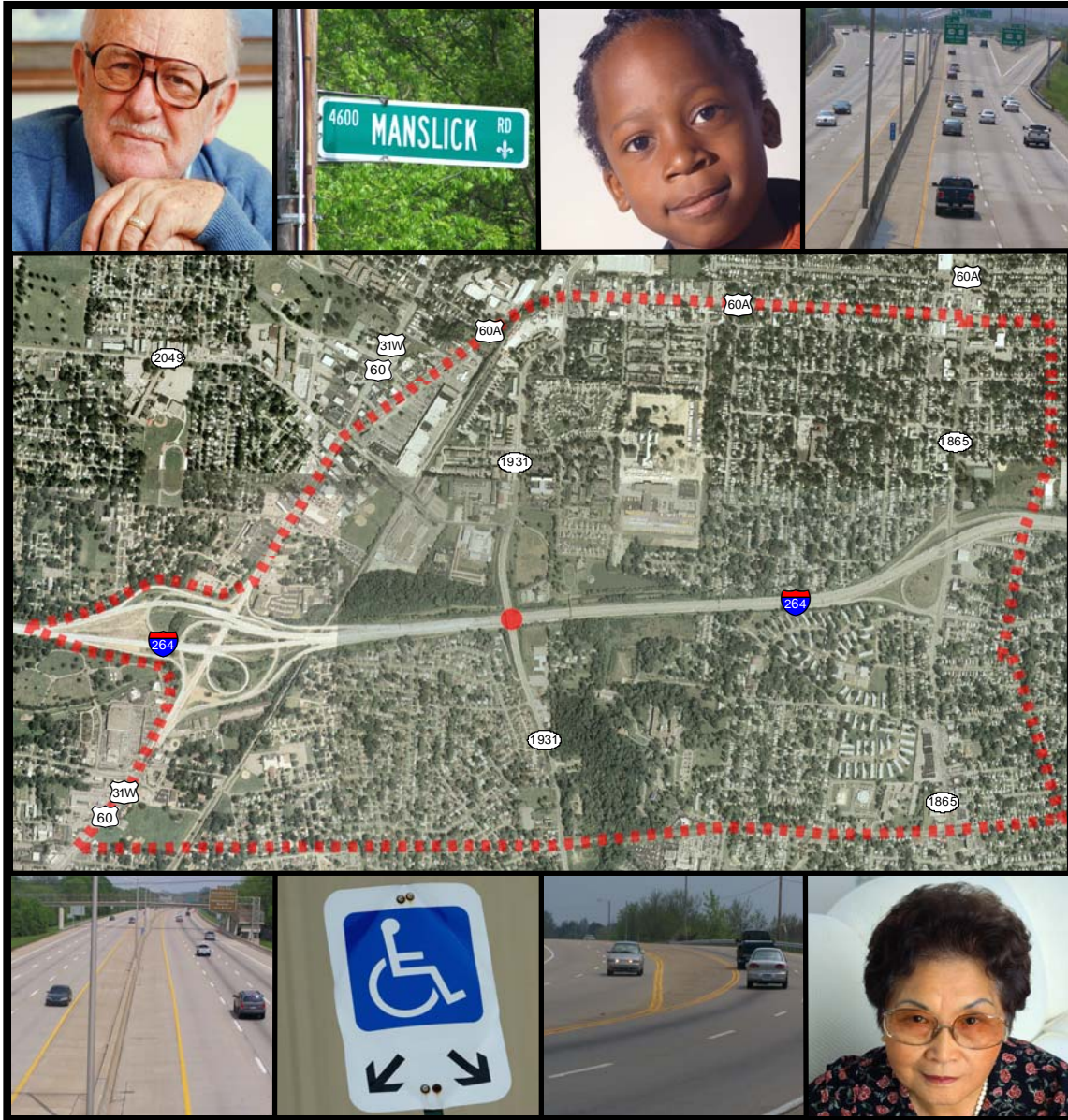


Environmental Justice Community Impact Assessment



Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road (KY 1931)

Jefferson County, Kentucky

KYTC Project #05-436.00
KIPDA Project #516



May 2007



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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 for a proposed interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road (KY 1931) 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 project #05-436.00) conducted to investigate the feasibility of constructing a new I-264 interchange at Manslick Road in order to:

- improve access to I-264 for Manslick-area residents and businesses,
- alleviate congestion on major thoroughfares in the area—particularly I-264, Dixie Highway, and Manslick Road, and
- reduce the amount of commercial traffic on areas residential streets.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this assessment is to:

- assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in carrying out the Division of Planning's mission "... to collect, maintain, analyze and report accurate data for making sound fiscally responsible recommendations regarding the maintenance, operation and improvement of our transportation network";
- 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 and may be impacted by the proposed project. 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 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

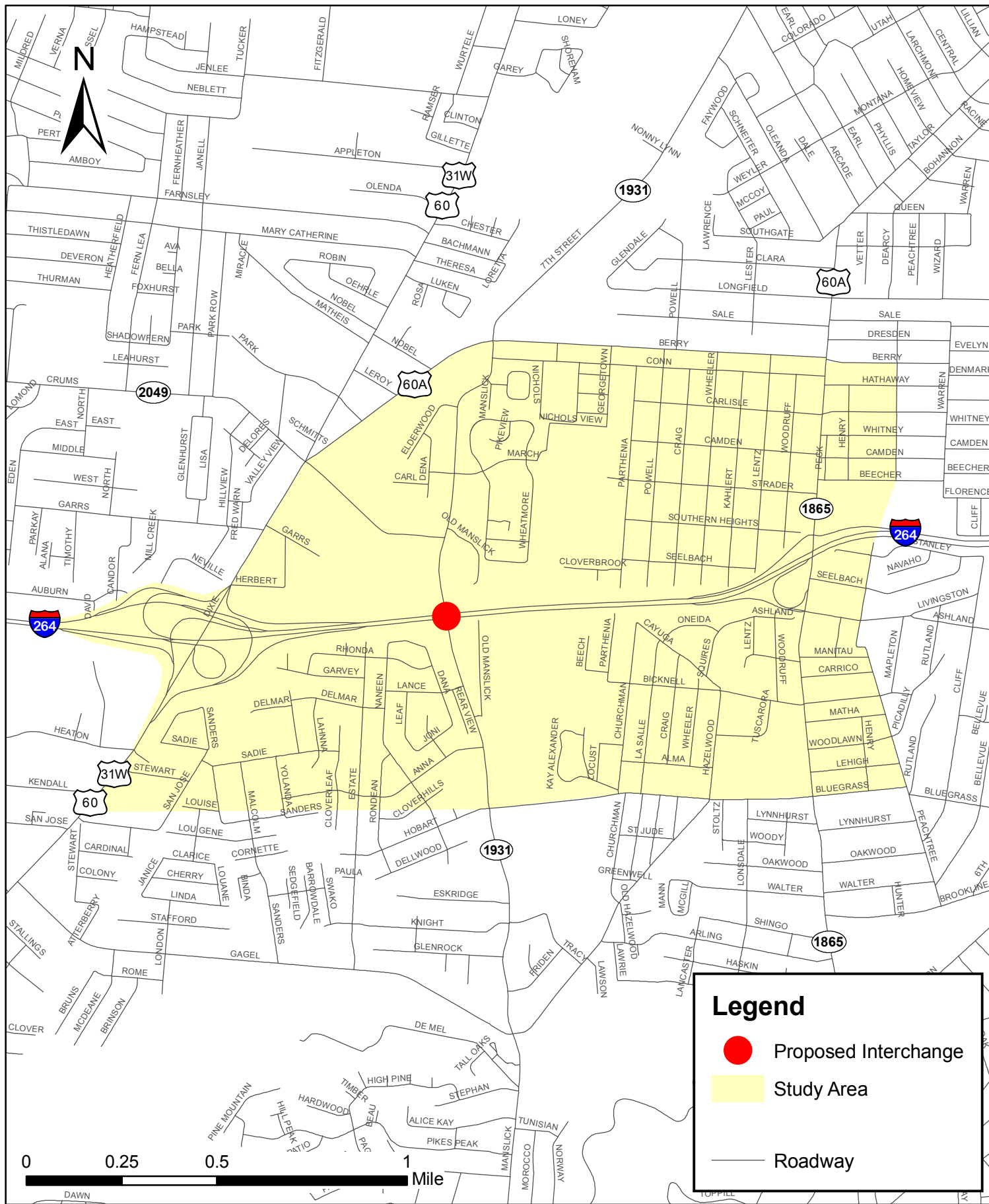


Figure 1

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

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)

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)

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."*

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 the elderly and persons with disabilities. The above Environmental Justice orders do not address these additional populations, so they are included in this analysis per the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet document, *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies*, as a matter of good planning practice.

RESOURCES/REFERENCES

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 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 Report 532, September 2004.
- *Technical Methods to Support Analysis of Environmental Justice Issues* – National Cooperative Highway Research Program Project 8-36 (11), April 2002.
- US Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary Files 1 and 3

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 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—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 and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition; and
- Native Hawaiian or 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. Hispanics are persons

of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin.

Low-Income Persons include persons whose household income is below the US Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines (Table 1). For the 2000 census, poverty status was determined for all persons except the institutionalized, military group quarters, persons in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

TABLE 1
Poverty Threshold in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Threshold	Related Children Under 18 Years Old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated individual)	\$8,501									
Under 65 years old	\$8,667	\$7,990								
65 years old and over	\$7,990	\$7,990								
Two persons	\$10,869									
Householder under 65 years old	\$11,214	\$11,156	\$11,483							
Householder 65 years old and over	\$10,075	\$10,070	\$11,440							
Three persons	\$13,290	\$13,032	\$13,410	\$13,423						
Four persons	\$17,029	\$17,184	\$17,465	\$16,895	\$16,954					
Five persons	\$20,127	\$20,723	\$21,024	\$20,380	\$19,882	\$19,578				
Six persons	\$22,727	\$23,835	\$23,930	\$23,436	\$22,964	\$22,261	\$21,845			
Seven persons	\$25,912	\$27,425	\$27,596	\$27,006	\$26,595	\$25,828	\$24,934	\$23,953		
Eight persons	\$28,967	\$30,673	\$30,944	\$30,387	\$29,899	\$29,206	\$28,327	\$27,412	\$27,180	
Nine or more persons	\$34,417	\$36,897	\$37,076	\$36,583	\$36,169	\$35,489	\$34,554	\$33,708	\$33,499	\$32,208

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 would be similarly affected by a proposed FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Minority Population means any readily identifiable groups 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 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 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 nonminority population and/or nonlow-income population.

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

The following terms are defined using US Census Bureau terminology and data:

Elderly Persons include persons age 65 and older as of April 1, 2000 (Census Day).

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

- 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.

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 1,500 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 census tracts in and around the study area.

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, with an optimum size of 1,500 persons. Figure 3 shows the census block groups in and around the study area.

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 invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary 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 census blocks in and around the study area.

