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KIPDA
Kentuckiana Regional Planning
and Development Agency

Planning for the Future of Our Communities
Serving Older Adults, Persons with Disabilities and Their Caregivers

Needs Assessment, KIPDA Service Region, Kentucky

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Executive Summary

The Kentuckiana Regional Planning & Development Agency contracted with the Institute for Sustainable Health & Optimal Aging (the "Institute") to analyze social service needs and services of their seven-county region (Bullitt, Henry, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble and Jefferson counties). This request was made to identify gaps in social services and to make recommendations regarding priorities and future agency action steps. The Institute research team used three general approaches to gather data from the community including non-contact methods, minimal-contact observational methods and interactive contact methods. As part of the non-contact methods, the research team reviewed KIPDA's internal program documents, including programs, policies and services, researched data from the US Census, CDC, and Community Commons, and prepared GIS maps for each of the counties, including an interactive mapping system that allows a viewer to look at multiple layers of data including KIPDA services provided to clients.

As part of the minimal-contact methods, the Institute research team created a survey that was available both online and at various community settings to investigate the age-friendliness of each county. The survey was based on the AARP Livable Communities - Great Places for all Ages Survey of Community Residents. The survey is specifically designed by AARP to provide information on how cities can become age friendly and is based on the World Heath Organizations Global Age Friendly Initiative. The survey generated 721 responses from the seven-county KIPDA region. Jefferson county responses were the highest (N=469; 65%) with the rural counties together making up 35% of the sample (N=252). Data from public sources and the survey were then compiled into factsheets for each county and structured based on the AARP/World Health Organizations domains for age-friendly communities. Four World Cafes were then held with community partners to discuss the factsheets and to generate potential solutions. All the data was eventually summarized in an Age Friendly Index.

The needs assessment shows many areas of strength in the various counties and also many areas of need. All of these strengths and needs are discussed within each domain of age friendliness, organized first by publicly available data and then data from the community gathered with the surveys. This data was summarized with fact sheets for each county (Appendix 1) and used during the World Café's to discuss strategic solutions as delineated in Section 7 of this report. The areas of need include clean air, green spaces, walkable and safe neighborhoods, improved or new transportation, affordable and accessible housing, a need for social participation, increased community capital including respect and social inclusion, civic participation and engagement including employment, better communication and access to resources, coordinated and preventative health care, and community supports to age in place.

In mapping the services provided by KIPDA it was found that there are a number of programs that provide quality services in the areas of need mentioned above. However, the service delivery system has gaps in many of the priority areas. The report will provide a narrative overview that analyzes each of the areas mentioned ending with a strategic plan that was developed by the community.

Before starting with the detailed report, a county snapshot is provided for each county.

Section 1: County Snapshots

The factsheets for each county forms part of Appendix 1. The Age-Friendly Index results is discussed in more detail in Section 6.

Bullitt County

Basic demographics

Bullitt County is not a very diverse county, with nearly all residents being non-Hispanic White (95%), only 1% being non-Hispanic Black and 1% being Hispanic. Thirteen percent of the residents are 65 and older. Five in ten adults are married. Four in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with one in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Seven in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $30,587. One in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 10%, with 6% of veterans living in poverty. Only 1% of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is very small at 2%, with 1% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Bullitt County has diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Four in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 5 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. One in 10 adults have heart disease, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Four in 10 adults have high blood pressure, with 6 in 10 adults 65+ having high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 2 in 10 adults have asthma. Two in 10 residents have poor dental health and poor general health. Two in 10 adults 65+ are depressed. One in 10 residents have a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 6,762 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Seven days a year ozone levels are so high in Bullitt County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 11. Seven percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Fifteen percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 13 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,000 in the county, with 19% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 118 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 48% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scores 13% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: No residents in Bullitt County use public transportation to commute to work. Three percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and non-emergency medical

transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Eight in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. One in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 2 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 4 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 52% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scores 13% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Two in 10 households in Bullitt County and 2 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 211 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. One percent of houses are overcrowded, 24% have one or more substandard conditions and 6% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 54% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Nine in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 1 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 2 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scores 75% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that one in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, 3 in 10 households are non-family households and 2 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 7 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 4 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Seven in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using local organizations or businesses and senior centers the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 45% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scores 45% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: One in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Six in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 5 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 7 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 60% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scored 33% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Nine in 10 households have a computer and 8 in 10 households have internet access. Of the survey respondents, 9 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends. Six in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 2 in10 preferring to receive this information online and another 2 in 10 preferring to receive this information by mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 53% average gap between needing communication and

information resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scored 33% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Bullitt County serves 5,997 individuals, one dentist serves 3,148 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 1,230 individuals. There are 69 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in 10 people are uninsured and 2 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000 Bullitt County residents, 7 liquor stores, 9 recreational and fitness facilities, and 7 grocery stores. Five in 10 residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 2 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 9 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall, Bullitt County ranks 9th in terms of health outcomes and 21st in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through a current or former employer. Four in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Six in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Six in 10 engage in physical activity, and 9 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Only 7% of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 80% of those using it for more than 5 years. Residents are not interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 55% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Bullitt County scored 20% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Henry County

Basic description of county

Henry County is not a very diverse county, with nearly all residents being non-Hispanic White (91%), only 3% being non-Hispanic Black and 3% being Hispanic. Sixteen percent of the residents are 65 and older. Five in ten adults are married. Five in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with one in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Six in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $26,257. Two in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 9%, with 9% of veterans living in poverty. Only 1% of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is very small at 3%, with 2% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Henry County have diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Three in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 5 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. Less than one in 10 adults have heart disease, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Six in 10 adults 65+ have high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 1 in 10 adults have asthma. Two in 10 residents have poor dental health and poor general health. Two in 10 adults 65+ are depressed. Two in 10 residents have a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 7,791 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Eight days a year ozone levels are so high in Henry County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 10. Five percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Three percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 17 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,000 in the county, with 8% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 39 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 41% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scores 35% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: No residents in Henry County use public transportation to commute to work. Five percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and they prefer special transportation services for non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Eight in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. One in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 2 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 4 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 46% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is available in the county. According to

the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scores 28% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Three in 10 households in Henry County and 3 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 340 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. Three percent of houses are overcrowded, 30% have one or more substandard conditions and 10% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 51% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Ten in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 2 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 2 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scores 60% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that one in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, 3 in 10 households are non-family households and 3 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 14 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 4 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Eight in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using local organizations or businesses the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 35% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scores 45% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: Two in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Six in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 6 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 5 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 57% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scored 67% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends. Four in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 3 in10 preferring to receive this information by mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 52% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. Due to missing data from the Census Bureau on internet and computer access, Henry County was not scored on the Age Friendly Index in this domain.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Henry County serves 2,595 individuals, one dentist serves 3,905 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 2,231 individuals. There are 67 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in 10 people are uninsured and 3 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000

Henry County residents, 13 liquor stores, 0 recreational and fitness facilities, and 13 grocery stores. Less than one in 10 residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 1 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 8 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Henry County ranks 10th in terms of health outcomes and 26st in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Five in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Six in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Five in 10 engage in physical activity, and 10 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Seventeen percent of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 25% of those using it for more than 5 years. Three in 10 of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 52% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Henry County scored 18% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

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Oldham County

Basic description of county

Oldham County is not a very diverse county, with nearly all residents being non-Hispanic White (88%), only 4% being non-Hispanic Black and 4% being Hispanic. Eleven percent of the residents are 65 and older. Six in ten adults are married. Two in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with four in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Six in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $37,559. One in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 9%, with 2% of veterans living in poverty. Only 3% of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is very small at 4%, with 3% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Oldham County has diabetes, with 2 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Two in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 5 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. Less than one in 10 adults have heart disease, with 2 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Three in 10 adults have high blood pressure, with 6 in 10 adults 65+ having high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 1 in 10 adults have asthma. One in 10 residents has poor dental health and poor general health. Two in 10 adults 65+ are depressed. One in 10 residents has a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 5,196 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Eleven days a year ozone levels are so high in Oldham County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 11. Six percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Ten percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 8 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,00 in the county, with 38% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 64 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 32% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scores 40% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: One percent of residents in Oldham County use public transportation to commute to work. Two percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Six in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. One in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 2 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 3 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 17% average gap between needed transportation resources

and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scores 43% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Two in 10 households in Oldham County and 2 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 72 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. One percent of houses are overcrowded, 23% have one or more substandard conditions and 7% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 39% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Ten in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 3 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 2 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications and a medical emergency response system will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scores 85% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that less than one in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, 2 in 10 households are non-family households and 1 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 8 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 6 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 4 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Seven in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using senior centers the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 33% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scores 45% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: Two in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Seven in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 3 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 5 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 36% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scored 100% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Ten in 10 households have a computer and 9 in 10 households have internet access. Of the survey respondents, 9 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends. Seven in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 2 in10 preferring to receive this information by mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 42% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scored 67% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Oldham County serves 1,477 individuals, one dentist serves 2,595 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 1,158 individuals. There are 54 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in

10 people are uninsured and 1 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000 Oldham County residents, 2 liquor stores, 3 recreational and fitness facilities, and 5 grocery stores. Four in 10 residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 1 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 8 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 2 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Oldham County ranks 1st in terms of health outcomes and 1st in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Seven in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Four in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Five in 10 engage in physical activity, and 9 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Nineteen percent of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 71% of those using it for more than 5 years. Five in 10 of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 26% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Oldham County scored 63% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

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Shelby County

Basic description of county

Shelby County is becoming more diverse, with 2 out of 10 residents being of another race/ethnicity than non-Hispanic White, mainly Hispanic (9%) and 7% being Black non-Hispanic. Thirteen percent of the residents are 65 and older. Six in ten adults are married. Three in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with two in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Seven in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $29,411. One in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 9%, with 5% of veterans living in poverty. Seven percent of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is small at 10%, with 8% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Shelby County have diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Five in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. One in 10 adults have heart disease, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Three in 10 adults have high blood pressure, with 6 in 10 adults 65+ having high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 2 in 10 adults have asthma. One in 10 residents have poor dental health and poor general health. Two in 10 adults 65+ are depressed. One in 10 residents have a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 6,035 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Seven days a year ozone levels are so high in Shelby County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 10. Four percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Eleven percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 10 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,00 in the county, with 14% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 137 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 45% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scores 25% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: No residents in Shelby County use public transportation to commute to work. Three percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Eight in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. Two in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 4 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 4 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 51% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is

available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scores 73% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Three in 10 households in Shelby County and 2 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 249 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. Three percent of houses are overcrowded, 27% have one or more substandard conditions and 6% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 55% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Nine in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 3 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 3 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications and installing a medical emergency response system will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scores 75% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that one in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, 3 in 10 households are non-family households and 1 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 12 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 5 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Seven in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using the faith community the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 43% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scores 75% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: Two in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Seven in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 5 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 7 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 54% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scored 67% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Nine in 10 households have a computer and 8 in 10 households have internet access. Of the survey respondents, 8 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from their doctor or healthcare professional. Five in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 2 in10 preferring to receive this information online. Respondents to the survey indicated a 56% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scored 0% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Shelby County serves 2,137 individuals, one dentist serves 2,402 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 1,086 individuals. There are 68 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in

10 people are uninsured and 2 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000 Shelby County residents, 7 liquor stores, 5 recreational and fitness facilities, and 12 grocery stores. Less than 1 in 10 residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 1 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 8 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Shelby County ranks 4th in terms of health outcomes and 10th in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Three in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Six in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Six in 10 engage in physical activity, and 10 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Only 6% of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 0% of those using it for more than 5 years. All of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 46% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Shelby County scored 43% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Spencer County

Basic description of county

Spencer County is not a very diverse county, with nearly all residents being non-Hispanic White (94%), only 1% being non-Hispanic Black and 2% being Hispanic. Twelve percent of the residents are 65 and older. Six in ten adults are married. Four in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with two in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Seven in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $35,615. One in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 9%, with 6% of veterans living in poverty. Only 1% of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is very small at 2%, with 1% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Spencer County has diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Four in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. One in 10 adults has heart disease, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Six in 10 adults 65+ have high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 2 in 10 adults have asthma. One in 10 residents has poor dental health and 2 in 10 have poor general health. Two in 10 65+ are depressed. One in 10 residents has a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 6,035 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Six days a year ozone levels are so high in Spencer County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 10. Six percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Nine percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 16 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,00 in the county, with 19% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 51 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 27% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scores 30% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: No residents in Spencer County use public transportation to commute to work. Two percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a friend or family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and a family member drive them to places for non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Seven in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. One in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 2 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 3 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 43% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is available in the county. According to

the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scores 43% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Two in 10 households in Spencer County and 3 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 152 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. Three percent of houses are overcrowded, 19% have one or more substandard conditions and 7% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 32% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Nine in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 2 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 1 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scores 70% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that one in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, 2 in 10 households are non-family households and 2 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 8 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 5 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Eight in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using senior centers the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 42% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scores 60% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: Two in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Seven in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 1 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 7 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 47% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scored 33% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Of the survey respondents, 8 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends and doctors or healthcare professionals. Seven in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 1 in10 preferring to receive this information online and another 1 in 10 preferring to receive this information via mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 45% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. Due to missing data from the Census Bureau on internet and computer access, Spencer County was not scored on the Age Friendly Index in this domain.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Spencer County serves 1,767 individuals, one dentist serves 3,579 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 2,556 individuals. There are 68 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in 10 people are uninsured and 2 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000

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Spencer County residents, 18 liquor stores, 0 recreational and fitness facilities, and 6 grocery stores. No residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 2 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 9 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Spencer County ranks 3rd in terms of health outcomes and 3rd in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Four in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Five in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Six in 10 engage in physical activity, and 9 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Fifteen percent of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 68% of those using it for more than 5 years. Eight in 10 of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 50% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Spencer County scored 33% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Trimble County

Basic description of county

Trimble County is not a very diverse county, with nearly all residents being non-Hispanic White (91%), only 3% Hispanic and no non-Hispanic Black residents. Fifteen percent of the residents are 65 and older. Six in ten adults are married. Five in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with one in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Six in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $29,944. Two in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 10%, with 7% of veterans living in poverty. Only 1% of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is very small at 3%, with 2% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Trimble County have diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Four in 10 adults 65+ have high cholesterol. Three in 10 adults 65+ have heart disease. Five in 10 65+ adults have high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese. No residents have poor dental health. Two in 10 65+ are depressed. Two in 10 residents have a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 8,012 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Eight days a year ozone levels are so high in Trimble County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 10. Six percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Two percent live within .05 mile from a park. There were 23 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,00 in the county, with 14% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. The county is completely car dependent. There have been 30 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 58% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scores 20% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: No residents in Trimble County use public transportation to commute to work. Seven percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Nine in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. One in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 2 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 3 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 35% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scores 28% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Two in 10 households in Trimble County and 2 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 132 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. Two percent of houses are overcrowded, 22% have one or more substandard conditions and 10% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 45% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Ten in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 2 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 2 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scores 75% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that 2 in 10 residents are unemployed, 4 in 10 households are households without children, and 4 in 10 households are non-family households. There are 13 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 6 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 5 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Nine in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using senior centers the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 38% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scores 30% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: One in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Five in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 4 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 4 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 39% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scored 33% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Of the survey respondents, 6 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends. Six in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 2 in10 preferring to receive this information by mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 51% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. Due to missing data from the Census Bureau on internet and computer access, Trimble County was not scored on the Age Friendly Index in this domain.

Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Trimble County serves 2,929 individuals, one dentist serves 8,769 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 4,385 individuals. There are 68 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in 10 people are uninsured. There are per 100,000 Trimble County residents, 0 liquor stores, 0 recreational and fitness facilities, and 11 grocery stores. Less than 1 in 10 residents live in a food desert and 1 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 1 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 9 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in

10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Trimble County ranks 69th in terms of health outcomes and 28th in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Five in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Four in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Four in 10 engage in physical activity, and 9 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Nineteen percent of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 80% of those using it for more than 5 years. One in 10 of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 36% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Trimble County scored 30% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

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Jefferson County

Basic description of county

Jefferson County is a relatively diverse county, with 3 out of 10 residents being of another race/ethnicity than non-Hispanic White, mainly non-Hispanic Black (19%) and 5% Hispanic. Fourteen percent of the residents are 65 and older. Four in ten adults are married. Three in ten adults 25+ have a high school diploma as their highest qualification, with three in ten people having a Bachelor's degree or higher. Seven in ten people 16+ are active in the workforce. The median income for the county is $30,363. Two in ten people live in poverty. The county has a small veteran population of 9%, with 9% of veterans living in poverty. Seven percent of the population is foreign born. The non-English speaking population is small at 9%, with 4% speaking Spanish.

Health and Mental Health

One out of 10 adults in Jefferson County have diabetes, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having diabetes. Four in 10 adults have high cholesterol, with 5 in 10 adults 65+ having high cholesterol. One in 10 adults have heart disease, with 3 in 10 adults 65+ having heart disease. Three in 10 adults have high blood pressure, with 6 in 10 adults 65+ having high blood pressure. Three in 10 adults are obese, and 2 in 10 adults have asthma. Two in 10 residents have poor dental health and poor general health. Two in 10 adults 65+ are depressed. One in 10 residents have a disability, with 4 in 10 adults 65+ having a disability. The rate of premature death in the county is 8,714 per 100,000.

Age Friendliness Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Building: Ten days a year ozone levels are so high in Jefferson County that it presents a risk to adults with respiratory disease. The average concentration of fine particulate pollution is 11. Seven percent of weather observations indicated a high heat index that put older adults without air conditioning at risk. Forty six percent of the population live within .05 mile from a park. There were 12 motor vehicles crash deaths per 100,00 in the county, with 31% of driving deaths having alcohol involvement. Some zip codes in the county is completely car dependent, with some zip codes that are somewhat walkable and the inner city being very walkable. There have been 563 violent crimes per 100,000 in the county. Respondents to the survey indicated a 40% average gap between needed outdoor space and building resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scores 20% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Transportation: Three percent of residents in Jefferson County use public transportation to commute to work. Ten percent of households do not have access to motor vehicles. Most residents prefer that a family member drive them to places for general transportation needs and non-emergency medical transportation needs if they cannot drive themselves. Seven in 10 survey respondents still drive and will prefer family members to drive them if they are no longer able to drive. Three in 10 survey respondents have used Uber/Lyft before, with 3 in 10 being confident in their ability to use a driver app and 4 in 10 feeling that education on these apps will be

beneficial. Respondents to the survey indicated a 34% average gap between needed transportation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scores 60% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Housing: Three in 10 households in Jefferson County and 2 in 10 households 65+ are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on the cost of housing). There are 627 HUD assisted units per 100,000 in the county. Two percent of houses are overcrowded, 30% have one or more substandard conditions and 10% of housing units are vacant. Respondents to the survey indicated a 45% average gap between needed housing resources and what is available in the county. Nine in 10 respondents want to live independently as they age, with 2 in 10 feeling confident that they will be able to afford the modifications to their home to age-in-place, and 2 in 10 feeling that they have the ability to make the modification. Most residents feel bathroom modifications will be needed. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scores 90% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Social Participation, respect and inclusion: Social isolation indicators showed that one in 10 residents are unemployed, 3 in 10 households are households without children, 4 in 10 households are non-family households and 2 in 10 residents do not have adequate social support. There are 10 social associations per 100,000 in the county. Of the survey respondents, 7 in 10 interact with friends, family and neighbors in the community at least once a day, and 4 in 10 feel included in activities in the neighborhood. Seven in 10 respondents participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes, using the faith community and online programs the most as venues for these classes. Respondents to the survey indicated a 37% average gap between needing social participation resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scores 60% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Civic participation and employment: Two in 10 residents 65+ are employed. Six in 10 residents participated in the 2016 general election. Of the survey respondents, 4 in 10 still participate in the workforce, and of those 6 in 10 will continue working as long as possible. Respondents to the survey indicated a 39% average gap between needing civic participation and employment resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scored 100% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Communication and information: Nine in 10 households have a computer and 8 in 10 households have internet access. Of the survey respondents, 8 in 10 have internet access at home. Most respondents prefer to receive community information about services for older adults from family or friends. Six in 10 survey respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care provider, with 1 in10 preferring to receive this information online and another 1 in 10 preferring to receive this information via mail. Respondents to the survey indicated a 51% average gap between needing communication and information resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scored 67% in this domain, meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

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Community support and health services: One primary care physician in Jefferson County serves 1,059 individuals, one dentist serves 1,021 individuals, and one mental health provider serves 375 individuals. There are 54 preventable hospital events per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. One in 10 people are uninsured, and 2 in 10 adults do not have a regular doctor. There are per 100,000 Jefferson County residents, 18 liquor stores, 12 recreational and fitness facilities, and 21 grocery stores. Two in 10 residents live in a food desert and 2 in 10 are food insecure. Two in 10 residents are smokers, 2 in 10 are excessive drinkers, 3 in ten are obese, 8 in 10 consume inadequate amounts of fruit and vegetables and 3 in 10 do not participate in physical activity. Overall Jefferson County ranks 28th in terms of health outcomes and 57th in terms of health factors in the state of Kentucky.

Survey respondents indicate that most have health insurance through Medicare. Five in 10 indicated a disability, either a personal one or a partner with a disability or both. Five in 10 rated their health as excellent or very good. Six in 10 engage in physical activity, and 9 in 10 feel it is important to remain physical active as long as possible. Fifteen percent of survey respondents use prescribed opioid medications, with 50% of those using it for more than 5 years. Five in 10 of these residents are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies. Respondents to the survey indicated a 36% average gap between needing community support and health services resources and what is available in the county. According to the Age Friendly Index, Jefferson County scored 48% in this domain, not meeting the 50% threshold for age friendliness.

Section 2: Methodology

The methodology used in this study utilized an empowering strategy of health promotion through an assessment of the community, by the community and for the community (Hancock & Minkler, 2008). The information gathered will serve three purposes: 1) it will stimulate change or action; 2) it will monitor change or action; and 3) it will assess the impact of change with the needs assessment serving as the baseline for each community.

Data Collection Methods

Three general approaches were used to gather data from the community including non-contact methods, minimal-contact observational methods and interactive contact methods.

<u>Non-contact methods</u> included an analysis of demographic data specific to older adults 50+, persons with disabilities, caregivers, grand-parents raising grandchildren, low-socio-economic status individuals, low-income minorities, immigrant populations, and older individuals with limited English proficiency(U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). All data was mapped on an interactive Geographic Information System (ArcGIS)(Esri, 2010) mapping program that is easily accessible and housed at the University of Louisville. The interactive map includes a tutorial explaining how to use the mapping software as well as an explanation of the elements that are included in the program. It can be found at http://www.ulcgis.org/flexviewers/KIPDA_Map2018. The map allows for multiple layers to be viewed simultaneously that include the census demographic data mentioned above and the current services that KIPDA provides to their clients including in-home, transportation, grandparent, health promotion, caregiver, meal, support and adult day services. De-identified service data was provided by KIPDA staff. Further, an analysis of all programs, policies and services that KIPDA provides to clients was performed in order to assess service delivery gaps.

<u>Minimal-contact observational methods</u> including online survey data and surveys completed in groups throughout the different communities. The survey was based on the AARP Livable Communities- Great Places for all Ages Survey of Community Residents. The survey is specifically designed by AARP to provide information on how cities can become age friendly and is based on the World Heath Organizations Global Age Friendly Initiative. The World Health Organization provide guidance on how to become age friendly in 7 domains, namely outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and inclusions, civic participation and employment, communication and information and community support and health services (World Health Organization, 2007).

During this study 721 surveys were completed, with 65% of the sample from Jefferson County and the rest from the 6 rural counties surrounding Jefferson County (Jefferson 469, Bullitt 66, Henry 26, Oldham 45, Shelby 48, Spencer 41, Trimble 26). Surveys were completed in-person under the direction of the research team, via KIPDA staff who engaged clients, on-line via University of Louisville and KIPDA promotion, via email, radio shows, social media and community partners.

The **<u>interactive contact methods</u>** used World Café's as part of the strategic planning part of this

study. A world café is unlike a traditional public meeting, in that there is no panel of presenters or experts situated at the front of the room. A world café is staged for conversational sharing with a number of round tables with café style table cloths covered in paper table cloths used to capture ideas and patterns in response to a question of real life significance to those in attendance. World cafés allow for the sharing of world views, as well as, the creation of a context for collective action due to the awareness of the collective capacity (Schieffer, Isaacs, & Gyllenpalm, 2004). This community participatory process is guided by seven key principles: 1) setting the context by understanding the purpose and knowing who should be a part of the conversation, 2) creating a welcoming, informal meeting place, 3) exploring real-life concerns, 4) encouraging all participants' contributions and respecting those who want to contribute via listening, 5) connecting diverse perspectives via meeting new people, carrying new ideas from one table to another, and exchanging perspectives in a respectful, fun fashion, 6) listening for patterns or themes to the insight shared and 7) sharing the collective discoveries (Brown & Isaacs, 2005). By exploring "questions that matter" in an informal setting, collaborative thinking is fostered and collective knowledge grows and evolves because participants rotate through the tables in a random fashion, producing a melting pot of ideas.

The data from the non-contact methods as well as the surveys were presented in fact sheet format to World Café participants. The fact sheets were organized by county by age-friendly domain. The topics at each table rotated between the different domains. The fact sheets were used as conversation starters to guide the discussion into meaningful solutions. Four World Cafes with 52 participants total were held in the following locations:

1. Kentucky Coalition for Healthy Communities – North Central District Health Department – 18 participants.
2. Oak & Acorn Senior Center – 8 participants.
3. Trimble County Tri-County Community Action Agency – 15 participants
4. Bullitt County Multi Purpose Community Action Agency – 11 participants

Limitations to Methodology

While we had hoped to survey a specific portion of the population of each county it was difficult to secure participation. The research team, KIPDA and community partners made repeated outreach to participants yet the result was less than desired. Printed media, social media, email outreach, telephone calls as well as personal outreach did not generate the interest in the needs assessment as was desired. Those people who did not respond when located said they were too busy to participate or tired of doing needs assessments. Rural populations are always difficult to engage, as they are more comfortable with people they know. An attempt to use local community organizers also did not generate much enthusiasm for the needs assessment.

