center for Accessible Living
City of Shively
Dumeyer Community Center
Kingdom of God Tabernacle
Frazier Rehab Institute--Southwest
Georgetown Manor
Greater Gagel Christian Church
Green Acres Mobile Home Park
Jefferson County Public Schools—ESL Program
Kentucky Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
Kentucky Special Parent Involvement Network
Louisville Metro Community Action Partnership
Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District
Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization
Louisville Metro Council—District 3
Louisville Metro Council—District 12
Louisville Metro Council—District 15
Louisville Metro Council—District 25
Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission
Louisville Metro Human Services-Office for Aging and Disabled Citizens
Louisville Metro Housing Authority
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Urban League
Metro United Way
NAACP Louisville Branch
National Federation of the Blind of Kentucky
Neighborhood Place—South Central
Pleasure Ridge Park Senior Center
Seven Counties Services Inc.
Shively Area Ministries
South Dixie Community Development Council
South Louisville Community Ministries
South Louisville Seventh Day Adventist Church
Southwest Community Ministries
Southwest Dream Team
Suds & Duds Laundry
Vietnamese Baptist Mission
YMCA of Greater Louisville—Dixie Manor
YMCA of Greater Louisville—Southwest

CHURCHES

In addition to the spiritual functions performed by churches and other places of worship, these facilities also often serve as social centers of the surrounding community—gathering places for persons with similar beliefs and backgrounds. Some churches orient their services toward particular groups because of a common language (such as Hispanic-affiliated churches) or tradition (such as AME, or African Methodist Episcopalian churches) shared among their parishioners, while others minister to a more international audience. There is one church in the study area, Kingdom of God Tabernacle at 6710 Manslick Road, which has a larger African-American congregation. There are also several other worship places and churches with identified ethnic ministries or minority congregations near the study area:

- Temple of Faith Baptist Church (larger African-American congregation), 1703 Bicknell Avenue (0.5 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- Greater Gage Christian Church (larger African-American congregation), 4423 LaSalle Avenue (1.1 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- He Visto La Luz Christian Church (Hispanic ministry), 5309 Mitscher Avenue (1.3 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- New Life Seventh Day Adventist Church (larger African-American congregation), 3248 Taylor Boulevard (1.5 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Saint John Vianney (larger Vietnamese, African, European immigrant congregation), 4839 Southside Drive (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)

SENIOR CENTERS AND HOUSING

Additional places where concentrations and gatherings of senior citizens may occur include senior centers, congregate meal sites, adult day care facilities, senior housing, and long term care facilities. Several such facilities are located in or near the study area.

The Salvation Army Louisville South Corps and Community Center at 1010 Beecher Street, is in the vicinity of the study area corridor (1.3 miles from KY 1931 corridor). This facility offers programs and activities for older residents. One intergenerational Senior Nutrition Program site serves persons age 60+ and is located at Pleasure Ridge Park High School, 5901 Greenwood Road (1.3 miles from KY 1931 corridor). There is also an adult day care program at the YMCA of Greater Louisville—Southwest, 2800 Fordhaven Road (0.3 mile from KY 1931 corridor).

Catholic Charities maintains a listing of independent living, assisted living, short- and long-term care facilities in Louisville and vicinity. Kentucky Housing Corporation also maintains a database of low-income housing available to seniors. Independent senior housing exists in the vicinity of the study area corridor. The American Village Apartments, at 3700 West Wheatmore Drive, lies at the northern end of the corridor, just north of I-264. It has 213 units and

preference is given to renters age 62 and above. Other nearby senior apartment complexes include the following:

- Most Blessed Sacrament Senior Apartments, 1128 Berry Boulevard (30 units)—preference given to persons age 62+ (1.3 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- South Crums Senior Apartments, 3202 Kristen Way (24 units)—preference given to persons age 55+ (1.6 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Mercy Sacred Heart Village III Apartments, 3101 Wayside Drive (50 units)—preference given to low-income persons age 62+ (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Saint Basil Apartments for Catholic Seniors, 3107 Wayside Drive, (units unknown)—preference given to persons age 55+ (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)