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 census 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, minorities, and persons with low-income are used to indicate the locations and magnitudes of potentially impacted Environmental Justice populations. Elderly and disabled distributions 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 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, elderly status, and

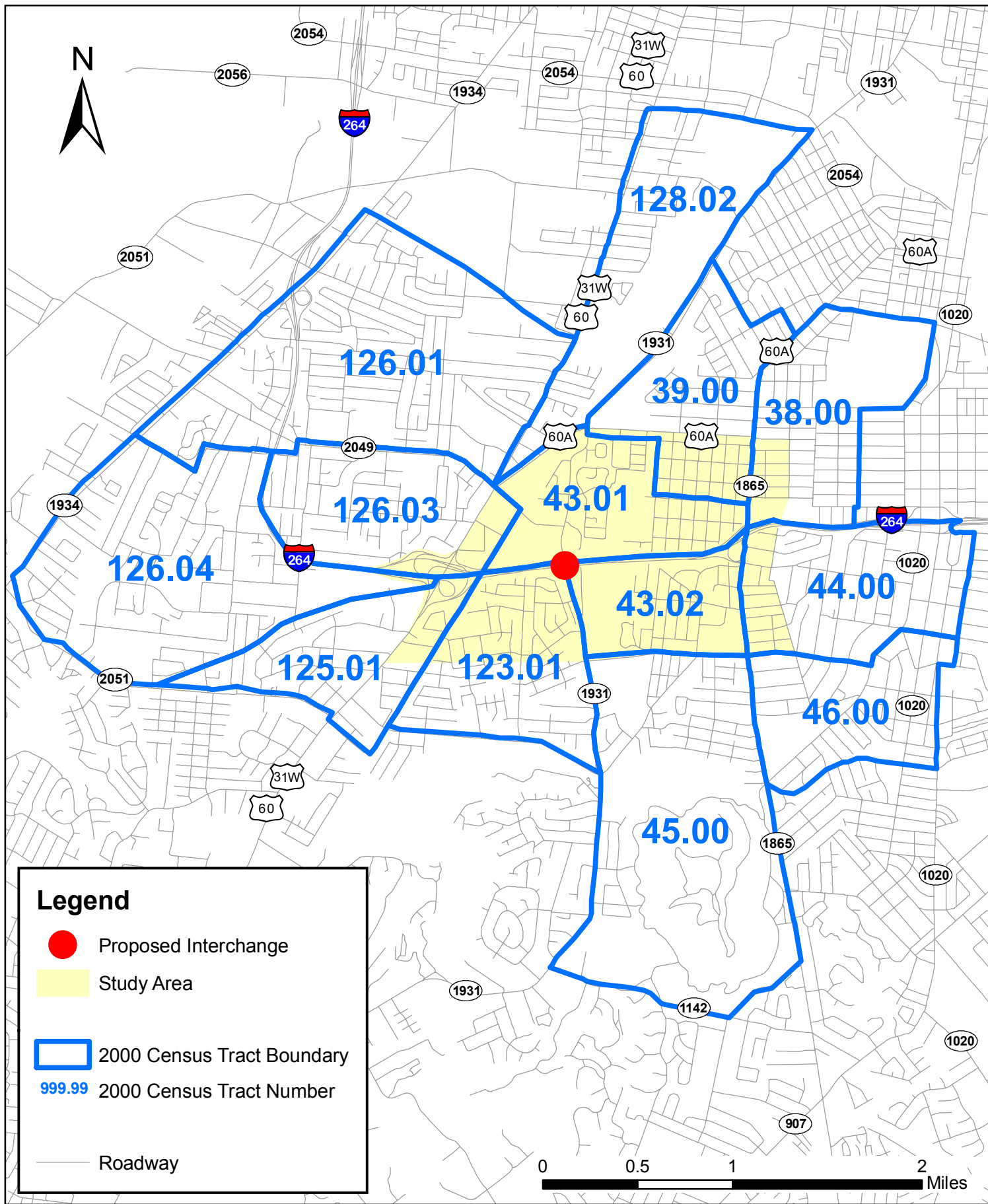


Figure 2

STUDY AREA CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES **SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE** **ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD**

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

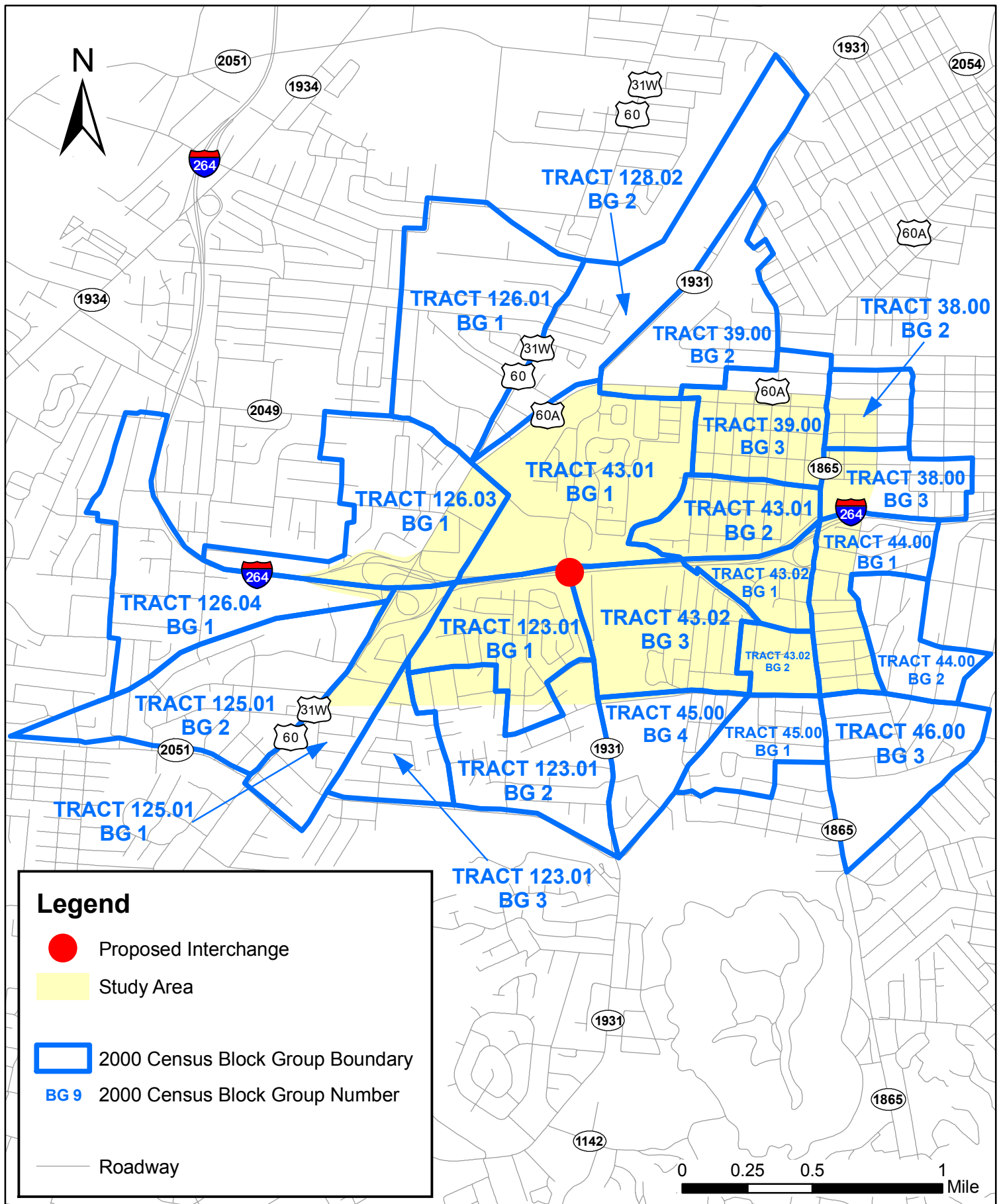
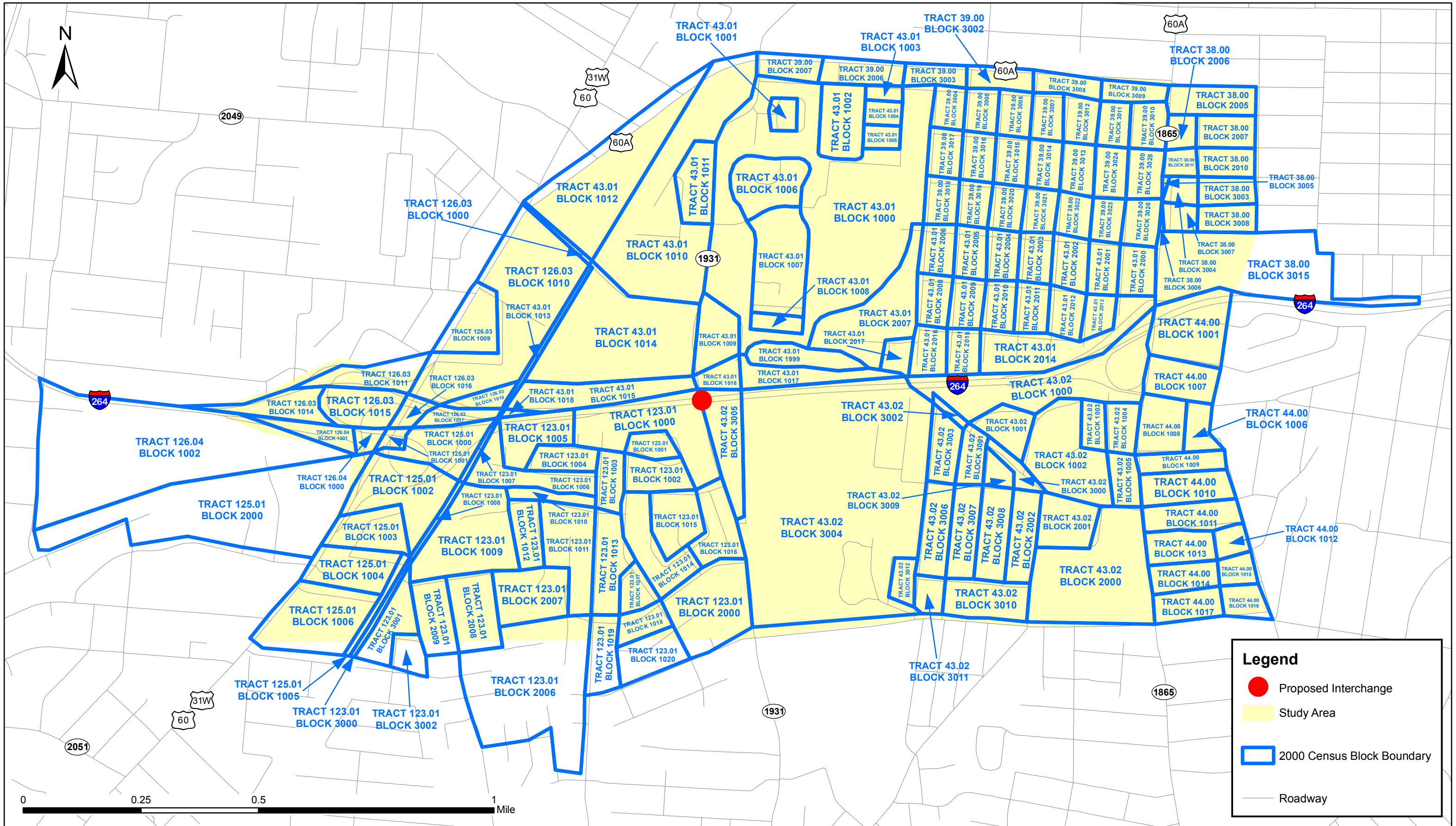


Figure 3

STUDY AREA CENSUS BLOCK GROUP BOUNDARIES

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)



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Figure 4

STUDY AREA CENSUS BLOCK BOUNDARIES **SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE** **ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD** (KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

disability status 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 year 2000 census data. The decennial census was the most comprehensive information source available in terms of the number of data variables collected and the number of geographic levels available. Decennial census data is derived from two different sets of questionnaires, the short form and the long form. Short form data, or SF1 data, contains basic demographics and represents a 100% sample of the populous of the United States, while long form data, or SF3 data, contains more detailed social and economic characteristics and is gathered from an approximate 17% sample. The smallest level of geography available from SF1 is the census block, while the smallest level available from SF3 is the block group.

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 2000 census data with TIGER/Line 2000 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. 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 2000 census data, the highest numbers and concentrations of minority persons existed in the central portion of the study area and to the north and west of the study area. Within the study area boundary, substantial minority populations existed in tract 43.01 in the neighborhoods north of I-264 along Manslick Road and in tract 43.02 in the neighborhoods south of I-264 and west of Taylor Boulevard (Figure 5). Minority populations represented approximately 60% of the total residents of these tracts. Higher minority residential populations and densities also existed adjacent to the study area in tracts 126.01 and 128.02.