The same is true for the word café participation rate that was lower than expected. Despite a comprehensive media awareness campaign, at least two of the scheduled world cafes had no participants and had to be cancelled. Better success was created when these world cafes were held as part of the programs of existing organizations, for example the Kentucky Coalition for Healthy Communities had one of the best word café's because it was done as part of one of their monthly meetings. Also, the world cafés held at senior centers was well attended.

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Section 3: Basic Description of Each County

County Demographics based on Census Data

GIS maps of all county demographics have been prepared by the University of Louisville Center for Geographic Information Sciences and can be accessed at http://www.ulcgis.org/flexviewers/KIPDA_Map2018.

The focus of this section is to highlight the zip codes with the highest density on all the indicators. The focus will be on the *number* of individuals in each category, rather than percentages, because the focus is on service delivery to individuals. Each zip code in each county will be described in terms of their basic demographics, economic characteristics, veteran population and language and immigration characteristics. All tables and maps in this section refers to data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017)
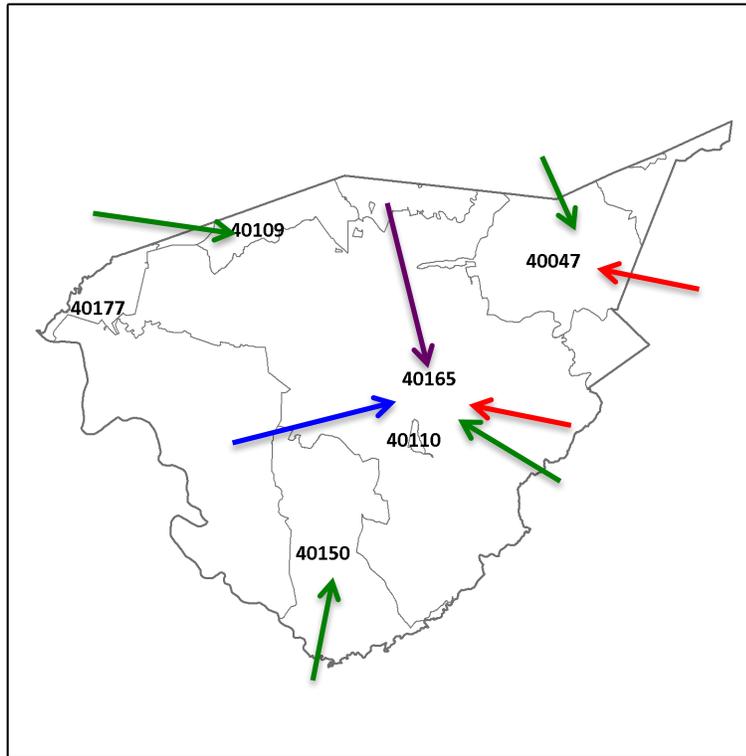
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Bullitt County

Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
   Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
   Blue: where the most veterans live.
   Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

Most services in Bullitt County are needed in zip code 40165, with some additional population characteristics to consider in zip code 40047 and some additional income issues in 40109, 40150 and 40047.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40047	20197	19665	**120**	0	115	53	334	10023	10174	6572	3605	3246	2467	225
40109	1923	1824	0	0	14	0	99	903	1020	867	565	481	336	20
40110	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
40150	3797	3644	0	7	35	59	87	1933	1864	1522	855	702	514	57
40165	**34579**	**33422**	103	**119**	**770**	**219**	**643**	**16965**	**17614**	**11986**	**6488**	**5717**	**4418**	**334**

In Bullitt County, the most populated zip code in terms of all gender and age groups is the 40165 zip code area. It is also the most populated zip code for all race groups, except African Americans who shows the highest numbers in zip code 40047.

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Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income (dollars)	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40047	$64,840	2289	1685	280	78	597	$27,257	10.8%
40109	$43,235	289	188	34	37	48	$22,808	8.9%
40110	-	0	0	0	6	6	-	0%
40150	$50,676	462	280	95	30	191	$21,667	5.6%
40165	$56,497	3945	2840	723	478	1480	$23,880	8.1%

Zip code 40109 has the lowest median household income, with 40150 the zip code with the lowest per capita income dollars. Zip code 40165 has the highest amount of households with social security, retirement income, cash public assistance income, and food stamp/SNAP benefits. Zip code 40047 has the highest % of people age 65+ whose income is below the poverty level.

Veterans

Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40047	1675	125	410
40109	167	0	71
40110	0	0	-
40150	359	0	98
40165	2170	142	503

Zip code 40165 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population, veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months, and veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ Speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40047	167	79	0	59
40109	0	0	0	4
40110	0	0	0	0
40150	45	8	0	53
40165	410	171	53	407

Zip code 40165 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, the highest population of individuals 18+ and 65+ speaking Spanish, and the highest population of foreign-born individuals.

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Henry County
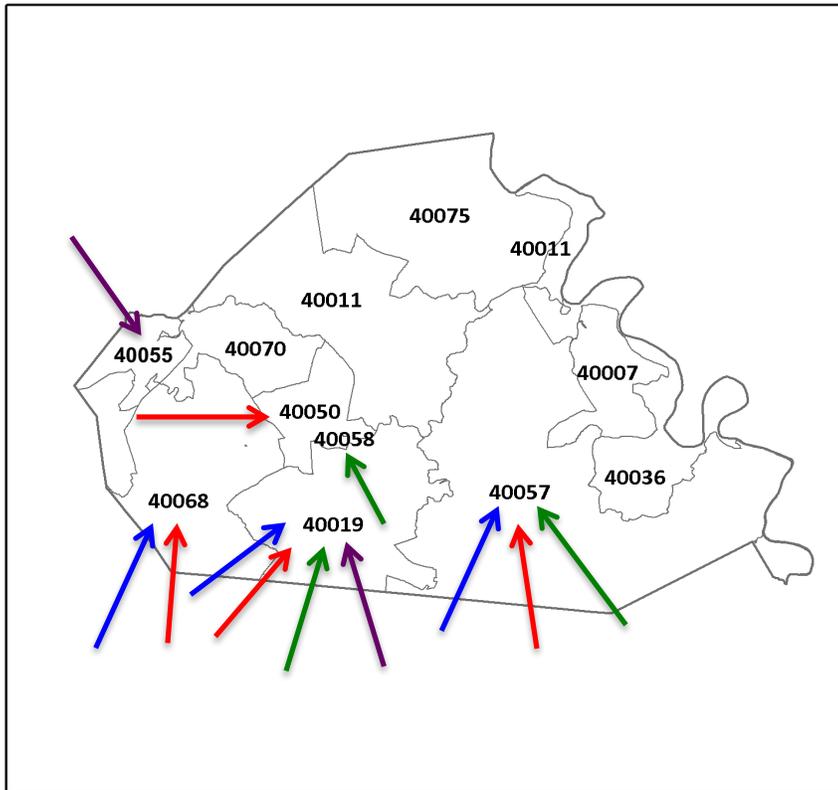
Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
Blue: where the most veterans live.
Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

Most services are needed in zip codes 40019 and 40057, with some population and veteran issues in 40068, economic issues in the small zip code 40058, and some language and immigration issues in 40055.

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Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Race: Caucasian	Race: African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40007	228	228	0	0	0	0	0	122	106	46	46	46	37	0
40011	2378	2353	15	1	86	0	9	1182	1196	871	521	441	354	38
40019	**3789**	**3187**	**303**	0	**271**	0	**299**	**1784**	**2005**	1230	**780**	**692**	**553**	47
40036	241	241	0	0	0	0	0	126	115	83	31	31	31	0
40050	1726	1624	57	4	22	0	41	833	893	633	462	379	347	**85**
40055	2084	1932	60	18	171	0	74	910	1174	790	379	312	282	21
40057	3225	3180	31	0	66	0	14	1633	1592	**1363**	745	648	477	16
40058	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	46	44	60	39	39	39	2
40068	1826	1726	4	**19**	30	0	77	944	882	982	639	469	351	1
40070	429	422	7	0	0	0	0	267	162	111	22	22	14	0
40075	1242	1227	15	0	0	0	0	750	492	428	269	264	211	0

In Henry County, the most populated area is zip code 40019. This area also has the most Caucasians, but it also the most diverse in terms of African American and Hispanic populations, and other or two or more races. The area has the highest male and female population and those aged 60+, 62+, and 65+. Zip code 40050 houses the most individuals aged 85+. Zip code 40057 has the most individuals 50+. Zip code 40068 as the most American Indian and Alaskan Native population in the county.

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income (dollars)	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40007	-	32	22	0	0	0	$20,060	0%
40011	$51,392	283	152	52	21	80	$23,493	11%
40019	$36,106	**542**	**327**	**124**	45	**354**	$19,269	11%
40036	-	19	40	0	0	33	$21,530	0%
40050	$33,250	244	139	106	60	220	$15,793	26%
40055	$73,983	247	151	82	23	56	$28,439	10%
40057	$50,000	458	274	61	**61**	146	24,047	3%
40058	**$13,889**	19	10	10	0	7	**$13,354**	**49%**
40068	$48,032	341	157	60	24	44	$25,297	11%
40070	$75,373	14	6	8	0	21	$25,030	0%
40075	$39,861	192	125	70	15	90	$21,402	35%

Zip code 40058 has the lowest household earnings, as well as the lowest per capita income dollars, and highest percentage of individuals 65+ whose income below the poverty level. Zip code 40019 has the most households with social security income, retirement income, supplemental security income, and households with food stamps. Zip code 40057 has the most households with public assistance income.

April 13, 2018

Veterans

Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40007	7	0	7
40011	140	4	63
40019	231	16	**95**
40036	6	0	0
40050	81	12	35
40055	153	0	49
40057	**257**	19	80
40058	17	8	8
40068	224	**29**	48
40070	30	7	7
40075	46	16	29

Zip code 40057 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population. Zip code 40068 has the highest number of veterans living below the poverty level. Zip code 40019 has the highest number of veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40007	0	0	0	0
40011	14	5	0	44
40019	97	**97**	0	**87**
40036	0	0	0	0
40050	0	0	0	23
40055	**106**	80	**45**	19
40057	14	0	0	63
40058	0	0	0	0
40068	29	29	0	8
40070	0	0	0	0
40075	9	0	0	0

Zip code 40055 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, and the highest population of individuals 65+ speaking Spanish. Zip code 40019 has the highest number of individuals 18+ speaking Spanish and highest population of foreign-born individuals.

Oldham County
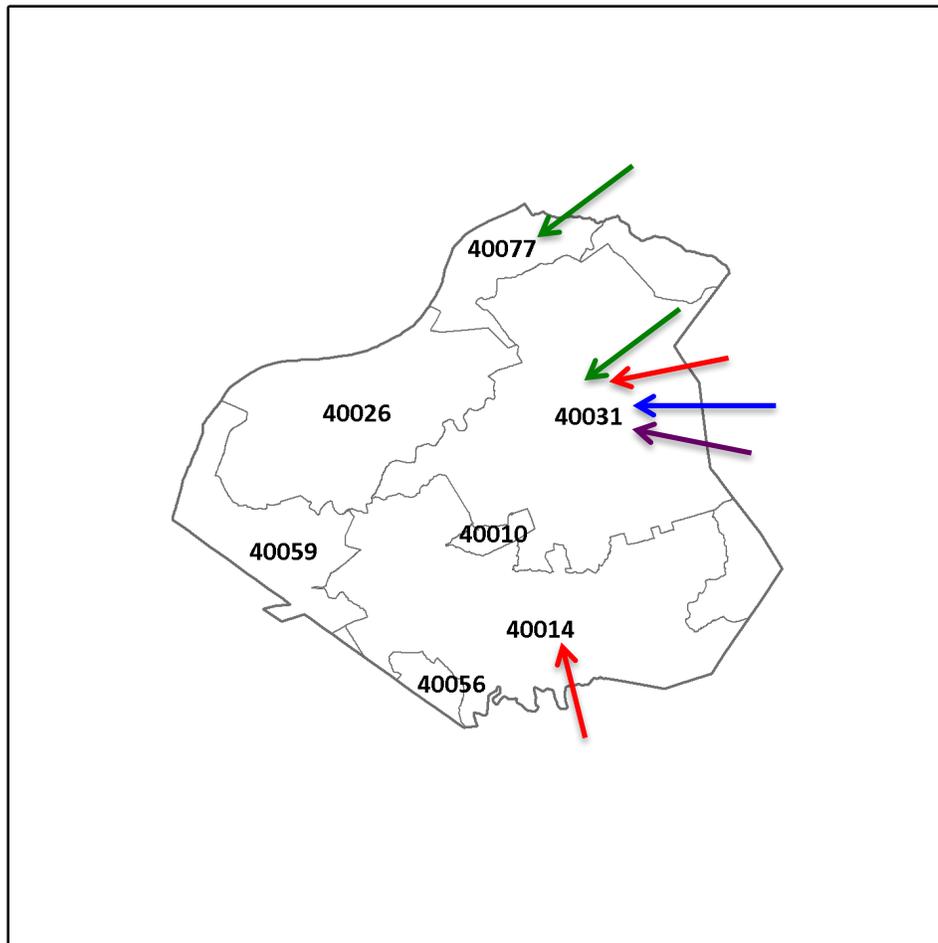
Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
> **Green:** highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
> **Blue:** where the most veterans live.
> **Purple:** where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

In Oldham County the most services are needed in zip code 40031, with some population issues in 40014 and some economic issues in zip codes 40010 and 40077.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40010	651	615	23	13	0	0	0	240	411	196	167	131	91	0
40014	20595	19230	643	33	548	**278**	411	10589	10006	6787	3602	2903	2260	252
40026	5788	5444	65	3	186	119	144	2822	2966	1807	844	709	501	16
40031	**24095**	**20911**	**1654**	**104**	**1373**	166	**1246**	**13614**	**10481**	**7585**	**4270**	**3741**	**2850**	**371**
40056	3493	3048	71	5	177	45	324	1630	1863	1354	821	688	570	130
40077	382	360	22	0	0	0	0	197	185	260	110	95	76	20

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In Oldham County, zip code 40031 is the most populated zip code, also in terms of all race groups, except Asians that are mostly in zip code 40014. Most males and females live in zip code 40031 as well as all age groups.

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40010	$77,778	95	38	0	25	25	$26,048	0%
40014	$90,595	1688	1315	232	52	319	$35,822	1%
40026	$97,270	366	283	47	0	7	$38,583	0%
40031	$70,752	2193	1584	306	230	632	$25,037	9%
40056	$69,598	326	267	7	12	79	$40,032	1%
40077	$52,857	54	46	4	0	22	$30,643	0%

Zip code 40077 has the lowest median household income. Zip code 40031 has the lowest per capita income dollars. Zip code 40031 also has the highest households with social security income, retirement income, supplementary security income, cash public assistance income, and food stamps/SNAP benefits, as well as individuals 65+ whose income is below the poverty level.

Veterans

Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40010	72	0	10
40014	1408	27	237
40026	314	14	34
40031	1928	32	290
40056	284	3	22
40077	46	0	3

Zip code 40031 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population, veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months, and veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ Speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40010	12	12	12	0
40014	301	558	9	660
40026	60	155	2	130
40031	432	568	32	827
40056	86	96	0	111
40077	7	7	7	0

Zip code 40031 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, the highest population of individuals 18+ Speaking Spanish, and the highest population of foreign-born individuals.

April 13, 2018
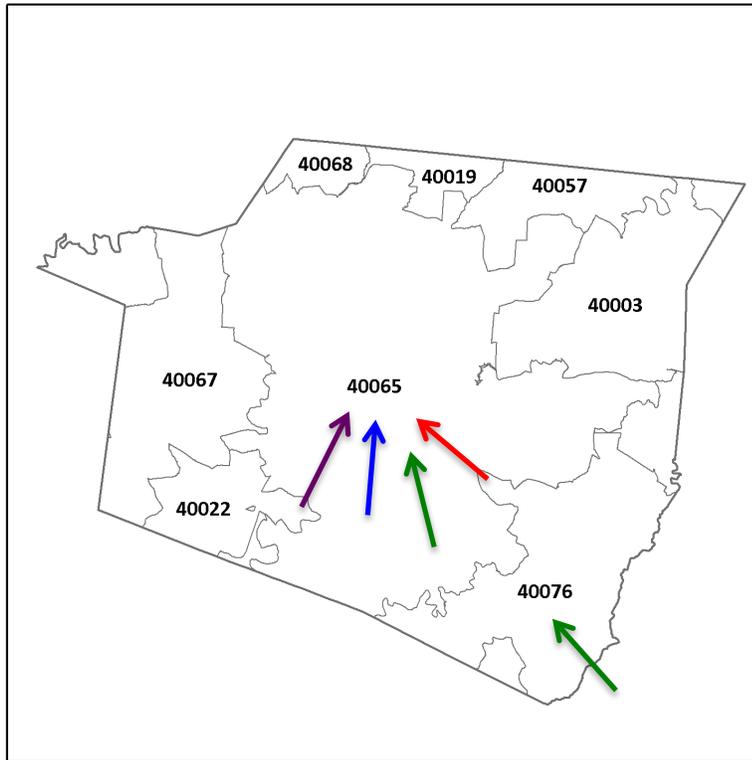
Shelby County

Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
Blue: where the most veterans live.
Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

In Shelby County, the most services are needed in zip code 40065, with some economic issues in zip code 40076.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40003	2271	2238	10	0	14	6	17	1262	1009	828	396	319	218	14
40022	921	876	0	0	86	7	38	454	467	435	283	233	180	54
40065	**29713**	**25050**	**2420**	**18**	**3362**	**450**	**1775**	**14150**	**15563**	**9206**	**5775**	**5028**	**3907**	**374**
40067	5313	4419	656	0	329	32	206	2587	2726	1819	975	771	586	23
40076	2307	2280	6	7	91	0	14	1248	1059	1170	640	595	530	68

In Shelby County, zip code 40065 is the most populated in terms of total population, all race/ethnic groups, males, females, and all age groups.

April 13, 2018

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40003	$69,400	196	204	4	9	38	$31,622	6%
40022	$65,500	138	107	26	23	27	$26,491	3%
40065	$55,000	**3499**	**2262**	**444**	**790**	**1749**	**$24,805**	9%
40067	$80,750	537	320	24	90	139	$40,779	2%
40076	**$51,037**	403	292	51	19	117	$26,427	**17%**

Zip code 40076 has the lowest median household income, and the highest % of individuals 65+ with income below the poverty level**.** Zip code 40065 has the lowest per capital income dollars, the highest number of households with social security, retirement, supplemental security and cash public assistance income, as well as the largest number of people with food stamps.

Veterans

Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40003	193	9	37
40022	62	0	25
40065	**1775**	**127**	**419**
40067	314	0	81
40076	176	8	83

Zip code 40065 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population, veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months, and veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English	18+ Speaking Spanish	65+ Speaking Spanish	Foreign born
40003	0	0	0	27
40022	42	19	0	71
40065	**486**	**351**	**18**	**2436**
40067	137	73	6	289
40076	33	33	0	112

Zip code 40065 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, the highest population of individuals 18+ and 65+ Speaking Spanish, and the highest population of foreign-born individuals.

April 13, 2018

Spencer County
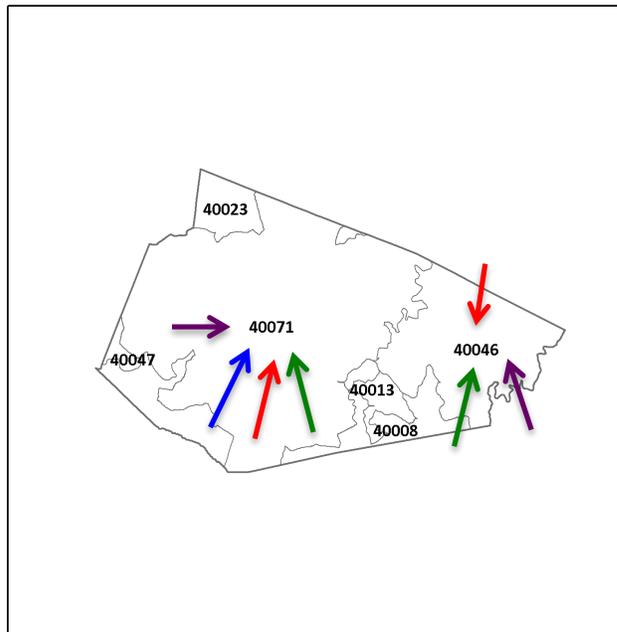
Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
       Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
       Blue: where the most veterans live.
       Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

In Spencer County, most services are needed in zip code 40071, with some population characteristics ton consider, as well as economic issues and immigration issues in 40046.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40046	1774	1690	20	0	47	0	64	1025	**749**	691	288	249	200	0
40071	**14818**	**14148**	**204**	**49**	**301**	**52**	**365**	**7405**	713	**5108**	**2606**	**2377**	**1955**	**205**

In Spencer County, the most populated zip code in terms of all races, and age groups are the 40071 zip code area. Zip code 40046 has the highest number of females.

April 13, 2018

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40046	$55,761	175	152	48	0	59	$28,756	0%
40071	$60,952	1638	1061	338	103	497	$25,456	10%

Zip code 40046 has the lowest median household income with zip code 40071 having the lowest per capita income dollars. Zip code 40071 has the highest number of individuals in all of the supplemental income and benefits categories.

Veterans

| Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40046	194	0	104
40071	991	78	284

Zip code 40071 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population, veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months, and veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ Speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40046	33	33	33	26
40071	181	79	19	165

Zip code 40071 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, and 18+ speaking Spanish, as well as the highest number of foreign born individuals. Zip code 40046 has the highest population of individuals 65+ speaking a language other than English.
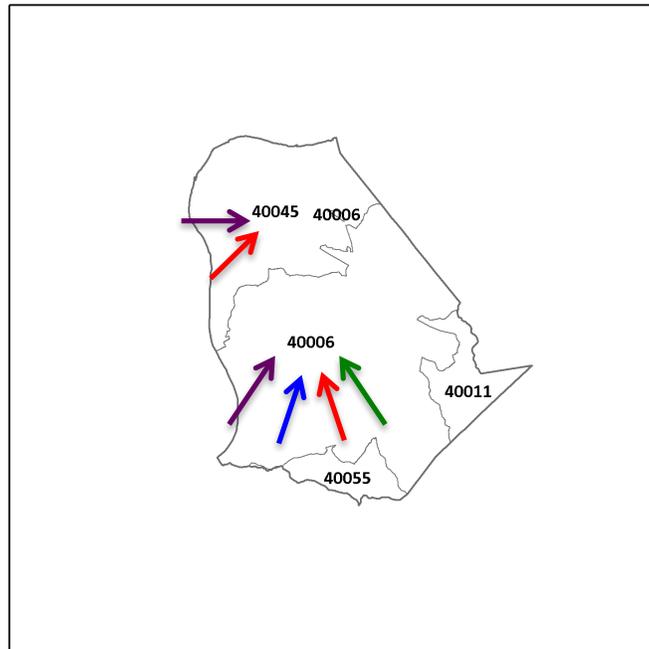
April 13, 2018

Trimble County

Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
        Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
        Blue: where the most veterans live.
        Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

In Trimble County, most services are needed in zip code 40006 with zip code 40045 having some population and language and immigration issues.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40006	**4863**	**4850**	0	0	**88**	0	13	**2394**	**2469**	**1890**	**1167**	**1025**	**842**	**105**
40045	3370	3300	0	**4**	40	**1**	**65**	1851	1519	1284	784	656	476	64

In Trimble County, the most populated zip code is 4006, with also the highest number of males and females, and all age groups. It also houses the largest number of Hispanics. Zip code 40045 has the highest number of American Indian and Alaskan natives, as well as Asians and Other races.

April 13, 2018

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median household income	Households with Social Security	Households with retirement income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40006	**$42,482**	**755**	**479**	**134**	**25**	**345**	**$21,386**	**15%**
40045	$49,451	502	354	78	2	144	$25,424	11%

Zip code 40006 has the lowest median household income as well as the lowest per capita income dollars. It also has the highest numbers of households receiving supplemental income and benefits.

Veterans

| Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40006	**431**	**29**	**163**
40045	209	17	55

Zip code 40006 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population, the highest number of veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months, and veterans with a disability.

Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ Speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40006	16	14	0	**99**
40045	**36**	**29**	**16**	76

Zip code 40045 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English, and the highest population of individuals 18+ and 65+ Speaking Spanish. Zip code 40006 has the highest population of foreign born individuals.

Jefferson County
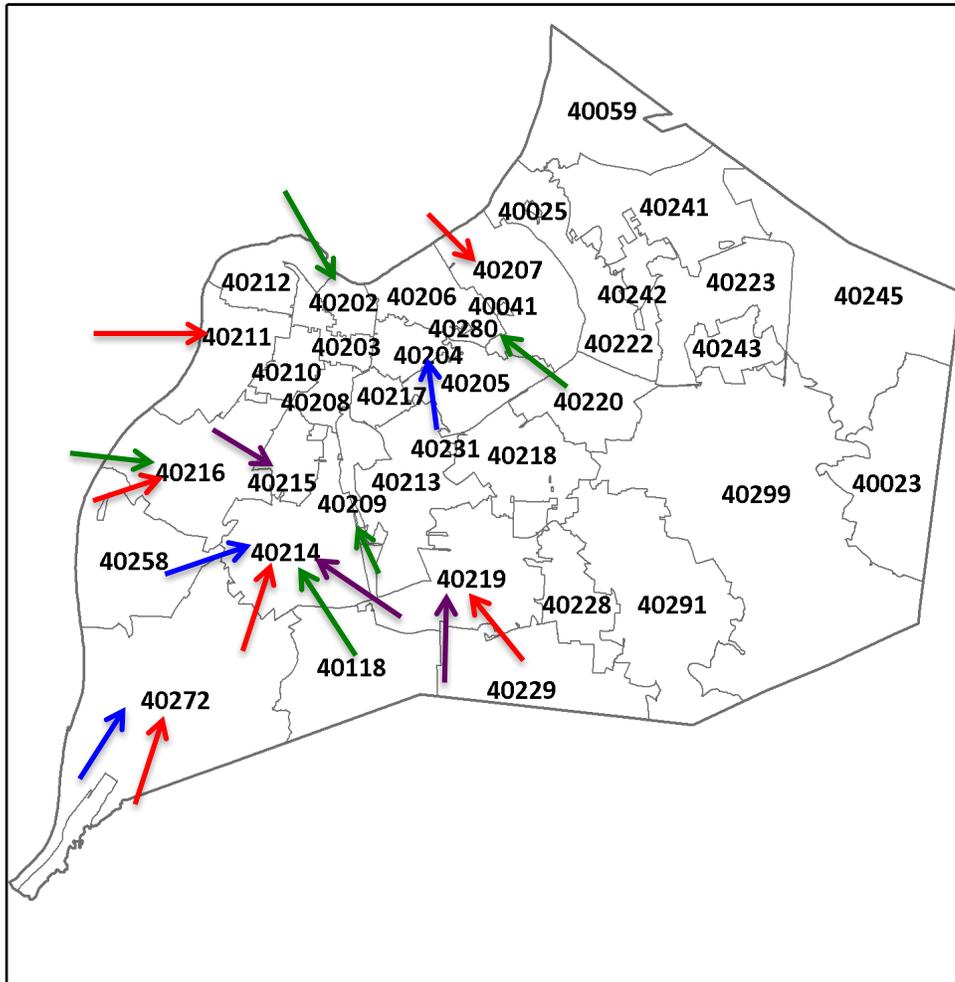
Legend: **Red:** highest population characteristics.
        Green: highest economic need / supplemental income characteristics.
        Blue: where the most veterans live.
        Purple: where the most immigrant and non-English speaking individuals live.