There are no long term care facilities specializing in seniors within the study area corridor; however, there are several nearby facilities offering long term care:

- Georgetown Manor, 900 Gagel Ave (0.5 mile from KY 1931 corridor)—118 beds
- Signature Healthcare of South Louisville, 1120 Christland Road (1.1 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—100 beds
- Summerfield Health and Rehabilitation Center, 1877 Farnsley Road (1.3 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—160 beds
- Rockford Manor Health and Rehabilitation, 4700 Quinn Drive (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—110 beds

OTHER FACILITIES

Other facilities likely frequented by the populations of concern in and near the study corridor include housing units for persons with low income, housing and long term care facilities for persons with disabilities, emergency food distribution centers and meal programs, and public health, wellness, and education clinics.

Site-Specific Housing for Persons with Low Income

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a listing of HUD subsidized, financed, or insured multi-family housing properties for persons and families with low-income, as well as a listing of properties that have received Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The Kentucky Housing Corporation also maintains a database of project-based rental assistance properties. The following properties are at the northern end of the study area corridor:

- Watterson Lakeview Apartments, 3701 West Wheatmore Drive—184 units
- Partridge Pointe Apartments, 3701 Dena Drive—276 units
- Bradford Pointe Apartments, 1519 Crums Lane—82 units

The following complexes are nearby, but beyond the study area corridor:

- Carpenter's Apartments, 3524 Georgetown Circle (0.5 mile from KY 1931 corridor)—160 units.
- Nichols Meadows Apartments, 2300 Nichols View Court (0.5 mile from KY 1931 corridor)—80 units
- Parkside/By the Park Apartments, 2009 Crums Lane (0.6 mile from KY 1931 corridor)—58 units
- Ramser Project, 3114 Ramser Avenue (1.1 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—50 units
- Shively Apartments, 3105 Clinton Place (1.1 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—97 units
- Thoroughbred Apartments, 1526 Oleanda Avenue (1.4 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—52 units
- Coventry Commons Apartments I and II, 4510 Cane Run Road (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—169 units
- Overlook Terrace Apartments, 1509 Glimmer Way (1.9 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—144 units

Site-Specific Housing and Long-Term Care Facilities Serving Persons with Disabilities

There are several properties in and near the study area that give preference to tenants and patients with physical, sensory, or mental disabilities. Woodgreen Apartments, at 3751 Woodgreen Court, is immediately adjacent to the northern end of the study area corridor and has 20 units.

Other properties near the study area include the following:

- Hagan-Trabue Apartments, 2600 Edsil Johnson Way (1.6 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—10 units
- Clover Hill Apartments, 3100 Wellspring Way (1.6 miles from KY 1931 corridor)—8 units

There are two long term care facilities within the study area that serve persons of all ages with disabilities—the Hazelwood Center, at 1800 Bluegrass Ave (201 beds) and Bingham Gardens, 4401 Louise Underwood Way (24 beds).

Emergency Food Distribution Centers and Meal Programs

Potential clients of emergency food distribution centers and meal programs may include persons with low-income and older persons. There is one emergency food distribution center directly adjacent to the study area corridor—Harvest Church of God, 7301 Arnoldtown Road.

There are several other distribution centers and meal programs nearby:

- Temple of Faith Baptist Church, 1703 Bicknell Avenue (0.5 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- South Central Neighborhood Place, 4255 Hazelwood Avenue (0.6 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- River of Life, 2265 Crums Lane (0.9 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- Shively Area Ministries, 1867 Farnsley Road (0.9 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- New Beginnings Empowerment Temple, 4127 Flintlock Drive (1.0 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- Life Church, 4413 East Pages Lane (1.2 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Arcadia Community Center, 1423 Arcade Avenue (1.5 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- New Life Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3248 Taylor Boulevard (1.5 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Southside Baptist Church, 804 Camden Lane (1.6 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- New Heights Baptist Church, 7315 Southside Drive (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- Saint John Vianney, 4839 Southside Drive (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)
- United Missionary Baptist Church, 6706 Terry Road (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)

Public Health, Wellness, and Health Education Clinics

There is one Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness clinic site within or adjacent to the study area corridor--the Dixie Health Center (Southwest Government Center) at 7219 Dixie Highway.