Census tract 43.01 had the largest minority population (2,678 persons); and, with 62% minority residents, it also exhibited the highest minority concentration in the area (Table 2). Additional higher minority densities included 59% in tract 43.02 (2,102 persons), 52% in tract 128.02 (1,341 persons), and 39% in tract 126.01 (2,513 persons).

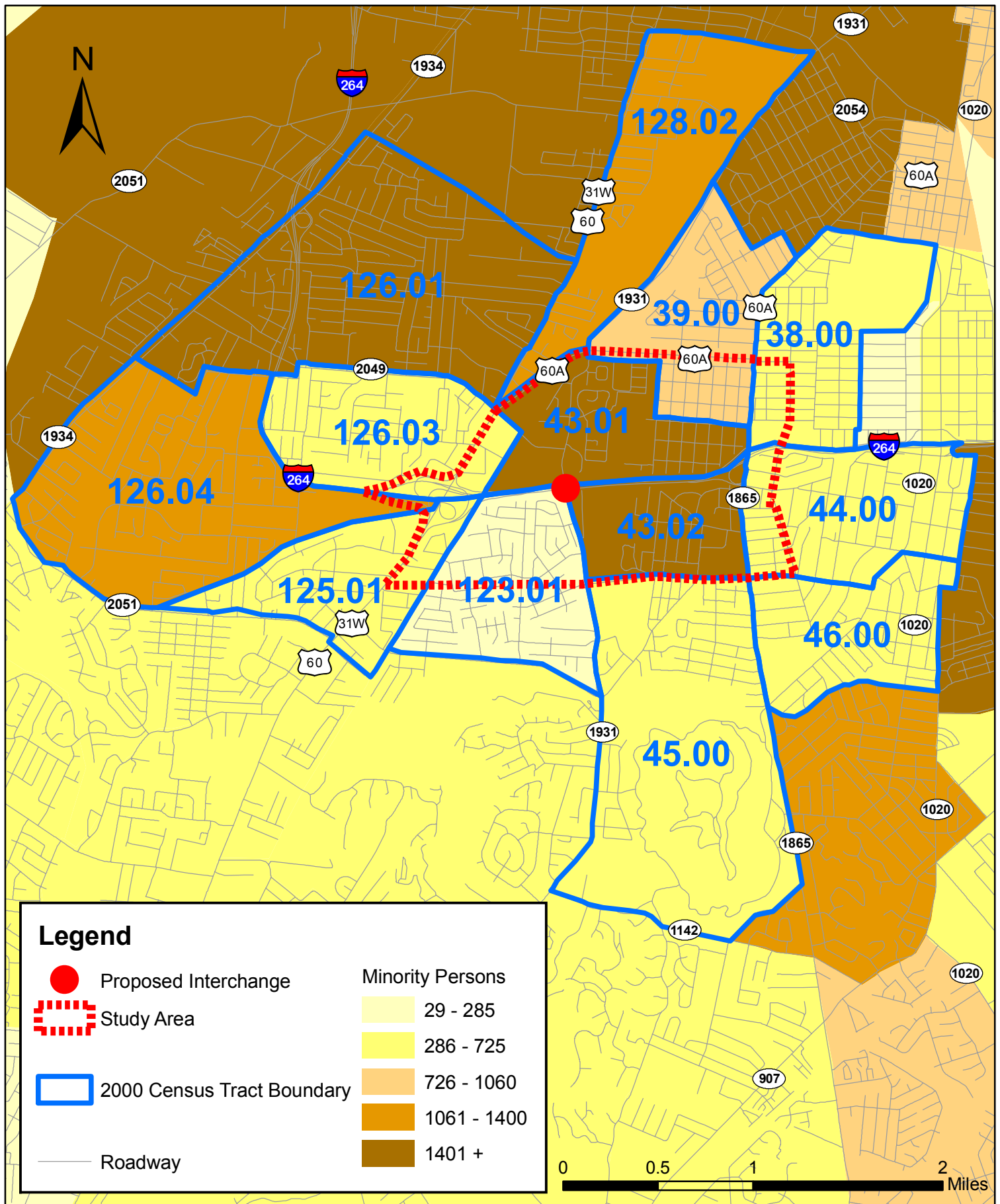


Figure 5

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

TABLE 2
Minority Persons—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Minority Population	
			White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total	%
Area								
United States		281,421,906	194,552,774	51,563,314	16,907,852	18,397,966	86,869,132	30.87
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,608,013	373,817	32,876	27,063	433,756	10.73
Jefferson County		693,604	530,056	151,178	6,665	5,705	163,548	23.58
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 38.00	4,119	3,551	388	126	54	568	13.79
	Block Group 2	786	736	44	6	0	50	6.36
	Block Group 3	866	770	85	5	6	96	11.09
	Tract 39.00	4,220	3,299	819	20	82	921	21.82
	Block Group 2	1,092	945	133	6	8	147	13.46
	Block Group 3	1,612	1,429	169	2	12	183	11.35
	Tract 43.01	4,338	1,660	2,620	29	29	2,678	61.73
	Block Group 1	3,196	646	2,504	18	28	2,550	79.79
	Block Group 2	1,142	1,014	116	11	1	128	11.21
	Tract 43.02	3,555	1,453	2,032	27	43	2,102	59.13
	Block Group 1	1,605	400	1,178	4	23	1,205	75.08
	Block Group 2	860	210	638	2	10	650	75.58
	Block Group 3	1,090	843	216	21	10	247	22.66
	Tract 44.00	4,330	3,899	382	28	21	431	9.95
	Block Group 1	1,135	999	122	11	3	136	11.98
	Block Group 2	769	728	38	3	0	41	5.33
	Tract 45.00	3,299	2,782	468	33	16	517	15.67
	Block Group 1	1,046	883	142	15	6	163	15.58
	Block Group 4	534	444	86	3	1	90	16.85
	Tract 46.00	3,694	3,098	497	55	44	596	16.13
	Block Group 3	1,334	1,204	105	19	6	130	9.75
	Tract 123.01	3,322	3,066	221	20	15	256	7.71
	Block Group 1	1,176	1,099	66	10	1	77	6.55
	Block Group 2	1,451	1,330	105	6	10	121	8.34
	Block Group 3	695	637	50	4	4	58	8.35
	Tract 125.01	2,543	2,054	454	16	19	489	19.23
	Block Group 1	743	532	193	10	8	211	28.40
	Block Group 2	1,800	1,522	261	6	11	278	15.44
	Tract 126.01	6,392	3,879	2,457	23	33	2,513	39.31
	Block Group 1	1,695	959	728	5	3	736	43.42
	Tract 126.03	2,581	2,105	462	8	6	476	18.44
	Block Group 1	1,032	823	202	4	3	209	20.25
	Tract 126.04	4,953	3,638	1,280	21	14	1,315	26.55
	Block Group 1	860	813	42	3	2	47	5.47
	Tract 128.02	2,571	1,230	1,238	24	79	1,341	52.16
	Block Group 2	669	411	184	7	67	258	38.57

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

At the census block group level, the highest minority populations were seen in block group 1 of census tract 43.01, tract 43.02 block groups 1 and 2, and in tract 126.01 block group 1 (Figure 6). Census tract 43.01 block group 1 had the highest minority resident concentration in the study area with 80% of the total population (2,550 persons). Block groups 1 and 2 of tract 43.02 also had notable minority densities, with 75% and 76%, respectively.

At the census block level, the highest minority resident densities were located in the neighborhoods along Manslick Road between I-264 and Berry Boulevard/Seventh Street Road in tract 43.01 blocks 1000 and 1010 and in tract 43.02 block 1002, site of a portion of Iroquois Homes (Figure 7). Almost 800 minority persons resided in tract 43.01 block 1010, while another 600 to 700 minority residents each lived in tract 43.01 block 1000 and tract 43.02 block 1002.

In 2000, 31% of the United States population were minority persons. In Jefferson County, this figure was 24%, while in Kentucky, the average was 11%. The minority resident concentrations of the study area tracts ranged from 8% to 62%—a full 30% of these tracts had minority residential densities much greater than the national average. A similar pattern was also evident at the block group level, where the minority percentages ranged from 5% to 80%. Over 20% of the block group densities were significantly higher than the national average.

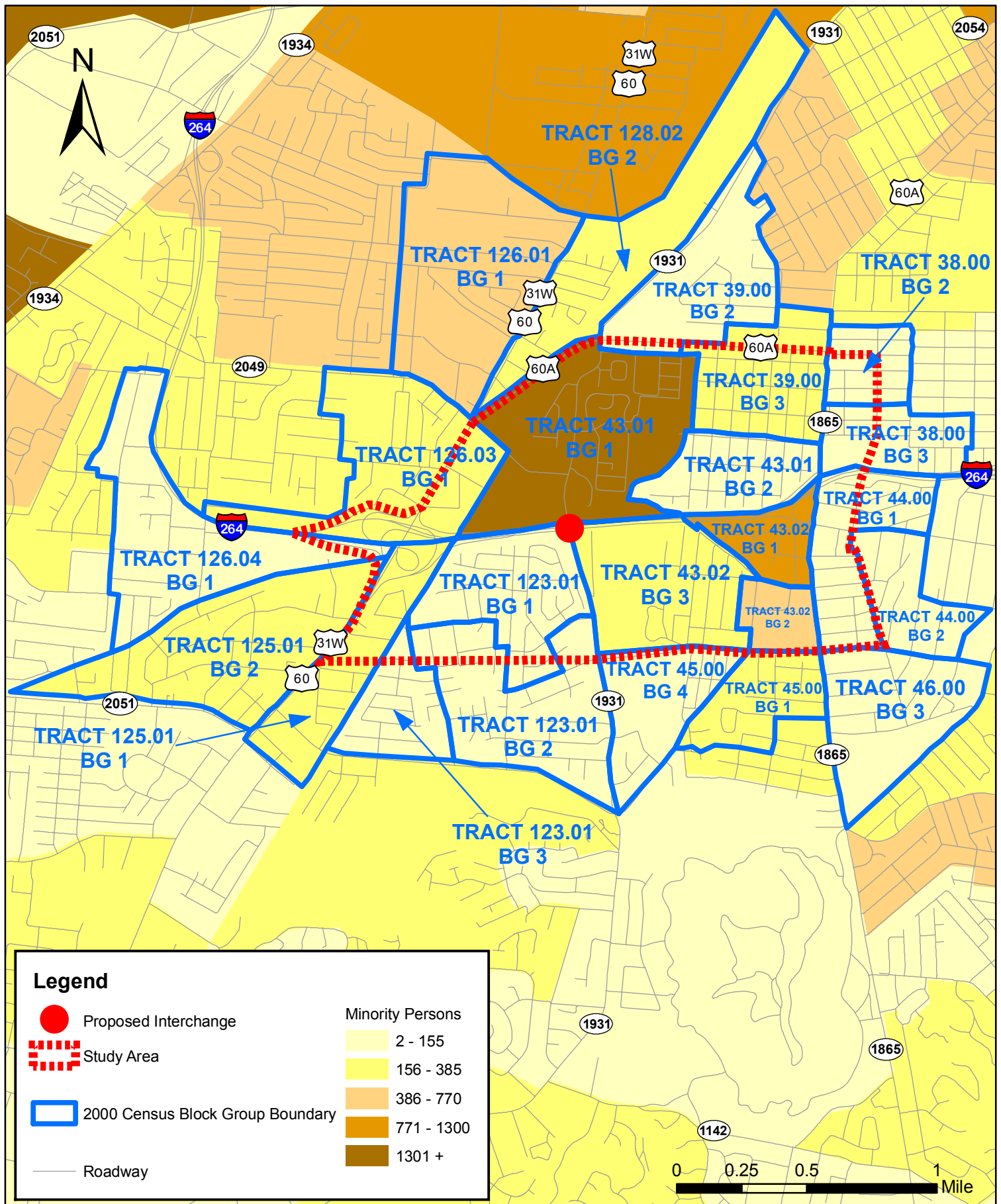


Figure 6

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP 2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