In Jefferson County, most services are needed in zip codes 40214, with some population and language and immigration issues in 40219, population and veteran issues in 40272, population and economic issues in 40216, population issues in 40211 and 40207, economic issues in 40202, 40209 and 40280, veteran issues in 40204, and language and immigration issues in 40215.

Basic Demographics

Zip Code	Total Pop	Caucasian	African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other or 2+ races	Male	Female	50+	60+	62+	65+	85+
40023	4727	4616	92	0	63	19	0	2393	2334	1632	792	655	476	39
40025	29	25	0	0	5	4	0	14	15	28	22	22	22	2
40041	275	253	12	0	0	0	10	75	200	275	269	269	255	115
40059	17986	16201	749	22	371	701	313	8863	9123	6904	3809	3294	2607	160
40118	9285	8816	278	0	974	33	158	4237	5048	3285	1865	1597	1272	152
40202	6362	2623	3403	6	161	92	238	4020	2342	1909	922	774	505	15
40203	18964	7130	11016	4	283	90	724	9384	9580	6049	3616	3191	2503	470
40204	14353	12532	1163	6	319	132	508	7332	7021	4372	2442	2145	1686	218
40205	24134	22796	517	41	403	343	437	11329	12805	9985	6125	5342	4237	714
40206	19144	16666	1638	16	281	349	475	9085	10059	7020	4223	3620	2783	407
40207	30544	28001	958	96	1085	581	908	14298	16246	12106	7590	6702	5523	**954**
40208	16186	10804	4216	63	536	127	851	7929	8257	3226	1643	1334	890	126
40209	450	390	38	0	27	0	22	183	267	95	40	40	40	0
40210	15044	1497	13158	0	96	18	371	7085	7959	4275	2331	2037	1665	189
40211	23434	1296	**21459**	4	87	7	668	10539	12895	7314	3976	3408	2627	363
40212	18348	6655	10967	0	139	14	712	8718	9630	5940	3341	2810	2154	180
40213	16327	12294	3141	54	1395	212	626	7968	8359	5261	2998	2487	1991	300
40214	**45370**	31951	7310	**174**	4204	**3461**	2457	**22313**	**23057**	14972	8410	7204	**5810**	831
40215	21052	12020	7461	90	1360	497	898	9704	11348	6214	2802	2363	1853	267
40216	41358	24639	14865	13	1388	214	1573	19394	21964	**15240**	**8727**	**7584**	5767	913
40217	12972	11264	699	8	387	526	475	6815	6157	4400	2370	2152	1759	361
40218	31971	17940	11232	100	3061	1080	1619	14869	17102	10082	5875	5335	4295	730
40219	40370	27664	8740	44	**5545**	1244	**2678**	19446	20924	12588	7276	6348	5369	667
40220	33009	24731	5891	24	1590	996	1367	15721	17288	12742	8001	7031	5586	901
40222	21021	18218	1098	90	1024	1023	592	9857	11164	8749	5756	5302	4603	808
40223	22079	18649	2134	57	799	769	470	10383	11696	9168	5465	4790	3976	424
40228	16010	12726	2489	0	475	189	606	7832	8178	6046	3626	3273	2567	296
40229	36788	32994	2195	35	1083	266	1298	18473	18315	11271	6249	5459	4267	307
40241	29891	23547	3275	33	991	2163	873	14680	15211	11348	6994	6254	5256	891
40242	11403	9408	1267	43	671	446	239	5373	6030	4191	2588	2287	1923	226
40243	10361	9168	590	60	317	288	246	5139	5222	4343	3005	2709	2292	402
40245	32896	27179	2892	2	1236	1342	1479	16007	16889	10567	5760	5069	3659	205
40258	27000	22807	3434	0	475	68	691	12840	14160	9318	5135	4571	3795	707
40272	38519	**35190**	1788	32	1638	342	1136	18660	19859	13470	8136	6916	5577	634
40280	595	491	21	0	27	16	67	345	250	48	31	31	31	0
40291	36786	30940	3894	53	1790	451	1389	18001	18785	12110	7251	6252	4868	523
40299	38402	33190	3081	0	1448	653	1456	19105	19297	13698	7823	7029	5503	618

In Jefferson County, zip code 40214 is the most populated in terms of total population, American Indian and Alaska Natives, Asians, males, females and all individuals 65+. Zip Code 40272 has the most Caucasians. Zip code 40211 has the most African-Americans and zip code 40219 has the most Hispanics, and those identified as other or more than 2 races. Zip code 40222 has the most American Indians and Native Alaskans. Zip code 40216 has the most individuals 50+, 60+ and 62+, with zip code 40207 having the most individuals 85+.

April 13, 2018

Economic Characteristics

Zip Code	Median Household Income	Households with Social Security	Households with Retirement Income	Households with Supplemental Security Income	Households with cash public assistance income	Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	Per capita income dollars	Age 65+ with income below poverty level
40023	$109,500	312	342	53	5	12	$42,731	8%
40025	$250,000+	10	2	1	0	0	$285,783	0 %
40041	-	147	81	0	0	0	$21,475	10%
40059	$114,097	1689	1171	77	52	91	$66,566	4%
40118	$43,406	1256	676	275	255	628	$19,435	10%
40202	$14,738	757	110	368	181	1078	$19,452	47%
40203	$15,330	2608	823	1558	424	3989	$13,585	41%
40204	$45,856	1311	827	210	96	624	$38,043	8%
40205	$69,174	2764	2046	209	72	336	$42,317	7%
40206	$45,948	2348	1292	458	208	1015	$34,682	8%
40207	$72,909	4203	2465	249	319	602	$48,169	4%
40208	$26,551	1178	397	687	134	1516	$15,138	31%
40209	$21,458	33	10	49	0	76	$13,358	55%
40210	$19,778	1875	828	1087	349	2646	$12,444	21%
40211	$25,943	2866	1633	1535	336	3407	$14,794	18%
40212	$26,713	2609	1215	1240	256	2711	$13,999	14%
40213	$36,865	1929	1353	532	260	1326	$22,968	11%
40214	$40,428	5794	3089	1123	718	4091	$20,628	11%
40215	$29,706	2256	1030	884	526	3048	$14,540	18%
40216	$38,962	6096	3804	955	719	3341	$21,090	10%
40217	$40,288	1751	974	328	192	760	$23,245	22%
40218	$36,552	3765	2133	978	501	2157	$21,245	10%
40219	$42,141	4665	3006	1241	644	3183	$21,016	9%
40220	$52,155	4349	3051	765	623	1131	$31,076	6%
40222	$62,028	3120	1716	178	162	430	$46,449	4%
40223	$72,899	2773	1943	250	202	375	$42,215	2%
40228	$61,886	2079	1571	245	109	515	$27,967	10%
40229	$51,927	4064	2685	778	351	1672	$23,217	8%
40241	$76,642	3854	2825	246	186	234	$42,258	6%
40242	$62,288	1347	1041	109	161	295	$30,586	5%
40243	$61,836	1590	1206	313	61	245	$35,786	4%
40245	$105,791	2462	2025	184	120	212	$47,275	4%
40258	$49,939	3556	2671	841	210	1438	$23,050	8%
40272	$50,219	5056	3614	798	493	1826	$23,157	5%
40280	$40,278	20	11	0	0	0	$12,408	0%
40291	$67,453	4167	3152	476	124	670	$30,095	4%
40299	$69,555	4400	3055	595	269	795	$33,147	5%

In Jefferson County, zip code 40202 has the lowest median household income, and zip code 40280 has the lowest per capita income. Zip code 40216 has the highest number of households with social security income, retirement income and cash public assistance income. Zip code 40203 has the highest number of households with supplemental security income. Zip code 40214 has the highest number of household with food stamp benefits. Zip code 40209 has the highest percentage of individuals 65+ whose income is below the poverty level.

April 13, 2018

Veterans

Zip Code	Veterans in the 18+ population	Veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months	Veterans with a disability
40025	345	7	38
40041	4	0	2
40059	56	15	11
40118	965	26	148
40202	632	7	185
40203	582	302	294
40204	1466	**444**	623
40205	729	76	172
40206	1391	38	317
40207	1099	147	283
40208	1946	73	381
40209	1046	179	333
40210	26	22	22
40211	767	150	287
40212	1388	258	365
40213	1194	236	487
40214	891	92	238
40215	2819	393	997
40216	1212	161	326
40217	3094	215	**1033**
40218	721	82	246
40219	2306	181	642
40220	2928	273	790
40222	2299	149	685
40223	1620	52	417
40228	1439	77	279
40229	1326	25	306
40231	2471	237	526
40241	2009	126	460
40242	789	16	250
40243	943	24	173
40245	1971	40	414
40258	2067	51	636
40272	**3239**	120	948
40280	0	0	0
40291	2682	82	577
40299	2599	171	746

Zip code 40272 has the highest number of veterans in the 18+ population. Zip code 4024 has the highest number of veterans living below the poverty level for the past 12 months. Zip code 40217 has the highest number of veterans with a disability.

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Language and Immigration

Zip Code	18+ speaking a language other than English N	18+ Speaking Spanish N	65+ Speaking Spanish N	Foreign born
40025	33	14	0	50
40041	10	6	5	9
40059	0	0	0	0
40118	745	207	42	1052
40202	147	126	0	603
40203	248	113	31	182
40204	367	116	0	954
40205	301	203	15	420
40206	804	288	36	776
40207	535	181	36	749
40208	1042	358	29	1877
40209	326	134	4	442
40210	0	0	0	27
40211	221	70	0	790
40212	177	43	11	267
40213	70	54	0	60
40214	510	389	12	1139
40215	**2681**	761	162	**7720**
40216	664	251	45	1744
40217	740	351	14	916
40218	367	140	8	662
40219	1532	570	8	4709
40220	2130	**1456**	**202**	5800
40222	1075	365	52	2899
40223	750	241	19	1752
40228	811	285	115	1825
40229	566	134	19	901
40231	541	320	35	854
40241	1596	413	97	3010
40242	449	132	43	1020
40243	199	63	6	274
40245	1503	573	120	2137
40258	383	167	6	614
40272	753	470	51	1150
40280	27	27	0	16
40291	1090	310	5	1598
40299	1240	495	89	2049

Zip code 40215 has the highest population of individuals 18+ speaking a language other than English and the highest number of foreign-born individuals. Zip code 40219 has the highest population of individuals 18+ and 65+ speaking Spanish.

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Basic Description of Needs Assessment Sample as Compared to Overall Population

Sample Distribution by County

In the table below, the distribution of the sample by county is shown. Compared to the % of the total population living in the seven-county region, the focus on oversampling the rural counties was successful, resulting in a total rural sample of 35%. The actual rural population in the region is only 23%.

	Total Pop	% of Region	Sample N	% of Total
Bullitt	76,961	8%	66	9%
Henry	15,455	2%	26	4%
Oldham	63,037	6%	45	6%
Shelby	44,290	5%	48	7%
Spencer	17,577	2%	41	6%
Trimble	8,783	1%	26	4%
Rural	**226,103**	**23%**	**252**	**35%**
Jefferson	755,809	74%	469	65%
Total	**981,912**	**100**	**721**	**100**

Even though the rural oversampling was successful, conclusions cannot be made by county due to the low sample size in each individual county. Therefore, comparisons between counties were only made between Jefferson County (urban) and all other counties combined (rural).

Basic Demographics

Gender

	% Male		% Female	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	49%	19%	51%	81%
Henry*	50%	14%	50%	82%
Oldham	53%	33%	47%	67%
Shelby**	48%	36%	52%	61%
Spencer	50%	34%	50%	66%
Trimble	50%	9%	50%	91%
Rural		**26%**		**73%**
Jefferson***	48%	21%	52%	78%
Total		**22%**		**77%**

*4% identified as other gender; **3% identified as other gender
***1% identified as other gender

The sample is overrepresented with females.

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Age

	Median Age		% 50+		% 60+		% 62+		% 65+		% 85+	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	39	63	33%	70%	19%	54%	17%	52%	13%	46%	1%	8%
Henry	41	67	37%	95%	23%	77%	19%	68%	16%	55%	1%	14%
Oldham	40	67	31%	96%	17%	75%	14%	64%	11%	54%	1%	18%
Shelby	39	70	33%	94%	20%	64%	17%	61%	13%	61%	1%	6%
Spencer	41	68	34%	88%	16%	81%	15%	73%	12%	65%	1%	8%
Trimble	41	70	37%	84%	23%	79%	20%	79%	15%	73%	1%	10%
Rural		**67**		**86%**		**68%**		**63%**		**57%**		**9%**
Jefferson	38	68	33%	91%	20%	77%	18%	72%	14%	63%	2%	10%
Total		**68**		**89%**		**74%**		**69%**		**61%**		**9%**

The sample clearly is an older sample from all the counties, with Trimble and Shelby County presenting with the oldest sample. The rural sample is slightly younger than the urban sample.

Race/Ethnicity

	% White Non-Hispanic		% Black Non-Hispanic		% Hispanic		% Other	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	95%	98%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Henry	92%	91%	3%	4%	3%	0%	2%	4%
Oldham	88%	89%	4%	6%	4%	0%	4%	6%
Shelby	80%	89%	7%	9%	9%	0%	4%	3%
Spencer	94%	100%	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Trimble	96%	91%	0%	0%	3%	5%	1%	4%
Rural		**93%**		**3%**		**1%**		**5%**
Jefferson	69%	69%	19%	23%	5%	2%	7%	6%
Total		**78%**		**16%**		**1%**		**5%**

The rural sample is less diverse than the urban sample, representing the population that shows similar characteristics.

Years of Education

	% Less than High School Diploma		% High School Diploma (25+)		% Bachelor's Degree or higher	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	14%	17%	41%	24%	14%	37%
Henry	19%	18%	45%	18%	11%	32%
Oldham	8%	11%	23%	40%	39%	37%
Shelby	14%	18%	32%	3%	24%	56%
Spencer	12%	9%	36%	33%	19%	33%
Trimble	16%	22%	47%	44%	10%	9%
Rural		**15%**		**26%**		**36%**
Jefferson	11%	10%	28%	16%	32%	51%
Total		**12%**		**20%**		**46%**

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In almost all the counties there is an overrepresentation of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Employment Status

	In the labor force		Unemployed			Not in the labor force	
	Pop	**Sample**	**Pop**	**Sample**		**Pop**	**Sample**
Bullitt	66%	39%	8%	7%		34%	54%
Henry	62%	58%	7%	0%		38%	42%
Oldham	63%	28%	4%	0%		37%	72%
Shelby	65%	49%	6%	0%		35%	51%
Spencer	67%	13%	6%	0%		33%	87%
Trimble	60%	41%	15%	0%		40%	59%
Rural	-	**37%**	-	**2%**		-	**61%**
Jefferson	66%	35%	6%	2%		34%	63%
Total	-	**36%**	-	**2%**		-	**62%**

The sample has an overrepresentation of individuals who are not in the labor force, mainly due to retirement. The only exception is Henry County that is a better representation of the total population

Income

	Less than $10,000		Between $10,000 and $49,999		Between $50,000 and $74,999		Between $75,000 and $99,000		Between $100,000 and $149,000		$150,000 and more	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	4%	10%	40%	49%	22%	12%	16%	12%	14%	14%	4%	2%
Henry	9%	25%	44%	35%	22%	20%	11%	0%	10%	10%	4%	10%
Oldham	3%	10%	24%	55%	17%	19%	16%	3%	22%	3%	19%	10%
Shelby	5%	9%	37%	38%	18%	9%	15%	9%	15%	25%	9%	9%
Spencer	5%	10%	29%	52%	25%	24%	16%	14%	18%	0%	7%	0%
Trimble	10%	25%	43%	55%	17%	15%	17%	5%	11%	0%	2%	0%
Rural		**13%**		**48%**		**16%**		**8%**		**10%**		**5%**
Jefferson	8%	14%	43%	51%	18%	14%	12%	8%	11%	8%	8%	5%
Total		**14%**		**50%**		**14%**		**8%**		**9%**		**5%**

The sample over represents the lower income categories as compared to the population in the counties.

Marital Status

	Married/ Partnered		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Single	
	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample	Pop	Sample
Bullitt	54%	45%	6%	23%	15%	20%	25%	13%
Henry	54%	61%	8%	22%	15%	8%	23%	9%
Oldham	58%	47%	4%	26%	13%	21%	26%	6%
Shelby	56%	53%	4%	28%	15%	11%	25%	8%
Spencer	64%	39%	4%	27%	12%	27%	21%	6%
Trimble	60%	44%	7%	26%	12%	26%	21%	4%
Rural		**48%**		**25%**		**19%**		**8%**
Jefferson	44%	41%	6%	21%	16%	27%	34%	11%
Total		**43%**		**22%**		**24%**		**10%**

The sample is over represented with widowed and divorced/separated individuals and under represented on being married/partnered and single.

Conclusion

The sample used for this needs assessment represent an oversample of rural residents to ensure their voices were heard. Furthermore, as is the case in many surveys, the sample is overrepresented with females, and is older than the general population. The sample is slightly less racially and ethnically diverse as desired but does have at least a 22% minority representation. The sample is more educated than the general population and has an overrepresentation of people no longer active in the workforce, mainly due to retirement. The sample over represents the lower income categories as well as widowed and divorced/separated individuals.

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Section 4: Health Status of the Seven Counties

Prevalence of Disease and Mortality Rates

The prevalence of disease and mortality rates are shown below (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017). The counties with the highest percentage in each column are highlighted in red.

Location	Diabetes (Adults)	Diabetes (Medicare Pop)	High Cholesterol (Adults)	High Cholesterol (Medicare Pop)	Heart Disease (Adults)	Heart Disease (Medicare Pop)	High Blood Pressure (Adult)	High Blood Pressure (Medicare Pop)	Obesity (Adults with BMI>30)	Asthma (Adults)
KY	11%	29%	41%	47%	6%	29%	33%	60%	33%	16%
USA	9%	27%	39%	45%	4%	26%	28%	55%	28%	13%
Bullitt	12%	28%	41%	50%	7%	30%	43%	59%	32%	17%
Henry	10%	27%	29%	49%	2%	27%	-	57%	31%	7%
Oldham	9%	24%	22%	49%	1%	24%	28%	57%	27%	12%
Shelby	11%	25%	52%	44%	13%	29%	30%	57%	33%	24%
Spencer	11%	27%	39%	41%	12%	27%	-	55%	30%	17%
Trimble	11%	27%	-	38%	-	31%	-	52%	34%	-
Jefferson	11%	25%	38%	45%	6%	28%	31%	60%	31%	16%

Location	Poor Dental Health	Poor General Health	Depression (Medicare Pop)	Mortality-Premature Death (Years of Potential life lost, Rate per 100,000 pop)	Mortality-Cancer (age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 pop)	Mortality-Heart Disease (age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 pop)	Mortality-Lung Disease (age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 pop)	Mortality-Stroke (Age-Adjusted death rate per 100,000 pop)
KY	24%	21%	20%	8,869	202	206	63	43
USA	16%	16%	17%	6,588	166	172	42	37
Bullitt	24%	21%	19%	6,762	172	161	50	32
Henry	21%	15%	18%	7,791	241	203	64	50
Oldham	6%	9%	17%	5,196	168	148	48	37
Shelby	9%	14%	16%	5,776	171	230	47	69
Spencer	9%	18%	19%	6,035	179	211	67	38
Trimble	0%	-	18%	8,012	211	186	66	-
Jefferson	18%	17%	17%	8,714	192	172	51	41

From these tables, it is clear that the county struggling the most with its health is Bullitt County, followed by Shelby County. Oldham County is the healthiest county in the region.

People with Disabilities

Data on people with disabilities were gathered from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017) and was available by zip code.

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Bullitt County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40047	2609	1444	288	222	615	703	350	555
40109	339	581	88	23	110	106	5	115
40110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40150	710	1102	124	46	123	229	63	159
40165	**4840**	**7530**	**561**	**519**	**1258**	**1205**	**443**	**1041**
Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40047	2609	927	376	87	165	581	195	269
40109	339	97	27	7	12	49	25	30
40110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40150	710	281	150	62	103	175	75	111
40165	**4840**	**1556**	**800**	**206**	**283**	**845**	**237**	**581**

In Bullitt County, zip code 40165 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities. The same zip code also has the highest prevalence of all the different disability types.

Henry County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40007	22	15	0	9	0	6	0	0
40011	273	115	15	20	57	75	14	42
40019	581	316	35	51	135	**209**	46	**125**
40036	29	31	0	0	12	9	0	21
40050	345	225	45	**60**	121	150	38	115
40055	338	240	58	38	125	135	39	111
40057	**635**	**341**	**77**	24	**137**	198	**78**	79
40058	16	12	0	0	10	10	10	12
40068	248	128	23	10	69	92	23	28
40070	33	28	13	7	8	7	0	15
40075	248	115	12	12	19	91	55	33
Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40007	22	7	7	0	0	7	7	7
40011	273	139	75	20	32	94	15	40
40019	581	227	106	41	**88**	137	51	**93**
40036	29	8	0	0	0	8	8	8
40050	345	104	52	9	35	63	13	53
40055	338	98	30	23	40	94	38	48
40057	**635**	**242**	**134**	**59**	29	**141**	**55**	64
40058	16	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
40068	248	120	48	20	23	77	27	27
40070	33	5	0	0	0	5	5	5
40075	248	104	9	37	10	65	8	8

In Henry County, zip code 40057 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities. The same zip code also has the highest prevalence of all the different disability types, except for zip code 40019 that has the highest prevalence of ambulatory difficulty (18-64), independent living

difficulty (18-64), cognitive difficulty (65+), and independent living difficulty (65+). Also, zip code 40050 has the highest prevalence of vision difficulty (18-64).

Oldham County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40010	73	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
40014	1774	1016	**275**	**173**	339	469	210	287
40026	258	126	17	26	61	34	8	20
40031	**2410**	**1214**	213	105	**527**	**596**	**265**	**542**
40056	380	175	37	63	40	73	23	67
40077	44	12	3	0	6	12	6	6
Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40010	73	22	0	0	10	22	10	10
40014	1774	624	194	104	179	434	198	352
40026	258	89	24	0	14	68	22	33
40031	**2410**	**883**	**382**	**216**	**255**	**531**	**265**	**382**
40056	380	182	106	34	72	132	64	105
40077	44	29	19	4	12	21	7	20

In Oldham County, zip code 40031 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities. The same zip code also has the highest prevalence of all the different disability types, except for zip code 40014 that has the highest prevalence of hearing difficulty (18-64), and vision difficulty (18-64).

Shelby County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40003	223	102	33	34	50	49	19	20
40022	184	39	6	15	15	9	9	18
40065	**3652**	**2001**	**272**	**373**	**851**	**1168**	**375**	**710**
40067	570	359	67	29	196	125	57	83
40076	483	210	22	68	87	92	39	22
Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40003	223	70	25	20	20	47	21	33
40022	184	115	36	0	33	100	19	56
40065	**3652**	**1388**	**540**	**181**	**272**	**839**	**238**	**511**
40067	570	185	50	23	58	85	33	38
40076	483	232	102	47	63	135	42	86

In Shelby County, zip code 40065 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities.

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Spencer County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40046	387	267	59	22	84	157	57	65
40071	**2058**	**1259**	**249**	**169**	**539**	**581**	**160**	**330**

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40046	387	105	40	0	63	38	22	39
40071	**2058**	**625**	**304**	**51**	**131**	**372**	**101**	**194**

In Spencer County, zip code 40071 has the highest number of individuals disabilities.

Trimble County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40006	**960**	**525**	**130**	**103**	**259**	**359**	**167**	**169**
40045	620	301	68	169	137	156	65	126

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40006	**960**	**363**	**189**	**103**	**73**	**275**	**85**	**139**
40045	620	232	127	38	32	160	39	80

In Trimble County, zip code 40006 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities.