Other clinics and family health centers are nearby:

- South Central Neighborhood Place, 4255 Hazelwood Avenue (0.6 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- Family Health Center—Iroquois, 4100 Taylor Boulevard (0.8 mile from KY 1931 corridor)
- Family Health Center—Americana, 4805 Southside Drive (1.8 miles from KY 1931 corridor)

Louisville Metro Health Clinics provide preventative health services and health education to community members regardless of their residency status or ability to pay. Potential clients may include low-income and older persons.

CONCLUSION

The KIPDA staff assessment of demographic data from the 2000 and 2010 Census, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, and consideration of information from other sources indicates the following:

- Minority resident populations exist throughout the study area corridor. The highest numbers and densities were found at the northern end of the KY 1931 study area corridor—north and south of I-264. The average minority concentrations in these areas were greater than those expected within the general resident population for the United States, Kentucky, or Jefferson County. Of the various combinations of ethnicity and race that determine individual minority status, African-Americans comprised the largest component group.
- Persons with low-income are located throughout the study area corridor. Similar to the minority population findings, higher concentrations of persons with low-income resided in the neighborhoods along the northern end of the corridor, in the vicinity of I-264. These populations were present in proportions higher than those of the nation, state, and county.
- Older persons reside throughout the study area corridor in concentrations largely similar to those found in the general populous at the national, state, and county levels. Concentrations of older persons greater than those found in the general populous were located at both ends of the study area corridor—near I-264 and near Dixie Highway.
- Persons with disabilities were found to reside within the study corridor—primarily at rates similar to those of the nation, state, and county. Higher concentrations of residents with disabilities were located at the northern end of the study area corridor—near I-264. These areas exhibited

Using information from the Census, American Community Survey, and other local sources, the community impact assessment confirmed the existence of Environmental Justice populations, older persons, and persons with disabilities both within and near the study area corridor. The neighborhoods along the northern end of the KY 1931 corridor—in the vicinity of I-264—appeared to consistently exhibit higher populations and densities of these populations of interest.

If applicable under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a more detailed analysis will be required when assessing the potential for adverse and disproportionate impacts to low-income and minority populations.

APPENDIX

Local Agency/Community Group Contact Letter



January 18, 2013

Kentucky
Member
Counties

To whom it may concern:

Bullitt

Henry

Jefferson

Oldham

Shelby

Spencer

Trimble

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet is currently conducting the ***KY 1931 [Manslick/St. Andrews Church roads] Planning Study from Dixie Highway to I-264***. As part of this study, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA) is gathering information about minority, low-income, older adult, and disabled populations located in or near the study area (see attached graphic). This information will be used to identify potential impacts of the proposed project and to establish points of contact with these populations in the community.

KIPDA has access to recent census data for the populations of interest, but any additional information you can provide would be helpful. Examples of such information include:

- Identification of historic enclaves or communities of the populations of interest,
- In- or out-migrations of the populations of interest that would not be reflected in census data, and
- Identification of community gathering places that are frequented by the populations of interest in or near the study area. (Some examples would include churches, community centers, and congregate meal sites.)

Indiana
Member
Counties

If you can provide any of the above information, please send it to me by January 31, 2013. Feel free to direct this request to the appropriate department(s) within your agency or to your constituents. If you have any questions or concerns about this request, my contact information is as follows:

Clark

Floyd

KIPDA (Attn: Josh Suiter)
11520 Commonwealth Drive
Louisville, KY 40299
e-mail: Josh.Suiter@ky.gov
phone: (502) 266-6084 fax: (502) 266-5047

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Sincerely,

Josh Suiter
Community Outreach Specialist



Metropolitan Planning Organization

11520 Commonwealth Drive
Louisville, KY 40299
502-266-6084
Fax: 502-266-5047
KY TDD 1-800-648-6056
www.kipda.org

Kentucky Designated Area Agency on Aging