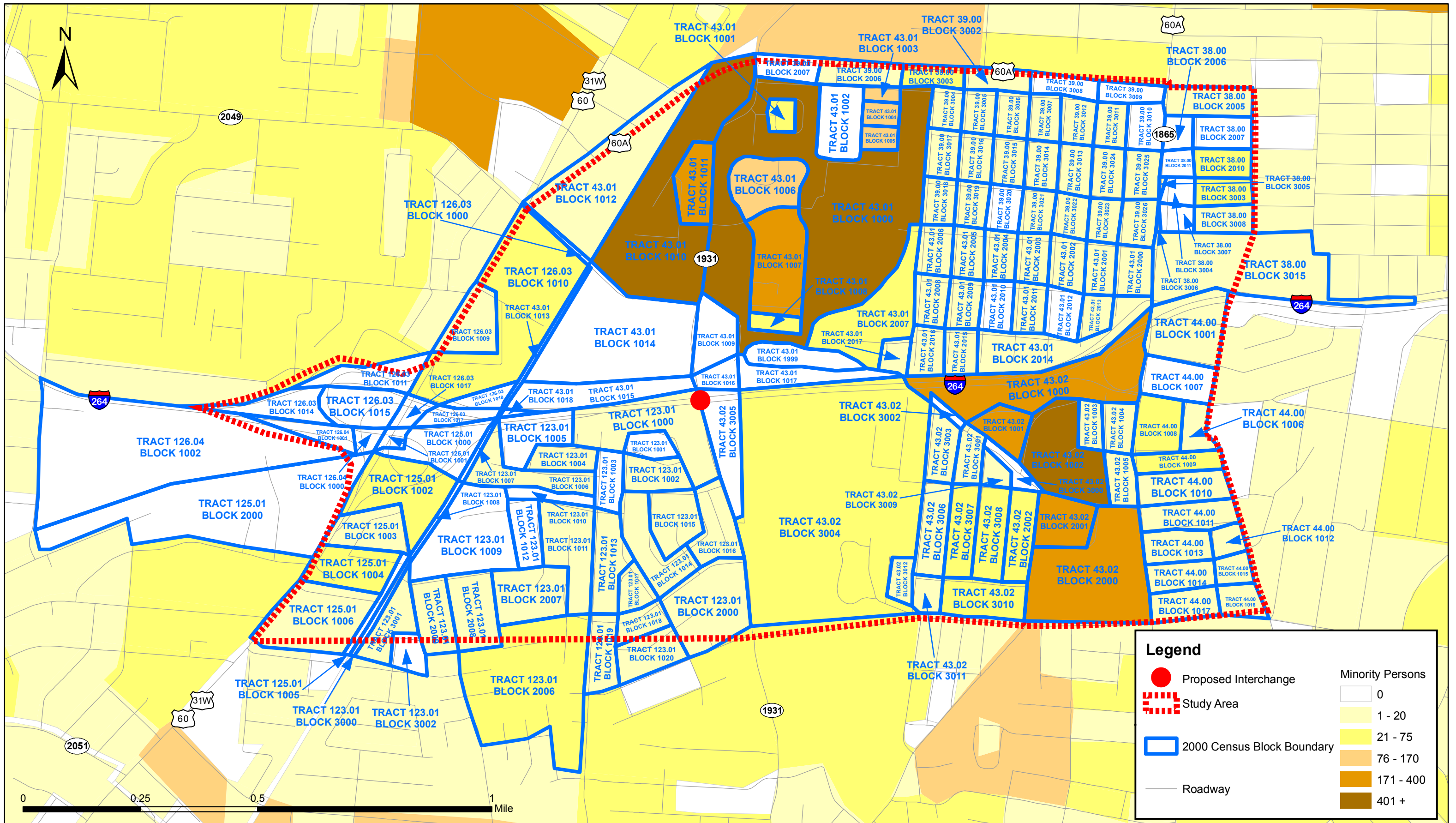
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Figure 7

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK--2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

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Ethnicity

Table 3 shows ethnicity in and near the study area based on 2000 census data. The majority of persons in and around the study area were non-Hispanic. Census tracts 38.00 and 128.02 had the highest numbers and densities of Hispanic origin residents, with 180 persons (4%) and 103 persons (4%), respectively. At the block group level, tract 128.02 block group 2 had the highest number (74 persons) and percentage (11%) of Hispanics in the study area. The remaining tracts and block groups ranged from less than 1% to 3% Hispanic residents—approximately 75% of these were in the 1% or less range.

Almost 13% of the United States population were Hispanic in 2000. Tract 128.02 block group 2 came closest to the national average with 11% Hispanic residents. While none of the remaining study area tract or block group Hispanic densities came close to the national figure, nearly half of them were comparable to the state and county averages of 1% to 2%.

TABLE 3
Persons by Ethnicity—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

Area		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
			Persons	%	Persons	%
United States		281,421,906	246,116,088	87.45	35,305,818	12.55
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,981,830	98.52	59,939	1.48
Jefferson County		693,604	681,234	98.22	12,370	1.78
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 38.00	4,119	3,939	95.63	180	4.37
	Block Group 2	786	780	99.24	6	0.76
	Block Group 3	866	855	98.73	11	1.27
	Tract 39.00	4,220	4,118	97.58	102	2.42
	Block Group 2	1,092	1,078	98.72	14	1.28
	Block Group 3	1,612	1,598	99.13	14	0.87
	Tract 43.01	4,338	4,280	98.66	58	1.34
	Block Group 1	3,196	3,150	98.56	46	1.44
	Block Group 2	1,142	1,130	98.95	12	1.05
	Tract 43.02	3,555	3,485	98.03	70	1.97
	Block Group 1	1,605	1,578	98.32	27	1.68
	Block Group 2	860	848	98.60	12	1.40
	Block Group 3	1,090	1,059	97.16	31	2.84
	Tract 44.00	4,330	4,281	98.87	49	1.13
	Block Group 1	1,135	1,121	98.77	14	1.23
	Block Group 2	769	766	99.61	3	0.39
	Tract 45.00	3,299	3,250	98.51	49	1.49
	Block Group 1	1,046	1,025	97.99	21	2.01
	Block Group 4	534	530	99.25	4	0.75
	Tract 46.00	3,694	3,595	97.32	99	2.68
	Block Group 3	1,334	1,309	98.13	25	1.87
	Tract 123.01	3,322	3,287	98.95	35	1.05
	Block Group 1	1,176	1,165	99.06	11	0.94
	Block Group 2	1,451	1,435	98.90	16	1.10
	Block Group 3	695	687	98.85	8	1.15
	Tract 125.01	2,543	2,508	98.62	35	1.38
	Block Group 1	743	725	97.58	18	2.42
	Block Group 2	1,800	1,783	99.06	17	0.94
	Tract 126.01	6,392	6,336	99.12	56	0.88
	Block Group 1	1,695	1,687	99.53	8	0.47
	Tract 126.03	2,581	2,567	99.46	14	0.54
	Block Group 1	1,032	1,025	99.32	7	0.68
	Tract 126.04	4,953	4,918	99.29	35	0.71
	Block Group 1	860	855	99.42	5	0.58
	Tract 128.02	2,571	2,468	95.99	103	4.01
	Block Group 2	669	595	88.94	74	11.06

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

Race

Table 4 shows the racial composition of the study area as of the 2000 census. With the exception of two block groups, black and African American was the minority race most often reported by respondents living in and around the study area. Other races reported in much smaller numbers included other race, Asian, two or more races, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander.

The highest densities of black/African-American persons were present in tracts 43.01, 43.02, 126.01, and 128.02, with 2,528 persons (58%), 1,920 persons (54%), 2,352 persons (37%), and 1,207 persons (47%), respectively. At the block group level, higher African-American concentrations were found in tract 43.01 block group 1, block groups 1 and 2 of tract 43.02, and in tract 126.01 block group 1. The values for these areas were 2,434 persons (76%), 1,140 persons (71%), 602 persons (70%), and 695 persons (41%). These tract and block group locations corresponded with the minority concentration areas discussed previously, indicating that the largest component of the minority population in and around the study area was African-American.

The year 2000 African-American population proportion was 19% for Jefferson County, 12% for the United States, and 7% for Kentucky. In comparison, 40% of the study area tracts and block groups had African-American resident densities in this range, while almost 31% exhibited much higher proportions.

TABLE 4
Persons by Race—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

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		281,421,906	211,460,626	75.14	34,658,190	12.32	2,475,956	0.88	10,242,998	3.64	398,835	0.14	15,359,073	5.46	6,826,228	2.43
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,640,889	90.08	295,994	7.32	8,616	0.21	29,744	0.74	1,460	0.04	22,623	0.56	42,443	1.05
Jefferson County		693,604	536,721	77.38	130,928	18.88	1,523	0.22	9,640	1.39	255	0.04	4,695	0.68	9,842	1.42
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 38.00	4,119	3,677	89.27	270	6.55	10	0.24	11	0.27	13	0.32	57	1.38	81	1.97
	Block Group 2	786	742	94.40	33	4.20	5	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.13	5	0.64
	Block Group 3	866	775	89.49	54	6.24	3	0.35	5	0.58	2	0.23	5	0.58	22	2.54
	Tract 39.00	4,220	3,319	78.65	724	17.16	13	0.31	14	0.33	5	0.12	63	1.49	82	1.94
	Block Group 2	1,092	951	87.09	107	9.80	3	0.27	5	0.46	5	0.46	8	0.73	13	1.19
	Block Group 3	1,612	1431	88.77	145	9.00	5	0.31	1	0.06	0	0.00	9	0.56	21	1.30
	Tract 43.01	4,338	1,689	38.93	2,528	58.28	5	0.12	12	0.28	0	0.00	19	0.44	85	1.96
	Block Group 1	3,196	664	20.78	2,434	76.16	5	0.16	9	0.28	0	0.00	19	0.59	65	2.03
	Block Group 2	1,142	1025	89.75	94	8.23	0	0.00	3	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	1.75
	Tract 43.02	3,555	1,480	41.63	1,920	54.01	15	0.42	8	0.23	0	0.00	62	1.74	70	1.97
	Block Group 1	1,605	404	25.17	1,140	71.03	5	0.31	2	0.12	0	0.00	24	1.50	30	1.87
	Block Group 2	860	212	24.65	602	70.00	3	0.35	1	0.12	0	0.00	22	2.56	20	2.33
	Block Group 3	1,090	864	79.27	178	16.33	7	0.64	5	0.46	0	0.00	16	1.47	20	1.83
	Tract 44.00	4,330	3,927	90.69	183	4.23	11	0.25	103	2.38	1	0.02	29	0.67	76	1.76
	Block Group 1	1,135	1010	88.99	61	5.37	2	0.18	25	2.20	1	0.09	12	1.06	24	2.11
	Block Group 2	769	731	95.06	6	0.78	0	0.00	32	4.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Tract 45.00	3,299	2,815	85.33	270	8.18	10	0.30	91	2.76	0	0.00	22	0.67	91	2.76
	Block Group 1	1,046	898	85.85	83	7.93	3	0.29	26	2.49	0	0.00	4	0.38	32	3.06
	Block Group 4	534	447	83.71	63	11.80	2	0.37	4	0.75	0	0.00	9	1.69	9	1.69
	Tract 46.00	3,694	3,153	85.35	191	5.17	6	0.16	242	6.55	0	0.00	32	0.87	70	1.89
	Block Group 3	1,334	1223	91.68	52	3.90	0	0.00	29	2.17	0	0.00	4	0.30	26	1.95
	Tract 123.01	3,322	3,086	92.90	139	4.18	1	0.03	63	1.90	0	0.00	12	0.36	21	0.63
	Block Group 1	1,176	1109	94.30	41	3.49	1	0.09	22	1.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.26
	Block Group 2	1,451	1336	92.07	56	3.86	0	0.00	38	2.62	0	0.00	8	0.55	13	0.90
	Block Group 3	695	641	92.23	42	6.04	0	0.00	3	0.43	0	0.00	4	0.58	5	0.72
	Tract 125.01	2,543	2,070	81.40	394	15.49	10	0.39	16	0.63	0	0.00	23	0.90	30	1.18
	Block Group 1	743	542	72.95	176	23.69	5	0.67	2	0.27	0	0.00	8	1.08	10	1.35
	Block Group 2	1,800	1528	84.89	218	12.11	5	0.28	14	0.78	0	0.00	15	0.83	20	1.11
	Tract 126.01	6,392	3,902	61.05	2,352	36.80	12	0.19	38	0.59	0	0.00	20	0.31	68	1.06
	Block Group 1	1,695	964	56.87	695	41.00	2	0.12	13	0.77	0	0.00	2	0.12	19	1.12
	Tract 126.03	2,581	2,113	81.87	425	16.47	11	0.43	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.15	24	0.93
	Block Group 1	1,032	827	80.14	185	17.93	6	0.58	3	0.29	0	0.00	1	0.10	10	0.97
	Tract 126.04	4,953	3,659	73.87	1,197	24.17	11	0.22	22	0.44	1	0.02	18	0.36	45	0.91
	Block Group 1	860	816	94.88	36	4.19	3	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12	4	0.47
	Tract 128.02	2,571	1,254	48.77	1,207	46.95	5	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	62	2.41	43	1.67
	Block Group 2	669	418	62.48	191	28.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	57	8.52	3	0.45