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Jefferson County

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 18 to 64 years	Age 18-64 with a hearing difficulty	Age 18-64 with a vision difficulty	Age 18-64 with a cognitive difficulty	Age 18-64 with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 18-64 with a self-care difficulty	Age 18-64 with a independent living difficulty
40023	321	166	96	11	37	85	21	25
40025	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40041	91	8	0	0	8	0	0	0
40059	1044	399	143	36	231	100	15	93
40118	1673	983	111	123	300	664	167	235
40202	1340	1047	105	126	680	745	167	400
40203	4695	2878	338	477	1298	1730	388	811
40204	1479	1129	112	170	569	521	153	383
40205	2124	998	160	219	454	295	54	234
40206	2326	1361	306	349	675	545	128	447
40207	2935	1200	229	256	489	519	179	426
40208	3063	2434	374	389	1301	1315	541	845
40209	145	82	0	0	63	70	70	70
40210	3638	2017	212	336	1220	1121	297	689
40211	4864	3007	267	487	1426	1932	496	1054
40212	4669	3126	350	564	1538	1811	562	1160
40213	2568	1645	226	328	841	839	181	599
40214	**7211**	**4254**	596	605	**1769**	**2457**	**820**	1505
40215	3577	2417	220	396	1163	1321	486	1000
40216	6977	3995	536	650	1493	2362	797	**1700**
40217	2278	1419	233	176	637	726	171	357
40218	4716	2569	279	367	1300	1126	342	992
40219	6306	3638	**609**	532	1493	2100	762	1404
40220	4301	2171	361	268	1168	808	394	759
40222	2346	998	176	142	520	554	192	292
40223	1975	794	87	100	358	396	102	224
40228	2334	1091	192	114	410	576	128	317
40229	4817	2614	538	306	990	1297	541	952
40231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40241	2914	1043	165	101	560	478	267	477
40242	1322	531	143	66	217	251	79	148
40243	1371	496	71	50	208	269	121	206
40245	2127	1070	307	214	439	545	232	286
40258	4572	2480	477	263	939	1473	317	873
40272	6098	3237	576	**728**	1297	1934	668	1215
40280	38	38	0	0	38	0	7	0
40291	3936	2037	417	187	883	1115	260	581
40299	4523	2353	390	313	1078	1000	318	760

Zip Code	Total Disability	Age 65+	Age 65+ with a hearing difficulty	Age 65+ with a vision difficulty	Age 65+ with a cognitive difficulty	Age 65+ with a ambulatory difficulty	Age 65+ with a self-care difficulty	Age 65+ with a independent living difficulty
40023	321	119	55	15	20	65	8	29
40025	9	9	4	0	4	3	0	2
40041	91	83	11	0	16	55	0	38
40059	1044	519	246	68	83	269	56	172
40118	1673	542	258	111	170	405	129	259
40202	1340	274	30	29	66	247	49	110
40203	4695	1363	322	339	491	1092	432	810
40204	1479	312	137	77	88	226	101	136
40205	2124	991	380	159	219	679	206	492
40206	2326	891	316	114	238	592	136	295
40207	2935	1542	691	286	362	823	260	676
40208	3063	449	90	64	108	304	52	243
40209	145	27	0	22	22	0	22	5
40210	3638	899	192	145	347	645	252	436
40211	4864	1236	293	253	431	921	239	629
40212	4669	1026	268	291	270	698	271	415
40213	2568	821	257	165	199	554	191	410
40214	**7211**	2275	807	389	632	1435	**581**	1044
40215	3577	871	260	94	346	641	181	437
40216	6977	**2510**	**839**	**521**	**708**	1575	540	**1164**
40217	2278	656	268	73	165	469	175	314
40218	4716	1595	644	269	469	960	501	766
40219	6306	2226	834	404	564	1250	433	966
40220	4301	1947	774	318	555	1297	469	855
40222	2346	1236	471	137	346	708	222	584
40223	1975	989	492	170	134	567	189	273
40228	2334	1060	430	92	262	719	309	501
40229	4817	1687	463	239	421	1257	256	654
40231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40241	2914	1655	581	272	600	948	398	849
40242	1322	708	257	47	173	471	137	238
40243	1371	792	302	133	274	585	264	396
40245	2127	795	320	57	221	404	159	241
40258	4572	1809	638	278	399	1134	422	889
40272	6098	2263	943	505	497	**1590**	567	868
40280	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40291	3936	1602	671	269	383	897	300	605
40299	4523	1832	761	328	436	1123	405	742

In Jefferson County, zip code 40214 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities (overall and 18-64). Zip code 40216 has the highest number of individuals with disabilities (65+). Zip code 40214 also has the highest prevalence of all the different disability types, except for zip code 40216 that has the highest prevalence of independent living difficulty (18-64), hearing difficulty (65+), vision difficulty (65+), and cognitive difficulty (65+). Zip code 40219 also has the highest prevalence of hearing difficulties (18-64). Zip code 40272 has the highest prevalence of vision difficulty (18-64) and ambulatory difficulty (65+).

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Section 5: Age-Friendly Communities

Age-friendly communities encourage active aging by optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age. An age-friendly environment enables people of all ages to actively participate in community activities. These livable environments treat everyone with respect, regardless of their age.

The World Health Organization (WHO) developed a checklist for age-friendly cities in 2007 (World Health Organization, 2007).This checklist is currently used as a guide throughout the world to take active steps toward becoming more age-friendly. The tool recommends using focus groups of older people across the globe,

To facilitate the development of age-friendly communities in the seven-county region served by KIPDA, the needs assessment report is structured around the main issues identified by the WHO in seven areas of community living:

1) Outdoor spaces and buildings
2) Transportation
3) Housing
4) Social participation, respect and social inclusion
5) Civic participation and employment
6) Communication and information
7) Community support and health services

The report includes data from the following sources:

1) Public data from existing data sources (e.g. US Census Bureau, Community Commons)
2) Individual needs assessment data summarized in the report with detailed fact sheets for each county attached as Appendix A.
3) Data from World Café's and public hearings

Domain 1: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

The outside environment and public buildings have a major impact on the mobility, independence and quality of life of older people and affect their ability to "age in place". A clean environment without pollution and good air quality is seen as important indicators of age-friendly environments, together with mechanism that are in place to protect citizens from a high heat index. Also, having green spaces, somewhere to rest, age-friendly pavements, safe pedestrian crossings, walkways and cycle paths, as well as age-friendly buildings with elevators, ramps and non-slip flooring are important. A secure environment where residents can feel safe is seen as another indicator of age-friendly communities (World Health Organization, 2007).

Public data

Air Quality

An assessment of the outdoor environment of a community should also include indictors of pollution and air quality. Fine particulate matter consists of small particles in the air that includes dust, dirt, soot and even tiny drops of liquids. This can include particles that individuals may see every day such as smoke or clouds of dust, however, it also includes particles that are so small they are undetected by the human eye. Ground level ozone is a harmful air pollutant that forms when emissions from everyday items combine with other pollutants and "cook" in the heat and sunlight. Sources of such emissions include local industry, gasoline-powered vehicles and lawn equipment, and household paints, stains and solvents. Weather plays a key role in ozone formation. The highest ozone levels are usually recorded in summer months when temperatures approach the high 80s and 90s and the wind is stagnant or light.

In the table below, the average concentration of fine particulate pollution (PM 2.5) is shown, together with the days ozone levels exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (Environment Protection Agency, 2014):

	Particulate Matter 2.5	Ozone
	Average Daily PM 2.5	# of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
KY	*10*	*6*
USA	*9*	*5*
Bullitt	**11**	7
Henry	10	8
Jefferson	**11**	10
Oldham	**11**	**11**
Shelby	10	7
Spencer	10	6
Trimble	10	8

Oldham County has the worst air quality of all the counties both in terms of particulate matter and ozone levels. Bullitt and Jefferson Counties also has similar poor air quality in terms of particulate matter than Oldham County, but not ozone levels.

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Weather

Weather has an impact on air quality. Days with a heat index value over 103 degrees Fahrenheit (taking into account both temperature and humidity), provide some indication of the ability of people to appreciate outdoor spaces without health risks. A high heat index put older adults with heart disease and without access to air conditioning at risk (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017).

	High heat index **%** of weather observations indicating high heat index value
KY	*5%*
US	*5%*
Bullitt	7%
Henry	5%
Jefferson	7%
Oldham	6%
Shelby	4%
Spencer	6%
Trimble	6%

Bullitt County and Jefferson County had the highest percentage of weather observations indicating a high heat index value.

Parks

Having green spaces is one of the most commonly mentioned age-friendly features. The amount of parks and closeness of these parks to residents are shown in the table below (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017):

	Number of parks (local and state)	% Residents within 0.5 mile of a park
KY	*-*	*29%*
US	*-*	*38%*
Bullitt	5	15%
Henry	**2**	**3%**
Jefferson	118	46%
Oldham	6	10%
Shelby	10	11%
Spencer	**2**	9%
Trimble	3	**2%**

Spencer and Henry Counties have the least number of parks in their county. Trimble and Henry have the least percentage of residents living within 0.5 miles from a park.

Road Safety

According to the WHO, state and local governments are not doing enough to secure road safety for their citizens. Road safety promotes health, development and broader environmental

objectives and need to be part of every strategic plan. Speed management which lies at the heart of an effective approach to reducing death and injuries, is not what it needs to be in many of our urban and rural areas. Furthermore, roads continue to be designed and built without sufficient attention to the needs of the most vulnerable users. An additional risk factor is the high amount of driving deaths where alcohol is involved, which requires better law enforcement to prevent drinking and driving. The County Health Rankings (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017) provide data on the motor vehicle crash deaths and driving deaths with alcohol involvement:

	Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000	% Driving Deaths with Alcohol Involvement
KY	*17*	*28*
US	*8*	*13*
Bullitt	13	19
Henry	17	8
Jefferson	12	31
Oldham	8	**38**
Shelby	10	14
Spencer	16	19
Trimble	**23**	14

Trimble County has the most motor vehicle crash deaths per 100,000, and Oldham County has the highest percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.

Walkability

The walkability of a community is defined as how amenable the area is to walking. This indicator has benefits for the community such as access to resources for groceries or pharmacies without the need for a car. Furthermore, limiting the need for automobiles has clear benefits for the environment since it reduces CO_2 emissions. For older adults, walkability can be an indication of a sustainable environment for aging in place since it indicates close proximity and access to services and goods.

Using the scale developed by the researchers at Walk Score (2018), zip codes across the United States have been given a score based on a developed and test algorithm. This algorithm takes into account the parks, outdoor areas, the pedestrian design, schools, work places, number of completed streets, access to businesses and compares this to the number of people living in the area. The score calculated for each zip code ranges from 0 to 100. A score of 90-100 is classified as *Walker's Paradise*, meaning that daily errands do not require a care. A score of 70-89 is classified as *Very Walkable*, and indicates that most errands can be accomplished by foot. A score of 50-69 is considered *Somewhat Walkable*, and this indicates that some errands can be accomplished by foot. A score of 25-49 is known as a town that is *Car Dependent* and indicates that most errands require a car. Furthermore, a score of 0-24 is also known as *Car Dependent*, however, it indicates that almost all errands require a car.

A review of the zip codes within each of the seven-county served by KIPDA indicates low walkability as shown in the table below.

		Walkability Scores	
County	Zip Code	Walkability Score	Classification
Bullitt	40047	32	Car Dependent
	40109	0	Car Dependent
	40110	0	Car Dependent
	40150	0	Car Dependent
	40165	0	Car Dependent
Henry	40007	0	Car Dependent
	40011	0	Car Dependent
	40019	23	Car Dependent
	40036	0	Car Dependent
	40050	12	Car Dependent
	40055	12	Car Dependent
	40057	0	Car Dependent
	40058	7	Car Dependent
	40068	0	Car Dependent
	40070	0	Car Dependent
	40075	0	Car Dependent
Jefferson	40023	0	Car Dependent
	40025	3	Car Dependent
	40041	63	Somewhat Walkable
	40059	1	Car Dependent
	40118	12	Car Dependent
	40202	87	Very Walkable
	40203	71	Very Walkable
	40204	70	Very Walkable
	40205	52	Somewhat Walkable
	40206	54	Somewhat Walkable
	40207	27	Car Dependent
	40208	67	Somewhat Walkable
	40209	31	Car Dependent
	40210	46	Car Dependent
	40211	42	Car Dependent
	40212	52	Somewhat Walkable
	40213	36	Car Dependent
	40214	36	Car Dependent
	40215	53	Somewhat Walkable
	40216	36	Car Dependent
	40217	58	Somewhat Walkable
	40218	32	Car Dependent
	40219	31	Car Dependent
	40220	43	Car Dependent
	40222	54	Somewhat Walkable
	40223	54	Somewhat Walkable
	40228	13	Car Dependent
	40229	12	Car Dependent
	40241	18	Car Dependent
	40242	32	Car Dependent
	40243	19	Car Dependent
	40245	7	Car Dependent
	40258	22	Car Dependent
	40272	14	Car Dependent

	40280	47	Car Dependent
	40291	15	Car Dependent
	40299	18	Car Dependent
Oldman	40010	17	Car Dependent
	40014	26	Car Dependent
	40026	4	Car Dependent
	40031	0	Car Dependent
	40056	4	Car Dependent
	40077	0	Car Dependent
Shelby	40003	25	Car Dependent
	40022	0	Car Dependent
	40065	5	Car Dependent
	40067	0	Car Dependent
	40076	0	Car Dependent
Spencer	40046	0	Car Dependent
	40071	3	Car Dependent
Trimble	40006	0	Car Dependent
	40045	0	Car Dependent

All the rural counties are completely car dependent within all the zip codes in each of the counties. Jefferson County has some zip codes that are not totally car dependent, with a few that are very walkable.

Neighborhood Safety

Safe neighborhoods without crime are needed for communities to thrive and age in place. Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The CDC provides violent crime data via its interactive community commons tool (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017):

	# of Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
KY	**9,453**	**217**
US	**1,181,036**	**380**
Bullitt	90	118
Henry	5	39
Jefferson	4,241	**563**
Oldham	40	64
Shelby	60	137
Spencer	9	51
Trimble	3	30

Jefferson County is problematic with their violent crime rate being much higher than both the KY and US average. Of the rural counties, Shelby County has the highest violent crime rate.

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Outdoor Space Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Outdoor Space Resources	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Well-maintained and safe parks that are within walking distance of your home	**42%**	30%	**8%**	33%	19%	33%	**28%**	**27%**	**28%**
Public parks with enough benches	40%	36%	**9%**	25%	20%	**51%**	*30%*	*35%*	*33%*
Sidewalks in good condition, free from obstruction and safe for pedestrian use, accessible for wheelchairs or other assistive mobility devices	58%	58%	37%	40%	**24%**	**60%**	46%	*46%*	46%
Well-maintained public buildings and facilities that are accessible to people of different physical abilities	37%	42%	33%	**55%**	**29%**	54%	40%	42%	42%
Separate pathways for bicyclists and pedestrians	59%	**13%**	50%	48%	34%	**64%**	47%	41%	44%
Well-maintained public restrooms that are accessible to people of different physical abilities	52%	42%	53%	67%	**27%**	**72%**	**52%**	**54%**	**56%**
Neighborhood watch programs	48%	62%	35%	49%	**34%**	**69%**	*47%*	38%	*50%*
Average gap	48%	41%	32%	45%	**27%**	58%	41%	40%	43%

Public parks and enough benches, sidewalks that are in good condition, separate pathways for bicyclists and pedestrians, well-maintained public restrooms, and neighborhood watch programs showed the biggest gap in Trimble County between what resident's feel are important resources and the availability of these resources in the community. Well-maintained and safe parks within walking distance from their home showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County. Well-maintained public buildings and facilities showed the biggest gap in Shelby County.

For the rural sample, the urban sample, and the total sample, the biggest gap is seen in well-maintained public restrooms that are accessible to people of different physical abilities, followed by separate pathways for bicyclists and pedestrians and neighborhood watch programs for the rural sample, sidewalks in good condition for the urban sample, and neighborhood watch programs for the overall sample.

The smallest gap for outdoor spaces and buildings for most of the resources are shown in Spencer County, specifically in relation to sidewalks in good condition, well-maintained public buildings, well-maintained public restrooms, and neighborhood watch programs. Well-maintained and safe parks, as well as public parks with enough benches show the smallest gap in

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Oldham County. Separate pathways for bicyclists and pedestrians shows the smallest gap in Henry County.

For the rural, urban and total sample, the smallest gap is seen in well-maintained and safe parks that are within walking distance of your home, followed by public parks with enough benches.

Conclusion

The needs assessment shows that pollution and air quality are a problem in the KIPDA Region that needs to be addressed. Ozone and particulate matter are at the core of the problem with all the counties having higher fine particulate pollution than the national average and ozone levels with more number of days exceeding the standard than the national average. The weather is also impacting the quality of air, with all counties, except Shelby County having a higher percentage of days than the national average where weather observations indicate a high heat index. Accessible green spaces are necessary to achieve optimal aging. In the rural communities of Spencer, Henry and Trimble Counties, parks are minimal with a very small percentage of residents living within 0.5 miles of a park.

Road safety is problematic with all counties at or above the national average on motor vehicle crash deaths as well as the percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement. Trimble and Oldham County perform the worst in these areas. Walkability is also an issue within the KIPDA Region in all of the rural counties and many zip codes within Jefferson County are car dependent. Safety is another factor in creating age friendly communities. The County with the most sever neighborhood safety issues is Jefferson County, with Trimble and Henry Counties being the safest.

In terms of resources and needs related to outdoor spaces and buildings, the biggest gap was seen in well-maintained public restrooms that are accessible to people of different physical abilities, followed by neighborhood watch programs to improve safety. The smallest gap was seen in well-maintained and safe parks, followed by public park with enough benches.

In age-friendly communities, the policies, services and structures related to the physical and social environment are designed to help adults "optimally age." They include outdoor areas and public buildings that are safe and accessible, roads and walkways that are accessible, neighborhoods that are safe, green spaces and parks that are easily accessible, sidewalks, cycle paths, supportive services that are easily available, and an environment that is free of pollution.

Domain 2: State of public transportation

Transportation is a key factor influencing active aging. Not only should public transportation be available, it should also be affordable. For many older people, their lives are guided by the availability of a transportation system (World Health Organization, 2007).

The public transportation available to residents of the seven counties is very limited. Jefferson County is served by the Transport Authority of River City (TARC). TARC also provides limited services to Bullitt and Oldham Counties. The other counties do not have a public transportation system available.

TARC does not provide a comprehensive public transportation system that can effectively serve all seniors in the three counties served by TARC. Although relatively inexpensive, TARC does not have enough bus routes to provide sufficient access to public transportation. Also, most of the TARC bus stops do not provide shelter against the weather or benches to sit while waiting for the bus.

TARC 3 via TARC's Para Transit Department provides services to individuals in Jefferson County who are unable to use the fixed-route system due to disability or functional limitations with the service area up to ¾ of a mile from the fixed bus route lines. The cost for this service is $3 each way. Yellow Cab services have 200 cabs that can take folding wheelchairs, with 8 vans that can transport power chairs. Rates are $4.70 for the first mile, then $2.25 for each additional mile. The rates for a cab or a wheelchair van are the same. Yellow Cab only serves Metro Louisville.

Public Data

*Need for transportation services*

The percentage of the population using public transportation as their primary means of commuting to work is shown in the table below, together with the percentage of household with no motor vehicle access (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017):

	% population using public transit for commute to work	% households with no motor vehicle
KY	*1%*	*8%*
US	*5%*	*9%*
Bullitt	**0%**	3%
Henry	**0%**	5%
Jefferson	3%	**10%**
Oldham	1%	2%
Shelby	**0%**	3%
Spencer	**0%**	2%
Trimble	**0%**	7%

As seen from the table, Bullitt, Henry, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble Counties do not have residents using public transportation to commute to work, due to the lack of availability of public

transportation. Jefferson County has the highest percentage of households without a motor vehicle.

The GIS map below shows the number of workers in households without a car by zip code in the seven counties (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017) It is clear that the highest concentrations of workers without transportation are in West Louisville. In many other parts of Jefferson County, as well as pockets in Oldham County (Zip code 40031) and Shelby County (Zip code 40065), there are a relatively high concentration of households without access to vehicles.
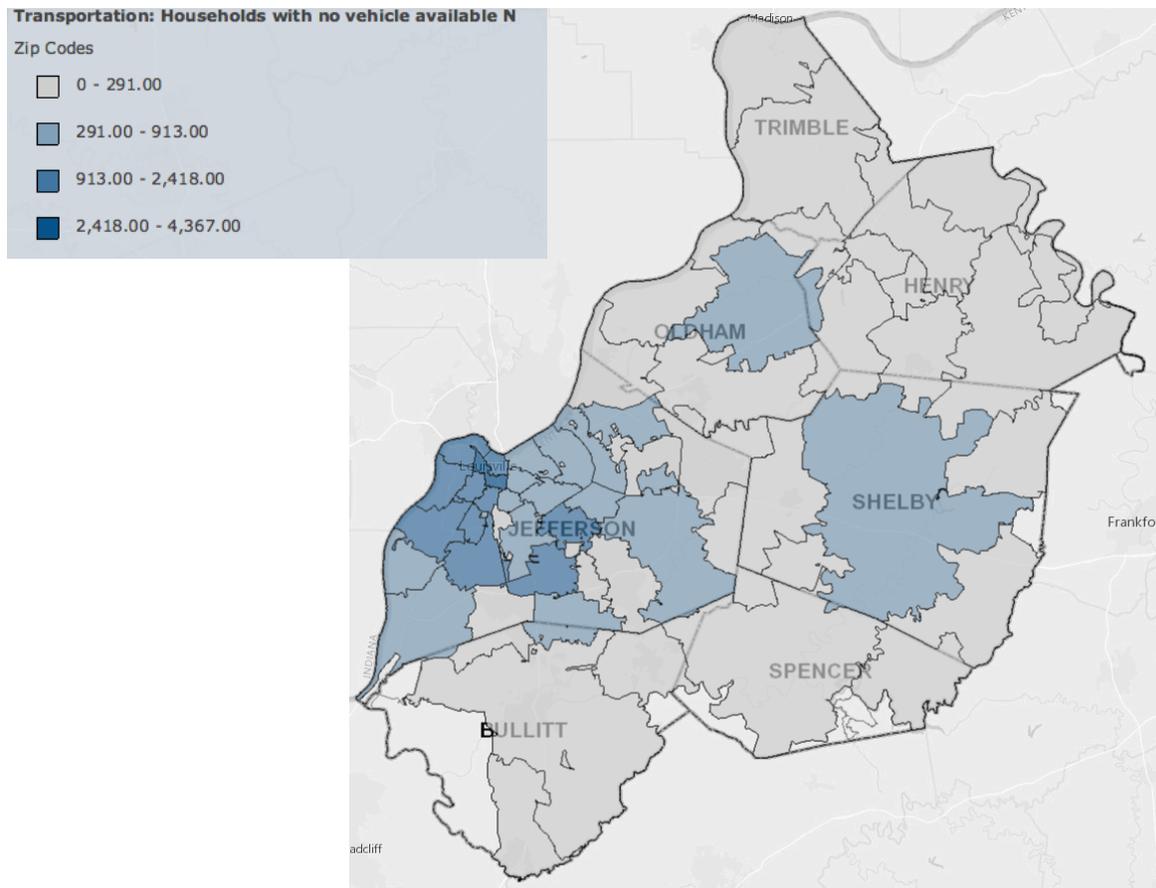
KIPDA Services

KIPDA's Supportive Transportation Services

With the limitations seen in the availability of a public transportation system for the seven counties area, supportive transportation services are very important. KIPDA provides Title III-B supportive transportation services to older adults who are 60 and older. These services are provided to attend senior centers/nutrition sites or non-emergency medical trips to a physical, dentist or other essential medical service.

The map below shows the number of clients in each zip code that received services from KIPDA in the last year, layered over the number of households without access to a vehicle (darker zip codes have more households without access).
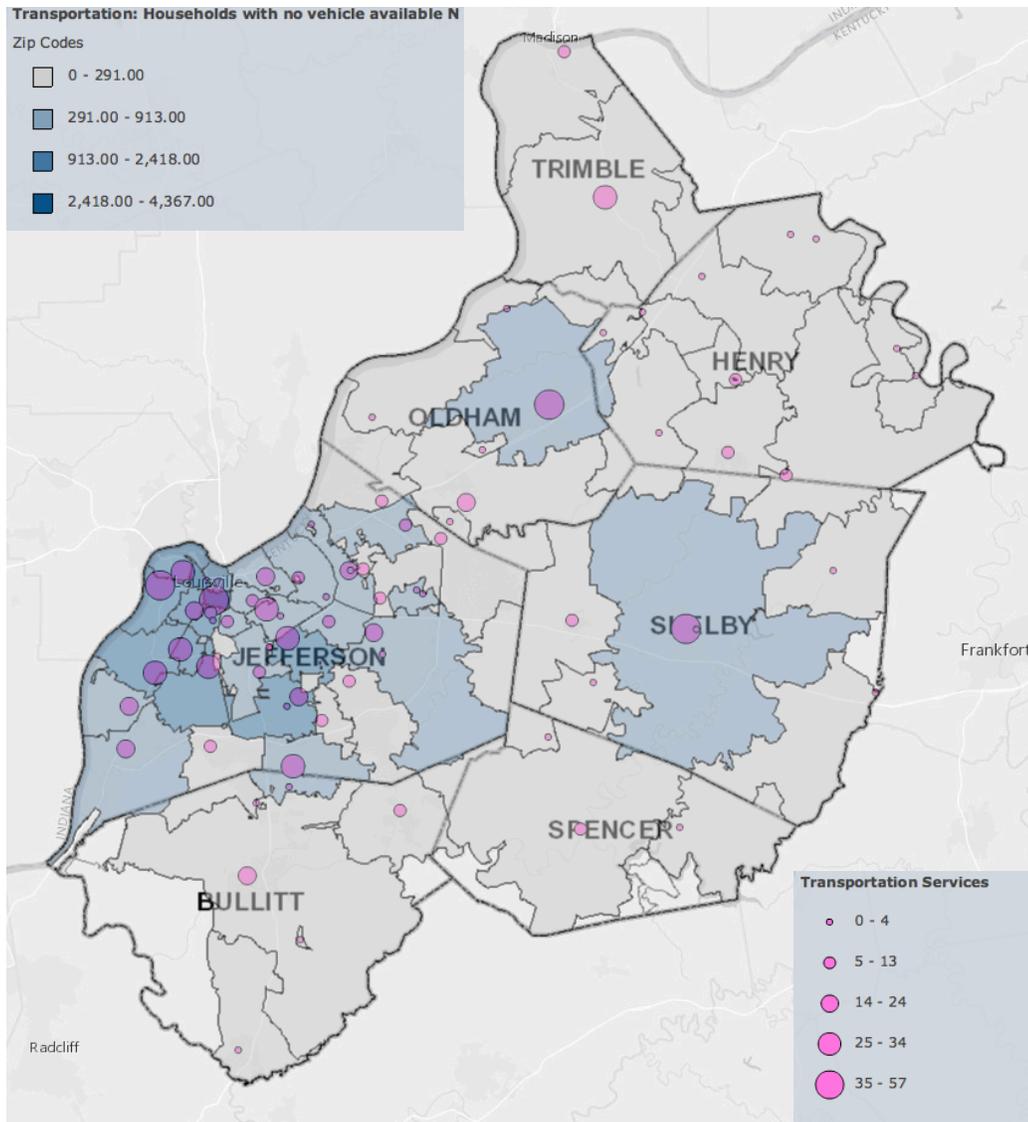
The rates of services delivered per 1000 households without access to a vehicle is shown below:

	Transportation	
	Actual # of services	**Rate per 1000 households without access to a vehicle**
Bullitt	32	52
Henry	38	131
Oldham	83	162
Shelby	52	89
Spencer	14	**86**
Trimble	76	**295**
Rural	295	122
Jefferson	554	18
Total	849	25

Spencer County had the largest gap in terms of transportation services, with Trimble County being served the best. The rural areas showed a higher service rate than the urban area.