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.
Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

LOW-INCOME PERSONS

According to the 2000 census, 12% of persons in the nation were low-income, having incomes below poverty level (Table 5). Jefferson County mirrored this pattern in 2000, while Kentucky's percentage (16%) was higher than the national trend. Tract-level low-income percentages ranged from 2% to 61%, while those of the block groups varied from 1% to 73%. One-third of the tracts and 35% of the block groups had low-income residential population densities that substantially exceeded the national, state, and county averages.

The highest numbers and concentrations of low-income residents were contained in tracts 43.01 and 43.02 near the center of the study area (Figure 8). Tract 43.01 had a low-income density of 35% (1,514 persons), while the density of tract 43.02 was 61% (2,148 persons). At the block group level, the highest numbers and concentrations were in tract 43.01 block group 1 and tract 43.02 block groups 1 and 2 (Figure 9). These tracts and block groups coincide with the highest density minority locations.

Poverty information from the census is not available at the block level, making identification of specific neighborhoods or facilities difficult.

TABLE 5
Low-Income Persons—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

Area		Total Population for Which Poverty Status is Determined	At or Above Poverty Level		Below Poverty Level	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		273,882,232	239,982,420	87.62	33,899,812	12.38
Kentucky		3,927,047	3,305,951	84.18	621,096	15.82
Jefferson County		680,882	596,739	87.64	84,143	12.36
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 38.00	4,103	3,208	78.19	895	21.81
	Block Group 2	757	567	74.90	190	25.10
	Block Group 3	871	776	89.09	95	10.91
	Tract 39.00	4,197	3,461	82.46	736	17.54
	Block Group 2	1,030	912	88.54	118	11.46
	Block Group 3	1,678	1,318	78.55	360	21.45
	Tract 43.01	4,306	2,792	64.84	1,514	35.16
	Block Group 1	3,154	1,847	58.56	1,307	41.44
	Block Group 2	1,152	945	82.03	207	17.97
	Tract 43.02	3,537	1,389	39.27	2,148	60.73
	Block Group 1	1,613	432	26.78	1,181	73.22
	Block Group 2	871	244	28.01	627	71.99
	Block Group 3	1,053	713	67.71	340	32.29
	Tract 44.00	4,296	3,892	90.60	404	9.40
	Block Group 1	1,124	1,047	93.15	77	6.85
	Block Group 2	764	752	98.43	12	1.57
	Tract 45.00	3,188	2,845	89.24	343	10.76
	Block Group 1	1,038	930	89.60	108	10.40
	Block Group 4	396	332	83.84	64	16.16
	Tract 46.00	3,690	3,389	91.84	301	8.16
	Block Group 3	1,313	1,131	86.14	182	13.86
	Tract 123.01	3,309	3,243	98.01	66	1.99
	Block Group 1	1,182	1,169	98.90	13	1.10
	Block Group 2	1,472	1,456	98.91	16	1.09
	Block Group 3	655	618	94.35	37	5.65
	Tract 125.01	2,320	2,000	86.21	320	13.79
	Block Group 1	714	569	79.69	145	20.31
	Block Group 2	1,606	1,431	89.10	175	10.90
	Tract 126.01	6,229	5,432	87.21	797	12.79
	Block Group 1	1,683	1,440	85.56	243	14.44
	Tract 126.03	2,653	2,448	92.27	205	7.73
	Block Group 1	955	840	87.96	115	12.04
	Tract 126.04	4,953	4,512	91.10	441	8.90
	Block Group 1	884	781	88.35	103	11.65
	Tract 128.02	2,556	1,915	74.92	641	25.08
	Block Group 2	687	560	81.51	127	18.49

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.
Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P87

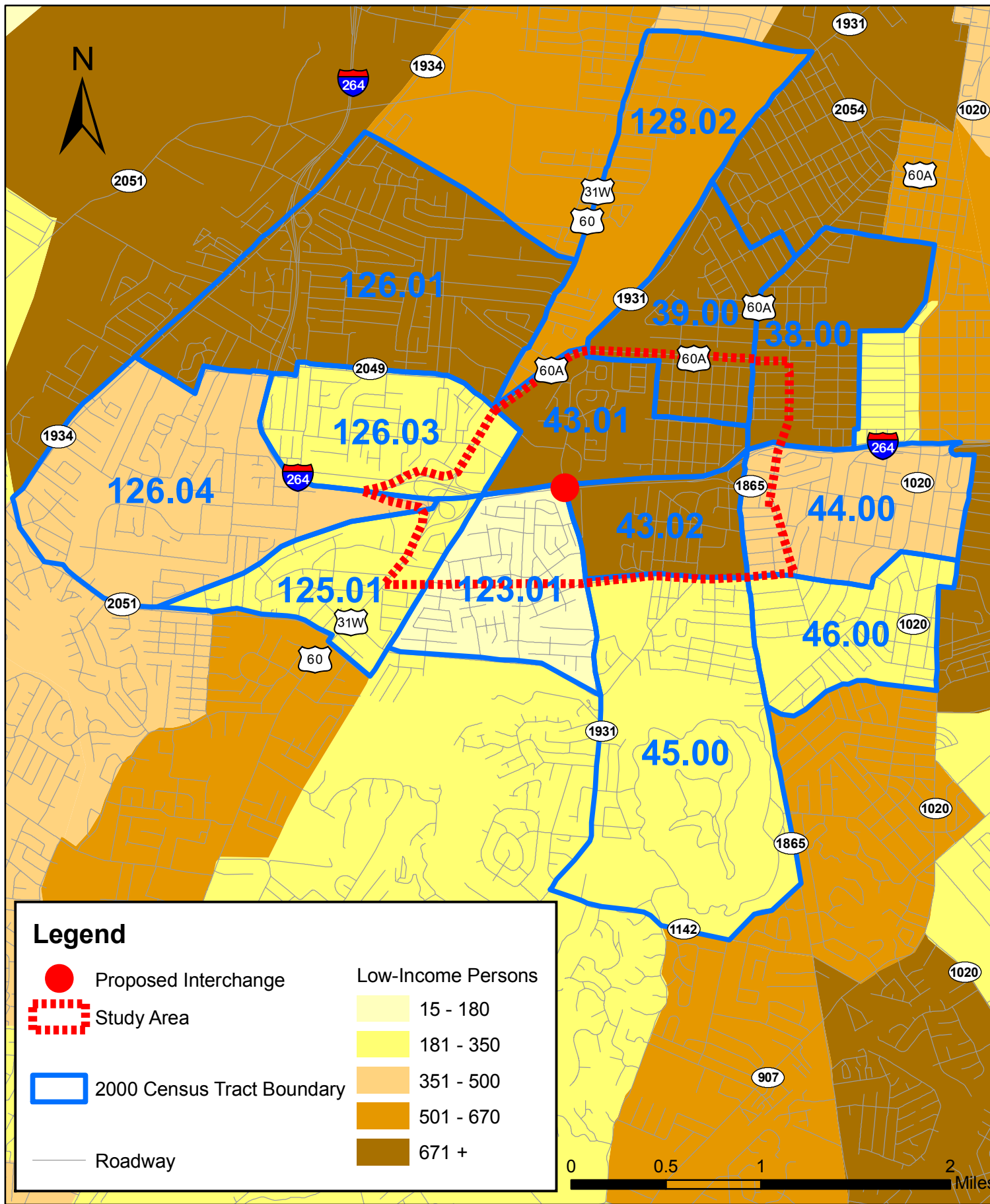


Figure 8

LOW-INCOME PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

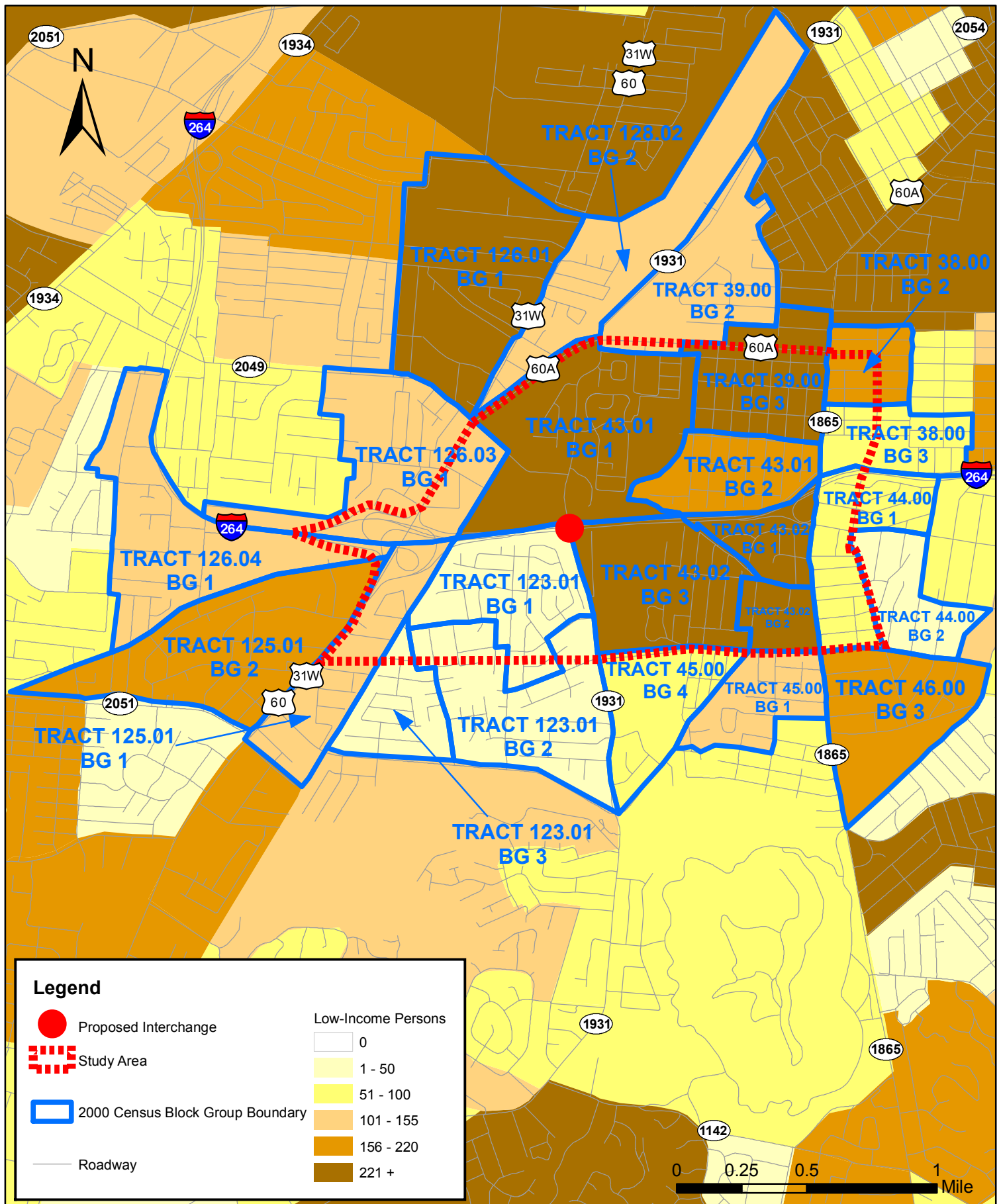


Figure 9
LOW-INCOME PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE
ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

ELDERLY PERSONS

Elderly persons, age 65 and older, comprised between 12% and 14% of the year 2000 individual populations of the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County (Table 6). At the tract level, this range was 6% to 24%, while at the block group level, it was 4% to 28%. Over 76% of the tracts and 70% of the block groups in and around the study area exhibited elderly densities higher than the national, state, and county averages.