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Type of transportation used for general transportation

In the table below, the use of the types of transportation for general transportation needs (eg. shopping, running errand, going to other places), are shown.

Type of Transportation	General Transportation								
	% of community members using the type of transportation almost or almost always								
	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Drive self	75%	86%	**62%**	75%	65%	88%	74%	**64%**	67%
Bike	6%	0%	6%	8%	0%	**10%**	4%	2%	3%
Walk	10%	5%	8%	11%	8%	**20%**	10%	8%	9%
Have a neighbor drive	2%	13%	6%	3%	3%	**14%**	5%	3%	4%
Have a friend drive	6%	9%	6%	5%	**11%**	10%	7%	8%	8%
Have a family member drive	22%	21%	26%	18%	11%	**32%**	**21%**	**19%**	**20%**
Have a church member drive	2%	9%	6%	3%	3%	**10%**	4%	5%	5%
Public Transportation	0%	0%	**17%**	0%	3%	5%	4%	7%	6%
Taxi/cab	0%	**4%**	3%	0%	3%	**4%**	2%	1%	1%
Special transportation service (eg. one for seniors or persons with disabilities)	4%	9%	11%	3%	8%	**13%**	7%	9%	9%
Don't go and stay home	13%	13%	**15%**	5%	5%	10%	**10%**	7%	8%

Oldham County has the least percentage of individuals who drive themselves for their general transportation needs. It is also the county with the highest percentage of individuals who will just stay home and not fulfill their transportation needs. In terms of the use of alternative resources, biking, walking, having a neighbor drive, having a family member drive, having a church member drive, using a taxi//cab and special transportation services are used the most in Trimble County. Having a friend drive is used the most in Spencer County. Using public transportation is used the most in Oldham County.

The rural sample are driving themselves more than the urban sample, but they also tend to stay home more and not fulfill their transportation needs. The rural, urban and total sample use family members the most to drive them where they need to be for general transportation needs.

Type of transportation used for non-emergency medical transportation

In the table below, the use of the types of transportation for non-emergency medical transportation needs (eg. going to a doctor, pick up meds, going for specialized medical services), are shown.

Non-Emergency Medical Transportation								
Type of Transportation	**% of community members using the type of transportation almost or almost always**							
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Drive self	67%	83%	62%	74%	**60%**	83%	69%	**63%**	66%
Bike	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	**6%**	2%	2%	2%
Walk	0%	0%	3%	3%	8%	**11%**	4%	3%	3%
Have a neighbor drive	2%	5%	6%	5%	0%	**10%**	4%	2%	3%
Have a friend drive	6%	**9%**	6%	**9%**	8%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Have a family member drive	17%	9%	**27%**	16%	18%	19%	**18%**	**20%**	**19%**
Have a church member drive	2%	9%	0%	3%	0%	**11%**	3%	3%	3%
Public Transportation	0%	5%	**12%**	3%	3%	10%	5%	6%	5%
Taxi/cab	0%	**5%**	3%	3%	0%	**5%**	2%	1%	1%
Special transportation service (eg. one for seniors or persons with disabilities)	6%	**19%**	18%	3%	3%	10%	9%	10%	9%
Ambulatory service	7%	0%	6%	5%	0%	**10%**	4%	4%	4%
Don't go and stay home	13%	0%	9%	3%	8%	**15%**	**8%**	6%	7%

Spencer County has the least percentage of individuals who drive themselves for non-emergency medical transportation needs. Trimble County has the highest percentage of individuals who will just stay home and not fulfill their non-emergency medical transportation needs. In terms of the use of alternative resources, biking, walking, having a neighbor drive, having a church member drive, and using ambulatory services are used the most in Trimble County. Having a friend drive is used the most in Shelby County. Having a family member drive is used the most in Oldham County. Using public transportation is used the most in Oldham County. Using a taxi/cab is used the most in both Oldham and Trimble Counties. Using a special transportation service is used the most in Henry County.

The rural sample are driving themselves more than the urban sample, but they also tend to stay home more and not fulfill their non-emergency medical transportation needs. The rural, urban and total sample use family members the most to drive them where they need to be for non-emergency medical transportation needs.

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Current Drivers

	% Still Driving
Bullitt	83%
Henry	83%
Oldham	**63%**
Shelby	78%
Spencer	68%
Trimble	**88%**
Rural	77%
Jefferson	68%
Total	71%

Oldham County has the lowest percentage of respondents who are still driving, with Trimble County having the highest percentage who are still driving. Overall, the rural sample has a higher percentage who are still driving than the urban sample.

Preferred mode of transportation if no longer able to drive

In the table below the preferred mode of transportation is shown for when residents will no longer be able to drive.

Preferred mode of transportation when no longer able to drive									
Type of Transportation	% of community members who will be using the type of transportation almost or almost always								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Bike	10%	0%	11%	7%	4%	**14%**	8%	9%	8%
Walk	33%	11%	28%	35%	27%	**47%**	31%	45%	40%
Have a neighbor drive	33%	26%	11%	17%	**35%**	29%	26%	23%	24%
Have a friend drive	59%	53%	35%	46%	59%	**64%**	53%	56%	55%
Have a family member drive	73%	80%	57%	67%	85%	**100%**	**76%**	**75%**	**75%**
Have a church member drive	20%	35%	11%	20%	**39%**	25%	26%	24%	24%
Public Transportation	15%	10%	21%	10%	15%	7%	14%	**42%**	32%
Taxi/cab	12%	15%	16%	38%	12%	21%	19%	**45%**	36%
Special transportation service (eg. one for seniors or persons with disabilities)	30%	40%	42%	41%	39%	31%	37%	**57%**	50%
Don't go and stay home	25%	20%	15%	3%	27%	**38%**	20%	13%	16%

Trimble County will have the most residents who won't go to places and stay home when they can no longer drive. Biking, walking, having a friend drive, having a family drive will be used the most in Trimble County. Having a neighbor drive and having a church member drive will be the most used in Spencer County. Using public transportation, using a taxi/cab and using special transportation services will be the most used in Jefferson County.
The rural, urban and total sample will all mostly prefer having a family member drive them to places when they can no longer drive.

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Using Driver Apps

	% Used Uber/Lyft Before	% Confident in ability to use drive app	% Education on apps will be beneficial
Bullitt	14%	22%	37%
Henry	13%	18%	**44%**
Oldham	**5%**	25%	32%
Shelby	22%	**41%**	43%
Spencer	7%	20%	**26%**
Trimble	10%	**16%**	30%
Rural	12%	24%	36%
Jefferson	**26%**	30%	41%
Total	21%	28%	39%

The Jefferson County sample has used Uber/Lyft the most. Oldham County has used Uber/Lyft the least. Shelby County feels the most confident in using driver apps, with Trimble County feeling the least confident. Henry County had the highest percentage of respondents who felt that education on driver apps will be beneficial, with Spencer County who had the lowest percentage or residents feeling that education will beneficial.

Transportation Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Transportation Resources	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Accessible and convenient public transportation	**79%**	54%	**23%**	63%	67%	28%	57%	28%	38%
Affordable public transportation	**71%**	61%	**16%**	68%	63%	25%	58%	*24%*	36%
Well-maintained public transportation vehicles	**73%**	64%	**23%**	69%	64%	42%	**60%**	41%	*47%*
Reliable public transportation	**71%**	60%	**28%**	67%	56%	33%	*59%*	32%	41%
Safe public transportation stops or areas	71%	60%	**28%**	**76%**	61%	43%	*59%*	42%	**48%**
Special transportation services for older adults and disabled	**68%**	43%	28%	63%	64%	22%	56%	**21%** **21%**	33%
Well-maintained streets	**45%**	43%	**6%**	27%	27%	36%	32%	36%	35%
Easy to read traffic signs	15%	17%	**3%**	24%	17%	**26%**	**15%**	**26%**	**22%**
Enforced speed limits	30%	25%	**5%**	36%	17%	**39%**	*23%*	**39%**	34%
Public parking lots, spaces and areas to park	27%	**32%**	**-3%**	25%	26%	27%	*23%*	26%	*25%*
Affordable public parking	28%	**43%**	**5%**	35%	22%	38%	24%	36%	33%
Well-lit, safe streets and intersections for all users	**59%**	43%	**17%**	35%	30%	44%	40%	*44%*	42%
Audio/visual pedestrian crossings	44%	63%	**34%**	**66%**	36%	46%	47%	**45%**	45%
Driver education/refresher courses	40%	43%	**28%**	**58%**	46%	39%	40%	38%	39%
Average gap	52%	46%	17%	51%	43%	35%	42%	34%	37%

Accessible and convenient public transportation, affordable public transportation, well-maintained public transportation vehicles, reliable public transportation, special transportation services for older adults and disabled, well-maintained streets, and well-lit, safe streets and intersections for all users showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County between what residents feel are important resources and the availability of these resources in the community. Public parking lots, spaces and areas to park, as well as affordable public parking showed the biggest gap in Henry County. Safe public transportation stops or areas, audio/visual pedestrian crossings and driver education/refresher courses showed the biggest gap in Shelby County. Easy to read traffic signs and enforced speed limits showed the biggest gap in Trimble and Jefferson Counties.

For the rural sample, the biggest gap is seen in well-maintained public transportation vehicles, followed by reliable public transportation and safe public transportation stops or areas. For the urban sample, the biggest gap is seen in audio/visual pedestrian crossings, followed by well-lit safe streets and intersections for all users. For the total sample, the biggest gap is seen in safe public transportation stops or areas, followed by well-maintained public transportation vehicles.

The lowest gap for transportation for almost all resources are shown in Oldham County, with the exception of special transportation services for older adults and disabled that has the lowest gap in Jefferson County.

For the rural sample, the smallest gap is seen in easy to read traffic signs, followed by enforced speed limits and public parking lots, spaces and areas to park. For the urban sample the smallest gap is seen in special transportation services for older adults and disabled citizens, followed by affordable public transportation. For the total sample the smallest gap is seen in easy to read traffic signs, followed by public parking lots, spaces and areas to park.

Conclusion

It is clear from the needs assessment that public transportation is wanted and needed in the KIPDA region.   TARC operates in Jefferson County and only minimally in Bullitt and Oldham Counties. The other counties in the KIPDA region (Henry, Shelby, Spencer, and Trimble) only have access to KIPDAs supportive services. The service gaps in the area are bigger in Jefferson County than in the rural counties. Jefferson County is also the county with the highest percentage of households without a motor vehicle.

The individual responses to the survey indicated that most residents in the seven-county area rely on family members to drive them for their general transportation needs as well as non-emergency medical transportation needs. Public transportation is not seen as a viable option. Respondents are receptive to learn more about driver apps like Uber or Lyft as a potential solution for transportation limitations, especially in the rural areas.

The biggest gaps in transportation resource needs and what are available are seen in safe public transportation stops or areas, followed by well-maintained public transportation vehicles. The rural sample also showed a need for reliable public transportation. The urban sample showed a need for audio/visual pedestrian crossings, and well-lit safe streets and intersections.

Public transportation is a solution that can positively affect our communities' economic, energy and environmental challenges. In order to create livable communities, where people are not auto-dependent, a vibrant public transportation system is necessary. Access to public transportation gives people personal mobility and freedom to travel in the most cost-effective manner. According to the American Public Transportation Association (2014), for every $1 invested in public transportation approximately $4 is gained in economic returns. For every $1 billion invested in public transportation 50,000 jobs are created or supported. For every $10M in capital investment in public transportation $30M is gained in increased business sales. On a personal level, a typical two-family household gains more than $10,172 a year when they downsize to one

car. The benefits of public transportation are well known yet investment is minimal when compared to the gains that could be garnered, especially in rural communities.

Increasing access to public transportation by the creation of corridors between counties will create natural focal points for economic and social activities as well as creating age friendly livable communities for citizens of the KIPDA region. Transportation projects, including increased public transit and free or reduced-cost taxis and other rides, and promoting walkability and accessibility are urgently needed in the region.

Domain 3: Housing

Housing is essential for the safety and well-being of community dwelling older adults. Affordable housing together with affordable heating and cooling must be available to older persons. Also, there should be affordable maintenance services available as well as services to modify the house as people age in place (World Health Organization, 2007).

Public Data

Affordability of Housing

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, any family that pays more than **30%** of their income for the cost of housing is considered cost burdened and may encounter problems purchasing other necessities such as food and medical care. However, an estimated 12 million Americans do not have access to affordable housing (US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). The 2011-2015 American Community Survey data for the seven counties served by KIPDA also reflects this growing trend towards higher percentages of income spending on rent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017).

In the table below, the number of households in each county is listed, together with the percentage of these households who are cost burdened. Also listed, is the number of households where the inhabitants are 65+, together with the percentage of these households who are cost burdened (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017).

	# Households	% Burdened	# Householders 65+	% Burdened
KY	*1,708,499*	*27%*	*330,217*	*21%*
US	*116,926,305*	*34%*	*21,434,646*	*27%*
Bullitt	28,267	24%	5,653	20%
Henry	5,992	**30%**	1,365	28%
Jefferson	306,915	**30%**	54,848	24%
Oldham	19,706	23%	3,625	23%
Shelby	15,888	27%	3,097	21%
Spencer	6,418	19%	1,063	**29%**
Trimble	3,548	22%	655	22%

It is clear that the most households burdened with cost are those in Jefferson County and Henry County. Of the 65+ households, those in Spencer County are the most cost burdened.

Availability of Housing Assistance

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides assistance to households who are cost burdened through Section 8 housing. The annual Picture of Subsidized Households database (US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015) provides data on the rate of HUD-Assisted housing units, per 10,000 housing units.

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	HUD-Assisted Units, Rate per 10,000 Housing Units	KHC Assisted Housing Complexes
KY	438	-
US	375	-
Bullitt	211	30
Henry	340	9
Jefferson	**627**	**286**
Oldham	**72**	**20**
Shelby	249	29
Spencer	152	7
Trimble	132	5

As can be seen from the table above, Jefferson County has the most HUD-Assisted units per 10,000 housing, compared to Oldham County that has the least HUD-Assisted units per 10,000.

Housing Conditions and Quality of Living

The American Community Survey provides data on housing environments, specifically overcrowded housing, substandard housing, and vacancy rates. Overcrowded housing units are considered units where there is more than one occupant per room. Substandard housing is considered units that have at least one of the following conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, have 1.01 or more occupants per room, the selected monthly owner costs or rent cost as are percentage of household income is greater than 30 percent. The quality of living in these units is seen as being substandard (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017).

	% of housing units overcrowded	% occupied housing units with one or more substandard condition	% vacant housing units
KY	*2%*	*27%*	*14%*
US	*3%*	*34%*	*14%*
Bullitt	1%	24%	6%
Henry	**3%**	**30%**	**10%**
Jefferson	2%	**30%**	**10%**
Oldham	1%	23%	7%
Shelby	**3%**	27%	6%
Spencer	**3%**	19%	7%
Trimble	2%	22%	**10%**

From the table above, it is clear that Henry, Shelby and Spencer Counties have the most stress in terms of housing units that are overcrowded. Henry and Jefferson Counties have the most stress in terms of housing units with one or more substandard conditions. Henry, Jefferson and Trimble Counties struggle the most with vacant housing units.

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Housing Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Housing Related Resources	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Trustworthy, affordable home repair contractors who are doing quality work	**51%**	40%	**34%**	53%	36%	49%	44%	*50%*	47%
Well-maintained homes and properties	22%	**24%**	22%	19%	**10%**	14%	**22%**	**14%**	**17%**
Home repair service for low-income and older adults that helps with repairs	67%	67%	62%	**82%**	**51%**	69%	**66%**	**67%**	**67%**
Seasonal services (lawn work, snow removal for low-income and older adults	56%	56%	48%	**59%**	**47%**	49%	*52%*	48%	*49%*
Affordable housing options for adults of varying income levels	**78%**	52%	40%	59%	**25%**	46%	42%	46%	45%
Homes equipped with features (no-step entry, wider doorways, first floor bedroom and bath, grab bars in bathrooms)	48%	**68%**	26%	55%	**24%**	45%	44%	45%	44%
Average gap	54%	51%	39%	**55%**	**32%**	45%	45%	45%	45%

Trustworthy, affordable home repair contractors, and affordable housing options for adults of varying income levels showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County between what residents feel are important resources and the availability of these resources in the community. Well-maintained homes and properties and homes equipped with features showed the biggest gap in Henry County. Home repair service for low-income and older adults, and seasonal services showed the biggest gap in Shelby County.

For the rural, urban and total sample, the biggest gap is seen in home repair services for low-income and older adults. In the rural and total sample this was followed by seasonal services. In the urban sample this was followed by trustworthy, affordable home repair contractors.

The lowest gap for housing related resources for almost all resources are shown in Spencer County, with the exception of trustworthy, affordable home repair contractors that has the lowest gap in Oldham County.

For the rural, urban and total sample, the smallest gap is seen in well-maintained homes and properties.

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Living Independently as Age

Importance of independence and confidence that modifications to house can be made and afforded

	% Feeling very or extremely important to live independently as age	% Feeling very or extremely confident that they will be able to afford modifications needed	% Feeling very or extremely confident that they have the ability to make modifications
Bullitt	**87%**	**13%**	18%
Henry	**96%**	21%	21%
Oldham	95%	**30%**	22%
Shelby	93%	26%	**26%**
Spencer	90%	20%	**9%**
Trimble	96%	21%	22%
Rural	92%	21%	20%
Jefferson	90%	21%	19%
Total	91%	21%	20%

Henry County has the highest percentage of respondents who want to live independently as they age, with Bullitt County having the lowest percentage. Oldham County has the highest percentage of respondents who feel they will be able to afford any modifications needed to stay independently in the home, with Bullitt County having the lowest percentage. Shelby County has the highest percentage of respondents who feel they will be able to make the modification that is needed to stay independently at home, with Spencer County having the lowest percentage.

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Modifications needed to stay independently

Modifications Needed	% of community members who feel they will have to make modification to their home to stay independently								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Easier access into or within your home such as a ramp, chairlift or elevator, or wider doorways	**47%**	46%	33%	33%	**24%**	32%	36%	35%	35%
Bathroom modifications such as grab bars, handrails, a higher toilet or non-slip tiles	**78%**	50%	44%	49%	**38%**	55%	**54%**	**60%**	**58%**
Putting a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen on the first floor	**13%**	**29%**	**13%**	20%	22%	17%	**18%**	**28%**	**24%**
Improving lighting	**44%**	29%	21%	27%	**14%**	26%	29%	**44%**	39%
Installing a medical emergency response system that notifies others in case of emergency	**63%**	40%	44%	49%	35%	**33%**	*47%*	*48%*	*48%*

Easier access into or within your home, bathroom modifications, and installing a medical emergency response system showed the highest modification need in Bullitt County. Improved lighting showed the highest modification need in Bullitt and Jefferson Counties. Putting a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen on the first floor showed the highest modification need in Henry County.

Easier access into or within your home, bathroom modifications, and improved lightning showed the lowest modification need in Spencer County. Putting a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen on the first floor showed the lowest modification need in Bullitt and Oldham Counties. Installing a medical emergency response system showed the lowest modification need in Trimble County.

The rural, urban and total sample showed bathroom modifications as their most important modification needed, followed by installing a medical emergency response system. Putting a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen on the first floor was seen as the least important modification needed for all these samples.

Conclusion

Housing that is accessible, affordable and well located is essential to aging optimally and quality of life. Within the KIPDA region, less households are cost burdened than the national average, but in terms of households 65+ a higher percentage are cost burdened in Henry and Spencer

Counties than the national average. A decent number of HUD-Assisted units are available in Jefferson County, but all the rural areas have lower availability than the national average. Overcrowding is at or below the national average and housing units with substandard conditions as well as vacant housing units are also below the national average.

The biggest gap in terms of resource needs and availability of resources are seen in home repair services for low-income and older adults, followed by seasonal services (eg. lawn work, snow removal). The smallest gap was seen in well-maintained homes and properties.

Overwhelmingly, respondents to the survey want to age in place and keep living in their homes. However, all have limited confidence that they would be able to afford needed home modifications to stay independent and they also lack the ability to make the modifications. The most important modification need was related to the bathroom, for example grab bars, handrails, a higher toilet or non-slip tiles.

Health and safety is dependent on accessible housing especially if older adults incur physical or cognitive decline as they age. It is important that housing is close to stores and services in order for them to remain active and productive members of their communities, maintain social connections and meet their personal needs. This is particularly important for older adults with chronic conditions and disabilities who not only need accessible, affordable and well-located housing but also supportive short and long-term health care services. The baby boomer generation is consistently voicing their desire to remain in their homes as they age. This requires an Aging in Place initiative to support modification of existing homes in order to accommodate aging physical challenges if they occur. Integration of older adults into the community is also important to support aging in place. As people age it may become harder for them to participate in community functions and it requires the community to remain connected.

Domain 4: Social Participation, Respect and Inclusion

Social participation and social support are important to ensure good health and well-being for adults while aging. It is important to participate in leisure, social, cultural and spiritual activities in the community, as well as with family to ensure the maintenance of supportive and caring relationships as well as social integration (World Health Organization, 2007).

People living alone and those no longer part of the active workforce, are particularly vulnerable to social isolation. Also, those without any children tend to isolate more than those with children (World Health Organization, 2007), making it important to reach out specifically to these groups in the community as they age in place.

Respect and social inclusion of older adults are important to ensure healthy aging. Social inclusion is generated when older adults are treated with respect, when ageism and ignorance are countered with public education and intergenerational opportunities. The ability of older adults to feel they are part of their communities are important, as well as the perception that their communities will support them as they age. Some groups may feel more excluded from their community than others. Health and mental health status, economic status, gender and race can all facilitate exclusion or inclusion (World Health Organization, 2007)

Public Data

Engagement in active workforce

The percentage participation in the active labor force for individuals 16 and older together with the unemployment rates for the seven counties are shown in the table below (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). Both these columns provide an insight into risk for social isolation. Those who are not participating in the labor force are normally those who are officially retired or permanently disabled and unable to participate. Those who are unemployed are also at risk for social isolation as they struggle to become part of an employee network.

	% Participation in Labor Force	% Unemployed
KY	60% (59)	*8%*
USA	64%	*8%*
Bullitt	66%	8%
Henry	62%	7%
Jefferson	66%	8%
Oldham	63%	4%
Shelby	65%	6%
Spencer	67%	6%
Trimble	**60%**	**15%**

From the table it can be seen that Trimble County has the highest percentage of individuals who do not participation in the workforce. It also has the highest percentage of individuals who are unemployed.

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Vulnerability to Social Isolation

The table below shows the percentage of non-family households (households where individual live alone or with unrelated individual), as well as the percentage of households without children. All these households are more vulnerable to social isolation. Lastly, the table shows the percentage of individuals in each county who indicated in the BRFSS survey that they lack emotional and social support (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017).

	% Family Households without children	% non-family households	% without adequate social/ emotional support
KY	*35%*	*34%*	*20%*
USA	*34%*	*34%*	*21%*
Bullitt	40%	26%	24%
Henry	39%	29%	**31%**
Jefferson	31%	**40%**	19%
Oldham	38%	19%	11%
Shelby	38%	26%	11%
Spencer	**43%**	18%	19%
Trimble	38%	35%	-

Spencer County has the highest percentage of households without children, Jefferson County has the highest percentage of non-family households and Henry County has the highest percentage of individuals without adequate social/emotional support.

Social Memberships Associations

Social membership associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. Participation in these associations provide an avenue for residents to participate in community life and decrease social isolation. The table below show the social membership associations per 100,000 as well as the actual number of social associations in each county as provided by the 2017 County Health Rankings (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017):

	Social Associations Rate per 100,000	# of Social Associations
KY	11	
US	-	
Bullitt	**7**	55
Henry	14	21
Jefferson	10	763
Oldham	8	48
Shelby	12	53
Spencer	8	14
Trimble	13	11

It is clear from the table that Bullitt County has the lowest rate of social associations in their

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Socialization

	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Interact with friends, family or neighbors in the community at least once a day	65%	**71%**	59%	68%	**57%**	64%	63%	**67%**	66%
Feel almost always or always included in activities in their neighborhood	**41%**	42%	42%	47%	**63%**	48%	**47%**	42%	44%

Spencer County has the smallest percentage and Henry County the highest percentage of individuals who interact with people in the community at least once a day. Bullitt County has the lowest percentage and Spencer the highest percentage of individuals who feel included in activities in their neighborhoods.

The urban sample has a higher percentage of daily interaction with people in the community than the rural sample. However, the rural sample feel more included in activities in their neighborhood than the urban sample.

Continuing Education or Self-Improvement Classes

Social participation is enhanced by taking part in continuing education or self-improvement classes. In the table below the percentage of residents who indicated they participate in these activities are shown:

	Participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes
Bullitt	68%
Henry	81%
Oldham	**67%**
Shelby	**67%**
Spencer	76%
Trimble	**85%**
Rural	72%
Jefferson	73%
Total	72%

Oldham and Shelby Counties participate the least in self-improvement classes, with Trimble County residents who participate the most.

The venue most often used for these classes are shown in the table below.

	% of community members who go to venue								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
University/Community College	15%	15%	**2%**	4%	**2%**	15%	9%	**18%**	15%
Department of Parks and Recreation	6%	**0%**	**0%**	6%	2%	**8%**	**4%**	**7%**	**6%**
Faith Community	18%	**31%**	**9%**	15%	20%	12%	17%	**22%**	**20%**
Local organizations or businesses	21%	**35%**	16%	13%	10%	**4%**	17%	18%	17%
Community center	14%	12%	**7%**	8%	17%	**19%**	13%	12%	12%
Senior center	21%	27%	18%	**8%**	**29%**	27%	**21%**	13%	16%
Offerings through work	12%	**19%**	11%	8%	**0%**	8%	10%	12%	11%
Online programs	18%	15%	11%	**8%**	12%	**23%**	14%	**22%**	19%

University/Community colleges was used the most in Jefferson County as venues for continuing education/self-improvement classes. Department of Parks and Recreation, community centers and online programs were used the most in Trimble County. Faith communities, local organizations or businesses, and offering through work were used the most in Henry County. Senior centers were used the most in Spencer County.

The rural sample used senior centers the most as a venue, while the urban sample used the faith community and online programs the most. The total sample used the faith community the most.

University/Community colleges was used the least in Oldham and Spencer Counties. Department of Parks and Recreation was used the least in Henry and Oldham Counties. Faith communities and community centers were used the least in Oldham County. Senior centers and online programs were used the least in Shelby County. Offering through work were used the least in Spencer County.

The rural, urban and total sample used the Department of Parks and Recreation the least.

Social Participation Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Social Participation Resource Needs	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Conveniently located venues for entertainment	**46%**	35%	34%	28%	33%	**23%**	36%	**24%**	28%
Activities specifically geared to older adults	**48%**	33%	46%	42%	**29%**	38%	38%	38%	38%
Activities that offer senior discounts	43%	54%	55%	**40%**	**60%**	**40%**	*49%*	**40%**	43%
Activities that are affordable to all residents	**62%**	53%	**32%**	46%	60%	55%	**52%**	**54%**	**54%**
Activities involving young and older people	**59%**	**35%**	**35%**	56%	44%	43%	47%	*43%*	*44%*
Accurate and widely publicized information about social activities	**57%**	41%	**37%**	50%	40%	42%	46%	*43%*	*44%*
A variety of cultural activities for diverse populations	46%	**31%**	41%	**59%**	47%	40%	42%	39%	40%
Local schools that involve older adults in events and activities	40%	**26%**	46%	**56%**	45%	43%	43%	*43%*	42%
Continuing education classes	28%	25%	**-5%**	14%	**32%**	25%	**18%**	**24%**	**22%**
Social clubs such as for books, gardening, crafts or hobbies	18%	16%	**10%**	**34%**	28%	27%	**18%**	26%	24%
Average gap	**45%**	35%	**33%**	43%	42%	38%	39%	37%	38%

Conveniently located venues for entertainment, activities specifically geared to older adults, activities that are affordable to all residents, activities involved young and older people, and accurate and widely publicized information about social activities showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County between what residents feel are important resources and the availability of these resources in the community. Activities that offer senior discounts and continuing education classes showed the biggest gap in Spencer County. A variety of cultural activities for diverse populations, local schools that involve older adults in events and activities and social clubs such as for books, gardening, crafts or hobbies showed the biggest gap in Shelby County.

For the rural, urban and total sample, the biggest gap is seen in activities that are affordable to all residents. For the rural sample this was followed by activities that offer senior discounts. For the urban sample this was followed by activities involving young and old, accurate and widely publicized information about social activities and local schools that involve older adults in events and activities. For the total sample this was followed by activities involving young and old and accurate and widely publicized information about social activities.

Conveniently located venues for entertainment and activities that offer senior discounts showed the smallest gap in Trimble County. Activities geared to older adults showed the smallest gap in Spencer County. Activities that are affordable to all residents, accurate and widely publicized information about social activities, continuing education classes, and social clubs showed the

smallest gap in Oldham County. Activities involving young and older people showed the smallest gap in Henry and Oldham Counties. A variety of cultural activities and local schools that involve older adults showed the smallest gap in Henry County. Activities that offer senior discounts showed the smallest gap in Shelby, Trimble and Jefferson Counties.

The rural sample showed the smallest gap in continuing education classes and social clubs. The urban sample showed the smallest gap in continuing education classes and conveniently located venues for entertainment. The total sample showed the smallest gap in continuing education classes.

Conclusion

The KIPDA region shows similar labor force participation rates as the national rates, except for Trimble County that has lower rates. Unemployment is also the highest in Trimble County but at or below the national average for the rest of the counties. Vulnerability to social isolation is seen in the percentage of households without children, the percentage of non-family households and the percentage of individuals without adequate social and emotional support. All the rural counties have higher percentages of households without children than the national average. Jefferson County has the highest percentage of non-family households, with Henry County struggling the most with social and emotional support. A decent amount of social associations exists within each county.

Two thirds of the survey respondents interact with family and friends at least daily, with just over 40% who feel they are included in neighborhood activities. More than two thirds participate in continuing education or self-improvement classes and the respondents prefer online programs and faith community venues the most to host these classes.

The biggest gap in social participation resource needs and what is available is seen in activities that are affordable to all residents, followed by activities involving young and old and accurate and widely publicized information about social activities.

Social participation is imperative in order to promote human flourishing as we age. Participation in social activities is an important element leading to quality of life fostering social interaction, mental health, and providing balance in one's life. There are also many tangible benefits that emanate from social participation including access to goods and services as well as emotional support.

Respect and social inclusion for older adults is an integral part of aging optimally. Social isolation is recognized as a major public health problem that has been compared to the well-known dangers of smoking and obesity. People who tend to suffer from loneliness have higher rates of morbidity and mortality, and cognitive decline.

Domain 5: Civic Participation and Employment

Older people want to keep contributing to their communities when they retire. Many continue to provide unpaid and voluntary work for their communities. It is important to ensure that there is enough volunteer opportunities available that can help them feel a sense of worth and ensure social connection (World Health Organization, 2007).

Others do not retire, either due to economic circumstances forcing them to keep working, or because they want to stay employed and active. For those who stay in the workforce, it is important to create flexible working environments (flexible hours, part time opportunities, etc.) that can allow for older adults to stay employed (World Health Organization, 2007)

Public Data

Engagement in Active Workforce 65+

The percentage participation in the labor force for the 16+ population as well as the unemployment rates were already shown in the section *Social Participation.* In this section, the focus will be on the labor force participation for older adults 65+ (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017).

	% Participation in Labor Force 65+
KY	*15%*
USA	*17%*
Bullitt	14%
Henry	19%
Jefferson	17%
Oldham	19%
Shelby	**23%**
Spencer	16%
Trimble	**11%**

As can be seen from the table above, Trimble County had the least percentage of individuals 65 and older in the workforce. Shelby County had the highest percentage of active 65+ workforce members.

Voter Participation

Voter participation in elections is many times seen as a good objective indicator of civic participation. The State Board of Elections (Commonwealth of Kentucky, 2016) recorded the voter participation in the general 2016 election.

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	Voter Participation
KY	*59%*
USA	*57%*
Bullitt	63%
Henry	61%
Jefferson	62%
Oldham	67%
Shelby	66%
Spencer	**68%**
Trimble	**54%**

As can be seen from the table above, Trimble County had the least voter participation in the 2016 election, with Spencer County having the highest voter participation.

Your Community Voice - Individual Need Assessment Data

Employment Status

The percentage of respondents that are still active in the workforce, together with their plans for retirement is shown in the table below.

	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
% Respondents still in workforce	46%	**58%**	28%	49%	**13%**	42%	40%	37%	38%
% still in workforce who will very or extremely likely continue to work as long as possible	70%	50%	50%	**71%**	67%	**36%**	60%	61%	60%

Henry County had the highest percentage of respondents still in the workforce, with Spencer County the least. Shelby County had the highest percentage of residents planning to continue to work as long as possible, with Trimble County the least.

The rural sample had a slightly higher percentage of people still active in the workforce, with both the rural and urban samples having similar plans for future retirement.

Civic Engagement Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

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Civic Participation Resource Needs	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Range of volunteer activities	**49%**	37%	29%	39%	38%	**17%**	**38%**	**17%** **17%**	**33%**
Volunteer training opportunities to perform better in their volunteer roles	58%	52%	36%	**65%**	52%	**18%**	50%	**18%**	49%
Opportunities for older adults to participate in decision making bodies	47%	**54%**	**28%**	38%	40%	43%	*41%*	*43%*	*45%*
Easy to find information about local volunteer opportunities	54%	48%	44%	**65%**	57%	**37%**	52%	**37%**	53%
Range of flexible job opportunities for older adults	64%	**68%**	**34%**	49%	41%	45%	50%	45%	56%
Job training opportunities for older adults	70%	**73%**	**40%**	58%	43%	50%	*56%*	*50%*	*62%*
Jobs that are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities	**80%**	70%	**42%**	65%	60%	63%	*64%*	*63%*	*64%*
Average gap	**60%**	57%	**36%**	54%	47%	39%	50%	39%	52%

A range of volunteer activities, and jobs that are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County. Volunteer training opportunities to perform better in volunteer roles and easy to find information about local volunteer opportunities showed the biggest gap in Shelby County. Opportunities for older adults to participate in decision making bodies, range of flexible job opportunities for older adults and job training opportunities for older adults showed the biggest gap in Henry County.

For the rural, urban and total sample the biggest gap was seen in jobs that are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities, followed by job training opportunities for older adults.

A range of volunteer activities, volunteer training opportunities to perform better in volunteer roles, and easy to find information about local volunteer opportunities showed the smallest gap in both Trimble and Jefferson Counties. Opportunities for older adults to participate in decision making bodies, range of flexible job opportunities for older adults, job training opportunities for older adults and jobs that are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities showed the smallest gap in Oldham County.

For the rural, urban and total sample the smallest gap was seen in a range of volunteer activities, followed by opportunities for older adults to participate in decision making bodies.

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Conclusion

In age-friendly communities aging is viewed as an asset and active civic participation and employment opportunities are made available regardless of age. In the KIPDA region, there is good participation of the 65+ adults in the labor force, with only Bullitt, Spencer and Trimble County with slightly lower percentages than the national average. All counties showed higher than national voter participation rates, except for Trimble County.

In terms of civic engagement resource needs and what is available the biggest gap is seen in jobs that are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities, followed by job training opportunities for older adults. The smallest gap was seen in a range of volunteer activities followed by opportunities for older adults to participate in decision making bodies.

In order to accomplish quality engagement in civic life, communities are going to have to increase volunteer opportunities, create employment options, train older adults in new job techniques and then provide employment opportunities, encourage civic participation and value the contributions that older adults make to our communities. Civic engagement efforts, including intergenerational initiatives and opportunities for meaningful volunteering and paid work that benefit older people and people of all ages are the hallmark of an engaged population.

Domain 6: Communication and Information

To actively age in place, people need timely, practical information to manage life and meet personal needs. Local directories of 'age-friendly' services are important ways in which older adults can stay informed and use the necessary services to stay healthy. Targeting local media to older people via specialized newspaper columns, and specialized radio and television programs are important methods to communicate information. Twenty-four hour telephone information services are additional ways that can help older adults to stay informed about the resources available to them. Even though technology has become very advanced and can very effectively be used to convey information, the interpersonal dimension of communication remains very important, with one-to-one outreach to isolated individuals living alone in the community as an important way to provide important information (World Health Organization, 2007).

Public Data

Computer and Internet Access

	% Household with computer	% Household Internet Access
KY	*85%*	*78%*
USA	*89%*	*82%*
Bullitt	89%	81%
Henry	-	-
Jefferson	89%	84%
Oldham	**96%**	**92%**
Shelby	**87%**	**80%**
Spencer	-	-
Trimble	**-**	**-**

Unfortunately, data is not available for Henry, Spencer and Trimble Counties. Shelby County has the lowest percentage of households with computers and internet access, with Oldham County having the highest percentage.

Your Community Voice - Individual Need Assessment Data

Internet Access

	% or Respondents with Internet Access at Home
Bullitt	**85%**
Henry	69%
Oldham	75%
Shelby	76%
Spencer	77%
Trimble	**58%**
Rural	76%
Jefferson	81%
Total	79%

The Bullitt County respondents had the best access to the internet at home, with the Trimble

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County respondents who had the worst access. The urban sample had better access overall than the rural sample.

Community Information About Services For Older Adults

	% of community members who will turn to resource about services for older adults								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Local Senior Center	87%	86%	**94%**	88%	81%	91%	*88%*	**80%**	82%
Local Area Agency on Aging	73%	75%	69%	**65%**	76%	70%	71%	**82%**	78%
Family or friends	98%	**100%**	97%	94%	**83%**	**100%**	**95%**	**93%**	**94%**
Local non-profit	74%	79%	76%	75%	71%	**70%**	74%	**85%** *85%*	81%
AARP	65%	67%	50%	59%	**46%**	63%	*58%*	**73%**	68%
Faith based organization	84%	**90%**	**74%**	78%	79%	79%	81%	76%	77%
Internet	71%	70%	71%	76%	**69%**	70%	72%	**79%**	77%
Phone books	57%	47%	**32%**	**73%**	54%	47%	**54%**	47%	**49%**
Doctor or healthcare professional	77%	**73%**	81%	**97%**	83%	79%	82%	*85%*	*84%*
Local governmental officials, eg. Department of Health	76%	**84%**	68%	82%	**63%**	74%	75%	69%	71%
Library	68%	65%	**50%**	**71%**	61%	67%	64%	*64%*	*64%*

Local senior centers are the best used source of information about services for older adults for residents from Oldham County. The local Area Agency on Aging, local non-profits, AARP, and the internet are the best sources of information for residents from Jefferson County. Family or friends are the best source of information for residents from Henry and Trimble Counties. Faith based organizations and local government officials are the best source of information for residents from Henry County. Phone books, doctor or healthcare professionals and the library are the best sources of information for residents from Shelby County.

The rural, urban and total sample view family or friends as the best information resource about services for older adults, followed by the local senior centers for the rural counties, local non-profits and doctor or health care professionals for the urban sample and doctor or healthcare professionals for the total sample.

Local senior centers are the least used source of information about services for older adults for residents from Jefferson County. The local Area Agency on Aging is the least used source of information for residents from Shelby County. Family or friends, AARP, the internet, and local government officials are the least used sources of information for residents from Spencer County. Local non-profits are the least used source of information for residents from Trimble County. Faith based organizations, phone books, and the library are the least used sources of information for residents from Oldham County. Doctor or healthcare professionals are the least used source of information for residents from Henry County.

The rural, urban and total sample view the phone book as the least used information resource about services for older adults, followed by the AARP for the rural sample, and the library for the urban and total sample.

Chronic Disease Self-Management Information

| | **Preference for how Chronic Disease Management Information should be presented** | | | | | | | | |
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Online	17%	14%	**9%**	**20%**	10%	5%	13%	12%	13%
By mail	19%	**29%**	17%	14%	**10%**	24%	18%	12%	14%
By your primary care provider	59%	**43%**	69%	51%	**74%**	62%	**60%**	**64%**	**62%**
By community information sessions	2%	**10%**	3%	**0%**	3%	**10%**	4%	4%	4%
By your pharmacist	2%	5%	3%	**9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**3%**	**3%**	**3%**

Receiving chronic disease self-management information online or from your pharmacist was preferred the most by residents from Shelby County. Receiving this information by mail was preferred the most by residents from Henry County. Receiving the information from your primary care provider was preferred the most by residents from Spencer County. Receiving the information from community information sources was preferred the most by residents from Henry and Trimble Counties.

The rural, urban and total sample overwhelmingly preferred to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care providers.

Receiving chronic disease self-management information online was preferred the least by residents from Oldham County. Receiving the information by mail was preferred the least by Spencer County residents. Receiving the information from your primary care provider was preferred the least by Henry County. Receiving the information from community information session was preferred the least by Shelby County. Receiving the information from your pharmacist was preferred the least by Spencer and Trimble Counties.

The rural, urban and total sample prefer receiving chronic disease self-management information the least from their pharmacist.

Communication and Information Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Communication Resource Needs	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Access to community information in one central source	**72%**	61%	54%	55%	**52%**	58%	*62%*	58%	*59%*
Clearly displayed printed community information with large lettering	71%	**73%**	**57%**	60%	**57%**	67%	**64%**	**67%**	**66%**
An automated community information source that is easy to understand (eg. toll-free phone number)	67%	**68%**	60%	56%	**53%**	55%	59%	55%	56%
Free access to computers and the Internet in public places such as the library, senior centers or government buildings	3%	**1%**	8%	**37%**	10%	18%	**8%**	**18%**	**14%**
Community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes	67%	62%	**49%**	**69%**	54%	60%	60%	*60%*	*59%*
Community information that is available in a number of different languages	39%	48%	**23%**	**57%**	42%	50%	42%	50%	47%
Average gap	53%	52%	**42%**	**56%**	45%	51%	49%	51%	50%

Access to community information in one central source showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County. Cleary displayed printed community information with large lettering, and an automated community information source that is easy to understand showed the biggest gap in henry County. Free access to computer and the internet in public places, community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes and community information that is available in a number of different languages showed the biggest gap in Shelby County.

The rural, urban and total sample showed the biggest gap in terms of clearly displayed printed community information with large lettering. For the rural sample this is followed by access to community information in one central source. For the urban sample this is followed by community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes. For the total sample this is followed by access to community information in one central source and community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes.

Access to community information in once central source and an automated community information source that is easy to understand showed the smallest gap in Spencer County.

Clearly displayed printed community information with large lettering showed the smallest gap in Oldham and Spencer Counties. Free access to computers and the internet in public places showed the smallest gap in Henry County. Community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes and community information that is available in a number of different languages showed the smallest gap in Oldham County.

The rural, urban and total sample showed the smallest gap in terms of free access to computers and the internet in public places.

Conclusion

In order to optimally age, communication and information are key requirements to maintaining quality of life. Computer and internet access are important ways to stay connected and informed. In the KIPDA area there is reasonable access to computer and the internet. Unfortunately, public data is not available for the smaller rural counties but the individual survey data indicated a lack of availability of the internet in Henry and Trimble Counties. Most respondents indicate that their best information resource about services for older adults is family or friends, followed by doctors or health care professionals. At least two third of the respondents prefer to receive chronic disease self-management information from their primary care providers.

In terms of the gap between communication resource needs and what is available, the biggest gap is seen in clearly displayed printed community information with large lettering, followed by access to community information in one central source and community information that is delivered in person to people isolated in homes. The smallest gap was seen in free access to computers and the internet in public places.

In order to be age-friendly it is important to support involvement throughout the lifespan. As people grow older they undergo a process of adjustment and being able to access information helps in the transition. Older adults want information about housing, transportation, employment, legal matter and retirement planning. In regards to health older adults want to know about services, illness prevention, medication and nutrition. In order to remain socially connected they need information about programs, events, products, and policies as well as volunteer and cultural activities. Efforts to promote access to information, including an effective communication system reaching community residents of all ages and focusing on oral and printed communication accessible to older people is mandatory.

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Domain 7: Community Support and Health Services

Health and support services are vital to maintaining health and independence in the community. Older adults and their caregivers are concerned about the availability of sufficient good quality, appropriate and accessible care. Older adults need a wide range of health services, as well as health promotion services. They also need a wide range of home support and care services that can help them remain independent as long as possible. For those who can no longer live at home, a wide range of residential facilities are needed (World Health Organization, 2007)

Public Data

Access to Health Care Services, Health Promotion Services and Preventative Care

Access to primary care physicians and dentists are important because shortages of health professionals contribute to access and health status issues. The US Department of Health and Human Services keeps data on the ratio of primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers to the population in their Area Health Resource File and is used annually to compare counties (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017). Preventable hospital events are events that could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by patients. Data on preventable hospital events is provided by the Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice and record the discharge rate per 1,000 Medical enrollees for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive. It is also used annually to compare counties (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017).

	Uninsured	Primary Care Physicians, ratio	Dentists, ratio	Mental Health Providers, ratio	% Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Preventable Hospital Events, Rate per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees
KY	*10%*	*1510:1*	*1560:1*	*520:1*	*19%*	*77*
US	*14%*	*2030:1*	*2570:1*	*1105:1*	*22%*	*50*
Bullitt	8%	**5997:1**	3148:1	1230:1	24%	69
Henry	10%	2595:1	3905:1	2231:1	**30%**	67
Jefferson	9%	**1059:1**	**1021:1**	**375:1**	19%	**54**
Oldham	**6%**	1477:1	2595:1	1158:1	**8%**	**54**
Shelby	**12%**	2137:1	2402:1	1086:1	20%	68
Spencer	8%	1767:1	3579:1	2556:1	22%	68
Trimble	10%	2929:1	**8769:1**	**4385:1**	-	**72**

In the table above, it is clear that Shelby County has the largest percentage of uninsured residents, Bullitt County has the largest shortage of primary care physicians, with Trimble County having the largest shortage of dentists and mental health providers. Henry County has the highest percentage of individuals without any regular doctor. Trimble County has the most preventable hospital events.

Oldham County has the lowest percentage of uninsured residents. Jefferson County has the smallest shortage of primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers. Oldham County has the smallest percentage of adults without any regular doctor and Jefferson and

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Oldham Counties have the lowest preventable hospital events.

Access to resources that promote/do not promote healthy behaviors

It is important for older adults to live in supportive physical environments where healthy behaviors are supported. In the table below liquor store access, access to recreational and fitness facilities, access to grocery stores and the percentage of people living in food deserts are, all factors that can impact the health of their residents (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017). Furthermore, the County Health Rankings provide data on food insecurity that provides additional insight into the supportive environments in which people live (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017).

	Liquor Store Access per 100,000	Recreational and fitness facilities per 100,000	Grocery stores per 100,000	% living in food deserts	Food insecurity
KY	*11*	*8*	*18*	*18%*	*17%*
USA	*11*	*10*	*21*	*22%*	*13%*
Bullitt	7	9	7	**47%**	12%
Henry	13	**0**	13	2%	14%
Jefferson	**18**	**12**	**21**	19%	**17%**
Oldham	2	3	**5**	38%	**9%**
Shelby	7	5	12	2%	12%
Spencer	**18**	**0**	6	**0%**	10%
Trimble	**0**	**0**	11	3%	14%

From the table, it is clear that Jefferson and Spencer Counties have the most access to liquor stores. Henry, Spencer and Trimble Counties have the least access to recreational and fitness facilities. Oldham County has the least access to grocery stores, with Bullitt County having the largest percentage of residents living in food deserts. Jefferson County has the highest percentage of food insecure residents.

Trimble County has no liquor stores per 100,000, Jefferson County has the highest amount of recreational and fitness facilities, as well as grocery stores. Spencer County has no one living in food deserts and Oldham County has the lowest percentage of food insecure residents.

Health Behaviors

Both the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) as reported by the CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017) and the County Health Rankings (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2017) provide annual data on risky health behaviors that can contribute to poor health status. In the table below, the percentage of adult smokers, the percentage of excessive drinkers, the percentage of individuals who do not consume adequate fruits and vegetables, and the percentage of people who do not exercise, are shown.

	% Pop Adult smokers	% Pop Excessive drinkers	% Pop Adults Obese	% Pop with inadequate fruit/ vegetable consumption	% Pop with no leisure time physical activity
KY	26%	16%	33%	81%	28%
US	18%	17%	28%	76%	22%
Bullitt	20%	17%	33%	89%	29%
Henry	21%	**14%**	32%	82%	**30%**
Jefferson	**22%**	**19%**	32%	78%	25%
Oldham	**17%**	17%	**28%**	**77%**	**22%**
Shelby	20%	**14%**	33%	84%	28%
Spencer	19%	15%	30%	**90%**	26%
Trimble	21%	**14%**	**34%**	85%	28%

As can be seen from the table above, Jefferson County has the highest percentage of adult smokers and excessive drinkers. Trimble County had the highest percentage of obese adults. Spencer County has the highest percentage of adults with inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption. Henry County has the highest population with no leisure time physical activity.

Oldham County shows the healthiest behaviors with the lowest percentage of smokers, adults with obesity, adults with inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption and adults with no leisure time physical activity. Henry, Shelby and Trimble Counties have the lowest percentage of excessive drinkers.

Health Outcomes and Health Factor Ranking

The County Health Rankings Report rank all the counties in KY based on health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes include data on length of life (50%) and quality of life (50%). Health factors include data on health behaviors (30%), clinical care (20%), social and economic factors (40%) and physical environment (10%). In the table below the health outcomes and health factor rankings for the seven counties are shown.

	Health Outcomes Ranking	Health Factor Ranking
Bullitt	9	21
Henry	10	26
Jefferson	28	**57**
Oldham	**1**	**1**
Shelby	4	10
Spencer	3	3
Trimble	**69**	28

Oldham County is doing the best in terms of health outcomes and health factors with Trimble County doing the worst in terms of health outcomes and Jefferson County doing the worst in terms of health factors.

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KIPDA Services

KIPDA's Health Promotion and Prevention Care Services

KIPDA provides disease prevention and health promotion services that are designed to assist older adults that have or are at high risk of getting chronic diseases. They also administer the senior nutrition program that is focused on improving the dietary intake of older adults. Meals are made available at congregate locations in the region and within the home of eligible clients.

The maps below show the number of clients in each zip code being served by KIPDA's health promotion and prevention care services in the last year, layered over the percentage of older adults 60+ living in the zip code (darker zip codes have more older adults living in the area).