The highest elderly numbers and percentages occurred in tract 126.01 on the edge of the study area between Dixie Highway and Cane Run Road (Figure 10). At the block group level, the highest numbers of elderly residents were in tract 125.01 block group 2 (441 persons) and tract 126.01 block group 1 (448 persons), while the greatest densities were in tract 45.00 block group 4 (28%), tract 123.01 block group 1 (26%), tract 125.01 block group 2 (25%), and tract 126.01 block group 1 (26%) (Figure 11).

At the block level (Figure 12), the highest elderly population, 189 persons, was found in the area immediately north of I-264 and east of Manslick Road.

TABLE 6
Elderly Persons—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

Area		Total Population	Under Age 65		Age 65+	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		281,421,906	246,430,153	87.57	34,991,753	12.43
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,536,976	87.51	504,793	12.49
Jefferson County		693,604	599,622	86.45	93,982	13.55
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 38.00	4,119	3,496	84.87	623	15.13
	Block Group 2	786	654	83.21	132	16.79
	Block Group 3	866	719	83.03	147	16.97
	Tract 39.00	4,220	3,728	88.34	492	11.66
	Block Group 2	1,092	975	89.29	117	10.71
	Block Group 3	1,612	1,398	86.72	214	13.28
	Tract 43.01	4,338	3,936	90.73	402	9.27
	Block Group 1	3,196	2,958	92.55	238	7.45
	Block Group 2	1,142	978	85.64	164	14.36
	Tract 43.02	3,555	3,340	93.95	215	6.05
	Block Group 1	1,605	1,548	96.45	57	3.55
	Block Group 2	860	815	94.77	45	5.23
	Block Group 3	1,090	977	89.63	113	10.37
	Tract 44.00	4,330	3,582	82.73	748	17.27
	Block Group 1	1,135	947	83.44	188	16.56
	Block Group 2	769	637	82.83	132	17.17
	Tract 45.00	3,299	2,678	81.18	621	18.82
	Block Group 1	1,046	891	85.18	155	14.82
	Block Group 4	534	382	71.54	152	28.46
	Tract 46.00	3,694	3,041	82.32	653	17.68
	Block Group 3	1,334	1,130	84.71	204	15.29
	Tract 123.01	3,322	2,547	76.67	775	23.33
	Block Group 1	1,176	872	74.15	304	25.85
	Block Group 2	1,451	1,123	77.39	328	22.61
	Block Group 3	695	552	79.42	143	20.58
	Tract 125.01	2,543	2,004	78.80	539	21.20
	Block Group 1	743	645	86.81	98	13.19
	Block Group 2	1,800	1,359	75.50	441	24.50
	Tract 126.01	6,392	4,859	76.02	1,533	23.98
	Block Group 1	1,695	1,247	73.57	448	26.43
	Tract 126.03	2,581	2,016	78.11	565	21.89
	Block Group 1	1,032	810	78.49	222	21.51
	Tract 126.04	4,953	4,169	84.17	784	15.83
	Block Group 1	860	687	79.88	173	20.12
	Tract 128.02	2,571	2,126	82.69	445	17.31
	Block Group 2	669	555	82.96	114	17.04

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Table P12

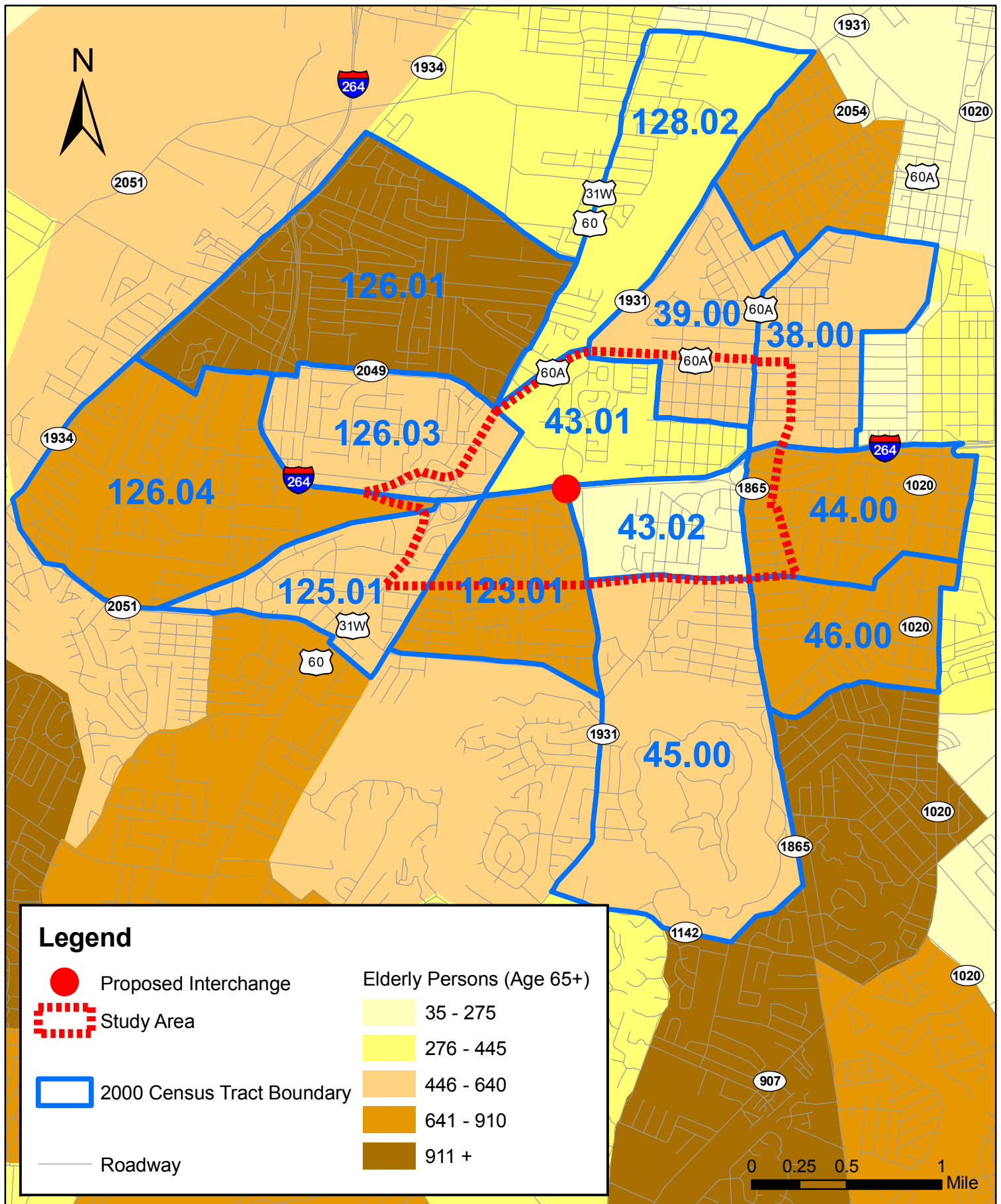


Figure 10

ELDERLY PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

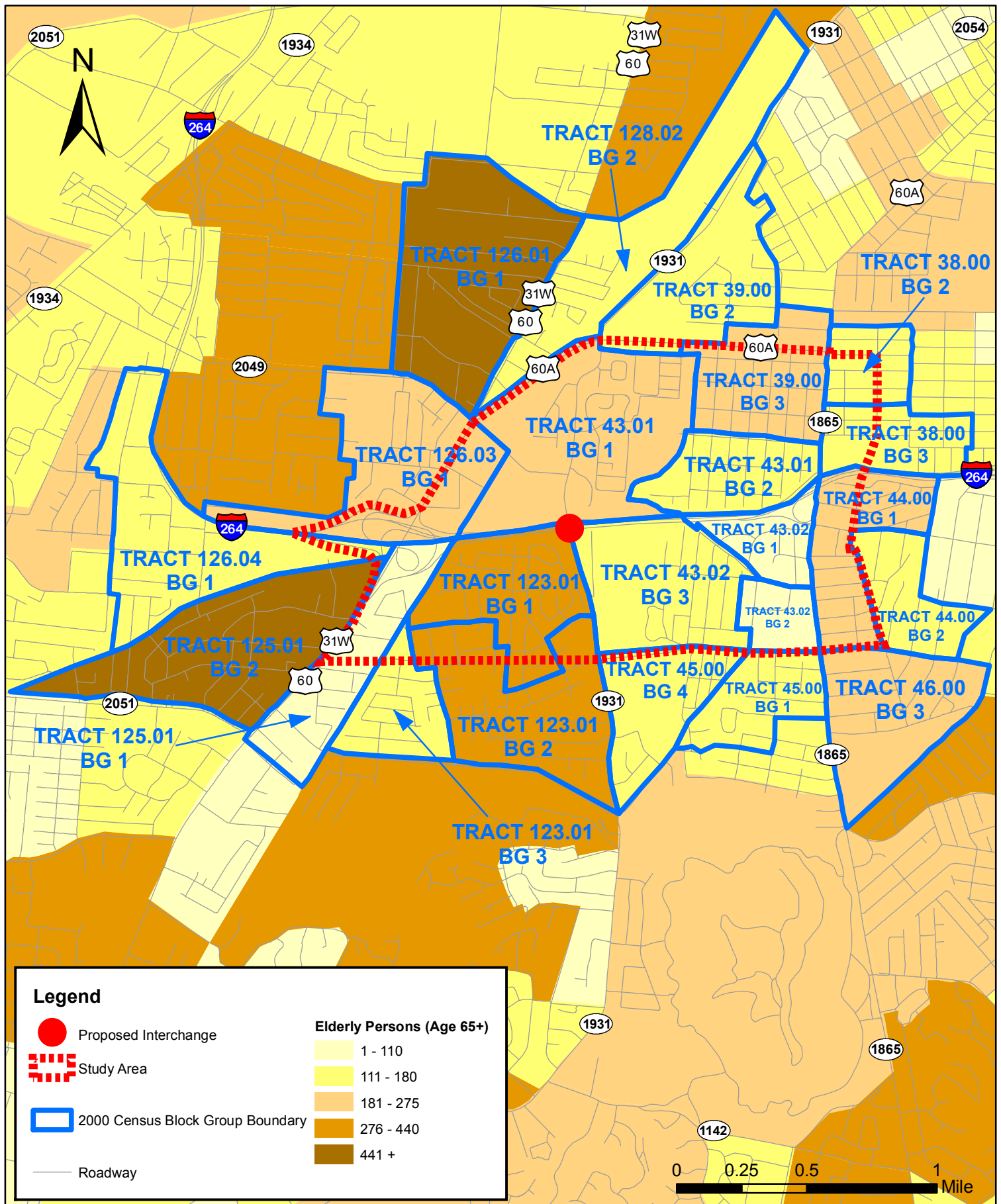
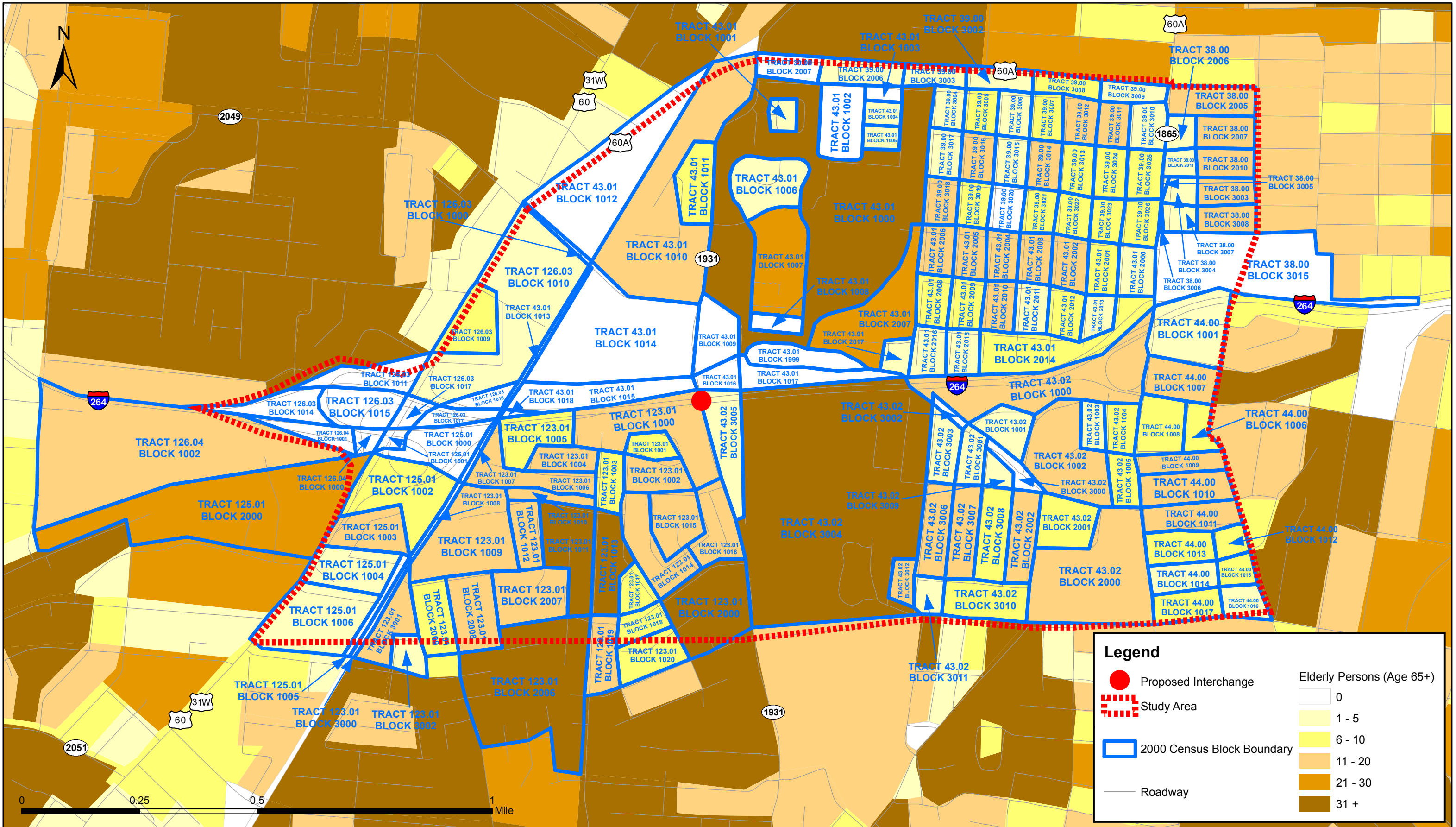


Figure 11

ELDERLY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP 2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)



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Figure 12

ELDERLY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK--2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

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 7). The percentages for Kentucky (24%) and Jefferson County (20%) were slightly higher than the national average. Approximately two-thirds of the tracts and block groups in and around the study area had disabled population densities higher than the national, state, and county averages.

Tract 126.01, west of Dixie Highway, had the highest number of residents with disabilities (1,555 persons) (Figure 13). Tracts 43.02 and 128.02 had the highest percentages of disabled persons, with 35% and 37%, respectively. 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 percentages of disabled persons at the block group level were located in tract 43.02 block group 3 (39%) and tract 128.02 block group 2 (38%).

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

TABLE 7
Persons with Disabilities—2000
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road

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 38.00	3,862	2,688	69.60	1,174	30.40
	Block Group 2	677	549	81.09	128	18.91
	Block Group 3	834	604	72.42	230	27.58
	Tract 39.00	3,907	2,992	76.58	915	23.42
	Block Group 2	954	706	74.00	248	26.00
	Block Group 3	1,579	1,175	74.41	404	25.59
	Tract 43.01	3,866	2,894	74.86	972	25.14
	Block Group 1	2,743	2,064	75.25	679	24.75
	Block Group 2	1,123	830	73.91	293	26.09
	Tract 43.02	2,996	1,958	65.35	1,038	34.65
	Block Group 1	1,315	864	65.70	451	34.30
	Block Group 2	696	491	70.55	205	29.45
	Block Group 3	985	603	61.22	382	38.78
	Tract 44.00	4,073	3,200	78.57	873	21.43
	Block Group 1	1,023	778	76.05	245	23.95
	Block Group 2	753	612	81.27	141	18.73
	Tract 45.00	3,011	2,235	74.23	776	25.77
	Block Group 1	944	625	66.21	319	33.79
	Block Group 4	381	286	75.07	95	24.93
	Tract 46.00	3,495	2,676	76.57	819	23.43
	Block Group 3	1,255	1,010	80.48	245	19.52
	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
	Block Group 3	630	509	80.79	121	19.21
	Tract 125.01	2,195	1,545	70.39	650	29.61
	Block Group 1	653	473	72.43	180	27.57
	Block Group 2	1,542	1,072	69.52	470	30.48
	Tract 126.01	5,916	4,361	73.72	1,555	26.28
	Block Group 1	1,597	1,195	74.83	402	25.17
	Tract 126.03	2,531	1,986	78.47	545	21.53
	Block Group 1	919	623	67.79	296	32.21
	Tract 126.04	4,629	3,497	75.55	1,132	24.45
	Block Group 1	854	585	68.50	269	31.50
	Tract 128.02	2,364	1,488	62.94	876	37.06
	Block Group 2	640	397	62.03	243	37.97

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.
Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P42

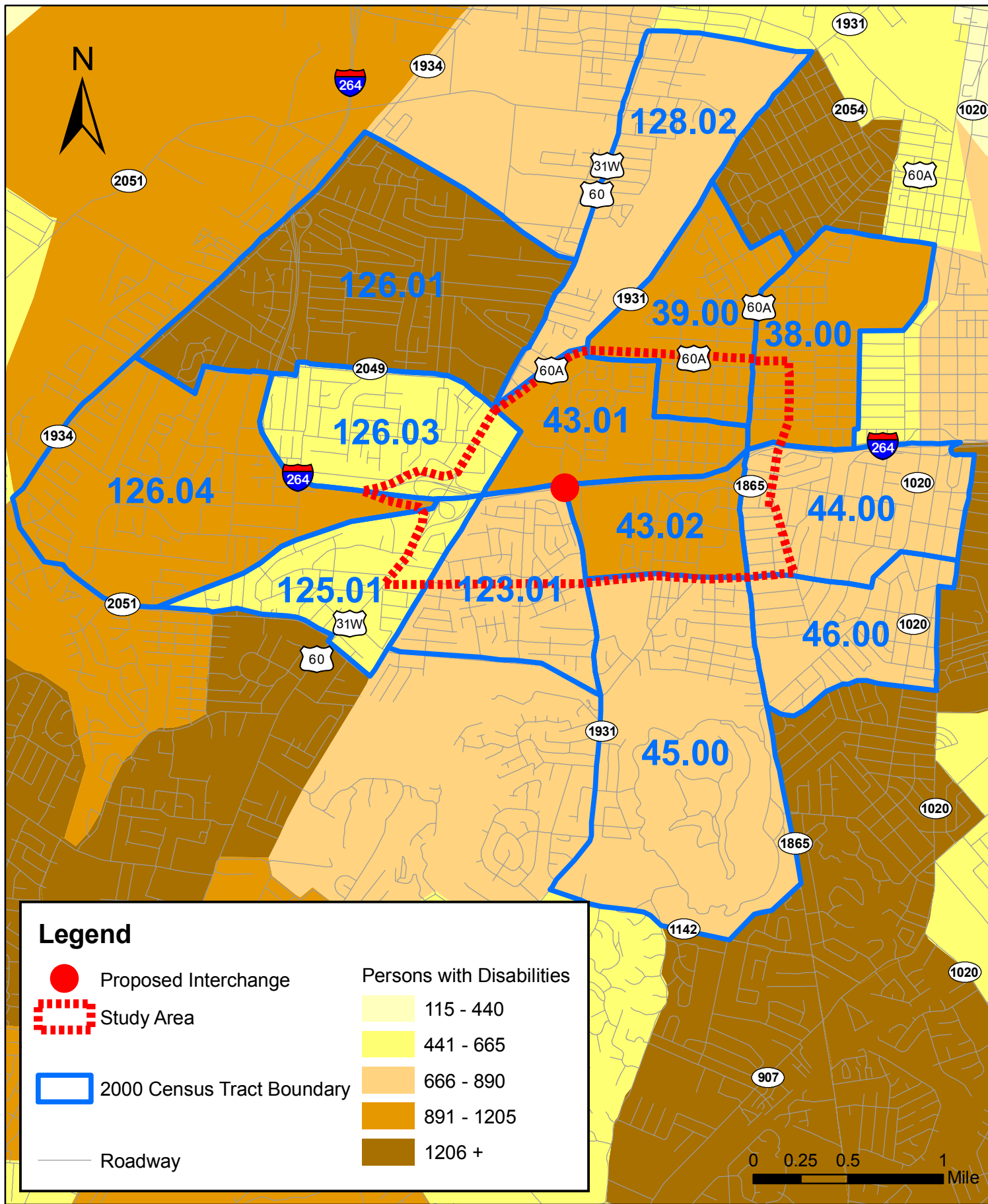


Figure 13

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY CENSUS TRACT 2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