Health Promotion Program
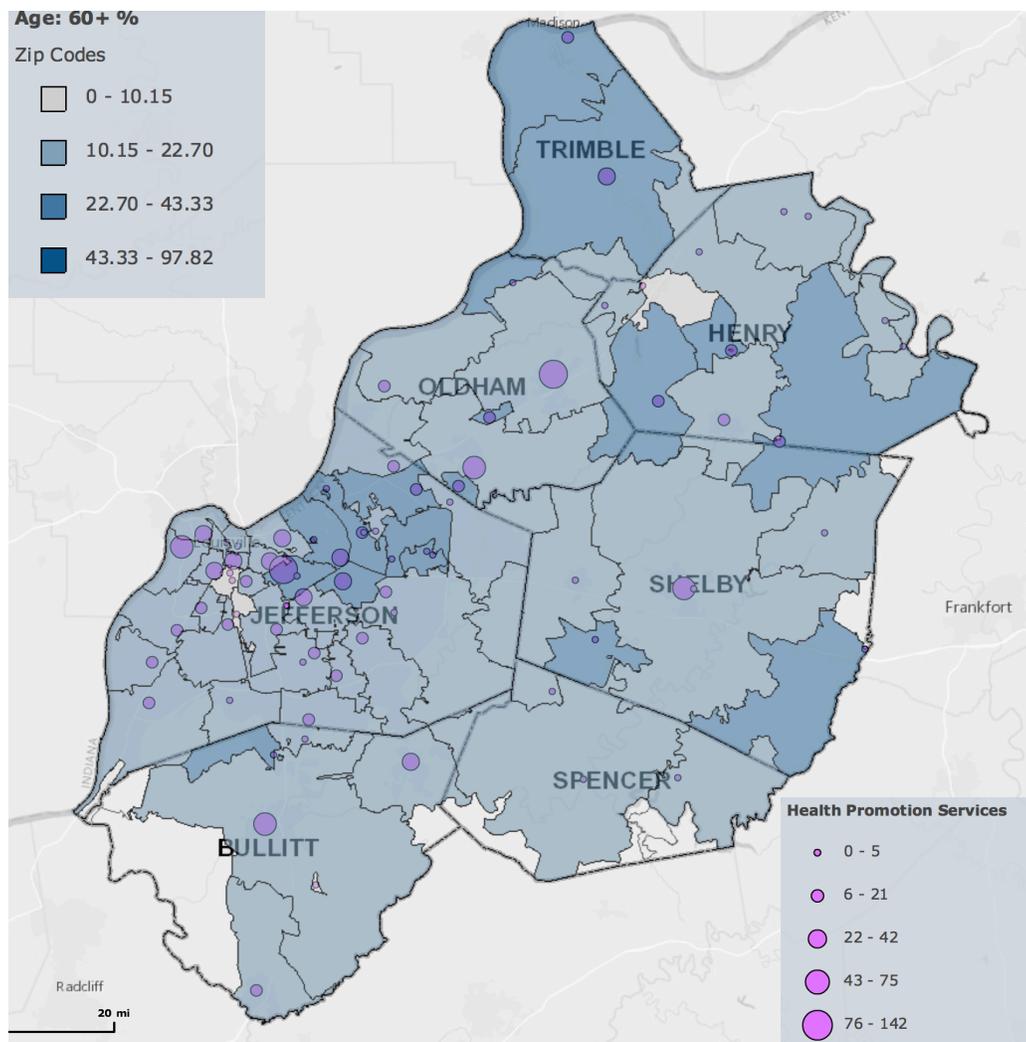
The rates of services delivered per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

	Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	
	Actual # of services	Rate per 1000 60+ pop
Bullitt	121	11
Henry	51	13
Oldham	223	23
Shelby	54	7
Spencer	2	1
Trimble	52	27
Rural	503	13
Jefferson	679	4
Total	1182	6

Spencer County had the largest gap in terms of health promotion services, with Trimble County being served the best. The rural areas showed a higher service rate than the urban area.

Senior Nutrition Program

The rates per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

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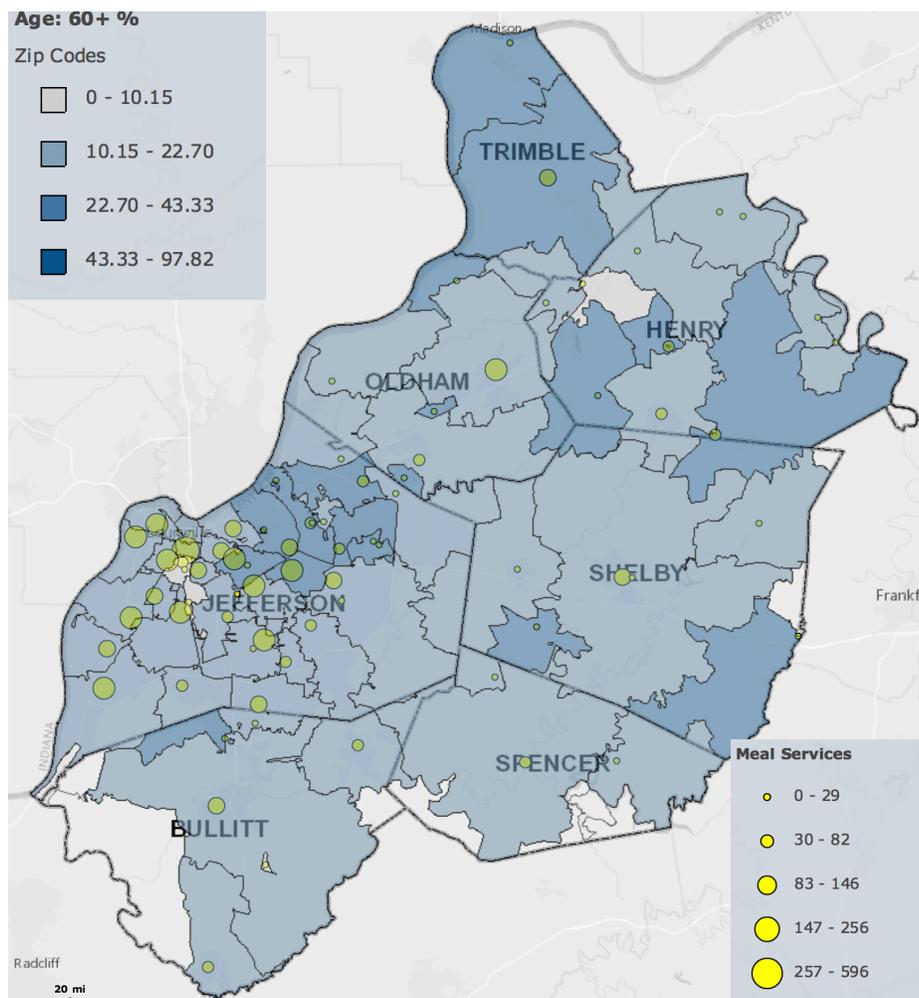
	Senior Nutrition Program	
	Actual # of services	Rate per 1000 60+ pop
Bullitt	253	22
Henry	159	40
Oldham	320	33
Shelby	141	**17**
Spencer	54	19
Trimble	128	**66**
Rural	1,055	28
Jefferson	4,208	27
Total	5263	27

Shelby County had the largest gap in terms of senior nutrition services, with Trimble County being served the best. The rural areas showed a slightly higher service rate than the urban area.

Home and Community Based Support Services

In the seven-county region, the following numbers provide a picture of the availability of facilities and agencies in the community that can provide supportive services for older adults and their caregivers. It is clear that the rural areas are underserved in terms of availability of these support services.

	Senior Centers	Adult Day Care Centers	Home Health Agencies
Bullitt	1	0	1
Henry	1	0	0
Oldham	1	1	1
Shelby	1	1	1
Spencer	1	0	0
Trimble	1	0	0
Rural	6	2	3
Jefferson	26	5	3
Total	32	7	6

KIPDA provides a range of supportive services in the community, specifically in-home services to those 60+ who are at risk of becoming institutionalized, or to provide temporary service intervention to prevent deterioration of health or interference in the continuum of care; Title III-B supportive services for senior centers, transportation, legal services, and financial management services to those 60+; and adult day services focused on providing care and companionship for older persons and persons with disabilities who need assistance or supervision during the day. The maps below show the number of clients in each zip code receiving supportive community-based services in the last year, layered over the percentage of older adults 60+ living in the zip code (darker zip codes have more older adults living in the area).

April 13, 2018
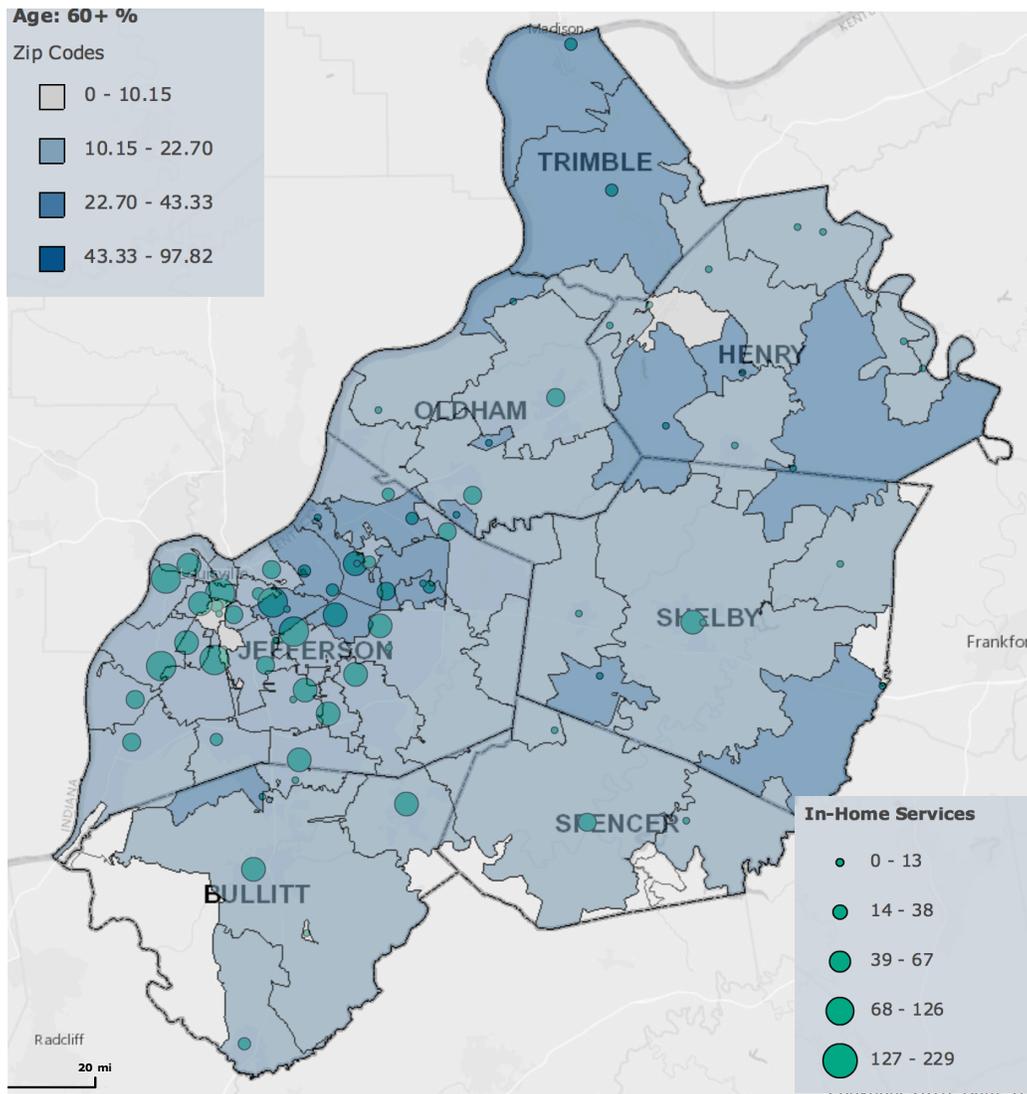
In-Home Services

The rates per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

	In-Home Services	
	Actual # of services	**Rate per 1000 60+ pop**
Bullitt	189	16
Henry	55	14
Oldham	116	12
Shelby	115	14
Spencer	50	17
Trimble	63	32
Rural	588	15
Jefferson	2,820	18
Total	3408	17

Oldham County had the largest gap in terms of in-home services, with Trimble County being served the best. The urban area showed a higher service rate than the rural areas.

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Title III-B Supportive Services
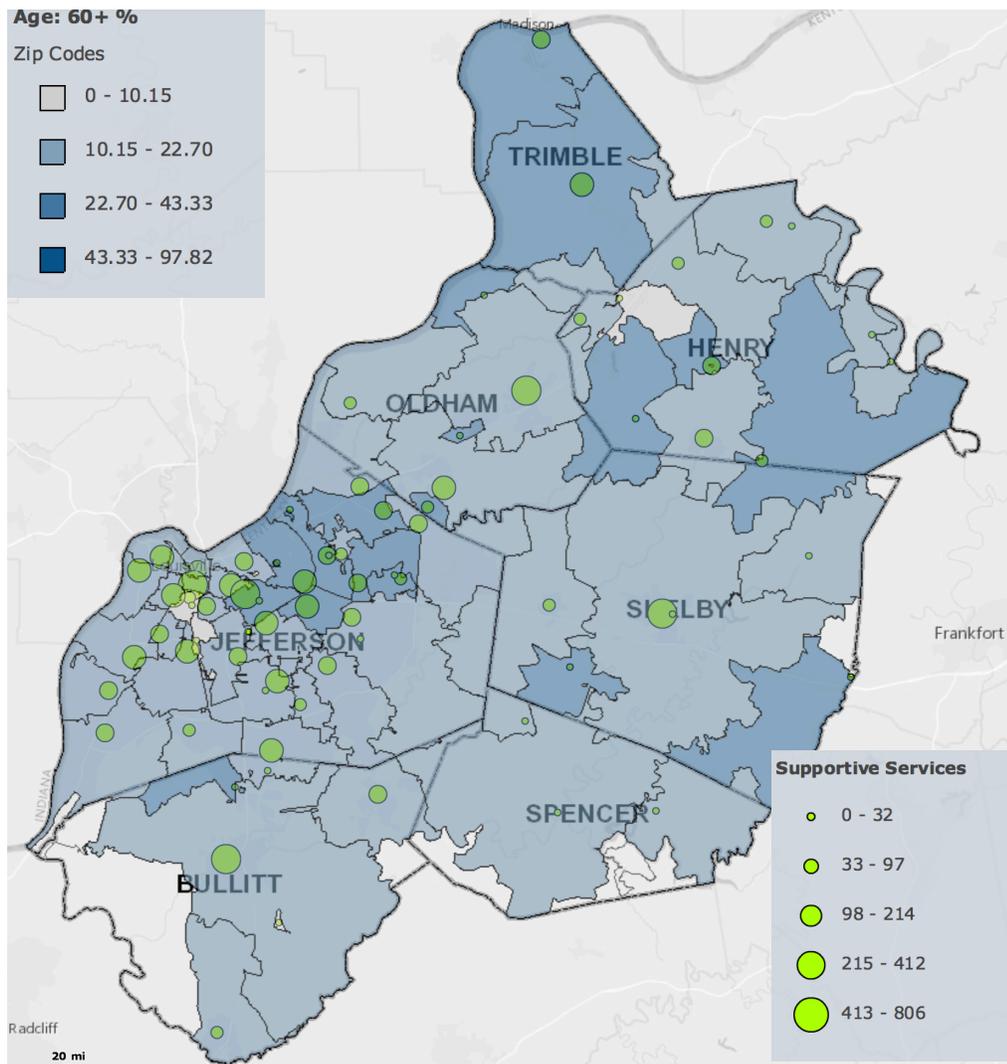
The rates per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

	Supportive Services	
	Actual # of services	Rate per 1000 60+ pop
Bullitt	860	75
Henry	488	124
Oldham	1,076	110
Shelby	656	81
Spencer	39	13
Trimble	444	228
Rural	3,563	93
Jefferson	6,908	44
Total	10,471	54

Spencer County had the largest gap in terms of supportive services, with Trimble County being served the best. The rural areas showed a higher service rate than the urban area.

April 13, 2018
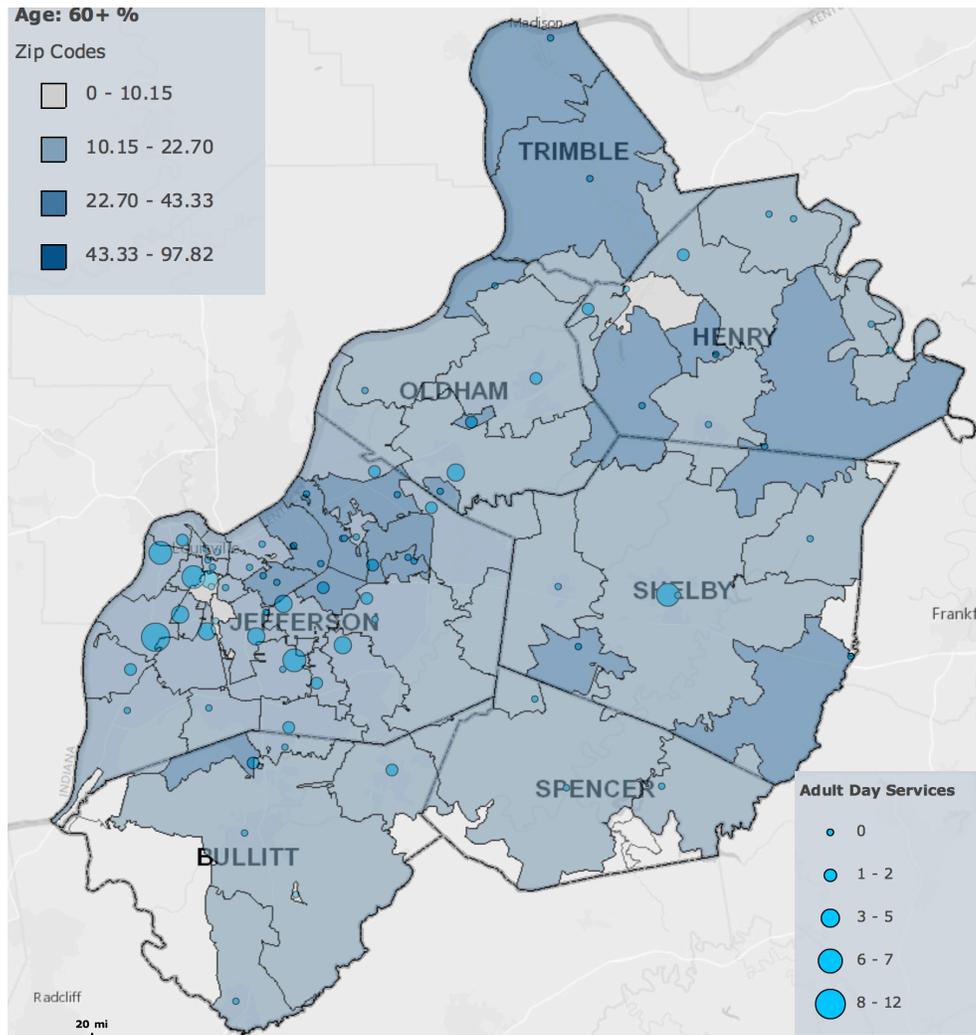
Adult day services

The rates per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

|	Adult Day Services	
	Actual # of services	**Rate per 1000 60+ pop**
Bullitt	3	**0**
Henry	3	**1**
Oldham	7	**1**
Shelby	7	**1**
Spencer	0	**0**
Trimble	0	**0**
Rural	20	1
Jefferson	69	**0**
Total	89	0

Bullitt, Jefferson, Spencer and Trimble Counties did not receive adult day care services (or received less than 1 per 1,000 60+ population), with Henry, Oldham and Shelby County being served the best (although still with very little service). The rural areas were served slightly better than the urban areas.

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Caregiving Support Services

KIPDA provides supportive services to caregivers in the community, specifically family
<u>caregiver services</u> focused on providing information and assistance to caregivers in locating and
arranging for services, caregiver counseling, training and support groups, respite, and assistance
with supplemental services that will help a caregiver care for their loved one; and services to
<u>grandparents raising grandchildren</u> focused on help through education, counseling, respite and
supplemental services.

The maps below show the number clients being served in each zip code in the last year, layered
over the percentage of older adults 60+ living in the zip code (darker zip codes have a higher
percentage of older adults living in the area).

<u>National Caregiver Program</u>

The rates per 1000 older adults 60+ per county is shown below:

April 13, 2018
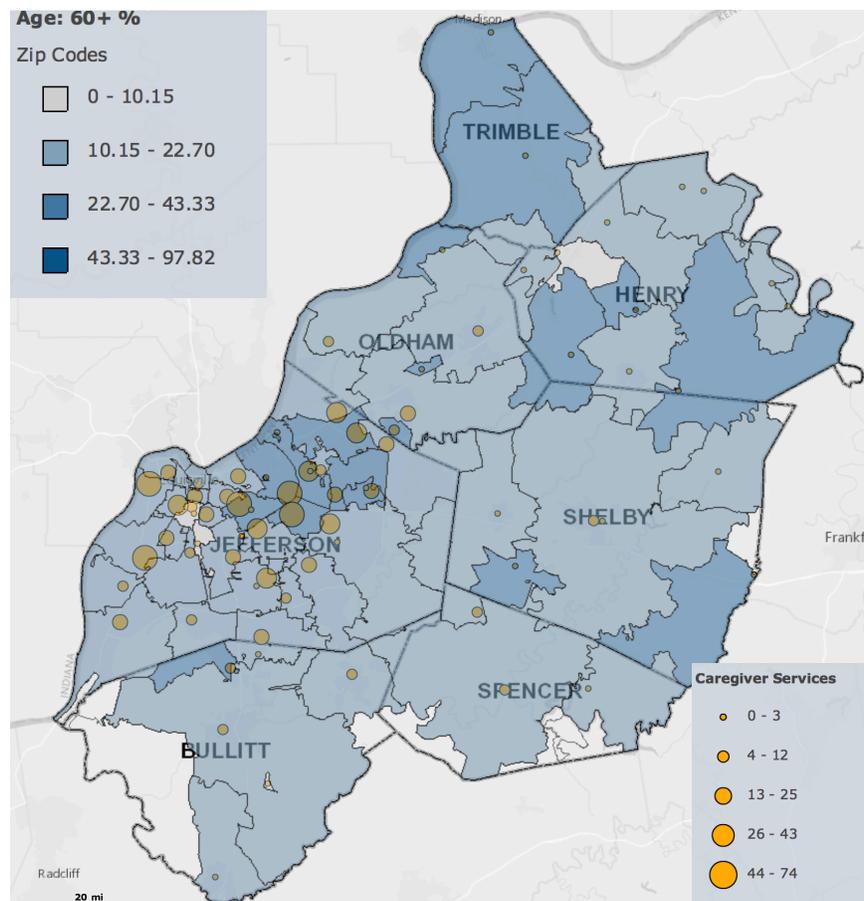
	Caregiver Program	
	Actual # of services	Rate per 1000 60+ pop
Bullitt	19	2
Henry	3	1
Oldham	34	3
Shelby	8	1
Spencer	7	2
Trimble	5	3
Rural	76	2
Jefferson	814	5
Total	890	5

Henry and Shelby Counties had the largest gap in terms of services provided by the caregiving program, with Jefferson County being served the best. The urban area was served better than the rural areas.

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Program

In the map below, different from the previous maps, the map shows the number of clients served in each zip code in the last year, layered over the number of grandparents who are raising their grandchildren in the zip code (darker zip codes have more grandparents raising grandchildren living in the area).
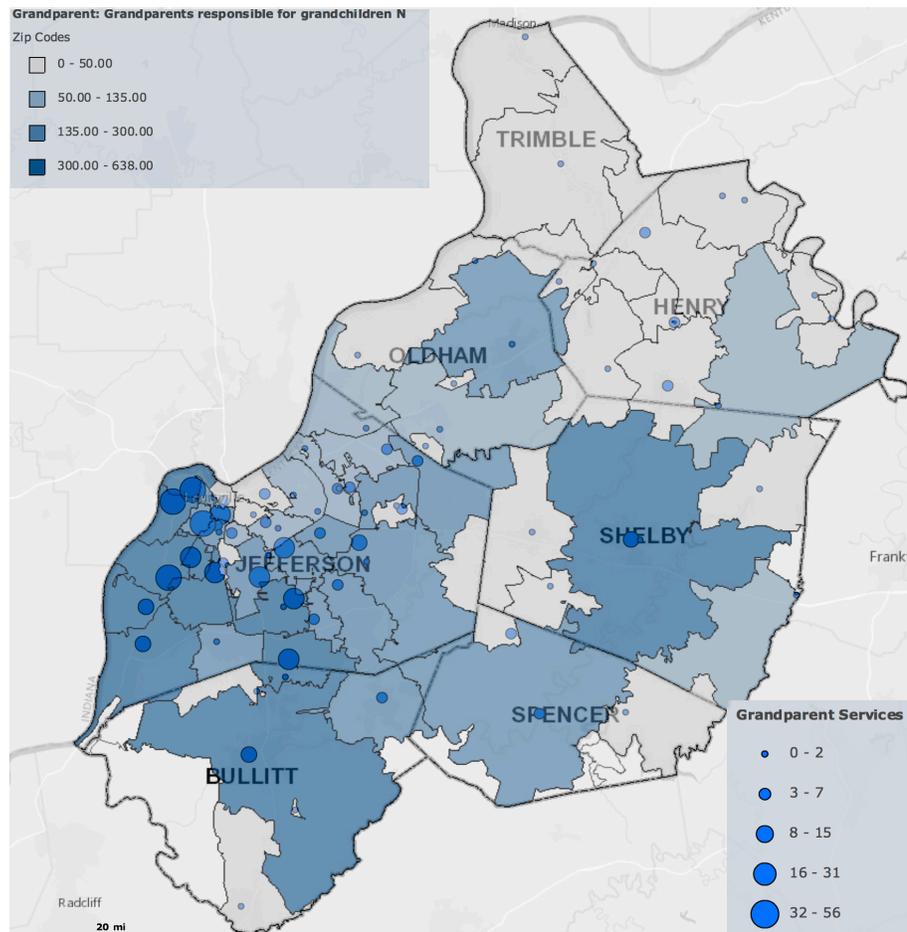
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The rates per 1000 grandparents raising their grandchildren per county is shown below:

	Grandparents Raising Grandchildren	
	Actual # of services	Rate per 1000 grandparents raising grandchildren
Bullitt	17	27
Henry	17	**98**
Oldham	2	**7**
Shelby	19	43
Spencer	5	25
Trimble	2	33
Rural	62	35
Jefferson	458	57
Total	520	53

Oldham County had the largest gap in terms of services provided by the grandparents raising grandchildren program, with Henry County being served the best. The urban area was served better than the rural areas.

Alternative Housing and Short-term Rehabilitation Options for Individuals and their Caregivers

In the seven-county region, the following numbers provide a picture of the availability of alternative housing and rehabilitation options for those who cannot live alone in their own home in the community anymore. It is clear that the rural areas are underserved in terms of availability of these support services.

	# Short- and long term care facilities	Personal Care Homes	# Assisted living facilities
Bullitt	2	1	1
Henry	2	0	1
Oldham	7	0	3
Shelby	2	1	4
Spencer	1	0	0
Trimble	1	0	0
Rural	15	2	9
Jefferson	54	15	16
Total	69	17	25

Your Community Voice - Individual Need Assessment Data

Health Insurance

	Health Care Coverage								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Insurance through a current or former employer of yours or your spouse	**60%**	52%	59%	53%	30%	53%	53%	51%	52%
Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (not through an employer)	26%	35%	23%	37%	**45%**	44%	33%	35%	34%
Medicare (for people 65 and older or people with certain health disabilities)	57%	68%	66%	58%	**79%**	68%	65%	**71%**	69%
Medicaid or any kind of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	20%	20%	20%	25%	**36%**	21%	24%	22%	23%
Veterans Administration or other military health care	8%	10%	**13%**	6%	10%	12%	9%	7%	8%
Other insurance coverage	22%	10%	10%	13%	21%	**53%**	20%	17%	18%

Insurance through an employer has the highest percentage of respondents in Bullitt County. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare, Medicaid and other insurance coverage is seen the most in Spencer County. Veterans Administration health care is seen the most in Oldham County.