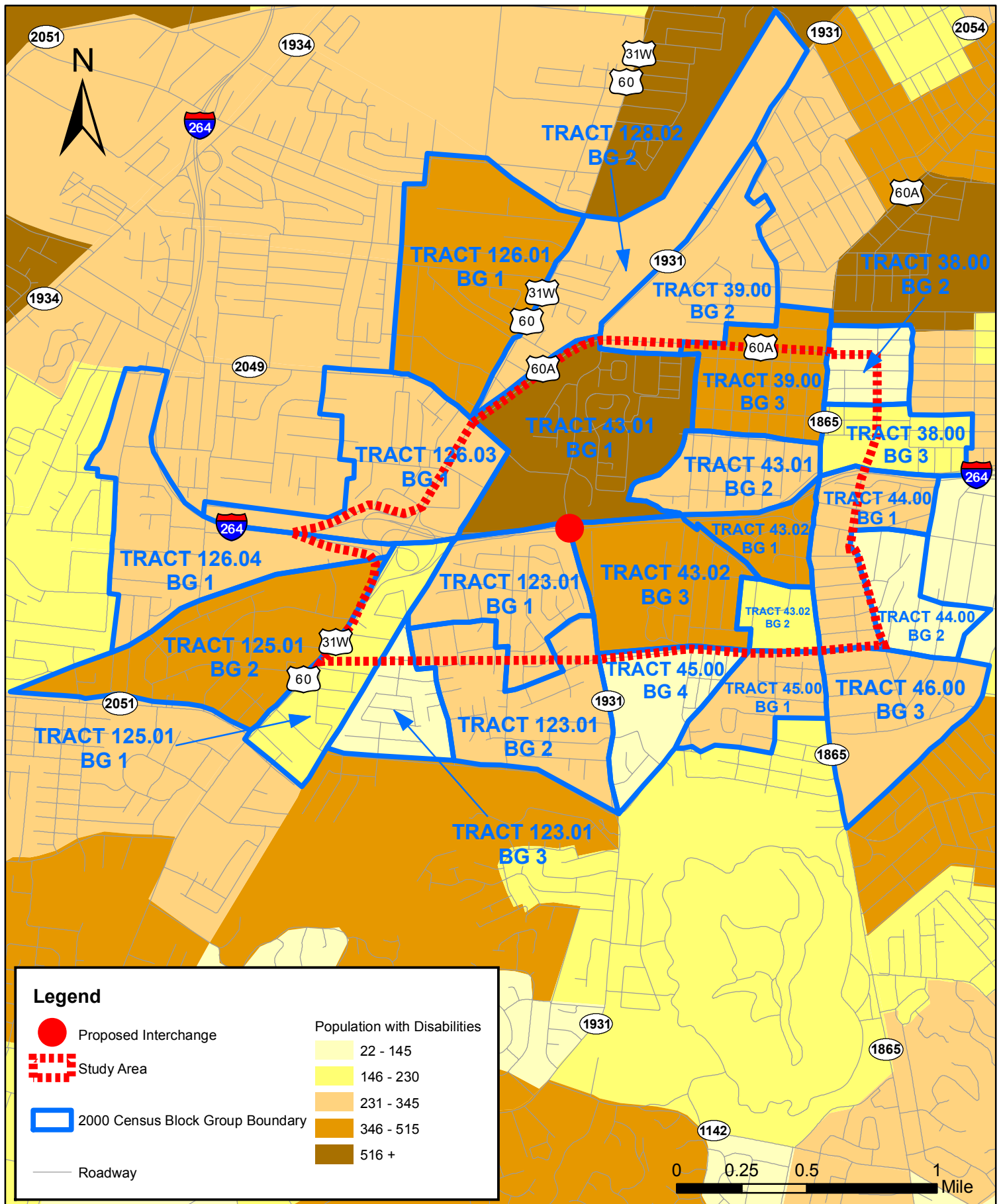


Figure 14

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP 2000

SCOPING STUDY FOR A PROPOSED INTERCHANGE ON I-264 AT MANSLICK ROAD

(KYTC #05-436.00 KIPDA #516)

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-2000 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 internet resources, such as Reference USA and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development website.

FIGURE 15

**Local Agency/Community Group Contact List
Scoping Study for a Proposed Interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road**

AARP (formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons) Center for Accessible Living City of Shively Dumeyer Community Center Highland Community Ministries Jefferson County Public Schools English as a Second Language (ESL) Program KIPDA Area Agency on Aging Louisville American Red Cross WHEELS Louisville Metro Community Action Partnership Louisville Metro Community Outreach Liaison Louisville Metro Council District 3 Louisville Metro Council District 6 Louisville Metro Council District 15 Louisville Metro Council District 21 Louisville Metro Housing Authority Louisville Metro Housing and Community Development Louisville Metro Human Relations Committee Louisville Metro Nutrition Program Louisville Metro Office for Aging and Disabled Citizens Louisville Metro Office for International Affairs Louisville Urban League Metro United Way National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) TARC Elderly & Disabled Advisory Council YMCA of Greater Louisville

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-2000 MIGRATIONS

The Louisville Metro Housing Authority indicated there has been post-2000 activity at the Iroquois Homes which has affected the population of that facility and is expected to have future impacts as well. At the time of the 2000 census, there were 72 buildings containing 850 units in the facility, located west of Taylor Boulevard and south of I-264 in census tract 43.02 block groups 1 and 2. To date, 18 buildings (218 units) have been demolished. Another 10 buildings (148 units) are scheduled for demolition in mid-2007, with the remaining 44 buildings (484 units) to be razed over the next six years. All tenants are being relocated to scattered housing sites throughout Metro Louisville. Due to funding uncertainties, the future use of the properties has yet to be determined.

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. There are two churches in the study area, Temple of Faith Baptist Church, at 1703 Bicknell Avenue, and Zion Hope Baptist Church, at 1401 Bluegrass Avenue, which have predominantly African-American congregations. There are also several other worship places and churches with identified ethnic ministries or minority congregations near the study area:

- Arcade Hispanic Mission, 1524 Arcade Avenue (approximately 1.7 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- Haitian Tabernacle of Louisville, 1122 Longfield Avenue (approximately 1.4 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- Beechmont Baptist Church (Vietnamese ministry), 4574 South Third Street (approximately 1.9 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- Louisville Korean United Methodist Church, 1563 Clara Avenue (approximately 1.2 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- Tu An Buddhist Temple, 4600 South Sixth Street (approximately 1.7 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- New Canaan Baptist Church (predominantly African-American congregation), 3344 Oleanda Avenue (approximately 1.4 miles from Manslick/I-264)
- Antioch Missionary Baptist Church (predominantly African-American congregation), 3315 Dixie Highway (approximately 1.2 miles from Manslick/I-264)

- Greater Gagel Christian Church (predominantly African-American congregation), 4423 LaSalle Avenue (approximately 0.8 mile from Manslick/I-264)
- New Life Seventh-Day Adventist Church (predominantly African-American congregation), 3248 Taylor Boulevard (approximately 1.3 miles from Manslick/I-264)

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 South Louisville Corps, at 1010 Beecher Street, is near the study area (approximately 1.3 miles from Manslick Road/I-264). This facility offers programs and activities for elderly residents. The elderly nutrition sites and adult day care centers are 2 or more miles away from the study area.

The American Village Apartments, at 3700 West Wheatmore Drive, is within the study area. It has 214 units and preference is given to renters age 62 and above or disabled. The Shively Apartments, outside of the study area at 3105 Clinton Place, has 96 units. The property is located approximately 1.4 miles from Manslick/I-264. Preference is given to renters age 62 and above or disabled.

There are no long term care facilities with predominantly elderly residents within the study area boundary. There are two long term care facilities nearby:

- Georgetown Manor, 900 Gagel Ave (approximately 1.0 mile from Manslick/I-264)—120 beds
- Summerfield Health and Rehabilitation Center, 1877 Farnsley Road (approximately 1.2 miles from Manslick/I-264)—168 beds

OTHER FACILITIES

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

Site-Specific Low-Income Housing

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a listing of HUD subsidized, financed, or insured low-income multi-family housing properties. The following properties are located within the study area:

- Carpenter's Apartments, 3524 Georgetown Circle—160 units
- Watterson Lakeview Apartments, 3701 West Wheatmore Drive—184 units

HUD also maintains a listing of properties that have received Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). LIHTC are tax incentives that may be applied to the costs of new construction or rehabilitation of existing low-income rental housing in HUD-designated Qualified Census Tracts. The intent of the LIHTC is to increase the amount of affordable housing in low-income areas. In the study area, HUD has designated tracts 43.01 and 43.02 as Qualified Census Tracts because they have high proportions of households with lower incomes.

The Bradford Pointe Apartments at 1519 Crums Lane has 74 units and is inside the study area boundary, while the following LIHTC properties are located outside of the study area:

- 1509 Haskin Avenue (distance approximately 1.2 miles from Manslick Road/I-264)—7 units
- Thoroughbred Square Apartments, 1500 Oleanda Avenue (distance approximately 1.6 miles from Manslick Road/I-264)—52 units
- Ramser Project, 3114 Ramser Avenue (distance approximately 1.4 miles from Manslick Road/I-264)—50 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 with physical, sensory, or mental disabilities. Woodgreen Apartments, at 3751 Woodgreen Court, is within the study area and has 21 units. Other properties near the study area include the following:

- Hagan-Trabue Apartments, 2600 Edsil Johnson Way (approximately 1.8 miles from Manslick/I-264)—10 units
- Clover Hill Apartments, 3100 Wellspring Way (approximately 1.8 miles from Manslick/I-264)—8 units

There is one long term care facility within the study area that serves younger persons with disabilities, the Hazelwood Center, at 1800 Bluegrass Ave (201 beds).

Emergency Food Distribution Centers

Potential clients of emergency food distribution centers may include low-income persons and the elderly. There is one emergency food distribution center within the study area, Temple of Faith Baptist Church, at 1703 Bicknell Avenue. There are two other distribution centers nearby, but outside of the study area:

- Shively Area Ministries, 1867 Farnsley Road (approximately 1.1 miles from Manslick Road/I-264)
- Sts. Simon and Jude Church, 4335 Hazelwood Avenue (approximately 0.8 mile from Manslick Road/I-264)

Public Health and Wellness Clinics

There are two Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness clinic sites within the study area:

- South Central Neighborhood Place, 4251 Hazelwood Avenue
- Family Health Center—Iroquois, 4100 Taylor Boulevard

Louisville Metro Health and Wellness clinics offer preventative medical services to members of the community regardless of their ability to pay. Potential clients may include low-income and elderly persons.

CONCLUSION

The KIPDA staff assessment of demographic data from the 2000 Census, consideration of information from other sources, and conversations with individuals familiar with the area indicate the following:

- Higher concentrations of resident minority populations existed primarily in two locations within the study area—along Manslick Road north of I-264 and in the vicinity of Iroquois Homes. 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. In fact, many of the average minority concentrations were double that of the national level. Of the various combinations of ethnicity and race that determine individual minority status, African-Americans comprised the largest component group.
- Similar to the minority population findings, high concentrations of low-income persons resided in the neighborhoods along Manslick Road north of I-264 and in the vicinity of Iroquois Homes. These populations were present in proportions higher than those of the nation, state, and county. In fact, two block groups in the Iroquois Homes neighborhood were as much as 450% higher than the Kentucky average.
- Most of the elderly residents in and near the study area were present in concentrations higher than or similar to those of the general population of the county, state, and nation. The highest of these concentrations was almost twice the Jefferson County average. Within the study area itself, the most pronounced area of elderly residents appeared to exist in the vicinity of the American Village Apartments, east of Manslick Road and north of I-264.
- Concentrations of persons with disabilities in and near the study area were higher than or similar to those of the general population of the county, state, and nation. The highest of these was approximately 150% higher than the Kentucky average. Within the study area boundary, the highest number of persons with disabilities was located along Manslick Road north of I-264, while the highest percentage was found in the area of the Hazelwood Center.

Using information from the census and local sources, the community impact assessment confirmed the existence of concentrations of Environmental Justice populations, elderly, and persons with disabilities both within and near the study area. The neighborhoods along Manslick Road north of I-264 appeared to consistently exhibit higher populations and densities of these persons.

Given the existence of the Environmental Justice populations and other groups of interest at levels higher than those in the general population, project-level impact determination, mitigation measures, and public involvement activities should be tailored to be most inclusive of such persons. Information gathered from local sources regarding site-specific concentrations and facilities utilized by the populations of interest may be useful in further analysis and outreach efforts as the study progresses.

APPENDIX

Local Agency/Community Group Contact Letter



January 26, 2007

Dear Sir or Madam:

Kentucky
Member
Counties

Bullitt

Henry

Jefferson

Oldham

Shelby

Spencer

Trimble

Indiana
Member
Counties

Clark

Floyd

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet is currently conducting a feasibility study for a proposed interchange on I-264 at Manslick Road. As part of this study, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA) is gathering information about minority, low-income, elderly, 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 improvements and to establish points of contact with these groups in the community.

KIPDA has access to year 2000 census data for the populations of interest, but any additional information that you can provide would be helpful. Examples of such information include:

- Identification of historic enclaves or communities of the populations of interest,
- Post-2000 in- or out-migrations of the populations of interest that would not be reflected in the census data, and
- Identification of community gathering places that are frequented by the populations of interest in or near the study area, such as churches, community centers, and congregate meal sites.

If you can provide any of the above information, please send it to me by February 9, 2007.

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:

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

Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lori A. Kelsey
Transportation Planner



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