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Disability

	% with personal disability	% with a spouse/partner Disability	% with personal and spouse/partner disability
Bullitt	36%	2%	6%
Henry	38%	10%	0%
Oldham	**50%**	**12%**	3%
Shelby	28%	0%	0%
Spencer	36%	3%	3%
Trimble	32%	5%	**9%**
Rural	37%	4%	3%
Jefferson	40%	6%	4%
Total	39%	5%	4%

Personal disabilities and spousal disabilities are seen the most in Oldham County. Households were both partners have disabilities are seen the most in Trimble County.

Self-Rated Health

	Rated Health Excellent or Very Good
Bullitt	57%
Henry	**61%**
Oldham	43%
Shelby	57%
Spencer	48%
Trimble	**40%**
Rural	52%
Jefferson	47%
Total	49%

Henry County residents has the highest percentage who rated their health as excellent or very good, with Trimble County having the lowest percentage. The rural sample rated themselves healthier than the urban sample.

Physical Activity

	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Engage in physical exercise at least several times a week	57%	52%	53%	55%	**58%**	**43%**	55%	56%	56%
Very to extremely important to remain physically active as long as possible	89%	96%	89%	**97%**	**88%**	91%	91%	92%	92%

Spencer County engage the most in physical exercise, with Trimble County the least. Shelby County has the most residents who view it as important to remain physically active as long as possible, with Spencer County the least.

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Chronic Pain Management

| | Prescribed Opioid Medications | | | | | | | | |
	Bullitt	Henry	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Trimble	Rural	Jefferson	Total
Using prescribed opioid medications	7%	17%	**19%**	**6%**	15%	**19%**	13%	15%	14%
Using prescribed opioid medications more than 5 years	**80%**	25%	71%	**0%**	68%	**80%**	51%	50%	54%
Seeing a pain management specialist	14%	60%	40%	**0%**	**83%**	**0%**	35%	65%	54%
Offered alternative pain management strategies	**0%**	**0%**	22%	**0%**	**50%**	**0%**	14%	**50%**	37%
Interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies	**0%**	25%	50%	**100%**	83%	13%	35%	49%	44%

Using prescribed opioid medications is seen the most in Oldham and Trimble Counties. Of those who are using prescribed opioid medications, the Bullitt County and Trimble County users have the highest percentage of those using it for more than 5 years. Shelby and Trimble Counties do not have any users who see a pain management specialist. No user in Bullitt, Henry, Shelby or Trimble County was offered alternative pain management strategies. No user in Bullitt County is interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies.

Using prescribed opioid medications is seen the least in Shelby County. Of those who are using prescribed opioid medications, the Shelby County users have no one using it for more than 5 years. Spencer County has the highest percentage of users seeing a pain management specialist. Half of the users in Spencer and Jefferson Counties were offered alternative pain management strategies. All users in Shelby are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies.

The urban and rural sample have similar rates or using prescribed opioid medications and also using it longer than 5 years. The urban sample however has more users seeing a pain management specialist, has more users who have been offered alternative pain management strategies and has more users who are interested in participating in alternative pain management strategies.

Community Support and Health Services Resources and Availability of Resources

In the table below, the gap between the importance of a specific resource and its availability is shown for each county.

Health Services Resource Needs	Gap between importance and availability								
	Bullitt	**Henry**	**Oldham**	**Shelby**	**Spencer**	**Trimble**	**Rural**	**Jefferson**	**Total**
Health and wellness programs and classes (eg. nutrition, smoking cessation, weight control)	29%	13%	**10%**	42%	**51%**	31%	**29%**	31%	*31%*
Fitness activities specifically geared toward older adults	**41%**	37%	35%	35%	36%	**34%**	*36%*	**34%**	34%
Conveniently located health and social services	**52%**	**52%**	**8%**	36%	36%	34%	37%	34%	35%
Service helping seniors find and access health and supportive services	**69%**	**39%**	50%	57%	51%	48%	*56%*	48%	50%
Conveniently located emergency care centers	51%	**70%**	**-1%**	30%	52%	24%	42%	24%	**30%**
Easy to find information on local health and supportive services	**66%**	65%	**39%**	56%	49%	52%	55%	*52%*	*52%*
Home care services (health, personal care, housekeeping	**51%**	41%	**29%**	41%	47%	33%	40%	33%	36%
Well-trained certified home health care providers	**56%**	44%	**38%**	49%	42%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Affordable home care providers	**71%**	61%	56%	66%	**54%**	57%	**60%**	**57%**	**58%**
Well-maintained hospitals and health care facilities	56%	65%	**12%**	44%	**71%**	20%	49%	**20%**	**30%**
A variety of health care professionals including specialists	60%	65%	23%	41%	**67%**	**22%**	52%	**22%** *22%*	*31%*
Healthcare professionals who speak different languages	47%	45%	**32%**	**57%**	33%	**32%**	41%	**32%**	35%
Understandable and helpful local hospital/clinic answering machines	66%	**78%**	**24%**	54%	57%	45%	*56%*	45%	48%
Respectful and helpful hospital and clinic staff	55%	**58%**	**11%**	29%	50%	27%	42%	27%	32%
Average gap	**55%**	52%	**26%**	46%	50%	36%	46%	36%	39%

Health and wellness programs and classes, well-maintained hospitals and health care facilities and a variety of health care professionals including specialists showed the biggest gap in Spencer County. Fitness activities specifically geared toward older adults, service helping seniors find and access health and supportive services, easy to find information on local health and supportive services, home care services, and well-trained certified home health providers all showed the biggest gap in Bullitt County. Conveniently located health and social services showed the biggest gap in Bullitt and Henry Counties. Conveniently located emergency care centers, understandable and helpful local hospital/clinic answering machines and respectful and helpful hospital and clinic staff showed the biggest gap in Henry County. Healthcare professionals who speak different languages showed the biggest gap in Shelby County.

The rural, urban and total sample showed the biggest gap in affordable home care providers, followed by service helping seniors find and access health and supportive services and

understandable and helpful local hospital/clinic answering machines for the rural sample. For both the urban and total sample the biggest gap was followed by easy to find information on local health and supportive services.

Health and wellness program and classes, conveniently located health and social services, conveniently located emergency care services, easy to find information on local health and supportive services, home care services, well-trained certified home health providers, well maintained hospital and health care facilities, health care professionals who speak different languages, understandable and helpful local hospital/clinic answering machines and respectful and helpful hospital and clinical staff showed the smallest gap in Oldham County. Fitness activities specifically geared toward older adults and a variety of health care professionals including specialists showed the smallest gap in Trimble and Jefferson Counties. Service helping senior find and access health and supportive services showed the smallest gap in Henry County. Affordable home care providers showed the smallest gap in Spencer County. Healthcare professionals who speak different languages showed the smallest gap in Oldham, Trimble and Jefferson Counties.

The rural sample showed the smallest gap in health and wellness programs and classes, followed by fitness activities specifically geared toward older adults. The urban sample showed the smallest gap in well-maintained hospitals and health care facilities, followed by a variety of healthcare professionals including specialists. The total sample showed the smallest gap in conveniently located emergency care centers, followed by a variety of healthcare professionals and specialists, and health and wellness program and classes.

Conclusion

The KIPDA region overall shows limited access to primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers, except for Jefferson County that has a better than national average availability of these professionals. Adults without any regular doctor are higher than the national average in Bullitt and Henry Counties. Preventable hospital event rates for Medicare enrollees are above the national average throughout the region.

Jefferson County, Henry County and Spencer County have a higher than national average access to liquor stores. All the rural counties have very limited access to recreational and fitness facilities, and all the counties are either at or below the national average in terms of grocery store access. More residents are lower than the national average in Bullitt, Jefferson and Oldham Counties and live in food deserts. More residents are lower than the national average in Jefferson, Henry, and Trimble Counties and are food insecure. All counties, except Oldham and Spencer Counties, have higher than the national average smokers in their counties. Excessive drinkers are at the national average, except Jefferson County, where there are more drinkers higher than the national average. In the whole region, adults are more obese than the national average, and they consume less fruit and vegetables than the national average. They also engage less time in physical activity than the national average, except for Oldham County that is at the national average.

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Overall the health outcomes ranking of the counties ranged from number 1 (Oldham County) to number 69 (Trimble County. The health factor ranking range from number 1 (Oldham County) to number 57 (Jefferson County).

KIPDA provides a variety of services in the counties. Health promotion services were delivered at a rate of 6 clients served per 1,000 60+ population. The rural counties had a higher service rate of 13 per 1,000 60+ population. Senior nutrition services were delivered at a rate of 27 per 1,000 60+ population. In-home services were delivered at a rate of 17 per 1000 60+ population, with Jefferson County having a slightly higher rate of 18. Title III-B supportive services were delivered at a rate of 54 per 1,000 60+ population with the rural areas having a much higher service rate of 93 per 1,000 60+ population. Adult day services were very limited and delivered at a rate of 0 per 1,000 60+ population, with rural counties having a rate of 1 per 1,000 60+ population. The caregiver program provided services at a rate of 5 per 1,000 60+ population, with the rural areas showing a lower rate of 2 per 1,000 60+ population. Grandparents raising grandchildren program services showed a service rate of 53 per 1,000 grandparents raising grandchildren, with the rural counties showing a significantly lower rate of 35 per 1,000 grandparents raising grandchildren. Alternative housing and short-term rehabilitation options for individuals and their caregivers were very limited in the rural areas.

Most survey respondents had Medicare for health insurance and had nearly 50% of households where there were disabilities. Nearly half of the respondents rated their health as excellent or very good, with Trimble County showing lower rates of good self-rated health. Just more than half of the respondents engaged in physical exercise and almost all believe it is important to remain physically active as long as possible. A small percentage (14%) used prescribed opioid medications, with just more than half of those using it for more than 5 years. Just under half of the respondents were interested in alternative pain management strategies.

In terms of gaps in community support and health services resource needs and what is available, the biggest gap was seen in affordable home care providers, followed by easy to find information on local and supportive services. The smallest gap was seen in conveniently located emergency care centers, followed by a variety of healthcare professional and specialists, and health and wellness programs and classes.

As the population continues to age the need to create age-friendly communities and health services becomes more important. Optimal aging cannot occur if older adults don't have access to health and social services. Further, it is essential that services and facilities are easily accessible without bureaucratic quagmires and resources are clearly identified. Active aging is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance the quality of life as people age. The health system itself has to change from a system whose focus is on disease to one whose focus is on health. In this vision, maintaining autonomy and independence in the aging process is a key goal for individuals and is reflected in positive health care policies.

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Section 6: Age Friendly Index

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To summarize the data related to all the domains, all the data in the different domains were added to an Age Friendly Index, where each county data was standardized according to being better than the national average (1) or worse than the national average (0). The scores were then weighted according to importance for overall age-friendliness, according to the Alkire-Foster methodology (Alkire et al., 2015). The data for each domain is shown below.

Domain 1: Outdoor Spaces and Building

	Air Quality		Weather	Parks	Road Safety		Walk-ability	Neighborhood Safety	Resource Gap (no more than 40%)	Total weighted
	Particulate matter	Ozone			Vehicle crashes	Alcohol driving deaths		Violent crimes		
Weights	*7.5*	*7.5*	*5*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*20*	*20*	*10*	*100*
Bullitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	**20**
Henry	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	20	0	35
Jefferson	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	**20**
Oldham	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	10	**40**
Shelby	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	20	0	25
Spencer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	30
Trimble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	**20**

Based on this analysis, Oldham County is doing the best in terms of outdoor spaces and buildings, with Bullitt County, Jefferson County and Trimble County doing the worst. Not one of the counties meet the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

Domain 2: Transportation

	Using Public transporta-tion to Work	% house-holds without vehicle	Do not go due to lack of general transporta-tion resources	Do not go due to lack of non-emergency transportation resources	Predict will not go in future due to lack transporta-tion resources	Driver apps	Resource Gap (no more than 40%)	Total weighted
Weights	*12.5*	*12.5*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*100*
Bullitt	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	**12.5**
Henry	0	12.5	0	15	0	0	0	27.5
Jefferson	0	0	15	15	0	15	15	60
Oldham	0	12.5	0	15	0	0	15	42.5
Shelby	0	12.5	15	15	15	15	0	**72.5**
Spencer	0	12.5	15	15	0	0	0	42.5
Trimble	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	15	27.5

Based on this analysis, Shelby County is doing the best in terms of transportation, and Bullitt County is doing the worst. Only Shelby County meets the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

Domain 3: Housing

	Affordability of housing		Availability of Housing assistance	Housing Conditions and Quality of Living			Resource gap (no more than 40%)	Total Weighted
	% Households Cost Burdened	% Households 65+ Cost Burdened	Rate of HUD Assisted Housing units	% over-crowded	% sub-standard conditions	% vacant housing units		
Weights	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*10*	*100*
Bullitt	15	15	0	15	15	15	0	75
Henry	15	0	0	15	15	15	0	**60**
Jefferson	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	**90**
Oldham	15	15	0	15	15	15	10	85
Shelby	15	15	0	15	15	15	0	75
Spencer	15	0	0	15	15	15	10	70
Trimble	15	15	0	15	15	15	0	75

Based on this analysis, Jefferson County is doing the best in terms of housing, and Henry County is doing the worst. However, all counties meet the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

Domain 4: Social Participation, Respect and Inclusion

	Engagement in active workforce		Vulnerability to social isolation			Social membership associations	Resource gap (no more than 40%)	Total Weighted
	% participation in labor force	% unemployed	% family households without children	% non-family households	% without adequate social/ emotional support			
Weights	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*10*	*100*
Bullitt	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	45
Henry	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	45
Jefferson	15	15	15	0	15	0	0	60
Oldham	0	15	0	15	15	0	0	45
Shelby	15	15	0	15	15	15	0	**75**
Spencer	15	15	0	15	15	0	0	60
Trimble	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	**30**

Based on this analysis, Shelby County is doing the best in terms of social participation, and Trimble County is doing the worst. Jefferson, Shelby and Spencer Counties meet the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

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Domain 5: Civic Participation and Employment

	% participation in labor force 65+	Voter participation	Resource gap (no more than 40%)	Total Weighted
Weights	*33.3*	*33.3*	*33.3*	*100*
Bullitt	0	33	0	**33**
Henry	33	33	0	67
Jefferson	33	33	33	**100**
Oldham	33	33	33	**100**
Shelby	33	33	0	67
Spencer	0	33	0	**33**
Trimble	0	0	33	**33**

Based on this analysis, Jefferson and Oldham Counties are doing the best in terms of civic engagement, and Bullitt, Spencer and Trimble Counties are doing the worst. Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby Counties meet the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

Domain 6: Communication and Information

	% households with computer	% households with internet access	Resource gap (no more than 40%)	Total Weighted
Weights	*33.3*	*33.3*	*33.3*	*100*
Bullitt	33.3	0	0	33
Henry	-	-	0	-
Jefferson	33.3	33.3	0	67
Oldham	33.3	33.3	0	67
Shelby	0	0	0	0
Spencer	-	-	0	-
Trimble	-	-	0	-

Unfortunately, there is no data available for Henry, Shelby and Spencer Counties related to access to computers and the internet. Therefore, these counties are not included in the comparison. Jefferson and Oldham Counties seems to do the best in terms of communication and information, while Bullitt County is doing the worst. Both Jefferson and Oldham Counties meet the threshold for age friendliness.

Domain 7: Community Support and Health Services

	Access to health care services, health promotion services and preventative care						Access to resources the promote healthy behaviors				
	Un-insured	Primary Care Physicians	Dentists	Mental Health Providers	% Adults without any regular doctor	Preven-table Hospital Events	Liquor store access	Recrea-tional and fitness facili-ties	Gro-cery stores	% Living in food deserts	Food inse-curity
Weights	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bullitt	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Henry	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Jefferson	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0
Oldham	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Shelby	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5
Spencer	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Trimble	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0

	Health behaviors						
	% Adult smo-kers	% Excessive drinkers	% Adults obese	% Inade-quate fruit/ vegetable con-sumption	% No leisure time physical activity	Resour-ce gap	Total
Weights	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*100*
Bullitt	0	5	0	0	0	0	20
Henry	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	17.5
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	47.5
Oldham	7.5	7.5	7.5	0	7.5	7.5	62.5
Shelby	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	42.5
Spencer	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	32.5
Trimble	0	7.5	0	0	0	7.5	30

Based on this analysis, Oldham County is doing the best in terms of community supports and health services, and Henry County is doing the worst. Only Oldham County meets the 50% weighted total threshold for age friendliness.

Conclusion - Overall Age Friendly Ranking

	1: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	2: Transpor-tation	3: Housing	4: Social Participa-tion	5: Civic Participa-tion	6: Communi-cation and Infor-mation	7: Communit y Support and Health Services	Total
Total Weighted Score								
Bullitt	20	12.5	75	45	33.3	33.3	20	
Henry	35	27.5	60	45	66.6	-	17.5	
Jefferson	20	60	90	60	99.9	66.6	47.5	
Oldham	40	42.5	85	45	99.9	66.6	62.5	
Shelby	25	72.5	75	75	66.6	0	42.5	
Spencer	30	42.5	70	60	33.3	-	32.5	
Trimble	20	27.5	75	30	33.3	-	30	
Meeting Age Friendly Standard (1=yes, 0=no)								
Bullitt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	0	0	1	0	1	-	0	2
Jefferson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Oldham	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Shelby	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Spencer	0	0	1	1	0	-	0	2
Trimble	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	1

Based on this analysis, Jefferson County is doing the best in terms of age-friendliness meeting the age friendly standard in 5 of the 7 domains, followed by Oldham and Shelby Counties that met the age friendly standard in 4 of the 7 domains. Bullitt and Trimble Counties were the least age friendly, meeting the age friendly standard only in the housing domain.

<div align="center">**Section 7: Strategic Plan**</div>

As indicated in the methodology section, the world cafes had the goal of strategically reviewing the factsheets for each of the age friendly domains per county (Appendix 1) and then providing strategic guidance for the development of a strategic plan. All the quotes from the world cafes can be seen in Appendix 2.

The goal of this section is to report on the collective discoveries made through the four World Café's held in the region.

Domain 1: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

Air Quality

Potential steps that can be taken:

1. Enforce regulations about not burning after 6pm.
2. Educate residents about the danger of burning after 6pm.
3. Hold air quality awareness days in the community.
4. Make sure all industries in the counties meet the standards for air quality control.
5. Alert older adults when there are bad air quality days.
6. Relocate businesses away from residential areas.
7. Create an environmental-friendly policy for the region.
8. Create or enforce pollution laws in all counties.

Weather

1. Provide box fans to older adults during high heat index days.
2. Create a campaign where neighbors check on older adults during high heat index days.
3. Having cooling centers with AC in each county that are open 24/7 (eg. Churches).

Parks

1. Provide incentives to people to plant trees.
2. Change lawns over to natural plant areas.
3. Develop communal green spaces in all counties.
4. Involve Boy Scouts/Girls Scouts/Rotary Club in planting trees.
5. Celebrate Arbor Day by giving trees to children to plant.

Road Safety

1. Lower the speed limits by 5mph.
2. Do a better job with. road maintenance
3. Educate pedestrians about safety in parking lots and jaywalking.
4. Ensure better lightning on the roads.
5. Prevent speeding on county backroads.

6. Continue driver education in high schools.
7. Enforce the DUI laws.
8. Educate people about the dangers of texting and driving.

Walkability

1. Design newer areas to be walkable.
2. Make sidewalks friendly for walkers and wheelchairs.
3. Enforce leash laws.
4. Create more bike lanes in all counties.
5. Force businesses to clear sidewalks covered in ice and snow.
6. Build more sidewalks.

Neighborhood Safety

1. Work toward solutions for the drug and opioid problem so that neighborhoods can become safer.
2. Increase police presence in neighborhoods.
3. Increase funding for law enforcement.

Accessible and well-maintained restrooms

1. Require businesses to allow people to use their restrooms.
2. Pay to use the public restrooms and then use the money to maintain them.

Domain 2: Transportation

Commute to work

1. Increase the amount of bus stops and bus services throughout the region.
2. Make busses handicapped accessible.
3. Incentivize carpooling.
4. Motivate companies to offer park and ride locations.

General transportation needs

1. Advocate for Good Samaritan Law for Kentucky.
2. Provide transportation to senior centers.
3. Increase cab services throughout the region.
4. Contract with existing providers in urban areas to provide transportation services in rural areas, even if just certain days of the week.
5. Advocate for more federal and state funds to support transportation.
6. Motivate businesses to sponsor cab rides for seniors.
7. Get a trolley service in downtown Louisville.

Non-emergency medical transportation needs

1. Hospitals should provide transportation services.
2. Educate Medicaid recipients about transportation programs they may be eligible for.
3. Expand the times WHEELS operate to ensure people can get to appointments during those times.

Using Rider Apps

1. Develop trust in communities for these rider apps.

Domain 3: Housing

Affordability of housing

1. Educate people about a variety of financial assistance programs for heat and utilities, as well as medications, so that people can afford house payments.
2. Educate people about pharmaceutical companies with assistance plans, so that people can have enough money to afford house payments.
3. Provide financial counseling to people.

Availability of housing assistance

1. Build low cost housing units for seniors in safe areas.

Housing conditions and quality of living

1. Tap into Habitat for Humanities as a resource for home repairs, buying vacant homes and repairing them.

Housing related resources

1. Develop a sense of community by letting kids mow the lawns of older neighbors.
2. Develop more ministries that can support housing related repairs and needed changes, for example the ramp ministry in Shelbyville.
3. Reach out to neighborhood development funds to support home repairs done by trusted contractors.
4. Develop a resource system in each county that can provide information on housing and repair services.
5. Advocate for senior centers to go in partnership with agencies that can provide retrofit equipment and partnerships to make homes ready for aging.

Living independently as age

1. Create intergeneration housing communities for people of all ages.

2. Develop better support systems in the community that can support aging in place.
3. Get the boys scouts and girls scouts involved in developing better support systems.

Domain 4: Social Participation, Respect and Inclusion

Socialization

1. Create awareness about the work of senior centers to help with socialization.
2. Keep Meals on Wheels as it prevents social isolation.

Social Membership Associations

1. Expand access to social membership associations.
2. Make use of children service hours to serve the community.
3. Get civic clubs involved in projects in the community.

Continuing Education and Self-Improvement Classes

1. Provide Adult Education in the schools.
2. Create more education services that can go to people's homes, eg. Bookmobile.

Social Participation Resources

1. Create better transportation systems so people can be less isolated and visit friends.
2. Mandate caregiver benefit programs with federal and state funding.
3. Stop cutting funds to much needed resources in the communities.
4. Various organizations should partner to have events that can prevent isolation.
5. Create programs that can connect older adults to schools, eg. Gardening programs, career days, reading programs, etc.
6. Create programs in the community that will keep nursing home residents engaged in the community.
7. Coordinate community events and schedule them for the whole community.
8. Create buddy systems in isolated communities.
9. Pair children with older adults for school credit or service hours.

Domain 5: Civic Participation and Employment

Engagement in active workforce 65+

1. Create more jobs for seniors.
2. Do not ostracize seniors because of the learning curve with technology.

Voter participation

1. Empower women to run for office.

Civic participation and employment resources.

1. Promote and support entrepreneurs.
2. Utilize the Urban League program to teach older adults job skills, eg. Computer skills.

Domain 6: Communication and Information

Phone, computer and internet access

1. Utilize the free computer access at the libraries.
2. Expand internet and cell services in the rural counties.

Communication resources

1. Create a church mission to pass out important information to church members.
2. Create a resource guide for communities and keep it at senior centers.
3. Ensure that all communications are age-friendly in terms of font size and color.
4. Use student service hours to create a resource booklet for each county.

Domain 7: Community Support and Health Services

Access to health care services

1. Implement health navigator models to support older adults navigating the health system.

Health behaviors

1. Provide healthy food to food pantries.
2. Make fruit and vegetables more easily available and also more affordable.
3. Provide transportation to farmers markets.
4. Encourage people to grow food.

Health services resources

1. Provide in the need for more affordable providers of home care.

Conclusion

This comprehensive needs assessment shows the needs of older adults and persons with disabilities in the seven counties served by KIPDA. It also provides an overview of services delivered by KIPDA and the service gaps that exist. These service gaps are many times the result of complicated policies and procedures set by various state and federal funding sources, leading to a narrow definition of who are eligible for services.

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In conclusion, it is important to note that the strategic ideas generated by the World Café participants, should merely be seen as guidelines for a strategic planning group to develop effective strategies for service delivery based on the results of the comprehensive needs assessment.

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Final Conclusion

This needs assessment is a snapshot of the seven-county region served by KIPDA AAAIL, using not only publicly available data but also a comprehensive individual needs assessment survey, and world cafes with residents and professionals serving the seven-county region.

The region has a diverse group of counties, ranging from a metro county inclusive of an inner city community in poverty, to very rural counties. The rural counties also show a lot of diversity, ranging from financially secure and healthy (Oldham) to not financially secure and less healthy (Trimble). Racial/ethnic diversity is mainly seen in Jefferson and Shelby counties, with most of the other counties being mostly White non-Hispanic.

The Age Friendly Index shows a picture of how easy it will be for residents from the different counties to age in place within an age friendly environment. Jefferson County, the only urban county, was the most age friendly and meets the threshold for age-friendliness in all of the domains, except outdoor spaces and buildings and community support and health services. The best rural county in terms of age friendliness are Oldham and Shelby Counties, with Bullitt and Trimble Counties performing the worst.

Mapping the current services provided by KIPDA to these counties, show a variety of service gaps that need to be addressed. It is suggested that KIPDA establishes a strategic planning group to evaluate the gaps shown in this report to develop a comprehensive response to the unmet and future needs identified. We anticipate that with a unified regional strategic plan, and adequate funding from federal, state and local governments, KIPDA will be able to address the service gaps. KIPDA has the leadership, staff, expertise and programs in place to effectively serve the region. It is our hope that the information provided by this report will guide KIPDA and State leaders to engage in a pro-active planning to secure service delivery to older adults and people with disabilities.

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